

RATIFICATIONS,
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 83 (1983)

FOURTH
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC.
FOR 1983

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 82 (1983) Cmnd. 9107]

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

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 82 (1983), Cmnd. 9107]

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 31 December, 1983.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
ANIMALS—		
<i>See also</i> CONSERVATION—		
European Convention for the Protection of Animals during International Transport	Paris, 13 Dec., 1968	31/1974 Cmnd. 5613
Extension—		
Jersey	9 Sept., 1983	
Guernsey	9 Sept., 1983	
AVIATION—		
Convention, supplementary to the Warsaw Convention, for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air performed by a Person other than the Contracting Carrier	Guadalajara, Mexico, 18 Sept., 1961	23/1964 Cmnd. 2354
Ratifications—		
Soviet Union (with declaration)†	22 Sept., 1983	
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (with statement)*	17 Oct., 1983	
† [Unofficial Translation]		
On depositing its instrument of Ratification, the Government of the <i>Soviet Union</i> notified the Government of Mexico of the following:		
“... that the declaration made by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany of 2 March, 1964, regarding the extension of the validity of the Convention to the ‘Land of Berlin’ is not valid and cannot be considered by the Soviet Union as a declaration with legal value ...”		
* Note—		
[Unofficial Translation]		
The Mexican Embassy informs the Foreign and Commonwealth Office that in accordance with the deposit of its instrument of ratification, the Government of the <i>Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic</i> presented the following statement:		
“The Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics present its compliments to the honourable Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Mexican Republic regarding the deposit of the instruments of ratification by the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic of the supplementary Agreement of the Warsaw convention, for the unification of certain rules relating		

AVIATION (continued)—

to International Air Carriage taken up by a person other than the contracting Carrier, dated September 18th, 1961, has the honour to bring to attention that the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, in ratifying the above-mentioned Agreement made the following declaration:

‘The conditions of Article XI, and the conditions of Article XIV, clause 1 of the Agreement which restricts the number of participants, contradicts the principle of equal sovereignty of the States.

The conditions of Article XVI of the Agreement which foresee the extension of its validity over the territories whose foreign policy are the responsibility of the Contracting States, are obsolete and contradict the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly regarding the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples (resolution 1514/XV of the 14th December, 1960).’

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts on Board Aircraft	Tokyo, 14 Sept., 1963	126/1969 Cmnd. 4230
Accessions—		
Korea (North)† (with reservation)*	9 May, 1983	
Mauritius	5 Apr., 1983	
Monaco	2 June, 1983	
Uganda	25 June, 1982	
Venezuela (with reservation)*	4 Feb., 1983	
† Not recognised by the United Kingdom.		
* Do not consider themselves bound by Article 24, paragraph 1, of the Convention.		
Succession—		
Solomon Islands	7 July, 1978 (effective date)	
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft	The Hague, 16 Dec., 1970	39/1972 Cmnd. 4956
Ratification in Washington—		
Jamaica	16 Sept., 1983	
Venezuela	7 July, 1983	
Accession in Washington—		
St. Lucia	8 Nov., 1983	
Tanzania	9 Aug., 1983	
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation	Montreal, 23 Sept., 1971	10/1974 Cmnd. 5524
Ratification in Washington—		
Jamaica	16 Sept., 1983	
Accessions in Washington—		
St. Lucia	8 Nov., 1983	
Tanzania	9 Aug., 1983	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CONSERVATION—		
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (for revised Appendices <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 33 (1980), Cmnd. 7857)	Washington, 3 Mar., 1973	101/1976 Cmnd. 6647
Ratification— Belgium	3 Oct., 1983	
CONSULAR RELATIONS—		
Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	Vienna, 24 Apr., 1963	14/1973 Cmnd. 5219
Accessions— Japan	3 Oct., 1983	
Togo	26 Sept., 1983	
Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes	Vienna, 24 Apr., 1963	14/1973 Cmnd. 5219
Accession— Japan	3 Oct., 1983	
CUSTOMS—		
Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Packings	Brussels, 6 Oct., 1960	77/1978 Cmnd. 7299
Accession— Lesotho	27 Jan., 1982	
Customs Convention concerning facilities for the Importation of Goods for display or use at Exhibitions, Fairs, Meetings or Similar Events	Brussels, 8 June, 1961	61/1963 Cmnd. 2115
Accessions— Lesotho	27 Jan., 1982	
Sri Lanka	14 July, 1981	
Trinidad and Tobago	5 Jan., 1981	
Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Professional Equipment	Brussels, 8 June, 1961	62/1963 Cmnd. 2125
Accession— Trinidad and Tobago	5 Jan., 1981	
Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Scientific Equipment	Brussels, 11 June, 1968	127/1969 Cmnd. 4238
Accession— Lesotho	27 Jan., 1982	
Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under cover of TIR Carnets	Geneva, 14 Nov., 1975	56/1983 Cmnd. 9032
Accession— Korea, Republic of	29 Jan., 1982	

DEFENCE—

See NATO

DISARMAMENT—

Protocol on the Prohibition of Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare... ..

Geneva,
17 June, 1925

Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.

24/1930
Cmd. 3604

Accession—

Cambodia† (with declaration)*

15 Mar., 1983

Note—

† The Coalition Government of Kampuchea is not recognized by the United Kingdom as the Government of Cambodia.

* ... With their letter of accession, the Government of Cambodia reserves the right to regard the Protocol as no longer binding *ipso jure* as regards any enemy whose armed forces or allies might cease to observe the prohibitions contained in that Protocol ...

Statements:

In acknowledging the note of accession, the Government of the *United Kingdom* stated that its acknowledgement of receipt "does not imply that Her Majesty's Government treats the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea as the Government of Cambodia".

As a Government which is a party to the Geneva Protocol of 17 June 1925, the Government of the *French Republic*, which does not recognize the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, declares that the accession document of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is invalid.

The Government of the *Czechoslovak Socialist Republic*, on 29 April (Embassy Note No. 627 of 13 June), the Government of the People's Republic of *Bulgaria*, on 21 April (Embassy Note No. 675 of 29 June), and the Government of the *Kingdom of the Netherlands*, by note of 26 April 1983, acknowledged receipt of the notification and stated that their acknowledgment of receipt "does not imply any recognition of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea".

By note of 5 May 1983, the Government of the *Hungarian People's Republic* also acknowledged receipt of the notification, stating that it recognized the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea as the only legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people and declaring that the document of accession of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea was "invalid".

The Government of the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*, by note of 17 May 1983, returned the document of accession to the Protocol of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea to the Government of the *French Republic*, stating that it regarded that document "as invalid in so far as all

DISARMAMENT (continued)—

questions connected with participation by Kampuchea in international treaties and agreements come exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea ”.

The Government of *Mauritius* acknowledged receipt of the notification by note dated 27 June 1983, stating that “ the Mauritian Government cannot regard the instrument of accession of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea as binding on the State of Kampuchea ”.

By note of 13 July 1983, the Government of the Republic of *Cuba* acknowledged receipt of the notification, stating that “ the so-called document of accession to that Protocol of the self-styled Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which it does not in any way recognize, is invalid and has no legal effect ”.

On 20 July 1983 the Government of the *Polish People's Republic* also acknowledged receipt of the notification, declaring that “ the letter from the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea concerning accession to the Protocol is without legal effect since only the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is empowered to represent the interests of Kampuchea in its international relations ”.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of *Romania* acknowledged receipt of the notification by note of 24 June 1983, stating that “ the Romanian side, in accordance with its known position, recognizes the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea as legitimate and, consequently, regards the document of accession of that Government to the Protocol as fully valid ”.

Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America

Mexico City,
14 Feb., 1967

54/1970
Cmnd. 4409

Signature—
Antigua and Barbuda

11 Oct., 1983

Ratification—
Antigua and Barbuda*

11 Oct., 1983

* The Government of *Antigua and Barbuda* made a declaration under Article 28 (2) exercising their right to waive requirements of Article 28 (1) . . .

DISPUTES—

European Convention for the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes... ..

Strasbourg,
29 Apr., 1957

10/1961
Cmnd. 1298

Note—
In a letter dated 2 September, 1983 and received by the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe on 5 September, 1983, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of *Malta* made declarations as follows:

DISPUTES (continued)—	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>“I have the honour to refer to the Declaration made by the Government of Malta with respect to the European Convention for the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes (Strasbourg, 29 April 1957) and annexed to the Instrument of Ratification of the said Convention, signed on behalf of the Government of Malta on 28 February 1967, whereby, in regard to Chapter 1 of the said Convention the Government of Malta accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice subject to the conditions and reservations therein contained or referred to, including the reservation of the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe and with effect from the moment of such notification, to add to, amend or withdraw any of the reservations contained in that Declaration.</p>		
<p>Further and pursuant to the above, the Government of Malta hereby gives notice that, with effect from the moment this notification is received by you, the acceptance by the Government of Malta of the Jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice shall be limited to all disputes with Malta other than—</p>		
<p>(1) the disputes mentioned in sub-paragraphs (i) to (viii), both inclusive, of the said Declaration, and</p> <p>(2) the following categories of disputes, that is to say—</p> <p>‘disputes with Malta concerning or relating to:</p> <p>(a) its territory, including the territorial sea, and the status thereof;</p> <p>(b) the continental shelf or any other zone of maritime jurisdiction and the resources thereof;</p> <p>(c) the determination or delimitation of any of the above;</p> <p>(d) the prevention or control of pollution or contamination of the marine environment in marine areas adjacent to the coast of Malta’.</p>		
<p>The Government of Malta confirms the reservation of the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, and with effect as from the moment of such notification, to add to, amend or withdraw any of the foregoing reservation or any that may hereafter be added.</p>		
<p>The Government of Malta further declares that the above reservations are made following similar reservations made with respect to the acceptance of the Compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice under paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the said Court.”</p>		
<p>Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards</p>	<p>New York, 10 June, 1958– 31 Dec., 1958</p>	<p>20/1976 Cmnd. 6419</p>
<p>Ratification— Luxembourg (with declaration)*</p>	<p>9 Sept., 1983</p>	
<p>* In a note accompanying the said instrument, the Government of Luxembourg made the following declaration:</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DISPUTES (continued)—		
[<i>Translation</i>] The Convention is applied on the basis of reciprocity to the recognition and enforcement of only those arbitral awards made in the territory of another Contracting State.		
Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States ...	Washington, 18 Mar., 1965	25/1967 Cmd. 3255
Signature— Portugal	4 Aug., 1983	
Ratification— Barbados	1 Nov., 1983	
DRUGS—		
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol done at Geneva on 25 March, 1972	New York, 30 Mar., 1961	23/1979 Cmd. 7466
Note— On 3 October 1983, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Argentina</i> the following objection:		
[<i>Translation</i>] [The Government of Argentina makes a] formal objection to the declaration of territorial extension issued by the United Kingdom with regard to the Malvinas Islands (and dependencies), which that country is illegally occupying and refers to as the "Falkland Islands". The Argentine Republic rejects and considers null and void the [said declaration] of territorial extension.		
EDUCATION—		
Convention against Discrimination in Education ...	Paris, 15 Dec., 1960	44/1962 Cmd. 1760
Acceptance— Sri Lanka	11 Aug., 1983	
HEALTH—		
<i>See</i> WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION—		
HUMAN RIGHTS—		
Slavery Convention	Geneva, 25 Sept., 1926	16/1927 Cmd. 2910
Slavery Convention (as amended by the Protocol agreed at New York on 7 December, 1953) ...	Geneva, 25 Sept., 1926	24/1956 Cmd. 9797
Accessions to both Convention and Protocol— Bolivia	6 Oct., 1983	
3151825		c*2

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—		
Note—		
By virtue of the simultaneous accession to the Convention and the Protocol, Bolivia became on 6 October 1983, a Party to the Slavery Convention signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926 as amended by the Protocol done at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, on 7 December 1953.		
Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery, supplementary to the International Convention signed at Geneva on 25 September, 1926 ...	Geneva, 7 Sept., 1956	59/1957 Cmnd. 257
Accession—		
Bolivia	6 Oct., 1983	
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	Paris, 9 Sept., 1948	58/1970 Cmnd. 4421
Notes—		
On 26 August 1983, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the following statement concerning the reservations made, respectively, by the Governments of <i>China</i> upon ratification and <i>Vietnam</i> upon accession:		
“By means of depository notification C.N.147.1981.Treaties-1 of 24 June 1981, the Secretary-General communicated certain declaration and reservations made by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on accession to the above Convention. By depository notification C.N.96.1983.Treaties-2 of 27 April 1983, the Secretary-General communicated certain declarations and reservations made by the People's Republic of China on ratification of the above Convention. In each case, the communication contained a reservation to Article IX. The Government of the United Kingdom have however consistently stated that they are unable to accept reservations to this article. Likewise, in conformity with the attitude adopted by them in previous cases, the Government of the United Kingdom do not accept the reservation entered by Vietnam relating to Article XII.”		
On 3 October 1983, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Argentina</i> the following objection:		
<i>[Translation]</i>		
[The Government of Argentina makes a] formal objection to the [declaration] of territorial extension issued by the United Kingdom with regard to the Malvinas Islands (and dependencies), which that country is illegally occupying and refers to as the “Falkland Islands”.		
The Argentine Republic rejects and considers null and void the [said declaration] of territorial extension.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—		
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	Rome, 4 Nov., 1950	71/1953 Cmd. 8969
Renewal of Declaration under Article 25— Switzerland	28 Nov., 1983 (for three years)	
Renewal of Declaration under Article 46— France*	20 Oct., 1983 (for three years)	
<p>* (Includes Convention and its Protocol dated 20 March, 1952, Protocol No. 3 dated 6 May, 1963, Protocol No. 4 dated 16 September, 1963 and Protocol No. 5 dated 20 January, 1966.) See Treaty Series No. 46 (1954), Cmd. 9221; Treaty Series No. 106 (1970), Cmd. 4552; Miscellaneous Series No. 6 (1964), Cmd. 2309—The United Kingdom is not a Party; Treaty Series No. 48 (1972), Cmd. 4963.</p> <p>In a letter dated 8 November 1983, the Permanent Representative of the <i>United Kingdom</i> to the Council of Europe informed the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe that the United Kingdom ceased to be responsible, on 19 September 1983, for the international relations of the Territory of St. Christopher-Nevis to which the above Convention had been extended under Article 63.</p> <p>Consequently, the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms no longer applies to that territory.</p> <p>Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery, Supplementary to the International Convention signed at Geneva on 25 September, 1926 ...</p> <p>Geneva, 7 Sept., 1956</p> <p>59/1957 Cmd. 257</p> <p>Note— On 3 October 1983, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of Argentina the following objection:</p> <p><i>[Translation]</i> [The Government of <i>Argentina</i> makes a] formal objection to the [declaration] of territorial extension issued by the United Kingdom with regard to the Malvinas Islands (and dependencies), which that country is illegally occupying and refers to as the "Falkland Islands".</p> <p>The Argentine Republic rejects and considers null and void the [said declaration] of territorial extension.</p>		
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ...	New York, 19 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmd. 6702
Ratification— Luxembourg (with declarations and reservations)*	18 Aug., 1983	
<p>* <i>[Translation]</i> <i>Interpretative declaration:</i> The Government of <i>Luxembourg</i> considers that Article 10, paragraph 3, which provides that juvenile offenders shall be segregated from adults and</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—</p> <p>accorded treatment appropriate to their age and legal status, refers solely to the legal measures incorporated in the system for the protection of minors, which is the subject of the Luxembourg youth welfare Act. With regard to other juvenile offenders falling within the sphere of ordinary law, the Government of Luxembourg wishes to retain the option of adopting measures that might be more flexible and be designed to serve the interests of the persons concerned.</p> <p><i>Interpretative declaration:</i> The Government of <i>Luxembourg</i> declares that it is implementing Article 14, paragraph 5, since that paragraph does not conflict with the relevant Luxembourg legal statutes, which provide that, following an acquittal or a conviction by a court of first instance, a higher tribunal may deliver a sentence, confirm the sentence passed or impose a harsher penalty for the same crime. However, the tribunal's decision does not give the person declared guilty on appeal the right to appeal that conviction to a higher appellate jurisdiction.</p> <p><i>Reservation:</i> The Government of <i>Luxembourg</i> further declares that Article 14, paragraph 5, shall not apply to persons who, under Luxembourg law, are remanded directly to a higher court or brought before the Assize Court.</p> <p><i>Reservation:</i> The Government of <i>Luxembourg</i> accepts the provision in Article 19, paragraph 2, provided that it does not preclude it from requiring broadcasting, television and film companies to be licensed.</p> <p><i>Reservation:</i> The Government of <i>Luxembourg</i> declares that it does not consider itself obligated to adopt legislation in the field covered by Article 20, paragraph 1, and that Article 20 as a whole will be implemented taking into account the rights to freedom of thought, religion, opinion, assembly and association laid down 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.</p> <p>On 18 August 1983, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Luxembourg</i> the following declaration recognizing the competence of the Human Rights Committee under Article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights:</p> <p>[<i>Translation</i>] The Government of Luxembourg recognizes, in accordance with Article 41, the competence of the Human Rights Committee referred to in Article 28 of the Covenant 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>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—		
Accession— Congo (with reservations)*	5 Oct., 1983	
* In a letter accompanying the Instrument of Accession, the Government of the People's Republic of the Congo made the following reservation:		
[Translation]		
The Government of the People's Republic of the Congo declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 11 of the above Covenant.		
Article 11 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is quite incompatible with Articles 386 <i>et seq.</i> of the Congolese Code of Civil, Commercial, Administrative and Financial Procedure, derived from Act 51/83 of 21 April 1983. Under those provisions, in matters of private law, decisions or orders emanating from conciliation proceedings may be enforced through imprisonment for debt when other means of enforcement have failed, when the amount due exceeds 20,000 CFA francs and when the debtor, between 18 and 60 years of age makes himself insolvent in bad faith.		
Note—		
The Secretary-General of the United Nations received on 29 September, 1983, the following notification from the Government of Peru:		
[Translation]		
On 9 September the Government of Peru lifted the state of emergency which had been in effect throughout the territory of the Republic since 28 July 1983, and restored the constitutional guarantees which had been suspended. The only exceptions to this measure are the Departments of Huancavelica, Ayacucho and Apurimac.		
The object of the measure is to ensure that the forthcoming municipal elections, to be held in November this year, will proceed normally.		
The Secretary-General of the United Nations has received the following communication dated 26 September 1983 from the People's Republic of Poland:		
<i>Termination of Derogations</i>		
"By virtue of the decree of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic of 21 July 1983, martial law, which had already been previously suspended, has been entirely lifted as of 22 July 1983. This has been effected as a result of the objective for which it had been proclaimed being fully accomplished, namely reversing an exceptionally serious public emergency threatening the life of the nation. Thereby, as of 22 July 1983, derogation from Article 14, para 5 and Article 19, para 2 of the Covenant has also terminated.		
Temporary derogation from or limitation of the application by Poland of certain provisions of the Covenant as previously notified, has thus been definitely terminated."		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—		
Note— On 3 October 1983, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of Argentina the following objection:		
[Translation] “ [The Government of Argentina makes a] formal objection to the [declaration] of territorial extension issued by the United Kingdom with regard to the Malvinas Islands (and dependencies), which that country is illegally occupying and refers to as the ‘ Falkland Islands ’. The Argentine Republic rejects and considers null and void the [said declaration] of territorial extension.”		
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	New York, 19 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmnd. 6702
Ratification— Luxembourg	18 Aug., 1983	
Accession— Congo (with reservations)*	5 Oct., 1983	
* Note— In a letter accompanying the Instrument of Accession, the Government of the People’s Republic of the Congo made the following reservation:		
[Translation] The Government of the People’s Republic of the Congo declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 13, paragraphs 3 and 4 of the above Covenant. Paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights embody the principle of freedom of education by allowing parents the liberty to choose for their children schools other than those established by the public authorities. Those provisions also authorize individuals to establish and direct educational institutions. In our country, such provisions are inconsistent with the principle of nationalization of education and with the monopoly granted to the State in that area.		
Note— On 3 October 1983, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of Argentina the following objection:		
[Translation] “ [The Government of Argentina makes a] formal objection to the [declaration] of territorial extension issued by the United Kingdom with regard to the Malvinas Islands (and dependencies), which that country is illegally occupying and refers to as the ‘ Falkland Islands ’. The Argentine Republic rejects and considers null and void the [said declaration] of territorial extension.”		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—		
Statement by <i>Solomon Islands</i> on 17 March 1982: "The Solomon Islands maintain the reservations entered by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland save in so far as the case cannot apply to the Solomon Islands." (See Treaty Series No. 58 (1982), Cmnd. 8743, p. 9, for Treaty Succession notice.)		
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY—		
Convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization	Stockholm, 14 July, 1967– 13 Jan., 1968	52/1970 Cmnd. 4408
Accession— Tanzania	30 Sept., 1983	
International Convention further revising the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of 20 March, 1883	Stockholm, 14 July, 1967– 13 Jan., 1968	61/1970 Cmnd. 4431
Accession— Tanzania (with declaration)*	30 Dec., 1983 (effective date)	
* When depositing its Instrument of Accession, the United Republic of <i>Tanzania</i> declared that its accession shall not apply to Articles 1 to 12.		
Universal Copyright Convention , as revised (with Protocols 1 and 2)	Paris, 24 July, 1971	9/1975 Cmnd. 5844
Note— By a notification deposited with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, on 5 August, 1983, the Government of <i>Algeria</i> declared that, in conformity with Article Vbis of the Convention, Algeria avails itself for a second period of ten years of all the exceptions provided for in Articles Vter and Vquater of the Convention, which were drafted for the benefit of developing countries, referring to the rights to translate and reproduce literary, artistic and scientific works protected by copyright and introducing compulsory provisions in respect of the granting of licences in favour of such countries. (For first declaration see Treaty Series No. 112/1976, Cmnd. 6718, p. 11.)		
Budapest Treaty 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
Accession— Belgium	15 Sept., 1983	
Declarations under Article 6 (2): In a communication to the Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), received on 17 March, 1981, the Government of <i>Japan</i> made a declaration to the effect that: "...relating to the Fermentation Research Institute, indicating that the said depositary institution is located on the territory of Japan and including a declaration of assurances to the effect		

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)—

that the said institution complies and will continue to comply with the requirements concerning the acquisition of the status of international depositary authority as specified in Article 6 (2) of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, done at Budapest on April 28, 1977.

The Fermentation Research Institute will acquire the status of international depositary authority under the Budapest Treaty as from May 1, 1981, the date indicated in the said communication as the date on which that status should take effect (see Article 7 (2) (b) of the said Treaty . . ."

In a communication to the Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), received on 2 December, 1980, the Government of the *United States of America* made a declaration to the effect that:

" . . . relating to the Agricultural Research Culture Collection, indicating that the said depositary institution is located on the territory of the United States of America and including a declaration of assurances to the effect that the said institution complies and will continue to comply with the requirements concerning the acquisition of the status of international depositary authority as specified in Article 6 (2) of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, done at Budapest on April 28, 1977.

*The Agricultural Research Culture Collection will acquire the status of international depositary authority under the said Treaty as from January 31, 1981, the date of publication of the said communication in the January 1981 issue of *Industrial Property/La Propriété industrielle* (see Article 7 (2) of the said Treaty)."*

In a communication to the Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), received on 21 September 1983, the Government of the *United States of America* made a declaration to the effect that:

" . . . relating to In Vitro International Inc., indicating that the said depositary institution is located on the territory of the United States of America and including a declaration of assurances to the effect that the said institution complies and will continue to comply with the requirements concerning the acquisition of the status of international depositary authority as specified in Article 6 (2) of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, done at Budapest on April 28, 1977.

*In Vitro International, Inc., will acquire the status of international depositary authority under the Budapest Treaty as from November 30, 1983, the date of publication of the said communication in the November 1983 issue of *Industrial Property/La Propriété industrielle* (see Article 7 (2) (b) of the said Treaty)."*

Date

Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)—		
Nice Agreement concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks	Geneva, 13 May, 1977	72/1979 Cmnd. 7671
Ratification— Luxembourg	16 Sept., 1983	
INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION—		
Articles of Agreement of the International Finance Corporation (for amendments <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 4 (1963), Cmnd. 1924 and Treaty Series No. 77 (1966), Cmnd. 3155)	Washington, 25 May, 1955	37/1961 Cmnd. 1377
Acceptance— Gambia	19 Sept., 1983	
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT—		
Articles of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (for 1965 amendments <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 78 (1966), Cmnd. 3156)	Washington, 27 Dec., 1945	21/1946 Cmnd. 6885
Signatures—		
Antigua and Barbuda	22 Sept., 1983	
Malta	26 Sept., 1983	
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	31 Aug., 1982	
INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE—		
<i>See also</i> DISPUTES		
Statute of the International Court of Justice	San Francisco, 26 June, 1945	67/1946 Cmnd. 7015
Note—		
The Secretary-General of the United Nations received on 2 September, 1983, the following declaration from the Government of <i>Malta</i> :		
“... concerning the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice and to give notice that, with effect from the moment this notification is received by Your Excellency, the acceptance of the Government of Malta of the jurisdiction of the Court shall be limited to all disputes with Malta other than—		
(1) the disputes mentioned in paragraphs (i) to (viii), both inclusive, of the said Declaration; and		
(2) the following categories of disputes, that is to say:		
disputes with Malta concerning or relating to:		
(a) its territory, including the territorial sea, and the status thereof;		
(b) the continental shelf or any other zone of maritime jurisdiction, and the resources thereof;		
(c) the determination or delimitation of any of the above;		

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (continued)—		
(d) the prevention or control of pollution or contamination of the marine environment in marine areas adjacent to the coast of Malta. ²		
The Government of Malta also reserves the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with effect from the moment of such notification, either to add to, amend or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations or any that may hereafter be added. ³		
The declaration took effect on the same date.		
MIGRATION—		
<i>Constitution of the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM)</i>	Venice, 19 Oct., 1953	19/1963 Cmd. 1981
Additional Members—		
Cyprus	28 May, 1974	
Dominican Republic	25 Nov., 1968	
Portugal	17 Nov., 1975	
Withdrawals—		
Australia	31 Dec., 1973	
Brazil	31 Dec., 1979	
Canada	31 Dec., 1962	
Malta	30 Apr., 1981	
South Africa	31 Dec., 1980	
Sweden	31 Dec., 1961	
Venezuela	31 Dec., 1967	
Resumed Membership—		
Venezuela	4 Dec., 1973	
NATO—		
<i>Agreement for the Mutual Safeguarding of Secrecy of Inventions relating to Defence and for which Applications for Patents have been made</i>	Paris, 21 Sept., 1960	9/1962 Cmd. 1595
Ratification—		
Italy	25 July, 1974	
PLANTS—		
<i>International Plant Protection Convention</i>	Rome, 6 Dec., 1951	16/1954 Cmd. 9077
Adherence—		
Czechoslovakia (with declaration)*	5 Aug., 1983	
*“The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic declares that the provision of Article XI of the International Plant Protection Convention concluded in Rome on December 6, 1951 is contrary to the contents and objectives of the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly of December 14, 1960 concerning the granting of independence to colonial countries and nations.”		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION—		
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954 as amended (See Treaty Series No. 59 (1967), Cmnd. 3354 and Treaty Series No. 21 (1978), Cmnd. 7094)	London, 12 May, 1954	56/1958 Cmnd. 595
Acceptance— Sri Lanka	30 Aug., 1983	
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW—		
Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil and Commercial Matters	The Hague, 18 Mar., 1970	20/1977 Cmnd. 6727
Note— The following State declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Cyprus</i> to the above Convention: United Kingdom (also in respect of the Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands, the Falkland Islands Dependencies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, the Isle of Man and the Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia)	19 Aug., 1983	
In accordance with the provisions of Article 39, the Convention will enter into force as between— United Kingdom (also in respect of the Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands, the Falkland Islands Dependencies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, the Isle of Man and the Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia) and Cyprus	18 Oct., 1983	
Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Information on Foreign Law	Strasbourg, 15 Mar., 1978	88/1981 Cmnd. 8431
Approval— France (with declaration)*	22 Sept., 1983	
* In accordance with the provisions of Article 2 (2) of the Convention on Information on Foreign Law of 7 June 1968 and of Article 4 of the Protocol, the Government of France appoints as the French liaison body the: Bureau du Droit européen et international, Ministère de la Justice, 13, Place Vendôme 75042 PARIS Cedex 01.		
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES—		
Protocol on INTELSAT Privileges, Exemptions and Immunities	Washington, 19 May– 20 Nov., 1978	2/1981 Cmnd. 8103
Accession— Netherlands (with reservations)*	15 June, 1983	
* The instrument of accession of the Kingdom of the Netherlands includes the following reservations: “The Kingdom of the <i>Netherlands</i> makes a reservation regarding the exemption from national income tax of the salaries and emoluments received from INTELSAT, as referred to in Article 7, para-		

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES (continued)—		
graph 1 (e), of the Protocol, for as long as INTELSAT does not itself levy tax on those salaries and emoluments for its own benefit;		
The Kingdom of the <i>Netherlands</i> will not apply Article 3, paragraph 2 (b), of the Protocol in cases in which the Signatory is a private entity."		
REFUGEES—		
Convention relating to the Status of Refugees	Geneva, 28 July, 1951	39/1954 Cmd. 9171
Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees	New York, 31 Jan., 1967	15/1969 Cmnd. 3906
Accession to the Convention and Protocol— Guatemala (with reservation and declarations)*...	22 Sept., 1983	
* <i>[Translation]</i>		
<i>Reservation</i>		
The Republic of <i>Guatemala</i> accedes to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its Protocol, with the reservation that it will not apply provisions of those instruments in respect of which the Convention allows reservations if those provisions contravene constitutional precepts in Guatemala or norms of public order under domestic law.		
<i>Declaration under Article I (A) of the Convention</i>		
In respect of the obligations arising from the Convention, the Republic of <i>Guatemala</i> considers itself bound by events occurring before 1 January 1951 in Europe or elsewhere.		
<i>Declaration</i>		
The expression "treatment as favourable as possible" in all articles of the Convention and of the Protocol in which the expression is used should be interpreted as not including rights which, under law or treaty, the Republic of Guatemala has accorded or is according to nationals of the Central American countries or of other countries with which it has concluded or is entering into agreements of a regional nature.		
Accession to the Protocol— Peru (with declaration)*	15 Sept., 1983	
* <i>[Translation]</i>		
The Government of Peru hereby expressly declares, with reference to the provisions of Article I, paragraph 1, and Article II of the aforementioned Protocol, that compliance with the obligations undertaken by virtue of the act of accession to that instrument shall be ensured by the Peruvian State using all the means at its disposal, and the Government of Peru shall endeavour in all cases to cooperate as far as possible with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.		
Note—		
On 3 October 1983, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of Argentina the following objection in connection with the above convention:		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
REFUGEES (continued)—		
<i>[Translation]</i>		
[The Government of Argentina makes a] formal objection to the declaration of territorial extension issued by the United Kingdom with regard to the Malvinas Islands (and dependencies), which that country is illegally occupying and refers to as the "Falkland Islands".		
The Argentine Republic rejects and considers null and void the [declaration] of territorial extension.		
Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons...	New York, 28 Sept., 1954	41/1960 Cmnd. 1098
Accession— Bolivia	6 Oct., 1983	
Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness... ..	New York, 30 Aug., 1961— 31 May, 1962	158/1975 Cmnd. 6364
Accession— Bolivia	6 Oct., 1983	
ROAD TRANSPORT—		
Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (C.M.R.)	Geneva, 19 May, 1956	90/1967 Cmnd. 3455
Accession— Soviet Union (reservation and declarations)* ...	2 Sept., 1983	
* The instrument of accession by the Government of the Soviet Union contains the following declaration and reservation:		
<i>Declaration:</i>		
<i>[Translation]</i>		
The Government of the Soviet Union declares that the provisions of Article 46 of the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road, 1956, to the effect that Contracting Parties may extend the Convention to territories for the international relations of which they are responsible, are outmoded and at variance with 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).		
<i>Reservation:</i>		
<i>[Translation]</i>		
The Government of the Soviet Union does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 47 of the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road, 1956, to the effect that disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention may be referred to the International Court of Justice at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute, and states that the referral of such a dispute to the International Court of Justice must be subject to the agreement of all the parties to the dispute in each specific case.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)—		
Furthermore, the instrument is accompanied by a declaration to the effect that the Government of the Soviet Union reaffirms that the extension by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany of the Convention to " <i>Land Berlin</i> " is illegal.		
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. 11. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the strength of door latches and hinges.		
Acceptance— Yugoslavia	17 Dec., 1983 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 12 (as revised). Uniform Provisions concerning the Approval of Vehicles with regard to the Protection of the Driver against the Steering Mechanism in the Event of Impact (<i>See Treaty Series No. 129 (1969), Cmnd. 4272, p. 19.</i>)		
Proposing Government— France	Date of entry into force 14 Nov., 1982	
Regulation No. 14. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to safety-belt anchorages on passenger cars.		
Acceptance— Yugoslavia	17 Dec., 1983 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 25. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of head restraints (headrests), whether or not incorporated in vehicle seats.		
Acceptance— Yugoslavia	17 Dec., 1983 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 26. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their external projections.		
Acceptance— Spain	30 Sept., 1983 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 35. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the arrangement of foot controls.		
Acceptance— Yugoslavia	17 Dec., 1983 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 43. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety glazing and glazing materials for installation on power-driven vehicles and their trailers.		
Acceptance— Spain	1 Nov., 1983 (effective date)	

ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)—

Regulation No. 45. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlight cleaners for power-driven vehicles and the approval of vehicles with regard to headlight cleaners.

Acceptance—

France
Spain

Effective dates
6 Nov., 1983
30 Sept., 1983

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—

Czechoslovakia

18 Dec., 1983
(effective date)

Regulation No. 54. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers.

Acceptance—

Czechoslovakia

18 Dec., 1983
(effective date)

Regulation No. 56. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for mopeds and vehicles treated as such.

Acceptance—

Czechoslovakia

18 Dec., 1983
(effective date)

Regulation No. 57. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for motor cycles and vehicles treated as such.

Acceptance—

Czechoslovakia

18 Dec., 1983
(effective date)

Regulation No. 59. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement silencing systems.

Proposing Governments—

Belgium, France

Date of entry
into force
1 Oct., 1983

Protocol to the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR) ...

Geneva,
1 Sept., 1978—
31 Aug., 1979

6/1981
Cmnd. 8138

Accession—

Switzerland (with declaration)*

10 Oct., 1983

* The instrument of Accession of the Government of Switzerland was accompanied by the following declaration:

[Translation]

With reference to new paragraphs 7 and 9 of Article 23 of the CMR, which have been added in

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)—		
accordance with Article 2 of the Protocol, the Swiss Federal Council declares that Switzerland calculates the value of its national currency in terms of the Special Drawing Right (SDR) in the following manner:		
Each day, the Swiss National Bank (BNS) communicates to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) the average rate for the United States dollar on the Zurich currency market. The exchange value of an SDR in Swiss francs is obtained using that exchange rate for the dollar and the exchange rate of the SDR against the dollar, as calculated by IMF. On the basis of those values, BNS calculates an average rate for the SDR, which it publishes in its monthly bulletin.		
SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA—		
<i>See SHIPPING</i>		
SHIPPING—		
International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships	London, 23 June, 1969	50/1982 Cmnd. 8716
Acceptance— Greece	19 Aug., 1983	
Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, as amended ...	London, 20 Oct., 1972	77/1977 Cmnd. 6962
Accession— Venezuela	3 Aug., 1983	
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974	London, 1 Nov., 1974— 1 July, 1975	46/1980 Cmnd. 7874
Accession— Australia	17 Aug., 1983	
Jamaica	14 Oct., 1983	
Malaysia	19 Oct., 1983	
Sri Lanka	30 Aug., 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— Australia	17 Aug., 1983	
Malaysia	19 Oct., 1983	
SOVIET UNION—		
Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on matters arising from the Establishment by the United Kingdom of the Fishery Régime provided for by the Fishery Limits Act, 1964		
	Moscow, 30 Sept., 1964	63/1964 Cmnd. 2506

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SOVIET UNION (continued)—		
Note—		
In a note dated 29 December, 1980 the Government of the United Kingdom informed the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of the termination of the Agreement with effect from 31 December 1981.		
SPACE—		
Convention on International Liability for Damage caused by Space Objects	London, Moscow and Washington, 29 Mar., 1972	16/1974 Cmnd. 5551
Ratification in London— Luxembourg	18 Oct., 1983	
Ratification in Moscow— Italy Luxembourg	22 Feb., 1983 18 Oct., 1983	
Ratification in Washington— Luxembourg	18 Oct., 1983	
TELECOMMUNICATIONS—		
Agreement relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization "INTELSAT" (with Operating Agreement)	Washington, 20 Aug., 1971	80/1973 Cmnd. 5416
Operating Agreement. Signed by the telecommunications entity designated by the Government of— Cameroon	14 Oct., 1983	
International Telecommunication Convention	Malaga- Torremolinos, 25 Oct., 1973	104/1975 Cmnd. 6219
Accession— Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	25 Mar., 1983	
Ratification— Guatemala (with declaration)*.	29 Aug., 1983	
* In ratifying the Convention, the Government of the Republic of Guatemala declared that the relations arising <i>de facto</i> out of the ratification of the above-mentioned instrument may in no way be interpreted as recognition of the sovereignty and independence of Belize, unilaterally declared by Great Britain.		
Convention on the International Maritime Satellite Organization "INMARSAT" (with Operating Agreement)	London, 3 Sept., 1976	94/1979 Cmnd. 7722
Accession to the Convention— Tunisia	9 May, 1983	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TERRORISM—		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents	New York, 14 Dec., 1973– 31 Dec., 1974	3/1980 Cmnd. 7765
Note— “On 3 October 1983, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of Argentina the following objection:		
[<i>Translation</i>] [The Government of Argentina makes a] formal objection to the [declaration] of territorial extension issued by the United Kingdom with regard to the Malvinas Islands (and dependencies), which that country is illegally occupying and refers to as the ‘Falkland Islands’.		
The Argentine Republic rejects and considers null and void the [said declaration] of territorial extension.”		
European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism	Strasbourg, 27 Jan., 1977	93/1978 Cmnd. 7390
Ratification— Switzerland (with reservation)*	19 May, 1983	
* The ratification of the Government of Switzerland contained the following reservation: The Government of Switzerland reserves the right to refuse extradition in respect of any offence mentioned in Article 1, which it considers to be a political offence, an offence connected with a political offence or an offence inspired by political motives; in these cases, Switzerland provides that it undertakes to take into due consideration, when evaluating the character of the offence, any particularly serious aspects of the offence, including: (a) That it created a collective danger to the life, physical integrity or liberty of persons, or (b) That it affected persons foreign to the motives behind it, or (c) That cruel or vicious means have been used in the commission of the offence.		
TRANSPORT—		
<i>See ROAD TRANSPORT SHIPPING</i>		
International Convention for Safe Containers (CSC)	Geneva, 2 Dec., 1972	40/1979 Cmnd. 7535
Accession— Norway	13 Sept., 1983	
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION—		
Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (as amended) (<i>see also</i> Treaty Series No. 82 (1965), Cmnd. 2784; Treaty Series No. 99 (1970), Cmnd. 4511; Treaty Series No. 104 (1976), Cmnd. 6651 and Treaty Series No. 59 (1977), Cmnd. 6864)	London, 16 Nov., 1945	36/1961 Cmnd. 1376
Signature and Acceptance— St. Christopher and Nevis	26 Oct., 1983	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
UNITED NATIONS—		
Charter of the United Nations (as amended—see Treaty Series No. 2 (1966), Cmnd. 2900; Treaty Series No. 5 (1969), Cmnd. 3869 and Treaty Series No. 130 (1973), Cmnd. 5511)	San Francisco, 26 June, 1945	67/1946 Cmd. 7015
Admission to membership of the United Nations by decision of the General Assembly— St. Christopher and Nevis	23 Sept., 1983	
WHALING—		
International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling... ..	Washington, 2 Dec., 1946	5/1949 Cmd. 7604
Protocol to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling	Washington, 19 Nov., 1956	68/1959 Cmd. 849
Withdrawal from Convention and Protocol— Jamaica	20 Sept., 1983 (effective date 30 June, 1984)	
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 Cmd. 7458
Acceptance— St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1 Sept., 1983	

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