

RATIFICATIONS,
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 50 (1985)

**SECOND
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC.
FOR 1985**

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 30 (1985), Cmnd. 9559]

*Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
September 1985*

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

Declarations, reservations etc. are given only in English, being either the texts of the originals or, alternatively, translations from foreign language texts. In the latter case, the translations given are not in all cases official or authoritative; for an authoritative statement, the foreign language text of the original should be consulted.

This publication contains information received up to 30 June, 1985

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
ARBITRATION—		
<i>See also</i> DISPUTES		
ANTARCTICA—		
Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources	Canberra, 20 May, 1980	48/1982 Cmnd. 8714
Accession— Uruguay	22 Mar., 1985	
AVIATION—		
<i>See also</i> COLOMBIA		
International Air Services Transit Agreement	Chicago, 7 Dec., 1944	8/1953 Cmnd. 8742
Succession— Brunei Darussalam	4 Dec., 1984	
Convention on International Civil Aviation	Chicago, 7 Dec., 1944	8/1953 Cmnd. 8742
Protocol on the authentic Trilingual Text of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago, 1944)	Buenos Aires, 24 Sept., 1968	115/1969 Cmnd. 4198
Adherences— Brunei Darussalam	4 Dec., 1984	
Comoros, The	15 Jan., 1985	
Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts committed on Board Aircraft	Tokyo, 14 Sept., 1963	123/1969 Cmnd. 4230
Accessions—		
Bahrain (with reservation*)	9 Feb., 1984	
Czechoslovakia	23 Feb., 1984	
Haiti	26 Apr., 1984	
Jamaica	16 Sept., 1984	
Nauru	17 May, 1984	
St. Lucia	31 Oct., 1983	
Tanzania	12 Aug., 1983	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
AVIATION (continued)—		
<i>*Reservation:</i> The State of Bahrain does not consider itself bound by Article 24, paragraph 1 of the Convention. The accession of the State of Bahrain to the Convention shall not be considered or interpreted as recognition of 'Israel' either generally or implicitly under the Convention.		
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation	Montreal, 23 Sept., 1971	10/1974 Cmnd. 5524
Accession in London— Malaysia	4 May, 1985	
Ratification in Washington— Haiti	9 May, 1984	
Accessions in Washington— Bahamas Guinea Nauru	27 Dec., 1984 2 May, 1984 17 May, 1984	
COLOMBIA—		
Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of Colombia for Air Services between and beyond their respective Territories (see also Treaty Series No. 6(1972) Cmnd. 4852)	Bogotá, 16 Oct., 1947	61/1952 Cmnd. 8698
In a Note dated 23 April 1985, the Government of Colombia gave notice to the Government of the United Kingdom of termination of the above Agreement which shall take place twelve months from the date of this Note, that is to say 23 April 1986.		
COMMODITIES—		
Constitution of the International Rice Commission (for amendments see Treaty Series No. 17 (1960), Cmnd. 997 and Treaty Series No. 84 (1963), Cmnd. 2222)	Washington, 29 Nov., 1948	75/1950 Cmnd. 8118
Acceptance— Mauritania	29 Apr., 1985	
CONSERVATION—		
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat	Adopted Ramsar, Iran, 2 Feb., 1971	34/1976 Cmnd. 6465
Ratification— Ireland, Republic of*	15 Nov., 1984	
<i>*In accordance with Article 2 of the Convention, the Republic of Ireland has designated the following wetland to appear in the List of Wetlands of International Importance: The Wexford Wildfowl Reserve</i>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
CONSERVATION (continued)—		
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	Washington, 3 Mar., 1973	101/1976 Cmnd. 6647
Accession— Honduras	15 Mar., 1985	
Notes— With effect from 10 December 1984, <i>France</i> has withdrawn all its reservations to the Convention With effect from 15 April 1985, <i>Liechtenstein</i> and <i>Switzerland</i> withdrew their reservation to <i>Psittacidae: Amazona dufresniana</i>		
CULTURAL PROPERTY—		
Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	Paris, 23 Nov., 1972	2/1985 Cmnd. 9424
Ratification— Sweden	22 Jan., 1985	
Note— On 28 November 1984 the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation received the following communication from <i>Argentina</i> concerning the declaration made by the United Kingdom on ratification on 29 May 1984: <i>'The Argentine Republic rejects the extension of the application of the Convention to the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich, of which the Director-General of Unesco was notified by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 29 May 1984, and reaffirms its rights of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich, which form an integral part of its national territory.'</i>		
CUSTOMS—		
Convention on the Establishment of a Customs Cooperation Council (with Annex)	Brussels, 15 Dec., 1950	50/1954 Cmd. 9232
Accession— Guatemala	22 Feb., 1985	
Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets	Geneva, 14 Nov., 1975	56/1983 Cmnd. 9032
Accession— Albania (with reservations)*	4 Jan., 1985	
*(Translation) The Council of Ministers of the Socialist People's Republic of <i>Albania</i> does not consider itself bound by Article 57, paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 6, of the Convention, which provides for recourse to compulsory arbitration for the interpretation and application of the Convention, and declares that in order for a dispute to be		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CUSTOMS (continued)—		
submitted to arbitration the agreement of all the parties to the dispute is necessary in each case.		
The identification letters of road vehicles of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania travelling under cover of TIR carnet will be 'AL'		
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS—		
Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations with Optional Protocol concerning the Acquisition of Nationality	Vienna, 18 Apr., 1961	19/1965 Cmnd. 2565
Ratification— Thailand (with objections)*	23 Jan., 1985	
Accession— Netherlands (for Kingdom in Europe and the Netherlands Antilles) (with objections and declaration)†	7 Sept., 1984	
Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes	Vienna, 18 Apr., 1961	19/1965 Cmnd. 2565
Accession— Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe and Netherlands Antilles)	7 Sept., 1984	
<p>*"1. The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand does not regard the statements concerning paragraph 1 of Article 11 of the Convention made by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as modifying any rights and obligations under that paragraph.</p> <p>2. The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand does not regard as valid the reservation made by the State of Bahrain in respect of paragraph 3 of Article 27 of the Convention.</p> <p>3. The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand does not regard as valid the reservations and declarations with respect to paragraph 2 of Article 37 of the Convention made by Democratic Kampuchea, the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Kingdom of Morocco.</p> <p>The foregoing objections shall not, however, be regarded as preventing the entry into force of the Convention as between Thailand and the above-mentioned countries."</p>		
<p>†Objections:</p> <p>"1. The Kingdom of the Netherlands does not accept the declarations by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen concerning Article 11, paragraph 1, of the Convention. The Kingdom of the Netherlands takes the view that this provision remains in force in relations between it and the said States in accordance with international customary law.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS (continued)—		
<p>"2. The Kingdom of the Netherlands does not accept the declaration by the State of Bahrain concerning Article 27, paragraph 3 of the Convention. It takes the view that this provision remains in force in relations between it and the State of Bahrain in accordance with international customary law. The Kingdom of the Netherlands is nevertheless prepared to agree to the following arrangements on a basis of reciprocity: If the authorities of the receiving state have serious grounds for supposing that the diplomatic bag contains something which pursuant to Article 27, paragraph 4 of the Convention may not be sent in the diplomatic bag, they may demand that the bag be opened in the presence of the representative of the diplomatic mission concerned. If the authorities of the sending state refuse to comply with such a request, the diplomatic bag shall be sent back to the place of origin.</p>		
<p>"3. The Kingdom of the Netherlands does not accept the declarations by the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Khmer Republic, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah, the Republic of Malta and the Kingdom of Morocco concerning Article 37, paragraph 2 of the Convention. It takes the view that these provisions remain in force in relations between it and the said States in accordance with international customary law."</p>		
<i>Declaration</i>		
<p>"On the occasion of the accession of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the Kingdom of the Netherlands declares that it interprets the words "not, solely by the operation of the law of the receiving State" in Article II of the Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality as meaning that acquisition of nationality by descent is not regarded as acquisition of nationality solely by the operation of this law."</p>		
DISARMAMENT—		
<p>Protocol on the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare</p>	<p>Geneva, 17 June, 1925</p>	<p>24/1930 Cmd. 3604</p>
<p>Accession— Peru</p>	<p>5 June, 1985</p>	
<p>Treaty banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water...</p>	<p>Moscow, 5 Aug., 1963</p>	<p>3/1964 Cmnd. 2245</p>
<p>Accession in London— Seychelles</p>	<p>12 Mar., 1985</p>	
<p>Accessions in Moscow— Bangladesh Seychelles</p>	<p>11 Mar., 1985 14 Mar., 1985</p>	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
DISARMAMENT (continued)—		
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	London, Moscow and Washington, 1 July, 1968	88/1970 Cmnd. 4474
Accession in London— Seychelles	12 Mar., 1985	
Accessions in Washington— Bhutan	23 May, 1985	
Brunei Darussalam	26 Mar., 1985	
Seychelles	8 Apr., 1985	
Accession in Moscow— Seychelles	14 Mar., 1985	
Successions in London— Antigua and Barbuda	17 June, 1985	
Kiribati	18 Apr., 1985	
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 Subsoil Thereof	London, Moscow and Washington, 11 Feb., 1971	13/1973 Cmnd. 5266
Ratification in London— Greece	28 May, 1985	
Ratification in Moscow— Greece	28 May, 1985	
Accession in London— Seychelles	12 Mar., 1985	
Accessions in Moscow— Mexico (with declaration)*	23 Mar., 1984	
Seychelles	14 Mar., 1985	
*Declaration (unofficial translation):		
1. In the view of the Government of <i>Mexico</i> , no provision of the Treaty, including Article 1, may be interpreted as indicating that any State has the right to emplace nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction, or military weapons or devices of any kind, on the continental shelf of Mexico.		
2. In consequence of the above, the Government of Mexico reserves the right to verify, inspect, remove or destroy any military weapon, structure, installation, facility or equipment emplaced on its continental shelf, including nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction.		
3. The well-known position of the Government of Mexico in all the international fora in which negotiations on disarmament have taken place, has been to support a general and complete disarmament, and on all possible territories. In this respect, although the Government of Mexico would prefer to rely on a treaty that clearly prohibits the emplacement of nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction on any physical space, it accedes to this Treaty which limits the prohibition to the Sea-Bed, the Ocean Floor and the Subsoil Thereof, in view of the fact that it constitutes a		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
DISARMAMENT (continued)—		
step towards the objective of having a universal prohibition, as indicated, through the establishment of denuclearised zones throughout the world.		
4. Having signed and ratified the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Government of Mexico considers that the provisions contained in it which relate to what is stipulated in the Treaty apply fully to the Treaty".		
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction ...	London, Moscow and Washington, 10 Apr., 1972	11/1976 Cmnd. 6397
Ratification in London—		
Peru	5 June, 1985	
Accessions in Moscow—		
Bangladesh	11 Mar., 1985	
China, The People's Republic of (with declaration*)	15 Nov., 1984	
Accessions in Washington—		
Bangladesh	12 Mar., 1985	
China, The People's Republic of (with declaration*)	15 Nov., 1984	
France	27 Sept., 1984	
<p>*" . . . 1. The basic spirit of the Convention on the Prohibition of Biological Weapons conforms to China's consistent position and is conducive to the efforts of the world's peace-loving countries and peoples in fighting against aggression and maintaining world peace. China once was one of the victims of biological (bacteriological) weapons. China has not produced or possessed such weapons and will never do so in future. However, the Chinese Government considers that the Convention has its defects. For instance, it fails to provide in explicit terms for the 'prohibition of the use of' biological weapons and the concrete and effective measures for supervision and verification; and it lacks forceful measures of sanctions in the procedure of complaint against instances of violation of the Convention. It is the hope of the Chinese Government that these defects may be made up or corrected at an appropriate time.</p> <p>2. It is also the hope of the Chinese Government that a convention on complete prohibition and thorough destruction of chemical weapons will soon be concluded.</p> <p>3. The signature and ratification of the Convention by the Taiwan authorities in the name of China on 10 April 1972 and 9 February 1973 are illegal and null and void. . ."</p>		
DISPUTES—		
Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards	New York, 10 June 1958	20/1976 Cmnd. 6419
Extension—		
Guernsey (with declaration)*	18 July, 1985 (effective date)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DISPUTES (continued)—		
<p>*The notification of extension contained the declaration that the Convention will be applied in respect of Guernsey, in accordance with Article I, paragraph 3 thereof, only to the recognition and enforcement of awards made in the territory of another Contracting State.</p>		
DRUGS—		
Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs	Geneva, 13 July, 1931	31/1933 Cmd. 4413
<p>Note— On 28 February 1985, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the following communication concerning its declaration of territorial application of the above Convention and the subsequent objection by Argentina (see Treaty Series No. 45 (1984) Cmnd. 9261):</p> <p>“The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have no doubt as to their right, by notification to the Depositary under the relevant provisions of the above-mentioned Convention, to extend the application of the Convention in question to the Falkland Islands or to the Falkland Islands Dependencies, as the case may be.</p> <p>For this reason alone, the Government of the United Kingdom are unable to regard the Argentine communication under reference as having any legal effect.”</p>		
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT—		
Agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development	Concluded Rome, 13 June, 1976	41/1978 Cmnd. 7195
Accession— Angola.	24 Apr., 1985	
<p>Note— The Governing Council of the Fund approved, on 8 December 1980, the membership of Angola as a non-original member of the Fund in category III.</p>		
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— Bangladesh	7 Jan., 1985	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	Paris 9 Dec., 1948	58/1970 Cmnd. 4421
<p>Note— On 28 February, 1985, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> the following communication concerning its declaration of territorial application of the above Convention and the subsequent objection by Argentina (<i>see Treaty Series No. 83 (1983) Cmnd. 9170</i>):</p> <p>“The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have no doubt as to their right, by notification to the Depositary under the relevant provisions of the above-mentioned Convention, to extend the application of the Convention in question to the Falkland Islands or to the Falkland Islands Dependencies, as the case may be.</p> <p>For this reason alone, the Government of the United Kingdom are unable to regard the Argentine communication under reference as having any legal effect.”</p>		
Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	Paris, 20 Mar., 1952	46/1954 Cmnd. 9221
<p>Note— By a letter of 7 February 1985, the Permanent Representative of <i>Greece</i> has transmitted to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe a Declaration by the President of the Greek Republic, dated 26 January 1985, withdrawing with effect from 1 January 1984, the reservation made by Greece on Article 2 of the Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (<i>see Treaty Series No. 86(1976) Cmnd. 6621</i>).</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	Geneva, 7 Sept., 1956	59/1957 Cmnd. 257
Accession— Bangladesh	5 Feb., 1985	
<p>Note— On 28 February 1985, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> the following communication concerning its declaration of territorial application of the above Convention and the subsequent objection by Argentina (<i>see Treaty Series No. 83 (1983) Cmnd. 9170</i>):</p> <p>“The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have no doubt as to their right, by notification to the Depositary under the relevant provisions of the above-mentioned Convention, to extend the application of the Convention in question to the Falkland Islands or to the Falkland Islands Dependencies, as the case may be.</p> <p>For this reason alone, the Government of the United Kingdom are unable to regard the Argentine communication under reference as having any legal effect.”</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—		
Convention against Discrimination in Education ...	Paris, 15 Dec., 1960	44/1962 Cmnd. 1760
Succession— Brunei	25 Jan., 1985	
Note— On 22 January 1985, the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization received notification that the Government of <i>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</i> has decided to apply provisionally, and on the basis of reciprocity, multilateral treaties extended to the former British Associated State of <i>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</i> . 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	Paris 10 Dec., 1962	23/1969 Cmnd. 3894
Succession— Brunei	25 Jan., 1985	
Note— On 22 January 1985, the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization received notification that the Government of <i>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</i> has decided to apply provisionally, and on the basis of reciprocity, multilateral treaties extended to the former British Associated State of <i>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</i> . This notification applies to the above Protocol.		
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	New York, 19 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmnd. 6702
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	New York, 19 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmnd. 6702
Note— On 28 February, 1985, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> the following communication concerning its declaration of territorial application of the above Covenants, and the subsequent objection by Argentina (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 83 (1983) Cmnd. 9170 p. 14.). "The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have no doubt as to their right, by notification to the Depositary under the relevant provisions of each of the above treaties, to extend the application of the Covenants in question to the Falkland Islands or to the Falkland Islands Dependencies, as the case may be. For this reason alone, the Government of the United Kingdom are unable to regard the Argentine communications under reference as having any legal effect."		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—		
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	New York 19 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmnd. 6702
Note—		
<p>On 25 January 1985, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Spain</i> the following declaration recognizing the competence of the Human Rights Committee under Article 41 of the Covenant:</p>		
(Translation)		
<p>The Spanish Government declares, with reference to the provisions of Article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, that it recognizes, for a period of three years starting on the date of the deposit of this Declaration, the competence of the Human Rights Committee 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>		
<i>Derogations under Article 4:</i>		
I		
<p>On 21 December 1984, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Peru</i> a notification dated 19 December 1984, to the effect that by Supreme Decree No. 063-84-IN, the Government of Peru had extended the state of emergency as at 3 December 1984, for a period of 60 days, in the Departments of Huánuco and San Martín and the Province of Mariscal Cáceres. The said extension had been declared owing to the continued terrorist acts of violence and sabotage in those regions and, as a result, the Government of Peru continued to derogate from articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant.</p>		
II		
<p>In a second communication, also received on 21 December 1984, the Secretary-General was informed by the Government of Peru, that by Supreme Decree No. 065-84-IN, the Government of Peru had found it necessary to extend the state of emergency for a period of 60 days, starting from 7 December 1984, in the following provinces:</p>		
<i>Ayacucho Department</i>		
<p>—Cangallo, Huamanga, Huanta, La Mar, Lucanas, Víctor Fajardo, Huancasancos and Vilcashuamán;</p>		
<i>Huancavelica Department</i>		
<p>—Ancobamba, Angaraes, Castrovirreyña, Huancavelica, Tayacaja and Huaytará;</p>		
<i>Apurímac Department</i>		
<p>—Andahuaylas and Chincheros.</p>		
<p>The notification specifies that the extension of the state of emergency was decided because of the continued terrorist acts of violence and sabotage in the said provinces and that it was necessary to continue to derogate from articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant.</p>		
<p>On 8 February 1985, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of Peru a notification dated 7 February 1985, to the effect that by Supreme Decree No. 001/85-IN, the Government of Peru had extended the state of emergency as of 3 February 1985 in the Departments of San Martín, including the Province of Tocache and excluding the Province of Mariscal</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—		
<p>Cáceres, and Huánuco, excluding the Provinces of Puerto Inca and Pachitea. The said extension had been declared owing to the continued terrorist acts of violence and sabotage in those regions and, as a result, the Government of Peru continued to derogate from articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant.</p> <p>On 12 April 1985, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Peru a notification dated 9 April 1985, to the effect that by Supreme Decree No. 012-85-IN, the Government of Peru had extended the state of emergency as of 1 April 1985 in the Department of San Martín including the Province of Tocache, and in the Department of Huánuco, except in the provinces of Puerto Inca and Pachitea. The said extension has been declared owing to the continued terrorist acts of violence and sabotage in those regions and, as a result, the Government of Peru continued to derogate from articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant.</p>		
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY—		
<p>Universal Copyright Convention</p> <p>Note— On 22 January 1985, the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization received notification that the Government of <i>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</i> has decided to apply provisionally, and on the basis of reciprocity, multilateral treaties extended to the former British Associated State of <i>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</i>. This notification applies to the above Convention.</p>	<p>Paris, 6 Sept., 1952</p>	<p>66/1957 Cmnd. 289</p>
<p>Universal Copyright Convention as revised (with Protocols 1 and 2)</p> <p>Note— On 22 January 1985, the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization received notification that the Government of <i>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</i> has decided to apply provisionally, and on the basis of reciprocity, multilateral treaties extended to the former British Associated State of <i>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</i>. This notification applies to the above Convention.</p>	<p>Paris, 24 July, 1971</p>	<p>9/1975 Cmnd. 5844</p>
<p>Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against Unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms</p>	<p>Geneva, 29 Oct., 1971</p>	<p>41/1973 Cmnd. 5275</p>
<p>Accession— Peru</p>	<p>7 May, 1985</p>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)—		
Convention on the Grant of European Patents (European Patent Convention), with related documents	Munich, 5 Oct., 1973	16/1982 Cmnd. 8510
Note—		
In accordance with Article 33 of the Convention the following decision has been adopted by the Administrative Council of the European Patent Organisation:		
CA/D 2/85: Decision of 14 February 1985 amending Rule 85 of the Implementing Regulations.		
This Decision entered into force on 10 December 1984.		
The full texts of decisions are published in the Official Journal of the European Patent Office. The postal address of the European Patent Office is Erhardtstrasse 27, D-8000 München 2.		
Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure	Budapest, 28 Apr., 1977	5/1981 Cmnd. 8136
Ratifications—		
Denmark	1 Apr., 1985	
Finland	1 June, 1985	
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION—		
Articles of Agreement of the International Development Association	Washington, 29 Jan., 1960	1/1961 Cmnd. 1244
Signature—		
Hungary	29 Apr., 1985	
Signatures and acceptances—		
Belize... ..	19 Mar., 1982	
Saint Lucia	28 Apr., 1982	
United Arab Emirates	23 Dec., 1981	
INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION—		
Articles of Agreement of the International Finance Corporation (for amendments see Treaty Series No. 4 (1963), Cmnd. 1924 and Treaty Series No. 77 (1966), Cmnd. 3155)	Washington, 25 May, 1955	37/1961 Cmnd. 1377
Signature—		
✓Hungary	29 Apr., 1985	
Signature and Acceptance—		
✓Congo, People's Republic of	1 Oct., 1980	
✓Seychelles	11 June, 1981	
✓Saint Lucia	28 Apr., 1982	
INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION—		
Amendments to the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, signed at Geneva on 6 March 1948	Adopted London, 14 Nov., 1975	34/1982 Cmnd. 8632
Acceptance—		
Nigeria	11 Dec., 1984	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
LABOUR (ILO)—		
International Labour Convention No. 141. Rural Workers' Organisations Convention, 1975	Geneva, 23 June, 1975	16/1978 Cmnd. 7083
Ratification— France	10 Sept., 1984	
International Labour Convention No. 142. Human Resources Development Convention, 1975	Geneva, 23 June, 1975	17/1978 Cmnd. 7086
Ratification— France	10 Sept., 1984	
International Labour Convention No. 144. Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976	Geneva, 21 June, 1976	33/1978 Cmnd. 7164
<p>Note— By a declaration registered with the International Labour Office on 27 February, 1985, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> made a modification regarding the above Convention, applicable to Hong Kong:</p> <p><i>Article 3</i> "While employers and workers are represented by six members on each side on the Labour Advisory Board, four of the employers' representatives are freely nominated by their respective associations and four workers' representatives are elected biennially by workers' trade unions in a secret ballot. The remaining members are direct appointees of the Governor".</p> <p>This declaration supersedes a former declaration of application with modifications registered on 20 October 1978 (see Treaty Series No. 105 (1978) Cmnd. 7502).</p>		
International Labour Convention No. 150. Labour Administration Convention, 1978.	Geneva, 26 June, 1978	32/1981 Cmnd. 8251
Ratification— Costa Rica	25 Sept., 1984	
International Labour Convention No. 151. Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention, 1978	Geneva, 27 June, 1978	33/1981 Cmnd. 8252
Ratification— Spain	18 Sept., 1984	
<p>Note— On 3 August 1984, the Director-General of the International Labour Office, received a letter dated 11 July 1984 from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the <i>People's Republic of China</i>, which included in particular the following passage:</p> <p>"Meanwhile, the Chinese Government wishes to state that the ratification of 23 international Labour Conventions . . . by the Taiwan authorities in the name of China is illegal and null and void."</p> <p>In reporting the action to the Governing Body at its 228th Session in November 1984, the Director-General provided the following explanations:</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
LABOUR (ILO) (continued)—		
<p>“The ratifications of the 23 Conventions referred to in the last paragraph of the above letter were registered on the basis of communications from the Taiwan authorities, which at the relevant times represented China in the International Labour Organisation but did not in fact exercise effective control over the mainland territory of China. These ratifications accordingly cannot be considered binding in international law on the Government of the People’s Republic of China.”</p>		
<p>The Conventions published in the Treaty Series to which the above applies are:</p>		
<p>No. 100. Equal Remuneration Convention 1951 ...</p>		<p>88/1972 Cmnd. 5930</p>
<p>No. 114. Fishermen’s Articles of Agreement Convention, 1959</p>		<p>152/1975 Cmnd. 6343</p>
<p>No. 116. Final Articles Revision Convention, 1961</p>		<p>53/1962 Cmnd. 1802</p>
<p>No. 124. Medical Examination of Young Persons (Underground Work) Convention, 1965</p>		<p>105/1967 Cmnd. 3478</p>
<p>Full details of the other conventions were published in ILO Official Bulletin, vol. LXVII, 1984, Series A, No. 3.</p>		
LAW—		
<p>Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties</p>	<p>Vienna, 23 May, 1969</p>	<p>58/1980 Cmnd. 7964</p>
<p>Ratification— Colombia (reservation)*</p>	<p>10 Apr., 1985</p>	
<p>Accession— Netherlands (Kingdom in Europe and Netherlands Antilles) (declaration and objections†)</p>		
<p>* (Translation)</p>		
<p>With regard to Article 25, <i>Colombia</i> formulates the reservation that the Political Constitution of Colombia does not recognize the provisional application of treaties; it is the responsibility of the National Congress to approve or disapprove any treaties and conventions which the Government concludes with other States or with international legal entities.</p>		
<p>† <i>Declaration</i></p>		
<p>“<i>The Kingdom of the Netherlands</i> does not regard the provisions of Article 66(b) of the Convention as providing “some other method of peaceful settlement” within the meaning of the declaration of the Kingdom of the Netherlands accepting as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice which was deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 1 August 1956.”</p>		
<p><i>Objections</i></p>		
<p>“The Kingdom of the Netherlands is of the opinion that the provisions regarding the settlement of disputes, as laid</p>		

LAW (continued)—	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>down in Article 66 of the Convention, are an important part of the Convention and that they cannot be separated from the substantive rules with which they are connected. Consequently, the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers it necessary to object to any reservation which is made by another State and whose aim is to exclude the application, wholly or in part, of the provisions regarding the settlement of disputes. While not objecting to the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and such a State, the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that their treaty relations will not include the provisions of Part V of the Convention with regard to which the application of the procedures regarding the settlement of disputes, as laid down in Article 66, wholly or in part is excluded.</p> <p>The Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that the absence of treaty relations between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and such a State with regard to all or certain provisions of Part V will not in any way impair the duty of the latter to fulfill any obligation embodied in those provisions to which it is subject under international law independently of the Convention.</p> <p>For the reasons set out above, the Kingdom of the Netherlands objects to the reservation of the Syrian Arab Republic, according to which its accession to the Convention shall not include the Annex, and to the reservation of Tunisia, according to which the submission to the International Court of Justice of a dispute referred to in Article 66 (a) requires the consent of all parties thereto. Accordingly, the treaty relations between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Syrian Arab Republic will not include the provisions to which the conciliation procedure in the Annex applies and the treaty relations between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Tunisia will not include Articles 53 and 64 of the Convention."</p>		
MARITIME LAW—		
<i>See also</i> SHIPPING		
<p>International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law relating to Bills of Lading</p>	Brussels, 25 Aug., 1924	17/1931 Cmd. 3806
<i>Note (Translation)—</i>		
<p>In a Note of 20 January 1983, the Government of the Cameroon informed the Belgian Government that the United Republic of the Cameroon is not a party to the above Convention.</p>		
<p>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</p>	Brussels, 23 Feb., 1968	83/1977 Cmnd. 6944
Extension—		
British Antarctic Territory		
British Virgin Islands		
Cayman Islands	20 Jan., 1984 (effective date)	
Falkland Islands		
Falkland Islands Dependencies		
Montserrat		
Turks and Caicos Islands		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
METROLOGY—		
Convention establishing an International Organisation of Legal Metrology	Paris, 12 Oct., 1955	36/1968 Cmnd. 3617
Accession— China, The People's Republic of	26 Mar., 1985	
NATIONALITY AND PASSPORTS—		
Convention on the Reduction of Cases of Multiple Nationality and on Military Obligations in Cases of Multiple Nationality	Strasbourg, 6 May, 1963	88/1971 Cmnd. 4802
Protocol amending the above Convention	Strasbourg, 24 Nov., 1977	108/1979 Cmnd. 7756
Acceptance— Netherlands (for Kingdom in Europe and for the Netherlands Antilles) (with declaration*) ...	9 May, 1985	
*Declaration "... In accordance with the second subparagraph of paragraph 3 of Article 6 of the Convention on the Reduction of Cases of Multiple Nationality and Military Obligations in Cases of Multiple Nationality, as amended by Article 2 of the Protocol, <i>the Kingdom of the Netherlands</i> will, with regard to the age of the persons concerned, consider that a person who is a national of a Contracting Party which does not require obligatory military service as having satisfied his military obligations if his ordinary residence in the territory of that Contracting Party has at least been maintained from February 1 of the year in which he reaches the age of 17 years until January 1 of the year in which he reaches the age of 25 years."		
NUCLEAR WEAPONS—		
See DISARMAMENT		
POLLUTION—		
International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage	Brussels, 29 Nov., 1969	106/1975 Cmnd. 6183
Accession— Oman	24 Jan., 1985	
International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties ...	Brussels, 18 Dec., 1971	77/1975 Cmnd. 6056
Accession— Oman	24 Jan., 1985	
International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971	Brussels, 18 Dec., 1971	95/1978 Cmnd. 7383
Accession— Oman	10 May, 1985	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
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
Accession— Oman	24 Jan., 1985	
Protocol to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969	London, 19 Nov., 1976	26/1981 Cmnd. 8238
Accession— Oman	24 Jan., 1985	
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW—		
Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance ...	New York, 20 June, 1956	85/1975 Cmnd. 6084
Accession— Australia (with declaration)*	12 Feb., 1985	
** <i>Australia</i> wishes to declare, in accordance with Article 12, that with the exception of the Territory of Norfolk Island, the Convention shall not be applicable to the territories for the international relations of which Australia is responsible."		
Convention on the Conflicts of Laws relating to the Form of Testamentary Dispositions	The Hague, 5 Oct., 1961	5/1964 Cmnd. 2250
<i>Notification in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention—</i> By note of 1 May 1985 the Government of <i>Antigua and Barbuda</i> informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, that it considers itself bound by the abovementioned Convention which had been declared applicable to its territory by the Government of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 16 December 1964 (see Treaty Series No. 48(1965) Cmnd. 2683, p. 8).		
Convention abolishing the Requirement of Legislation for Foreign Public Documents	The Hague, 5 Oct., 1961	32/1965 Cmnd. 2617
Ratification— Greece (with declaration)*	19 Mar., 1985	
* At the time of the deposit of the instrument of ratification the Government of <i>Greece</i> declared in conformity with Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Convention that the Greek authorities competent to issue the certificate, referred to in the first paragraph of Article 3, are:		
<i>(Translation)</i>		
1. the department (nómos) which is the seat of the authority issuing the document in the case of administrative documents;		
2. the court of the first instance in the district which is the seat of the authority issuing the document in the case of judicial documents.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)—		
<p>Note— By note of 1 May 1985, received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands on 17 May 1985, the Government of <i>Antigua and Barbuda</i> has stated that it considers itself as continuing to be bound by the above-mentioned Convention which was applicable to its territory before it gained independence on 1 November 1981 (see Treaty Series No. 72 (1965), Cmnd. 2765, p. 11, for extension).</p>		
<p>Note— By a Note dated 3 May 1985 and received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands on 8 May 1985 the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> notified a change in the designated authority for the Isle of Man. The designated authority competent to issue the Apostille referred to in Article 3, first paragraph, of the Convention for the Isle of Man now is, with effect from 1 June 1985: His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the Isle of Man.</p>		
<p>Note— By Note dated 5 June 1985 and received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands on 12 June 1985 the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> notified designation by the Governor of Hong Kong on 3 May 1985 of the Deputy Secretary (Administration), Administrative Services and Information Branch as an authority competent to issue the certificate referred to in Article 3, first paragraph, of the above-mentioned Convention. The designation of the Deputy Director (Councils and Administration Branch) was cancelled on the same date (see Treaty Series No. 68 (1983), Cmnd. 9075).</p>		
Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters	The Hague, 15 Nov., 1965	50/1969 Cmnd. 3986
Signature— Switzerland	21 May, 1985	
<p>Note— By note of 1 May 1985, received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands on 17 May 1985, the Government of <i>Antigua and Barbuda</i> informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs it considers itself bound by the abovementioned Convention, declared applicable to Antigua by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 20 May 1970 (see Treaty Series No. 109 (1970), Cmnd. 4570, p. 10).</p>		
Convention on the Recognition of Divorces and Legal Separations	The Hague, 1 June, 1970	123/1975 Cmnd. 6248
Signature— Portugal	10 May, 1985	
Ratification— Portugal	10 May, 1985	

	<i>Date</i>	<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
Signature— Switzerland	21 May, 1985	
European Convention on State Immunity and Additional Protocol	Basle, 16 May, 1972	74/1979 Cmnd. 7742
Acceptance— Netherlands (with declaration)*	21 Feb., 1985	
<p>*On acceptance the <i>Kingdom of the Netherlands</i> declared that in cases not falling within Articles 1 to 13, its courts shall be entitled to entertain proceedings against another Contracting State to the extent that its courts are entitled to entertain proceedings against States not party to the present Convention."</p> <p><i>Communication:</i> The district-court ("Arrondissementsrechtbank") of The Hague has been designated as the competent court referred to in Article 21, first paragraph, of the Convention.</p>		
European Agreement on the Transmission of Applications for Legal Aid	Strasbourg, 27 Jan., 1977	39/1978 Cmnd. 7179
Signature— Switzerland (with reservation in respect of ratification)	23 May, 1985	
PUBLICATIONS—		
Convention concerning the International Exchange of Publications and Government Documents between States	Paris 5 Dec., 1958	41/1962 Cmnd. 1742
Succession— Brunei	25 Jan., 1985	
<p>Note— On 22 January 1985, the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization received notification that the Government of <i>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</i> has decided to apply provisionally, and on the basis of reciprocity, multilateral treaties extended to the former British Associated State of <i>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</i>. This notification applies to the above Convention.</p>		
Convention concerning the Exchange of Official Publications and Government Documents between States ...	Paris, 5 Dec., 1958	43/1962 Cmnd. 1758
Succession— Brunei	25 Jan., 1985	
<p>Note— On 22 January 1985, the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>PUBLICATIONS (continued)—</p>		
<p>Organization received notification that the Government of <i>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</i> has decided to apply provisionally, and on the basis of reciprocity, multilateral treaties extended to the former British Associated State of <i>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</i>. This notification applies to the above Convention.</p>		
<p>RED CROSS—</p>		
<p>Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War</p>	<p>Geneva, 12 Aug., 1949</p>	<p>39/1958 Cmnd. 550</p>
<p>Objection to Reservation— In a notification to the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, on 26 March 1985, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> stated:</p>		
<p>... "With reference to the reservation made by the Government of the People's Republic of Angola to Article 85 of the Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (see Treaty Series No. 83 (1984) Cmnd. 9456), Her Majesty's Government, recalling their previous declarations in relation to similar reservations by other States, wish to state that, whilst they do not oppose the entry into force of the Convention in question between the United Kingdom and the People's Republic of Angola, they are unable to accept the reservation because, in the view of the Government of the United Kingdom, this reservation is not of the kind which intending parties to the Convention are entitled to make."</p>		
<p>REFUGEES—</p>		
<p>Convention relating to the Status of Refugees</p>	<p>Geneva, 28 July, 1951</p>	<p>39/1954 Cmnd. 9171</p>
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>On 28 February 1985, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> the following communication concerning its declaration of territorial application of the above Convention and the subsequent objection by Argentina (see Treaty Series No. 83 (1983) Cmnd. 9170):</p>		
<p>"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have no doubt as to their right, by notification to the Depositary under the relevant provisions of the above-mentioned Convention, to extend the application of the Convention in question to the Falkland Islands or to the Falkland Islands Dependencies, as the case may be.</p>		
<p>For this reason alone, the Government of the United Kingdom are unable to regard the Argentine communication under reference as having any legal effect."</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
ROAD TRANSPORT—		
Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts ...	Geneva, 20 Mar., 1958	7/1965 Cmnd. 2535
Regulation No. 28. Uniform provisions for the approval of audible warning devices and of motor vehicles with regard to their audible signals.		
Acceptances— Netherlands Yugoslavia	Effective dates 21 June, 1985 1 Apr., 1985	
Regulation No. 32. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the behaviour of the structure of the impacted vehicle in a rear-end collision.		
Acceptance— Netherlands	21 June, 1985 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 33. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the behaviour of the structure of the impacted vehicle in a head-on collision.		
Acceptance— Netherlands	21 June, 1985 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 34. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the prevention of fire risks.		
Acceptance— Netherlands	21 June, 1985 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 39. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the speedometer equipment, including its installation.		
Acceptance— Netherlands	21 June, 1985 (effective date)	
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.		
Acceptance— Netherlands	21 June, 1985 (effective date)	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)—		
Regulation No. 41. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles with regard to noise.		
Acceptance— Yugoslavia	1 Apr., 1985 (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— Netherlands	21 June, 1985 (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.		
Acceptance— Yugoslavia	1 Apr., 1985 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 48. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices.		
Acceptance— Yugoslavia	1 Apr., 1985 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 49. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of diesel engines with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants.		
Acceptance— Italy	22 Mar., 1985 (effective date)	
Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment to be used for such Carriage (ATP)	Geneva, 1 Sept., 1970	42/1981 Cmnd. 8272
Note— An amendment proposed by the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> concerning a new footnote (4) under Annex 3(b) (definition of the term “fresh cheese”) (<i>see</i> Miscellaneous Series 3 (1984), Cmnd. 9145) entered into force on 20 January 1985.		
Protocol to the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR) ...	Geneva, 5 July, 1978	6/1981 Cmnd. 8138
Accession— Sweden	30 Apr., 1985	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY—		
Agreement establishing the European Molecular Biology Laboratory	Geneva, 10 May, 1973	12/1975 Cmnd. 5835
Accessions—		
Finland	19 June, 1985	
Greece	13 May, 1985	
SHIPPING—		
Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965	London, 9 Apr., 1965	49/1967 Cmnd. 3299
Accession to Convention as amended— Cuba (with declarations*)	27 Nov., 1984	
*Declarations (translation):		
“The Government of the Republic of Cuba considers that the provisions of Article X of the Convention, notwithstanding the fact that it deals with matters of interest for all States, are discriminatory in nature in that they withhold from a number of States the right of signature and accession, which is contrary to the principle of universality”.		
“The Government of the Republic of Cuba considers that the application of the provisions contained in Article XII of the Convention is at variance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in resolution 1514 (XV) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1960, which proclaims the necessity of putting a speedy and unconditional end to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations”.		
International Convention on Load Lines, 1966	London, 5 Apr., 1966	58/1968 Cmnd. 3708
Extension—		
Isle of Man	19 Oct., 1984 (effective date)	
International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969	London, 23 June, 1969	50/1982 Cmnd. 8716
Accessions—		
Malaysia	24 Apr., 1984	
Nigeria	13 Nov., 1984	
Acceptance—		
Ireland, Republic of	11 Apr., 1985	
Extension—		
Isle of Man	19 Oct., 1984 (effective date)	
Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, as amended	London, 20 Oct., 1972	77/1977 Cmnd. 6962
Accessions—		
Korea, North*	1 May, 1985	
Oman	25 Apr., 1985	
*not recognised by the United Kingdom.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
SHIPPING (continued)—		
International Convention for Safe Containers (CSC), 1972, as amended 1981 (see Treaty Series No. 93 (1981), Cmnd. 8445)	Geneva, 2 Dec., 1972	40/1979 Cmnd. 7535
Accession— Pakistan	10 Apr., 1985	
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974	London, 1 Nov., 1974	46/1980 Cmnd. 7874
and		
Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended ...	London, 1 June, 1978	40/1981 Cmnd. 8277
Accessions to Convention as amended and Protocol—		
Korea, North*	1 May, 1985	
Oman	25 Apr., 1985	
Pakistan	10 Apr., 1985	
Accession to Convention as amended— Saudi Arabia	24 Apr., 1985	
*Not recognised by the United Kingdom		
Note— The Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization has the honour to state that he received on 9 April 1985 a notification from the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> that the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, and the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, shall apply in respect of the Isle of Man with effect from 1 July 1985.		
International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978	London, 1 Dec., 1978	50/1984 Cmnd. 9266
Accessions—		
Cyprus	28 May, 1985	
Korea, Republic of..	4 Apr., 1985	
Korea, North*	1 May, 1985	
Pakistan	10 Apr., 1985	
Note— The Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization has the honour to state that he received on 9 April 1985 a notification from the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> that the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978 shall apply in respect of the Isle of Man with effect from 1 July 1985		
*Not recognised by the United Kingdom		
SPACE—		
Convention on Registration of Objects launched into Outer Space	New York, 12 Nov., 1974	70/1978 Cmnd. 7271
Ratification— Mongolia	10 Apr., 1985	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
TELECOMMUNICATIONS—		
Convention on the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT) with Operating Agreement	London, 3 Sept., 1976	94/1979 Cmnd. 7722
Accessions to the Convention and Operating Agreement—		
Gabon	28 Dec., 1984	
Iran	12 Oct., 1984	
Pakistan	6 Feb., 1985	
Signature of the Operating Agreement by the entity designated by the Government of—		
Gabon	3 Dec., 1984	
Iran (with statement*)	12 Oct., 1984	
Pakistan	6 Feb., 1985	
New signatory designated by the Government of Italy— Telespazio	27 Dec., 1984	
*Statement: “The undersigned, Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs, hereby declares that the statement encribed by Mr. Mahmoud Vaezi, Chairman of the Board and Managing Director of Telecommunication Company of Iran, on the occasion of signing the Operating Agreement relating to the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT)—1976, to the effect that the accession of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the aforesaid Convention and the signing of the Operating Agreement shall in no way imply recognition of the so-called Israel in case she becomes a contracting party to the same in future, is fully endorsed by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.”		
Agreement terminating the Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation Financial Agreement, 1973	London, 30 Mar., 1983	57/1984 Cmnd. 9318
Signature— Trinidad and Tobago	22 May, 1985	
Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation Financial Agreement, 1983... ..	London, 30 Mar., 1983	58/1984 Cmnd. 9317
Signature— Trinidad and Tobago	22 May, 1985	
TERRORISM—		
<i>See also</i> AVIATION		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents	New York, 14 Dec., 1973	3/1980 Cmnd. 7765
Accession— Switzerland (with declaration*)	5 Mar., 1985	
*The instrument of accession contains the following interpretative declaration:		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>TERRORISM (continued)—</p>		
<p>The Swiss Federal Council interprets Article 4 and Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Convention to mean that Switzerland undertakes to fulfill the obligations contained therein in the conditions specified by its domestic legislation.</p>		
<p>Notes—</p>		
<p>On 28 February 1985, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> the following communication concerning its declaration of territorial application of the above Convention and the subsequent objection by Argentina (see Treaty Series No. 83 (1983), Cmnd. 9170).</p>		
<p>“The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have no doubt as to their right, by notification to the Depositary under the relevant provisions of the above-mentioned Convention, to extend the application of the Convention in question to the Falkland Islands or to the Falkland Islands Dependencies, as the case may be.</p>		
<p>For this reason alone, the Government of the United Kingdom are unable to regard the Argentine communication under reference as having any legal effect.”</p>		
<p>On 11 March 1985, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Israel</i> the following objection concerning the declaration made by Jordan (see Treaty Series No. 30 (1985), Cmnd. 9559).</p>		
<p>“The Government of the State of Israel has noted that the Instrument of Accession deposited by the Government of Jordan contains a declaration of a political character in respect of Israel. In the view of the Government of the State of Israel, this Convention is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements, which are in flagrant contradiction to the principles and purposes of the Convention. Moreover, this declaration by the Government of Jordan cannot, in any way, affect whatever obligations are binding upon Jordan under general international law or under particular conventions. The Government of the State of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Jordan an attitude of complete reciprocity.”</p>		
<p>European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism</p>	<p>Strasbourg, 27 Jan., 1977</p>	<p>93/1978 Cmnd. 7390</p>
<p>Acceptance— Netherlands (with reservations and declaration*)</p>	<p>18 Apr., 1985</p>	
<p>*The instrument of acceptance contains the following reservation and declaration:</p>		
<p>1, “The Kingdom of the <i>Netherlands</i> accepts the Convention for the Kingdom in Europe.”</p>		
<p>2. “With due observance of Article 13, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Kingdom of the Netherlands reserves the right to refuse extradition in respect of any offence mentioned in Article 1 of the Convention including the attempt to commit or participation in one of these offences, which it considers to be a political offence or an offence connected with a political offence.”</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TERRORISM (continued)—		
International Convention against the Taking of Hostages	New York, 18 Dec., 1979	81/1983 Cmnd. 9100
Ratifications—		
Switzerland (with declaration)*	5 Mar., 1985	
Yugoslavia (with declaration)†... ..	19 Apr., 1985	
(Translation)		
*The Swiss Federal Council interprets Article 4 of the Convention to mean that <i>Switzerland</i> undertakes to fulfil the obligations contained therein in the conditions specified by its domestic legislation.		
†“The Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of <i>Yugoslavia</i> herewith states that the provisions of Article 9 of the Convention should be interpreted and applied in practice in the way which would not bring into question the goals of the Convention, i.e. undertaking of efficient measures for the prevention of all acts of the taking of hostages as a phenomenon of international terrorism, as well as the prosecution, punishment and extradition of persons considered to have perpetrated this criminal offence.”		
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION—		
Constitution of the World Health Organization (for amendments see Treaty Series No. 24 (1961), Cmnd. 1351, 109 (1975), Cmnd. 6204, 50 (1977), Cmnd. 6832)	New York, 22 July, 1946	43/1948 Cmnd. 7458
Acceptance—		
Brunei Darussalam	25 Mar., 1985	
Amendments to Articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization	Geneva, 17 May, 1976	41/1984 Cmnd. 9239
Acceptance—		
Germany, Federal Republic of (includes Berlin (West))	16 Jan., 1985	

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