



Treaty Series No. 39 (1998)

**SECOND
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 1998**

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 28 (1998), Cm 4005]

*Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
September 1998*

SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS, WITHDRAWALS, ETC. FOR 1998

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 28 (1998) Cm 4005]

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 1998.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ANIMALS AND CONSERVATION		
Convention on Biological Diversity	Rio de Janeiro 5 June, 1992 -14 June, 1992	51/1995 Cm 2915
Ratification— Angola	1 Apr., 1998	
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 Sep., 1961	23/1964 Cmnd. 2354
Accession— Estonia	21 Apr., 1998	
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal 23 September 1971	Montreal 24 Feb., 1988	20/1991 Cm 1470
Ratification— (deposited in London) Finland	3 Apr., 1998	
CONSERVATION		
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat	Ramsar 2 Feb., 1971	34/1976 Cmnd. 6465
Succession— Ukraine	16 Jan., 1997	
Note— On 15 July 1997, the Director-General of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Ukraine</i> the following list of wetlands for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance: Kugurluy Lake, Kartal Lake, Kyly Mouth, Sasyk Lake, The system of Lakes Shagany-Ailbay-Burnes, The inter-rivers areas known as Dnister-Turunchak, The north part of the Dnister Lyman, Tyligulsky Lyman, Dnipro River Mouth, Tendrivska Bay, Karkinitska and Jarylgatska Bays, Central Syvash, Eastern Syvash, Yagorlytska Bay, Molochny Lyman, Obytochna Spit and Obytochna Bay, The Estuary of Berda River, Berdyanska Spit and Berdyanska Bay, Bylosaraiska Bay and Bylosaraiska Spit, Kryva Bay and Kryva Spit, Shatsky Lakes, The Flood-plain of Prypyat River and The Flood-plain of Stochid River		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CONSERVATION (continued)		
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	Washington 3 Mar., 1973	101/1976 Cmnd. 6647
Accession— Mauritania	13 Mar., 1998	
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals	Bonn 23 June, 1979 – 22 June, 1980	87/1990 Cm 1332
Ratification— Mauritania	19 Feb., 1998	
Accession— Romania	14 Apr., 1998	
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats [Council of Europe No. 104]	Berne 19 Sept., 1979	56/1982 Cmnd. 8738
Note—		
In a notification dated 26 February 1998, received on 27 February 1998, by the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, the <i>European Community</i> stated that:		
The approval by the Council of the European Union and consultation of the European Parliament of the amendments to appendices II and III of the Convention adopted at the 17th meeting of the Contracting Parties requires compliance with the procedure laid down in Article 228, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Treaty establishing the European Community.		
The European Community will be unable to finalise this procedure within the deadline established by Article 17 of the Convention. Therefore, an objection is hereby notified according to Article 17, paragraph 3, of the Convention, concerning the amendments to appendices I, II and III of the Convention adopted at the 17th Meeting of the Contracting Parties. Once the internal procedures for the approval of the amendments by the European Community have been completed, this objection concerning the amendments to appendices approved will be lifted.		
Note—		
In a notification dated 4 March 1998, received on 4 March 1998 by the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, the Government of <i>Greece</i> stated that:		
Referring to the amendments of Appendix I—Strictly Protected Flora Species—which have been adopted by the 17th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention, as they appear in Appendix 4 of document T-PVS(97)Misc 2, Greece enters an objection for the species:		
Ophrys oestriphera Ophrys taurica Orchis provencialis		
in the sense of examining their conservation status, with regard to their potential European Community interest, in the context of the NATURA 2000 network establishment.		
Note—		
In Note Verbal No. 179/98 dated 16 February, received on 17 February 1998 by the Secretariat-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, amended by Note Verbal No. 266/98 dated 4 March 1998 and received by the Secretariat-General of the Council of Europe, on 4 March 1998 the Government of <i>Malta</i> stated:		
In pursuance of Article 17, paragraph 3, of the Convention, Malta is making an objection in respect of the following species included in Appendix III (as recently amended):		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CONSERVATION (continued)		
Appendix III		
<i>Epinephelus marginatus</i>		
<i>Lamna nasus</i>		
<i>Palinurus elephas</i>		
<i>Raja alba</i>		
<i>Squatina squatina</i>		
Note—		
In a notification dated 20 February 1998, received on 20 February 1998, by the Secretariat-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, the Government of Norway stated that:		
On behalf of the Norwegian Government, the Directorate for Nature Management will notify objection to the inclusion of <i>Dracocephalum ruyschiana</i> L. in Appendix I of the Convention.		
<i>D. ruyschiana</i> is considered common in its range in Norway. A strict protection of this species under the obligations given by the Convention for species on Appendix I is thus not considered relevant since Appendix I species should primarily be species regarded as endangered or vulnerable. We support the idea of listing such species with unfavourable conservation status in parts of its range. We regard the inclusion of <i>D. ruyschiana</i> on Appendix I to be useful in certain regions of the geographical range of the Convention, but not necessarily for the whole population within the geographical range of the Convention.		
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, as amended by the Paris Protocol of 1982	Regina 28 May 1987 –3 June 1987	13/1996 Cm 3053
Accession—		
Monaco (with declaration*)	20 Aug., 1997	
Mongolia (with declaration†)	8 Dec., 1997	
*Declaration		
In accordance with Article 2 of the Convention, an area of wetlands has been designated by Monaco for inclusion on the List of Wetlands of International Importance established by virtue of this Convention. These Wetlands, whose boundaries are shown on a map appended to the instrument of accession, “in general cover the coast and the adjacent maritime areas of the Larvotto Reserve and the coral reserve. The surface area so defined is ten hectares.”		
†Declaration		
In accordance with Article 2 of the Convention, the following wetland has been designated by Mongolia for inclusion in the list of Wetlands of International Importance established by virtue of this Convention: Mongolian Dauria.		
CULTURAL PROPERTY		
European Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage	London 6 May, 1969	26/1973 Cmnd. 5224
Note—		
On 8 April 1998, the Government of <i>Cyprus</i> notified the Secretariat-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, of its decision to denounce the above Convention.		
Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	Paris 23 Nov., 1972	2/1985 Cmnd. 9424
Acceptance—		
Suriname	23 Oct., 1997	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CUSTOMS		
International Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Controls of Goods	Geneva 1 Apr., 1983 -31 Mar., 1984	40/1988 Cm 403
Accession— Bulgaria	27 Feb., 1998	
DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS		
Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	Vienna 24 Apr., 1963 -31 Oct., 1963	14/1973 Cmnd. 5219
Accession— Malta (with reservation*)	10 Dec., 1997	
*Reservation		
<p>“1. Article 5 (j)—The Government of Malta declares that consular posts established in Malta may not execute letters rogatory or commissions to take evidence for the courts of the sending State or transmit judicial or extra-judicial documents.</p> <p>2. Article 44 paragraph 3—Malta will interpret the exemption accorded to members of a consular post by paragraph 3 of article 44 from liability to give evidence concerning matters connected with the exercise of their functions as relating only to acts in respect of which consular officers and consular employees enjoy immunity from the jurisdiction of judicial or administrative authorities of the receiving State in accordance with article 43 of the Convention.”</p>		
<p>Note—</p> <p>On 17 February 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>The Netherlands</i>, the following objection to the declaration made by Myanmar upon accession to the above Convention:</p> <p>“The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers the declaration with regard to article 62 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations made by the Union of Myanmar as a reservation and does not regard this reservation as valid. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Union of Myanmar.”</p>		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents	New York 14 Dec., 1973 -31 Dec., 1974	3/1980 Cmnd. 7765
Accession— Mauritania	9 Feb., 1998	
Succession— Macedonia, The former Yugoslav Republic of	17 Nov., 1991	
<p>Due note has been taken that the date of succession is 17 November 1991, the date on which the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia assumed responsibility for its international relations.</p>		
DISARMAMENT		
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction	London, Moscow, Washington 10 Apr., 1972	11/1976 Cmnd. 6397
Accession— (deposited in London) Lithuania	10 Feb., 1998	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DISARMAMENT (continued)		
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction	Paris 13 Jan., 1993	45/1997 Cm 3727
Ratification—		
Lithuania (with declaration*)	15 Apr., 1998	
Mauritania	9 Feb., 1998	
<i>*Declaration</i>		
In accordance with Article VII (4) of the Convention, the Ministry of Economy has been designated as the national focal point for effective liaison with the Organization and other States Parties		
DISPUTES		
Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards	New York 10 June, 1958	20/1976 Cmnd. 6419
Ratification—		
El Salvador	26 Feb., 1998	
Accession—		
Nepal (with declaration*)	4 Mar., 1998	
<i>*Declaration</i>		
“Pursuant to Article 1.3 of the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, done at New York in 1958, His Majesty’s Government of Nepal declares that the Kingdom of Nepal will apply the Convention, on the basis of reciprocity, to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another contracting state. His Majesty’s Government further declares that the Kingdom of Nepal will apply the Convention only to the differences arising out of legal relationship, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under the law of the Kingdom of Nepal.”		
DRUGS		
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961	New York 30 Mar., 1961 –1 Aug., 1961	34/1965 Cmnd. 2631
Ratification—		
El Salvador	26 Feb., 1998	
Accession—		
Namibia	31 Mar., 1998	
Convention on the Elaboration of a European Pharmacopoeia, as amended by the Protocol of 16 November 1989	Strasbourg 22 Jul., 1964	37/1974 Cmnd. 5763
Accession—		
Czech Republic	19 Mar., 1998	
Convention on Psychotropic Substances with revised Schedules	Vienna 21 Feb., 1971 –1 Jan., 1972	51/1993 Cm 2307
Accession—		
Namibia	31 Mar., 1998	
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972	Adopted New York 8 Aug., 1975	23/1979 Cmnd. 7466
Participation—		
El Salvador	26 Feb., 1998	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DRUGS (continued)		
United Nations Convention against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	Vienna/ New York 20 Dec., 1988 -20 Dec., 1989	26/1992 Cm 1927
Note—		
On 18 March 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Singapore</i> the following Communication:		
“(a) The designated authority which shall have the responsibility and power to execute requests for mutual assistance under article 7(8) of the Convention is:		
The Attorney General 1 Coleman Street #10-00 Singapore 179803 Tel: (65) 336-1411 Fax: (65) 332-5984		
(b) As stipulated in article 7(9) of the Convention, English is the designated language of all requests and correspondences.		
(c) For the purposes of articles 17(3) and 17(4) of the Convention, the designated authority made pursuant to article 17(7) is:		
Central Narcotic Bureau No. 2 Outram Road Singapore 169036 Tel: (65) 227-6790 Fax: (65) 227-3979”		
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION & DEVELOPMENT		
Convention on the Stamp Laws in connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.. .. .	Geneva 7 June, 1930	14/1934 Cmd. 4594
Succession— Belarus (with declaration*)	4 Feb., 1998	
<i>*Declaration</i> With the reservation made [by the USSR] at the time of Accession		
Agreement establishing the Common Fund for Commodities.	New York 27 June, 1980	5/1992 Cm 1797
Accession— Organisation Of African Unity	16 Mar., 1998	
EDUCATION		
European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas leading to admission to Universities	Paris 11 Dec., 1953	38/1954 Cmd. 9168
Ratification— Romania	22 Apr., 1998	
Convention setting up a European University Institute (and related documents)	Florence 19 Apr., 1972	15/1976 Cmnd. 6405
Ratification— Austria	27 Jan., 1998	
ENVIRONMENT		
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries experiencing serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa.. .. .	Paris 14 Oct., 1994 -13 Oct., 1995	21/1997 Cm 3584

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
ENVIRONMENT (continued)		
Ratification—		
Comoros	3 Mar., 1998	
European Community		
(with declaration*)	26 Mar., 1998	
Malta	30 Jan., 1998	
Nicaragua	17 Feb., 1998	
St Vincent And The Grenadines	16 Mar., 1998	
Turkey	31 Mar., 1998	
<i>*Declaration</i>		
<p>In accordance with the provisions of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, as amended by the Single European Act and the Treaty on European Union, the Community is competent to adopt measures concerning the protection of the environment and in particular to combat desertification. The Community is also competent in the field of agriculture. It is competent to sign international agreements relating to such matters and to the field of development cooperation. It enjoys exclusive competence in the field of trade. The Community legislative acts and programmes listed below are illustrative of the Community's spheres of competence.</p> <p>The Community will in future be able to assume additional responsibilities by the adoption of legislative instruments or cooperation measures specifically designed to combat desertification.</p> <p><i>List of legislative acts and Community programmes contributing to combating desertification</i></p> <p><i>General instruments</i></p> <p>Resolution of the Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council of 1 February 1993 on a Community programme of policy and action in relation to the environment and sustainable development (OJ C 138, 17.5. 1993, p.1).</p> <p>Communication from the Commission to the Council and European Parliament concerning development cooperation policy in the run-up to 2000 (SEC(92) 915 final).</p> <p><i>Financial instruments</i></p> <p>Council Regulation (EEC) No. 4254/88 of 19 December 1988 laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No. 2052/88 as regards the European Regional Development Fund (OJ L 374, 31.12.1988, p.15).</p> <p>Council Regulation (EEC) No. 4256/88 of 19 December 1988 laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No. 2052/88 as regards the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF), Guidance Section (OJ L 374, 31.12.1988, p. 25).</p> <p>Council Regulation (EEC) No. 443/92 of 25 February 1992 on financial and technical assistance to, and economic cooperation with, the developing countries in Asia and Latin America (OJ L 52, 27.2.1992, p. 1).</p> <p>Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1762/92 of 29 June 1992 on the implementation of the Protocols on financial and technical cooperation concluded by the Community with Mediterranean non-member countries (OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 1).</p> <p>Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1763/92 of 29 June 1992 concerning financial cooperation in respect of all Mediterranean non-member countries (OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 5).</p> <p>Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1973/92 of 21 May 1992 establishing a financial instrument for the environment (LIFE) (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992, p. 1).</p> <p>Council Regulation (EC) No. 1164/94 of 16 May 1994 establishing a Cohesion Fund (OJ L 130, 25.5.1994, p. 1).</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ENVIRONMENT (continued)		
Council Regulation (EC) No. 3062/95 of 20 December 1995 on operations to promote tropical forests (OJ L 327, 30.12.1995, p. 9).		
Decision of the Council and the Commission of 25 February 1991 on the conclusion of the fourth ACP-EEC Convention, Decision 91/400/ECSC, EEC (OJ L 229, 17.8.1991, p. 1).		
Accession—		
Liberia	2 Mar., 1998	
FILMS		
European Convention on Cinematographic Co-Production ..	Strasbourg 2 Oct., 1992	14/1994 Cm 2495
Note—		
In a Note Verbal dated 22 April 1998, registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of the Europe on 29 April 1998, the Government of <i>Spain</i> declared that:		
<i>Translation</i>		
The Kingdom of Spain, in accordance with Article 5.5 of the European Convention on Cinematographic Co-Production, declares that the Spanish competent authority with regard to Article 5.2, is the Institute of Cinematography and Audiovisual Arts (<i>Instituto de la Cinematografía y de las Artes Audiovisuales</i>) and the Administrations of the Autonomous Communities in respect of co-producers who are established therein.		
The Institute of Cinematography and Audiovisual Arts shall be in charge of communications with the competent authorities of the other Parties to the Convention.		
FOOD		
International Coffee Agreement 1994	New York 18 Apr., 1994 – 26 Sept., 1994	101/1995 Cm 3142
Ratification—		
Madagascar	8 May, 1998	
HUMAN RIGHTS		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	Paris 9 Dec., 1948	58/1970 Cmnd. 4421
Accession—		
Belize	10 Mar., 1998	
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	Rome 4 Nov., 1950	71/1953 Cmd. 8969
Renewal of Declarations under Article 25		
Cyprus	1 Jan., 1998 (until 31 Oct. 1998)	
Renewal of Declarations under Article 46		
Cyprus	24 Jan., 1998 (until 31 Oct. 1998)	
Convention against Discrimination in Education adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation at its Eleventh Session	Paris 14 Dec., 1960	44/1962 Cmnd. 1760
Ratification—		
Uzbekistan	8 Dec., 1997	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
<p>International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination</p>	<p>New York 7 Mar., 1966</p>	<p>77/1969 Cmnd. 4108</p>
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>On 19 February 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Austria</i> the following objection to the reservation made by Saudi Arabia upon Accession to the above Convention (<i>See Treaty Series No. 81 (1997) Cm 3923 pg. 9</i>)</p>		
<p>“Austria has examined the contents of the reservation made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia at the time of accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination which reads as follows:</p>		
<p>‘. . . to implement the provisions [of the above Convention], providing these do not conflict with the precepts of the Islamic Shariah.’</p>		
<p>Austria is of the view that a reservation by which a State limits its responsibilities under the Convention in a general and unspecified manner creates doubts as to the commitment of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia with its obligations under the Convention, essential for the fulfilment of its object and purpose. According to paragraph 2 of Article 20 a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of this Convention shall not be permitted.</p>		
<p>It is in the common interests of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become Parties are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all Parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.”</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>On 6 February 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Finland</i> the following objection to the reservation made by Saudi Arabia upon accession to the above Convention (<i>See Treaty Series No. 81 (1997) Cm 3923 pg. 9</i>).</p>		
<p>“The Government of Finland has examined the reservations made by the Government of Saudi Arabia at the time of its accession to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.</p>		
<p>The Government of Finland notes that the instrument of accession contains a reservation, according to which Saudi Arabia undertakes ‘to implement the provisions of the Convention, providing these do not conflict with the precepts of the Islamic Shariah’.</p>		
<p>The Government of Finland is of the view that this general reservation raises doubts as to the commitment of Saudi Arabia to the object and purpose of the Convention, and would recall that according to paragraph 2 of Article 20 of the Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted. The Government of Finland would also like to recall that according to the said paragraph a reservation shall be considered incompatible or inhibitive if at least two thirds of the States Parties to the Convention object to it.</p>		
<p>It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.</p>		
<p>The Government of Finland is further of the view that general reservations of the kind made by Saudi Arabia, which do not clearly specify the provisions of the Convention to which they apply and the extent of the derogation therefrom, contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Government of Finland therefore objects to the aforesaid general reservation made by the Government of Saudi Arabia to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 3 February 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Germany</i> the following objection to the reservation made by Saudi Arabia upon accession to the above Convention (<i>See Treaty Series No. 81 (1997) Cm 3923 pg. 9</i>)</p> <p><i>Translation</i></p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has examined the reservations made by the Government of Saudi Arabia at the time of its accession to the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination.</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany notes that the said instrument of accession contains a general reservation "to implement the provisions (of the above convention), providing these do not conflict with the precepts of the Islamic Shariah".</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is of the view that this reservation may raise doubts as to the commitment of Saudi Arabia to the object and purpose of the convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany would like to recall that, according to paragraph 2 of Article 20 of the convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany therefore objects to the said reservation.</p> <p>This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the convention between Saudi Arabia and the Federal Republic of Germany.</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 3 February 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>The Netherlands</i> the following objection to the reservation made by Saudi Arabia upon accession to the above Convention (<i>See Treaty Series No. 81 (1997) Cm 3923 pg. 9</i>)</p> <p>"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands notes that the first reservation ("... to implement the provisions (of the convention), providing these do not conflict with the precepts of the Islamic Shariah") relates to all such Articles of the Convention as are in conflict with the precepts of Islamic Law.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is of the view that this general reservation may raise doubts as to the commitment of Saudi Arabia to the object and purpose of the Convention and would recall that, according to paragraph 2 of Article 20 of the convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is further of the view that general reservations of the kind made by the Government of Saudi Arabia, which do not clearly specify the provisions of the Convention to which they apply and the extent of the derogation therefrom, contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of Saudi Arabia to the International Convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
<p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Saudi Arabia.”</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>On 6 February 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Norway</i> the following objection to the reservation made by Saudi Arabia upon accession to the above mentioned Convention (<i>See Treaty Series No. 81 (1997) Cm 3923 pg. 9</i>)</p>		
<p>“The Government of Norway has examined the contents of the reservation made by the Government of Saudi Arabia upon accession to the said Convention, which reads as follows ‘. . . to implement the provisions [of the above Convention], providing these do not conflict with the precepts of the Islamic Shariah.’</p>		
<p>The Government of Norway considers that the reservation made by the Government of Saudi Arabia, due to its unlimited scope and undefined character, is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention, and thus impermissible under Article 20, paragraph 2, of the Convention. Under well established treaty law, a State Party may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for its failure to perform treaty obligations. For these reasons, the Government of Norway objects to the reservation made by the Government of Saudi Arabia.</p>		
<p>The Government of Norway does not consider this objection to preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of Norway and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.”</p>		
<p>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</p>	<p>New York 19 Dec., 1966</p>	<p>6/1977 Cmnd. 6702</p>
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>On 30 January 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Spain</i> the following declaration recognizing the competence of the Human Rights Committee <i>Translation</i>.</p>		
<p>The Government of Spain declares that, under the provisions of article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, it recognizes 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>		
<p>European Agreement relating to Persons participating in Proceedings of the European Commission and Court of Human Rights</p>	<p>London 6 May, 1969</p>	<p>44/1971 Cmnd. 4699</p>
<p>Ratification—</p>		
<p>Romania</p>	<p>8 Apr., 1998</p>	
<p>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</p>	<p>New York 1 Mar., 1980</p>	<p>2/1989 Cm 643</p>
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>On 20 February 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Austria</i> the following objection to the reservation made by Lebanon upon accession to the above Convention (<i>See Treaty Series No. 62 (1997) Cm 3765 pg. 30</i>)</p>		
<p>“Austria has examined the contents of the reservations made by the Lebanese Republic at the time of accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women which read as follows:</p>		
<p>‘The Government of the Lebanese Republic enters the reservations regarding article 9(2), and article 16(1)(c)(d)(f) and (g) (regarding the right to choose a family name)’.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Austria is of the view that the reservations by which a State limits its responsibilities under the Convention in a general and unspecified manner create doubts as to the commitment of the Lebanese Republic with its obligations under the Convention, essential for the fulfilment of its object and purpose. According to paragraph 2 of Article 28 of the Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the present Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>It is in the common interests of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.</p> <p>Austria is further of the view that general reservations of the kind made by the Government of the Lebanese Republic, which do not clearly specify the extent of the derogation from the provisions of the Convention, contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law.</p> <p>Given the general character of these reservations a final assessment as to their admissibility under international law cannot be made without further clarification.</p> <p>According to international law a reservation is inadmissible to the extent as its application negatively affects the compliance by a State with its obligations under the Convention essential for the fulfilment of its object and purpose.</p> <p>This view by Austria would not preclude the entry into force in its entirety of the Convention between the Lebanese Republic and Austria.”</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>By a notification dated 5 May 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, was notified by the Government of <i>Mauritius</i> of its decision to withdraw some of the reservations made upon accession to the above Convention (<i>See Treaty Series No. 2 (1989) Cm 643 p. 20</i>). The remaining reservation will now read:</p> <p>The Government of Mauritius does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of article 29 of the Convention, in pursuance of paragraph 2 of article 29.</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 15 May 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>The Netherlands</i> the following objection to the reservations made by Lebanon upon accession to the above named Convention (<i>See Treaty Series No. 62 (1997) Cm 3765 p. 30</i>).</p> <p>“The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers the reservations made by Lebanon regarding article 9, paragraph 2, and article 16, first paragraph, (c), (d), (f) and (g), of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention (article 28, paragraph 2). This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Lebanon.”</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 27 January 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Sweden</i> the following objection to the reservation made by Lebanon upon accession to the above named Convention (<i>See Treaty Series No. 62 (1997) Cm 3765 p. 30</i>).</p> <p>“The Government of Sweden has examined the reservations made by the Government of Lebanon at the time of its accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Discrimination against Women in respect of article 9, paragraph 2, and article 16, paragraph 1 c, d, f and g, in as much as that last subparagraph deals with the right to choose a family name.		
The Government of Sweden is of the view that the reservations in respect of article 9, paragraph 2, and article 16, paragraph 1 c, d and f raise doubts as to the commitment of Lebanon to the object and purpose of the Convention and would recall that, according to article 28, paragraph 2, of the Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the present Convention shall not be permitted."		
It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.		
The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations regarding article 9, paragraph 2, and article 16, paragraph 1 c, d and f, made by the Government of Lebanon to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.		
This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Lebanon and Sweden. The Convention will thus become operative between the two States without Lebanon benefiting from these reservations."		
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	New York 4 Feb., 1985	107/1991 Cm 1775
Accession— Bahrain (with reservation*)	6 Mar., 1998	
*Reservation		
[Translation]		
1. The State of Bahrain does not recognize the competence of the Committee for which provision is made in article 20 of the Convention.		
2. The State of Bahrain does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of article 30 of the Convention.		
Convention on the Rights of the Child	Adopted New York 20 Nov., 1989	44/1992 Cm 1976
Note—		
On 19 February 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Austria</i> the following objection to the reservation made by Oman upon accession to the above named Convention (<i>See Treaty Series No. 62 (1997) Cm 3765 p. 42</i>).		
"Austria has examined the contents of the reservation made by the Sultanate of Oman at the time of accession to the Convention on the Rights of the Child which reads as follows:		
'... A reservation is entered to all the provisions of the Convention that do not accord with Islamic law or the legislation in force in the Sultanate and, in particular, to the provisions relating to adoption set forth in its article 21.'		
Austria is of the view that a reservation by which a State limits its responsibilities under the Convention in a general and unspecific manner or by invoking internal law creates doubts as to the commitment of the Sultanate of Oman with its obligations under the Convention, essential for the fulfilment of its object and purpose.		
According to paragraph 2 of article 51 of the Convention, a reservation which is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted."		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>It is in the common interests of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become Parties are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all Parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 6 February 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Finland</i> the following objection to the reservation made by Oman upon accession to the above Convention (<i>See Treaty Series No. 62 (1997) Cm 3765 p. 42</i>)</p> <p>“The Government of Finland has examined the reservations made by the Government of Oman at the time of its accession to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.</p> <p>The Government of Finland notes that Oman has entered <i>inter alia</i> a reservation ‘to all provisions of the Convention that do not accord with Islamic law or the legislation in force in the Sultanate’.</p> <p>The Government of Finland is of the view that this general reservation raises doubt to the commitment of Oman to the object and purpose of the Convention and would recall that according to paragraph 2 of Article 51 of the Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.</p> <p>The Government of Finland is further of the view that general reservations of the kind made by Oman, which do not clearly specify the provisions of the Convention to which they apply and the extent of the derogation therefrom, contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law.</p> <p>The Government of Finland therefore objects to the aforesaid general reservation made by the Government of Oman to the Convention on [the] Rights of the Child which is considered to be inadmissible.</p> <p>This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Oman and Finland. The Convention will thus become operative between the two states without Oman benefitting from this reservation.</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 28 January 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Germany</i>, the following objection to the reservation made by Oman upon accession to the above Convention (<i>See Treaty Series No. 62 (1997) Cm 3765 pg. 42</i>)</p> <p>[<i>Translation</i>]</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has examined the reservations of the Government of Oman contained in its instrument of ratification to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany notes that the Government of Oman enters a reservation in respect of “all the provisions of the Convention that do not accord with Islamic Law or the legislation in force in the Sultanate . . .” (paragraph 2). The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is of the view that such a general reservation may raise doubts as to the commitment of Oman to the object and purpose of the Convention and therefore objects to this reservation.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany further notes that the Government of Oman enters a reservation according to which "the provisions of the Convention should be applied within the limits imposed by the material resources available." (Paragraph 3). The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany understands this reservation not as a limitation of the responsibilities under the Convention but as a reiteration of its article 4.</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany further notes that the Government of Oman enters a reservation in respect of article 9, paragraph 4, of the Convention by adding "or to public safety" (paragraph 1). The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany holds the view that by invoking general considerations of public safety the Government of Oman would unduly limit its responsibilities under article 9, paragraph 4, of the Convention. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is convinced that responsibilities of the States Parties to the Convention under article 9, paragraph 4, can only be limited in the interest of the well-being of the child and therefore objects to this reservation.</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany further notes that the Government of Oman enters a reservation in respect of freedom of religion in articles 14 and 30 of the Convention (paragraph 5). Article 14 of the Convention guarantees the right of the child to freedom of religion and article 30 provides for the right of a child belonging to a religious minority to profess and practice his or her religion in community with other members of his or her group. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is of the opinion that these rights are central to the object and purpose of the Convention. The reservation would thus raise doubts as to the commitment of Oman to the Convention's object and purpose. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany therefore objects to this reservation.</p> <p>These objections do not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Oman and the Federal Republic of Germany.</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 2 April 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Italy</i>, the following objection to the reservation made by the United Arab Emirates upon accession to the above Convention (<i>See Treaty Series No. 62 (1997) Cm 3765 p. 42</i>)</p> <p>"The Government of the Italian Republic has examined the reservations made by the Government of the United Arab Emirates at the time of its accession to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989.</p> <p>The Government of the Italian Republic notes that reservations to articles 14, 17 and 21 are reservations of a general kind in respect of the provisions of the Convention which may be contrary to the principles of Islamic Law and domestic statutes and laws.</p> <p>The Government of [the] Italian Republic is of the view that these general reservations raise doubts as to the commitment of the United Arab Emirates to the object and purpose of the Convention and would recall that, according to Paragraph 2 of Article 51 of the Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of the Italian Republic therefore objects to the above-mentioned general reservations.</p> <p>This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the United Arab Emirates and the Italian Republic."</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 10 February 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>The Netherlands</i> the following objection to the reservations made by Oman upon accession to the above Convention (<i>See Treaty Series No. 62 (1997) Cm 3765 p. 42</i>).</p> <p>“The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has examined the reservations made by the Government of Oman at the time of its accession to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands notes that the reservation mentioned in paragraph 2 includes a reservation of a general kind in respect of the provisions of the Convention which may be contrary to the Islamic law or the legislation in force in the Oman.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is of the view that these reservations, which seek to limit the responsibilities of the reserving State by invoking the general principles of national law, may raise doubts as to the commitment of Oman to the object and purpose of the Convention and would recall that, according to paragraph 2 of Article 51 of the Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>It is the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is further of the view that general reservations of the kind made by the Government of Oman, which do not clearly specify the provisions of the Convention to which they apply and the extent of the derogation therefrom, contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law.</p> <p>Furthermore the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is of the view that the reservations mentioned in paragraph 5 in respect of the articles 14 and 30 are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Government of Oman to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Oman.”</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 6 April 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>The Netherlands</i> the following objection to the reservation made by the United Arab Emirates upon accession to the above Convention (<i>See Treaty Series No. 62 (1997) Cm 3765 p. 42</i>).</p> <p>“The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands examined the reservations made by the Government of the United Arab Emirates at the time of its accession to the Convention on the rights of the Child and wishes to make the following declaration and objection.</p> <p>Declaration in connection with the reservation with respect to article 7.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands assumes that the United Arab Emirates shall ensure the implementation of the rights mentioned in article 7, first paragraph, of the Convention on the rights of the child not only in accordance with its national law, but also with its obligations under the relevant international instruments in this field.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Objection in connection with the reservation with respect to article 14.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands notes that the reservation with respect to article 14, which seeks to limit the responsibilities of the reserving State by invoking the general principles of national law, may raise doubts as to the commitment of the United Arab Emirates to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands recalls that, according to paragraph 2 of Article 51 of the Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is of the view that the reservation in respect of article 14 is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the United Arab Emirates to the Convention on the rights of the child.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United Arab Emirates.”</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 9 February 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Norway</i> the following objection to the reservation made by Oman upon accession to the above Convention (<i>See Treaty Series No. 62 (1997) Cm 3765 p. 42</i>)</p> <p>“The Government of Norway has examined the contents of the reservation made by the Government of Oman upon accession to the said Convention, which in its second paragraph reads as follows:</p> <p>‘2. A reservation is entered to all the provisions of the Convention that do not accord with Islamic law or the legislation in force in the Sultanate and, in particular, to the provisions relating to adoption set forth in its article 21’.</p> <p>The Government of Norway considers that the reservation (2) made by the Government of Oman, due to its unlimited scope and undefined character, is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention, and thus impermissible under Article 51, paragraph 2, of the Convention. Under well-established treaty law, a State party may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for its failure to perform treaty obligations. For these reasons, the Government of Norway objects to the reservation made by the Government of Oman.</p> <p>The Government of Norway does not consider this objection to preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of Norway and the Sultanate of Oman.”</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 9 February 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Sweden</i> the following objection to the reservation made by Oman upon accession to the above Convention (<i>See Treaty Series No. 62 Cm 3765 p. 42</i>)</p> <p>“The Government of Sweden has examined the reservations made by the Government of Oman at the time of its accession to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
<p>The Government of Sweden notes that the Government of Oman has entered inter alia a reservation of a general kind in respect of 'all the provisions of the Convention that do not accord with Islamic law or the legislation in force in the Sultanate'.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden is of the view that this general reservation raises doubts as to the commitment of Oman to the object and purpose of the Convention and would recall that, according to Article 51, paragraph 2, of the Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>It is the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden is further of the view that general reservations of the kind made by the Government of Oman, which do not clearly specify the provisions of the Convention to which they apply and the extent of the derogation therefrom, contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the aforesaid general reservation made by the Government of Oman to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.</p> <p>This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Oman and Sweden. The Convention will thus become operative between the two States without Oman benefitting from this reservation."</p>		
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		
<p>European Convention on the International Classification of Patents for Invention</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>In a letter dated 13 February 1998, registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, the Government of <i>Turkey</i> denounced the above Convention.</p>	<p>Paris 19 Dec., 1954</p>	<p>42/1956 Cmd. 9862</p>
<p>International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations</p> <p>Accession—</p> <p>Canada (with declaration*)</p> <p><i>*Declaration</i></p> <p>"1. In respect of article 5 (1) (b) and pursuant to article 5 (3) of the Convention, as regards the Right of Reproduction for Phonogram Producers (art. 10), Canada will not apply criterion of fixation.</p> <p>2. In respect of article 5 (1) (c) and pursuant to article 5 (3) of the Convention, as regards the Secondary Uses of Phonograms (art. 12), Canada will not apply criterion of publication.</p> <p>3. In respect of article 6 (1) and pursuant to article 6 (2) of the Convention, Canada will protect broadcasts only if the headquarters of the broadcasting organization is situated in another Contracting State and the broadcast was transmitted from a transmitter situated in the same Contracting State.</p> <p>4. In respect of article 12 and pursuant to article 16 (1) (a) (iv) of the Convention, as regards phonograms the producer of which is a national of another Contracting State, Canada will limit the protection provided for by article 12 to the extent to which, and to the term for which, the latter State grants protection to phonograms first fixed by a national of Canada."</p>	<p>Rome 26 Oct., 1961</p> <p>4 Mar., 1998</p>	<p>38/1964 Cmnd. 2425</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)		
Convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organisation	Stockholm 14 July, 1967 -13 Jan., 1968	52/1970 Cmnd. 4408
Accession— Kuwait	14 Apr., 1998	
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— Mozambique	9 Apr., 1998	
Patent Co-operation Treaty (with Regulations)	Washington 19 June, 1970 -31 Dec., 1970	78/1978 Cmnd. 7340
Ratification— Croatia	1 Apr., 1998	
Strasbourg Agreement concerning the International Patent Classification (as amended) (see also Treaty Series No. 82(1983) Cmnd. 9107 p. 14)	Strasbourg 24 Mar., 1971 -30 Sept., 1971	113/1975 Cmnd. 6238
Accession— Romania	31 Mar., 1998	
International Convention further revising the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of 9 September 1886, as amended on 2 October 1979	Paris 24 July, 1971 -31 Jan., 1972	63/1990 Cm 1212
Accession— Canada	26 Mar., 1998	
Note— On 30 March 1998, the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>People's Democratic Republic of Algeria</i> a notification declaring that it will avail itself of the faculties provided for in Articles II and III of the appendix to the said Convention.		
Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (with regulations)	Budapest 28 Apr., 1977 -31 Dec., 1977	5/1981 Cmnd. 8136
Note— On 16 March 1998, the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>United States of America</i> the following notification, dated 24 February 1998, regarding the new schedule of fees of the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC).		
<i>All ATCC Cultures</i>	<i>Per Item</i>	
U.S. Non-Profit Institutions	U.S.\$71.00 to \$165.00	
Foreign Non-Profit Institutions	U.S.\$71.00 ¹ to \$165.00 ²	
Other U.S. and Foreign Institutions	U.S.\$114.00 to \$244.00	
¹ Additional handling and processing = U.S.\$43.00 per item.		
² Additional handling and processing = U.S.\$79.00 per item.		
Because of the diversity of ATCC holdings, and the requirements for complicated and varied culture media and growth conditions, the fees for ATCC cultures vary. Therefore, the current fees have been listed as a range representing all currently available ATCC cultures.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)		
<p>Further, in accordance with Rule 3.3 of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty, we wish to extend the assurances by the United States regarding the compliance by the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), as required by Article 6(2) of the Budapest Treaty, with respect to the following items:</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">Eukaryotic DNA Murine Embryos Mycoplasma Protozoa (pathogenic), and RNA</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 17 April 1998, the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>United States of America</i> the following notification, dated 16 April 1998, regarding the new address of the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), an international depositary authority under the above Convention</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">American Type Culture Collection 10801 University Boulevard Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209 United States of America Tel: 703-365-2700 Fax: 703-365-2745</p>		
<p>Protocol relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, Madrid, 27 June 1989 and the Common Regulations under the Agreement and Protocol, adopted by the Assembly of the Madrid Union with effect from 1 April 1996.. .. .</p>	<p>Madrid 28 June 1989 –31 Dec., 1989</p>	<p>3/1997 Cm 3505</p>
<p>Accession— Kenya (with declaration*)</p>	<p>26 Mar., 1998</p>	
<p><i>*Declaration</i></p> <p>—Under Article 5(2)(b) of the Protocol, the time limit of one year referred to in subparagraph (a) is hereby replaced by 18 months</p> <p>—Under Article 5(2)(c) of the Protocol, the specification referred to therein shall apply to applications in which Kenya is designated</p>		
INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION		
<p>Convention on the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organisation [with Appendices]</p>	<p>Geneva 6 Mar., 1948</p>	<p>54/1958 Cmnd. 589</p>
<p>Acceptance— Marshall Islands</p>	<p>26 Mar., 1998</p>	
<p>Amendments to Articles 17 and 18 of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation, signed at Geneva on 6 March 1948</p>	<p>Adopted London 15 Sept., 1964</p>	<p>92/1967 Cmnd. 3463</p>
<p>Acceptance— Marshall Islands</p>	<p>26 Mar., 1998</p>	
<p>Amendment to Article 28 of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation, signed at Geneva on 6 March 1948</p>	<p>Adopted Paris 28 Sept., 1965</p>	<p>105/1968 Cmnd. 3839</p>
<p>Acceptance— Marshall Islands</p>	<p>26 Mar., 1998</p>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (continued)		
Amendment to Articles 10, 16, 17, 18, 20, 28, 31 and 32 of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation	Adopted London 17 Oct., 1974	69/1978 Cmnd. 7262
Acceptance— Marshall Islands	26 Mar., 1998	
Amendments to the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Consultative Organisation (IMCO), signed at Geneva on 6 March 1948	Adopted London 14 Nov., 1975	34/1982 Cmnd. 8632
Acceptance— Marshall Islands	26 Mar., 1998	
Amendments to the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation, signed at Geneva on 6 March 1948 adopted by the Tenth Assembly of the Organisation	Adopted London 17 Nov., 1977	8/1986 Cmnd. 9719
Acceptance— Marshall Islands	26 Mar., 1998	
Amendments to the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, signed at Geneva on 6 March 1948	Adopted London 15 Nov., 1979	26/1986 Cmnd. 9777
Acceptance— Marshall Islands	26 Mar., 1998	
LAW OF TREATIES		
Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties	Vienna 23 May, 1969 –30 Nov., 1969	58/1980 Cmnd. 7964
Accession— Laos	31 Mar., 1998	
Note— On 24 February 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Guatemala</i> the following objection to the reservations made by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on signature and ratification to the above Convention (<i>See Treaty Series No. 58 (1980) Cmnd. 7964 p. 44</i>)		
<i>[Translation]</i> The Government of the Republic of Guatemala strongly objects to the reservations made by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland upon signing the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 20 April 1970 and upon ratifying it on 25 June 1971; since Guatemala retains historical rights over the territory of British Honduras, now Belize, a territorial dispute remains which must be settled. Therefore, the Government of the Republic of Guatemala does not accept the above-mentioned reservations and declares that: Guatemala maintains a territorial dispute over the illegal occupation of part of its territory by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, succeeded by the Government of Belize, and Guatemala therefore continues to assert a valid claim based on international law which must be settled by restoring to it the territory which historically and legally belongs to it.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
MARITIME LAW		
Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976	London 1 Feb., 1977 -31 Dec., 1977	13/1990 Cm 955
Accession—		
Ireland, Republic of (with reservation*)	24 Feb., 1998	
Turkey	6 Mar., 1998	
<i>*Reservation</i>		
In accordance with Article 18 of the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Marine claims, done at London on the 19 November 1976, Ireland's accession to the said Convention is subject to the exclusion of the application of Article 2, paragraph 1(d) and (e) thereof to Ireland		
POLLUTION		
International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage	Brussels 29 Nov., 1969 -31 Dec., 1970	106/1975 Cmnd. 6183
Accession—		
Guyana	10 Dec., 1997	
Note—		
On 15 May 1998, the Secretary-General of the International of the International Maritime Organization, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> , an instrument of denunciation to the above Convention, with effect from 15 May 1998, in respect of:		
Anguilla, Baliwick of Guernsey, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Gibraltar, Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, Sovereign Base Areas, St. Helena and dependencies, and Turks and Caicos Islands		
International Convention on the establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage	Brussels 18 Dec., 1971	95/1978 Cmnd. 7383
Note—		
On 15 May 1998, the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> , an instrument of denunciation to the above Convention, with effect from 15 May 1998, in respect of:		
Anguilla, Baliwick of Guernsey, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Gibraltar, Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, Sovereign Base Areas, St. Helena and dependencies, and Turks and Caicos Islands.		
Protocol to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969	London 19 Nov., 1976	26/1981 Cmnd. 8238
Note—		
On 15 May 1998, the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> , an instrument of denunciation to the above Convention, with effect from 15 May 1998, in respect of:		
Anguilla, Baliwick of Guernsey, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Gibraltar, Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, Sovereign Base Areas, St. Helena and dependencies, and Turks and Caicos Islands.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION (continued)		
Protocol to the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971	London 19 Nov., 1976	28/1996 Cm 3162
Note—		
On 15 May 1998, the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> , an instrument of denunciation to the above Convention, with effect from 15 May 1998, in respect of:		
Anguilla, Baliwick of Guernsey, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Gibraltar, Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, Sovereign Base Areas, and Turks and Caicos Islands.		
Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or their Transboundary Fluxes.	Sofia/New York 31 Oct., 1988 –5 May, 1989	1/1992 Cm 1787
Ratification—		
Greece	29 Apr., 1998	
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal	Basel 22 Mar., 1989 Berne 23 Mar., 1989 –30 June, 1989 New York 1 Jul., 1989 –22 Mar., 1990	100/1995 Cm 3108
Ratification—		
Venezuela	3 Mar., 1998	
Accession—		
Botswana	20 May, 1998	
Dominica	5 May, 1998	
Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, done at Montreal 16 September 1987	Adopted London 27 June, 1990 –29 June, 1990	4/1993 Cm 2132
Ratification—		
Lithuania	3 Feb., 1998	
Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context	Espoo/New York 25 Feb., 1991 –2 Sept., 1991	12/1998 Cm 3879
Ratification—		
Canada (with declaration*)	13 May, 1998	
Greece	24 Feb., 1998	
*Declaration		
[Translation]		
“Inasmuch as under the Canadian constitutional system legislative jurisdiction in respect of environmental assessment is divided between the provinces and the federal government, the Government of Canada in ratifying this Convention, makes a reservation in respect of proposed activities (as defined in this Convention) that fall outside of federal legislative jurisdiction exercised in respect of environmental assessment.”		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION (continued)		
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change ..	Rio de Janeiro 4 June, 1992 – 14 June, 1992	28/1995 Cm 2833
Accession— Macedonia, The former Yugoslav Republic of	28 Jan., 1998	
Protocol of 1992 to amend the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969	London 27 Nov., 1992	86/1996 Cm 3432
Accession— Croatia	12 Jan., 1998	
Grenada	7 Jan., 1998	
Latvia	9 Mar., 1998	
Note— On 20 February 1998, the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> , a notification that the above-named Protocol shall extend to: Anguilla, Baliwick of Guernsey, Bermuda, British Antarctic Territory, British Indian Ocean Territory, Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia on Cyprus, Turks and Caicos Islands and Virgin Islands		
Note— On 15 May 1998, the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> , a notification that the above-named Protocol shall extend to: Cayman Islands, Gibraltar and St. Helena and Dependencies		
Protocol of 1992 to amend the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971	London 27 Nov., 1992	87/1996 Cm 3433
Accession— Latvia	6 Apr., 1998	
Note— On 20 February 1998, the Secretary-Organization, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> , a notification that the above-named Protocol shall extend to: Anguilla, Baliwick of Guernsey, Bermuda, British Antarctic Territory, British Indian Ocean Territory, Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia and Virgin Islands		
Note— On 15 May 1998, the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> , a notification that the above-named Protocol shall extend to: Cayman Islands, Gibraltar and St. Helena and Dependencies		
Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer, done at Montreal 16 September 1987 Adopted at the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	Copenhagen 23 Nov., 1992 – 25 Nov., 1992	48/1995 Cm 2899
Ratification— Lithuania	3 Feb., 1998	
Portugal	24 Feb., 1998	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
Statute of The Hague Conference on Private International Law	The Hague 31 Oct., 1951	65/1955 Cmd. 9582
Accession— Estonia	13 May, 1998	
Convention abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents	The Hague 5 Oct., 1961	32/1965 Cmnd. 2617
Accession— Niue	10 June, 1998	
Convention on the Conflicts of Laws relating to the form of Testamentary Dispositions	The Hague 5 Oct., 1961	5/1964 Cmnd. 2250
Accession— Estonia (with declaration*)	13 May, 1998	
*Declaration		
The Republic of Estonia shall not recognize testamentary dispositions made orally, save in exceptional circumstances, by an Estonian national possessing no other nationality		
Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters	The Hague 15 Nov., 1965	50/1969 Cmnd. 3986
Note—		
In a depositary notification dated 31 March 1998, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, stated that in accordance with Article 2 and 18 the Commonwealth of the Bahamas has designated the Honourable Attorney General as the Central Authority.		
European Convention on Information on Foreign Law	London 7 June, 1968	117/1969 Cmnd. 4229
Signature— Czech Republic	8 Apr., 1998	
Ratification— Slovenia (with declaration*)	1 Apr., 1998	
*Declaration		
Pursuant to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the receiving and transmitting agency for the Republic of Slovenia is the Ministry of Justice, Zupanciceva 3, 10000 Ljubljana		
Convention on the Taking of Evidence abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters	The Hague 18 Mar., 1970	20/1977 Cmnd. 6727
Note—		
The following States have declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>China</i> to the above Convention		
Czech Republic	27 Feb., 1998	
Finland	24 Apr., 1998	
Germany	7 May, 1998	
Israel	13 Mar., 1998	
Poland	6 Apr., 1998	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention shall enter into force between <i>China</i> and		
Czech Republic	28 Apr., 1998	
Finland	23 June, 1998	
Germany	6 July, 1998	
Israel	12 May, 1998	
Poland	5 June, 1998	
The following State has declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Estonia</i> to the above Convention		
Switzerland	12 May, 1998	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention shall enter into force between <i>Estonia</i> and		
Switzerland	11 July, 1998	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
The following State has declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Latvia</i> to the above Convention		
Switzerland	12 May, 1998	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention shall enter into force between <i>Latvia</i> and		
Switzerland	11 July, 1998	
The following State has declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Poland</i> to the above Convention		
Switzerland	12 May, 1998	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention shall enter into force between <i>Poland</i> and		
Switzerland	11 July, 1998	
The following State has declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Venezuela</i> to the above Convention		
Switzerland	12 May, 1998	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention shall enter into force between <i>Venezuela</i> and		
Switzerland	11 July, 1998	
Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Information on Foreign Law	Strasbourg 15 Mar., 1978	88/1981 Cmnd. 8431
Signature		
Czech Republic (signature subject to acceptance)	8 Apr., 1998	
Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.. .. .	The Hague 25 Oct., 1980	66/1986 Cm 33
Accession—		
Moldova, Republic of (with declaration*)	10 Apr., 1998	
Paraguay	13 May, 1998	
<i>*Declaration</i>		
<i>[Translation]</i>		
“In accordance with the provisions of Article 42 of the Convention, pursuant to Article 26, paragraph 3, the Republic of Moldova declares that the Republic of Moldova will assume the costs referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 26 only insofar as these costs are covered by the national system of legal and judicial aid.”		
Note—		
In a note dated 25 March 1998, received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, on 26 March 1998, the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> extended the above mentioned Convention in accordance with Article 39 to the Falkland Islands on 26 March 1998.		
In accordance with Article 6 of the Convention, the United Kingdom designated the following Central Authority for the Falkland Islands		
The Governor, Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands.		
Note—		
In a note dated 28 April 1998, received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, on 8 May 1998, the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> extended the above mentioned Convention to the Cayman Islands on 1 August 1998.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<p>In accordance with Article 6 of the Convention, the United Kingdom designated the following Central Authority for the Cayman Islands</p> <p>The Governor, Government Administration Building, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands.</p>		
<p>Note—</p> <p>In a note dated 30 May 1998, received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, the <i>Republic of Argentina</i> stated that the Argentine Republic rejects the extension of the application of the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, done at The Hague on 25 October 1980, to the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, notified by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Government of the Netherlands as Depositary of the Convention.</p>		
<p>Note—</p> <p>Article 45</p> <p>The following State has declared its acceptance of the accession of the <i>Bahamas, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Georgia, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, New Zealand, Panama, Poland, Romania, Saint Christopher and Nevis, South Africa, Slovenia, Turkmenistan, and Zimbabwe</i>, to the above-mentioned Convention</p>		
Czech Republic	18 May, 1998	
<p>In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between the <i>Bahamas, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Georgia, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, New Zealand, Panama, Poland, Romania, Saint Christopher and Nevis, South Africa, Slovenia, Turkmenistan and Zimbabwe</i> and</p>		
Czech Republic	1 Aug., 1998	
<p>The following State has declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Belarus</i> to the above-mentioned Convention</p>		
Israel	17 Mar., 1998	
<p>In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Belarus</i> and</p>		
Israel	1 June, 1998	
<p>The following States have declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Turkmenistan</i> to the above-mentioned Convention</p>		
Finland	24 Apr., 1998	
Germany	7 May, 1998	
Israel	1 June, 1998	
<p>In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Turkmenistan</i> and</p>		
Finland	1 July, 1998	
Germany	1 Aug., 1998	
Israel	1 June, 1998	
Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons (Council of Europe No 112)	Strasbourg 21 Mar., 1983	51/1985 Cmnd. 9617
<p>Accession—</p>		
Costa Rica	14 Apr., 1998	
Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime	Strasbourg 8 Nov., 1990	59/1993 Cm 2337
<p>Signature—</p>		
Latvia (Subject to ratification).. .. .	11 Mar., 1998	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
Ratification— Slovenia (with declaration and reservation*)	23 Apr., 1998	
<i>*Reservation and Declaration</i>		
<i>Reservations</i>		
In accordance with Article 25, paragraph 3, of the Convention, it reserves the right to require that requests made to the responsible central authority and documents supporting such requests be accompanied by a translation into the Slovene language or into the English language.		
In accordance with Article 32, paragraph 2, of the Convention, information or evidence provided by it under Chapter III of the Convention may not, without its prior consent, be used or transmitted by the authorities of the requesting Party in investigations or proceedings other than those specified in the request.		
<i>Declaration</i>		
In accordance with Article 23, paragraph 2, the central authority of the Republic of Slovenia designated in pursuance of paragraph 1 of this Article, is:		
Office for Money Laundering Prevention Cankarjeva 5, 1000 Ljubljana Tel: 00 386 61 125 41 89 Fax: 00 386 61 125 20 87		
PUBLICATIONS		
Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of obscene Publications	Paris 4 May, 1910	11/1911 Cd. 5
Note—		
On 8 April 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>China</i> the following declaration		
<i>[Translation]</i>		
The Department for Broadcasting, Culture and Sport of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will be reorganized to become the Information Technology and Broadcasting Bureau as of 9 April 1998. Therefore, in accordance with Article 1 of the afore-mentioned Agreement, the Information Technology and Broadcasting Bureau of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China shall be designated as the authority in charge of carrying out in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region the duties specified in that Article of the Agreement.		
Protocol amending the Agreement for the Suppression of the circulation of Obscene Publications	Paris 4 May, 1949	13/1951 Cmd. 8152
Note—		
On 8 April 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>China</i> the following declaration		
<i>[Translation]</i>		
The Department for Broadcasting, Culture and Sport of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will be reorganized to become the Information Technology and Broadcasting Bureau as of 9 April 1998. Therefore, in accordance with Article 1 of the afore-mentioned Agreement, the Information Technology and Broadcasting Bureau of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China shall be designated as the authority in charge of carrying out in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region the duties specified in that Article of the Agreement.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
REFUGEES		
Convention relating to the Status of Refugees	Geneva 28 July, 1951	39/1954 Cmd. 9171
Accession— Turkmenistan (with declaration*)	2 Mar., 1998	
<i>*Declaration</i>		
“In accordance with Section B of article 1 of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, signed at Geneva on 28 July 1951, Turkmenistan declares that, for the purpose of its obligations under this Convention, it applies alternative (b) of Section B of article 1, i.e., ‘events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951’.”		
Note—		
On 8 January 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of Hungary the following declaration (<i>See Treaty Series No. 62 1989 Cm 988 pg. 17</i>)		
“Effective as of March 1, 1998, the Republic of Hungary withdraws the declaration made to the Convention under section B (1) of article 1 of the Convention upon accession and, extends its obligations, by adopting alternative (b) of section B (1) of the said article which reads as follows: ‘events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951’.”		
Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees	New York 31 Jan., 1967	15/1969 Cmnd. 3906
Accession— Turkmenistan (with declaration*)	2 Mar., 1998	
<i>*Declaration</i>		
“In accordance with Section B of article 1 of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, signed at Geneva on 28 July 1951, Turkmenistan declares that, for the purpose of its obligations under this Convention, it applies alternative (b) of Section B of article 1, i.e., ‘events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951’.”		
REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA		
<i>See Slovenia, Republic of</i>		
ROAD TRANSPORT		
Agreement concerning the adoption of uniform technical prescriptions for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be fitted and/or used on Wheeled Vehicles and the conditions for reciprocal recognition of approvals granted on the basis of these prescriptions	Geneva 20 Mar., 1958	7/1965 Cmnd. 2535
Regulation No. 5		
Uniform provisions for the approval of motor vehicle “sealed beam” headlamps (SB) emitting a European asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both)		
Acceptance— France	4 Mar., 1998	
Regulation No. 11 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to door latches and door retention components		
Acceptance— Austria	12 Feb., 1998	
Regulation No. 14 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to safety-belt anchorages		
Acceptance— Austria	12 Feb., 1998	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Regulation No. 29 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants of the cab of a commercial vehicle		
Acceptance— Germany	5 May, 1998	
Regulation No. 31 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of halogen sealed-beam unit (HSB unit) motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both		
Acceptance— France	4 Mar., 1998	
Regulation No. 43 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety glazing and glazing materials		
Acceptance— Russian Federation	1 May, 1998	
Regulation No. 57 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for motor cycles and vehicles treated as such		
Acceptance— Austria	12 Feb., 1998	
Regulation No. 59 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement silencing systems		
Acceptance— Austria	12 Feb., 1998	
Regulation No. 69 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for slow-moving vehicles (by construction) and their trailers		
Acceptance— France	4 Mar., 1998	
Regulation No. 72 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam and a driving beam and equipped with halogen lamps (HS ₁ Lamps)		
Acceptance— France	4 Mar., 1998	
Regulation No. 74 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices		
Acceptance— France	4 Mar., 1998	
Regulation No. 82 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of moped headlamps equipped with filament halogen lamps (HS ₂)		
Acceptance— France	4 Mar., 1998	
Regulation No. 86 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of agricultural or forestry tractors with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices		
Acceptance— France Russian Federation	4 Mar., 1998 1 May, 1998	
Regulation No. 87 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of daytime running lamps for power-driven vehicles		
Acceptance— France	4 Mar., 1998	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Regulation No. 91 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of side-marker lamps for motor vehicles and their trailers		
Acceptance—		
Austria	12 Feb., 1998	
Regulation No. 93 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of		
I. Front underrun protective devices (FUPDs)		
II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of an FUPD of an approved type		
III. Vehicles with regard to their front underrun protection (FUP)		
Acceptance—		
Russian Federation	1 May, 1998	
Regulation No. 96 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of compression ignition (C.I) engines to be installed in agricultural and forestry tractors with regard to the emissions of pollutants by the engine		
Acceptance—		
Austria	12 Feb., 1998	
France	4 Mar., 1998	
Russian Federation	1 May, 1998	
Regulation No. 97 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicle alarm systems (VAS) and of motor vehicles with regard to their alarm (AS)		
Acceptance—		
Russian Federation	1 May, 1998	
Regulation No. 98 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps equipped with gas-discharge light sources		
Acceptance—		
Austria	12 Feb., 1998	
Russian Federation	1 May, 1998	
Regulation No. 99 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of gas-discharge light sources for use in approved gas-discharge lamp units of power-driven vehicles		
Acceptance—		
Austria	12 Feb., 1998	
Russian Federation	1 May, 1998	
Regulation No. 100 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of battery electric vehicles with regard to specific requirements for the construction and functional safety		
Acceptance—		
Austria	12 Feb., 1998	
Regulation No. 101 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars equipped with an internal combustion engine with regard to the measurement of the emission of carbon dioxide and fuel consumption and of categories M1 and N1 vehicles equipped with an electric power train with regard to the measurement of electric energy consumption and range		
Acceptance—		
Austria	12 Feb., 1998	
Regulation No. 102 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of		
I. A Close-coupling device (CCD).		
II. Vehicles with regard to the fitting of an approved type of CCD		
Acceptance—		
Austria	12 Feb., 1998	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 103 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement catalytic converters for power-driven vehicles</p>		
<p>Acceptance— Austria</p>	12 Feb., 1998	
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>On 18 May 1998 the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary and with reference to depositary notification C.N.427.1997.TREATIES-97 of 11 November 1997 by which he transmitted to the Governments of the Contracting Parties a copy of the Draft Regulation entitled "Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars with regard to braking ("13-H")", communicates the following:</p>		
<p>Within six months from the date of the above notification, none of the Contracting Parties to the Agreement notified disagreement with the Draft Regulation. Therefore, in accordance with article 1(3) of the Agreement, the Draft Regulation has been adopted as Regulation No. 13-H annexed to the above Agreement. The date of its entry into force for all Contracting Parties is the date specified pursuant to article 1(4) of the Agreement, i.e. 11 May 1998.</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>On 14 November 1997, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, communicates the following:</p>		
<p>At its sixth session, the Administrative Committee of the above Agreement adopted certain drafting modifications to the English French texts of Regulation No. 54</p>		
<p>The proces-verbal together with the English text of the modifications reads as follows:</p>		
<p>PROCES-VERBAL CONCERNING CERTAIN MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION NO 54 ANNEXED TO THE AGREEMENT</p>		
<p>The Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary of the Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Technical Prescriptions for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be Fitted and/or used on Wheeled Vehicles and the Conditions for Reciprocal Recognition of Approvals Granted on the Basis of these Prescriptions, done at Geneva on 20 March 1958,</p>		
<p>WHEREAS the Administrative committee of the above Agreement at its sixth session, adopted certain drafting modifications to Regulation No. 54 ("uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic types for commercial vehicles and their trailers") (TRANS/WP.29/578),</p>		
<p>HAS CAUSED the said modifications, listed in the annex of this Proces-verbal, to be effected in the English and French texts of Regulation No. 54.</p>		
<p>IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, Hans Corell, Under-Secretary-General, the Legal Counsel, have signed this Process-verbal.</p>		
<p>Done at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, on 10 November 1997</p>		
<p>Hans Corell</p>		
<p><i>Annex 2, arrangement of approval mark in the figure correct the approval number "54R-002439" to read "002439"</i></p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment to be used for such Carriage (ATP)	Geneva 1 Sept., 1970 –31 May, 1971	42/1981 Cmnd. 8272
Accession— Estonia	6 Feb., 1998	
SHIPPING		
Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic	London 9 Apr., 1965	46/1967 Cmnd. 3299
Accession— Sri Lanka	6 Mar., 1998	
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 ..	London 1 Nov., 1974 –1 July, 1975	46/1980 Cmnd. 7874
Accession— Guyana	10 Dec., 1997	
Note—		
<p>In a depositary notifications dated 24 February 1998, the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization stated he had received the following communication from the Government of the <i>Ukraine</i></p> <p>“... on October 8, 1977 the Government of the Ukraine passed the decision on entitling the State Committee of Fisheries of Ukraine to issue internationally recognized documents. In accordance with this decision the State Committee of Fisheries of Ukraine is authorized to issue certificates and documents in conformity with the standards of the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Management for Seafarers, 1978 (STCW) as amended in 1995, International Convention on the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 (SOLAS) and the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, 1994.”</p>		
Note—		
<p>In two depositary notifications dated 9 April 1998, the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization stated</p> <p>He has the honour to refer to the amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, together with resolution 1 on the adoption of amendments which were adopted by the Conference of Contracting Governments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, held in London on 17, 18, 20, 23 and 24 May 1994.</p> <p>The Conference determined, in accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, that:</p> <p>(a) the amendments set out in Annex 1 to the resolution shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 1995; and</p> <p>(b) the amendments set out in Annex 2 to the resolution shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 January 1998;</p> <p>unless, prior to these dates, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50 per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments.</p> <p>As at 1 January 1998, no such objection had been communicated to the Secretary-General. In accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, the amendments set out in Annex 2 to the resolution were therefore deemed to have been accepted on 1 January 1998 and will accordingly enter into force on 1 July 1998, i.e., six months after the date on which they were deemed to have been accepted.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SHIPPING (continued)		
<p>He has the honour to refer to the amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, which were adopted by the Maritime Safety Committee at its sixty-third session by resolution MSC.31(63) of 23 May 1994.</p> <p>At the time it adopted the amendments, the Maritime Safety Committee determined, in accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, that:</p> <p>(a) the amendments set out in Annex 1 to the resolution shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 1995; and</p> <p>(b) the amendments set out in Annex 2 to the resolution shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 January 1998;</p> <p>unless, prior to these dates, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50 per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments.</p> <p>As at 1 January 1998, no such objection had been communicated to the Secretary-General. In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2) of the Convention, the amendments set out in Annex 2 to the resolution were therefore deemed to have been accepted on 1 January 1998 and will accordingly enter into force on 1 July 1998, i.e., six months after the date on which they were deemed to have been accepted.</p>		
Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 1974	Athens 13 Dec., 1974	40/1987 Cm 202
Accession— Ireland, Republic of	24 Feb., 1998	
Protocol to the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 1974	London 19 Nov., 1976	43/1989 Cm 806
Accession— Ireland, Republic of	24 Feb., 1998	
International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers 1978	London 1 Dec., 1978 –30 Nov., 1979	50/1984 Cmnd. 9266
Accession— Kuwait	22 May, 1998	
Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended	London 1 June, 1978 – 1 Mar., 1979	40/1981 Cmnd. 8277
Accession— Guyana	10 Dec., 1997	
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation	Rome 10 Mar., 1988 – 9 Mar., 1989	64/1995 Cm 2947
Ratification— Turkey (with reservation*)	6 Mar., 1998	
*Reservation		
<p>In signing the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, the Government of the Republic of Turkey, under the article 16(2) of the said Convention declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph (1) of the article 16 of the said Convention.”</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
SHIPPING (continued)		
Accession—		
Algeria (with reservation*)	11 Feb., 1998	
Japan	24 Apr., 1998	
Tunisia (with declaration†)	6 Mar., 1998	
*Reservation		
[Translation]		
<p>“The Government of the People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation concluded in Rome on 10th March 1988. The Government of the People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria declares that for a dispute to be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice, the agreement of all the parties involved shall be necessary in each case.”</p>		
†Declaration		
[Translation]		
<p>“The Republic of Tunisia, in agreeing to accede to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation concluded in Rome on 10 March 1988, declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 16 of the Convention and maintains that disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention may be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice only with the prior agreement of all the parties involved.”</p>		
<p>Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf</p>	<p>Rome 10 Mar., 1988 – 9 Mar., 1989</p>	<p>64/1995 Cm 2947</p>
Ratification—		
Turkey (with reservation*)		
*(Reservation)		
[Translation]		
<p>“In signing “the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation” and “the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf”, the Government of the Republic of Turkey, under the article 16(2) of the said Convention declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph (1) of the article 16 of the said Convention.”</p>		
Accession—		
Japan	24 Apr., 1998	
Tunisia	6 Mar., 1998	
SLOVENIA, REPUBLIC OF		
<p>By an Exchange of Letters between the Republic of Slovenia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, dated 28 May 1998, and 8 June 1998 respectively, it was confirmed that the bi-lateral agreements and arrangements that were in force between the Former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which are listed below, shall remain in force between the Republic of Slovenia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, without prejudice to the possibility that other bi-lateral agreements and arrangements might remain in force between the two countries in accordance with international law.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SLOVENIA, REPUBLIC OF (continued)		
Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between his Majesty in respect of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and His Majesty the King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (with Exchange of Notes)	London 12 May, 1927	6/1928 Cmd. 3065
Convention between His Majesty in respect of the United Kingdom and His Majesty the King of Yugoslavia regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters	London 27 Feb., 1936	28/1937 Cmd. 5542
Agreement between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of Yugoslavia regarding Trade and Payment	London 27 Nov., 1936	27/1937 Cmd. 5540
Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of Yugoslavia regarding Compensation for British Property, Rights and Interests affected by Yugoslav Measures of Nationalisation, Expropriation, Dispossession and Liquidation (with Exchange of Notes)	London 23 Dec., 1948	2/1949 Cmd. 7600
Convention on Social Security between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia	London 24 May, 1958	45/1958 Cmnd. 561
Arrangement for Administering the Convention on Social Security between the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Belgrade 20 Nov., 1959	Not published by FCO
Consular Convention between Her Majesty in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (with Protocols of Signature)	Belgrade 21 Apr., 1965	74/1966 Cmnd. 3147
Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the International Carriage of Goods by Road.	London 3 Feb., 1969	18/1970 Cmnd. 4284
Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia amending the Agreement of 29 April 1969 concerning the Abolition of Visas.	Belgrade 29 Apr., 1969	95/1969 Cmnd. 4142
Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia amending the Agreement of 29 April 1969 concerning the Abolition of Visas.	Belgrade 19 Feb., 1970 -4 Mar., 1970	39/1970 Cmnd. 4390
Convention between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for the Avoidance of Double Taxation with respect to Taxes on Income.	London 6 Nov., 1981	5/1984 Cmnd. 9131
Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Federal Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia further amending the Agreement of 29 April 1969 concerning the Abolition of Visas	Belgrade 3 Feb., 1988 -16 June, 1988	19/1989 Cm 706
SOCIAL SECURITY		
European Interim Agreement on Social Security other than Schemes for Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors	Paris 11 Dec., 1953	41/1955 Cmd. 9511
Signature— Lithuania (with declaration*)	19 Nov., 1997	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>SOCIAL SECURITY (continued)</p>		
<p><i>*Declaration</i></p>		
<p>I. In accordance with Article 1, paragraph 4, of the European Interim Agreement on Social Security Schemes relating to Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors (ETS No. 12), and with Article 1, paragraph 4, of the European Interim Agreement on Social Security other than Schemes relating to Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors (ETS No. 13), the Republic of Lithuania assigns the following definitions to terms used in these provisions:</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the term “nationals” shall denote physical persons who are citizens of the Republic of Lithuania as defined by the laws of the Republic of Lithuania; — the term “territory” shall denote the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, including the territorial sea and any maritime or submarine area within which the Republic of Lithuania may exercise, in accordance with international law, rights for the purpose of exploration, exploitation and preservation of the sea-bed, sub-soil and natural resources. 		
<p>II. The Republic of Lithuania declares that Article 1 of the European Interim Agreement on Social Security Schemes relating to Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors (ETS No. 12) shall apply to the following Social Security Schemes:</p>		
<p>“Lithuanian laws and regulations relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. old-age pensions; b. invalidity pensions; c. widows and orphans (survivors) pensions; d. social pensions. 		
<p>All these schemes, except paragraph d., are contributory.”</p>		
<p>At the time of signature of this Agreement, the Republic of Lithuania has not concluded any bilateral or multilateral agreements in the field of social security with any of the Contracting Parties.</p>		
<p>III. The Republic of Lithuania declares that Article 1 of the European Interim Agreement on Social Security other than Schemes relating to Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors (ETS No. 13) shall apply to the following Social Security Schemes:</p>		
<p>“Lithuanian laws and regulations relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. sickness benefits; b. maternity (paternity) benefits; c. unemployment benefits; d. death grants; e. family allowances. 		
<p>The schemes listed under a., c., are of a contributory nature, the schemes listed under b., d., are mixed, while the scheme listed under e. is of a non-contributory nature.”</p>		
<p>IV. In respect of the Protocol to the European Interim Agreement on Social Security Schemes relating to Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors (ETS No. 12A), and of the Protocol to the European Interim Agreement on Social Security other than Schemes relating to Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors (ETS No. 13A), the Republic of Lithuania declares that the term “refugee” shall be assigned the definition set out in Article 1, paragraph B, subparagraph b, of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees signed at Geneva on 28 July 1951 and ratified by the Republic of Lithuania on 21 January 1997.</p>		
<p>European Interim Agreement on Social Security Schemes relating to Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors</p>	<p>Paris 11 Dec., 1953</p>	<p>40/1955 Cmd. 9510</p>
<p>Signature— Lithuania (with declaration*)</p>	<p>19 Nov., 1997</p>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>SOCIAL SECURITY (continued)</p> <p><i>*Declaration</i></p> <p>I. In accordance with Article 1, paragraph 4, of the European Interim Agreement on Social Security Schemes relating to Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors (ETS No. 12), and with Article 1, paragraph 4, of the European Interim Agreement on Social Security other than Schemes relating to Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors (ETS No. 13), the Republic of Lithuania assigns the following definitions to terms used in these provisions:</p> <p>— the term “nationals” shall denote physical persons who are citizens of the Republic of Lithuania as defined by the laws of the Republic of Lithuania;</p> <p>— the term “territory” shall denote the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, including the territorial sea and any maritime or submarine area within which the Republic of Lithuania may exercise, in accordance with international law, rights for the purpose of exploration, exploitation and preservation of the sea-bed, sub-soil and natural resources.</p> <p>II. The Republic of Lithuania declares that Article 1 of the European Interim Agreement on Social Security Schemes relating to Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors (ETS No. 12) shall apply to the following Social Security Schemes:</p> <p>“Lithuanian laws and regulations relating to:</p> <p>a. old-age pensions;</p> <p>b. invalidity pensions;</p> <p>c. widows and orphans (survivors) pensions;</p> <p>d. social pensions.</p> <p>All these schemes, except paragraph d., are contributory.”</p> <p>At the time of signature of this Agreement, the Republic of Lithuania has not concluded any bilateral or multilateral agreements in the field of social security with any of the Contracting Parties.</p> <p>III. The Republic of Lithuania declares that Article 1 of the European Interim Agreement on Social Security other than Schemes relating to Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors (ETS No. 13) shall apply to the following Social Security Schemes:</p> <p>“Lithuanian laws and regulations relating to:</p> <p>(a) sickness benefits;</p> <p>(b) maternity (paternity) benefits;</p> <p>(c) unemployment benefits;</p> <p>(d) death grants</p> <p>(e) family allowances.</p> <p>The Schemes listed under a., c., are of a contributory nature, the schemes listed under b., d., are mixed, while the scheme listed under e. is of a non-contributory nature.”</p> <p>IV. In respect of the Protocol to the European Interim Agreement on Social Security Schemes relating to Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors (ETS No. 12A), and of the Protocol to the European Interim Agreement on Social Security other than Schemes relating to Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors (ETS No. 13A), the Republic of Lithuania declares that the term “refugee” shall be assigned the definition set out in Article 1, paragraph B, subparagraph b, of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees signed at Geneva on 28 July 1951 and ratified by the Republic of Lithuania on 21 January 1997.</p> <p>European Code of Social Security</p>	<p>Strasbourg 16 Apr., 1964</p>	<p>10/1969 Cmnd. 3871</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SOCIAL SECURITY (continued)		
Note—		
On 4 March 1998, the Secretariat-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>The Netherlands</i> the following Note-Verbal (See Treaty Series No. 62 (1997) Cm 3765 pg. 81)		
The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has decided to withdraw its denunciation of Part VI (Employment injury benefit) of the European Code of Social Security, with Annex, Addenda and Protocol, for the Kingdom in Europe. This (<i>pro forma</i>) denunciation was deposited originally on 14 March 1997.		
TELECOMMUNICATIONS		
Convention on the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT)	London 3 Sept., 1976	94/1979 Cmnd. 7722
Accession—		
Bosnia And Herzegovina	17 Apr., 1998	
Vietnam	15 Apr., 1998	
Operating Agreement to the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT)	London 3 Sept., 1976	94/1979 Cmnd. 7722
Signature—		
Argentina	11 Mar., 1998	
Bosnia And Herzegovina	17 Apr., 1998	
Cuba	28 Apr., 1998	
Malta	20 May, 1998	
Vietnam	15 Apr., 1998	
TERRORISM		
International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages	New York 18 Dec., 1979 –31 Dec., 1980	81/1983 Cmnd. 9100
Accession—		
Mauritania	13 Mar., 1998	
Succession—		
Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of	12 Mar., 1998	
WHALING		
International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling	Washington 2 Dec., 1946	5/1949 Cmnd. 7604
Ratification—		
Italy	12 Feb., 1998	
Protocol to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling	Washington 19 Nov., 1956	68/1959 Cmnd. 849
Ratification—		
Italy	12 Feb., 1998	

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