

RATIFICATIONS, ETC.



Treaty Series No. 102 (1975)

FIRST
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC.
FOR 1975

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 60 (1974), Cmnd. 6008]

*Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
August 1975*

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

45p net

Cmnd. 6174

FIRST SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS, WITHDRAWALS, ETC. FOR 1975

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

This publication contains information received up to 31 March, 1975.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ANIMALS—		
European Convention for the Protection of Animals during International Transport	Paris, 13 Dec., 1968	31/1974 Cmnd. 5613
Ratification— Republic of Ireland (with declaration)*	14 Mar., 1975	
Accession— Finland	4 Feb., 1975	
<p>* At the time of deposit of their instrument of ratification the Government of the Republic of Ireland declared that, pursuant to the agreement between their authorities and the authorities of the United Kingdom, in accordance with the provisions of Article 3, paragraph 4 of the Convention, Article 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall not apply to transport to Northern Ireland.</p>		
ANTARCTICA—		
The Antarctic Treaty	Washington, 1 Dec., 1959	97/1961 Cmnd. 1535
Accession— German Democratic Republic (with declaration)*	19 Nov., 1974	
<p>* The instrument of accession of the German Democratic Republic was accompanied by the following declaration: “Die Deutsche Demokratische Republik ist der Auffassung dass Artikel XIII Absatz 1 des Vertrages im Widerspruch zu dem Prinzip steht, wonach alle Staaten, die sich in ihrer Politik von den Zielen und Grundsätzen der Charta der Vereinten Nationen leiten lassen, das Recht haben, Mitglied von Verträgen zu werden, die die Interessen aller Staaten berühren.”</p>		
<p><i>Translation—</i> The German Democratic Republic takes the view that Article XIII, paragraph 1, of the Treaty is inconsistent with the principle that all States which are guided in their policies by the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter have the right to become parties to treaties which affect the interest of all States.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
ARCHAEOLOGY—		
<i>See</i> CULTURAL PROPERTY		
ASTRONAUTS—		
<i>See</i> SPACE		
ATOMIC ENERGY—		
Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, as amended (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 38 (1963), Cmnd. 2053 and Treaty Series No. 92 (1973), Cmnd. 5393)	New York, 26 Oct., 1956	19/1958 Cmnd. 450
Acceptance— Mauritius	31 Dec., 1974	
Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy	Paris, 29 July, 1960	69/1968 Cmnd. 3755
with		
Additional Protocol	Paris, 28 Jan., 1964	
Ratification— Denmark (also applies to Greenland)	4 Sept., 1974	
Accession— Finland (with reservation)*	16 June, 1972	
* The accession of Finland is subject to the following reservation: “Reservation of the right to consider their national legislation which includes provisions equivalent to those included in the international agreements referred to in Article 6 (b) as being international agreements within the meaning of Article 6 (b) and (d).”		
AVIATION—		
Convention on Offences and certain other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft	Tokyo, 14 Sept., 1963	126/1969 Cmnd. 4230
Notes— On acceding to the Convention on 15 May, 1974 (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 57 (1974), Cmnd. 5945, page 4), the Government of <i>Iraq</i> stated that their accession “shall in no way signify recognition of Israel or entry into any relations with it”. In a communication dated 10 May, 1974, and deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization on 4 June, 1974, the Government of the <i>Netherlands</i> declared that the necessary steps had been taken to give effect to the Convention in Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles. Accordingly, the Con- vention took effect for Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles on 2 September, 1974.		

AVIATION (continued)—

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft

The Hague,
16 Dec., 1970

*Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.*

39/1972
Cmnd. 4956

Note—

In a communication received by the Government of the United States of America on 17 October, 1974, the Government of *Israel*, referring to the statement regarding Israel made by Saudi Arabia on acceding to the Convention (*see Treaty Series No. 57 (1974), Cmnd. 5945, page 4*), made the following statement:

“The said instrument . . . by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia contains a statement of a political character in respect to Israel. In the view of the Government of Israel, this is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements, which are, moreover, in flagrant contradiction to the principles, objects and purposes of the Convention in question. That statement therefore possesses no legal validity whatsoever.

“The declaration of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia cannot in any way affect its obligations under the said Convention or whatever other obligations which are binding upon that State by virtue of general international law.”

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation

Montreal,
23 Sept., 1971

10/1974
Cmnd. 5524

Ratification deposited in London—

Poland (with reservation)*

28 Jan., 1975

* Subject to the reservation provided for in Article 14 (2).

Accession deposited in Washington—

Colombia

4 Dec., 1974

Note—

In a communication received by the Government of the United States of America on 17 October, 1974, the Government of *Israel*, referring to the statement regarding Israel made by Saudi Arabia on acceding to the Convention (*see Treaty Series No. 57 (1974), Cmnd. 5945, page 5*), made the following statement:

“The said instrument . . . by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia contains a statement of a political character in respect to Israel. In the view of the Government of Israel, this is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements, which are, moreover, in flagrant contradiction to the principles, objects and purposes of the Convention in question. That statement therefore possesses no legal validity whatsoever.

“The declaration of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia cannot in any way affect its obligations under the said Convention or whatever other obligations which are binding upon that State by virtue of general international law.”

BROADCASTING—

See TELECOMMUNICATIONS

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	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
COFFEE—		
<i>See</i> FOOD		
COPYRIGHT—		
<i>See</i> INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		
CULTURAL PROPERTY—		
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage	London, 6 May, 1969	26/1973 Cmnd. 5224
Ratifications—		
Federal Republic of Germany (also applies to Berlin (West))	21 Jan., 1975	
Sweden	17 Mar., 1975	
Accession—		
Spain	28 Feb., 1975	
CULTURE—		
<i>See</i> CULTURAL PROPERTY UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION		
CUSTOMS—		
Convention on the Establishment of a Customs Co-operation Council (with Annex)	Brussels, 15 Dec., 1950	50/1954 Cmnd. 9232
Accession—		
Liberia	7 Jan., 1975	
Convention on the Nomenclature for the Classification of Goods in Customs Tariffs, with Protocol of Amendment of 1 July, 1955 (for further amendments see Treaty Series No. 49 (1965), Cmnd. 2681; Treaty Series No. 83 (1965), Cmnd. 2786 and Treaty Series No. 11 (1972), Cmnd. 4870)	Brussels, 15 Dec., 1950	29/1960 Cmnd. 1070
Accession—		
Zaire	13 Feb., 1975	
Convention on the Valuation of Goods for Customs Purposes, with Annexes I, II and III (for amendments see Treaty Series No. 47 (1972), Cmnd. 4961)	Brussels, 15 Dec., 1950	49/1954 Cmnd. 9233
Accession—		
Zaire	13 Feb., 1975	
Customs Convention on Containers	Geneva, 18 May, 1956	80/1959 Cmnd. 905
Extension—		
Hong Kong	12 Dec., 1974	

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS—		
Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations	Vienna, 18 Apr., 1961	19/1965 Cmdn. 2565
Notes—		
In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 28 January, 1975, the Government of <i>Belgium</i> made the following declaration:		
<i>Translation—</i>		
The Government of the Kingdom of Belgium objects to the reservations made with respect to Article 27, paragraph 3, by Bahrain [<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 93 (1971), Cmdn. 4911, page 6] and with respect to Article 37, paragraph 2, by the United Arab Republic (now the Arab Republic of Egypt) [<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 19 (1965), Cmdn. 2565, page 113], Cambodia (now the Khmer Republic) [<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 98 (1965), Cmdn. 2897, page 5] and Morocco [<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 106 (1968), Cmdn. 3861, page 4]. The Government nevertheless considers that the Convention remains in force as between it and the aforementioned States, respectively, except in respect of the provisions which in each case are the subject of the said reservations.		
In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 4 February, 1975, the Government of the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> made the following declaration:		
<i>Translation—</i>		
The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany regards the reservation made by the Government of Bahrain in respect of paragraph 3 of Article 27 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April, 1961 [<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 93 (1971), Cmdn. 4911, page 6] as incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.		
DISARMAMENT—		
Protocol concerning the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare	Geneva, 17 June, 1925	24/1930 Cmd. 3604
Accession—		
Central African Republic	31 July, 1970	
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons		
Accessions deposited in London—		
Sierra Leone	26 Feb., 1975	
Western Samoa	26 Mar., 1975	88/1970 Cmdn. 4474

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DRUGS—		
Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success on 11 December, 1946 (see Treaty Series No. 35 (1947), Cmd. 7135)	Geneva, 13 July, 1931	31/1933 Cmd. 4413
Protocol bringing under International Control Drugs outside the Scope of the Convention of 13 July, 1931, for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December, 1946	Paris, 19 Nov., 1948	4/1950 Cmd. 7874
Note—		
In communications received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 4 November, 1974, the Government of <i>Lesotho</i> notified their succession to the above Convention and Protocol, as amended.		
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs	New York, 30 Mar.— 1 Aug., 1961	34/1965 Cmnd. 2631
Accessions—		
Colombia	3 Mar., 1975	
Iceland	18 Dec., 1974	
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT—		
Agreement establishing the Caribbean Development Bank, with Protocol	Kingston, 18 Oct., 1969	36/1970 Cmnd. 4358
Accession—		
Colombia	22 Nov., 1974	
EDUCATION—		
European Agreement on Continued Payment of Scholarships to Students Studying Abroad ...	Paris, 12 Dec., 1969	51/1972 Cmnd. 4966
Accession—		
Spain	19 Mar., 1975	
EXPOSITIONS—		
International Convention relating to International Exhibitions	Paris, 22 Nov., 1928	9/1931 Cmd. 3776
Accession—		
Australia	27 Sept., 1973	
Protocol modifying the International Convention relating to Exhibitions of 22 November, 1928 ...	Paris, 10 May, 1948	57/1951 Cmd. 8311
Accession—		
Australia	27 Sept., 1973	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
EXPOSITIONS (continued)—		
Protocol to amend Article IV of the Convention relating to International Exhibitions, signed at Paris on 22 November, 1928, as amended by the Protocol signed at Paris on 10 May, 1948 ...	Paris, 16 Nov., 1966	14/1968 Cmd. 3557
Accession— Australia	27 Sept., 1973	
FOOD—		
International Coffee Agreement, 1968, as modified and extended by Resolution of the International Coffee Council of 14 April, 1973	New York, 18–31 Mar., 1968	6/1974 Cmd. 5554
Notification of acceptance— Peru	19 Feb., 1975	
GAS WARFARE—		
<i>See DISARMAMENT</i>		
HEALTH—		
Constitution of the World Health Organization (for amendment <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 24 (1961), Cmd. 1351)	New York, 22 July, 1946	43/1948 Cmd. 7458
Acceptances— Botswana	26 Feb., 1975	
Grenada	4 Dec., 1974	
European Agreement on the Exchanges of Blood-Grouping Reagents	Strasbourg, 14 May, 1962	28/1965 Cmd. 2596
Accession— Spain	7 Mar., 1975	
Convention on the Elaboration of a European Pharmacopoeia	Strasbourg, 22 July, 1964	32/1974 Cmd. 5763
Accession— Sweden	6 Feb., 1975	
HUMAN RIGHTS—		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	Adopted 9 Dec., 1948	58/1970 Cmd. 4421
Accession— Lesotho	29 Nov., 1974	
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	Rome, 4 Nov., 1950	71/1953 Cmd. 8969
Ratification— Greece	28 Nov., 1974	
Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms ...	Paris, 20 Mar., 1952	46/1954 Cmd. 9221

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—		
Ratification— Greece	28 Nov., 1974	
Protocol No. 2 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, conferring upon the European Court of Human Rights competence to give Advisory Opinions ...	Strasbourg, 6 May, 1963	104/1970 Cmnd. 4551
Signature— Greece (with reservation in respect of ratification or acceptance)	28 Nov., 1974	
Ratification— Greece	28 Nov., 1974 (effective date)	
Protocol No. 3 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, amending Articles 29, 30 and 34 of the Convention	Strasbourg, 6 May, 1963	106/1970 Cmnd. 4552
Ratification— Greece	28 Nov., 1974 (effective date)	
Protocol No. 5 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, amending Articles 22 and 40 of the Convention ...	Strasbourg, 20 Jan., 1966	48/1972 Cmnd. 4963
Signature— Greece (with reservation in respect of ratification or acceptance)	28 Nov., 1974	
Ratification— Greece	28 Nov., 1974 (effective date)	
Convention on the Political Rights of Women ...	New York, 31 Mar., 1953	101/1967 Cmnd. 3449
Accession— Australia (with reservation and declaration)* ...	10 Dec., 1974	
* The instrument of accession of the Government of Australia contains the following reservation and declaration: “The Government of Australia hereby declares that the accession by Australia shall be subject to the reservation that Article III of the Convention shall have no application as regards recruitment to and conditions of service in the Defence Forces. “The Government of Australia furthermore declares that the Convention shall not extend to Papua New Guinea.”		
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	New York, 7 Mar., 1966	77/1969 Cmnd. 4108
Ratification— Mexico	20 Feb., 1975	

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY—	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations	Rome, 26 Oct., 1961	38/1964 Cmnd. 2425
Ratification— Italy (with declarations)*	8 Jan., 1975	
* The instrument of ratification of the Government of Italy was accompanied by the following declarations:		
<i>Translation—</i>		
(1) With regard to Article 6, paragraph 1, and in accordance with Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Convention: Italy will protect broadcasts only if the headquarters of the broadcasting organisation is situated in another Contracting State and the broadcast was transmitted from a transmitter situated in the same Contracting State;		
(2) With regard to Article 12 and in accordance with Article 16, paragraph 1 (a), of the Convention:		
(a) Italy will apply the provisions of Article 12 to use for broadcasting or for any other communication to the public for commercial purposes, with the exception of cinematography;		
(b) It will apply the provisions of Article 12 only to phonograms fixed in another Contracting State;		
(c) With regard to phonograms fixed in another Contracting State, it will limit the protection provided for by Article 12 to the extent to which, and to the term for which, that Contracting State grants protection to phonograms first fixed in Italy; however, if that State does not grant the protection to the same beneficiary or beneficiaries as Italy, that fact will not be considered as a difference in the extent of the protection;		
(3) With regard to Article 13 and in accordance with Article 16, paragraph 1 (b), of the Convention: Italy will not apply the provisions of Article 13 (d);		
(4) With regard to Article 5 and in accordance with Article 17 of the Convention, Italy will apply only the criterion of fixation for the purposes of Article 5; the same criterion, instead of the criterion of nationality, will be applied for the purposes of the declarations provided for in Article 16, paragraph 1 (a) (iii) and (iv), of the Convention.		
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
Ratifications—		
<i>Effective dates</i>		
Algeria (with reservation and declaration)*† ...	20 Apr., 1975	
Cameroon	20 Apr., 1975	
Cuba (with reservation and declaration)‡ ...	8 Apr., 1975	
Gabon	10 June, 1975	
Holy See	24 Apr., 1975	
Japan (except Articles 1–12)	24 Apr., 1975	
Luxembourg	24 Mar., 1975	
Poland (with declaration)*	24 Mar., 1975	
Portugal	30 Apr., 1975	
South Africa (with declaration)*	24 Mar., 1975	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)—		
Accessions—		
Brazil (except Articles 1-12) (with declaration)*	24 Mar., 1975	
Togo	30 Apr., 1975	
Viet-Nam, Republic of	30 Apr., 1975	
* The Governments of Algeria, Brazil, Poland and South Africa declared that they do not consider themselves bound by the provisions of Article 28 (1).		
† The instrument of ratification of the Government of Algeria was accompanied by a declaration that note be taken of "the reservation expressed by [the said] Government as regards the so-called colonial clause." (<i>Translation.</i>)		
‡ The instrument of ratification of the Government of Cuba contains the following reservation: The Government of the Republic of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph (1) of Article 28 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more countries concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention may be brought before the International Court of Justice. Cuba upholds that the agreement of all the interested parties must be obtained in every case to bring a dispute before the International Court of Justice. (<i>Translation.</i>)		
Cuba's instrument of ratification contains the following declaration: The Government of the Republic of Cuba considers that the provisions of Article 24 of the Convention are contrary to the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples (Resolution 1514 adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 14, 1960), in which is stressed the need to bring an end rapidly and unconditionally to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations. (<i>Translation.</i>)		
Act additional to the Madrid Agreement for the Suppression of False or Misleading Indications of Origin on Goods of 14 April, 1891, as later revised	Stockholm, 14 July, 1967– 26 Apr., 1970	62/1970 Cmnd. 4426
Ratification—		
Japan	24 Apr., 1975 (effective date)	
Convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization	Stockholm, 14 Jan., 1968	52/1970 Cmnd. 4408
Ratifications—		
Algeria	16 Jan., 1975	
Gabon	6 Mar., 1975	
Holy See	20 Jan., 1975	
Japan	20 Jan., 1975	
Luxembourg	19 Dec., 1974	
Niger	18 Feb., 1975	
Poland	23 Dec., 1974	
Portugal	27 Jan., 1975	
South Africa	23 Dec., 1974	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)—		
Accessions—		
Brazil	20 Dec., 1974	
Cuba (with declaration)*	27 Dec., 1974	
Egypt	21 Jan., 1975	
India	31 Jan., 1975	
Togo	28 Jan., 1975	
Viet-Nam, Republic of	30 Jan., 1975	
* The instrument of accession of the Government of Cuba contains the following declaration: The Government of the Republic of Cuba declares that the provisions of Article 5 of the Convention are of a discriminatory nature and contrary to the principle of the equality of States. (Translation.)		
Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms	Geneva, 29 Oct., 1971	41/1973 Cmnd. 5275
Accession—		
Hungary	28 May, 1975 (effective date)	
Extensions—		
Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Gibraltar, Isle of Man, Hong Kong, Montserrat, St. Lucia and Seychelles	4 Dec., 1974	
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION—		
International Labour Convention No. 100. Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value, 1951	Geneva, 29 June, 1951	88/1972 Cmnd. 5039
Note— In a communication received by the Director-General of the International Labour Office on 12 November, 1974, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> declared that a decision is reserved in respect of the application of Convention No. 100 to the Isle of Man and Jersey.		
International Labour Convention No. 120. Hygiene (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1964	Geneva, 8 July, 1964	30/1968 Cmnd. 3580
Note— In a communication received by the Director-General of the International Labour Office on 12 November, 1974, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> declared that a decision is reserved in respect of the application of Convention No. 120 to Guernsey and the Isle of Man.		
International Labour Convention No. 122. Employment Policy Convention, 1964	Geneva, 9 July, 1964	65/1967 Cmnd. 3360

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (continued)—		
Note— In a communication received by the Director-General of the International Labour Office on 12 November, 1974, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> declared that a decision is reserved in respect of the application of Convention No. 122 to Jersey.		
International Labour Convention No. 124. Medical Examination of Young Persons (Underground Work) Convention, 1965	Geneva, 23 June, 1965	105/1967 Cmd. 3478
Extension— Hong Kong (without modification)	12 Nov., 1974	
International Labour Convention No. 135. Protection and Facilities to be afforded to Workers' Representatives in the Undertaking, 1971	Geneva, 23 June, 1971	30/1974 Cmd. 5612
Note— In a communication received by the Director-General of the International Labour Office on 12 November, 1974, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> declared that a decision is reserved in respect of the application of Convention No. 135 to Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Man.		
LABOUR—		
See INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION		
LAW—		
See PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
LOAD LINES—		
See SHIPPING		
NATIONALITY—		
International Convention on Certain Questions relating to the Conflict of Nationality Laws	The Hague, 12 Apr., 1930	33/1937 Cmd. 5553
Note— In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 4 November, 1974, the Government of <i>Lesotho</i> notified their succession to the above Convention, with the following reservation: "In accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, the Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho declares that the second paragraph of Article 6 of the Convention shall not apply so as to give effect to a declaration of renunciation of the citizenship of Lesotho if such declaration is made during any war in which Lesotho is engaged, or if the Government of Lesotho considers such declaration otherwise not conducive to the public good." The reservation becomes effective for Lesotho on 2 February, 1975, the ninetieth day following deposit.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
NATIONALITY (continued)—		
International Protocol relating to Military Obligations in Certain Cases of Double Nationality	The Hague, 12 Apr., 1930	22/1937 Cmd. 5460
Note— In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 4 November, 1974, the Government of <i>Lesotho</i> notified their succession to the above Protocol.		
Convention on the Nationality of Married Women ...	New York, 20 Feb., 1957	59/1958 Cmnd. 601
Notes— In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 4 November, 1974, the Government of <i>Lesotho</i> notified their succession to the above Convention. In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 22 January, 1975, the Government of <i>Zambia</i> notified their succession to the above Convention.		
NUCLEAR ENERGY—		
<i>See</i> ATOMIC ENERGY		
NUCLEAR WEAPONS—		
<i>See</i> DISARMAMENT		
OCEANOGRAPHY—		
Convention for the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea	Copenhagen, 12 Sept.— 31 Dec., 1964	67/1968 Cmnd. 3722
Accession— German Democratic Republic		
	17 Feb., 1975	
PLANTS—		
International Plant Protection Convention	Rome, 6 Dec., 1951	16/1954 Cmd. 9077
Accession— German Democratic Republic (with declaration)*		
	4 Dec., 1974	
* The instrument of accession of the German Democratic Republic was accompanied by the following declaration:		
<i>Translation—</i> The position of the German Democratic Republic with regard to Article XI of the Convention, as far as that Article concerns the application of the Convention to colonial and other dependent territories, is guided by the stipulations of the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Res. 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960) which proclaims the necessity of bringing colonialism to a speedy and unconditional end in all its forms and manifestations.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PLANTS (continued)—		
Plant Protection Agreement for the South-East Asia and Pacific Region	Rome, 27 Feb., 1956	40/1957 Cmnd. 170
Accession— Bangladesh	4 Dec., 1974	
POLLUTION—		
International Convention for Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, as amended in 1962 (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 59 (1967), Cmnd. 3354)	London, 12 May, 1954	56/1958 Cmnd. 595
Acceptance— Malta	10 Jan., 1975	
POSTAL SERVICES—		
<i>See</i> UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION		
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW—		
European Convention on Information on Foreign Law	London, 7 June, 1968	117/1969 Cmnd. 4229
Ratification— Federal Republic of Germany (also applies to Berlin (West))	18 Dec., 1974	
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES—		
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations	Adopted 13 Feb., 1946	10/1950 Cmd. 7891
Note— In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 29 November, 1974, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> referred to the reservation relating to Section 30 of the Convention made by the German Democratic Republic on acceding to the Convention (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 60 (1974), Cmnd. 6008, page 17) and stated that: “The United Kingdom Government wish to put on record that they are unable to accept that reservation, because, in their view, it is not of a kind which intending parties to the Convention have the right to make.”		
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations ...	Adopted 21 Nov., 1947	69/1959 Cmnd. 855
Note— In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 20 November, 1974, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> referred to the reservation relating to Sections 24 and 32 of the Convention made by the German Democratic Republic on acceding to the Convention (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 60 (1974), Cmnd. 6008, page 17) and stated that: “The United Kingdom Government wish to put on record that they are unable to accept that reservation because, in their view, it is not of a kind which intending parties to the Convention have the right to make.”		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
REFUGEES—		
International Protocol relating to a Certain Case of Statelessness	The Hague, 12 Apr., 1930	31/1937 Cmd. 5552
<p>Note— In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 4 November, 1974, the Government of <i>Lesotho</i> notified their succession to the above Protocol.</p>		
Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons	New York, 28 Sept., 1954	41/1960 Cmdnd. 1098
<p>Note— In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 4 November, 1974, the Government of <i>Lesotho</i> notified their succession to the above Convention, with the following reservations:</p>		
<p>1. "In accordance with Article 38 of the Convention, the Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho declares that it understands Articles 8 and 9 as not preventing it from taking in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances measures in the interest of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality. The provisions of Article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore the provisions of Article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which at the date of entry into force of this Convention in respect of Lesotho were under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or of the Government of Lesotho by reason of a state of war which existed between them and any other state.</p>		
<p>2. The Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho cannot undertake to give effect to the obligations contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 25 and can only undertake to apply the provisions of paragraph 3 so far as the laws of Lesotho allow.</p>		
<p>3. The Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho shall not be bound under Article 31 to grant to a stateless person a status more favourable than that accorded to aliens generally."</p>		
<p>Reservations 1 and 2 were formulated by the United Kingdom on ratifying the Convention. Reservation 3 is a new reservation and will become effective for Lesotho on 2 February, 1975, the ninetieth day following deposit.</p>		
Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees	New York, 31 Jan., 1967	15/1969 Cmdnd. 3906
<p>Accession— Zaire</p>	13 Jan., 1975	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
ROAD TRANSPORT—		
Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts and Reciprocal Recognition thereof	Geneva, 20 Mar., 1958	7/1965 Cmnd. 2535
Accession— Norway	3 Feb., 1975	
Regulation No. 15. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine.		
Acceptance— Norway	4 Apr., 1975 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 19. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle fog lights.		
Acceptance— Norway	4 Apr., 1975 (effective date)	
SATELLITES—		
<i>See</i> SPACE		
SHIPPING—		
Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic	London, 9 Apr., 1965	46/1967 Cmnd. 3299
Accessions— Chile	14 Feb., 1975	
Syria (with declaration)*	6 Feb., 1975	
* The instrument of accession of the Government of Syria contains a statement that their accession to the Convention "in no way implies recognition of Israel and does not involve the establishment of any relations with Israel arising from the provisions of this Convention." (<i>Translation.</i>)		
International Convention on Load Lines, 1966 ...	London, 5 Apr.— 4 July, 1966	58/1968 Cmnd. 3708
Accession— Syria (with statement)*	6 Feb., 1975	
* The instrument of accession of the Government of Syria contains a statement that their accession to the Convention "in no way implies recognition of Israel and does not involve the establishment of any relations with Israel arising from the provisions of this Convention." (<i>Translation.</i>)		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SHIPPING (continued)—		
Amendment to the Annex to the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965	28 Nov., 1969	63/1972 Cmnd. 5006
Acceptances—		
Ivory Coast	5 Apr., 1971	
Nigeria	30 June, 1971	
Poland	14 Sept., 1971	
Switzerland	12 July, 1971	
Tunisia	23 Nov., 1972	
SPACE—		
Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects launched into Outer Space	London, Moscow and Washington, 22 Apr., 1968	56/1969 Cmnd. 3997
Ratification deposited in London—		
Canada	20 Feb., 1975	
Ratification deposited in Washington—		
Canada	20 Feb., 1975	
Accession deposited in Washington—		
Pakistan	18 Oct., 1973	
Convention on International Liability for Damage caused by Space Objects	London, Moscow and Washington, 29 Mar., 1972	16/1974 Cmnd. 5551
Accessions deposited in London—		
Australia	20 Jan., 1975	
Canada (with declaration)*	20 Feb., 1975	
Ratification deposited in Washington—		
New Zealand (with declaration)†	30 Oct., 1974	
* The instrument of accession of the Government of Canada was accompanied by the following declaration:		
" Having regard to the terms of operative paragraph 3 of Resolution 2777 (XXVI) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 29 November, 1971, the Government of Canada hereby declares that it will recognize as binding, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the decision of a Claims Commission concerning any dispute to which Canada may become a party under the terms of the Convention on Liability for Damage caused by Space Objects, opened for signature in Washington, London and Moscow on March 29, 1972."		
† The instrument of ratification of the Government of New Zealand contains a declaration that the Government of New Zealand " will accept as binding decisions of any Claims Commission established in accordance with Article XIV of the Convention."		
Arrangement between certain Member States of the European Space Research Organisation and the European Space Research Organisation concerning the Execution of a Meteorological Satellite Programme	Neuilly-sur- Seine, 12 July, 1972	45/1973 Cmnd. 5304
Ratification—		
Sweden	23 Aug., 1973	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
STATELESSNESS—		
See REFUGEES		
TELECOMMUNICATIONS—		
European Agreement for the Prevention of Broadcasts transmitted from Stations outside National Territories	Strasbourg, 22 Jan., 1965	1/1968 Cmnd. 3497
Ratification— Turkey	16 Jan., 1975	
Agreement relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization "INTELSAT" (with Operating Agreement)	Washington, 20 Aug., 1971	80/1973 Cmnd. 5416
Ratification of Agreement— Iceland	7 Feb., 1975	
Accessions to Agreement— Bolivia Oman	19 Dec., 1974 3 Jan., 1975	
Operating Agreement. Signed by the Government or telecommunications entity designated by the Government of: Bolivia Oman	19 Dec., 1974 3 Jan., 1975	
Note— In a communication dated 11 September, 1974, addressed to the Government of the United States of America, the Government of <i>Israel</i> objected to the statement by the Lebanon made at the time of their ratification of the Agreement and stated that it "cannot in any way affect any obligations by any Contracting Party under the said Agreement or whatever other obligations which are binding upon any State by virtue of general international law".		
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION—		
Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (as amended) (see also Treaty Series No. 82 (1965), Cmnd. 2784 and Treaty Series No. 99 (1970), Cmnd. 4511) ...	London, 16 Nov., 1945	36/1961 Cmnd. 1376
Signature— Grenada	17 Feb., 1975	
Acceptance— Grenada	29 Nov., 1974	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION—		
Constitution of the Universal Postal Union	Vienna, 10 July, 1964	70/1966 Cmnd. 3141
Ratification—		
Indonesia	25 Mar., 1970	
Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union (with Declarations, General Regula- tions, Final Protocol and Rules of Procedure of Congresses)	Tokyo, 14 Nov., 1969	72/1973 Cmnd. 5358
Ratifications of Additional Protocol—		
Argentine Republic (with declarations)*	6 Nov., 1974	
Cameroon	21 Nov., 1974	
Cuba	4 July, 1974	
Indonesia	19 July, 1974	
Nigeria	6 Feb., 1974	
Ratifications of General Regulations—		
Argentine Republic (with declarations)*	6 Nov., 1974	
Cameroon	21 Nov., 1974	
Cuba	4 July, 1974	
Approval of General Regulations—		
Nigeria	3 Sept., 1974	
Universal Postal Convention (with Final Protocol and Detailed Regulations)	Tokyo, 14 Nov., 1969	73/1973 Cmnd. 5357
Ratifications—		
Argentine Republic (with declarations)*	6 Nov., 1974	
Cameroon	21 Nov., 1974	
Cuba	4 July, 1974	
Approval—		
Nigeria	3 Sept., 1974	
Insured Letters and Boxes Agreement (with Detailed Regulations)	Tokyo, 14 Nov., 1969	74/1973 Cmnd. 5356
Ratifications—		
Argentine Republic (with declarations)*	6 Nov., 1974	
Cameroon	21 Nov., 1974	
Approval—		
Nigeria	3 Sept., 1974	
Postal Parcels Agreement (with Final Protocol and Detailed Regulations)	Tokyo, 14 Nov., 1969	75/1973 Cmnd. 5387
Ratifications—		
Argentine Republic (with declarations)*	6 Nov., 1974	
Cameroon	21 Nov., 1974	
Cuba	4 July, 1974	
Approval—		
Nigeria	3 Sept., 1974	
Giro Transfer Agreement (with detailed Regulations)	Tokyo, 14 Nov., 1969	76/1973 Cmnd. 5359

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION (continued)—		
Ratifications—		
Argentine Republic (with declarations)*	6 Nov., 1974	
Cameroon	21 Nov., 1974	
* The instrument of ratification of the Government of the Argentine Republic contains the following declarations:		
<p>“ Al ratificar la Constitución de la Unión Postal Universal, suscripta en Viena el 10 de julio de 1964, el Gobierno argentino dejó expresa constancia de que el artículo 23 de dicha Carta Orgánica no se refiere ni comprende a las Islas Malvinas, Islas Georgias del Sur, Islas Sandwich del Sur y Antártida Argentina, por cuanto forman parte del territorio argentino y están comprendidas en su dominio y soberanía.</p>		
<p>“ La República Argentina reserva especialmente sus legítimos títulos y derechos sobre estos territorios, señalando que la disposición contenida en el artículo 22, numeral 1, del Convenio Postal Universal, sobre circulación de sellos valederos en el país de origen, no será considerada como obligatoria para la República cuando en los mismos se desfigure la realidad geográfica y jurídica argentina.”</p>		
<p>“ Asimismo, la República Argentina renuncia expresamente al derecho que le confiere el artículo VIII del Protocolo Final del Acuerdo relativo a encomiendas postales.”</p>		
<i>Translation—</i>		
<p>When ratifying the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, signed in Vienna on 10 July 1964, the Argentine Government expressly put on record that Article 23 of the Constitution neither referred to nor included the Falkland Islands, the South Georgia Islands, the South Sandwich Islands and Argentine Antarctica, since they form part of Argentine territory and come under its jurisdiction and sovereignty.</p>		
<p>The Argentine Government particularly reserves its legitimate titles and rights to these territories, and points out that the provision in Article 23, paragraph 1, of the Universal Postal Convention concerning the circulation of postage stamps valid in the country of origin will not be regarded as binding on the Republic when they distort Argentine geographical and legal reality.</p>		
<p>Also the Argentine Republic expressly waives the right accorded to it by Article VIII of the Final Protocol to the Postal Parcels Agreement.</p>		
<i>Note—</i>		
<p>In a communication dated 1 May, 1974, and received on 14 May, 1974, the Government of the <i>United Arab Emirates</i> expressed the wish to benefit from certain reservations which applied to them before the formation of their new State. These are the reservations stipulated in Article II, Table 1, No. 33, and Table 2, No. 18, as well as Articles IV and X of the Final Protocol to the Postal Parcels Agreement.</p>		