

RATIFICATIONS,
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 105 (1978)

FOURTH
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC. FOR 1978

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 104 (1978), Cmnd. 7432]

*Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
April 1979*

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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 December, 1978.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ADOPTION—		
<i>See</i> PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT—		
<i>See</i> ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT		
ANIMALS—		
<i>See</i> FAUNA AND FLORA		
ANTARCTICA—		
The Antarctic Treaty	Washington, 1 Dec., 1959	97/1961 Cmnd. 1535
Accession— Bulgaria	11 Sept., 1978	
AVIATION—		
Convention on Offences and certain other Acts Com- mitted on Board Aircraft	Tokyo, 14 Sept., 1963	126/1969 Cmnd. 4230
Accessions—		
Bangladesh	25 July, 1978	
Grenada	28 Aug., 1978	
Guyana	20 Dec., 1972	
Protocol on the Authentic Trilingual Text of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago, 1944)	Buenos Aires, 24 Sept., 1968	115/1969 Cmnd. 4198
Entered into force for Jibuti	30 July, 1978	
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft	The Hague, 16 Dec., 1970	39/1972 Cmnd. 4955
Ratification in London— Luxembourg	22 Nov., 1978	
Accession in Washington— Libya (with declaration)*	4 Oct., 1978	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
AVIATION (continued)—		
* In their instrument of accession the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya declared that their accession to the Convention should not in any way be interpreted as recognition of Israel or the establishment of any relations with Israel.		
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation	Montreal, 23 Sept., 1971	10/1974 Cmnd. 5524
Accessions in Washington—		
Grenada	10 Aug., 1978	
Lesotho	27 July, 1978	
BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS—		
<i>See</i> DISARMAMENT		
CONSERVATION—		
<i>See</i> FAUNA AND FLORA SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY		
CONSULAR RELATIONS—		
<i>See also</i> DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS JAPAN		
Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	Vienna, 24 Apr., 1963	14/1973 Cmnd. 5219
Accessions—		
Jibuti	2 Nov., 1978	
Syria (with reservations)*	13 Oct., 1978	
* The instrument of accession of the Government of Syria was accompanied by the following reservations:		
[<i>Translation</i>]		
(a) Accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to the said Convention and ratification thereof by its Government does not, in any way, imply recognition of Israel, nor shall they lead to any such dealings with the latter as are governed by the provisions of the Convention;		
(b) The Syrian Arab Republic shall be under no obligation to apply article 49 of the Convention to local personnel employed by consulates or to exempt them from dues and taxes.		
COPYRIGHT—		
<i>See</i> INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		
COUNCIL OF EUROPE—		
Statute of the Council of Europe	London, 5 May, 1949	51/1949 Cmnd. 7778
Accession—		
Liechtenstein	23 Nov., 1978	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY—		
<i>International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency (with Protocol)</i>	Geneva, 20 Apr., 1929	5/1960 Cmd. 932
Accession— Togo	3 Oct., 1978	
CULTURE—		
<i>See also UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION</i>		
European Cultural Convention	Paris, 19 Dec., 1954	49/1955 Cmd. 9545
Signature— Liechtenstein	23 Nov., 1978	
CUSTOMS—		
Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials (with Protocol) ...	Lake Success, New York, 22 Nov., 1950	42/1954 Cmd. 9185
Acceptance— Ireland, Republic of	19 Sept., 1978	
Convention on the Establishment of a Customs Co-operation Council (with Annex)	Brussels, 15 Dec., 1950	50/1954 Cmd. 9232
Accession— Zambia	27 Sept., 1978	
Customs Convention regarding E.C.S. Carnets for Commercial Samples (with Protocol of Signature)	Brussels, 1 Mar., 1956	29/1959 Cmd. 711
Denunciation— Republic of Ireland	10 Feb., 1979 (effective date)	
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS—		
<i>See also CONSULAR RELATIONS</i>		
Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations	Vienna, 18 Apr., 1961	19/1965 Cmd. 2565
Accession— Jibuti	2 Nov., 1978	
DISARMAMENT—		
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	London, Moscow and Washington, 1 July, 1968	88/1970 Cmd. 4474
Accession in Washington— Congo, Republic of the	23 Oct., 1978	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DISARMAMENT (continued)—		
Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof	London, Moscow and Washington, 11 Feb., 1971	13/1973 Cmnd. 5266
Accession in Washington— Congo, Republic of the	23 Oct., 1978	
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction	London, Moscow and Washington, 10 Apr., 1972	11/1976 Cmnd. 6397
Ratification in London— Venezuela	18 Oct., 1978	
Accession in Washington— Congo, Republic of the	23 Oct., 1978	
DRUGS—		
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1953 (for 1972 amending Protocol <i>see</i> Miscellaneous No. 19 (1976), Cmnd. 6497)	New York, 30 Mar.,— 1 Aug., 1961	34/1965 Cmnd. 2631
Accession to Protocol— Iraq (with declaration)*	25 Sept., 1978	
* In their instrument of accession the Government of Iraq declared that their accession shall in no way signify recognition of Israel or entry into any relations with Israel.		
Note— The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1953, as amended by the 1972 Protocol will be published in the Treaty Series in 1979.		
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT—		
Agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development	New York, 20 Dec., 1976	41/1978 Cmnd. 7195
Ratifications— Brazil	2 Nov., 1978	
Costa Rica	16 Nov., 1978	
Accession— Mozambique	16 Oct., 1978	
ENDANGERED SPECIES—		
<i>See</i> FAUNA AND FLORA		
EXTRADITION—		
<i>See</i> SPAIN		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
FAUNA AND FLORA—		
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	Washington, 3 Mar., 1973	101/1976 Cmnd. 6647
Ratification— Panama	17 Aug., 1978	
Notes—		
With reference to the information published in Treaty Series No. 81 (1977), Cmnd. 7000, page 3, the Appendices, as revised, will be published in the Treaty Series in 1979. Pending publication details are obtainable from the Department of the Environment, Tollgate House, Houlton Street, Bristol, BS2 9DJ.		
<i>The instrument of accession of the Government of Botswana</i> , which was deposited with the Swiss authorities on 14 November, 1977 (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 60 (1978), Cmnd. 7249, page 3) contains the following reservations, made in accordance with Article XXIII (2):		
“The Republic of Botswana, while accepting generally Appendix I, makes a reservation in the case of Crocodile [Nile Crocodile (<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>)].		
“Further, the Republic of Botswana submits the following list of animals and their durable recognisable derivatives for inclusion in Appendix III in accordance with Article XVI:		
Aarowolf (<i>Proteles cristatus</i>) Honey Badger (<i>Mellivora capensis</i>) Civet (<i>Viverra civetta</i>)”		
In a communication dated 10 August, 1978, and received by the Swiss authorities on 11 August, 1978, the Government of <i>Canada</i> notified their decision to withdraw a number of reservations made in accordance with Article XXIII on depositing their instrument of ratification of the Convention (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 101 (1976), Cmnd. 6647, page 45). The withdrawal of reservations concerns the following species:		
<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i> <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> <i>Balaena mysticetus</i> <i>Eubalaena ssp.</i>		
FINANCE—		
See INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT		
FOOD—		
See also FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS		
Agreement for the Establishment, in Paris, of an International Wine Office (with Protocol of Signature)	Paris, 29 Nov., 1924— 31 Mar., 1925	6/1975 Cmnd. 5834

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
FOOD (continued)—		
Accession—		
Australia	8 Aug., 1978	
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS—		
Constitution of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (for amendments <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 96 (1972), Cmnd. 5051; Treaty Series No. 48 (1974), Cmnd. 5738 and Treaty Series No. 46 (1976), Cmnd. 6513)		
	Quebec, 16 Oct., 1945	47/1946 Cmd. 6955
Acceptances—		
Albania	12 Nov., 1973	
Angola	14 Nov., 1977	
Bahamas	10 Nov., 1975	
Bahrain	8 Nov., 1971	
Bangladesh	12 Nov., 1973	
Cape Verde	10 Nov., 1975	
Comoros	14 Nov., 1977	
Fiji	8 Nov., 1971	
Grenada	10 Nov., 1975	
Guinea-Bissau	26 Nov., 1973	
Indonesia	28 Nov., 1949	
Jibuti	14 Nov., 1977	
Korea (North)	14 Nov., 1977	
Madagascar	9 Nov., 1961	
Maldives	8 Nov., 1971	
Mongolia	12 Nov., 1973	
Mozambique	14 Nov., 1977	
United Nations Council for Namibia (on behalf of Namibia)	14 Nov., 1977	
Oman	8 Nov., 1971	
Papua New Guinea	10 Nov., 1975	
Qatar	8 Nov., 1971	
Sao Tome and Principe	14 Nov., 1977	
Seychelles	14 Nov., 1977	
Surinam	10 Nov., 1975	
Swaziland	8 Nov., 1971	
United Arab Emirat	12 Nov., 1973	
HEALTH—		
European Agreement on the Restriction of the Use of Certain Detergents in Washing and Cleaning Products		
	Strasbourg, 16 Sept., 1968	23/1971 Cmd. 4646
Ratification—		
Italy	27 Nov., 1978	
HUMAN RIGHTS—		
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (as amended by Protocol No. 3 (Treaty Series No. 106 (1970), Cmnd. 4552) and Protocol No. 5 (Treaty Series No. 48 (1972), Cmnd. 4963)		
	Rome, 4 Nov., 1950	71/1953 Cmd. 8969
Signature—		
Liechtenstein (subject to ratification)	23 Nov., 1978	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—		
Ratification—		
Portugal (with reservations and declarations)* ...	9 Nov., 1978	
* The instrument of ratification of the Government of Portugal was accompanied by the following reservations in respect of the Convention:		
<i>[Translation]</i>		
In pursuance of Article 64 of the Convention, the Government of the Portuguese Republic formulates the following reservations:		
I. Article 5 of the Convention will be applied subject to Articles 27 and 28 of the Military Discipline Regulations, which provide for the placing under arrest of members of the armed forces.		
Articles 27 and 28 of the Military Discipline Regulations read as follows:		
Article 27:		
" 1. Arrests consist of the detention of the offender in a building intended for the purpose, in an appropriate place, barracks or military establishment, in suitable quarters on board ship or, failing these, in a place determined by the competent authority.		
2. Between the reveille and sundown, during the period of detention, the members of the armed forces can perform the duties assigned to them."		
Article 28:		
"Close arrest consists of the detention of the offender in a building intended for the purpose."		
II. Article 7 of the Convention will be applied subject to Article 309 of the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic, which provides for the indictment and trial of officers and personnel of the State Police Force (PIDE-DGS).		
Article 309 of the Constitution reads as follows:		
Article 309:		
" 1. Law No. 8/75 of 25 July 1975 shall remain in force with the amendments made by Law No. 16/75 of 23 December 1975 and Law No. 18/75 of 26 December 1975.		
2. The offences referred to in Articles 2 (2), 3, 4 (b) and 5 of the Law referred to in the foregoing paragraph may be further defined by law.		
3. The exceptional extenuating circumstances as provided for in Article 7 of the said Law may be specifically regulated by law."		
[Act No. 8/75 lays down the penalties applicable to officers, officials and associates of the former General Directorate of Security (formerly the International and State Defence Police), disbanded after 24 April 1974, and stipulates that the military courts have jurisdiction in such cases.]		
III. Article 10 of the Convention will be applied subject to Article 38 (6) of the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic, which provides that the television may not be privately owned.		
Article 38 (6) of the Constitution reads as follows:		
Article 38:		
" 6. The television shall not be privately owned."		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—		
<p>IV. Article 11 of the Convention will be applied subject to Article 60 of the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic, which prohibits lock-outs. Article 60 of the Constitution reads as follows: <i>Article 60:</i> <i>"Lock-outs shall be prohibited."</i></p> <p>V. Article 4 (3) (b) of the Convention will be applied subject to Article 276 of the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic, which provides for compulsory civic service. Article 276 of the Constitution reads as follows: <i>Article 276:</i> <i>"1. The defence of the country is a fundamental duty of every Portuguese.</i> <i>2. Military service shall be compulsory, for a period and on conditions to be laid down by law.</i> <i>3. Persons considered unfit for armed military service and conscientious objectors shall perform unarmed military service or civic service suited to their situations.</i> <i>4. Civic service may be established as a substitute for or as a complement to military service and may be made compulsory by law for citizens not subject to military service.</i> <i>5. No citizen shall keep or obtain any office in the state or in any other public body if he fails to perform his military service or civic service, if compulsory.</i> <i>6. Performance by a citizen of military service or compulsory civic service shall be without prejudice to his post, social security benefits or permanent career."</i></p> <p>VI. Article 11 of the Convention will be applied subject to Article 46 (4) of the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic, which prohibits organisations with allegiance to a fascist ideology. Article 46 (4) of the Constitution reads as follows: <i>Article 46:</i> <i>"4. Armed, military-type, militarised or paramilitary associations outside the state and the Armed Forces and organisations which adopt Fascist ideology shall not be permitted."</i></p>		
<p>Declaration made under Article 25— Portugal</p>	<p>9 Nov., 1978 (for two years)</p>	
<p>Declaration made under Article 46— Portugal</p>	<p>9 Nov., 1978 (for two years on condition of reciprocity)</p>	
<p>Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms . . .</p>	<p>Paris, 20 Mar., 1952</p>	<p>46/1954 Cmd. 9221</p>

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—</p>		
<p>Ratification— Portugal (with reservations)*</p>	<p>9 Nov., 1978</p>	
<p>* The instrument of ratification of the Government of Portugal was accompanied by the following reservations in respect of the above Protocol:</p>		
<p>[Translation]</p>		
<p>... As regards the (Additional) Protocol, the Government of the Portuguese Republic formulates the following reservations:</p>		
<p>VII. Article 1 of the Protocol will be applied subject to Article 82 of the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic, which provides that expropriations of large landowners, big property owners and entrepreneurs or shareholders may be subject to no compensation under the conditions to be laid down by the law.</p>		
<p>Article 82 of the Constitution reads as follows:</p>		
<p>Article 82:</p>		
<p>" 1. The law shall determine the methods and forms of intervention, nationalisation and socialisation of the means of production and criteria for fixing compensation. 2. The law may stipulate that expropriations of large landowners, big property owners and entrepreneurs or shareholders shall not be subject to any compensation whatsoever."</p>		
<p>VIII. Article 2 of the Protocol will be applied subject to Articles 43 and 75 of the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic, which provide for the non-denominationality of public education, the supervision of private education by the State and the validity of legal provisions concerning the setting-up of private educational establishments.</p>		
<p>Articles 43 and 75 of the Constitution read as follows:</p>		
<p>Article 43:</p>		
<p>" 1. The freedom to learn and teach shall be safeguarded. 2. The state shall not arrogate to itself the right to plan education and culture in accordance with any philosophical, aesthetic, political, ideological or religious guidelines. 3. Public education shall not be denominational."</p>		
<p>Article 75:</p>		
<p>" 1. The state shall establish a network of official education institutions to meet the needs of the whole population. 2. The state shall supervise private education which is complementary to public education."</p>		
<p>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 ...</p>	<p>Strasbourg, 6 May, 1963</p>	<p>104/1970 Cmnd. 4551</p>
<p>Signature— Liechtenstein</p>	<p>23 Nov., 1978</p>	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—		
Ratification— Portugal	9 Nov., 1978	
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	New York, 7 Mar., 1966	77/1969 Cmnd. 4108
Ratification— Korea, Republic of	5 Dec., 1978	
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	New York, 19 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmnd. 6702
Ratifications— Austria	10 Sept., 1978	
Italy	15 Sept., 1978	
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ...	New York, 19 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmnd. 6702
Ratifications— Austria (with reservations and declaration)* ...	10 Sept., 1978	
Italy (with reservations and declaration)† ...	15 Sept., 1978	
<p>* The instrument of ratification of the Government of Austria contains the following reservations with respect to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and is accompanied by a declaration under Article 41 of the same Covenant:</p> <p><i>Reservations</i> [Translation]</p> <p>1. Article 12, paragraph 4, of the Covenant will be applied provided that it will not affect the Act of April 3, 1919, State Law Gazette No. 209, concerning the Expulsion and the Transfer of Property of the House of Habsburg-Lorraine as amended by the Act of October 30, 1919, State Law Gazette No. 501, the Federal Constitutional Act of July 30, 1925, Federal Law Gazette No. 292, and the Federal Constitutional Act of January 26, 1928, Federal Law Gazette No. 30, read in conjunction with the Federal Constitutional Act of July 4, 1963, Federal Law Gazette No. 172.</p> <p>2. Article 9 and Article 14 of the Covenant will be applied provided that legal regulations governing the proceedings and measures of deprivation of liberty as provided for in the Administrative Procedure Acts and in the Financial Penal Act remain permissible within the framework of the judicial review by the Federal Administrative Court or the Federal Constitutional Court as provided by the Austrian Federal Constitution.</p> <p>3. Article 10, paragraph 3, of the Covenant will be applied provided that legal regulations allowing for juvenile prisoners to be detained together with adults under 25 years of age who give no reason for concern as to their possible detrimental influence on the juvenile prisoner remain permissible.</p> <p>4. Article 14 of the Covenant will be applied provided that the principles governing the publicity of trials as set forth in Article 90 of the Federal Constitutional Law as amended in 1929 are in no way prejudiced and that</p> <p>(a) paragraph 3, sub-paragraph (d) is not in conflict with legal regulations which stipulate that an accused person who disturbs the orderly conduct</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—		
<p>of the trial or whose presence would impede the questioning of another accused person, of a witness or of an expert can be excluded from participation in the trial;</p>		
<p>(b) paragraph 5 is not in conflict with legal regulations which stipulate that after an acquittal or a lighter sentence passed by a court of the first instance, a higher tribunal may pronounce conviction or a heavier sentence for the same offence, while they exclude the convicted person's right to have such conviction or heavier sentence reviewed by a still higher tribunal;</p>		
<p>(c) paragraph 7 is not in conflict with legal regulations which allow proceedings that led up to a person's final conviction or acquittal to be reopened.</p>		
<p>5. Articles 19, 21 and 22 in connection with Article 2 (1) of the Covenant will be applied provided that they are not in conflict with legal restrictions as provided for in Article 16 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.</p>		
<p>6. Article 26 is understood to mean that it does not exclude different treatment of Austrian nationals and aliens, as is also permissible under Article 1, paragraph 2, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.</p>		
<p><i>Declaration recognizing the competence of the Human Rights Committee under Article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</i></p>		
<p>[Translation]</p>		
<p>On behalf of the Republic of Austria, I declare under Article 41 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that Austria 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 on Civil and Political Rights.</p>		
<p>† At the time of ratification the Government of Italy made the following reservations with respect to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and a declaration under Article 41 of the Covenant:</p>		
<p><i>Reservations</i></p>		
<p>[Translation]</p>		
<p><i>Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</i></p>		
<p><i>Article 9, paragraph 5</i></p>		
<p>The Italian Republic, considering that the expression "unlawful arrest or detention" contained in Article 9, paragraph 5, could give rise to differences of interpretation, declares that it interprets the aforementioned expression as referring exclusively to cases of arrest or detention contrary to the provisions of Article 9, paragraph 1.</p>		
<p><i>Article 12, paragraph 4</i></p>		
<p>Article 12, paragraph 4, shall be without prejudice to the application of transitional provision XIII of the Italian Constitution, respecting prohibition of the entry into and sojourn in the national territory of certain members of the House of Savoy.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—		
<i>Article 14, paragraph 3</i>		
The provisions of Article 14, paragraph 3 (d), are deemed to be compatible with existing Italian provisions governing trial of the accused in his presence and determining the cases in which the accused may present his own defence and those in which legal assistance is required.		
<i>Article 14, paragraph 5</i>		
Article 14, paragraph 5, shall be without prejudice to the application of existing Italian provisions which, in accordance with the Constitution of the Italian Republic, govern the conduct, at one level only, of proceedings instituted before the Constitutional Court in respect of charges brought against the President of the Republic and its Ministers.		
<i>Article 15, paragraph 1</i>		
With reference to Article 15, paragraph 1, last sentence: "If, subsequent to the commission of the offence, provision is made by law for the imposition of a lighter penalty, the offender shall benefit thereby", the Italian Republic deems this provision to apply exclusively to cases in progress.		
Consequently, a person who has already been convicted by a final decision shall not benefit from any provision made by law, subsequent to that decision, for the imposition of a lighter penalty.		
<i>Article 19, paragraph 3</i>		
The provisions of Article 19, paragraph 3, are interpreted as being compatible with the existing licensing system for national radio and television and with the restrictions laid down by law for local radio and television companies and for stations relaying foreign programmes.		
<i>Declaration recognizing the competence of the Human Rights Committee under Article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</i>		
[Translation]		
<i>Declaration provided for in Article 41</i>		
The Italian Republic recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee, elected in accordance with Article 28 of the Covenant, to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State party claims that another State party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant.		
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY—		
Convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization	Stockholm, 14 July, 1967— 13 Jan., 1968	52/1970 Cmnd. 4408
Accessions—		
Jamaica	25 Sept., 1978	
Korea, Republic of	1 Dec., 1978	
Mongolia	28 Nov., 1978	
Patent Co-operation Treaty (with Regulations) ...	Washington, 19 June— 31 Dec., 1970	78/1978 Cmnd. 7340

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)—		
Ratification— Denmark (with reservation)*	1 Sept., 1978	
* The instrument of ratification of the Government of Denmark contains the following reservation:		
[Translation] Denmark declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Chapter II of the said Treaty concerning international preliminary examination.		
Convention on the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against unauthorised Duplication of their Phonograms	Geneva, 29 Oct., 1971	41/1973 Cmnd. 5275
Accessions—		
El Salvador	<i>Effective dates</i> 9 Feb., 1979	
Paraguay	13 Feb., 1979	
Convention on the Grant of European Patents (European Patent Convention), with related documents	Munich, 5 Oct., 1973	20/1978 Cmnd. 7090
Ratification— Italy	1 Dec., 1978 (effective date)	
INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION—		
Amendments to Articles 10, 16, 17, 18, 20, 28, 31 and 32 of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, signed at Geneva on 6 March 1948	Adopted London, 17 Oct., 1974	69/1978 Cmnd. 7262
Acceptances—		
Ireland, Republic of	6 Nov., 1978	
Uruguay	19 Sept., 1978	
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT—		
Articles of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, as amended (see Treaty Series No. 78 (1966), Cmnd. 3156) ...	Washington, 27 Dec., 1945	21/1946 Cmnd. 6885
Signatures and acceptances—		
Maldives	13 Jan., 1978	
Surinam	27 June, 1978	
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION—		
<i>See also</i> LABOUR (ILO)		
Constitution of the International Labour Organisation (as amended) (see also Treaty Series No. 59 (1961), Cmnd. 1428; Treaty Series No. 9 (1964), Cmnd. 2259 and Treaty Series No. 110 (1975), Cmnd. 6207) ...	Montreal, 9 Oct., 1946	47/1948 Cmnd. 7452

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION		
(continued)—		
Acceptances—		
Botswana	27 Feb., 1978	
Comoros	23 Oct., 1978	
United Nations Council for Namibia (on behalf of Namibia)	3 Oct., 1978	
 JAPAN—		
Consular Convention between the United Kingdom and Japan (with Protocol of Signature and Exchange of Notes)	Tokyo, 4 May, 1964	1/1966 Cmnd. 2833
Note—		
In accordance with paragraph (6) of the Protocol of Signature, the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of Japan gave notice to each other on 2 October 1978 that the provisions of Article 14 (1) (b) and Article 34 (2) of the Convention would come into operation on 2 January 1979.		
 LABOUR (ILO)—		
See also INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION		
International Labour Convention No. 100. Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951	Geneva 29 June, 1951	88/1972 Cmnd. 5039
Ratification—		
Saudi Arabia	15 June, 1978	
Note—		
By a declaration registered with the International Labour Office on 3 May, 1978, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> stated that Convention No. 100 would be applied without modification to <i>Gibraltar</i> .		
This declaration supersedes a declaration of decision reserved registered on 6 February, 1973.		
International Labour Convention No. 114. Fishermen's Articles of Agreement Convention, 1959	Geneva, 19 June, 1959	152/1975 Cmnd. 6343
Ratification—		
Ecuador	5 Apr., 1978	
International Labour Convention No. 115. Radiation Protection Convention, 1960	Geneva, 22 June, 1960	41/1963 Cmnd. 2058

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
LABOUR (ILO) (continued)—		
Ratification— Argentine Republic (with statement)*	15 June, 1978	
* The Government of the Argentine Republic made the following statement in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 3 (c) of the Convention: [Translation] ... The Convention will be applied to all workers exposed to ionising radiations in the course of their work, with the restrictions authorised by the Convention.		
International Labour Convention No. 120. Hygiene (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1964	Geneva, 8 July, 1964	30/1968 Cmnd. 3580
Ratification— Belgium	17 May, 1978	
International Labour Convention No. 135. Workers' Representatives Convention, 1971	Geneva, 23 June, 1971	30/1974 Cmnd. 5612
Ratification— Denmark (not applicable to Faroe Islands and Greenland)	6 June, 1978	
International Labour Convention No. 140. Paid Educational Leave Convention, 1974	Geneva, 24 June, 1974	37/1977 Cmnd. 6796
Ratification— Iraq	9 May, 1978	
International Labour Convention No. 141. Rural Workers' Organisations Convention, 1975	Geneva, 23 June, 1975	16/1978 Cmnd. 7083
Ratifications— Denmark (not applicable to Faroe Islands and Greenland) Mexico Spain	6 June, 1978 28 June, 1978 28 Apr., 1978	
International Labour Convention No. 142. Human Resources Development Convention, 1975	Geneva, 23 June, 1975	17/1978 Cmnd. 7086
Ratifications— Argentine Republic Guinea Mexico	15 June, 1978 5 June, 1978 28 June, 1978	
Note— By a declaration registered with the International Labour Office on 25 July, 1978, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> stated that Convention No. 142 would be applied to <i>Hong Kong</i> with the following modifications: "Article 3: Vocational guidance is in general not available to adults; Article 5: Employers' and workers' organisations have not been involved in the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes of vocational guidance."		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
LABOUR (ILO (continued))—		
International Labour Convention No. 144. Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976	Geneva, 21 June, 1976	33/1978 Cmnd. 7164
Ratifications—		
Denmark (not applicable to Faroe Islands and Greenland)	6 June, 1978	
Mexico	28 June, 1978	
Note—		
By a declaration registered with the International Labour Office on 20 October, 1978, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> stated that Convention No. 144 would be applied to <i>Hong Kong</i> with the following modifications:		
"Article 3: While employers and workers are represented by six members on each side of the Labour Advisory Board four of the employers' representatives are freely nominated by their respective associations and three workers' representatives are elected annually by workers' trade unions in a secret ballot. The remaining members are direct appointees of the Governor."		
LAW—		
See EXTRADITION PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
LOAD LINES—		
See SHIPPING		
MARITIME LAW—		
See also SHIPPING		
Protocol to amend the International Convention for the Unification of certain Rules of Law relating to Bills of Lading signed at Brussels on 25 August, 1924	Brussels, 23 Feb., 1968	83/1977 Cmnd. 6944
Ratification—		
Belgium	6 Sept., 1978	
MINERALS—		
International Tin Agreement, 1975	New York, 1 July, 1975— 30 Apr., 1976	110/1977 Cmnd. 7033
Ratification—		
Belgium (for the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union)	20 Sept., 1978	
NUCLEAR WEAPONS—		
See DISARMAMENT		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
OIL POLLUTION—		
<i>See</i> POLLUTION		
PATENTS—		
<i>See</i> INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		
POLLUTION—		
International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage	Brussels, 29 Nov., 1969— 31 Dec., 1970	106/1975 Cmnd. 6183
Ratification— Indonesia	1 Sept., 1978	
Note— In a communication dated 31 October, 1978, the Government of the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> referred to the reservation in respect of Article XI (2) made by the Soviet Union on acceding to the Con- vention on 24 June, 1975 (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 161 (1975), Cmnd. 6369, p. 18) and made the following statement:		
[<i>Translation</i>]		
The Federal Republic of Germany rejects the Soviet reservation to Article XI of the International Con- vention of 29th November, 1969, on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage on the grounds that it is not compatible with the rules of customary international law.		
According to the oral explanation given by the Soviet side on 16th October, 1976, to the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Moscow through Mr. Bondarenko, head of the third European division of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, actions for compensation for oil pollution damage caused by a Soviet State merchant ship may, irrespective of the Soviet reservation to Article XI of the Convention, be brought against the State company operating such ship in a foreign court competent under the Convention. The Federal Republic of Germany views this expla- nation as an authentic interpretation of the Soviet reservation to the effect that the Soviet Union does not in this respect claim immunity within the framework of the Convention for its State merchant ships operated by State shipping companies.		
On this basis and under these conditions the Federal Republic of Germany will refrain from considering the Soviet reservation an obstacle to the establishment of contractual relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union.		
POSTAL CONVENTIONS—		
<i>See</i> UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW—		
Convention abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents	The Hague, 5 Oct., 1961	32/1965 Cmnd. 2617
Notes—		
On depositing their instrument of ratification of the above Convention on 13 December, 1977 (see Treaty Series No. 115 (1977), Cmnd. 7127, p. 18) the Government of <i>Italy</i> stated that the authorities competent to issue the certificate referred to in Article 3 of the Convention are:		
<p>“ 1. Pour les actes judiciaires, de l'état civil et notariés: Le Procureur de la République auprès des Tribunaux dans la juridiction desquels les actes sont émanés.</p> <p>2. Pour tous les autres actes administratifs prévus par la Convention: Les Préfets territorialement compétents, pour la Vallé d'Aoste le Président de la Région, et pour les provinces de Trente et Bolzano le Commissaire du Gouvernement.”</p>		
[Unofficial translation]		
<p>1. For judicial, civil registrar and notarial documents: the Public Prosecutor for the Tribunal in whose jurisdiction the document emanates.</p> <p>2. For all other administrative documents provided for by the Convention: the competent regional Administrator; for the Valley of Aosta, the President of the Region; and for the provinces of Trente and Bolzano, the Government Commissioner.</p>		
In a communication dated 10 November, 1978, the Government of <i>Spain</i> informed the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the following modifications in respect of the designated authorities notified at the time of ratification of the above Convention (see Treaty Series No. 104 (1978), Cmnd. 7432, p. 20):		
<p>“ Les autorités compétentes pour délivrer l'apostille prévue à l'article 3, alinéa 1, seront:</p> <p>1. Quant aux documents établis par des autorités ou par des fonctionnaires judiciaires compétents, les Secrétaires des Cours Territoriales (Secretarios de Gobierno de las Audiencias) ou leurs suppléants.</p> <p>2. Quant aux documents autorisés par un Notaire ou quant aux documents privés dont la signature ait été légitimée par un Notaire, le Doyen du Collège Notarial respectif, ou celui qui légalement en soit en charge.</p> <p>3. Quant aux autres documents publics, sauf ceux procédant des Organes de l'Administration Centrale, les fonctionnaires susmentionnés sous les paragraphes 1 et 2, indistinctement.</p> <p>4. Quant aux documents des autorités de l'Administration Centrale, le Chef de la Section Centrale (Jefe de la Sección Central de la Subsecretaría) du Ministère de la Justice.”</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)—		
<i>[Translation]</i>		
The authorities competent to issue the certificate referred to in Article 3, paragraph 1 will be as follows:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For documents drawn up by competent judicial authorities or officials: the Secretaries of the "Territorial Courts" (Secretarios de Gobierno de las Audiencias) or their deputies. 2. For documents authenticated by a notary public, or private documents where the signatures have been authenticated by a notary public: the President of the relevant Association of Notaries Public or the person legally responsible for its affairs. 3. For other public documents, excepting those issued by central administrative bodies: any of the officials referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above. 4. For documents issued by authorities of the central administration: the Head of the Central Section (Jefe de la Sección Central de la Subsecretaría) of the Ministry of Justice. 		
With reference to the succession of <i>Surinam</i> to the above Convention, which was applied to its territory before the attainment of independence (see Treaty Series No. 115 (1977), Cmd. 7127, p. 19), the authority competent to issue the certificate referred to in the first paragraph of Article 3 of the Convention is the Clerk of Court (greffier) of the Court of Justice of Surinam.		
Convention on the Conflicts of Laws relating to the form of Testamentary Dispositions	The Hague, 5 Oct., 1961	5/1964 Cmd. 2250
Ratification— Luxembourg (with reservations)*	7 Dec., 1978	
* On depositing their instrument of ratification the Government of Luxembourg made the following reservations:		
"Le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg se réserve		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) de déterminer, par dérogation à l'article 1er, alinéa 3, de la Convention, le lieu dans lequel le testateur avait son domicile selon la loi du for; 2) de ne pas reconnaître les dispositions testamentaires faites, en dehors de circonstances extraordinaires, en la forme orale par un ressortissant luxembourgeois n'ayant aucune autre nationalité; 3) d'exclure l'application de la Convention aux clauses testamentaires qui, selon le droit luxembourgeois, n'ont pas un caractère successoral." 		
<i>[Translation]</i>		
The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg reserves the right		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) to determine, in derogation of Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the place where the testator had his domicile in accordance with the <i>lex fori</i>; 		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)—		
(2) not to recognize testamentary dispositions made orally, save in exceptional circumstances, by a national of Luxembourg possessing no other nationality;		
(3) to exclude from the application of the Convention any testamentary clauses which, under the law of Luxembourg, do not relate to matters of succession.		
Convention on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law and Recognition of Decrees relating to Adoptions ...	The Hague, 15 Nov., 1965	94/1978 Cmnd. 7342
Note—		
In a communication dated 20 October, 1978 and received by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands on 31 October, 1978, the Government of <i>Austria</i> requested the Ministry to make the following amendments to the text of the declaration made by Austria on 7 April, 1978, relating to the modification of the law of adoption in Austria and of the translation (see Treaty Series No. 94 (1978), Cmnd. 7342, pp. 11 and 13):		
Para. 7:		
Instead of "mit der Vollendung des 18. Lebensjahres" (upon the completion of the eighteenth year) read "mit der Vollendung des 19. Lebensjahres" (upon the completion of the nineteenth year).		
Instead of "adoptive child under the age of consent" (English translation) read "adoptive child without full capacity".		
European Convention on the Adoption of Children ...	Strasbourg, 24 Apr., 1967	51/1968 Cmnd. 3673
Ratification—		
Denmark (with reservation and declarations)* ...	12 Oct., 1978	
* The instrument of ratification of the Government of Denmark was accompanied by the following reservation and declarations:		
1. The Government of Denmark, availing itself of the provisions of Article 25 of the Convention, declares that it will not apply the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 1, and Article 12, paragraph 1.		
2. The Danish Government furthermore, in accordance with the provisions of Article 23, declares that the Convention shall not apply to the Faroe Islands and Greenland.		
3. Petitions pursuant to Article 14 shall be addressed to the National Adoption Board, Ministry of Justice, Slotsholmsgade 10, 1216 Copenhagen K.		
Convention on the Taking of Evidence abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters	The Hague, 18 Mar., 1970	20/1977 Cmnd. 6727
Accession—		
Singapore (with reservations and declarations)*	27 Oct., 1978	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)—		
Extension— Gibraltar (with reservation and declarations)† ...	20 Jan., 1979 (effective date)	
* On depositing their instrument of accession the Government of Singapore made the following reservations:		
“ (i) the whole of Chapter II of the Convention shall not apply to the Republic of Singapore; and		
(ii) with regard to paragraph 2 of Article 4, the Republic of Singapore will not accept any Letter of Request in any language other than the English language, as that is the language used by the Judiciary in Singapore.”		
In accordance with Article 23 the Government of the Republic of Singapore declared that the Republic of Singapore will not execute Letters of Request issued for the purpose of obtaining pre-trial discovery of documents. The Government of the Republic of Singapore further declared that it understands “ Letters of Request issued for the purpose of obtaining pre-trial discovery of documents ” for the purposes of the foregoing declaration as including any Letter of Request which requires a person:		
(a) to state what documents relevant to the proceedings to which the Letter of Request relates are, or have been, in his possession, custody or power; or		
(b) to produce any documents other than particular documents specified in the Letter of Request as being documents appearing to the requested court to be, or to be likely to be, in his possession, custody or power,		
and that it is the understanding of the Republic of Singapore that the reference to civil or commercial matters in the Convention does not include revenue or taxation matters.		
† The United Kingdom notification of extension of the Convention to <i>Gibraltar</i> contains the following reservation and declarations:		
“... in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 and Article 33 of the Convention, Gibraltar will not accept a Letter of Request in French.”		
In accordance with the provisions of Article 35 the following designations have been made:		
“ (a) Under Articles 16 and 17 of the Convention the Deputy Governor is designated as the competent authority for Gibraltar;		
(b) under Article 18 of the Convention, the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Gibraltar is designated as the competent authority;		
(c) under Article 24 of the Convention, the Deputy Governor is designated as an additional authority competent to receive Letters of Request for execution in Gibraltar.”		
<i>Declarations in accordance with Article 35:</i>		
“ 1. In accordance with Article 8, members of the judicial personnel of the requesting authority may be present at the execution of a Letter of Request in Gibraltar.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)—		
<p>2. In accordance with Article 18, a diplomatic officer, consular agent or commissioner authorised to take evidence under Articles 15, 16 and 17 of the Convention may apply to the competent authority in Gibraltar designated hereinbefore for appropriate assistance to obtain such evidence by compulsion provided that the Contracting State whose diplomatic officer, consular agent or commissioner makes the application has made a declaration affording reciprocal facilities under Article 18.</p> <p>3. In accordance with Article 23, Gibraltar will not execute Letters of Request issued for the purpose of obtaining pre-trial discovery of documents. The Government of Gibraltar understands "Letters of Request issued for the purpose of obtaining pre-trial discovery of documents" for the purposes of the foregoing Declaration as including any Letter of Request which requires a person:</p> <p>(a) to state what documents relevant to the proceedings to which the Letter of Request relates are, or have been, in his possession, custody or power; or</p> <p>(b) to produce any documents other than particular documents specified in the Letter of Request as being documents appearing to the requested court to be, or likely to be, in his possession, custody or power.</p> <p>4. In accordance with Article 27, by the law and practice of Gibraltar the prior permission referred to in Articles 16 and 17 of the Convention is not required in respect of diplomatic officers, consular agents or commissioners of a Contracting State which does not require permission to be obtained for the purposes of taking evidence under Articles 16 or 17."</p>		
RACIAL DISCRIMINATION—		
<i>See HUMAN RIGHTS</i>		
REFUGEES—		
Convention relating to the Status of Refugees ...	Geneva, 28 July, 1951	39/1954 Cmd. 9171
Accession— Somalia (with declarations)*†	10 Oct., 1978	
Succession— Surinam*†	29 Nov., 1978	
<p>* In accordance with Article 1 (B) (1), Somalia and Surinam declared, for the purpose their obligations under the Convention, that the words "events occurring before 1 January, 1951" in Article 1, section A,</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
REFUGEES (continued)—		
will be understood to mean "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January, 1951".		
† See below.		
‡ See below.		
Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees	New York, 31 Jan., 1967	15/1969 Cmnd. 3906
Accession—		
Somalia (with declaration)†	10 Oct., 1978	
Succession—		
Surinam‡	29 Nov., 1978	
<p>† The instruments of accession of Somalia to the Convention and Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees were accompanied by the following declaration, which is to be treated as an integral part of the instruments:</p> <p>"The Government of the Somali Democratic Republic acceded to the Convention and Protocol on the understanding that nothing in the said Convention or Protocol will be construed to prejudice or adversely affect the national status, or political aspiration of displaced people from Somali Territories under alien domination.</p> <p>"It is in this spirit that the Somali Democratic Republic will commit itself to respect the terms and provisions of the said Convention and Protocol."</p> <p>‡ The Government of Surinam notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations in a letter dated 24 November, 1978, that the Republic of Surinam does not succeed to the reservations made on 29 July, 1971 by the Netherlands Government when the Convention and Protocol were extended to Surinam.</p>		
ROAD TRANSPORT—		
Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts and Reciprocal Recognition thereof	Geneva, 20 Mar., 1958	7/1965 Cmnd. 2535
Regulation No. 27. Uniform provisions for the approval of advance-warning triangles.		
Acceptance—		
Austria	19 Nov., 1978 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 38. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear fog lights for power-driven vehicles and their trailers.		
Acceptances—		
Germany, Federal Republic of	31 Dec., 1978 (effective date)	
Italy	15 Jan., 1979 (effective date)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)—		
Regulation No. 39. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the speedometer equipment including its installation.		
Date of entry into force		
Proposing Governments— United Kingdom, France	20 Nov., 1978	
Acceptance— Sweden	20 Jan., 1979 (effective date)	
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY—		
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat	Adopted Ramsar, Iran, 2 Feb., 1971	34/1976 Cmnd. 6465
Accession— German Democratic Republic (with statement)*	31 July, 1978	
* The instrument of accession of the German Democratic Republic was accompanied by the following statement: “The German Democratic Republic takes notice of the statement made by the Federal Republic of Germany in respect of the application of the Convention's provisions to Berlin (West) [see Treaty Series No. 112 (1976), Cmnd. 6718, p. 22] and proceeds from the understanding that the application of the Convention's provisions to Berlin (West) is in keeping with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September, 1971 according to which Berlin (West) is no constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and must not be governed by it.”		
SHIPPING—		
<i>See also INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION MARITIME LAW</i>		
International Convention on Load Lines, 1966 ...	London, 5 Apr.— 4 July, 1966	58/1968 Cmnd. 3708
Accession— Bangladesh	10 May, 1978	
Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972	London, 20 Oct., 1972	77/1977 Cmnd. 6962
Ratification— Portugal	17 Oct., 1978	
Accessions— Bangladesh Senegal	10 May, 1978 27 Oct., 1978	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
SOLOMON ISLANDS—		
<p>Note— In a communication to the Secretary-General of the United Nations dated 8 November, 1978, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> referred to the declaration regarding treaty succession made by the Government of Solomon Islands on 7 July, 1978 (see Treaty Series No. 104 (1978), Cmnd. 7432, p. 27) and stated that: "The Government of the United Kingdom hereby declare that, upon Solomon Islands becoming an independent sovereign state on the 7th of July 1978, the Government of the United Kingdom ceased to have the obligations or rights they formerly had, as the authority responsible for the administration of Solomon Islands, by virtue of any international instrument applying to Solomon Islands."</p>		
SPACE—		
Convention on Registration of Objects launched into Outer Space	New York, 14 Jan., 1975	70/1978 Cmnd. 7271
Ratification— Poland	22 Nov., 1978	
SPAIN—		
Treaty between Great Britain and Spain for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (for Declaration of Amendment signed at Madrid on 19 February, 1889 see C. 5719)	London, 4 June, 1878	C. 2182
<p>Note— In a communication dated 13 April, 1978, and received by the Government of the United Kingdom the same day, the Spanish Government gave notice of the termination of the above Treaty. In accordance with the provisions of Article XVII the Treaty ceased to have effect on 13 October, 1978.</p>		
TIN—		
See MINERALS		
TREATY SUCCESSION—		
See SOLOMON ISLANDS		
UNITED NATIONS—		
Charter of the United Nations (as amended—see Treaty Series No. 2 (1966), Cmnd. 2900; Treaty Series No. 5 (1969), Cmnd. 3869 and Treaty Series No. 130 (1973), Cmnd. 5511)	San Francisco, 26 June, 1945	67/1946 Cmd. 7015
Admission to membership of the United Nations by decision of the General Assembly under the terms of Article 4 of the Charter—		
Dominica	18 Dec., 1978	
Solomon Islands	19 Sept., 1978	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION—		
Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (as amended) (for further amendments <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 82 (1965), Cmnd. 2784; Treaty Series No. 99 (1970), Cmnd. 4511; Treaty Series No. 104 (1976), Cmnd. 6651 and Treaty Series No. 59 (1977), Cmnd. 6864)	London, 16 Nov., 1945	36/1961 Cmnd. 1376
Signature and acceptance— United Nations Council for Namibia (on behalf of Namibia)	2 Nov., 1978	
UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION—		
Constitution of the Universal Postal Union	Vienna, 10 July, 1964	70/1966 Cmnd. 3141
Accession— Mozambique	11 Oct., 1978 (effective date)	
Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union (with Declarations, General Regulations, Final Protocol and Rules of Procedure of Congresses)	Tokyo, 14 Nov., 1969	72/1973 Cmnd. 5358
Accession to Additional Protocol— Mozambique	11 Oct., 1978 (effective date)	
Second Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union (with Declarations, General Regulations, Final Protocol and Rules of Procedure of Congresses)	Lausanne, 5 July, 1974	56/1976 Cmnd. 6539
Ratifications of Second Additional Protocol— Gabon Korea (North) Mauritius Tanzania	29 Sept., 1978 18 Sept., 1978 11 Sept., 1978 11 Sept., 1978	
Accession to Second Additional Protocol— Mozambique	11 Oct., 1978 (effective date)	
Ratifications of General Regulations— Gabon Korea (North) Mauritius Tanzania	29 Sept., 1978 18 Sept., 1978 11 Sept., 1978 11 Sept., 1978	
Accession to General Regulations— Mozambique	11 Oct., 1978 (effective date)	
Universal Postal Convention (with Final Protocol and Detailed Regulations)	Lausanne, 5 July, 1974	57/1976 Cmnd. 6538
Ratifications— Gabon Korea (North) Mauritius Tanzania	29 Sept., 1978 18 Sept., 1978 11 Sept., 1978 11 Sept., 1978	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION (continued)—		
Accession— Mozambique	11 Oct., 1978 (effective date)	
Insured Letters Agreement (with Final Protocol and Detailed Regulations)	Lausanne, 5 July, 1974	58/1976 Cmnd. 6534
Ratifications— Gabon	29 Sept., 1978	
Korea (North)	18 Sept., 1978	
Mauritius	11 Sept., 1978	
Tanzania	11 Sept., 1978	
Accession— Mozambique	11 Oct., 1978 (effective date)	
Postal Parcels Agreement (with Final Protocol and Detailed Regulations)	Lausanne, 5 July, 1974	59/1976 Cmnd. 6536
Ratifications— Korea (North)	18 Sept., 1978	
Mauritius	11 Sept., 1978	
Tanzania	11 Sept., 1978	
Accession— Mozambique	11 Oct., 1978 (effective date)	
Giro Agreement (with Detailed Regulations)	Lausanne, 5 July, 1974	60/1976 Cmnd. 6537
Ratification— Gabon	29 Sept., 1978	
Note— On acceding to the Acts of the Universal Postal Union, which became effective for Grenada on 30 January, 1978, the Government of Grenada declared that they wished to benefit from the reservations which were applicable to Grenada as a constituent part of the Overseas Territories of the United Kingdom, <i>i.e.</i> the reservations stipulated— in Articles I and X of the Final Protocol to the Universal Postal Convention, in Article II, table 1, serial number 41, and table 2, serial number 22, as well as in Articles IV and X of the Final Protocol to the Postal Parcels Agreement. This amended text replaces that published in Treaty Series No. 60 (1978), Cmnd. 7249, p. 22.		
WETLANDS, CONSERVATION OF—		
<i>See</i> SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY		
WINE—		
<i>See</i> FOOD		

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