

RATIFICATIONS,
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 34 (1981)

FIRST
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC.
FOR 1981

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 96 (1980) Cmnd. 8172]

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by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
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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, 1981.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT—		
<i>See</i> ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT		
ANTARCTICA—		
The Antarctic Treaty	Washington, 1 Dec., 1959	97/1961 Cmnd. 1535
Accession Italy	18 Mar., 1981	
Succession— Papua New Guinea	16 Mar., 1981	
ARBITRATION—		
<i>See</i> DISPUTES		
ASTRONAUTS—		
<i>See</i> SPACE		
AVIATION—		
Protocol amending Article 93 <i>bis</i> of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December, 1944	Montreal, 27 May, 1947	63/1961 Cmnd. 1448
Ratification— Sao Tome and Principe	18 Sept., 1980	
Protocol amending Article 45 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December, 1944	Montreal, 14 June, 1954	24/1958 Cmnd. 482
Ratifications— El Salvador	26 May, 1980	
Sao Tome and Principe	18 Sept., 1980	
Protocol amending Articles 48 (a), 49 (e) and 61 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December, 1944	Montreal, 14 June, 1954	26/1957 Cmnd. 107

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
AVIATION (continued)—		
Ratifications—		
El Salvador	13 Feb., 1980	
Sao Tome and Principe	18 Sept., 1980	
Protocol amending Article 50 (a) of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December, 1944	Montreal, 21 June, 1961	59/1962 Cmnd. 1826
Ratification—		
Sao Tome and Principe	18 Sept., 1980	
Convention, supplementary to the Warsaw Convention, for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air performed by a Person other than the Contracting Carrier	Guadalajara, Mexico, 18 Sept., 1961	23/1964 Cmnd. 2354
Accessions—		
Seychelles	<i>Effective dates</i> 17 Sept., 1980	
Togo	25 Sept., 1980	
Protocol amending Article 48 (a) of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December, 1944	Rome, 15 Sept., 1962	27/1976 Cmnd. 6447
Ratifications—		
El Salvador	13 Feb., 1980	
Guatemala	29 Apr., 1980	
Sao Tome and Principe	18 Sept., 1980	
Convention on Offences and certain other Acts committed on Board Aircraft	Tokyo, 14 Sept., 1963	126/1969 Cmnd. 4230
Accessions—		
El Salvador	13 Feb., 1980	
Syria (with reservation in respect of Article 24 (1))	31 July, 1980	
Succession—		
Surinam	10 Sept., 1979	
Protocol amending Article 50 (a) of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December, 1944	New York, 12 Mar., 1971	62/1973 Cmnd. 5310
Ratification—		
Sao Tome and Principe	18 Sept., 1980	
Protocol amending Article 56 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December, 1944	Vienna, 7 July, 1971	98/1975 Cmnd. 6117
Ratifications—		
El Salvador	18 Feb., 1980	
Sao Tome and Principe	18 Sept., 1980	
Protocol amending Article 50 (a) of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December, 1944	Montreal, 16 Oct., 1974	57/1980 Cmnd. 7960
Ratifications—		
Cape Verde	18 Apr., 1980	
Panama	28 Aug., 1980	
Sao Tome and Principe	18 Sept., 1980	
Senegal	4 Aug., 1980	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS—		
<i>See</i> DISARMAMENT		
BRAZIL—		
Agreement between Great Britain and Brazil relative to Merchant Seamen Deserters	Rio de Janeiro, 30 July, 1888	C. 5557
<p><i>Note—</i> By a Note dated 21 February 1980 the Government of the United Kingdom gave one year's notice to the Government of Brazil of the termination of the above agreement in accordance with its provisions. The termination applies, in relation to Her Majesty's Government, to the United Kingdom and to those territories for whose international relations the United Kingdom is responsible on the date on which the termination takes effect, <i>i.e.</i>, 21 February 1981.</p>		
COFFEE—		
<i>See</i> FOOD		
COLLISION REGULATIONS—		
<i>See</i> SHIPPING		
COLOMBIA—		
Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Colombia, as prolonged by an Exchange of Notes signed at Bogota on 30 December, 1938 (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 13 (1939), Cmd. 5958)	London, 16 Feb., 1866	State Papers vol. 56, p. 13
<p><i>Note—</i> By an Exchange of Notes done at Bogotá on 17 November, 1980, the Governments of the United Kingdom and Colombia agreed that Article XXI of the Treaty be amended as follows:</p> <p>(1) In the English language text, "ships of war" shall be substituted for "vessels".</p> <p>(2) In the Spanish language text, "buques de guerra" shall be substituted for "buques".</p>		
CONSERVATION—		
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat	Adopted Ramsar, Iran, 2 Feb., 1971	34/1976 Cmd. 6465
Ratification—		
Portugal	24 Nov., 1980	
Accessions—		
Canada	15 Jan., 1981	
Tunisia	24 Nov., 1980	

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CONSERVATION (continued)—		
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (for revised Appendices <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 33 (1980), Cmnd. 7857)	Washington, 3 Mar., 1973	101/1976 Cmnd. 6647
Ratifications—		
Argentine Republic (with declaration)*	8 Jan., 1981	
Portugal	11 Dec., 1980	
Accession—		
China	8 Jan., 1981	
* The instrument of ratification of the Argentine Republic contains the following declaration: “Las Islas Malvinas integran el territorio de la República Argentina y dependen administrativamente del Territorio Nacional de la Tierra del Fuego, Antártida e Islas del Atlántico Sur. La ocupación que detenta el Reino Unido, en virtud de un acto de fuerza jamás aceptado por la República Argentina, llevó a la Organización de las Naciones Unidas a que mediante las Resoluciones número 2065 y 3160 invitase a ambas Partes a encontrar una solución pacífica acerca de la disputa de soberanía sobre dichas Islas, negociaciones que se hallan en curso.”		
[Unofficial translation]		
The Falkland Islands are an integral part of the territory of the Argentine Republic and administered by the National Territory of Tierra del Fuego, Antarctica and the Islands of the South Atlantic. Occupation by the United Kingdom, achieved by an act of force never accepted by the Argentine Republic, has been brought before the United Nations Organization which by Resolutions 2065 and 3160 has invited both Parties to reach a peaceful solution to the dispute over sovereignty of the said Islands, which negotiations are under way.		
CONSULAR RELATIONS—		
<i>See also</i> DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS		
Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, with Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes and Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality	Vienna, 24 Apr., 1963	14/1973 Cmnd. 7219
Accession to Optional Protocols—		
Malawi	23 Feb., 1981	
CUSTOMS—		
Convention on the Establishment of a Customs Co-operation Council (with Annex)	Brussels, 15 Dec., 1950	50/1954 Cmd. 9232
Accession—		
Brazil	19 Jan., 1981	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS—		
<i>See also</i> CONSULAR RELATIONS		
TERRORISM		
Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations	Vienna, 18 Apr., 1961	19/1965 Cmd. 2565
Accession— Saudi Arabia (with reservations)*	10 Feb., 1981	
* The instrument of accession of the Government of Saudi Arabia contains the following reservations:		
[Translation]		
1. If the authorities of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia suspect that the diplomatic pouch or any parcel therein contains matters which may not be sent through the diplomatic pouch, such authorities may request the opening of the parcel in their presence and in the presence of a representative appointed by the diplomatic mission concerned. If such request is rejected, the pouch or parcel shall be returned back.		
2. Accession to this Convention shall not constitute a recognition of Israel or lead to any kind of intercourse with it or the establishment of any relations with Israel under the Convention.		
Note—		
In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 11 December, 1980, the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> made the following statement concerning the declaration in respect of Article 37, made by the Government of <i>Vietnam</i> on accession (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 96 (1980), Cmd. 8172, p. 6):		
[Translation]		
The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany considers the declaration made by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam concerning paragraph 2 of Article 37 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961 to be 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— Sudan	17 Dec., 1980	
Succession— Papua New Guinea (with reservation)*	2 Sept., 1980	
* The notification of succession of Papua New Guinea contains the following reservation: "The Government of Papua New Guinea is bound by the said Protocol only towards those Powers and States which have both signed and ratified the Protocol or have acceded thereto, and ...		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DISARMAMENT (continued)—		
the Government of Papua New Guinea shall cease to be bound by the Protocol towards any Power at enmity with it whose armed forces, or the armed forces of whose allies, do not respect the Protocol."		
Treaty banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water	Moscow, 5 Aug., 1963	3/1964 Cmnd. 2245
Succession in Moscow— Papua New Guinea	13 Nov., 1980	
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Ratification— Egypt (with statement)*	London, Moscow and Washington, 1 July, 1968 26 Feb., 1981	88/1970 Cmnd. 4474
<p>* The instrument of ratification of the Arab Republic of Egypt was accompanied by the following statement:</p> <p>[Translation]</p> <p>Convinced that the proliferation of nuclear weapons which threatens the security of mankind must be curbed, Egypt signed and then ratified the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Egypt was among the first countries which called for the rapid conclusion of this Treaty, and played a constructive role in the negotiations preceding its conclusion as a complement to earlier efforts which had successfully culminated in the conclusion of the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water.</p> <p>Egypt's commitment by virtue of the provisions of the Non-Proliferation Treaty to refrain, in any way, from acquiring or manufacturing nuclear weapons shall not impair its inalienable right to develop and use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, in conformity with the provisions of Article IV of the Treaty, which affirms the inalienable right of all the parties of the Treaty to develop research, production and the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination. The stipulation of that right in the Treaty itself is, in fact, a codification of a basic human right, which can neither be waived or impaired.</p> <p>From this premise, Egypt also views with special attention the provisions of Article IV of the Treaty calling on the Parties of the Treaty who are in a position to do so to co-operate in contributing to the further development of the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, especially in the territories of non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty, with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world.</p> <p>Embarking on a number of construction projects of nuclear power reactors to generate electricity in order to meet its increasing energy needs so as to promote the prosperity and welfare of its people,</p>		

DISARMAMENT (continued)---

Egypt expects from industrialized nations with a developed nuclear industry a wholehearted assistance and support. This would be in consonance with the letter and spirit of Article IV of the Treaty, in particular since Egypt has committed itself to the application of the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency as regard peaceful nuclear activities carried out within its territory, in accordance with the provisions of Article III of the Treaty.

Within the framework of the rights provided for in the Treaty for all Parties thereto in as far as the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is concerned, Egypt wishes to refer to the provisions of Article V of the Treaty, which state that potential benefits from any peaceful applications of nuclear explosions will be made available to non-nuclear-weapon States Party to this Treaty. Though such applications pose presently certain difficulties, particularly in view of their detrimental environmental effect, Egypt nevertheless deems that this should not relieve the nuclear-weapon States Party of the Treaty from their responsibility to promote research and development of these applications, in order to overcome all the difficulties presently involved therein.

Egypt wishes to express its strong dissatisfaction at the nuclear-weapon States, in particular the two super-Powers, because of their failure to take effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race and to nuclear disarmament. Although it welcomes the 1972 and 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaties, known as SALT I and SALT II, Egypt cannot but admit that the Treaties have failed to bring about an effective cessation of the nuclear arms race, quantitatively and qualitatively, and have even permitted the development of a new generation of weapons of mass destruction.

Moreover, in spite of the fact that more than 17 years have elapsed since the conclusion of the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water, the nuclear-weapon States are alleging that various difficulties still stand in the way of a permanent ban on all nuclear weapon tests, when there is only need for a political will to achieve that end.

Consequently, Egypt avails itself of this opportunity, namely the deposit of its instruments of ratification of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to appeal to the nuclear-weapon States Parties to the Treaty to fulfil their obligation whereby the nuclear arms race will be stopped and nuclear disarmament achieved.

Egypt also calls upon all nuclear-weapon States to exert all possible efforts so as to achieve a permanent ban of all nuclear weapon tests at an early date. This will bring to an end the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction, in as much as the cut off of fissionable material for military purposes will curb the quantitative increase of nuclear weapons.

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	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>DISARMAMENT (continued)—</p>		
<p>As regards the security of non-nuclear-weapon States, Egypt deems that Security Council resolution 255 of 19 June 1968 does not provide non-nuclear-weapon States with a genuine guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons by nuclear-weapon States. Egypt, therefore, appeals to the nuclear-weapon States to exert their effort with a view to concluding an agreement prohibiting once and for all the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against any State.</p>		
<p>The undertaking of these steps is consistent with the letter and spirit of the basic guiding principles formulated by the General Assembly of the United Nations for the conclusion of a non-proliferation treaty, in particular the principle of balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations of the nuclear and non-nuclear Powers, and that stipulating that the Treaty should be a step towards the achievement of general and complete disarmament and, more particularly, nuclear disarmament.</p>		
<p>Convinced that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in different parts of the world shall be instrumental in enabling the Non-Proliferation Treaty to achieve its objectives and aims, Egypt has exerted great efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East as well as in Africa.</p>		
<p>In this report, Egypt expresses its great satisfaction with the United Nations General Assembly resolution adopted by consensus at its 35th session inviting the countries of the Middle East, pending the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zone in the area, to declare solemnly their support for the achievement of this objective, that they will refrain on a reciprocal basis from producing, acquiring or possessing nuclear weapons, and to deposit their declarations with the United Nations Security Council.</p>		
<p>In conclusion, Egypt wishes to point out that it has ratified the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, out of strong belief that this step complies with its supreme national interests, provided the Treaty succeeds in curbing the proliferation of nuclear weapons throughout the world, particularly in the Middle East, which should remain completely free of nuclear weapons, if it is to contribute constructively to peace, security and prosperity for its people and the world at large.</p>		
<p>Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction</p>	<p>London, Moscow and Washington, 10 Apr., 1972</p>	<p>11/1976 Cmnd. 6397</p>
<p>Accession in Moscow— Papua New Guinea</p>	<p>13 Nov., 1980</p>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DISPUTES—		
Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards	New York, 10 June– 31 Dec., 1958	20/1976 Cmnd. 6419
Accession— Cyprus (with declaration)*	29 Dec., 1980	
* On depositing its instrument of accession the Government of Cyprus made the following declaration: “The Republic of Cyprus will apply the Convention, on the basis of reciprocity, to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another Contracting State; furthermore it will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under its national law.”		
DRUGS—		
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961	New York, 30 Mar., 1961	34/1965 Cmnd. 2631
Accession— Ireland, Republic of	16 Dec., 1980	
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol done at Geneva on 25 March 1972 (for text of Protocol <i>see</i> Miscellaneous No. 19 (1976), Cmnd. 6487)	New York, 30 Mar., 1961	23/1979 Cmnd. 7466
Accession to Protocol— Ireland, Republic of*	16 Dec., 1980	
* The Republic of Ireland became a party to the Convention as amended by the Protocol on 15 January, 1981.		
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT—		
Agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development	Rome, 13 June, 1976	41/1978 Cmnd. 7195
Accession— Zimbabwe	22 Jan., 1981	
EDUCATION—		
<i>See</i> EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES HUMAN RIGHTS		
ENDANGERED SPECIES—		
<i>See</i> CONSERVATION		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES—		
Supplementary Protocol to the Protocol of 13 April 1962 on the setting-up of European Schools (with Protocol of provisional application)	Luxembourg, 15 Dec., 1975	3/1981 Cmnd. 8104
Ratification— Ireland, Republic of	13 Jan., 1981	
Agreement amending the Annex to the Statute of the European School laying down the Regulations for the European Baccalaureate	Luxembourg, 19 June, 1978	1/1981 Cmnd. 8083
Ratification— Ireland, Republic of	13 Jan., 1981	
EUROPEAN SCHOOLS—		
<i>See EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES</i>		
FINANCE—		
<i>See INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND</i>		
FISHERIES—		
North-East Atlantic Fisheries Convention	London, 24 Jan., 1959	68/1963 Cmnd. 2190
Denunciations—	<i>Effective dates</i>	
Finland	6 Jan., 1982	
Iceland	11 Mar., 1982	
FOOD—		
International Coffee Agreement 1976	New York, 31 Jan.— 31 July, 1976	12/1978 Cmnd. 7079
Accession— Zimbabwe	22 Jan., 1981	
Protocols for the Fifth Extension of the Wheat Trade Convention and Food Aid Convention constituting the International Wheat Agreement, 1971	Washington, 25 Apr.— 16 May, 1979	75/1980 Cmnd. 8016
Wheat Trade Protocol—		
Ratifications—		
Iran	14 Aug., 1980	
Portugal	23 July, 1980	
United States of America	11 Nov., 1980	
Accessions—		
Argentina	11 Dec., 1980	
Netherlands (Kingdom in Europe) (with statement)*	9 Dec., 1980	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
FOOD (continued)—		
Food Aid Protocol—		
Ratification—		
United States of America	11 Nov., 1980	
Accessions—		
Argentina	11 Dec., 1980	
Netherlands (Kingdom in Europe)	9 Dec., 1980	
<p>* The instrument of accession of the Netherlands to the Wheat Trade Protocol was accompanied by the following statement:</p> <p>"... in connection with the Protocol for the Fifth Extension of the Wheat Trade Agreement of 1971, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands does not accept the reservation made by the Republic of Cuba and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics relating to the European Economic Community."</p>		
FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION—		
<i>See</i> COLOMBIA		
GAS WARFARE—		
<i>See</i> DISARMAMENT		
GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE—		
Protocol for the Accession of Hungary to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	Geneva, 8 Aug., 1973	23/1974 Cmnd. 5570
Acceptance—		
Spain	21 Jan., 1981	
HUMAN RIGHTS—		
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	Rome, 4 Nov., 1950	71/1953 Cmnd. 8969
<p>Note—</p> <p>By a Note dated 10 December, 1980, the Government of the <i>Netherlands</i> informed the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe of the withdrawal, in respect of the <i>Netherlands Antilles</i>, of the reservation relating to Article 6 (3) (c) made when the Convention was extended to that territory. The withdrawal of the reservation took effect on 11 December, 1980.</p>		
Convention against Discrimination in Education ...	Paris, 15 Dec., 1960	44/1962 Cmnd. 1760
Ratification—		
Portugal	8 Jan., 1981	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—		
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	New York, 19 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmnd. 6702
Ratification— Honduras	17 Feb., 1981	
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ...	New York, 19 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmnd. 6702
Notes—		
<p>In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 5 January, 1981, the Government of <i>Senegal</i> made the following declaration recognizing the competence of the Human Rights Committee under Article 41 of the Covenant:</p>		
<p>[Translation]</p> <p>The Government of Senegal declares, under Article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, that it recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee referred to in Article 28 of the said Covenant to receive and consider communications submitted by another State Party, provided that such State Party has, not less than twelve months prior to the submission by it of a communication relating to Senegal, made a declaration under Article 41 recognizing the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications relating to itself.</p>		
<p>In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 12 January, 1981, the Government of the <i>Netherlands</i> made the following objection to the declaration by <i>India</i> in respect of Article 1 of each of the above Covenants (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 109 (1979), Cmnd. 7789, p. 13):</p> <p>"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands objects to the declaration made by the Government of the Republic of India in relation to Article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Article 1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, since the right of self-determination as embodied in the Covenants is conferred upon all peoples. This follows not only from the very language of Article 1 common to the two Covenants but as well from the most authoritative statement of the law concerned, <i>i.e.</i> the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. Any attempt to limit the scope of this right or to attach conditions not provided for in the relevant instruments would undermine the concept of self-determination itself and would thereby seriously weaken its universally acceptable character."</p>		
European Agreement relating to Persons participating in Proceedings of the European Commission and Court of Human Rights	London, 6 May, 1969	44/1971 Cmnd. 4699
Signature— Austria (subject to ratification or acceptance) ...	14 Jan., 1981	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—		
Ratification— Italy (with declaration)*	6 Jan., 1981	
* On deposit of its instrument of ratification Italy made the following declaration: "The provision of sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 2 of Article 4 of the Agreement shall not apply to Italian nationals."		
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY—		
Convention on the Unification of Certain Points of Substantive Law on Patents for Invention	Strasbourg, 27 Nov., 1963	70/1980 Cmnd. 8002
Ratification— Italy	17 Feb., 1981	
Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT) (with Regulations)	Washington, 19 June– 31 Dec., 1970	78/1978 Cmnd. 7340
Extension— Hong Kong	15 Apr., 1981 (effective date)	
Convention on the Grant of European Patents (European Patent Convention), with related documents ...	Munich, 5 Oct., 1973	20/1978 Cmnd. 7090
Note— In accordance with Article 33 of the Convention the following decision has been adopted by the Administrative Council of the European Patent Organisation: CA/D 19/80: Decision of 11 December 1980 amending the Implementing Regulations. Entered into force 31 January 1981. The full text of decisions are published in the Official Journal of the European Patent Office. The postal address of the European Patent Office is Erhardtstrasse 27, D-8000 München 2.		
Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (with regulations)	Budapest, 28 Apr.– 31 Dec., 1977	5/1981 Cmnd. 8136
Ratifications— Soviet Union	22 Jan., 1981	
Spain	19 Dec., 1980	
Nice Agreement concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks of 15 June 1957, as revised at Stockholm on 14 July 1967 and at Geneva on 13 May 1977	Geneva, 13 May, 1977	72/1979 Cmnd. 7671
Ratification— Monaco	9 May, 1981 (effective date)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION—		
Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization	Geneva, 6 Mar., 1948	54/1958 Cmnd. 589
Acceptance— El Salvador	12 Feb., 1981	
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
Acceptance— El Salvador	12 Feb., 1981	
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT—		
Articles of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (for 1965 amendment <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 78 (1966), Cmnd. 3156)	Washington, 27 Dec., 1945	21/1946 Cmnd. 6885
Signatures and acceptances—		
Djibouti	1 Oct., 1980	
Dominica	29 Sept., 1980	
Seychelles	29 Sept., 1980	
Zimbabwe	29 Sept., 1980	
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND—		
Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund (for amendments <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 44 (1978), Cmnd. 7205 and Treaty Series No. 83 (1978), Cmnd. 7331)	Washington, 27 Dec., 1945	21/1946 Cmnd. 6885
Acceptance— Zimbabwe	29 Sept., 1980	
LABOUR—		
<i>See</i> SIERRA LEONE		
LAW—		
<i>See</i> PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
LOAD LINES—		
<i>See</i> SHIPPING		
LOANS—		
<i>See</i> TURKEY		
MAINTENANCE—		
<i>See</i> PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
METEOROLOGY—		
<i>See also</i> WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION		
International Agreement on the setting up of an Experimental European Network of Ocean Stations (COST Project 43)	Brussels, 15 Dec., 1977	76/1979 Cmnd. 7677
Ratifications—		
Belgium	2 Mar., 1981	
France	5 Feb., 1981	
NUCLEAR WEAPONS—		
<i>See</i> DISARMAMENT		
OCEAN STATIONS—		
<i>See</i> METEOROLOGY		
OIL POLLUTION—		
<i>See</i> POLLUTION		
PATENTS—		
<i>See</i> INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		
POLLUTION—		
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, as amended in 1962 and 1969 (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 59 (1967), Cmnd. 3354 and Treaty Series No. 21 (1978), Cmnd. 7094)	London, 12 May, 1954	56/1958 Cmnd. 595
Acceptance—		
Guinea	19 Jan., 1981	
POSTAL CONVENTIONS—		
<i>See</i> UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION		
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW—		
Convention on the Stamp Laws in connexion with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (with Protocol)	Geneva, 7 June, 1930	14/1934 Cmnd. 4594
Accession—		
Papua New Guinea (with reservation)*	12 Feb., 1981	
* The instrument of accession of Papua New Guinea contains the following reservation in accordance with section D, paragraph 4, of the Protocol to the Convention:		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)—		
<p>“ It is agreed that, in so far as concerns Papua New Guinea, the only instruments to which the provisions of the Convention shall apply are bills of exchange presented for acceptance or accepted or payable elsewhere than in Papua New Guinea.”</p>		
Convention on the Stamp Laws in connexion with Cheques (with Protocol)	Geneva, 19 Mar., 1931	26/1933 Cmd. 4443
Accession— Papua New Guinea	12 Feb., 1981	
Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters	The Hague, 18 Mar., 1970	20/1977 Cmd. 6727
Accession— Barbados	5 Mar., 1981	
Notes—		
<p>In a Note received on 12 December, 1980, the Government of <i>Finland</i> informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands of the withdrawal in part of the reservation to Article 4, paragraph 2, of the above Convention made at the time of ratification (see Treaty Series No. 20 (1977), Cmd. 6727, p. 16) and declared that it hereafter accepts the Letters of Request done in or translated into the English language. In accordance with Article 35 (c), the Government of Finland made the following declaration:</p> <p>“ By accepting Letters of Request in English, the Republic of Finland does not undertake to execute the request, or transmit the evidence thus obtained in the English language; nor to have translated the documents which establish the execution of the Letter of Request.”</p> <p>Furthermore the Government of Finland modified their declaration concerning Article 23 of the above Convention, made on ratification. The modified declaration is worded as follows:</p> <p>“ The declaration made by the Republic of Finland in accordance with Article 23 concerning ‘ Letters of Request issued for the purpose of obtaining pre-trial discovery of documents ’ shall apply only to Letters of Request which require 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;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) to produce any documents other than particular documents specified in the Letter of Request, which are likely to be in his possession, custody or power.”</p> <p>In a Note received on 11 February, 1981, the Government of <i>Israel</i> notified the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands as follows:</p> <p>“ 1. The Central Authority designated by the State of Israel pursuant to Article 2 of the Convention is the Director of the Courts, 19 Jaffa Road, Jerusalem. The Director of the Courts is also the Authority designated pursuant to Articles 16 and 17 to give the permissions specified in those Articles.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)—		
<p>2. In accordance with Article 8, Israel declares that the members of the judicial personnel of the requesting authority may be present at the execution of a Letter of Request without prior authorization."</p> <p>(Israel deposited an instrument of ratification of the Convention on 19 July, 1979—see Treaty Series No. 109 (1979), Cmnd. 7789, p. 20.)</p>		
Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions relating to Maintenance Obligations ...	The Hague, 2 Oct., 1973	49/1980 Cmnd. 7939
Ratification— Luxembourg (with reservation)*	19 Mar., 1981	
Acceptance— Netherlands (including Netherlands Antilles) (with reservation and declaration)†	12 Dec., 1980	
<p>*On depositing their instrument of ratification the Government of Luxembourg made the following reservation:</p> <p>“Le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg se réserve, conformément à l'article 34 de la Convention, le droit de ne pas reconnaître ni déclarer exécutoires</p> <p>—les décisions et les transactions en matière d'obligations alimentaires</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">a) entre collatéraux</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">b) entre alliés;</p> <p>—les décisions et les transactions ne prévoyant pas la prestation d'aliments par paiements périodiques.”</p>		
<p>[Translation]</p> <p>In accordance with Article 34 of the Convention the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg reserves the right not to recognise or enforce</p> <p>—a decision or settlement in respect of maintenance obligations</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">(a) between persons related collaterally</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">(b) between persons related by affinity;</p> <p>—a decision or settlement unless it provides for the periodical payment of maintenance.</p>		
<p>† The instrument of acceptance of the Government of the Netherlands contains the following reservation:</p> <p>“En application de l'article 34, en rapport avec l'article 26 de la Convention, le Royaume fait la réserve que la Convention ne sera pas appliquée aux décisions et aux transactions en matière d'obligations alimentaires entre collatéraux.”</p>		
<p>[Translation]</p> <p>In application of Article 34 in connection with Article 26 of the Convention the Kingdom makes the reservation that the Convention shall not be applied to decisions or settlements in respect of maintenance obligations between persons related collaterally.</p>		
<p>On depositing their instrument of acceptance the Government of the Netherlands declared in application of Article 25:</p>		

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)—

“... que les dispositions de la Convention sont étendues, dans ses relations avec les Etats qui ont fait la même déclaration, à tout acte authentique dressé par-devant une autorité ou un officier public, reçu et exécutoire dans l'Etat d'origine, dans la mesure où ces dispositions peuvent être appliquées à ces actes.”

[Translation]

... in application of Article 25 the provisions of the Convention are extended, in relation to other States making the same declarations, to an official deed drawn up by or before an authority or public official and directly enforceable in the State of origin in so far as these provisions can be applied to such deeds.

Notes—

In a Note to the Government of the Netherlands dated 3 September, 1980, the Government of the *Argentine Republic* objected to the extension by the United Kingdom to the *Falkland Islands and Dependencies* of the following Conventions: Convention on the Conflicts of Laws relating to the form of Testamentary Dispositions of 5 October 1961 (Treaty Series No. 5 (1964), Cmnd. 2250); Convention abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents of 5 October 1961 (Treaty Series No. 32 (1965), Cmnd. 2617); Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters of 15 November 1965 (Treaty Series No. 50 (1969), Cmnd. 3986) and the Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters of 18 March 1970 (Treaty Series No. 20 (1977), Cmnd. 6727) and declared that the extensions do not affect the rights of the Argentine Republic on the archipelago. The Argentine Government further declared that “the illicitness of the action of the United Kingdom (occupation by force of the Islands in 1833 and expulsion of the local inhabitants) has been constantly pointed out by the Republic of Argentina. Likewise, the United Nations in its General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII) and 31/49 has urged both Governments to accelerate the negotiations on the existing sovereignty dispute, so as to put an end to the present colonial situation.”

In a Note to the Government of the Netherlands dated 6 January, 1981, the Government of the *United Kingdom* referred to the above declaration by the Argentine Republic and stated that “the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have no doubt as to United Kingdom sovereignty over the Falkland Islands and their Dependencies. The United Kingdom is fully entitled to include them within the scope of application of international agreements to which it is a party. The United Kingdom therefore cannot accept the Argentine declaration referred to above in so far as it purports to question the right of the United Kingdom to extend the said Conventions to the Falkland Islands and their Dependencies nor can it accept that the Government of the Argentine Republic has any right in this regard. The United Kingdom further does not accept the

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PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)—		
<p>implied assertion in the last paragraph of the Argentine declaration that the United Nations has pointed out the 'illicitness of the action of the United Kingdom (occupation by force of the Islands in 1833 and expulsion of the local inhabitants)'. United Nations resolutions have simply called for the settlement of the dispute by negotiation between the two Governments".</p>		
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES—		
<p>Protocol on INTELSAT Privileges, Exemptions and Immunities</p>	<p>Washington, 19 May– 20 Nov., 1978</p>	<p>2/1981 Cmd. 8103</p>
Ratifications—		
<p>Spain</p>	<p>20 Feb., 1981</p>	
<p>Switzerland (with declaration)*</p>	<p>29 Jan., 1981</p>	
Accession—		
<p>Liechtenstein</p>	<p>24 Sept., 1980</p>	
<p>* On depositing their instrument of ratification the Government of Switzerland made the following declaration:</p>		
<p>"Switzerland is of the view that the tax on the identifiable amount of business, in the sense of Article 4, sub-paragraph 2, is that which is levied upon goods delivered to INTELSAT and which are valued at more than 100 Swiss francs."</p>		
REFUGEES—		
<p>Convention relating to the Status of Refugees... ..</p>	<p>Geneva, 28 July, 1951</p>	<p>38/1954 Cmd. 9171</p>
Notes—		
<p>In a communication received on 8 December, 1980, the Government of <i>Peru</i> notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations, pursuant to section B (2) of Article 1 of the Convention, that, for the purpose of its obligations under the Convention, the words "events occurring before 1 January 1951" in Article 1, section A, shall be understood to mean "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951". (Peru deposited an instrument of accession to the Convention on 21 December, 1964.)</p>		
<p>In a communication received on 17 December, 1980, the Government of <i>Switzerland</i> informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its decision, in accordance with Article 42 (2) of the above Convention, to withdraw in its entirety the subsisting reservation formulated in respect of Article 24 (1) (a) and (b), which encompasses training, apprenticeship and unemployment insurance. In its communication the Government of Switzerland stated that the withdrawal of the reservation would take effect on 1 January, 1981, the date of entry into force of the Swiss Law on Asylum of 5 October 1979. (For text of reservations made by Switzerland on ratification of the Convention see Treaty Series No. 91 (1955), Cmd. 9723, p. 9.)</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT—		
Convention on Road Traffic	Geneva, 19 Sept., 1949	49/1958 Cmnd. 578
Accession— Papua New Guinea (with reservations and declarations)*	12 Feb., 1981	
<p>* The instrument of accession of Papua New Guinea contains the following declaration and reservations:</p> <p>1) Excluding, in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 1 of the Convention, Annexes 1 and 2 from the application of the Convention.</p> <p>2) In connection with Article 24 of the Convention, the Government of Papua New Guinea reserves the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily, in Papua New Guinea if:</p> <p>(i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward, and</p> <p>(ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by the domestic legislation of Papua New Guinea, be required to have a special vocational licence.</p> <p>3) In accordance with section IV (b) of Annex 6 of the Convention, the Government of Papua New Guinea will only permit that one trailer be drawn by a vehicle. It will not permit an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer and it will not permit articulated vehicles to be used for transport of passengers for hire or reward."</p> <p>In a communication accompanying the instrument of accession the Government of Papua New Guinea notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Annex 4 of the above Convention, that distinctive letters "PNG" have been selected as the distinguishing sign of vehicles in international traffic registered in its territory.</p>		
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. 30. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor vehicles and their trailers.		
Acceptance— Denmark	24 Mar., 1981 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 35. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the arrangement of foot controls.		
Acceptance— Denmark	24 Mar., 1981 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 42. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their front and rear protective devices (bumpers, etc.).		
Acceptance— Denmark	24 Mar., 1981 (effective date)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)—		
Regulation No. 43. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety glazing and glazing materials for installation on power-driven vehicles and their trailers.		
Proposing Governments— Federal Republic of Germany, France	<i>Date of entry into force</i> 15 Feb., 1981	
Acceptances— Belgium United Kingdom	<i>Effective dates</i> 8 Mar., 1981 15 Feb., 1981	
Regulation No. 44. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of restraining devices for child occupants of power-driven vehicles ("child restraints").		
Proposing Governments— United Kingdom, Netherlands	<i>Date of entry into force</i> 1 Feb., 1981	
Protocol to the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR) ...	Geneva, 1 Sept., 1978— 31 Aug., 1979	6/1981 Cmnd. 8138
Accession— Austria	19 Feb., 1981	
SAFE CONTAINERS—		
<i>See</i> TRANSPORT		
SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA—		
<i>See</i> SHIPPING		
SATELLITES—		
<i>See</i> TELECOMMUNICATIONS		
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY—		
<i>See</i> METEOROLOGY		
SEAMEN DESERTERS—		
<i>See</i> BRAZIL		
SHIPPING—		
<i>See also</i> INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION		
British Commonwealth Merchant Shipping Agreement (as amended— <i>see</i> Cmnd. 2274)	London, 10 Dec., 1931	Cmnd. 3994
Withdrawal— Nigeria	10 Sept., 1980	

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SHIPPING (continued)—		
International Convention on Load Lines, 1966 ...	London, 5 Apr.— 4 July, 1966	58/1968 Cmd. 3708
Accession— Guinea	19 Jan., 1981	
Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972	London, 20 Oct., 1972	77/1977 Cmd. 6962
Accessions— Guinea	19 Jan., 1981	
Maldives	14 Jan., 1981	
Malaysia	23 Dec., 1980	
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974	London, 1 Nov., 1974— 1 July, 1975	46/1980 Cmd. 7874
Ratification— Korea, Republic of	31 Dec., 1980	
Acceptance— Indonesia	17 Feb., 1981	
Accessions— Guinea	19 Jan., 1981	
Maldives	14 Jan., 1981	
Qatar	22 Dec., 1980	
SIERRA LEONE—		
Exchange of Notes. The British Expatriates Supplementation (Sierra Leone) (Continuance) Agreement 1971/1976	Freetown, 8/26 Mar., 1976	93/1977 Cmd. 6960
Note— By an Exchange of Notes between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Sierra Leone dated 13 January, 1981, it was agreed that the above Agreement be amended by deleting in sub-paragraph 2 of paragraph 1 the words and figures "31 March 1981" and substituting the words and figures "31 March 1986". It was also agreed that the Notes should constitute an agreement between the two Governments to enter into force on 31 March 1981 and be cited, together with the Agreement, as the British Expatriates Supplementation (Sierra Leone) Agreement 1971/81.		
SOCIAL SECURITY—		
European Interim Agreement on Social Security Schemes relating to Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors (with Protocol)	Paris, 11 Dec., 1953	40/1955 Cmd. 9510
Signature— Spain	9 Feb., 1981	
European Interim Agreement on Social Security other than Schemes for Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors (with Protocol)	Paris, 11 Dec., 1953	41/1955 Cmd. 9511
Signature— Spain	9 Feb., 1981	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SOCIAL SECURITY (continued)—		
European Convention on Social and Medical Assistance (with Protocol)...	Paris, 11 Dec., 1953	42/1955 Cmd. 9512
Signature—		
Spain ...	9 Feb., 1981	
SPACE—		
Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and other Celestial Bodies ...	London, Moscow and Washington, 27 Jan., 1967	10/1968 Cmd. 3519
Succession in Moscow—		
Papua New Guinea ...	13 Nov., 1980	
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 Cmd. 3997
Ratification in London—		
Netherlands (Kingdom in Europe and Netherlands Antilles) ...	17 Feb., 1981	
Accession in Moscow—		
Papua New Guinea ...	13 Nov., 1980	
Ratification in Washington—		
Netherlands (Kingdom in Europe and Netherlands Antilles) ...	17 Feb., 1981	
Convention on International Liability for Damage caused by Space Objects ...	London, Moscow and Washington, 29 Mar., 1972	16/1974 Cmd. 5551
Accession in London—		
Netherlands (Kingdom in Europe and Netherlands Antilles) (with declaration)* ...	17 Feb., 1981	
Succession in Moscow—		
Papua New Guinea ...	13 Nov., 1980	
Ratification in Washington—		
Romania ...	4 Mar., 1981	
Accession in Washington—		
Netherlands (Kingdom in Europe and Netherlands Antilles) ...	17 Feb., 1981	
* The instrument of accession of the Government of the Netherlands was accompanied by the following declaration:		
<p>“... the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands will recognize (for the Kingdom in Europe and the Netherlands Antilles) as binding, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the decision of a Claims Commission concerning any dispute to which the Kingdom of the Netherlands may become a party under the terms of the Convention.”</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
SPACE (continued)—		
Convention on Registration of Objects launched into Outer Space	New York, 14 Jan., 1975	70/1978 Cmd. 7271
Ratifications—		
Byelorussia	26 Jan., 1978	
Soviet Union	13 Jan., 1978	
Accession—		
Netherlands (for Kingdom in Europe and Netherlands Antilles)	26 Jan., 1981	
STAMP LAWS—		
<i>See</i> PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
TELECOMMUNICATIONS—		
<i>See also</i> PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES		
Convention on the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT) (with Operating Agreement)	London, 3 Sept., 1976	94/1979 Cmd. 7722
Ratification—		
Iraq	21 July, 1980	
TERRORISM—		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents	New York, 14 Dec., 1973– 31 Dec., 1974	3/1980 Cmd. 7765
Accessions—		
Burundi (with reservation)*	17 Dec., 1980	
Togo	30 Dec., 1980	
The instrument of accession of the Government of Burundi contains the following reservation:		
[Translation]		
In respect of cases where the alleged offenders belong to a national liberation movement recognized by Burundi or by an international organization of which Burundi is a member, and their actions are part of their struggle for liberation, the Government of the Republic of Burundi reserves the right not to apply to them the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 2, and Article 6, paragraph 1.		
TRADE—		
<i>See</i> GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE		
TRADE MARKS—		
<i>See</i> INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TRANSPORT—		
<i>See also SHIPPING</i>		
International Convention for Safe Containers (CSC) ...	Geneva, 2 Dec., 1972	40/1979 Cmnd. 7535
Ratification— Canada	19 Feb., 1981	
Accessions— Guinea	19 Jan., 1981	
Luxembourg	13 Nov., 1980	
TURKEY—		
Exchange of Notes. The United Kingdom/Turkey Loan 1979	Ankara, 21 Sept., 1979	24/1980 Cmnd. 7827
<i>Note—</i> By an Exchange of Notes dated 9 January, 1981, the Governments of the United Kingdom and Turkey agreed that the date "31 December 1981" be substituted for "31 March 1981" in paragraph 6.		
UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION—		
Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union	Tokyo, 14 Nov., 1969	72/1973 Cmnd. 5358
Ratifications— Czechoslovakia	3 July, 1980	
Qatar	13 Nov., 1980	
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
Ratification of Second Additional Protocol— Qatar	13 Nov., 1980	
Accession to Second Additional Protocol— Guyana	19 Sept., 1980	
Ratification of General Regulations— Kenya	1 Aug., 1980	
Qatar	13 Nov., 1980	
Universal Postal Convention (with Final Protocol and Detailed Regulations)	Lausanne, 5 July, 1974	57/1976 Cmnd. 6538
Ratifications— Kenya	1 Aug., 1980	
Qatar	13 Nov., 1980	
Insured Letters Agreement (with Final Protocol and Detailed Regulations)	Lausanne, 5 July, 1974	58/1976 Cmnd. 6534
Ratifications— Kenya	1 Aug., 1980	
Qatar	13 Nov., 1980	

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION (continued)—		
Postal Parcels Agreement (with Final Protocol and Detailed Regulations)	Lausanne, 5 July, 1974	59/1976 Cmnd. 6536
Ratifications—		
Kenya	1 Aug., 1980	
Qatar	13 Nov., 1980	
WETLANDS—		
<i>See CONSERVATION</i>		
WHEAT—		
<i>See FOOD</i>		
WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION—		
Convention of the World Meteorological Organization (as later amended) (<i>see also</i> Treaty Series No. 38 (1976), Cmnd. 6472)	Washington, 11. Oct., 1947	26/1969 Cmnd. 3902
Accessions—		
Saint Lucia	2 Mar., 1981	
Zimbabwe	12 Jan., 1981	