

RATIFICATIONS,
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 45 (1984)

FIRST
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC.
FOR 1984

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 83 (1983) Cmnd. 9170]

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by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
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FIRST SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS, WITHDRAWALS, ETC. FOR 1984

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 83 (1983), Cmnd. 9170]

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, 1984.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ANIMALS—		
Constitution of the European Commission for the Control of Foot and Mouth Disease	Rome, 11 Dec., 1953	47/1954 Cmnd. 9283
Acceptance— Poland	4 Jan., 1984	
ANTARCTICA—		
The Antarctic Treaty	Washington, 1 Dec., 1959	97/1961 Cmnd. 1535
Accession— Hungary	27 Jan., 1984	
Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources	Canberra, 20 May, 1980	48/1982 Cmnd. 8714
Ratifications— Belgium	22 Feb., 1984	
France (with statement)*	16 Sept., 1982	
* The instrument of ratification of the French Republic included the following statement:		
[Unofficial translation]		
1306 "The Government of the French Republic confirms its intention to consider the application of the provisions of the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources to the waters adjacent to Kerguelen and Crozet in the light of the clarification given in the declaration made on 19 May 1980 by the Chairman of the Conference, which was adopted without objection and annexed to the Final Act and declares that, in the view of the French Government, the two instruments cannot be interpreted independently of each other."		
ATOMIC ENERGY—		
Convention for the Establishment of a European Organization for Nuclear Research (with Financial Protocol)	Paris, 1 July, 1953	22/1973 Cmnd. 5233
Re-accession— Spain	15 Nov. 1983	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
AVIATION—		
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft	The Hague, 16 Dec., 1970	39/1972 Cmd. 4956
Accession—		
Bahrain (with reservation)*	20 Feb., 1984	
Monaco	3 June, 1983	
* The State of Bahrain does not consider itself bound by Article 12 (1) of the Hague Convention above.		
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation	Montreal, 23 Sept., 1971	10/1974 Cmd. 5524
Accession—		
Bahrain (with reservation)*	20 Feb., 1984	
Monaco	3 June, 1983	
* The State of Bahrain does not consider itself bound by Article 14 (1) of the Montreal Convention above.		
BELGIUM—		
Supplementary Convention between the United Kingdom and Belgium on Legal Proceedings, 1932 ...	Brussels, 4 Nov., 1932	18/1934 Cmd. 4639
Extensions—	<i>Effective dates</i>	
Isle of Man	23 Jan., 1984	
Northern Ireland	17 Nov., 1983	
BROADCASTING—		
International Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace	Geneva, 23 Sept., 1936	29/1938 Cmd. 5714
Note—		
The Secretary-General of the United Nations, referring to depositary notification of 5 November 1982 concerning the ratification of the Convention by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with a reservation and declarations, communicates the following:		
On 9 December 1983, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received the following communication from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in connexion with the above-mentioned depositary notification:		
“The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland wish to place on record the following:		
1. They do not accept the reservation to Article 7 of the Convention reproduced under (1) of [the said depositary notification].		
2. They note [the Secretary-General's] understanding that the declaration reproduced under (2) of [the said depositary notification] does not purport to modify the legal effect of any provision of the Convention. If, contrary to this understanding, the declaration were intended to modify the legal effect of any provision of the Convention, they would consider it incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, particularly		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
BROADCASTING (continued)—		
when taken together with the purported reservation to Article 7.		
3. They do not accept the declaration concerning Article 14 reproduced under (3) of [the said depositary notification].		
4. They do not consider any of the foregoing statements as precluding the entry into force of the Convention for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."		
CONSERVATION—		
<i>See</i> ANTARCTICA—		
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat	Adopted Ramsar (Iran), 2 Feb., 1971	34/1976 Cmnd. 6465
Accession— Algeria	4 Nov., 1983	
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
Ratification— Luxembourg	13 Dec., 1983	
Accession— Algeria	23 Nov., 1983	
Benin	28 Feb., 1984	
Trinidad and Tobago	19 Jan., 1984	
Note— The Government of Denmark has withdrawn, with effect from 1 January, 1984, the reservation concerning the application of Appendix III to the Convention.		
CUSTOMS—		
Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Professional Equipment	Brussels, 8 June, 1961	62/1963 Cmnd. 2125
Accession— Lesotho	27 Jan., 1982	
Cancellation of Denunciation of Annex C— Spain	24 Feb., 1976	
Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Scientific Equipment	Brussels, 11 June, 1968— 30 June, 1969	127/1969 Cmnd. 4238
Accession— Solomon Islands	2 Apr., 1982	
Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention)	Geneva, 14 Nov., 1975	56/1983 Cmnd. 9032
Accession— Kuwait* (with reservation)	23 Nov., 1983	
3153957		

CUSTOMS (continued)—	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>* The instrument of accession contains the reservation envisaged in Article 58 (1) of the Convention, to the effect that the State of Kuwait does not consider itself bound by paragraphs 2 to 6 of Article 57 of the Convention.</p>		
<p>The said instrument is accompanied by the following understanding:</p>		
<p>[<i>Translation</i>]</p>		
<p>It is understood that the accession by the State of Kuwait to the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets concluded at Geneva on 14 November 1975 does not mean in any way recognition of Israel by the State of Kuwait. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel.</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>On 9 January 1984, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Israel</i> the following communication with regard to the said understanding:</p>		
<p>“ The Government of the State of Israel has noted that the instrument by Kuwait contains a declaration of a political character in respect of Israel. In the view of the Government of the State of Israel this Convention is not the place for making such political pronouncements. Moreover, the said declaration cannot in any way effect whatever obligations are binding upon the Government of the State of Kuwait under general international law or under specific Conventions.</p>		
<p>The Government of the State of Israel will, in regard to the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of the State of Kuwait an attitude of complete reciprocity.”</p>		
<p>DISARMAMENT—</p>		
<p>Protocol concerning the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare...</p>	<p>Geneva, 17 June, 1925</p>	<p>24/1930 Cmd. 3604</p>
<p>Declarations and Statements—</p>		
<p>The Government of the People's Republic of Mongolia, by note of 14 September 1983, stated that “ not recognizing the self-styled Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, it considered that any document requesting its accession to the Protocol is without legal effect ”.</p>		
<p>By note of 30 September 1983, the Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia stated that it considered the accession of the “ self-styled Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea as null and void ” on the grounds that “ the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is the only legitimate representative of the people of Kampuchea and, as such, alone has the authority to act in the name of Kampuchea ”.</p>		
<p>By note of 15 September 1983, the Government of the Republic of Niger informed the Government of the French Republic that it “ considered as valid the document of accession to the protocol ” deposited with the Depositary of the Protocol by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.</p>		

DISARMAMENT (continued)—	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
Treaty on the Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons ...	London, Moscow and Washington, 1 July, 1968	88/1970 Cmnd. 4474
Accession in Moscow— Sao Tome and Principe	20 July, 1983	
Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof	London, Moscow and Washington, 11 Feb., 1971	13/1973 Cmnd. 5266
Ratification in Washington— Argentina (with declaration)*	21 Mar., 1983	
[Translation]		
<p>“ One of the constant concerns which guided our action was to ensure, by all means within our power, that the Project, by virtue of its scope, could not affect the position of the various States in matters of International Maritime Law and most particularly, in matters connected with territorial waters and the continental shelf. We have said and repeat emphatically that a document of this kind neither could nor should, directly or indirectly, seek to resolve or in any way interfere with the complex problems connected with the Law of the Sea (CCD/PV 445, paras 48 <i>et seq.</i>, CCD/PV 454, paras 10 and 11 and CCD/PV 475/Add. 1, para 16). We therefore take due note of the Declarations made by the co-authors to the effect that this is not the aim of the Treaty and that the provisions thereof are in no way intended nor seek to weaken, strengthen or affect the positions of the State in those matters, nor to prejudice or influence any decisions which may be taken in the future in that respect nor to enforce or cancel any obligations already contracted or which may be contracted pursuant to international instruments. On the basis of these affirmations, to which we accord the status of a formal commitment, and also pursuant to the provisions of Article IV—the so-called “Safeguard Clause” to whose letter and spirit we strictly adhere—we wish expressly to record that we understand that the references to freedom of the high seas in some way imply a pronouncement with regard to various positions on matters of International Maritime Law. Similarly, we understand that the reference to the exploration and exploitation rights of coastal States over their continental shelves is made exclusively because they are the rights which will most often be affected by verification procedures. In other words, we rule out here and now any possibility of this document leading to the reinforcement of certain positions concerning the continental shelves to the detriment of other positions based on different criteria. (CCDPV 492, paras 51 and 52.)</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
DISARMAMENT (continued)—		
This Declaration constitutes an authentic interpretation of the Treaty and it is on this understanding that the Government of the Argentine Republic ratifies the instrument."		
Accession in London— Mexico (with declaration)*	23 Mar., 1984	
[Translation]		
"In depositing the Instrument of Accession to the 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, the Government of Mexico declares as follows:		
<p>(1) In the view of the Government of Mexico, no provision of the Treaty, including Article 1, may be interpreted as indicating that any State has the right to emplace nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction, or military weapons or devices of any kind, on the continental shelf of Mexico.</p> <p>(2) In consequence of the above, the Government of Mexico reserves the right to verify, inspect, remove or destroy any military weapon, structure, installation, facility or equipment emplaced on its continental shelf, including nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction.</p> <p>(3) The well-known position of the Government of Mexico in all the international fora in which negotiations on disarmament have taken place, has been to support a general and complete disarmament, and on all possible territories. In this respect, although the Government of Mexico would prefer to rely on a treaty that clearly prohibits the emplacement of nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction on any physical space, it accedes to this Treaty which limits the prohibition to the Sea-Bed, the Ocean Floor and the Subsoil Thereof, in view of the fact that it constitutes a step towards the objective of having a universal prohibition, as indicated, through the establishment of de-nuclearised zones throughout the world.</p> <p>(4) Having signed and ratified the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Government of Mexico considers that the provisions contained in it which relate to what is stipulated in the Treaty apply fully to the Treaty".</p>		
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 Washington—		
Colombia	19 Dec., 1983	
Germany, Federal Republic of	7 Apr., 1983	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
DISARMAMENT (continued)—		
<p>Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques</p>	<p>London, 18 May, 1977</p>	<p>24/1979 Cmnd. 7469</p>
<p>Ratification— Germany, Federal Republic of (with declaration)*</p>	<p>24 May, 1983</p>	
<p>* The instrument of ratification is accompanied by the following declaration:</p>		
<p>[<i>Translation</i>] With effect from the day on which the Convention enters into force for the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> it shall also apply to Berlin (West) subject to the rights and responsibilities of the French Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America including those relating to disarmament and demilitarization.</p>		
<p>In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 23 January 1984, the Government of the <i>German Democratic Republic</i> made the following objection regarding the declaration made by the Federal Republic of Germany, upon ratification, with respect to the application of the Convention to Berlin (West):</p>		
<p>[<i>Translation</i>] The statement by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to the effect that the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Uses of Environmental Modification Techniques of 18 May 1977 is to be extended to Berlin (West) runs counter to the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, which stipulates that the Federal Republic of Germany may not extend to Berlin (West) agreements concerning matters of the latter's security and status. However, the above-mentioned convention is in its entirety concerned with such matters. Consequently, the statement of the Federal Republic of Germany that the application of the Convention to Berlin (West) is subject to the rights and responsibilities of the French Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America does not in any way alter the fact that the statement applying the Convention to Berlin (West) is illegal. The statement of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany cannot, therefore, have any legal effect.</p>		
<p>The stipulation contained in the declaration of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to the effect that the Convention "shall also apply to Berlin (West), subject to the rights and responsibilities of the French Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, including those relating to disarmament and demilitarization" is pointless, since all the main provisions of the Convention relate to questions of disarmament and demilitarization. This stipulation is intended merely to mask the illegality of the declaration made by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany,</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
DISARMAMENT (continued)—		
<p>which is nothing but a flagrant violation of the Quadripartite Agreement and cannot, of course, have any legal force</p> <p>As is known, the relevant Allied provisions relating to demilitarization, which were confirmed upon the signature of the Quadripartite Agreement and the responsibility for whose practical observance lies with the authorities of France, United Kingdom and the United States, still remain in force in Berlin (West). This, of course, inevitably includes questions relating to the prohibition of the military use of environmental modification techniques.</p>		
DISPUTES—		
Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards	New York, 10 June– 31 Dec., 1958	20/1976 Cmd. 6419
Accession— Haiti	5 Dec., 1983	
Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States ...	Washington, 18 Mar., 1965	25/1967 Cmd. 3255
Extension— Isle of Man*	1 Nov., 1983	
<p>Note—</p> <p>* "By letter dated November 15, 1983, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> informed the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development that it was withdrawing the exclusion of the Isle of Man from the application of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, as of November 1, 1983. The Isle of Man had previously been excluded under Article 70 of the Convention pursuant to a communication from the British Government received at the time of its ratification of that instrument."</p>		
DRUGS—		
International Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs	Geneva, 13 July, 1931	31/1933 Cmd. 4413
<p>Note—</p> <p>On 3 October 1983, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received the following objection from the Government of <i>Argentina</i> with regard to the application of the Convention to the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and Dependencies by the United Kingdom:</p> <p>[<i>Translation</i>]</p> <p>[The Government of Argentina makes a] formal objection to the [declaration] of territorial extension issued by the <i>United Kingdom</i> with regard to the Malvinas Islands (and dependencies), which that country is illegally occupying and refers to as the "Falkland Islands".</p> <p>The Argentine Republic rejects and considers null and void the [said declaration] of territorial extension.</p>		

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	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DRUGS (continued)—		
Protocol amending the Agreements, Conventions and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs, concluded at The Hague on 23 January, 1912, at Geneva on 11 February, 1925 and 19 February, 1925, and 13 July, 1931, at Bangkok on 27 November, 1931, and at Geneva on 26 June, 1936	New York, 11 Dec., 1946	35/1947 Cmd. 7135
Accession— Madagascar	11 Dec., 1974	
EGYPT—		
United Kingdom/Egypt Loan Agreement 1972	Cairo, 5 Sept., 1972	129/1972 Cmd. 5172
Note— By an Exchange of Notes dated 24 November, 1982 and 9 February, 1983, the Government of the United Kingdom and Egypt agreed to the following Amendment: In Part B of the 1972 Agreement for the date referred to in paragraph (4) (a) (iii) there will be substituted the date 30 September 1983 and for the date referred to in paragraph (6) (c) there will be substituted the date 31 March 1984. The effective date for this Amendment is 9 February, 1983.		✓
United Kingdom/Egypt Loan Agreement 1973 (<i>see also</i> Treaty Series No. 31 (1975), Cmd. 5923)	Cairo, 22 Aug., 1973	114/1973 Cmd. 5473
Note— By an Exchange of Notes dated 24 November, 1982 and 9 February, 1983, the Government of the United Kingdom and Egypt agreed to the following Amendment: In the Schedule to the 1973 Agreement, for the date referred to in paragraph 1 there will be substituted the date 30 September 1983 and for the date referred to in paragraph 2 there will be substituted the date 31 March 1984. The effective date for this Amendment is 9 February, 1983.		✓
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES—		
The Second ACP-EEC Convention of Lomé	Lomé, 31 Oct., 1979	3/1983 Cmd. 8761
Accession to Convention only (Article 185)— <i>St. Christopher and Nevis</i>	5 Mar., 1984	
EXHIBITIONS—		
Amendment to the Convention relating to International Exhibitions signed at Paris on 22 November, 1928, as revised by the Protocol of 30 November, 1972 (Treaty Series No. 9 (1931), Cmd. 3776, and Treaty Series No. 21 (1983), Cmd. 8863)	Paris, 24 June, 1982	82/1983 Cmd. 9107
Acceptance— Austria	25 Nov., 1983	

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
FISHERIES—		
<i>See</i> POLAND		
HEALTH—		
European Agreement on the Exchange of Tissue-typing Reagents (with Revised Text of Protocol and Annex) and Additional Protocol signed at Strasbourg on 24 June, 1976	Strasbourg, 17 Sept., 1974	51/1979 Cmd. 7558
Signature of Agreement— Ireland, Republic of	18 Jan., 1984 (effective date 19 Feb., 1984)	
Signature of Additional Protocol— Ireland, Republic of	18 Jan., 1984 (effective date 19 Feb., 1984)	
HUMAN RIGHTS—		
Slavery Convention	Geneva, 25 Sept., 1926	16/1927 Cmd. 2910
Slavery Convention (as amended by the Protocol agreed at New York on 7 December, 1953)... ..	Geneva, 25 Sept., 1926	24/1956 Cmd. 9797
Accessions to both Convention and the Protocol— Guatemala	11 Nov., 1983	
Note— By virtue of the simultaneous accession to the Convention and the Protocol, Guatemala became on 11 November 1983 a party to the Slavery Convention signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926 as amended by the Protocol done at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, on 7 December 1953.		
Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery, supplementary to the International Convention signed at Geneva on 25 September, 1926 ...	Geneva, 7 Sept., 1956	59/1957 Cmd. 257
Ratification— Guatemala	11 Nov., 1983	
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	New York, 7 Mar., 1966	77/1969 Cmd. 4108
Ratification— Cambodia*	28 Nov., 1983	
* Not recognised by the United Kingdom.		
Note— On 28 and 29 December 1983, respectively, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Governments of the <i>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</i> and the <i>Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic</i> the following objections with regard to the above-mentioned ratification:		

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Translation]

The ratification of the above-mentioned International Convention by the so-called "Government of Democratic Kampuchea"—the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique of hangmen overthrown by the Kampuchean people—is completely unlawful and has no legal force. Only the representatives authorized by the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea can act in the name of Kampuchea. There is only one State of Kampuchea in the world—the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which has been recognized by a large number of countries. All power in this State is entirely in the hands of its only lawful Government, the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which has the exclusive right to act in the name of Kampuchea in the international arena, including the right to ratify international agreements prepared within the United Nations.

Nor should one fail to observe that the farce involving the ratification of the above-mentioned International Convention by a clique representing no one mocks the norms of law and morality and is a direct insult to the memory of millions of Kampuchean victims of the genocide committed against the Kampuchean people by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary régime. The entire international community is familiar with the bloody crimes of that puppet clique.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Translation]

The ratification of the above-mentioned International Convention by the so-called "Government of Democratic Kampuchea"—the Pol Pot clique of hangmen overthrown by the Kampuchean people—is completely unlawful and has no legal force.

There is only one State of Kampuchea in the world—the People's Republic of Kampuchea, recognized by a large number of countries. All power in this State is entirely in the hands of its only lawful Government, the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which has the exclusive right to act in the name of Kampuchea in the international arena, including the right to ratify international agreements prepared within the United Nations.

The farce involving the ratification of the above-mentioned International Convention by a clique representing no one mocks the norms of law and morality and blasphemes the memory of millions of Kampuchean victims of the genocide committed by the Pol Pot hangmen.

On 17 January 1984, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the *Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic* the following objection to the said ratification:

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HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>[Translation]</p> <p>The ratification of the above-mentioned international convention by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, which is guilty of the annihilation of millions of Kampuchean people, which was overthrown in 1979 by the Kampuchean people, is thoroughly illegal and has no juridical force. There is only one Kampuchean State in the world, namely, the People's Republic of Kampuchea. All authority in this State is vested wholly in its sole legitimate government, the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. This Government alone has the exclusive right to speak on behalf of Kampuchea at the international level, while the supreme organ of exclusive right to ratify international agreements drawn up within the framework of the United Nations.</p>	New York, 19 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmdnd. 6702
<p>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ...</p> <p>Notification under Article 4— El Salvador* Peru†</p>		
<p>* On 14 November 1983, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of El Salvador a notification dated 3 November 1983, made under Article 4 of the above-mentioned Covenant, to the effect that, by Legislative Decree No. 329 dated 28 October 1983, the Government of El Salvador has extended for a period of 30 days the suspension of constitutional guarantees. The notification specifies that the constitutional guarantees have been suspended in accordance with Article 175 of the Political Constitution for the following reasons, set forth in the initial suspension decree:</p>		
<p>[Translation]</p> <p>(1) Since it came into power, the Revolutionary Government Junta has endeavoured to put the fundamental principles of democracy into practice, in order to create a climate of peace and tranquillity;</p> <p>(2) Some people, taking advantage of that desire, have perpetrated acts designed to create in the country a state of agitation and social unrest, thus affecting the nation's economy and public order which is so necessary at the present time; and</p> <p>(3) These same people, wishing to hamper the process of structural change being carried out by the present Government, have seriously disrupted public order, which makes it necessary to enact measures to remedy this situation.</p>		
<p>In a supplementary declaration dated 23 January 1984, received by the Secretary-General on 24 January 1984, the Government of El Salvador specified the following:</p>		
<p>(1) The provisions of the Covenant from which it is derogated are Articles 12 and 19, and Article 17 (in respect of interference with correspondence);</p> <p>(2) The constitutional guarantees were first suspended by Decree No. 155 dated 6 March 1980, with further-extensions of the suspension for a total of 24 months. Decree No. 155 was modified by</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—		
<p>Decree No. 999 dated 24 February 1982, which expired on 24 March 1982. By Decree No. 1089 dated 20 April 1982, the Revolutionary Government Junta again suspended the constitutional guarantees. By Legislative Decree No. 7 dated 20 May 1982, the Constituent Assembly extended the suspension for an additional period of 30 days. The said Legislative Decree No. 7 was itself extended several times until the adoption of the above-mentioned Decree No. 329 dated 28 October 1983, which took effect on that date.</p>		
<p>(3) The reasons for the adoption of the initial suspension decree (No. 155 of 6 March 1980) were the same as for the adoption of the subsequent decrees.</p>		
<p>† On 9 November 1983, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of Peru a notification dated 3 November 1983 made under Article 4 of the above-mentioned Covenant, to the effect that, by Supreme Decree No. 054-83 of 22 October 1983, the Government of Peru had extended the state of emergency to the provinces of Huanta, La Mar, Cangallo, Victor Fajardo and Huamanga, Department of Ayacucho, of Andahuaylas, Department of Apurimac, and of Angaraes, Tayacaja and Acombamba, Department of Huancavelica.</p>		
<p>As a result, Articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant continue to be derogated from.</p>		
<p>The notification states that this measure was taken because terrorist acts have continued in the said provinces, and has been extended to cover the districts of Querobamba and Cabana in Lucanas province, Department of Ayacucho, where subversive acts have likewise been detected.</p>		
<p>On 20 December 1983, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of Peru a notification dated 19 December 1983 made under Article 4 of the above-mentioned Covenant, to the effect that, by Supreme Decree No. 061-83-IN of 6 December 1983, the Government of Peru has continued in force the state of emergency in the provinces of Lucanas and Ayacucho, Department of Ayacucho, and the province of Huancavelica, Department of Huancavelica.</p>		
<p>As a result, Articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant are still being derogated in the above-mentioned provinces.</p>		
<p>The Notification states that this measure was taken because terrorist acts persist in the said provinces.</p>		
Note—		
<p>In a communication received on 20 December 1983, the Government of the Netherlands notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation it had made upon ratification with regard to Article 25 (c) of the Covenant (to the effect that the Netherlands did not accept that provision in the case of the Netherlands Antilles).</p>		
<p>The withdrawal took effect on 20 December 1983, the date of receipt of the notification.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—		
European Agreement relating to Persons participating in Proceedings of the European Commission and Court of Human Rights	London, 6 May, 1969	44/1971 Cmd. 4699
Ratification—		
Denmark	7 Mar., 1984	
France (with declarations)*	27 Feb., 1984	
Liechtenstein (with declaration)†	26 Jan., 1984	
*(Declarations contained in the instrument of ratification deposited on 27 February 1984)		
(1) The Government of the French Republic declares that it interprets paragraph 1 (a) of Article 4 as not applying to detained persons.		
(2) In respect of the application of paragraph 1 of Article 4, the foreign nationals referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 1 of the Agreement must be in possession of the circulation documents required for entry into France and obtain if appropriate the necessary visa. A visa known as a "special visa" must additionally be obtained by foreigners expelled from French territory. Those visas will be issued within the briefest periods by the competent French consular representatives, subject to the provisions of paragraph 1 (b) of Article 4 of the Agreement.		
(3) The Government of the French Republic declares that, regard being had to the terms of paragraph 4 of Article 4, it interprets paragraph 2 (a) of that article as not applying on French territory to persons ordinarily resident in France.		
[Translation]		
† The Principality of Liechtenstein shall not apply the provisions of paragraph 2, sub-paragraph (a), of Article 4 of this Agreement to the nationals of Liechtenstein.		
HUNGARY—		
Convention between the United Kingdom and Hungary regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (<i>see also</i> Treaty Series No. 56 (1937), Cmd. 5654)	Budapest, 25 Sept., 1935	11/1936 Cmd. 5190
Note—		
In a Note dated 15 November, 1983, the Government of the United Kingdom informed the Government of Hungary that in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 (a) and (b), that the operation of the Convention should extend to Northern Ireland with effect from one month from the date of the said Note. Requests for the service of documents under Article 4 or for the taking of evidence under Article 8 should be addressed to the Supreme Court of Judicature for Northern Ireland, Belfast. Communications and translations are to be made in the English language.		
In a Note dated 20 December, 1983, the Government of the United Kingdom informed the Government of Hungary that in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 (a) and (b), that the operation of the Convention should extend to the Isle of Man with effect from one month from the date of the said Note.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUNGARY (continued)—		
Requests for the service of documents under Article 4 or for the taking of evidence under Article 8 should be addressed to Her Majesty's First Deemster and Clerk of the Rolls, Rolls Office, Douglas, Isle of Man. Communications and translations are to be made in the English language.		
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY—		
Convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization	Stockholm, 14 July, 1967– 13 Jan., 1968	52/1970 Cmnd. 4408
Accession— Rwanda	3 Nov., 1983	
International Convention further revising the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of 20 March, 1883	Stockholm, 14 July, 1967– 13 Jan., 1968	61/1970 Cmnd. 4431
Accession— Cyprus Rwanda Sudan... ..	21 Dec., 1983 3 Nov., 1983 16 Jan., 1984	
Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT)	Washington, 19 June– 31 Dec., 1970	78/1978 Cmnd. 7340
Accession— Bulgaria (with declaration)* Sudan... ..	21 Feb., 1984 16 Jan., 1984	
* The Instrument of Accession contained the following declaration: "The People's Republic of <i>Bulgaria</i> does not consider itself bound by the provision of Article 59 of the Patent Co-operation Treaty, according to which any dispute between two or more Contracting States not settled by negotiations, may be brought before the International Court of Justice."		
Universal Copyright Convention as revised (with Protocols 1 and 2)	Paris, 24 July, 1971	9/1975 Cmnd. 5844
Accession— Sri Lanka	25 Oct., 1983	
Note— In accordance with the terms of Article IX, paragraph (3) of the Convention, accession to it by the Democratic Socialist Republic of <i>Sri Lanka</i> also constitutes accession to the Universal Copyright Convention of 1952.		
Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Micro-organisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure	Budapest, 28 Apr., 1977– 31 Dec., 1977	5/1981 Cmnd. 8136
Ratification— Austria	26 Jan., 1984	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)—		
Nice Agreement concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of 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—		
United States of America	29 Nov., 1983	
INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY—		
Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, as amended (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 38 (1963), Cmnd. 2053 and Treaty Series No. 92 (1973), Cmnd. 5393)	New York, 26 Oct., 1956	19/1958 Cmnd. 450
Acceptance—		
China, People's Republic of	1 Jan., 1984	
Namibia	17 Feb., 1983	
INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (IMO)—		
Amendments to the Convention on the International Maritime Organization signed at Geneva on 6 March, 1948	Adopted London, 14 Nov., 1975	34/1982 Cmnd. 8632
Acceptance—		
Mozambique... ..	10 Nov., 1983	
IRAQ—		
Convention between the United Kingdom and Iraq regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters	Baghdad, 25 July, 1935	8/1937 Cmd. 5369
Note—		
<p>In a Note dated 28 December, 1983, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> informed the Government of <i>Iraq</i> in accordance with the provisions of Article 16 (a) and (b), that the operation of the Convention should extend to the <i>Isle of Man</i> with effect from one month from the date of the said Note.</p> <p>Requests for the service of documents under Article 3 or for the taking of evidence under Article 8 should be addressed to Her Majesty's First Deemster and Clerk of the Rolls, Rolls Office, Douglas, Isle of Man. Communications and translations are to be made in the English language.</p> <p>In a Note dated 24 October, 1983, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> informed the Government of <i>Iraq</i> in accordance with the provisions of Article 16 (a) and (b), that the operation of the Convention should extend to <i>Northern Ireland</i> with effect from one month from the date of the said Note.</p> <p>Requests for the service of documents under Article 3 or for the taking of evidence under Article 8 should be addressed to the Supreme Court of Judicature for Northern Ireland, Belfast. Communications and translations are to be made in the English language.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ISRAEL—		
Convention between the United Kingdom and Israel regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters	London, 5 July, 1966	2/1968 Cmnd. 3513
Note—		
In a Note dated 15 February, 1984, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> informed the Government of <i>Israel</i> that in accordance with the provisions of Article 18 (2) and (3), that the operation of the Convention should extend to the <i>Isle of Man</i> with effect from one month from the date of the said Note.		
The authority in the <i>Isle of Man</i> to whom requests for service under Article 3 or Letters of Request under Article 7 are to be transmitted should be Her Majesty's First Deemster and Clerk of the Rolls, Rolls Office, Douglas, <i>Isle of Man</i> . In relation to Article 3 (4) (c), the language acceptable in the <i>Isle of Man</i> for the purposes of the Convention should be English.		
LABOUR (ILO)—		
International Labour Convention No. 10. Minimum Age (Agriculture) Convention, 1921	Geneva, 16 Nov., 1921	1/1964 Cmnd. 2227
Ratification— Colombia	13 Apr., 1983	
Denunciation— Nicaragua	2 Nov., 1981	
International Labour Convention No. 100. Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951	Geneva, 29 June, 1951	88/1972 Cmnd. 5039
Ratification— Dominica	28 Feb., 1983	
New Zealand (with declaration)*	3 June, 1983	
* Applicable without modification to Tokelau Islands.		
International Labour Convention No. 108. Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention, 1958	Geneva, 13 May, 1958	25/1965 Cmnd. 2575
Ratifications— Antigua and Barbuda	2 Feb., 1983	
Dominica	28 Feb., 1983	
Note—		
Following the admission of Antigua and Barbuda to the International Labour Organization the Government of Antigua and Barbuda confirmed that it continued to be bound by the obligations formerly entered into on its behalf by the United Kingdom in respect of the above Convention.		
Following the admission of Dominica to the International Labour Organization, the Government of Dominica continued to be bound by the obligations of the above-mentioned Convention.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
LABOUR (ILO) (continued)—		
International Labour Convention No. 120. Hygiene (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1964	Geneva, 8 July, 1964	30/1968 Cmnd. 3580
Ratification— Portugal	24 Feb., 1983	
International Labour Convention No. 135. Workers' Representatives Convention, 1971	Geneva, 23 June, 1971	30/1974 Cmnd. 5612
Ratification— Guyana	10 Jan., 1983	
International Labour Convention No. 140. Paid Educational Leave Convention, 1974	Geneva, 24 June, 1974	37/1977 Cmnd. 6796
Ratification— Guyana	10 Jan., 1983	
Tanzania	30 May, 1983	
International Labour Convention No. 141. Rural Workers' Organizations Convention, 1975	Geneva, 23 June, 1975	16/1978 Cmnd. 7083
Ratification— Guyana	10 Jan., 1983	
International Labour Convention No. 142. Human Resources Development Convention, 1975	Geneva, 23 June, 1975	17/1978 Cmnd. 7086
Ratification— Guyana	10 Jan., 1983	
Tanzania	30 May, 1983	
International Labour Convention No. 144. Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976	Geneva, 21 June, 1976	33/1978 Cmnd. 7164
Ratification— Barbados	6 Apr., 1983	
Guyana	10 Jan., 1983	
Tanzania	30 May, 1983	
Venezuela	17 June, 1983	
International Labour Convention No. 148. Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration) Convention, 1977	Geneva, 20 June, 1977	40/1980 Cmnd. 7901
Ratification— Tanzania*	30 May, 1983	
* In virtue of Article 2, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Government has accepted the obligations of the Convention in respect of air pollution only.		
International Labour Convention No. 150. Labour Administration Convention, 1978	Geneva, 26 June, 1978	32/1981 Cmnd. 8251
Ratification— Guyana	10 Jan., 1983	
International Labour Convention No. 151. Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention, 1978	Geneva, 27 June, 1968	33/1981 Cmnd. 8252
Ratification— Guyana	10 Jan., 1983	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
LAW—		
<i>See</i> BELGIUM HUNGARY IRAQ ISRAEL		
LOANS, CREDITS AND GRANTS—		
<i>See</i> EGYPT		
METROLOGY—		
Convention establishing an International Organization of Legal Metrology (as later amended)	Paris, 12 Oct.– 31 Dec., 1955	36/1968 Cmnd. 3617
Accession— Brazil	17 Jan., 1984	
NATIONALITY—		
International Protocol relating to Military Obligations in Certain Cases of Double Nationality	The Hague, 12 Apr., 1930	22/1937 Cmnd. 5460
Note— On 29 November 1983, the notification of succession by the Government of <i>Kiribati</i> to the above-mentioned Protocol was deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Pursuant to established practice, <i>Kiribati</i> , by virtue of the said notification, is considered a party in its own name to the Protocol with effect from the date of succession of States.		
International Convention on Certain Questions relating to the Conflict of Nationality Laws	The Hague, 12 Apr., 1930	33/1937 Cmnd. 5553
Note— On 29 November 1983, the notification of succession by the Government of <i>Kiribati</i> to the above-mentioned Convention was deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Pursuant to established practice, <i>Kiribati</i> , by virtue of the said notification, is considered a party in its own name to the Convention with effect from the date of succession of States.		
POLAND—		
Exchange of Notes regarding the Rights to be Accorded to Polish Vessels within the British Fishery Limits to be established on 30 September 1964	Warsaw, 26 Sept., 1964	64/1964 Cmnd. 2507
Note— In a Note dated 19 December, 1983, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> informed the Government of the <i>Polish People's Republic</i> of the termination of the Agreement with effect from 31 December, 1984.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
POLLUTION—		
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954 as amended (see Treaty Series No. 59 (1967), Cmnd. 3354 and Treaty Series No. 21 (1978), Cmnd. 7094)	London, 12 May, 1954	56/1958 Cmnd. 595
Acceptance—		
United Arab Emirates	15 Dec., 1983	
International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in cases of Oil Pollution Casualties ...	Brussels, 29 Nov., 1969	77/1975 Cmnd. 6056
Ratification—		
Australia (with declaration)*	7 Nov., 1983	
Accessions—		
Bulgaria (with declaration)†	2 Nov., 1983	
Gabon	21 Jan., 1982	
United Arab Emirates	15 Dec., 1983	
<p>* The Instrument of Ratification by the Government of <i>Australia</i> was accompanied by the following declaration:</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">“Australia recalls the statement made by the Australian Delegation to the International Conference on Marine Pollution, 1973 which was in the following terms:</p> <p style="padding-left: 4em;">‘... Australia believes that no coastal State would refrain from taking whatever action was necessary to protect areas under its jurisdiction from serious environmental damage and it believes that this right of a coastal State to intervene on the high seas to protect areas under its jurisdiction is recognised under customary international law.’</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">In becoming a party to the Convention, Australia declares that it believes that it may still take action to protect areas and resources under its jurisdiction which is permitted under customary international law and which is consistent with the Convention.”</p> <p>† The Instrument of Accession by the Government of <i>Bulgaria</i> contained the following declaration:</p> <p>[Translation]</p> <p>The People’s Republic of Bulgaria considers that:</p> <p>(a) The provisions of Article 9, paragraph 2 of the Convention which restrict the opportunity for certain States to become party to the Convention have discriminatory character and they are contrary to the generally recognized principle of the Sovereign equality of States.</p> <p>(b) The provisions of Article 13 of the Convention are not in accordance with the UN Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Resolution 1514/XV/ December 14, 1960) which proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.”</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION (continued)—		
International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage	Brussels, 29 Nov., 1969— 31 Dec., 1970	106/1975 Cmnd. 6183
Ratification—		
Australia (with declarations)*	7 Nov., 1983	
Accession—		
United Arab Emirates	15 Dec., 1983	
<p>* The Instrument of Ratification by <i>Australia</i> was accompanied by the following declarations:</p> <p>“Australia has taken note of the reservation made by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on its accession on 24 June 1975 to the Convention, concerning Article XI (2) of the Convention. Australia wishes to advise that it is unable to accept the reservation. Australia considers that international law does not grant a State the right to immunity from the jurisdiction of the courts of another State in proceedings concerning civil liability in respect of a State-owned ship used for commercial purposes. It is also Australia’s understanding that the above-mentioned reservation is not intended to have the effect that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics may claim judicial immunity of a foreign State with respect to ships owned by it, used for commercial purposes and operated by a company which in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is registered as the ship’s operator, when actions for compensation are brought against the company in accordance with the provisions of the Convention. Australia also declares that, while being unable to accept the Soviet reservation, it does not regard that fact as precluding the entry into force of the Convention as between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Australia.”</p> <p>“Australia has taken note of the declaration made by the German Democratic Republic on its accession on 13 March 1978 to the Convention, concerning Article XI (2) of the Convention. Australia wishes to declare that it cannot accept the German Democratic Republic’s position on sovereign immunity. Australia considers that international law does not grant a State the right to immunity from the jurisdiction of the courts of another State in proceedings concerning civil liability in respect of a State-owned ship used for commercial purposes. Australia also declares that, while being unable to accept the declaration by the German Democratic Republic, it does not regard that fact as precluding the entry into force of the Convention as between the German Democratic Republic and Australia.”</p>		
International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971	Brussels, 18 Dec., 1971	95/1978 Cmnd. 7383
Accession—		
United Arab Emirates	15 Dec., 1983	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION (continued)—		
Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping Wastes and other Matter	London, Mexico City, Moscow and Washington, 29 Dec., 1972– 31 Dec., 1973	43/1976 Cmnd. 6486
Accession in London— Oman	14 Mar., 1984	
Succession in London— Solomon Islands	6 Mar., 1984	
Protocol relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances other than Oil, 1973	London, 2 Nov., 1973	27/1983 Cmnd. 8924
Accession— Australia (with declaration)*	7 Nov., 1983	
<p>* The Instrument of Accession was accompanied by the following declaration: “Australia recalls the statement made by the Australian Delegation to the International Conference on Marine Pollution 1973 which was in the following terms: ‘... Australia believes that no coastal State would refrain from taking whatever action was necessary to protect areas under its jurisdiction from serious environmental damage and it believes that this right of a coastal State to intervene on the high seas to protect areas under its jurisdiction is recognised under customary international law’. “ In becoming a party to the Protocol, Australia declares that it believes that it may still take action to protect areas and resources under its jurisdiction which is permitted under customary international law and which is consistent with the Protocol.”</p>		
Protocol to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969	London, 19 Nov., 1976	26/1981 Cmnd. 8238
Accession— Australia	7 Nov., 1983	
Amendments to Annexes I and II to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matters concerning Incineration at Sea	Adopted 12 Oct., 1978	71/1979 Cmnd. 7656
Acceptance— Germany, Federal Republic of (with declaration)*	9 May, 1983 (effective date)	
<p>* In a Note addressed to the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization, the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> stated that with effect from the day on which Amendments enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany they shall also apply to Berlin (West).</p>		
Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution	Geneva, 13–16 Nov., 1979	57/1983 Cmnd. 9034
Ratification— Czechoslovakia	23 Dec., 1983	
Liechtenstein... ..	22 Nov., 1983	

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW—		
Convention on the Liability of Hotel-Keepers concerning the Property of their Guests	Paris, 17 Dec., 1962	9/1967 Cmnd. 3205
Ratification— Cyprus	5 Jan., 1984	
European Convention on the Adoption of Children ...	Strasbourg, 24 Apr., 1967	51/1968 Cmnd. 3673
Note— By a letter addressed to the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe dated 28 November 1983, <i>Denmark</i> made a statement with regard to the declaration made on ratification as follows:		
(1) "I have the honour to submit the following declaration: Re Article 23, paragraph 2: The Convention shall henceforth be applicable to the Faroe Islands."		
(2) Renewal of reservations: "Re Article 25, paragraph 1: Upon their expiration on 13 January 1984, which is five years after the entry into force of the Convention for Denmark, the reservations made by Denmark in respect of the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 1, and Article 12, paragraph 1 shall be renewed for a period of five years. These reservations shall apply to the Faroe Islands as well."		
Convention on the Taking of Evidence abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters	The Hague, 18 Mar., 1970	20/1977 Cmnd. 6727
Note— The following State declared its acceptance of the accession by <i>Cyprus</i> to the above-mentioned Convention:		
Portugal	19 Dec., 1983	
The following State declared its acceptance of the accession by <i>Barbados</i> to the above-mentioned Convention:		
Portugal	19 Dec., 1983	
The following State declared its acceptance of the accession by <i>Singapore</i> to the above-mentioned Convention:		
Portugal	19 Dec., 1983	
In accordance with the provisions of Article 39 the Convention entered into force between—		
Cyprus and Portugal	17 Feb., 1984	
Barbados and Portugal	17 Feb., 1984	
Singapore and Portugal	17 Feb., 1984	
Convention on the Recognition of Divorces and Legal Separations	The Hague, 1 June, 1970	123/1975 Cmnd. 6248
Note— The following States informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands of their acceptance of the accession of <i>Cyprus</i> to the above-mentioned Convention:		
Finland	1 Dec., 1983	
Switzerland	15 Sept., 1983	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)—		
In conformity with Article 28, paragraph 5, the Convention entered into force between <i>Cyprus</i> and—		
Finland	30 Jan., 1984	
Switzerland	14 Nov., 1983	
Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions relating to Maintenance Obligations ...	The Hague, 2 Oct., 1973	49/1980 Cmnd. 7939
Extension*—		
Isle of Man		
<i>Notification in accordance with Article 37, paragraph 4, of the Convention</i>		
In accordance with Article 32, paragraph 2, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom and Northern Ireland</i> notified the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands of the extension of the above-mentioned Convention to the <i>Isle of Man</i> , a territory for the international relations of which the United Kingdom is responsible, under the following reservations:		
“In accordance with the second paragraph of Article 34, the United Kingdom, acting in respect of the Isle of Man:		
(i) reserves the right provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 26 not to recognise or enforce a decision or settlement in respect of maintenance obligations between persons related collaterally and between persons related by affinity unless that decision or settlement requires the maintenance debtor to make payments to a person who is a child of the family; and		
(ii) reserves the right provided for in paragraph 3 of Article 26 not to recognise or enforce a decision or settlement unless it provides for the periodical payment of maintenance.”		
“Requests for the recognition and enforcement in the Isle of Man of decisions relating to maintenance obligations are to be addressed to:		
The Secretary of State Home Office (C2 Division) Queen Anne's Gate London SW1H 9AT.”		
In accordance with Article 32, paragraph 3, the extension shall have effect as regards the relations between the Contracting States (at present: Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey) which have not raised an objection to the extension in the twelve months after the receipt of the notification referred to in paragraph 4 of Article 37 and the territory in respect of which the notification has been made. For practical reasons this twelve months' period will in this case run from 31 January 1984 till 31 January 1985. Such an objection may also be raised by Member States when they ratify, accept or approve the Convention after the extension.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)—		
European Agreement on the Transmission of Applications for Legal Aid	Strasbourg, 27 Jan., 1977	39/1978 Cmd. 7179
Ratification— Italy	6 June, 1983	
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES—		
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations	Adopted London, 13 Feb., 1946	10/1950 Cmd. 7891
Accessions— Uruguay	16 Feb., 1984	
REFUGEES—		
International Protocol relating to a certain Case of Statelessness	The Hague, 12 Apr., 1930	31/1937 Cmd. 5552
Note—		
On 29 November 1983, the notification of succession by the Government of <i>Kiribati</i> to the above-mentioned Protocol was deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Pursuant to established practice, <i>Kiribati</i> , by virtue of the said notification, is considered a party in its own name to the Protocol with effect from the date of succession of States.		
Convention relating to the Status of Refugees	Geneva, 28 July, 1951	39/1954 Cmd. 9171
Accession— Mozambique (with declaration and reservations)*	16 Dec., 1983	
* <i>In respect of Articles 13 and 22:</i> The Government of <i>Mozambique</i> will take these provisions as simple recommendation not binding it to accord to refugees the same treatment as is accorded to Mozambicans with respect to elementary education and property.		
<i>In respect of Articles 17 and 19:</i> The Government of <i>Mozambique</i> will interpret [these provisions] to the effect that it is not required to grant privileges from obligation to obtain a work permit.		
<i>As regards Article 15:</i> The Government of <i>Mozambique</i> will not be bound to accord to refugees or group of refugees resident in its territory more extensive rights than those enjoyed by nationals with respect to the right of association and it reserves the right to restrict them in the interest of national security.		
<i>As regards Article 26:</i> The Government of <i>Mozambique</i> reserves its right to designate place or places for principal residence for refugees or to restrict their freedom of movement whenever considerations of national security make it advisable.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>REFUGEES (continued)—</p> <p><i>As regards Article 34:</i> The Government of Mozambique does not consider itself bound to grant to refugees facilities greater than those granted to other categories of aliens in general, with respect to naturalization laws.”</p> <p><i>Furthermore, the instrument contains the following declaration under Article 1 (B) of the Convention:</i> “For the purposes of its obligations under the said Convention, . . . Mozambique considers itself bound by alternative (b) of Article 1 (B) (1) thereof, that is to say ‘Events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951’.”</p>		
<p>Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons...</p>	<p>New York, 28 Sept., 1954</p>	<p>41/1960 Cmnd. 1098</p>
<p>Note— In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 29 November, 1983, the Government of <i>Kiribati</i> notified their succession to the above Convention, with the following reservations:</p>		
<p>The succession is effected subject to the maintenance in force of the following reservations, originally made by the United Kingdom and reformulated in terms suited to their direct application by Kiribati:</p>		
<p>“(1) The Government of Kiribati understands Articles 8 and 9 as not preventing them from taking in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances measures in the interests of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality. The provisions of Article 8 shall not prevent the Government of Kiribati from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore the provisions of Article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which at the date of entry into force of this Convention in respect of the Gilbert Islands were under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.</p> <p>(2) The Government of Kiribati can only undertake to apply the provisions of sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of Article 24 so far as the law allows.</p> <p>(3) The Government of Kiribati cannot undertake to give effect to the obligations contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 25 and can only undertake to apply the provisions of paragraph 3 so far as the law allows.”</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
REFUGEES (continued)—		
Pursuant to established practice, Kiribati, by virtue of the said notification, is considered a party in its own name to the Convention with effect from the date of succession of States.		
Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness... ..	New York, 30 Aug., 1961— 31 May, 1962	158/1975 Cmnd. 6364
Succession— Kiribati	29 Nov., 1983	
Note— The Secretary-General of the United Nations has stated that, pursuant to established practice, <i>Kiribati</i> , by virtue of the said notification, is considered a party in its own name to the Convention with effect from the date of succession of States.		
ROAD TRANSPORT—		
Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts	Geneva, 20 Mar., 1958	7/1965 Cmnd. 2535
Regulation No. 15. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine.		
Acceptance— Denmark	7 Feb., 1984 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 37. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of Incandescent Electric Filament Lamps to be used in approved lights of power-driven Vehicles and of their trailers.		
Acceptance— Yugoslavia	14 June, 1983 (official entry into force date)	
Regulation No. 40. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor-cycles equipped with positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine.		
Acceptance— Romania	3 Feb., 1984 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 42. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their front and rear protective devices (bumpers, etc.).		
Acceptance— Romania	3 Feb., 1984 (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.		
Acceptance— Romania	3 Feb., 1984 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 44. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of restraining devices for child occupants of power-driven vehicles (child restraints).		
Acceptance— Romania	3 Feb., 1984 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 46. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear-view mirrors, and of motor vehicles with regard to the installation of rear-view mirrors.		
Acceptance— Romania	3 Feb., 1984 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 47. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine.		
Acceptance— Romania	3 Feb., 1984 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 48. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices.		
Acceptance— Romania	3 Feb., 1984 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 49. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of diesel engines with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants.		
Acceptance— Romania	3 Feb., 1984 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 50. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front position lamps, rear position lamps, stop lamps, direction indicators and rear-registration-plate illuminating devices for mopeds, motor-cycles and vehicles treated as such.		
Acceptance— Romania	3 Feb., 1984 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 51. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles having at least four wheels with regard to their noise.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)—		
Acceptance— Romania	3 Feb., 1984 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 52. Uniform provisions concerning the construction of small capacity public service vehicles.		
Acceptance— Romania	3 Feb., 1984 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 53. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor-cycles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices.		
Acceptance— Sweden	28 Dec., 1983 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 54. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers.		
Acceptance— Italy	6 Apr., 1984 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 55. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mechanical coupling components of combinations of vehicles.		
Acceptance— Romania	3 Feb., 1984 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 57. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for motor-cycles and vehicles treated as such.		
Acceptance— Sweden	28 Dec., 1983 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 58. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of goods vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers with regard to their rear underrun protection.		
Acceptance— Sweden	28 Dec., 1983 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 59. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement silencing systems.		
Acceptance— Italy	6 Apr., 1984 (effective date)	
Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment to be used on such Carriage (ATP)	Geneva, 1 Sept., 1970– 31 May, 1971	42/1981 Cmnd. 8272
Note— Objection to declaration made by the <i>United States of America</i> upon Accession.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)—		
<p>On 13 and 19 January 1984, respectively, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Governments of <i>France</i> and <i>Italy</i> the following objection to the declaration made upon the said accession:</p>		
<p>[<i>Translation</i>] [The French Government] [the Italian Government] considers that only European States can formulate the declaration provided for in Article 10 with respect to carriage performed in territories situated outside Europe.</p> <p>It therefore raises an objection to the declaration by the Government of the United States of America and, consequently, declares that it will not be bound by the ATP Agreement in its relations with the United States of America.</p>		
SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA—		
See SHIPPING		
SHIPPING—		
International Convention relating to the Arrest of Sea-going Ships	Brussels, 10 May, 1952	47/1960 Cmnd. 1128
Ratification— Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe and the Netherlands Antilles) (with reservations)* ...	20 Jan., 1983	
<p>[<i>Translation</i>] The instrument of ratification was accompanied by the following reservations made in accordance with Article 10, paragraphs (a) and (b): —the provisions of the afore-mentioned Convention shall not apply to the arrest of a ship for any of the maritime claims enumerated in paragraphs (o) and (p) of Article 1 to which Netherlands law shall apply; and —the first paragraph of Article 3 shall not apply to the arrest of a ship within the jurisdiction of the Kingdom of the Netherlands for claims set out in Article 1, paragraph (q).</p>		
Accession— Cuba (with reservations and declaration)* ...	21 Nov., 1983	
<p>Reservations: “The Government of the Republic of Cuba, in accordance with Article 10 of the Convention, reserves: (A) the right not to apply this Convention to the arrest of a ship for any of the maritime claims enumerated in paragraphs (o) and (p) of Article 1, but to apply its domestic laws to such claims; (B) the right not to apply the first paragraph of Article 3 to the arrest of a ship, within its jurisdiction, for claims set out in Article 1, paragraph (q).</p>		

SHIPPING (continued)—

Similarly, the Government of the Republic of Cuba reserves the right not to apply this Convention to warships and to vessels owned by or in the service of the State."

Declaration:

"The Government of the Republic of Cuba considers that the application of Article 18 of the Convention, in so far as it recognizes that the international relations of a given territory may be the responsibility of another Government, are not applicable in that matter as they conflict with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to the Colonial Countries and Peoples (Resolution 1514 adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1960), which proclaims [the necessity of] bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations."

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1960	London, 17 June, 1960	65/1965 Cmnd. 2812
Denunciation— Bulgaria	17 Jan., 1984 (effective date 17 Jan., 1985)	
Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, as amended in 1971 and 1978 (see Treaty Series No. 63 (1972), Cmnd. 5006 and Treaty Series No. 63 (1978), Cmnd. 7243)	London, 9 Apr., 1965	46/1967 Cmnd. 3299
Accession— Algeria Mexico	28 Nov., 1983 31 May, 1983	
International Convention on Load Lines, 1966 ...	London, 5 Apr.— 4 July, 1966	58/1968 Cmnd. 3708
Accession— United Arab Emirates	15 Dec., 1983	
International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969	London, 23 June— 23 Dec., 1969	50/1982 Cmnd. 8716
Accession— Saint Vincent and the Grenadines United Arab Emirates	28 Oct., 1983 15 Dec., 1983	
Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972	London, 20 Oct., 1972	77/1977 Cmnd. 6962
Accessions— Cuba (with declarations)* Saint Vincent and the Grenadines United Arab Emirates	7 Nov., 1983 28 Oct., 1983 15 Dec., 1983	

* The Instrument of Accession of the Government of Cuba contained the following declarations:

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SHIPPING (continued)—		
<i>[Translation]</i>		
"The Government of the Republic of Cuba considers that the provisions of Article II of the Convention, notwithstanding the fact that it deals with matters of interest for all States, are discriminatory in nature in that they withhold from a number of States the right of signature and accession, which is contrary to the principle of universality."		
"The Government of the Republic of Cuba considers that the application of the provisions contained in Article III of the Convention is at variance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in Resolution 1514 (XV) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1960, which proclaims the necessity of putting a speedy and unconditional end to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations."		
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974	London, 1 Nov., 1974	46/1980 Cmnd. 7874
Ratification—		
Portugal	7 Nov., 1983	
Accessions—		
Algeria	3 Nov., 1983	
Ireland, Republic of	29 Nov., 1983	
Lebanon	29 Nov., 1983	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	28 Oct., 1983	
United Arab Emirates	15 Dec., 1983	
Approval—		
Bulgaria	2 Nov., 1983	
Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974	London, 1 June, 1978— 1 Mar., 1979	40/1981 Cmnd. 8277
Accessions—		
Algeria	3 Nov., 1983	
Bulgaria	2 Nov., 1983	
Ireland, Republic of	29 Nov., 1983	
Lebanon	29 Nov., 1983	
Portugal	7 Nov., 1983	
United Arab Emirates	15 Dec., 1983	
SOCIAL SECURITY—		
European Interim Agreement on Social Security other than Schemes for Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors (with Protocol)	Paris, 11 Dec., 1953	40/1955 Cmd. 9510
Ratification—		
Spain	31 Jan., 1984	
European Convention on Social and Medical Assistance (with Protocol)	Paris, 11 Dec., 1953	42/1955 Cmd. 9512
Ratification of Convention and Protocol—		
Spain*	21 Nov., 1983	

SOCIAL SECURITY (continued)—

* Notification by the *Spanish* Government made in accordance with Article 23 of the Convention and Article 5 of the Protocol:

[Translation]

ANNEX I—Legislative Measures regarding Assistance referred to in Article 1 of the Convention:

Framework Law of 22 November 1944 relating to National Health.

Law No. 37 of 21 July 1961 relating to hospital co-ordination.

General Law of 30 May 1974 on Social Security.

Decree No. 2176 of 25 August 1978 relating to the activities of the National Plan for the prevention of mental deficiencies.

Royal Decree—Law No. 276 of 16 November 1978 relating to the institutional management of Social Security, health and employment.

Royal Decree No. 1949 of 31 July 1980 relating to the transfer of Government services to the Generalitat of Catalonia in the fields of health and social services and assistance.

Royal Decree No. 2768 of 26 September 1980 relating to the transfer of Government services to the Autonomous Community of the Basque country in the fields of health and social services and assistance.

Royal Decree No. 620 of 5 February 1981 relating to the unified régime of public assistance to defectives.

Royal Decree No. 2620 of 24 July 1981, Regulations governing the grant of aid from the National Fund for Social Assistance to the aged, the sick and the infirm.

Royal Decree No. 2347 of 2 October 1981, Regulations of the Secretariat General for Social Assistance.

Royal Decree No. 2346 of 8 October 1981 relating to the structure and functions of the National Institute for Social Assistance.

Royal Decree No. 251 of 15 January 1982 relating to the transfer of powers, functions and departments of the National Administration to pre-autonomous entities in the field of social services and assistance.

Resolutions of 30 January 1982 of the Directorate General for Social Action laying down rules governing the grant of social assistance:

- to drug addicts and alcoholics;
- for the maintenance of assistance centres and departments for the marginalised and the aged; for the support of the activities of associations and federations;
- for the maintenance of young-childhood assistance centres;
- individually and sporadically to persons in need;
- to lepers;
- for the purchase, construction, extension, reform and equipment of centres for the aged and marginalised.

Order of 16 February 1982 setting up centralised management centres under the National Institute for Social Assistance.

Date

Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
SOCIAL SECURITY (continued)—		
Order of 5 March 1982 in furtherance of Decree No. 620.		
<i>ANNEX III—List of Documents recognised as Affording Proof of Residence, referred to in Article 11 of the Convention:</i>		
Residence permit recorded in the passport or identity document issued by the Provincial Civil Governor.		
Decree No. 522 of 14 February 1974.		
Royal Decree No. 1775 of 24 July 1981.		
Residence permit and work permit in one document.		
Royal Decree No. 1031 of 3 May 1980.		
Document delivered in conformity with Order of 16 May 1979, provisional regulations relating to the recognition in Spain of the status of refugee.		
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 Cmnd. 3519
Accession in London—		
China, People's Republic of (with declaration)* ...	12 Jan., 1984	
Kenya	19 Jan., 1984	
Accession in Washington—		
China, People's Republic of (with declaration)* ...	30 Dec., 1983	
Accession in Moscow—		
China, People's Republic of (with declaration)* ...	6 Jan., 1984	
*“ The Government of the People's Republic of China declares as illegal and null and void the signature on and ratification of the said Treaty on 27 January 1967 and 24 July 1970 respectively by the Taiwan authorities usurping the name of China.”		
TELECOMMUNICATIONS—		
Convention on the International Maritime Organization “INMARSAT” (with Operating Agreement)	London, 3 Sept., 1976	94/1979 Cmnd. 7722
Accession to the Convention and Signature to the Operating Agreement—		
Saudi Arabia	5 Oct., 1983	
TRANSPORT—		
<i>See ROAD TRANSPORT</i>		
SHIPPING		
CUSTOMS		
International Convention for Safe Containers (CSC), 1972, as amended in 1981 (see Treaty Series No. 93 (1981), Cmnd. 8445)	Geneva, 2 Dec., 1972	40/1979 Cmnd. 7535
Accession—		
Cuba (with declarations)*	11 Nov., 1983	

TRANSPORT (continued)—

* The Instrument of Accession of the Government of Cuba contained the following declarations:

[Translation]

"The Government of the Republic of Cuba considers that the provisions of Article VII of the International Convention for Safe Containers is discriminatory in nature in that it withholds from a number of States the right of signature and accession, which is contrary to the principle of universality."

"The Government of the Republic of Cuba considers, with reference to the rules contained in Article XIII of the Convention, that differences arising between Parties should be resolved by direct negotiation through diplomatic channels."

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION—

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
Second Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union	Lausanne, 5 July, 1974	56/1976 Cmnd. 6539
Ratifications—	<i>Effective dates</i>	
Ivory Coast	27 Jan., 1981	
Portugal	12 Feb., 1981	
Accessions—		
Belize	1 Oct., 1982	
Tuvalu	3 Feb., 1981	
General Regulations of the Universal Postal Union ...	Lausanne, 5 July, 1974	56/1976 Cmnd. 6539
Accession—		
Tuvalu	3 Feb., 1981 (effective date)	
Insured Letters Agreement (together with Final Protocol and Detailed Regulations)	Lausanne, 5 July, 1974	58/1976 Cmnd. 6534
Accession—		
Tuvalu	3 Feb., 1981 (effective date)	
Postal Parcels Agreement (with Final Protocol and Detailed Regulations)	Lausanne, 5 July, 1974	59/1976 Cmnd. 6536
Accession—		
Tuvalu (with declaration)*	3 Feb., 1981 (effective date)	
* According to its declaration <i>Tuvalu</i> wishes to benefit from the reservations which were up to now applicable to it as a constituent party of the Overseas Territories of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, i.e. the reservations stipulated in Article II, table 1, serial number 41, and table 2, serial number 22, as well as in Article IV of the Final Protocol to the Postal Parcels Agreement.		
Giro Agreement (with detailed Regulations)	Lausanne, 5 July, 1974	60/1976 Cmnd. 6537
Accession—		
Tuvalu	3 Feb., 1981 (effective date)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION (continued)—		
Universal Postal Convention (together with Final Protocol and Detailed Regulations)	Lausanne, 5 July, 1974	57/1976 Cmnd. 6538
Ratifications—	<i>Effective dates</i>	
Portugal	5 Aug., 1980	
Accessions—		
Belize (with declaration)*	1 Oct., 1982	
Tuvalu (with declaration)†	3 Feb., 1981	
<p>* According to its declaration, <i>Belize</i> wishes to benefit from the reservations which were up to now applicable to it, <i>i.e.</i> Articles I (table 1, nr. 46 and table 2, nr. 26), III and IX of the Final Protocol to the Postal Parcels Agreement.</p> <p>† According to its declaration, <i>Tuvalu</i> wishes to benefit from the reservations which were up to now applicable to it as a constituent party of the Overseas Territories of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, <i>i.e.</i> the reservations stipulated in Articles I and X of the Final Protocol to the Universal Postal Convention.</p>		
Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union	Tokyo, 14 Nov., 1969	72/1973 Cmnd. 5358
Ratification—	<i>Effective dates</i>	
Ivory Coast	27 Jan., 1981	
Accession—		
Belize	1 Oct., 1982	
Tuvalu	3 Feb., 1981	
Constitution of the Universal Postal Union	Vienna, 10 July, 1964	70/1966 Cmnd. 3141
Accession—	<i>Effective dates</i>	
Belize (with declaration)*	1 Oct., 1982	
Tuvalu (with declaration)†	3 Feb., 1981	
Note—		
<p>* With regard to its contribution to the expenses of the International Bureau of the Union, <i>Belize</i> is placed, at its request, in the class of one unit in conformity with Article 21, paragraph 4 of the amended Constitution of the Universal Postal Union.</p> <p>† With regard to its contribution to the expenses of the International Bureau of the Union, <i>Tuvalu</i> is placed, at its request, in the class of one unit in conformity with Article 21, paragraph 4 of the amended Constitution of the Universal Postal Union.</p>		
WETLANDS—		
<i>See</i> CONSERVATION		

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