

RATIFICATIONS,
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 61 (1987)

**THIRD
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 1987**

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 47 (1987), Cm 217]

*Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
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THIRD SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS, WITHDRAWALS, ETC. FOR 1987

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 47 (1987), Cm 217]

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

Declarations, reservations etc. are given only in English, being either the texts of the originals or, alternatively, translations from foreign language texts. In the latter case, the translations given are not in all cases official or authoritative; for an authoritative statement, the foreign language text of the original should be consulted.

This publication contains information received up to 30 September, 1987.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ANIMALS		
<i>See</i> CONSERVATION		
ANTARCTIC SEALS		
<i>See</i> CONSERVATION		
ARBITRATION		
<i>See</i> DISPUTES		
AVIATION		
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft	The Hague, 16 Dec., 1970	39/1972 Cmnd. 4956
Accession in London— Yemen Arab Republic	11 Aug., 1987	
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation	Montreal, 23 Sept., 1971	10/1974 Cmnd. 5524
Ratification in London— Yemen Arab Republic	11 Aug., 1987	
Ratifications in Washington— Yemen Arab Republic	30 Sept., 1986	
Accessions in Washington— Honduras	13 Apr., 1987	
Madagascar	18 Nov., 1986	
Zambia	3 Mar., 1987	
Agreement on the Joint Financing of certain Air Navigation Services in Iceland	Geneva, 25 Sept., 1956	20/1959 Cmnd. 677
Accessions— Cuba	1 Oct., 1970	
Finland	28 Dec., 1972	
Lebanon	1 Sept., 1983	
Denunciations— Australia	20 Dec., 1975	
Israel	18 Dec., 1970	
Pakistan	23 Dec., 1974	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
AVIATION (continued)		
Agreement on the Joint Financing of certain Air Navigation Services in Greenland and the Faroe Islands	Geneva, 25 Sept., 1956	21/1959 Cmnd. 678
Accessions—		
Cuba	1 Oct., 1970	
Finland	28 Dec., 1972	
Lebanon	1 Sept., 1983	
Denunciations—		
Australia	20 Dec., 1975	
Israel	18 Dec., 1970	
Pakistan	23 Dec., 1974	
CONSERVATION		
Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals	London, 1 June— 31 Dec., 1972	45/1978 Cmnd. 7209
Ratification—		
Australia	1 July, 1987	
Accession—		
Germany, Federal Republic of (with declarations*) ..	30 Sept., 1987	
<i>*Declarations [translation]</i>		
<p>In connection with the deposit today of the instrument of accession to the Convention of the First day of June 1972 concerning the Conservation of Antarctic Seals, I have the honour to declare on behalf of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany proceed on the understanding that the declarations made on Article I of this Convention will in no way restrict or otherwise modify the provisions of Article IV of the Antarctic Treaty applicable to the area south of 60° Southern Latitude.</p> <p>In connection with the deposit today of the instrument of accession to the Convention of the First day of June 1972 concerning the Conservation of Antarctic Seals, I have the honour to declare on behalf of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany that the said Convention shall apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.</p>		
CONSULAR		
Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	Vienna, 24 Apr., 1963	14/1973 Cmnd. 5219
Accession—		
Hungary	19 June, 1987	
Note—		
<p>On 28 May 1987 the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>Yemen Arab Republic</i> the following communication concerning the objection by the Government of the Netherlands (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 36 (1987), Cm 196, p. 4):</p> <p>[<i>Translation</i>]</p> <p>We should like to make clear in this connection that it was our country's intention in making that reservation that the expression "family of a member of the consular post" should, for the purposes of enjoyment of the privileges and immunities specified in the Convention, be understood to mean the member of the consular post, his spouse and minor children only.</p> <p>We should like to make it clear that this reservation is not intended to exclude the husbands of female members of the consular posts, as was suggested in the Netherlands interpretation, since it is natural that husbands should in such cases enjoy the same privileges and immunities.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
COUNCIL OF EUROPE		
<i>See</i> PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES		
CUSTOMS		
International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures	Kyoto, 18 May, 1973– 30 June, 1974	36/1975 Cmnd. 5938
Ratification— Morocco*	2 June, 1987	
*On ratifying the Convention Morocco accepted Annex E3 with reservations with respect to Standards 7, 21, 22 and 23 and Recommended Practice 9; Annex E4 without reservation and Annex E5 with reservations with respect to Standards 14, 30 and 31 and Recommended Practices 16 and 36.		
Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under cover of TIR Carnets as amended (TIR Convention)	Geneva, 14 Nov., 1975	56/1983 Cmnd. 9032
Note— In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 13 April 1987, the Government of <i>Denmark</i> declared that the Convention will apply to Faroe Islands as of 10 April 1987.		
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS		
Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations	Vienna, 18 Apr., 1961	19/1965 Cmnd. 2565
Accession— Burkina Faso	4 May, 1987	
Note— On 19 February 1987, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received the following objection from the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> with regard to certain of the reservations made by Qatar (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 68 (1986), Cm 159, p. 4): “The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland wish to place on record that they do not regard as valid the reservations to paragraph 3 of Article 27, and to paragraph 2 of Article 37, of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations made by the Government of the State of Qatar.”		
Note— The Secretary-General of the United Nations received on 3 March 1987 from the Government of the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> the following objections with regard to certain of the reservations made by Yemen (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 67 (1986), Cm 61 p. 5) and Qatar (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 68 (1986), Cm 159, p. 4): The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany rejects the reservations made by the Yemen Arab Republic and the State of Qatar in respect of Articles 27 (3) and 37 (2) of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961 as being incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.		
Note— On 1 June 1987, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Czechoslovakia</i> the following objections with regard to certain reservations made by the Governments of Yemen and Qatar: With regard to the reservations made by Yemen concerning Articles 27, 36 and 37 “The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic regards the reservations of the Yemen Arab Republic with respect to Articles 27, 36 and 37 of the Vienna Convention on		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS (continued)		
Diplomatic Relations of April 18, 1961 as incompatible with the objects and purposes of this Convention. Therefore, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not recognize these reservations as valid."		
With regard to reservations made by Qatar concerning Article 27, paragraph 3 and Article 37, paragraph 2		
"The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic regards the reservations of the State of Qatar with respect to Article 27, paragraph 3 and Article 37, paragraph 2 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of April 18, 1961 as incompatible with the objects and purposes of this Convention. Therefore, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not recognize these reservations as valid."		
DISARMAMENT		
Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof	London Moscow and Washington 11 Feb., 1971	13/1973 Cmnd. 5266
Accession— Spain	15 July 1987	
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
Successions in London		
Belize	20 Oct., 1986 (effective date) 21 Sept., 1981	
St Lucia	26 Nov., 1986 (effective date) 22 Feb., 1979	
Ratification in Moscow— Sri Lanka	18 Nov., 1986	
Accessions in Moscow— Belize Korea (North)*	13 Jan., 1987 13 Mar., 1987	
* Not recognised by the United Kingdom		
Ratifications in Washington— Korea, Republic of Sri Lanka	25 June, 1987 18 Nov., 1986	
Accession in Washington— Belize	25 Nov., 1986	
Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques	Geneva 18 May, 1977	24/1979 Cmnd. 7469
Accession— Argentina (with declaration*)	20 Mar., 1987	
* <i>Declaration [translation]</i> The Argentine Republic interprets the terms "widespread, long-lasting or severe effects" in Article I, paragraph 1, of the Convention in accordance with the definitions agreed upon in the understanding on that article. It likewise interprets Articles II, III and VIII in accordance with the relevant understandings. The Government of Argentina has specified that the interpretative declaration formulated in that instrument refers to the Understandings adopted as part of the report of the General Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session, published under the symbol A/31/27.		

	<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, 1958	20/1976 Cmnd. 6419
Accession— Burkina Faso	23 Mar., 1987	
Note— On 20 May 1987, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Canada</i> the following revised declaration (see also Treaty Series No. 67 (1986), Cm 61, p. 5): "The Government of Canada declares, with respect to the Province of Saskatchewan, that it will apply the Convention only to the recognition and enforcement of awards made in the territory of another Contracting State. The Government of Canada declares that it will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under the laws of Canada, except in the case of the Province of Quebec where the law does not provide for such limitation."		
DRUGS		
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961	New York, 30 Mar., 1961	34/1965 Cmnd. 2631
Ratification— Liberia	13 Apr., 1987	
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 as amended by the Protocol done at Geneva on 25 March 1972 (for text of Protocol see Miscellaneous No. 19 (1976), Cmnd. 6487)	New York, 30 Mar., 1961	23/1979 Cmnd. 7466
Ratification— Liberia	13 Apr., 1987	
Note— On 29 May 1987, the instrument of accession to the Protocol of 25 March 1972 amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 was deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations by the Government of the Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba). In accordance with its Article 18 (2), the Protocol will enter into force for the Netherlands on 28 June 1987, i.e. the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of the instrument. Consequently, the Netherlands will become on the same date a party to the Single Convention on Narcotics Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972 amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, done at New York on 8 August 1975.		
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972 amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961	New York, 8 Aug., 1975	23/1979 Cmnd. 7466
Accession— Nepal (with reservation*)	29 June 1987	
*Reservation "His Majesty's Government of Nepal in accordance with Article 49 paragraph 1 of the said Convention hereby reserves the right to permit temporarily in its territory: i. The quasi-medical use of opium; ii. The use of cannabis, cannabis resin, extracts and tinctures of cannabis for non-medical purposes; and iii. The production and manufacture of and trade in the drugs referred to under (i) and (ii) above."		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
EDUCATION		
<i>see also</i> EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES		
Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Degrees concerning Higher Education in the States belonging to the Europe Region	Paris, 21 Dec., 1979	21/1986 Cmnd. 9762
Ratification— Belgium	24 Sept., 1986	
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES		
Statute of the European School	Luxembourg, 12 Apr., 1957	120/1972 Cmnd. 5145
Accessions— Greece (with declaration*)	20 May 1987	
Portugal	31 Mar., 1987	
Spain	31 Aug., 1986	
Annex to the Statute of the European School laying down Regulations for the European Baccalaureate	Luxembourg, 15 July, 1957	120/1972 Cmnd. 5145
Accessions— Greece (with declaration*)	20 May 1987	
Portugal	31 Mar., 1987	
Protocol on the setting-up of European Schools with reference to the Statute of the European School signed at Luxembourg on 12 April 1957	Luxembourg, 13 Apr., 1962	120/1972 Cmnd. 5145
Accessions— Greece (with declaration*)	20 May, 1987	
Portugal	31 Mar., 1987	
Supplementary Protocol to the Protocol of 13 April 1962 on the setting-up of European Schools	Luxembourg, 15 Dec., 1975	3/1981 Cmnd. 8104
Accessions— Greece (with declaration*)	20 May 1987	
Portugal	31 Mar., 1987	
* <i>Declaration [unofficial translation]</i> At the time the instrument of accession was lodged, the Greek Ambassador to Luxembourg stated that under Article 3 of Greek Law No. 1690/1987 approving the Acts mentioned above, that accession has retrospective effect from 1 September 1980.		
FOOD		
International Coffee Agreement 1983	New York, 1 Jan.— 30 June, 1983	27/1986 Cmnd. 9775
Note— On 2 July, 1987, the Government of <i>New Zealand</i> notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it had decided to withdraw from the above-mentioned Agreement, as follows:— I have the honour to inform you that, in accordance with Article 65 of this Agreement, the Government of <i>New Zealand</i> hereby gives notice of its withdrawal from the Agreement. It is the intention of the Government of <i>New Zealand</i> that this withdrawal shall become effective on 30 September 1987, 90 days from the date of your receipt of this notice, as provided by the said Article 65 of the Agreement. I have the further honour to inform you that formal consultations are in progress between the Government of <i>New</i>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
FOOD (continued)		
<p>Zealand and the Governments of the Cook Islands and Niue to confirm that the Governments of these countries, being territories within the meaning of Article 64 of the Agreement for whose international relations New Zealand is responsible and being territories within the meaning of that Article to whom the International Coffee Agreement extends by reason of a declaration made by the Government of New Zealand in accordance with the said Article 64 of the Agreement at the time of New Zealand's ratification, wish to be associated with New Zealand's withdrawal from the Agreement. The Government of New Zealand will confirm the outcome of these consultations in advance of 30 September 1987, the date on which it is intended that New Zealand's withdrawal should become effective.</p>		
HUMAN RIGHTS		
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	Rome, 4 Nov., 1950	71/1953 Cmd. 8969
Renewal of Declarations under Article 25—		
Belgium	30 June, 1987 (for five years)	
Norway	29 June, 1987 (for five years)	
Renewal of Declarations under Article 46—		
Belgium	29 June, 1987 (for five years)	
Norway	29 June, 1987 (for five years)	
<p>Note— In a letter dated 15 July 1987 to the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, the Government of <i>Italy</i> extended its declaration under Article 25 as follows (see Treaty Series No. 81 (1984), Cmnd. 9398):</p> <p>[Translation]</p> <p>Pending the formation, further to the recent parliamentary elections, of a new Government which will be able to deliberate in the fullness of its constitutional powers, the validity of the declaration made by the Italian Government on 4 July 1984, in accordance with the provisions of Article 25 of the European Convention on Human Rights (Rome, 4 November 1950), declaration by which the Italian Government recognizes the competence of the Commission of Human Rights, on the same conditions as those already indicated in its preceding declarations, is prorogated until 31 December 1987.</p>		
<p>Note— In a letter dated 15 July 1987 to the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, the Government of <i>Italy</i> extended its declaration under Article 46 as follows (see Treaty Series No. 81 (1984), Cmnd. 9398):</p> <p>[Translation]</p> <p>Pending the formation, further to the recent parliamentary elections, of a new Government which will be able to deliberate in the fullness of its constitutional powers, the validity of the declaration made by the Italian Government on 4 July 1984, in accordance with the provisions of Article 46 of the European Convention on Human Rights (Rome, 4 November 1950), declaration by which the Italian Government recognises the competence of the European Court of Human Rights, on the same conditions as those already indicated in its preceding declarations, is prorogated until 31 December 1987.</p>		
<p>Note— On 24 July 1987, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe received the following letter from the Government of</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
<i>Belgium</i> regarding the notification of acceptance by the Government of Turkey of Article 25 of the Convention (see Treaty Series No. 36 (1987), Cm. 196, p. 8):		
[Translation]		
I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your notification of 29 January 1987 concerning the declaration made by the Government of Turkey in accordance with Article 25 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.		
The Belgian Government considers this declaration an important step towards the protection of human rights in Turkey. However, the conditions and qualifications set forth in this declaration, which are liable to limit the recognition by the Turkish Government of the competence of the European Commission of Human Rights to receive individual petitions, raise legal questions as to the scope of an essential provision of the system of protection of the rights and fundamental freedoms provided for by the Convention.		
Belgium therefore reserves the right to express its position in regard to the Turkish Government's declaration, at a later stage and before the competent bodies of the Council of Europe. Meanwhile the absence of a formal reaction on the merits of the problem should by no means be interpreted as a tacit recognition by Belgium of the Turkish Government's conditions and qualifications.		
Convention on the Political Rights of Women	New York, 31 Mar., 1953	101/1967 Cmnd. 3449
Accession— Yemen, Democratic Republic of (with reservations*)	9 Feb., 1987	
* Reservations [translations]		
(a) The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen declares that it does not accept the last sentence of Article VII and considers that the juridical effect of a reservation is to make the Convention operative as between the State making the reservation and all other States parties to the Convention with the exception only of that part thereof to which the reservation relates.		
(b) The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen does not consider itself bound by the text of Article IX, which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention may, at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice. It declares that the competence of the International Court of Justice with respect to disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention shall in each case be subject to the express consent of all parties to the dispute.		
European Social Charter	Turin, 18 Oct., 1961	38/1965 Cmnd. 2643
Note— In a letter of 26 June 1987 to the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> denounced its acceptance of Article 8(4)(a) of the Charter to be effective from 26 February 1988.		
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	New York, 19 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmnd. 6702
Ratification— Argentina (with objection*)	8 Aug., 1966	
Accession— Yemen, Democratic Republic of (with declaration†)	9 Feb., 1987	
* Objection [translation] The Argentine Republic rejects the extension, notified to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 20 May 1976 by the		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
<p>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the application of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 16 December 1966, to the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, and reaffirms its sovereign rights to those archipelagos, which form an integral part of its national territory.</p>		
<p>The General Assembly of the United Nations has adopted resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6 and 40/21 in which it recognizes the existence of a sovereignty dispute regarding the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and urges the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to pursue negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful and definitive solution to the dispute, through the good offices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall inform the General Assembly of the progress made.</p>		
<p>†<i>Declaration [translation]</i> The accession of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights shall in no way signify recognition of Israel or serve as grounds for the establishment of relations of any sort with Israel.</p>		
<p>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</p>	<p>New York, 19 Dec., 1966</p>	<p>6/1977 Cmnd. 6702</p>
<p>Ratification— Argentina (with understanding, objection and declaration*)</p>	<p>8 Aug., 1986</p>	
<p>Accession— Yemen, Democratic Republic of (with declaration†)</p>	<p>9 Feb., 1987</p>	
<p>*[<i>Translation</i>] The Argentine Government states that the application of the second part of Article 15 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights shall be subject to the principle laid down in Article 18 of the Argentine National Constitution. The Argentine Republic rejects [the rest of the objection is identical, <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to that contained in the instrument concerning the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which objection is reproduced above]. Furthermore, the instrument contains a declaration under Article 41 of the Covenant by which the Government of Argentina recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee established by virtue of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p>		
<p>†<i>Declaration [translation]</i> The accession of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights shall in no way signify recognition of Israel or serve as grounds for the establishment of relations of any sort with Israel.</p>		
<p>Note— On 18 June 1987, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Belgium</i> the following declaration (see also Treaty Series No. 47 (1987) Cm. 217 p.14):</p>		
<p>[<i>Translation</i>] The Kingdom of Belgium declares, under Article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, that it recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee established under Article 28 of the 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 Belgium, made a declaration under Article 41 recognizing the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications relating to itself.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
<i>Derogations under Article 4:</i>		
I		
<p>On 5 September 1986, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received a notification, dated 4 September 1986, to the effect that by Supreme Decree No. 026-86-IN, the Government of Peru has extended the state of emergency in the Province of Lima and the Constitutional Province of Callao for a period of 60 days as of 1 September 1986.</p>		
<p>The said Supreme Decree specifies the following:</p>		
<p>[Translation]</p>		
<p>The President of the Republic,</p>		
<p>Considering:</p>		
<p>That acts of violence continue to occur in the Province of Lima and the Constitutional Province of Callao, making it necessary to extend the state of emergency;</p>		
<p>That within the legal framework established by the Political Constitution of Peru, it is appropriate to take measures designed to achieve the restoration of domestic public order in the above-mentioned regions;</p>		
<p>That inasmuch as the municipal election process has begun, it is appropriate to restore the right of assembly and, in part, the right to liberty of movement, in order to facilitate campaigning by political parties and independent candidates, without adversely affecting the security measures necessitated by the state of emergency;</p>		
<p>With the vote of approval of the Council of Ministers and with a mandate to report to the Congress of the Republic.</p>		
<p>Decrees:</p>		
<p>Article 1. The state of emergency in the Province of Lima and the Constitutional Province of Callao shall be extended from the present date for a period of sixty (60) days, thereby suspending the constitutional guarantees in respect of liberty and security of person and the inviolability of the home set forth in Article 2, paragraphs 7 and 20 (g), of the Political Constitution of Peru.</p>		
<p>Article 2. The guarantees provided for in paragraph 9 of the above-mentioned article shall also be partially suspended in respect of liberty of movement through the national territory in the provinces covered by the state of emergency, as extended in accordance with this Supreme Decree.</p>		
<p>Article 3. The Armed Forces shall maintain responsibility for domestic public order in the Province of Lima and the Constitutional Province of Callao.</p>		
<p>Article 4. During the state of emergency, the prefectural authority shall issue the appropriate regulations governing the exercise of the right of assembly, in accordance with the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 10, of the Political Constitution of Peru.</p>		
<p>Article 5. This Supreme Decree shall be countersigned by the President of the Council of Ministers and by the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of War, the Minister of the Navy and the Minister of the Air Force.</p>		
<p>As a result, Articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant have continued to be derogated from in the regions in question for the said periods of time.</p>		
II		
<p>On 22 October and 5 November 1986, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of Peru two notifications dated, respectively, 17 October and 3 November 1986, to the effect that by Supreme Decrees the Government of Peru has extended a state of emergency as follows:</p>		
<p>By Supreme Decree No. 03-86-IN, in the Provinces of Daniel Alcides Carrión and Pasco (Department of Pasco) for a period of 60 days, starting from 16 October 1986.</p>		
<p>By Supreme Decree No. 032-86-IN, in the Province of Lima and the Constitutional Province of Callao for a period of 60 days, starting from 29 October 1986.</p>		

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

The notifications specify that the said extensions had been declared owing to the continued terrorist acts of violence and sabotage.

As a result, Articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant have continued to be derogated from in the regions in question for the said periods of time.

The notifications further specify that during the state of emergency, the prefectural authority shall issue the appropriate regulations governing the exercise of the right of assembly, in accordance with the provisions of Article 21 of the Covenant.

The notification concerning the Province of Lima and the Constitutional Province of Callao also specifies that the Armed Forces shall maintain responsibility for domestic public order in those regions.

III

On 28 November 1986, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of *Bolivia* a notification of the same date, advising that, at the end of the constitutional period of 90 days, the Supreme Government had not found it necessary to prolong the state of emergency; that the guarantees and rights of citizens had therefore been fully restored throughout the national territory, with effect from 27 November 1986 and that, accordingly, the provisions of the Covenant were again being implemented in accordance with the stipulations of its relevant articles.

IV

On 18 December 1986, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of *Peru* a notification dated 16 December 1986, to the effect that by Supreme Decree No. 036-86-IN, the Government of Peru had extended the state of emergency for 60 days as of 14 December 1986 in the Provinces of Daniel Alcides Carrión and Pasco (Department of Pasco). The said extension has been declared owing to the continued terrorist acts of violence and sabotage in those regions and, as a result, the Government of Peru continued to derogate from Articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant.

V

The Secretary-General of the United Nations referring to the declaration by the Government of *Chile* of a state of siege throughout the national territory from 8 September to 6 December 1986, and to notifications concerning the lifting of the said state of siege in certain regions, communicates the following:

On 29 January 1987, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Chile a notification dated 20 January 1987 informing him that the circumstances which had prompted the state of siege had completely changed, and that accordingly the said state of siege had not been renewed and had therefore ceased through Chile as at 6 January 1987.

VI

On 2 February 1987, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of *Peru* a notification dated 30 January 1987, to the effect that the Government of Peru had extended the state of emergency for a period of 60 days as of 25 January 1987 in the Provinces of Lima and Callao.

As a result, the Government of Peru continued to derogate from Articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant for the said period of time; the notification specifies that during the state of emergency, the Armed Forces shall maintain responsibility for domestic public order in those regions and that with respect to Article 21 of the Covenant, the prefectural authority shall issue the appropriate regulations governing the exercise of the right of assembly, in accordance with the provisions of the said Article 21 of the Covenant.

VII

On the same date, the Secretary-General also received from the Government of Peru a notification dated 2 February 1987 to the effect that the Government of Peru had extended the state of emergency in the following provinces for a period of 60 days, starting 29 January 1987;

Date

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and
Command Nos.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
<p>Department of Ayacucho (Provinces of Cangallo, Huamanga, Huanta, La Mar, Victor Fajardo, Huancasancos, Vilcashumán and Sucre);</p> <p>Department of Huancavelica (Provinces of Acobamba, Angaraes, Castrovirreyna, Huancavelica, Tayacaja, Huaytará and Churcampa);</p> <p>Department of Apurímac (Province of Chinceros);</p> <p>Department of Huánuco (Provinces of Huaycabamba, Huamalíes, Dos de Mayo and Ambo).</p> <p>As a result, Articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant will continue to be derogated from in the regions in question for the said period of time.</p> <p>Both notifications specify that the said extensions of the state of emergency had been declared owing to the continued terrorist acts of violence and sabotage.</p>		
VIII		
<p>On 4 March 1987, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of Peru a notification dated 23 February 1987, to the effect that the Government of Peru had extended the state of emergency for 60 days as of 13 February 1987 in the Provinces of Daniel Alcides Carrión and Pasco (Department of Pasco) and that, as a result, the Government of Peru continued to derogate from Articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 (under the same qualifications as before) of the Covenant. The notification specifies that the said extension has been declared owing to the continued terrorist acts of violence and sabotage in those regions.</p>		
IX		
<p>On 3 April 1987, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of Peru a notification dated 2 April 1987, to the effect that, because of continued acts of violence and sabotage, the Government of Peru had extended the state of emergency in the following provinces for a period of 60 days.</p> <p>Department of Ayacucho (Provinces of Cangallo, Huamanga, Huanta, La Mar, Victor Fajardo, Huancasancos, Vilcashuaman and Sucre);</p> <p>Department of Apurímac (Province of Chincheros); and</p> <p>Department of Huánuco (Province of Ambo and District of Monzón of the Province of Huamalíes).</p> <p>As a result, Articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant will continue to be derogated from in the regions in question for the said period of time.</p>		
X		
<p>On 13 May 1987, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received in the name of the Government of <i>Nicaragua</i> a notification dated 8 April 1987, as follows:</p>		
<p>[<i>Translation</i>]</p>		
<p>I have the honour to inform you officially of the renewal of the State of National Emergency in the Republic of Nicaragua, under Decree No. 245 of 9 January 1987 and subsequently under Decree No. 250 of 23 February 1987, which ratified the former after the appropriate amendments had been made.</p>		
<p>I consider it advisable and necessary to adduce as evidence the events which have prompted my Government to renew the State of National Emergency.</p>		
<p>In this regard, I should like to refer to the most recent report of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (ICHR), issued in 1986, which acknowledges the justice of the Nicaraguan Government's promulgation of the State of National Emergency, in view of the seriousness and scope of the situation prevailing in the country as a result of the cruel, illegal and immoral war of aggression imposed on Nicaragua by the United States.</p>		
<p>That aggressive policy is still being pursued, as is shown by the funds and military equipment recently supplied by the Reagan Administration to the mercenary forces who, using terrorist methods, have escalated their attacks on the civilian population and civilian targets, as can be seen from the recent</p>		

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

attacks using C-4 explosives, which destroyed two electricity pylons at Peñas Blancas and, on a previous occasion, destroyed an electricity pylon near Nicaragua's northern border, using similar methods.

These events have been denounced in international forums and by the world community at large, and my Government has repeatedly requested the United States Government to cease its aggression against my country and comply with the Judgment of 27 June 1986 of the International Court of Justice.

The conflict that Nicaragua is facing has already claimed more than 33,000 victims and is all the more serious and detrimental because the parties are clearly unevenly matched. This is aggression directed, organized and financed by one of the major military and economic Powers in the world, which is attacking the impoverished, underdeveloped and tiny country of Nicaragua which, only seven years ago, waged a bloody war of national liberation in which more than 50,000 Nicaraguans lost their lives.

Few countries in the world have suffered aggression of the scale and scope of that confronting Nicaragua; this aggression has been condemned by the International Court of Justice and justifies the strict suspension of the guarantees provided under Article 4 of the United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. My Government has, however, tried to maintain in force the maximum number of guarantees possible in the current circumstances.

Moreover, it should be noted that of the 66 articles combined in Title IV of the Political Constitution of Nicaragua, dealing with civil and political rights, 54 cannot be affected by the State of Emergency. In fact, of the 12 articles suspended, 6 are totally suspended and the remaining 6 are only partially suspended.

In view of the foregoing, we would request you to inform all States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, that a State of National Emergency has been established in the Republic of Nicaragua, in accordance with Article 4 of the Covenant, under which the following provisions thereof are suspended throughout the territory of Nicaragua for a period of one year, as of 28 February 1987:

Article 2, paragraph 3, in which we draw a distinction between administrative *amparo* which is suspended in respect of the rights and guarantees provided in the Covenant, which have been suspended, and the remedy of *habeas corpus*, which is not applicable to offences against national security and public order;

Article 9. It should be understood that the remedy referred to in paragraph 4 is suspended solely in respect of offences against national security and public order;

Article 12, regarding the right of residence, liberty of movement and freedom to enter and leave the country;

Article 14, paragraph (3) (c), regarding the right to be tried without undue delay;

Article 17, in respect of the inviolability of the home and correspondence, with the other rights remaining in effect;

Article 19, paragraphs (1) and (2), regarding the right to hold opinions and freedom of expression.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

XI

On 1 June 1987, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of Peru a notification dated 26 May 1987, to the effect that the Government of Peru had extended the state of emergency for a period of 30 days as of 26 May 1987 in the Provinces of Lima and Callao.

As a result, the Government of Peru continued to derogate from Articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant for the said period of time; the notification specifies that during the state of emergency, the Armed Forces shall maintain responsibility for domestic public order in those regions and that with respect to Article 21 of the Covenant, the prefectural authority shall issue the appropriate regulations governing the exercise of the right of assembly, in accordance with the provisions of the said Article 21 of the Covenant.

Date

Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
<p>On 8 June 1987, the Secretary-General also received from the Government of Peru a notification dated 26 May 1987, to the effect that the Government of Peru, had extended the state of emergency in the following provinces for a period of 60 days, starting 26 May 1987:</p> <p>Department of Ayacucho (Provinces of Cangallo, Huamanga, Huanta, La Mar, Victor Fajardo, Huancasancos, Vilcashumán and Sucre);</p> <p>Department of Huancavelica (Provinces of Acobamba, Angaraes, Castrovirreyna, Huancavelica, Tayacaja, Huaytará and Churcampa);</p> <p>Department of Apurímac (Provinces of Chinceros);</p> <p>Department of Huánuco (Province of Ambo and District of Monzón of the Province of Humalies)</p> <p>As a result, Articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant will continue to be derogated from in the regions in question for the said period of time.</p>		
XII		
<p>On 12 June 1987, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Panama</i> a notification dated 11 June 1987, to the effect that the Government of Panama had declared a state of emergency throughout the territory of the Republic of Panama.</p> <p>The notification specifies that the state of emergency was declared since, on 9 and 10 June 1987, there were outbreaks of violence, clashes between demonstrators and units of defence forces, and incitement to violence by individuals and political groups resulting in personal injury and considerable material damage. The measure was taken with a view to restoring law and order and safeguarding the life, the dignity and the property of Panamanian nationals and of foreigners living in Panama.</p> <p>The notification further specifies that this exceptional measure will apply as long as reasons for the disruption of law and order remain. The articles of the Covenant being derogated from are Articles 12, paragraph 1; 17, with regard only to the inviolability of correspondence; 19 and 21.</p>		
<p>European Agreement relating to Persons participating in Proceedings of the European Commission and Court of Human Rights.</p>	<p>London, 6 May, 1969</p>	<p>44/1971 Cmnd. 4699</p>
<p>Signature— Spain (with declaration*)</p>	<p>16 July, 1987</p>	
<p>*Declaration contained in a letter from the Permanent Representation of Spain to the Council of Europe dated 26 June 1987.</p>		
<p>[<i>Translation</i>] The Kingdom of Spain declares that the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 4 shall not apply to its own nationals.</p>		
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		
<p>International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations</p>	<p>Rome, 26 Oct., 1961</p>	<p>38/1964 Cmnd. 2425</p>
<p>Accession— Dominican Republic</p>	<p>27 Oct., 1986</p>	
<p>Note— By a communication, received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 29 June 1987 concerning the ratification by the Government of <i>France</i>, with reservations, of the above-mentioned Convention (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 47 (1987), Cm. 217, p. 16) the Government of France, within the framework of the said ratification, specified that it understands the expression "International Court of Justice", in Article 30 of the Convention, as covering not only the Court itself but also a chamber of the Court.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)		
Convention on the Unification of Certain Points of Substantive Law on Patents for Invention	Strasbourg, 27 Nov., 1963	70/1980 Cmnd. 8002
Ratification— Netherlands*	2 Sept., 1987	
* Declaration contained in the instrument of ratification: “The Convention is approved for the Kingdom of the Netherlands (the Kingdom as a whole).”		
Convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization	Stockholm, 14 July, 1967– 13 Jan., 1968	52/1970 Cmnd. 4408
Accession— Paraguay	20 Mar., 1987	
Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)	Washington, 19 June– 31 Oct., 1970	78/1978 Cmnd. 7340
Note— On 8 September 1987, the Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization received from the Government of <i>Japan</i> a notification withdrawing its declaration made pursuant to Article 64(2)(a) of the Patent Cooperation Treaty.		
Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms	Geneva, 29 Oct., 1971	41/1973 Cmnd. 5275
Accession— Korea, Republic of	1 July, 1987	
Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Micro-organisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure	Budapest, 28 Apr., 1977	5/1981 Cmnd. 8136
Note— The Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) received on June 24, 1987, a written communication, dated June 17, 1987, from the Government of the <i>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</i> , relating to the Institute of Micro-organism Biochemistry and Physiology of the USSR Academy of Science, the USSR Research Institute for Genetics and Industrial Micro-organism Breeding of the USSR Ministry of the Medical and Microbiological Industry, and the USSR Research Institute for Antibiotics of the USSR Ministry of the Medical and Microbiological Industry, indicating that the said depositary institutions are located on the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and including a declaration of assurances to the effect that the said institutions comply and will continue to comply with the requirements concerning the acquisition of the status of international depositary authority as specified in Article 6(2) of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Micro-organisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, done at Budapest on April 28, 1977, and amended on September 26, 1980. The Institute of Micro-organism Biochemistry and Physiology of the USSR Academy of Science, the USSR Research Institute for Genetics and Industrial Micro-organism Breeding of the USSR Ministry of the Medical and Microbiological Industry, and the USSR Research Institute for Antibiotics of the USSR Ministry of the Medical and Microbiological Industry will acquire the status of international depositary authority under the Budapest Treaty as from August 31, 1987, the date of publication of the said communication in the July/August 1987 issue of <i>Industrial Property/La Propriété industrielle</i> .		
INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY		
See PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES		

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION		
<i>See</i> LABOUR		
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE ORGANIZATION (INTELSAT)		
<i>See</i> PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES		
KENYA		
The Overseas Service Aid (Kenya) Agreement 1971/81 (<i>see also</i> Treaty Series No. 50 (1976), Cmnd. 6521; Treaty Series No. 60 (1981), Cmnd. 8335 and Treaty Series No. 36 (1987), Cm. 196, p.10)	Nairobi, 29 Mar., 1971	49/1972 Cmnd. 4976
In an Exchange of Notes at Nairobi on 28 April and 20 May 1987 the above Agreement was amended as follows. "In sub-paragraph 14 of paragraph 1 delete the words and figures '31 March 1987' and substitute therefor the words and figures '30 September 1987'." The Exchange of Notes, which entered into force on 31 March 1987 shall be cited as the Overseas Service Aid (Kenya) (Continuance) Agreement 1971/86.		
The British Expatriates Supplementation (Kenya) Agreement 1971/81 (<i>see also</i> Treaty Series No. 51 (1976), Cmnd. 6522; Treaty Series No. 59 (1981), Cmnd. 8333 and Treaty Series No. 36 (1987), Cm. 196, p.10)	Nairobi, 12-20 Mar., 1971	50/1972 Cmnd. 4977
In an Exchange of Notes at Nairobi on 28 April and 20 May 1987 the above Agreement was amended as follows: "In sub-paragraph 3 of paragraph 1 delete the words and figures '31 March 1987' and substitute therefor the words and figures '30 September 1987'." The Exchange of Notes, which entered into force on 31 March 1987 shall be cited as the British Expatriates Supplementation (Kenya) (Continuance) Agreement 1971/86.		
LABOUR (ILO)		
International Labour Convention No. 108. Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention, 1958	Geneva, 13 May, 1958	25/1965 Cmnd. 2575
Note— Following the admission of the <i>Solomon Islands</i> to the International Labour Organisation, the Government of the Solomon Islands 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-mentioned Convention.		
International Labour Convention No. 114. Fishermen's Articles of Agreement Convention, 1959	Geneva, 19 June, 1959	152/1975 Cmnd. 6343
Extension— Aruba (without modification)	18 Feb., 1986	
International Labour Convention No. 140. Paid Educational Leave Convention, 1974	Geneva, 24 June, 1974	37/1977 Cmnd. 6796
Extension— Aruba (without modification)	18 Feb., 1986	
International Labour Convention No. 141. Rural Workers' Organisations Convention, 1975	Geneva, 23 June, 1975	16/1978 Cmnd. 7083
Extension— Aruba (without modification)	18 Feb., 1986	

LAW	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties	Vienna, 23 May, 1969	58/1980 Cmnd. 7964
Accession— German Democratic Republic (with reservations and declarations*)	20 Oct., 1986	
*Reservation [translation] The German Democratic Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 66 of the Convention In order to submit a dispute concerning the application of the interpretation of Article 53 or 64 to the International Court of Justice for a decision or to submit a dispute on the application or the interpretation of any of the other articles of Part V of the Convention to the Conciliation Commission for consideration it shall be necessary in every single case to have the consent of all parties to the dispute. The members of the Conciliation Commission shall be appointed jointly by the Parties to the dispute.		
Declarations [translation] The German Democratic Republic declares that it reserves itself the right to take measures to protect its interests in the case that other States would not comply with the provisions of the Convention. The German Democratic Republic holds the view that the provisions of Articles 81 and 83 of the Convention are in contradiction to the principle according to which any State, the policy of which is guided by the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, has the right to become a Party to Conventions affecting the interests of all States.		
Note— On 3 April 1987, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Japan</i> the following objections concerning, respectively, the accession by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 67 (1986), Cm 61, p. 9) and the accession by the German Democratic Republic (<i>see</i> above):		
"1. The Government of Japan made the following statement on 2 July 1981 on the occasion of depositing its instrument of accession to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties: 'The Government of Japan objects to any reservation intended to exclude the application, wholly or in part, of the provisions of Article 66 and the Annex concerning the obligatory procedures for settlement of disputes, and does not consider Japan to be in treaty relations with any State which has formulated or will formulate such reservation, in respect of those provisions of Part V of the Convention regarding which the application of the obligatory procedures mentioned above are to be excluded as a result of the said reservation.'		
Accordingly, the Government of Japan objects to the reservations made by the Governments of the German Democratic Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to Article 66 and the Annex of the Convention and reaffirms the position of Japan that [it] will not be in treaty relations with the above States in respect of the provisions of Part V of the Convention.		
2. The Government of Japan objects to the reservation made by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to Article 20., paragraph 3.		
3. The Government of Japan objects to the declarations made by the Governments of the German Democratic Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, reserving their right to take any measures to safeguard their interests in the event of the non-observance by other States of the provisions of the Convention."		
Note— On 5 June 1987, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great</i>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
LAW (continued)		
<p><i>Britain and Northern Ireland</i> the following objection with regard to a reservation concerning Article 66 and a declaration made by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (see Treaty Series No. 67 (1986), Cm 61, p. 9):</p> <p>"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland object to the reservation entered by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by which it rejects the application of Article 66 of the Convention. Article 66 provides in certain circumstances for the compulsory settlement of disputes by the International Court of Justice (in the case of disputes concerning the application or interpretation of Articles 53 or 64) or by a conciliation procedure (in the case of the rest of Part V of the Convention). These provisions are inextricably linked with the provisions of Part V to which they relate. Their inclusion was the basis on which those parts of Part V which represent progressive development of international law were accepted by the Vienna Conference. Accordingly the United Kingdom does not consider that the treaty relations between it and the Soviet Union include Part V of the Convention.</p> <p>With respect to any other reservation the intention of which is to exclude the application, in whole or in part, of the provisions of Article 66, to which the United Kingdom has already objected or which is made after the reservation by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom will not consider its treaty relations with the State which has formulated or will formulate such a reservation as including those provisions of Part V of the Convention with regard to which the application of Article 66 is rejected by the reservation.</p> <p>The instrument of accession deposited by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics included also a declaration that it reserves the right to take "any measures" to safeguard its interests in the event of the non-observance by other States of the provisions of the Convention. The purpose and scope of this statement is unclear; but, given that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has rejected the application of Article 66 of the Convention, it would seem to apply rather to acts by Parties to the Convention in respect of treaties where such acts are in breach of the Convention. In such circumstances a State would not be limited in its response to the measures in Article 66: under customary international law it would be entitled to take other measures, provided always that they are reasonable and in proportion to the breach."</p>		
European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches	Strasbourg, 19 Aug., 1985	57/1985 Cmnd. 9649
Ratifications—		
Cyprus	22 June 1987	
Portugal	26 June, 1987	
Spain	16 July, 1987	
MARITIME LAW		
International Convention relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Sea-going Ships	Brussels, 10 Oct., 1957	52/1968 Cmnd. 3678
Denunciation—		
France	15 July, 1987	
NATIONALITY		
Convention on the Reduction of Cases of Multiple Nationality and on Military Obligations in Cases of Multiple Nationality	Strasbourg, 6 May, 1963	88/1971 Cmnd. 4802
Ratification—		
Spain (with declaration*)	16 July, 1987	
*Declaration [translation] The provisions of Chapter I shall not be applicable in relation to Spain.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
NORWAY		
Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income	London, 2 May, 1951	85/1951 Cmnd. 8367
The above Convention was extended to certain Colonial territories by an Exchange of Notes at Oslo on 18 May, 1955— <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 78 (1955), Cmnd. 9624.		
Note—		
The extension of the above Convention to Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Falkland Islands and Monserrat was terminated by a Note from the Norwegian Government. The termination enters into force on 1 January 1988.		
PHILIPPINES		
Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines for Air Services between and beyond their respective territories (<i>see also</i> Treaty Series No. 41 (1957), Cmnd. 171; Treaty Series No. 53 (1960), Cmnd. 1142; Treaty Series No. 65 (1980), Cmnd. 7986; and Treaty Series No. 26 (1984), Cmnd. 9195;)	Manila 31 Jan., 1955	68/1955 Cmnd. 9596
In an Exchange of Notes at Manila on 25/26 March 1987 referring to the Notice to Terminate the Agreement of 29 October 1984 varied by an Exchange of Notes of 23/24 October 1985 (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 83 (1984), Cmnd. 9456, p. 11 and Treaty Series No. 63 (1985), Cmnd. 9792, p. 15), it was agreed that the Notice to Terminate be withdrawn.		
The Exchange of Notes entered into force on 26 March 1987.		
POLLUTION		
International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage	Brussels, 29 Nov., 1969– 31 Dec., 1970	106/1975 Cmnd. 6183
Accession—		
India	1 May, 1987	
International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties	Brussels, 29 Nov., 1969	77/1975 Cmnd. 6056
Accession—		
Argentina (with reservation*)	21 Apr., 1987	
*Reservation [translation]		
The Argentine Republic rejects the extension of the application of the International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, 1969, done at Brussels on 29 November 1969, to the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, notified by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) on 9 September 1982, and reaffirms its sovereign rights over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands which form an integral part of its national territory. The General Assembly of the United Nations has adopted resolutions 2065(XX), 3160(XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, and 41/40 which recognize the existence of a dispute over sovereignty relating to the archipelago, urging the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to negotiate in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful and definitive solution to the dispute through the good offices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations who is to report to the General Assembly on the progress made.		
The Argentine Republic also rejects the extension of the Convention to the so-called "British Antarctic Territory" and reaffirms the rights of the Republic over the Argentine Antarctic Sector, including those rights relating to its sovereignty or		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION (continued)		
corresponding maritime jurisdiction. It also recalls the safeguards concerning claims to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica provided in Article IV of the Antarctic Treaty signed at Washington on 1 December 1959 to which the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are Parties. Similarly, the Argentine Republic reserves the right to take measures in the maritime areas under its sovereignty and to submit to its jurisdiction and courts any incidents occurring in the said zone.		
International Convention on the establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage	Brussels, 18 Dec., 1971	95/1978 Cmnd. 7383
Accession— Soviet Union	17 June, 1987	
Protocol to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969	London, 19 Nov., 1976	26/1981 Cmnd. 8238
Accession— India	1 May, 1987	
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
Statute of The Hague Conference on Private International Law	The Hague, 31 Oct., 1951	65/1955 Cmnd. 9582
Acceptance— China, People's Republic of	3 July, 1987	
Convention relating to a Uniform Law on the Formation of Contracts for the International Sale of Goods	The Hague, 1 July, 1964— 31 Dec., 1965	75/1972 Cmnd. 5030
Denunciation— Italy*	11 Dec., 1986	
* In conformity with Article X, paragraph 2, of the Convention the denunciation will take effect on 11 December 1987. The Italian Government, however, wishes to prorogue the validity of the Convention for the period 11–31 December 1987 until the entry into force of the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (Vienna, 11 April 1980), which will be on 1 January 1988.		
Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters	The Hague, 15 Nov., 1965	50/1969 Cmnd. 3986
Ratification— Spain (with declarations*)	4 June, 1987	
* <i>Declarations [translation]</i>		
1. The Spanish State declares that its judges, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 15, may give judgment even if no certificate of service or delivery of documents has been received, if all the conditions enumerated in the said Article 15, paragraph 2, are fulfilled.		
2. The Spanish State declares that the time of expiration, referred to in Article 16, is sixteen months from the date of the judgment.		
3. The Spanish State designates as the Central Authority to issue the certificates in the form of the model annexed to the Convention:		
Secretaría General Técnica, Subdirección de Cooperación Jurídica Internacional, Ministerio de Justicia. San Bernardo, 45. 28015 MADRID.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
European Convention on the Abolition of Legalisation of Documents executed by Diplomatic Agents or Consular Officers	London, 7 June, 1968	96/1970 Cmnd. 4503
Ratification— Turkey	22 June, 1987	
Convention on the Taking of Evidence abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters	The Hague, 18 Mar., 1970	20/1977 Cmnd. 6727
The following State declared its acceptance of the accession of the Argentine Republic to the above-mentioned Convention: Luxembourg	15 July, 1987	
In accordance with Article 39 the Convention will enter into force between Argentina and Luxembourg	13 Sept., 1987	
Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions relating to Maintenance Obligations	The Hague, 2 Oct., 1973	49/1980 Cmnd. 7939
Ratification— Spain	16 June 1987	
European Convention on the Legal Status of Children born out of Wedlock	Strasbourg, 15 Oct., 1975	43/1981 Cmnd. 8287
Note— On 18 June 1987, <i>Luxembourg</i> renewed reservations made on ratification as follows: [Translation] The Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg declares, in pursuance of Article 14, paragraph 2, of the European Convention on the Legal Status of Children born out of Wedlock, done in Strasbourg, on 15 October 1975, that it hereby renews, the reservations made at the time of deposit of its instrument of ratification dated 1 April 1982.		
Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Information on Foreign Law	Strasbourg, 15 Mar., 1978	88/1981 Cmnd. 8431
Ratification— Germany, Federal Republic of (with declarations*) ..	23 July, 1987	
* Declarations		
Article 1		
"The Federal Republic of Germany interprets the second sentence of Article 1 of the Additional Protocol as meaning that the different degree of decriminalisation in the member States of the Council of Europe should not, in the application of this Additional Protocol, lead to a one-sided limitation of opportunities for obtaining information and that for administrative offences (Ordnungswidrigkeiten), too, authorities may accordingly supply or request information to the extent envisaged in the said Protocol."		
Article 5		
"The Federal Republic of Germany declares in accordance with Article 5 (2) of the Additional Protocol that the Federal Republic of Germany will not be bound by Chapter II of the said Protocol."		
Article 9		
". . . The Protocol shall apply to Land Berlin with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany."		
Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction	The Hague, 25 Oct., 1980	66/1986 Cm 33
Ratification— Spain*	16 June 1987	
* Spain designated as the Central Authority mentioned in Article 6 of the Convention: "La Secretaria General Técnica del Ministerio de Justicia, San Bernardo, 45. - 28015 Madrid".		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons	Strasbourg, 21 Mar., 1983	51/1985 Cmnd. 9617
Ratification— Turkey (with reservations*)	3 Sept., 1987	
* <i>Reservations</i> —In accordance with Article 5, paragraph 3, communications relating to the application of this Convention shall be done through Diplomatic Channel. —In accordance with Article 17, paragraph 3, requests for transfer and supporting documents will be accompanied by a translation into Turkish. —Costs of transfer, as foreseen in Article 17, paragraph 5, shall be borne either by the Administering State or, according to the relating provision of the Turkish legislation, if an agreement can be established between the two parties, by the Sentencing State.”		
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES		
Second Protocol to the General Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Council of Europe signed at Paris on 2 September, 1949	Paris, 15 Dec., 1956	50/1958 Cmnd. 579
Signature— Spain	23 July, 1987	
Agreement on the Privileges and immunities of the International Atomic Energy Agency	Vienna, 1 July, 1959	27/1962 Cmnd. 1675
Acceptances— Holy See Italy (with reservation*)	21 Jan., 1986 20 June, 1985	
* <i>Reservation [translation]</i> 1. With regard to the exemptions from taxation referred to in Section 18(a)(ii) of Article VI of the Agreement, the Italian Government reserves the right to take into account the total amount of salaries and emoluments received by Italian officials of the Agency resident in Italy and by other officials of the Agency permanently resident in Italy, for the purposes of possible taxation of income derived from other sources in Italy. 2. The immunity from legal process referred to in Article III, Section 3, Article V, Section 12(a), Article VI, Section 18(a)(i) and Article VII, Section 23(a) and (b) of the Agreement shall not apply either in the case of a civil action instituted by a third party for damages resulting from an accident caused by a motor vehicle belonging to an official of the Agency, a representative of a Member at meetings convened by the Agency or an expert on mission for the Agency, or in the case of violations of traffic laws involving the above vehicles.		
Fourth Protocol to the General Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Council of Europe	Paris 16 Dec., 1961	58/1971 Cmnd. 4739
Signature— Spain	23 July, 1987	
Protocol on INTELSAT Privileges, Exemptions and Immunities	Washington 19 May– 20 Nov., 1978	2/1981 Cmnd. 8103
Accession— Oman	30 June, 1987	
RAILWAYS		
See TRANSPORT		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
REFUGEES		
Convention relating to the Status of Refugees	Geneva, 28 July, 1951	39/1954 Cmd. 9171
Accession— Mauritania*	5 May, 1987	
* With reference to article 1 B (1) of the Convention, the Government of Mauritania specified in a complementary communication that the words "events occurring before 1 January 1951" in Article 1, Section A, will be understood to mean "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951", i.e. application of the Convention without any geographical limitation pursuant to alternative (b).		
Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees	New York, 31 Jan., 1967	15/1969 Cmnd. 3906
Accession— Mauritania	5 May, 1987	
ROAD TRANSPORT		
Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts	Geneva, 20 Mar., 1958	7/1965 Cmnd. 2535
Regulation No. 22: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of protective helmets for drivers and passengers of motor cycles and mopeds		
Acceptance— Austria	28 July, 1987 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 44: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of restraining devices for child occupants of power-driven vehicles ("child restraint system")		
Acceptance— Austria	28 July, 1987 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 54: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers		
Acceptances— Finland Spain	12 July, 1987 9 Aug., 1987 (effective dates)	
Regulation No. 64: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles equipped with temporary-use spare wheels/tyres		
Acceptance— Finland	12 July, 1987 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 66: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of large passenger vehicles with regard to the strength of their superstructure		
Proposing Governments— Hungary and the United Kingdom	1 Dec., 1986 (date of entry into force)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Regulation No. 67: Uniform provisions regarding the approval of specific equipment of vehicles using liquefied petroleum gases in their propulsion system		
Proposing Governments— Italy and the Netherlands	1 June, 1987 (date of entry into force)	
Regulation No. 69: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for slow-moving vehicles (by construction) and their trailers		
Proposing Governments— Belgium and the Netherlands	15 May, 1987 (date of entry into force)	
Regulation No. 70: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for heavy and long vehicles		
Proposing Governments— Belgium and the Netherlands	15 May, 1987 (date of entry into force)	
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
Extension— Bailiwick of Guernsey	7 Jan., 1987 (effective date)	
SHIPPING		
International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969	London, 23 June, 1969	50/1982 Cmnd. 8716
Acceptance— Portugal	1 June, 1987	
International Convention for Safe Containers (CSC), 1972, as amended in 1981 (see Treaty Series No. 93 (1981), Cmnd. 8445) and 1984 (see Treaty Series No. 20 (1984), Cmnd. 9180)	Geneva, 2 Dec., 1972	40/1979 Cmnd. 7535
Accession— Afghanistan	24 June, 1987	
International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978	London, 1 Dec., 1978— 30 Nov., 1979	50/1984 Cmnd. 9266
Accession— Chile (with reservation*)	9 June, 1987	
*Reservation [translation] ... formulating an express reservation concerning the provisions of subparagraphs (vii) and (ix) of paragraph 1(a) of article XII to the effect that amendments to the Annex shall not be binding on Chile until such time as it has complied with the internal procedure established by the Political Constitution of the Republic for the approval of treaties.		
SPACE		
Treaty on the 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
Ratification in Moscow— Benin	19 June, 1986	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SPACE (continued)		
Ratification in Washington— Sri Lanka	18 Nov., 1986	
Accession in Washington— Benin	7 July, 1986	
Convention on International Liability for Damage caused by Space Objects	London, Moscow and Washington, 29 Mar., 1972	16/1974 Cmnd. 5551
Ratification in Washington Argentina	21 Nov., 1986	
TAXATION		
<i>See</i> NORWAY		
TELECOMMUNICATIONS		
Agreement relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization "INTELSAT" (with operating Agreement)	Washington, 20 Aug., 1971	80/1973 Cmnd. 5416
Accessions—		
Benin	12 May, 1987	
Togo	5 Mar., 1987	
Operating Agreement signed for—		
Office des Postes et Télécommunications de la République Populaire du Benin	12 May, 1987	
Société Autonome des Télécommunications Internationales du Togo	5 Mar., 1987	
International Telecommunication Convention	Nairobi, 6 Nov., 1982	33/1985 Cmnd. 9557
Ratifications—		
Algeria	14 Jan., 1986	
Barbados	22 May, 1986	
Belgium	9 Oct., 1986	
Belize*	20 Dec., 1985	
Benin	4 July, 1986	
Botswana*	11 Apr., 1986	
Bulgaria*	21 May, 1986	
Burkina Faso	30 Apr., 1986	
Byelorussian SSR*	13 Jan., 1986	
Cameroon	17 June, 1986	
Côte d'Ivoire (signed as Ivory Coast)	17 Sept., 1986	
Chile*	12 Dec., 1985	
Cuba*	28 Jan., 1986	
Cyprus	22 Aug., 1986	
Czechoslovakia	5 Mar., 1985	
Denmark	14 Mar., 1985	
El Salvador	28 Mar., 1985	
Equatorial Guinea	11 June, 1986	
Fiji	25 Sept., 1986	
Finland	3 Jan., 1986	
Germany, Federal Republic of*	6 Dec., 1985	
Greece*	15 May, 1985	
Guyana	30 Dec., 1985	
Hungary*	4 July, 1985	
Iceland	3 July, 1986	
India	8 Jan., 1986	
Indonesia*	30 Dec., 1985	
Iran	8 Jan., 1986	
Iraq	16 Oct., 1986	
Italy*	13 May, 1986	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TELECOMMUNICATIONS (continued)		
Jamaica	12 June, 1985	
Kenya	29 Nov., 1985	
Korea, Republic of	26 Nov., 1985	
Kuwait	9 Oct., 1986	
Lebanon	13 Feb., 1986	
Lesotho	18 Sept., 1986	
Liechtenstein	1 Apr., 1985	
Malawi	1 Apr., 1985	
Malaysia	15 Apr., 1986	
Maldives	1 Apr., 1985	
Mali	8 May, 1987	
Monaco	30 Dec., 1985	
Mongolia*	17 Mar., 1986	
New Zealand†	3 Jan., 1986	
Nigeria	26 Aug., 1986	
Norway	6 Mar., 1986	
Oman	23 Jan., 1986	
Pakistan	6 Mar., 1986	
Paraguay	30 Dec., 1985	
Peru	19 Mar., 1986	
Philippines	23 July, 1986	
Poland	25 Mar., 1986	
Qatar*	2 May, 1985	
Romania*	1 July, 1986	
Rwanda	5 Sept., 1986	
San Marino	3 July, 1985	
Saudi Arabia*	25 Apr., 1986	
Singapore	23 Dec., 1985	
Soviet Union*	16 Dec., 1985	
Spain	17 Dec., 1985	
Sri Lanka	1 Sept., 1986	
Swaziland*	23 May, 1985	
Switzerland	1 Apr., 1985	
Thailand	13 Nov., 1985	
Togo	17 Mar., 1986	
Turkey	10 Mar., 1986	
Ukrainian SSR*	13 Jan., 1986	
United States of America*	10 Jan., 1986	
Vatican City	30 Dec., 1985	
Venezuela	23 June, 1986	
Vietnam*	23 Jan., 1986	
Yugoslavia	9 May, 1986	
Zambia	29 May, 1986	
Zimbabwe*	4 July, 1986	
Accessions—		
Burma	24 Oct., 1986	
Djibouti	21 Apr., 1987	
Kiribati	3 Nov., 1986	
Mauritius	24 July, 1985	
Panama	23 Oct., 1986	
Solomon Islands*	27 July, 1987	
United Arab Emirates*	22 May, 1986	

* For reservations and declarations see below.

† Also applies to the Cook Islands and Niue.

Reservations and Declarations

Belize

In ratifying the Convention, the Government of Belize reserved the right to take any action it deems necessary to protect its interest should other members in any way fail to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi), 1982.

Botswana

In ratifying the Convention the Government of the Republic of Botswana confirmed the statement contained in No. 110 of the Final Protocol to the Convention.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
TELECOMMUNICATIONS (continued)		
Bulgaria		
In ratifying the Convention, the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria confirmed the statements contained in Nos. 53, 73 (first paragraph) and 105 of the Final Protocol to the Convention.		
Byelorussian SSR		
In ratifying the Convention, the Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic confirmed the statements contained in Nos. 79 and 105 of the Final Protocol to the Convention and also declared that in the light of its well-known position on the Korean question, it cannot recognize as lawful the appellation "Republic of Korea" used in the Convention.		
Chile		
In ratifying the Convention the Government of Chile confirmed the statements in No. 59 and in the second paragraph of No. 60 of the Final Protocol to the Convention.		
Cuba		
In ratifying the Convention, the Government of Cuba made the following statement: (<i>translation</i>) The Government of the Republic of Cuba wishes to make it clear that, in the light of the aggressive acts of the United States Government in directing radio broadcasts at our country for subversive and destabilizing purposes in contravention of the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention, it reserves the right to use, whenever it considers it necessary, all the radio facilities at its disposal and to take all the measures it deems necessary in this connection for appropriately responding to such acts of aggression.		
Germany, Federal Republic of		
In ratifying the Convention, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany confirmed the statements in Nos. 56, 57 and 104 of the Final Protocol to the Convention. Furthermore, by letter dated 2 December 1985, annexed to the instrument of ratification, the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Bern declared in the name of his Government that the International Telecommunication Convention, Nairobi, 1982 and its Annexes also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which they entered into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.		
Greece		
In ratifying the Convention, the Government of Greece confirmed the reservations made at the time of Signature.		
Hungary		
In ratifying the Convention, the Government of Hungary confirmed the reservations made at the time of signature.		
Indonesia		
In ratifying the Convention, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia confirmed the statements in Nos. 29 and 90 of the Final Protocol to the Convention.		
Italy		
In ratifying the Convention, the Government of Italy confirmed the statements contained in Nos. 17 and 104 of the Final Protocol to the Convention.		
Mongolia		
In ratifying the Convention, the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic confirmed the statements contained in Nos. 73 and 105 of the Final Protocol to the Convention.		
Qatar		
In ratifying the Convention, the Government of Qatar confirmed the reservation made at the time of signature.		
Romania		
In ratifying the Convention, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania confirmed the statement contained in No. 14 of the Final Protocol to the Convention.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
TELECOMMUNICATIONS (continued)		
Saudi Arabia		
The following statement is contained in the instrument of ratification (<i>translation</i>): The Convention has been ratified subject to the proviso that this ratification does not constitute any recognition of Israel and does not imply the exchange of any formalities or relations of any sort with Israel by virtue of this Convention.		
Solomon Islands		
In acceding to the Convention, the Government of the Solomon Islands reserves the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should certain members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or should they fail in any other way to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize the telecommunications services of the Solomon Islands.		
Soviet Union		
In ratifying the Convention, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics confirmed the statements contained in Nos. 79, 105 and 106 of the Final Protocol to the Convention and also declared that in the light of its well-known position on the Korean question, it cannot recognize as lawful the appellation " Republic of Korea " used in the Convention.		
Swaziland		
In ratifying the Convention, the Government of Swaziland confirmed the reservation made at the time of signature.		
Ukrainian SSR		
In ratifying the Convention, the Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic confirmed the statements contained in Nos. 79 and 105 of the Final Protocol to the Convention and also declared that in the light of its well-known position on the Korean question, it cannot recognize as lawful the appellation " Republic of Korea " used in the Convention.		
United Arab Emirates		
In acceding to the Convention, the Government of the United Arab Emirates made the following reservation: (<i>translation</i>) The accession of the Government of the United Arab Emirates to the International Telecommunication Convention of Nairobi (1982) does not apply to the Zionist entity whose name appears in Annex I to the Convention and in no way constitutes recognition of that entity.		
United States of America		
In ratifying the Convention, the Government of the United States of America confirmed the statements in Nos. 70, 104, and 111 of the Final Protocol to the Convention.		
Vietnam		
In ratifying the Convention, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam confirmed the statements in No. 48 of the Final Protocol to the Convention.		
Zimbabwe		
In ratifying the Convention, the Government of Zimbabwe confirmed the statement contained in the third paragraph of No. 93 of the Final Protocol to the Convention.		
Note—		
In Notification No. 1217 the International Telecommunications Union published a communication from the Ministry of Communications of the <i>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</i> regarding the above-mentioned Convention as follows:—		
[<i>Translation</i>]		
... In the same Notification, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, ratifying the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), declares		

TELECOMMUNICATIONS (continued)

that the instrument of ratification is also on behalf of the British Antarctic territory and the British Indian Ocean territory.

Since the Soviet Union does not recognize the British Antarctic territory as a possession of Great Britain, it considers the extension by Great Britain of the scope of the instrument of ratification of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) to this territory to be inadmissible.

We request you to publish this declaration in the next Notification."

Note—

In a letter dated 18 March 1986 to the International Telecommunications Union the Government of the *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* made the following statement regarding the above-mentioned Convention:—

"With reference to the communication from the Ministry of Communications of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics published in Notification No. 1217, Her Majesty's Government have no doubt as to the sovereignty of the United Kingdom over the British Antarctic Territory and draw attention to Article IV of the Antarctic Treaty to which both the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Her Majesty's Government are parties. Article IV provides *inter alia* that no acts or activities taking place while the Treaty is in force shall constitute a basis for denying claims to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica."

Optional Additional Protocol to the International Telecommunication Convention, Nairobi, 1982 on the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes

Nairobi,
6 Nov., 1982

33/1985
Cmnd. 9557

Ratifications—

Australia	3 Apr., 1985
Belgium	9 Oct., 1986
Belize	21 Mar., 1986
Botswana	21 Apr., 1987
Cameroon	3 Oct., 1986
Chile	12 Dec., 1985
Côte d'Ivoire (signed as Ivory Coast)	17 Sept., 1986
Cyprus	22 Aug., 1986
Denmark	14 Mar., 1985
El Salvador	28 Mar., 1985
Fiji	25 Sept., 1986
Finland	3 Jan., 1986
Greece	15 May, 1985
Italy	13 May, 1986
Korea, Republic of	26 Nov., 1985
Liechtenstein	1 Apr., 1985
New Zealand*	3 Jan., 1986
Oman	23 Jan., 1986
Qatar	18 Nov., 1985
Switzerland	1 Apr., 1985
Swaziland	23 May, 1985
Zimbabwe	4 July, 1986

* also applies to the Cook Islands and Niue

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
Cmnd. 7765

Accession—

Japan	8 June, 1987
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	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TERRORISM (continued)		
International Convention against the Taking of Hostages ..	New York, 18 Dec., 1979– 31 Dec., 1980	81/1983 Cmnd. 9100
Ratification— Japan	8 June, 1987	
TRANSPORT		
Convention concerning International Carriage by Rail (COTIF)	Berne, 9 May, 1980	1/1987 Cm 41
Ratification— Morocco	2 June, 1987	