

RATIFICATIONS,
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 61 (1989)

FIRST
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 1989

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 81 (1988), Cm 749]

*Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
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[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 81 (1988), Cm 749]

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 31 March 1989.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ANGUILLA		
See UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
 ANTARCTICA		
The Antarctic Treaty	Washington, 1 Dec., 1959	97/1961 Cmnd. 1535
Accession— Colombia	31 Jan., 1989	
 AVIATION		
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft	The Hague, 16 Dec., 1970	39/1972 Cmnd. 4956
Accessions in London—		
Bhutan	28 Dec., 1988	
Zimbabwe	6 Feb., 1989	
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation	Montreal, 23 Sept., 1971	10/1974 Cmnd. 5524
Accessions in London—		
Bhutan	28 Dec., 1988	
Zimbabwe	6 Feb., 1989	
 CANADA		
Convention providing for the Reciprocal Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters	Ottawa, 24 Apr., 1984	74/1988 Cm 519
<p>In a letter dated 22 March 1989, the Government of <i>Canada</i> gave notice to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of the extension of the above Convention to the Northwest Territories. The effective date of the extension is 29 June 1989.</p>		
 CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK		
Agreement establishing the Caribbean Development Bank with Protocol to Provide for Procedure for Amendment of Article 36 of the Agreement	Kingston, 18 Oct., 1969	36/1970 Cmnd. 4358
Accession— Italy (with reservation and declaration*)	26 Oct., 1988	

CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (continued)

**Reservation [translation]*

In accordance with Article 55, paragraph 5, of the Agreement, the Italian Government reserves for itself and its political subdivisions the right to exclude from the tax exemption for remuneration employees who are Italian nationals and aliens who are permanently resident in Italy.

Declaration [translation]

The Italian Government hereby declares that the immunities provided for by the Agreement shall be conditional on the requirements of maintaining public order and national security.

With regard to the above-mentioned declaration, the Secretary-General of the United Nations has received from the Government of *Italy* the following clarification which has been duly acknowledged by the Bank:

"This declaration does not exclude the immunities provided for in the Agreement establishing the Caribbean Development Bank. It is only intended as a safeguard instrument in respect of Bank representatives, recognizing the Italian Government's authority and power to take exceptional measures in case of extraordinary circumstances regarding public order and national security. In those circumstances, the Government of Italy would give treatment to the Bank's representatives no less favourable than what is accorded by Italy to representatives, officials and employees of comparable rank of any other member of the Bank as contemplated by Article 54 (B) and (C) of the Agreement establishing the Bank. Therefore, this declaration is not a reservation. The possibility that this declaration will ever have practical relevance is indeed very remote. In fact, it will be applicable only when extraordinary events occur during the stay in Italy of representatives of the Bank who are not citizens or nationals of Italy."

CONSERVATION

Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat

Adopted
Ramsar, Iran,
2 Feb., 1971

34/1976
Cmnd. 6465

Signature—
Uganda*

4 Mar., 1988

Ratification—
Uganda*

4 Mar., 1988

*In accordance with Article 2 of the Convention, the Lake George Wetland has been designated by Uganda for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance drawn up by virtue of this Convention.

In addition to a description of this wetland, Uganda has enclosed maps showing its boundaries and location.

Accessions—
Ghana*
Malta†
Vietnam‡ (with statement)

22 Feb., 1988
30 Sept., 1988
20 Sept., 1988

*In accordance with Article 2 of the Convention, 'the Owabi Wildlife Sanctuary' has been designated by Ghana for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance drawn up by virtue of this Convention.

In addition to a description of these wetlands, Ghana has enclosed maps indicating their boundaries and location.

†In accordance with Article 2 of the Convention, Malta has designated 'the Ghadira Wetland Area' for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance drawn up by virtue of this Convention.

In addition to a description of this Wetland area, Malta has enclosed maps indicating its boundaries and location.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
CONSERVATION (continued)		
<p>‡In accordance with Article 2 of the Convention, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has designated 'the Red River Estuary Reserve' for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance drawn up by virtue of this Convention.</p> <p>In addition to a description of this wetland, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has enclosed maps indicating its boundaries and location.</p>		
<i>Statement [Unofficial translation]</i>		
<p>The Socialist Republic of Vietnam holds the view that the provisions of paragraph 2, Article 9 of this Convention are of a discriminatory character and limits the universality of the Convention; and that in accordance with the principle of equality of the sovereignty among States, the Convention should be opened for all States.</p>		
<p>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (for revised Appendices see Treaty Series No. 43 (1984), Cmnd. 9252)</p>	<p>Washington, 3 Mar., 1973</p>	<p>101/1976 Cmnd. 6647</p>
<p>Note— The Principality of <i>Liechtenstein</i> and the <i>Swiss Confederation</i> have declared, on 30 May 1988, that the reservations made with reference to the species <i>Rana hexadactyla</i> and <i>Rana tigrina</i> are withdrawn with effect on 1 June 1988.</p>		
CONSULAR RELATIONS		
<p>Vienna Convention on Consular Relations</p>	<p>Vienna, 24 Apr., 1963</p>	<p>14/1973 Cmnd. 5219</p>
<p>Succession— Antigua and Barbuda</p>	<p>1 Nov., 1981 (effective date)</p>	
CULTURAL PROPERTY		
<p>Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage</p>	<p>Adopted Paris, 16 Nov., 1972</p>	<p>2/1985 Cmnd. 9424</p>
Ratifications—		
Byelorussian SSR	12 Oct., 1988	
Malaysia	7 Dec., 1988	
Ukrainian SSR	12 Oct., 1988	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	12 Oct., 1988	
Acceptances—		
German Democratic Republic	12 Dec., 1988	
Korea, Republic of	14 Sept., 1988	
<p>Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe</p>	<p>Granada, 3 Oct., 1985</p>	<p>46/1988 Cm 439</p>
Ratification—		
Cyprus	6 Jan., 1989	

CUSTOMS	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
Convention concerning the creation of an International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs, Regulations for the Execution of the Convention and Procès-verbal of Signature	Brussels, 5 July, 1890	C. 6430
Protocol modifying the above Convention	Brussels, 16 Dec., 1949	59/1950 Cmd. 8050
Re-accession Colombia	1 Apr., 1989 (effective date)	
(Colombia had previously denounced the Convention and the Protocol. The denunciation was registered by the Belgian Government on 18 March 1988. The denunciation ceases to have effect from 1 April 1989)		
Convention on the Nomenclature for the Classification of Goods in Customs Tariffs and Annex	Brussels, 15 Dec., 1950	29/1960 Cmd. 1070
Denunciations— Germany, Federal Republic of Turkey	<i>Effective dates</i> 27 Dec., 1989 1 Jan., 1990	
Protocol of Amendment of 1 July, 1955 and Annex	Brussels, 1 July, 1955	29/1960 Cmd. 1070
Denunciation— Germany, Federal Republic of	27 Dec., 1989 (effective date)	
Customs Convention concerning facilities for the importation of goods for display or use at exhibitions, fairs, meetings or similar events	Brussels, 8 June, 1961	61/1963 Cmd. 2115
Accession— Mali	3 Mar., 1989	
International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures	Kyoto, 18 May, 1973— 30 June, 1974	36/1975 Cmd. 5938
Accessions— Greece* Zimbabwe†	15 July, 1988 20 June, 1988	
* Accepting Annex A1 without reservation.		
† Accepting— Annex A1 with reservations with respect to Standard 11 and Recommended Practice 10. Annex A2 with reservations with respect to Standards 17 and 18 and Recommended Practice 10. Annex A3 with reservations with respect to Standard 33 and Recommended Practices 7 and 19. Annex B1 with reservations with respect to Standards 18, 44 and 57 and Recommended Practices 19, 24, 25, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 60 and 63. Annex B3 with reservations with respect to Recommended Practices 8 and 21. Annex C1 with reservation with respect to Recommended Practice 10. Annex D1 with reservations with respect to Standard 7 and Recommended Practice 5. Annex D2 with reservations with respect to Recommended Practices 3, 10 and 12. Annex E1 with reservations with respect to Standards 21, 25 and 30 and Recommended Practice 3. Annex E3 with reservations with respect to Standards 21, 22 and 23 and Recommended Practices 9, 11, 13, 14 and 15. Annex E4 with reservations with respect to Recommended Practices 3, 7 and 14.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CUSTOMS (continued)		
Annex F3 with reservations with respect to Standards 9, 20, 23, 38, 39 and 43 and Recommended Practices 11, 13, 24, 31 and 32.		
Annex F4 with reservations with respect to Standard 14 and Recommended Practices 9 and 24.		
Annex F6 with reservation with respect to Standard 8.		
Annex G1 with reservations with respect to Standards 2, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24 and Recommended Practices 19 and 20.		
Annex G2 with reservations with respect to Standard 18 and Recommended Practices 10, 14, 15, 16 and 17.		
DISARMAMENT		
Protocol concerning the Prohibition of the use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare	Geneva, 17 June, 1925	24/1930 Cmd. 3604
Accession— Bahrain (with reservations*)	9 Dec., 1988 (effective date)	
<i>*Reservations</i>		
“(a) The said Protocol is only binding on the Government of the State of Bahrain as regards those states which have signed and ratified the Protocol or have acceded thereto;		
(b) The said Protocol shall cease to be binding on the Government of the State of Bahrain in regard to any enemy State whose armed forces, or the armed forces of whose Allies, fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol;		
(c) The accession by the State of Bahrain to the said Protocol, signed on June 17, 1925, shall in no way constitute recognition of Israel or be a cause for the establishment of any relations of any kind therewith.”		
Treaty banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water	Moscow, 5 Aug., 1963	3/1964 Cmd. 2245
Succession in London— Antigua and Barbuda	1 Nov., 1981 (effective date)	
Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Seabed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof ..	London, Moscow and Washington, 11 Feb., 1971	13/1973 Cmd. 5266
Succession in London— Antigua and Barbuda	1 Nov., 1981 (effective date)	
Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques	Geneva, 18 May, 1977	24/1979 Cmd. 7469
Succession— Antigua and Barbuda	1 Nov., 1981 (effective date)	
DISPUTES		
Protocol on Arbitration Clauses	Geneva, 24 Sept., 1923	4/1925 Cmd. 2312
Succession— Antigua and Barbuda	1 Nov., 1981 (effective date)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DISPUTES (continued)		
Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards	Geneva, 26 Sept., 1927	28/1930 Cmnd. 3655
Succession— Antigua and Barbuda	1 Nov., 1981 (effective date)	
Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards	New York, 10 June, 1958	20/1976 Cmnd. 6419
Note— In a communication received on 25 November 1988, the Government of <i>Canada</i> notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its decision to withdraw the following part of its revised declaration deposited on 20 May 1987 (see Treaty series No. 61 (1987), Cm 286, p.7): "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 said withdrawal took effect on 25 November 1988, the date of receipt of the notification.		
DRUGS		
See also UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
FOOD		
International Coffee Agreement	Adopted London, 16 Sept., 1982	27/1986 Cmnd. 9775
Note— By a letter dated 5 January 1989, deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 6 January 1989, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> gave notice of the extension of the above-mentioned Agreement to St Helena in accordance with Article 64(1). The extension took effect on 6 January 1989, the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the said notification.		
HONDURAS		
Exchange of Notes concerning an Interest Free Loan by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Government of the Republic of Honduras (The United Kingdom/Honduras Loan 1980)	Tegucigalpa, 11 Sept— 24 Dec., 1980	24/1981 Cmnd. 8230
By an Exchange of Notes at Tegucigalpa dated 15 March and 9 May 1985 the Governments of the United Kingdom and Honduras agreed that the final date for the repayment of the loan in paragraph 5 of the Agreement be amended to read 31 March 1988.		
By an Exchange of Notes at Tegucigalpa dated 8 and 24 March 1988 the Governments of the United Kingdom and Honduras agreed that the final date for the repayment of the loan in paragraph 5 of the Agreement be amended to read 31 March 1990.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS		
Slavery Convention	Geneva, 25 Sept., 1926	16/1927 Cmd. 2910
Succession— Antigua and Barbuda	1 Nov., 1981 (effective date)	
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	Paris, 9 Dec., 1948	58/1970 Cmd. 4421
Ratification— United States of America (with reservations and understandings*)	25 Nov., 1988	
Succession— Antigua and Barbuda	1 Nov., 1981 (effective date)	
<p><i>*Reservations</i></p> <p>“(1) That with reference to Article IX of the Convention, before any dispute to which the United States is a party may be submitted to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice under this Article, the specific consent of the United States is required in each case.</p> <p>(2) That nothing in the Convention requires or authorizes legislation or other action by the United States of America prohibited by the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the United States.”</p>		
<p><i>Understandings</i></p> <p>“(1) That the term ‘intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial, or religious group as such’ appearing in Article II means the specific intent to destroy, in whole or in substantial part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group as such by the acts specified in Article II.</p> <p>(2) That the term ‘mental harm’ in Article II(b) means permanent impairment of mental faculties through drugs, torture or similar techniques.</p> <p>(3) That the pledge to grant extradition in accordance with a state’s laws and treaties in force found in Article VII extends only to acts which are criminal under the laws of both the requesting and the requested state and nothing in Article VI affects the right of any state to bring to trial before its own tribunals any of its nationals for acts committed outside a state.</p> <p>(4) That acts in the course of armed conflicts committed without the specific intent required by Article II are not sufficient to constitute genocide as defined by this Convention.</p> <p>(5) That with regard to the reference to an international penal tribunal in Article VI of the Convention, the United States declares that it reserves the right to effect its participation in any such tribunal only by a treaty entered into specifically for that purpose with the advice and consent of the Senate.”</p>		
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	Rome, 4 Nov., 1950	71/1953 Cmd. 8969
Declaration under Article 25— San Marino	<i>Effective dates</i> 22 Mar., 1989 (for 3 years)	
Declaration under Article 46— San Marino	22 Mar., 1989 (for 3 years)	
<p>Note—</p> <p>The following text of two letters dated 24 November 1988 and registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on 24 November 1988, have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Representative of <i>Turkey</i> and concern</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p>		
<p>the notification of acceptance of Article 25 of the above-mentioned Convention by Cyprus (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 80 (1988), Cm 702, p.4):</p>		
<p>"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter signed on your behalf by Mr E Harremoës of September 12, 1988, concerning the declaration made by the Greek-Cypriot Administration on August 9, 1988 with reference to Article 25 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.</p>		
<p>While refraining for the time being from making any observation as to the nature, scope and substance of the Greek-Cypriot declaration, I strongly protest against the use in this declaration of the words "continuing invasion and military occupation of part of Cyprus by Turkey".</p>		
<p>Turkey's intervention on July 20, 1974 was in no way in the nature of an invasion or military occupation of a foreign territory. The measure was taken by Turkey in the exercise of its international treaty obligations to protect the Turkish community in Cyprus as well as to safeguard the independence of the Island in view of the coup d'état engineered by the Greek junta to achieve "Enosis" on July 15, 1974.</p>		
<p>I hereby request to have the present letter notified through your good offices to all the Contracting Parties of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms."</p>		
<p>"This is with reference to your letter signed on your behalf by Mr E Harremoës of September 12, 1988 by which, in the exercise of your functions as depositary of the European Convention on Human Rights, you notified the Contracting Parties of the Convention of a document emanating from the Greek-Cypriot Administration.</p>		
<p>In the cover letter, you added to the act of notifying a statement of personal views on the subject-matter of the Greek-Cypriot declaration.</p>		
<p>As a matter of principle, I wish to recall the position of the Turkish Government that the depositary has to refrain from making any comments on the substance of any declaration to be notified.</p>		
<p>Moreover, the wish you expressed in the letter, reducing the Cyprus question to a mere human rights issue, is misleading in view of the agreed framework within which the intercommunal talks are carried out through the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the overall settlement of the complex political problems involved.</p>		
<p>I hereby request to have this letter circulated to all the Contracting Parties of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms."</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>The following is the text of the Secretary-General's letter of 2 December 1988 to the Permanent Representative of Turkey concerning the notification of acceptance of Article 25 of the above-mentioned Convention by Cyprus (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 80 (1988), Cm 702, p.4):</p>		
<p>"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 24 November 1988.</p>		
<p>Referring to the declaration by the Republic of Cyprus under Article 25(1) of the European Convention on Human Rights, it seemed to me that the comment accompanying it might raise legal questions as to the validity of the declaration. For that reason, the Director of Legal Affairs, acting on behalf of the Secretary-General as depositary, indicated when the declaration was lodged and in his letter of 12 September 1988, that notification in no way prejudged any legal questions that might arise as to the validity of the declaration.</p>		
<p>As I have stated on a previous occasion, I consider that this course is in keeping with international treaty law and with the relevant practice, as confirmed by numerous precedents, including the practice of the Secretary-General of the United Nations as depositary.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Referring to the second point raised in your letter, I cannot but reiterate my wish that the problems with which Cyprus is confronted may soon find a solution in full conformity with the provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights. I am forwarding copy of your letter of 24 November as well as of my present reply to the Representatives of the Contracting Parties to the Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms."		
Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	Paris, 20 Mar., 1952	46/1954 Cmd. 9221
Signature— San Marino	1 Mar., 1989	
Ratification— San Marino	22 Mar., 1989	
Convention on the Political Rights of Women	New York, 31 Mar., 1953	101/1967 Cmd. 3449
Succession— Antigua and Barbuda (with reservation*)	1 Nov., 1981 (effective date)	
<i>*Reservation</i> "The Government of Antigua and Barbuda reserves from the application of this Convention all matters relating to the recruitment to, and conditions of service in, the armed forces of Antigua and Barbuda."		
Protocol amending the Slavery Convention signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926	New York, 7 Dec., 1953	24/1956 Cmd. 9797
Succession— Antigua and Barbuda	1 Nov., 1981 (effective date)	
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
Succession— Antigua and Barbuda	1 Nov., 1981 (effective date)	
Slavery Convention (as amended by the Protocol agreed at New York on 7 December, 1953)	Geneva, 25 Sept., 1956	24/1956 Cmd. 9797
Participation— Antigua and Barbuda	1 Nov., 1981 (effective date)	
Convention on consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages	New York, 10 Dec., 1962	102/1970 Cmd. 4538
Succession— Antigua and Barbuda	1 Nov., 1981 (effective date)	
Protocol No. 2 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, conferring upon the European Court of Human Rights Competence to give Advisory Opinions	Strasbourg, 6 May, 1963	104/1970 Cmd. 4551
Signature— San Marino*	1 Mar., 1989	
<i>*With reservation in respect of ratification.</i>		
Ratification— San Marino	22 Mar., 1989	

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	New York, 7 Mar., 1966	77/1969 Cmnd. 4108
Ratification— Mauritania	13 Dec., 1988	
Succession— Antigua and Barbuda (with declaration*)	1 Nov., 1981 (effective date)	
<p><i>*Declaration</i></p> <p>"The Constitution of Antigua and Barbuda entrenches and guarantees to every person in Antigua and Barbuda the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual irrespective of race or place of origin. The Constitution prescribes judicial processes to be observed in the event of the violation of any of these rights, whether by the state or by a private individual. Acceptance of the Convention by the Government of Antigua and Barbuda does not imply the acceptance of obligations going beyond the constitutional limits nor the acceptance of any obligations to introduce judicial processes beyond those provided in the Constitution.</p> <p>The Government of Antigua and Barbuda interprets Article 4 of the Convention as requiring a Party to enact measures in the fields covered by sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of that Article only where it is considered that the need arises to enact such legislation."</p>		
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	Adopted New York, 16 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmnd. 6702
<p>Note—</p> <p>On 21 December 1988, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Spain</i> the following declaration recognizing the competence of the Human Rights Committee under Article 41 of the Covenant:</p>		
<p><i>[Translation]</i></p> <p>The Spanish Government declares under Article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that it recognizes, for a period of five years as from the date of deposit of this declaration, the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under this Covenant.</p>		
<p><i>Derogations under Article 4</i></p>		
<p>I</p>		
<p>On 18 October 1988, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received in the name of the Government of the <i>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</i> the following notification dated 13 October 1988:</p>		
<p><i>[Translation]</i></p> <p>As you are aware, there have been nationalistic clashes in the Soviet Union in the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region and the Agdam district of the Azerbaydzhan Soviet Socialist Republic. Contraventions of public order, accompanied in a number of cases by the use of weapons, have unfortunately resulted in casualties and damage to the property of the State and of private individuals. Some State institutions have been attacked.</p> <p>I have the honour officially to inform you and, through you, the other States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that a state of emergency has been temporarily imposed, and a curfew is in effect, in the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region and the Agdam district of the Azerbaydzhan SSR, as of 21 September 1988. The state of emergency has been imposed in order to restore public order, protect citizens' individual and property rights and enforce strict compliance with the law, in accordance with the powers conferred by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>While the state of emergency is in force, demonstrations, rallies, meetings and strikes are banned. The movements of civilians and vehicles are restricted between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m. These restrictions represent a partial departure from the provisions of Articles 12 and 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Steps to ensure the safety of civilians and maintain public order are being taken by units of the militia and the armed forces. The local and central organs of power and government are taking steps to normalize the situation; and elucidation effort is in progress, with the aim of preventing criminal acts and incitement to national hatred.</p> <p>In accordance with the international obligations of the USSR under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, you will be further informed of the date on which the state of emergency is lifted after the normalization of the situation.</p> <p>The Soviet Union will continue to abide strictly by its international obligations arising out of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">II</p> <p>On 21 December 1988, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Peru</i> a notification, dated 8 December 1988, as follows:</p> <p><i>[Translation]</i> Sir,</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 3, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, [the Government of Peru has] the honour to inform you that by means of Supreme Decree No. 035-87-IN of 18 September 1988 the Government of Peru, in exercise of the powers conferred on it by Article 231 of the Political Constitution of Peru has extended the state of emergency in the provinces of Lucanas, Parinacochas and Páucar del Sara Sara in the Department of Ayacucho and the provinces of Pachitea, Huánuco, Dos de Mayo, Huamalies and Marañón in the Department of Huánuco for sixty (60) days from the above date.</p> <p>Accordingly, the individual guarantees provided for in paragraphs 7, 9, 10 and 20 G of Article 2 of the Political Constitution of Peru, relating to public order, have been suspended in the above-mentioned provinces.</p> <p>While the state of emergency remains in effect the prefectural authority will issue the corresponding rules relating to the exercise of the right of assembly, as set out in Article 2, paragraph 10, of the Constitution.</p> <p>With reference to the above communication, the Secretary-General wishes to recall that the Government of Peru has previously informed him that the rights provided for in paragraphs 7, 9, 10 and 20 (G) of Article 2 of the Constitution of Peru, mentioned in the said notification, relate to the inviolability of the domicile, the right of liberty of movement within the national territory, the right of peaceful assembly and the right to liberty and security of persons, which rights correspond to those provided for in Articles 17, 12, 21 and 9 of the Covenant.</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">III</p> <p>On 23 December 1988, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> a notification dated 23 December 1988 as follows:</p> <p>"I have the honour to refer to Article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and to inform you that the Government of the United Kingdom hereby notify the other States Parties to the Covenant, in accordance with Article 4(3), that they have found it necessary to take and continue measures derogating in certain respects from their obligations under Article 9 of the Covenant.</p>		

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>There have been in the United Kingdom in recent years campaigns of organised terrorism connected with the affairs of Northern Ireland which have manifested themselves in activities which have included repeated murder, attempted murder, maiming, intimidation and violent civil disturbance and in bombing and fire raising which have resulted in death, injury and widespread destruction of property. As a result, a public emergency within the meaning of Article 4(1) of the Covenant exists in the United Kingdom. The emergency commenced prior to the ratification by the United Kingdom of the Covenant and legislation has from time to time been promulgated with regard to it.</p>		
<p>The Government found it necessary in 1974 to introduce and since then, in cases concerning persons reasonably suspected of involvement in terrorism connected with the affairs of Northern Ireland, or of certain offences under the legislation, who have been detained for 48 hours, to exercise powers enabling further detention without charge, for periods of up to five days, on the authority of the Secretary of State. These powers are at present to be found in section 12 of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1984, Article 9 of the Prevention of Terrorism (Supplemental Temporary Provisions) Order 1984 and Article 10 of the Prevention of Terrorism (Supplemental Temporary Provisions) (Northern Ireland) Order 1984.</p>		
<p>Section 12 of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1984 provides for a person whom a constable has arrested on reasonable grounds of suspecting him to be guilty of an offence under Section 1, 9 or 10 of the Act, or to be or to have been involved in terrorism connected with the affairs of Northern Ireland, to be detained in right of the arrest for up to 48 hours and thereafter, where the Secretary of State extends the detention period, for up to a further five days. Section 12 substantially re-enacted Section 12 of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1976 which, in turn, substantially re-enacted Section 7 of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1974.</p>		
<p>Article 10 of the Prevention of Terrorism (Supplemental Temporary Provisions) (Northern Ireland) Order 1984 (SI 1984/417) and Article 9 of the Prevention of Terrorism (Supplemental Temporary Provisions) Order 1984 (SI 1984/418) were both made under Sections 13 and 14 of and Schedule 3 to the 1984 Act and substantially re-enacted powers of detention in Orders made under the 1974 and 1976 Acts. A person who is being examined under Article 4 of either Order on his arrival in, or on seeking to leave, Northern Ireland or Great Britain for the purpose of determining whether he is or has been involved in terrorism connected with the affairs of Northern Ireland, or whether there are grounds for suspecting that he has committed an offence under Section 9 of the 1984 Act, may be detained under Article 9 or 10, as appropriate, pending the conclusion of his examination. The period of this examination may exceed 12 hours if an examining officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting him to be or to have been involved in acts of terrorism connected with the affairs of Northern Ireland. Where such a person is detained under the said Article 9 or 10 he may be detained for up to 48 hours on the authority of an examining officer and thereafter, where the Secretary of State extends the detention period, for up to a further five days.</p>		
<p>Copies of Section 12 of the 1984 Act and the said Articles 9 and 10 are enclosed.</p>		
<p>In its judgment of 29 November 1988 in the case of Brogan and Others, the European Court of Human Rights held that there had been a violation of Article 5(3) of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms signed at Rome on the 4th of November 1950 in respect of each of the applicants, all of whom had been detained under Section 12 of the 1984 Act. Article 5(3) of that Convention provides that "everyone arrested or detained in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1(c) of this Article" (which deals with lawful arrest or detention effected for the purpose of bringing</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
<p>a person before the competent legal authority on reasonable suspicion of having committed an offence or when it is reasonably considered necessary to prevent his committing an offence or fleeing after having done so) "shall be brought promptly before a judge or other officer authorised by law to exercise judicial power. ...". In addition, the Court held that there had been a violation of Article 5(5).</p> <p>Following this judgment, the Secretary of State for the Home Department informed Parliament on 6 December 1988 that, against the background of the terrorist campaign, and the over-riding need to bring terrorists to justice, the Government did not believe that the maximum period of detention should be reduced. He informed Parliament that the Government were examining the matter with a view to responding to the judgment. On 22 December 1988, the Secretary of State further informed Parliament that it remained the Government's wish, if it could be achieved, to find a judicial process under which extended detention might be reviewed and where appropriate authorised by a judge or other judicial officer. But a further period of reflection and consultation was necessary before the Government could bring forward a firm and final view.</p> <p>Since the judgment of 29 November 1988 as well as previously, the Government have found it necessary to continue to exercise, in relation to terrorism connected with the affairs of Northern Ireland, the powers described above enabling further detention without charge, for periods of up to 5 days, on the authority of the Secretary of State, to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation to enable necessary enquiries and investigations properly to be completed in order to decide whether criminal proceedings should be instituted. In so far as these measures may be inconsistent with Article 9(3) of the Covenant, the United Kingdom hereby gives notice that it has derogated from its obligations under that provision."</p>		
European Agreement relating to Persons participating in Proceedings of the European Commission and Court of Human Rights	London, 6 May, 1969	44/1971 Cmnd. 4699
Signature— San Marino*	1 Mar., 1989	
*With reservation in respect of ratification		
Ratification— San Marino	22 Mar., 1989	
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		
Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)	Washington, 19 June– 31 Oct., 1970	78/1978 Cmnd. 7340
Accession— Burkina Faso	21 Dec., 1988	
Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure	Budapest, 28 Apr.– 31 Dec., 1977	5/1981 Cmnd. 8136
<p>In a communication to the Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), received on 24 January 1989, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> made a declaration to the effect that the assurances furnished in its communication of 21 January 1983, concerning the "Culture Collection of the Commonwealth Mycological Institute," an international depositary authority, (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 45 (1983), Cmnd. 8998, p 10) continue to apply to the said international depositary authority under its new name, the "Commonwealth Agricultural</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)		
Bureau (CAB), International Mycological Institute." The address of the said Institute remains the same as that of the "Culture Collection of the Commonwealth Mycological Institute".		
INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE		
Statute of the International Court of Justice	San Francisco, 26 June, 1945	67/1946 Cmd. 7015
Acceptance of Compulsory Jurisdiction of the Court under Article 36, para. 2 by <i>Zaire</i> (with declaration*)	8 Feb., 1989	
<i>*Declaration [translation]</i>		
In accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice:		
The Executive Council of the Republic of Zaire recognizes as compulsory <i>ipso facto</i> and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes concerning:		
(a) The interpretation of a treaty;		
(b) Any question of international law;		
(c) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;		
(d) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.		
It is understood further that this declaration will remain in force until notice of its revocation is given.		
INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION		
Convention on the International Maritime Organization	Geneva, 6 Mar., 1948	54/1958 Cmdnd. 589
Amendments to Articles 17 and 18 of the Convention	Adopted London, 15 Sept., 1964	92/1967 Cmdnd. 3463
Amendments to Article 28 of the Convention	Adopted Paris, 28 Sept., 1965	105/1968 Cmdnd. 3839
Amendments to Articles 10, 16, 17, 18, 20, 28, 31 and 32 of the Convention	Adopted London, 17 Oct., 1974	69/1978 Cmdnd. 7262
Amendments to the Convention	Adopted London, 14 Nov., 1975	34/1982 Cmdnd. 8632
Amendments to the Convention	Adopted London, 17 Nov., 1977	8/1986 Cmdnd. 9719
Amendments to the Convention	Adopted London, 15 Nov., 1979	26/1986 Cmdnd. 9777
Acceptance— Solomon Islands	27 June, 1988	
LAW		
Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties	Vienna, 23 May, 1969	58/1980 Cmdnd. 7964
Accession— Algeria (with declaration, reservation and objection*)	8 Nov., 1988	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
LAW (continued)		
<p><i>*Declaration [translation]</i> The accession of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria to the present Convention does not in any way mean recognition of Israel. This accession shall not be interpreted as involving the establishment of relations of any kind whatever with Israel.</p>		
<p><i>Reservation [translation]</i> The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria considers that the competence of the International Court of Justice cannot be exercised with respect to a dispute such as that envisaged in Article 66 (a) at the request of one of the parties alone. It declares that, in each case, the prior agreement of all the parties concerned is necessary for a dispute to be submitted to the said Court.</p>		
<p><i>Objection [translation]</i> The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, dedicated to the principle of the inviolability of the frontiers inherited on accession to independence, expresses an objection to the reservation entered by the Kingdom of Morocco with regard to paragraph 2 (a) of Article 62 of the Convention (see Treaty Series No. 58 (1980), Cmnd. 7964, p. 43).</p>		
<p>Note— On 14 July 1988 the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>Netherlands</i> the following objection with regard to the reservations made by the Government of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary upon accession (see Treaty Series No. 62 (1987), Cm 345, p. 13): "[The Government of the Netherlands] recalls attention to its objections formulated upon its accession to the Convention on 9 April 1985 (see Treaty Series No. 50 (1985) Cmnd. 9616 p. 17). In conformity with the terms of the objections the Kingdom of the Netherlands must be deemed to have objected to the reservations, excluding wholly or in part the procedures for the settlement of disputes, contained in Article 66 of the Convention, as formulated by [Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary] as from the date of their respective accession. Accordingly, the treaty relations between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Hungary and Czechoslovakia do not include any of the provisions contained in Part V of the Convention, whereas the treaty relations between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Bulgaria do not include the provisions of the Article 53 and 64 of the Convention. The Kingdom of the Netherlands re-iterates that the absence of treaty relations between itself and the above-mentioned States in respect of (parts of) Part V of the Convention will not in any way impair the duty of those States to fulfil any obligation embodied in those provisions to which they are subject under international law independent of the Convention."</p>		
<p>European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches</p>	<p>Strasbourg, 19 Aug., 1985</p>	<p>57/1985 Cmnd. 9649</p>
<p>Ratification— The Netherlands (with declaration*)</p>	<p>30 Dec., 1988</p>	
<p><i>*Declaration</i> "The Kingdom of the Netherlands accepts the said Convention for the Kingdom in Europe."</p>		
MONTSERRAT		
<p>See UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
NATIONALITY		
Convention on the Nationality of Married Women	New York, 20 Feb., 1957	59/1958 Cmnd. 601
Succession— Antigua and Barbuda	1 Nov., 1981 (effective date)	
NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS		
Convention and Statute on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern, with Additional Protocol to the Convention	Barcelona, 20 Apr., 1921	28/1923 Cmnd. 1993
Succession— Antigua and Barbuda	1 Nov., 1981 (effective date)	
PLANTS		
International Plant Protection Convention	Rome, 6 Dec., 1951	16/1954 Cmnd. 9077
Adherences—		
Belize	14 May, 1987	
Oman	23 Jan., 1989	
Turkey	29 July, 1988	
International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants of 2 December 1961 as revised at Geneva on 10 November 1972, and on 23 October 1978	Geneva, 23 Oct., 1978	11/1984 Cmnd. 9152
Accession— Australia	1 Feb., 1989	
POLLUTION		
International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage	Brussels, 29 Nov., 1969– 31 Dec., 1970	106/1975 Cmnd. 6183
Accessions—		
Canada	24 Jan., 1989	
Egypt	3 Feb., 1989	
International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971	Brussels, 18 Dec., 1971	95/1978 Cmnd. 7383
Accessions—		
Canada (with declaration*)	24 Jan., 1989	
Vanuatu	13 Jan., 1989	
*Declaration		
"The Government of Canada assumes responsibility for the payment of the obligations contained in Articles 10, 11 and 12 of the Fund Convention. Such payments to be made in accordance with section 774 of the Canada Shipping Act as amended by Chapter 7 of the Statutes of Canada 1987."		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION (continued)		
Protocol to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969	London, 19 Nov., 1976	26/1981 Cmnd. 8238
Accessions—		
Canada	24 Jan., 1989	
Egypt	3 Feb., 1989	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (with declaration*)	2 Dec., 1988	
Vanuatu	13 Jan., 1989	
<i>*Declaration [translation]</i>		
In accordance with Article V, paragraph 9(c) of the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969 in the wording of Article II of the Protocol of 1976 to this Convention, it is declared that the value of the unit of "The Special Drawing Right" expressed in Soviet roubles is calculated on the basis of the US dollar rate in effect at the date of the calculation in relation to the unit of "The Special Drawing Right", determined by the International Monetary Fund, and the US dollar rate in effect at the same date in relation to the Soviet rouble, determined by the State Bank of the USSR.		
Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Long-Term Financing of the Co-operative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-Range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP)	Adopted Geneva, 28 Sept., 1984	75/1988 Cm 521
Accession—		
Greece	24 June, 1988	
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance	New York, 20 June, 1956	85/1975 Cmnd. 6084
Note—		
In a communication received on 11 November 1988, the Government of <i>Sweden</i> notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the following concerning certain reservations, made upon ratification of the above-mentioned Convention (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 85 (1975), Cmnd. 6084 page 13):		
"Sweden withdraws the reservations made in respect of Article 9, paragraph 2 in the Convention done at New York on 20 June 1956 on the recovery abroad of maintenance, and makes the following limited reservations in respect of paragraph 1 of the same Article:		
Where the proceedings are pending in Sweden, the exemptions in the payment of costs and the facilities provided in paragraph 1 shall be granted only to persons resident in a State Party to the Convention or to any person who would otherwise enjoy such advantages under an agreement concluded with the State of which, he is a national."		
It should be noted that the above reservation in respect of paragraph 1 of Article 9 constitutes in substance a partial withdrawal of the original reservation to paragraph 1, since it differs from it only in that the facilities and exemptions concerned are now granted to all residents, and not only as was previously the case, to nationals and stateless residents.		
The withdrawal took effect on 11 November 1988, the date of receipt of the notification.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
European Convention on the Adoption of Children	Strasbourg, 24 Apr., 1967	51/1968 Cmnd. 3673
<p>Note— The following declaration was contained in a letter from the Permanent Representative of <i>Denmark</i>, dated 21 December 1988, registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on 22 December 1988: Re Article 25, paragraph 1: "Upon the expiration on 13 January 1989, which is ten 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 Faeroe Islands as well."</p>		
European Convention on Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions concerning Custody of Children and on Restoration of Custody of Children	Luxembourg, 20 May, 1980	35/1987 Cm 191
Signature— Norway	17 Jan., 1989	
Ratification— Norway (with reservations*)	17 Jan., 1989	
<p><i>*Reservations</i> "1. The Government of Norway makes the reservation in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 1, that in cases covered by Articles 8 and 9, recognition and enforcement of decisions relating to custody may be refused on any of the grounds provided under Article 10. 2. In accordance with Article 6, paragraph 3, Norway reserves the right not to accept communications made in French or accompanied by a translation into French."</p>		
Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction	The Hague, 25 Oct., 1980	66/1986 Cm 33
Signatures— Norway* Sweden	9 Jan., 1989 22 Mar., 1989	
<p>*Subject to ratification and to the reservations set out in the full powers to sign. The text of those reservations is worded as follows: "1. In accordance with Articles 24 and 42, the Norwegian Government reserves the right not to accept applications, communications or other documents sent to the General Authority in French. 2. In accordance with Articles 26 and 42, Norway makes the reservation that it shall not be bound to assume any costs resulting from the participation of legal counsel or advisers or from court proceedings, except insofar as those costs may be covered by Act of 13 June 1980 relating to free legal aid."</p>		
Ratifications— Norway* Sweden (with reservation†)	9 Jan., 1989 22 Mar., 1989	
<p>*The instrument of ratification contains the same reservations as the full powers to sign the Convention. †<i>Reservation</i> "In accordance with the provisions of Article 42 and pursuant to Article 42 and pursuant to Article 26, Sweden declares that it shall not be bound to assume any costs referred to in Article 26, paragraph 2, resulting from the participation of legal counsel or advisers or from court proceedings, except insofar as those costs may be covered by the Swedish system of legal aid."</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES		
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations	Adopted London, 13 Feb., 1946	10/1950 Cmd. 7891
Succession— Antigua and Barbuda	1 Nov., 1981 (effective date)	
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations	Adopted New York, 21 Nov., 1947	69/1959 Cmd. 855
Succession— Antigua and Barbuda*	1 Nov., 1981 (effective date)	
*The Government of Antigua and Barbuda declared, in accordance with section 43 of the Convention, that the Specialized Agencies to which the provisions of the said Convention applied were the following:		
International Labour Organization		
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Second revised text of Annex II)		
International Civil Aviation Organization		
United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization		
World Health Organization (Third revised text of Annex VII)		
Universal Postal Union		
International Telecommunication Union		
International Refugee Organization		
World Meteorological Organization		
General Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Council of Europe	Paris, 2 Sept., 1949	34/1953 Cmd. 8852
Accession— San Marino	22 Mar., 1989	
Protocol to the General Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Council of Europe	Strasbourg, 6 Nov., 1952	17/1957 Cmd. 84
Accession— San Marino	22 Mar., 1989	
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 Cmd. 579
Signature— San Marino* *With reservation in respect of ratification	1 Mar., 1989	
Ratification— San Marino	22 Mar., 1989	
Fourth Protocol to the General Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Council of Europe	Paris, 16 Dec., 1961	58/1971 Cmd. 4739
Signature— San Marino* *With reservation in respect of ratification	1 Mar., 1989	
Ratification— San Marino	22 Mar., 1989	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
RED CROSS		
Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field	Geneva, 12 Aug., 1949	39/1958 Cmnd. 550
Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of the Armed Forces at Sea	Geneva, 12 Aug., 1949	39/1958 Cmnd. 550
Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War	Geneva, 12 Aug., 1949	39/1958 Cmnd. 550
Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War	Geneva, 12 Aug., 1949	39/1958 Cmnd. 550
Succession— Kiribati	12 July, 1979 (effective date)	
REFUGEES		
Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons	New York, 28 Sept., 1954	41/1960 Cmnd. 1098
Succession— Antigua and Barbuda	1 Nov., 1981 (effective date)	
European Agreement on the Abolition of Visas for Refugees	Strasbourg, 20 Apr., 1959	32/1969 Cmnd. 3922
Signature— Malta (with declaration*)	17 Jan., 1989	
* <i>Declaration</i> "Settlement in the meaning of Article 5 of the European Agreement on the Abolition of Visas for Refugees shall be determined in relation to the place where the refugee's personal interests are centred. Consequently, presence on the territory of a High Contracting Party for the purpose of attending an educational establishment, medical establishment, convalescent home or other similar institutions shall not constitute settlement within the meaning of the said Article 5."		
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. 13: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to braking		
Acceptance— Spain	6 Feb., 1989 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 16: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety belts for adult occupants of power-driven vehicles		
Acceptance— Hungary	14 Nov., 1988 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 29: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants of the cab of a commercial vehicle		
Acceptance— Hungary	14 Nov., 1988 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 35: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the arrangement of foot controls		
Acceptance— Hungary	14 Nov., 1988 (effective date)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Regulation No. 44: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of restraining devices for child occupants of power-driven vehicles ("child restraint system")		
Acceptances—	<i>Effective dates</i>	
Hungary	14 Nov., 1988	
Italy	29 Jan., 1989	
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—		
Hungary	14 Nov., 1988 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 55: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mechanical coupling components of combinations of vehicles		
Acceptance—		
Hungary	14 Nov., 1988 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 56: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for mopeds and vehicles treated as such		
Acceptance—		
Hungary	14 Nov., 1988 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 57: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for motor cycles and vehicles treated as such		
Acceptance—		
Hungary	14 Nov., 1988 (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—		
Hungary	14 Nov., 1988 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 59: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement silencing systems		
Acceptance—		
Hungary	14 Nov., 1988 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 63: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to noise		
Acceptance—		
Hungary	14 Nov., 1988 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 65: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of special warning lights for motor vehicles		
Acceptances—	<i>Effective dates</i>	
Hungary	14 Nov., 1988	
Sweden	11 Nov., 1988	
Regulation No. 69: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for slow-moving vehicles (by construction) and their trailers		
Acceptance—		
Sweden	11 Nov., 1988 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 70: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for heavy and long vehicles		
Acceptance—		
Sweden	11 Nov., 1988 (effective date)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Regulation No. 75: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor cycles Acceptance— The Netherlands	27 Jan., 1989 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 78: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of category L with regard to braking Acceptance— The Netherlands	27 Jan., 1989 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 80: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of seats of large passenger vehicles and of these vehicles with regard to the strength of the seats and their anchorages Acceptance— The Netherlands	27 Jan., 1989 (effective date)	
SHIPPING		
<i>See also</i> NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS		
Declaration recognising the Right to a Flag of States having no Sea-Coast	Barcelona, 20 Apr., 1921	29/1923 Cmd. 1994
Succession— Antigua and Barbuda	1 Nov., 1981 (effective date)	
Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic 1965 as amended in 1971 and 1978 (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 63 (1972), Cmd. 5006 and Treaty Series No. 63 (1978), Cmd. 7243	London, 9 Apr., 1965	46/1967 Cmd. 3299
Accession— Vanuatu	13 Jan., 1989	
International Convention on Load Lines, 1966	London, 5 Apr.,— 4 July, 1966	58/1968 Cmd. 3708
Extension— Gibraltar	1 Dec., 1988	
International Convention on the Tonnage Measurement of Ships	London, 23 June, 1969	50/1982 Cmd. 8716
Accessions— Uruguay	3 Feb., 1989	
Vanuatu	13 Jan., 1989	
Extensions— Gibraltar	1 Dec., 1988	
Guernsey	1 Jan., 1989	
Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, as amended	London, 20 Oct., 1972	77/1977 Cmd. 6962
Accessions— Antigua and Barbuda	29 Jan., 1988	
Burma	11 Nov., 1987	
Iran	17 Jan., 1989	
International Convention for Safe Containers (CSC), 1972, as amended in 1981 (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 93 (1981), Cmd. 8445) and 1984 (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 20 (1984), Cmd. 9180)	Geneva, 2 Dec., 1972	40/1979 Cmd. 7535
Accession— Vanuatu	13 Jan., 1989	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SHIPPING (continued)		
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974	London, 1 Nov., 1974	46/1980 Cmnd. 7874
Accession to Convention as amended—		
Marshall Islands	26 Apr., 1988	
Suriname	4 Nov., 1988	
Extension of Convention as amended—		
Gibraltar	1 Dec., 1988 (effective date)	
Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 1974	Athens, 13 Dec., 1974	40/1987 Cm 202
Accession—		
Vanuatu	13 Jan., 1989	
Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended	London, 1 June, 1978	40/1981 Cmnd. 8277
Accessions—		
Austria	27 May, 1988	
Marshall Islands	26 Apr., 1988	
Extension—		
Bermuda	23 June, 1988 (effective date)	
International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978	London, 1 Dec., 1978— 30 Nov., 1979	50/1984 Cmnd. 9266
Accessions—		
Ghana	26 Jan., 1989	
Trinidad and Tobago	3 Feb., 1989	
Extension—		
Bermuda	1 Jan., 1989 (effective date)	
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
Succession in London—		
Antigua and Barbuda	1 Nov., 1981 (effective date)	
Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects launched into Outer Space	London, Moscow and Washington, 22 Apr., 1968	56/1969 Cmnd. 3997
Succession in London—		
Antigua and Barbuda	1 Nov., 1981 (effective date)	
Convention on International Liability for Damage caused by Space Objects	London, Moscow and Washington, 29 Mar., 1972	16/1974 Cmnd. 5551
Succession in London—		
Antigua and Barbuda	1 Nov., 1981 (effective date)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SPACE (continued)		
Convention on Registration of Objects launched into Outer Space	Adopted New York, 12 Nov., 1974	70/1978 Cmnd. 7271
Accession— China, People's Republic of	12 Dec., 1988	
Succession— Antigua and Barbuda	1 Nov., 1981 (effective date)	
TELECOMMUNICATIONS		
Convention on the International Maritime Satellite Organization (IMMARSAT) with Operating Agreement	London, 3 Sept., 1976	94/1979 Cmnd. 7722
Accession to the Convention and the Operating Agreement— Czechoslovakia	8 Dec., 1988	
International Telecommunication Convention	Nairobi, 6 Nov., 1982	33/1985 Cmnd. 9557
Ratifications—		
Central African Republic	28 Nov., 1988	
Gambia	8 Mar., 1989	
Ireland, Republic of (with statement*)	3 Nov., 1988	
Mauritania	11 Oct., 1988	
Mozambique	31 Oct., 1988	
Sudan	17 Feb., 1989	
Accession—		
Bhutan	15 Sept., 1988	
Western Samoa	7 Oct., 1988	
<i>*Statement</i>		
<p>"The Government of Ireland wishes to refer to statement No. 90 forming part of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) and to state that in as much as that statement refers to the Bogota Declaration of 3 December 1976 and to the claims therein to the exercise of rights over segments of the geostationary-satellite orbit, the Government wishes to reaffirm the statements made on behalf of the Irish delegation at the time of signing the Final Acts of the World Broadcasting Satellite Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva 1977 and the World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979.</p> <p>The Government of Ireland also wishes to state that the reference to the "geographical situation of particular countries" in Article 33 of the International Telecommunications Convention, Nairobi, 1982 does not imply a recognition of claim to any preferential rights to the geostationary orbit."</p>		
Optional Additional Protocol to the International Telecommunication Convention, Nairobi, 1982 on the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes	Nairobi, 6 Nov., 1982	33/1985 Cmnd. 9557
Ratification— Gambia	8 Mar., 1989	
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— The Netherlands (with declaration and reservation*)	6 Dec., 1988	
<i>*Declaration</i>		
<p>"In the view of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands Article 12 of the Convention, and in particular the second sentence of that Article, in no way affects the applicability of Article 33 of the Convention of 28 July 1951 relating to the Status of Refugees."</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TERRORISM (continued)		
<i>Reservation</i>		
"In cases where the judicial authorities of either the Netherlands, the Netherlands Antilles or Aruba cannot exercise jurisdiction pursuant to one of the principles mentioned in article 3, para 1, the Kingdom accepts the aforesaid obligation [laid down in Article 7] subject to the condition that it has received and rejected a request for extradition from another State party to the Convention."		
European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism ..	Strasbourg, 27 Jan., 1977	93/1978 Cmnd. 7390
Ratification— Ireland, Republic of	21 Feb., 1989	
International Convention against the Taking of Hostages ..	Adopted New York, 17 Dec., 1979	81/1983 Cmnd. 9100
Ratification— The Netherlands (with declaration and reservation*)	6 Dec., 1988	
Accession— Venezuela (with declaration†)	13 Dec., 1988	
<i>*Declaration</i>		
"In the view of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands Article 15 of the Convention, and in particular the second sentence of that Article, in no way affects the applicability of Article 33 of the Convention of 28 July 1951 relating to the Status of Refugees."		
<i>Reservation</i>		
"In cases where the judicial authorities of either the Netherlands, the Netherlands Antilles or Aruba cannot exercise jurisdiction pursuant to one of the principles mentioned in Article 5, para 1, the Kingdom accepts the aforesaid obligation [laid down in Article 8] subject to the condition that it has received and rejected a request for extradition from another state party to the Convention."		
<i>†Declaration [translation]</i>		
In accordance with the provision of Article 16, paragraph 2, of the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, the Republic of Venezuela declares that it is not bound by the provisions of Article 16, paragraph 1, of the Convention.		
TRANSIT		
Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit	Barcelona, 20 Apr., 1921	27/1923 Cmnd. 1992
Succession— Antigua and Barbuda	1 Nov., 1981 (effective date)	
TRANSPORT		
Customs Convention on Containers, with Annexes and Protocol of Signature	Geneva, 18 May, 1956	80/1959 Cmnd. 905
Succession— Antigua and Barbuda	1 Nov., 1981 (effective date)	
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS		
<i>See UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</i>		



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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>Exchange of Letters constituting a Narcotics Co-operation Agreement with respect to the Turks and Caicos Islands</p> <p>By an Exchange of Notes at Washington on 19 January 1989 the above Agreement was extended for a further period of six months.</p> <p>The Exchange of Notes entered into force with effect from 21 January 1989.</p>	<p>Washington, 18 Sept., 1986</p>	<p>20/1987 Cm 136</p>
<p>Exchange of Letters constituting a Narcotics Co-operation Agreement with respect to Anguilla.</p> <p>By an Exchange of Notes at Washington on 22 December 1988 the above Agreement was extended for an additional six month period.</p> <p>The Exchange of Notes entered into force with effect from 27 December 1988.</p>	<p>Washington, 11 Mar., 1987</p>	<p>29/1987 Cm 169</p>
<p>Exchange of Letters constituting a Narcotics Co-operation Agreement with respect to Monserrat.</p> <p>By an Exchange of Notes at Washington on 28 February 1989 the above Agreement was extended for an additional six month period.</p> <p>The Exchange of Notes entered into force with effect from 1 March 1989.</p>	<p>London, 14 May, 1987</p>	<p>44/1988 Cm 426</p>