

RATIFICATIONS,
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 29 (1994)

**FIRST
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 1994**

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 80 (1993), Cm 2591]

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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. 80 (1993), Cm 2591]

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 31st March 1994.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ANIMALS		
Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe	London, 4 Dec., 1991	9/1994 Cm 2472
Accession— Czech Republic	24 Feb., 1994	
AVIATION		
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft	The Hague, 16 Dec., 1970	39/1972 Cmnd. 4956
Accession in London— Estonia	10 Jan., 1994	
Accession in Moscow— Estonia	14 Jan., 1994	
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation	Montreal, 23 Sept., 1971	10/1974 Cmnd. 5224
Accession in London— Estonia	10 Jan., 1994	
Accession in Moscow— Estonia	14 Jan., 1994	
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 23 September 1971	Montreal, 24 Feb., 1988	20/1991 Cm 1470
Accession in London— Estonia	10 Jan., 1994	
Accession in Moscow— Estonia	14 Jan., 1994	
CONSERVATION		
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats	Berne, 19 Sept., 1979	56/1982 Cmnd. 8738
Accession— Monaco	7 Feb., 1994	
CULTURAL PROPERTY		
Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe	Granada, 3 Oct., 1985	46/1988 Cm 439
Acceptance— Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe) (with declaration*)	15 Feb., 1994	
* <i>Declaration</i> “The Kingdom of the Netherlands declares, in accordance with Article 25, paragraph 1, of the Convention, that it reserves the right not to comply, in whole, with the provisions of Article 4, paragraph 2c and 2d. The Kingdom of the Netherlands accepts the said Convention for the Kingdom in Europe.”		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CULTURAL PROPERTY (continued)		
European Cultural Convention	Paris, 19 Dec., 1954	49/1955 Cmd. 9545
<p>Note— The following is the text of a declaration by the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> contained in a letter dated 27 January 1994 and registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on 28 January 1994: “In accordance with Article 10 the said Convention shall extend to the Isle of Man, being a territory for whose international relations the Government of the United Kingdom are responsible.”</p>		
CUSTOMS		
Convention establishing a Customs Co-operation Council (with Annex)	Brussels, 15 Dec., 1950	50/1954 Cmd. 9232
Accessions—		
Belarus	16 Dec., 1993	
Georgia	26 Oct., 1993	
International Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Controls of Goods	Geneva, 1 Apr., 1983— 31 Mar., 1984	40/1988 Cm 403
Succession—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS		
Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	Vienna, 24 Apr.— 31 Oct., 1963	14/1973 Cmnd. 5219
Succession—		
Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of	18 Aug., 1993 (<i>date of notification</i>)	
DISARMAMENT		
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	London, Moscow and Washington, 1 July, 1968	88/1970 Cmnd. 4474
Accession in London—		
Kazakhstan	21 Mar., 1994	
Accession in Washington—		
Kazakhstan	14 Feb., 1994	
DISPUTES		
Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards	New York, 10 June,— 31 Dec., 1958	20/1976 Cmnd. 6419
Succession—		
Czech Republic*	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
<p>*The notification of succession includes “reservations and declarations made earlier by the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic” made upon signature and confirmed on ratification (see Treaty Series No. 20 (1976), Cmnd. 6419, p.11).</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DRUGS		
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961	New York, 30 Mar.— 1 Aug., 1961	34/1965 Cmnd. 2631
Accessions—		
Dominica*	24 Sept., 1993	
Latvia*	16 July, 1993	
Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav* Republic of	13 Oct., 1993	
Succession—		
Croatia*	26 July, 1993 (date of notification)	
<p>*In accordance with Article 41(2), the Convention entered into force for Dominica, Latvia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Croatia on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit of their respective instruments i.e. for Dominica on 24 October 1993, for Latvia on 15 August 1993, for the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on 12 November 1993 and for Croatia on 25 August 1993. Consequently, on those dates Dominica, Latvia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Croatia became a Party to the Single Convention on Narcotic 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 (see Treaty Series No. 23 (1979) Cmnd. 7466).</p>		
Convention on Psychotropic Substances with revised Schedules	Vienna, 21 Feb., 1971	51/1993 Cm 2307
Accessions—		
Burundi	18 Feb., 1993	
Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of	13 Oct., 1993	
Romania	21 Jan., 1993	
Sri Lanka	15 Mar., 1993	
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
Accessions—		
Burundi	18 Feb., 1993	
Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of	13 Oct., 1993	
Poland	9 June, 1993	
Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	Vienna, 20 Dec., 1988— 28 Feb., 1989	26/1992 Cm 1927
Ratifications—		
Brunei Darussalam (with reservation*)	12 Nov., 1993	
Germany (with declaration†)	30 Nov., 1993	
Sudan	19 Nov., 1993	
Accession—		
Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of	13 Oct., 1993	
<p>*<i>Reservation</i> "In accordance with article 32 of the Convention Brunei Darussalam hereby declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraphs 2 and 3 of the said article 32."</p>		
<p>†<i>Declaration [Courtesy Translation]</i> It is the understanding of the Federal Republic of Germany that the basic concepts of the legal system referred to in article 3 paragraph 2 of the Convention may be subject to change.</p>		
Anti-Doping Convention	Strasbourg, 16 Nov., 1989	85/1990 Cm 1330
Ratification—		
Cyprus	2 Feb., 1994	
ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS		
Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters	Lugano, 16 Sept., 1988	53/1992 Cm 2009
Signature—		
Spain	19 Jan., 1994	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS		
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	Rome, 4 Nov., 1950	71/1953 Cmd. 8969
Renewal of Declaration under Article 25— Italy	1 Jan., 1994 (for three years)	
Renewal of Declaration under Article 46— Italy	1 Jan., 1994 (for three years)	
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	New York, 16 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmd. 6702
<i>Derogations under article 4</i>		
I		
On 5 October 1993, the Secretary-General received from the Government of the Russian Federation a notification, dated 4 October 1993, made under article 4 of the above-mentioned Covenant notifying that "in connection with the attempts of extremist forces to provoke mass violence through organized attacks against the representatives of authority and the police", the President has issued a decree on the introduction of a state of emergency in the city of Moscow from 4 p.m., 3 October 1993 until 4 p.m., 10 October 1993.		
The Government of the Russian Federation has specified that the provisions from which it has derogated are articles 12(1), 13, 19(2) and 22 of the Covenant.		
II		
On 22 October 1993, the Secretary-General received from the Government of the Russian Federation a notification, dated 21 October 1993, made under article 4 of the above-mentioned Covenant, transmitting the text of Decree No. 1615 of the President of the Russian Federation dated 9 October 1993 concerning "Prolongation of the state of emergency in the city of Moscow". By the said decree the state of emergency was prolonged until 18 October 1993, 5 a.m. owing to "the need to ensure further normalization of the situation in Moscow, strengthen the rule of law and ensure the security of the inhabitants after the attempted armed <i>coup d'état</i> of 3-4 October 1993."		
III		
Subsequently on 27 October 1993, the Secretary-General received a notification by the Government of the Russian Federation informing him that the state of emergency proclaimed in Moscow pursuant to the Decree of 3 October 1993 by the President of the Russian Federation and extended pursuant to his decree of 9 October 1993 was lifted as of 5 a.m. on 18 October 1993.		
IV		
On 28 October 1993, the Secretary-General received from the Government of the Russian Federation a notification, dated 28 October 1993, made under article 4 of the above-mentioned Covenant informing him of the declaration of state of emergency in territories of the Mozdok district, the Prigorodny district and adjacent localities of the North Ossetian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Malgobek and Nazran districts of the Ingush Republic by a decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated 29 September 1993. The State of emergency has been declared from 1400 hours on 30 September until 1400 hours on 30 November 1993.		
The reasons for the declaration of the state of emergency were the deterioration of the situation in a number of districts of the North Ossetian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ingush Republic as a result of the non-implementation of the agreements concluded earlier by the two sides and the decisions of the interim administration regarding the settlement of the conflict, and the increase in the number of acts of terrorism and violence.		
The Government of the Russian Federation has specified that the provisions from which it has derogated are articles 12(1), 13, 19(2) and 22 of the Covenant.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>In a communication dated 14 January 1994, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, notified that objections had been received with respect to the reservations, understandings and declarations made by the <i>United States of America</i> upon ratification of the above-mentioned Covenant (see Treaty Series No. 84 (1992) Cm 2264, p. 11, 12 and 13) which reads as follows:</p> <p>On 5 October 1993 the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Belgium</i> the following objections:</p> <p><i>[Translation]</i></p> <p>The Government of Belgium wishes to raise an objection to the reservation made by the United States of America regarding article 6, paragraph 5, of the Covenant, which prohibits the imposition of the sentence of death for crimes committed by persons below 18 years of age.</p> <p>The Government of Belgium considers the reservation to be incompatible with the provisions and intent of article 6 of the Covenant which, as is made clear by article 4, paragraph 2, of the Covenant, establishes minimum measures to protect the right to life.</p> <p>The expression of this objection does not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Covenant between Belgium and the United States of America.</p> <p>On 1 October 1993, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Denmark</i> the following objections:</p> <p>“ . . . having examined the contents of the reservations made by the United States of America, Denmark would like to recall Article 4, para 2 of the Covenant according to which no derogation from a number of fundamental Articles, <i>inter alia</i> 6 and 7, may be made by a State Party even in time of public emergency which threatens the life of the nation.</p> <p>In the opinion of Denmark, reservation (2) of the United States with respect to capital punishment for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age as well as reservation (3) with respect to Article 7 constitute general derogations from Articles 6 and 7, while according to Article 4, para 2 of the Covenant such derogations are not permitted.</p> <p>Therefore, and taking into account that Articles 6 and 7 are protecting two of the most basic rights contained in the Covenant, the Government of Denmark regards the said reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant, and consequently Denmark objects to the reservations.</p> <p>These objections do not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Covenant between Denmark and the United States.”</p> <p>On 28 September 1993, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Finland</i> the following objections:</p> <p>“The Government of Finland has taken note of the reservations, understandings and declarations made by the United States of America upon ratification of the Covenant. It is recalled that under international treaty law, the name assigned to a statement whereby the legal effect of certain provisions of a treaty is excluded or modified, does not determine its status as a reservation to the treaty. Understanding (1) pertaining to Articles 2, 4 and 26 of the Covenant is therefore considered to constitute in substance a reservation to the Covenant, directed at some of its most essential provisions, namely those concerning the prohibition of discrimination. In the view of the Government of Finland, a reservation of this kind is contrary to the object and purpose of the Covenant, as specified in Article 19(c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.</p> <p>As regards reservation (2) concerning Article 6 of the Covenant, it is recalled that according to Article 4(2), no restrictions of Articles 6 and 7 of the Covenant are allowed for. In the view of the Government of Finland, the right to life is of</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>fundamental importance in the Covenant and the said reservation therefore is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant.</p> <p>As regards reservation (3), it is in the view of the Government of Finland subject to the general principle of treaty interpretation according to which a party may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for failure to perform a treaty.</p> <p>For the above reasons the Government of Finland objects to reservations made by the United States to Articles 2, 4 and 26 (cf. Understanding (1)), to Article 6 (cf. Reservation (2)) and to Article 7 (cf. Reservation (3)). However, the Government of Finland does not consider that this objection constitutes an obstacle to the entry into force of the Covenant between Finland and the United States of America."</p> <p>On the 4 October 1993, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>France</i> the following objections:</p> <p>At the time of the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 16 December 1966, the United States of America expressed a reservation relating to article 6, paragraph 5, of the Covenant, which prohibits the imposition of the death penalty for crimes committed by persons below 18 years of age.</p> <p>France considers that this United States reservation is not valid, inasmuch as it is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>Such objection does not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Covenant between France and the United States.</p> <p>On 29 September 1993, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Germany</i> the following objections:</p> <p>"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany objects to the United States' reservation referring to article 6, paragraph 5 of the Covenant, which prohibits capital punishment for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age. The reservation referring to this provision is incompatible with the text as well as the object and purpose of article 6, which, as made clear by paragraph 2 of article 4, lays down the minimum standard for the protection of the right to life.</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany interprets the United States' "reservation" with regard to article 7 of the Covenant as a reference to article 2 of the Covenant, thus not in any way affecting the obligations of the United States of America as a state party to the Covenant."</p> <p>On 5 October 1993, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Italy</i> the following objections:</p> <p>"The Government of Italy, . . . objects to the reservation to art. 6 paragraph 5 which the United States of America included in its instrument of ratification.</p> <p>In the opinion of Italy reservations to the provisions contained in art. 6 are not permitted, as specified in art. 4, para 2, of the Covenant.</p> <p>Therefore this reservation is null and void since it is incompatible with the object and the purpose of art. 6 of the Covenant.</p> <p>Furthermore in the interpretation of the Government of Italy, the reservation to art. 7 of the Covenant does not affect obligations assumed by States that are parties to the Covenant on the basis of article 2 of the same Covenant.</p> <p>These objections do not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Covenant between Italy and the United States."</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>On 28 September 1993, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>Kingdom of the Netherlands</i> the following objections:</p> <p>“The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands objects to the reservation with respect to capital punishment for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age, since it follows from the text and history of the Covenant that the said reservation is incompatible with the text, the object and purpose of Article 6 of the Covenant, which according to Article 4 lays down the minimum standard for the protection of the right of life.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands objects to the reservation with respect to Article 7 of the Covenant, since it follows from the text and the interpretation of this Article that the said reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant.</p> <p>In the opinion of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands this reservation has the same effect as a general derogation from this Article, while according to Article 4 of the Covenant, no derogations, not even in times of public emergency, are permitted.</p> <p>It is the understanding of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands that the understandings and declarations of the United States do not exclude or modify the legal effect of provisions of the Covenant in their application to the United States, and do not in any way limit the competence of the Human Rights Committee to interpret these provisions in their application to the United States.</p> <p>Subject to the proviso of Article 21 paragraph 3 of the Vienna Convention of the Law of Treaties, these objections do not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Covenant between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States.”</p>		
<p>On 4 October 1993, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>Kingdom of Norway</i> the following objections:</p> <p>“1. In the view of the Government of Norway, the reservation (2) concerning capital punishment for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age is according to the text and history of the Covenant, incompatible with the object and purpose of Article 6 of the Covenant. According to Article 4, 2. paragraph, no derogations from Article 6 may be made, not even in times of public emergency. For these reasons, the Government of Norway objects to this reservation.</p> <p>2. In the view of the Government of Norway, the reservation (3) concerning Article 7 of the Covenant is according to the text and interpretation of this Article incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant. According to Article 4, 2. paragraph, Article 7 is a non-derogable provision, even in times of public emergency. For these reasons, the Government of Norway objects to this reservation.</p> <p>The Government of Norway does not consider this objection to constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Covenant between Norway and the United States of America.”</p>		
<p>On 5 October 1993, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Portugal</i> the following objections:</p> <p>“The Government of Portugal considers that the reservation made by the United States of America referring to article 6, paragraph 5 of the Covenant which prohibits capital punishment for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age is incompatible with article 6 which, as made clear by paragraph 2 of article 4, lays down the minimum standard for the protection of the right to life.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
<p>The Government of Portugal also considers that the reservation with regard to article 7 in which a State limits its responsibilities under the Covenant by invoking general principles of National Law may create doubts on the commitments of the Reserving State to the object and purpose of the Covenant and, moreover, contribute to undermining the basis of International Law.</p> <p>The Government of Portugal therefore objects to the reservations made by the United States of America. These objections shall not constitute an obstacle to the entry in force of the Covenant between Portugal and the United States of America."</p> <p>On 5 October 1993, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>Kingdom of Spain</i> the following objections:</p> <p><i>[Translation]</i></p> <p>... after careful consideration of the reservations made by the United States of America, Spain wishes to point out that pursuant to article 4, paragraph 2, of the Covenant, a State Party may not derogate from several basic articles, among them articles 6 and 7, including in time of public emergency which threatens the life of the nation.</p> <p>The Government of Spain takes the view that reservation (2) of the United States having regard to capital punishment for crimes committed by individuals under 18 years of age, in addition to reservation (3) having regard to article 7, constitute general derogations from articles 6 and 7, whereas, according to article 4, paragraph 2, of the Covenant, such derogations are not to be permitted.</p> <p>Therefore, and bearing in mind that articles 6 and 7 protect two of the most fundamental rights embodied in the Covenant, the Government of Spain considers that these reservations are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant and, consequently, objects to them.</p> <p>This position does not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Covenant between the Kingdom of Spain and the United States of America.</p>		
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Adopted New York, 18 Dec., 1979	2/1989 Cm 643
Accessions—		
The Bahamas (with reservations*)	2 Oct., 1993	
Tajikistan	26 Oct., 1993	
<i>*Reservations</i>		
<p>"The Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 2(a), . . . article 9, paragraph 2, . . . article 16(h), . . . [and] article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention."</p>		
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	Adopted New York, 4 Feb., 1985	107/1991 Cm 1775
Ratification—		
Costa Rica	11 Nov., 1993	
European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	Strasbourg, 26 Nov., 1987	54/1991 Cm 1634
Ratification—		
Slovenia	2 Feb., 1994	
Note—		
<p>Designation of competent authority and liaison officer under Article 15:</p> <p>Austria— <i>Liaison Officer:</i> Mr Franz Cede Ambassador</p> <p>Portugal— <i>Liaison Officer:</i> Brigadeiro Rodolfo Antonio Cabrita Bacelar Begonha Directeur du Service de la Police Judiciare Militaire</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
United Kingdom— <i>Liaison Officer:</i> Mr J. R. Setterfield Human Rights Policy Department		
Convention on the Rights of the Child	Adopted New York, 20 Nov., 1989	44/1992 Cm 1976
Signature— Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	20 Sept., 1993	
Ratification— Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	26 Oct., 1993	
Accessions— Tajikistan	26 Oct., 1993	
Turkmenistan	20 Sept., 1993	
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		
International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations	Rome, 26 Oct., 1961	38/1964 Cmnd. 2425
Accession— Jamaica	27 Oct., 1993	
Succession— Czech Republic*	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
*The notification of succession includes “reservations and declarations made earlier by the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic” made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification (see Treaty Series No. 38 (1964), Cmnd. 2425, p.56).		
Note— In a communication dated 9 December 1993, the Secretary-General of the United Nations notified the Member States of an amendment to his earlier communication on the above-mentioned Convention dated 25 October 1993 concerning <i>The Netherlands, Nigeria and Switzerland</i> (see Treaty Series No. 80 (1993) Cm 2591 p. 22) which reads as follows: “In accordance with its article 25(2), the Convention will enter into force for each of the States concerned three months after the date of deposit of the respective instruments, i.e. for Switzerland on 24 September 1993, for the Netherlands on 7 October 1993 and for Nigeria on 29 October 1993.”		
Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization	Stockholm, 14 July, 1967— 13 Jan., 1968	52/1970 Cmnd. 4408
Accession— Brunei Darussalam*	21 Jan., 1994	
*The Government of Brunei Darussalam will belong to Class S for the purpose of establishing its contribution towards the budget of the World Intellectual Property Organization.		
Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms	Geneva, 29 Oct., 1971	41/1973 Cmnd. 5275
Succession— Bosnia and Herzegovina	12 Jan., 1994 (<i>date of notification</i>)	
Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (with regulations)	Budapest, 28 Apr.,— 31 Dec., 1977	5/1981 Cmnd. 8136
Note— The Director of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) received on 9 December 1993, notification from the European Patent Organisation (EPO), dated 6 December 1993, stating an extension of the list of kinds of microorganisms accepted, for deposit, by the DSM—Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH (DSM), an international depositary authority under the above-mentioned Treaty. The text reads as follows:		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p>		
<p>1. According to Rule 3.3 of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty, I am pleased to inform you that the assurances made by the European Patent Organisation in its communications dated 23 July 1981, 8 March 1988 and 4 July 1990, namely that the DSM—Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH—complies with and will continue to comply with the requirements specified in Article 6.2 of the Budapest Treaty, are extended to <i>murine embryos</i>.</p> <p>Annex I shows the complete list of all the kinds of micro-organisms accepted by the DSM and Annex II indicates all requirements made by the DSM according to Rule 6.3 of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty.</p> <p>2. With reference to Rule 12 of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty may I draw your attention to the amended schedule of fees of the DSM, in Annex III.</p>		
<p>ANNEX I Kinds of micro-organisms accepted by the DSM</p> <p>The DSM accepts the following kinds of micro-organisms for deposit under the Budapest Treaty</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. bacteria 2. fungi (including yeasts) 3. bacteriophages 4. plasmids 5. plant viruses 6. plant cell cultures 7. human and animal cell cultures *8. murine embryos <p>Re points 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7:</p> <p>*The DSM accepts for deposit only those bacteria, fungi and cell cultures which, pursuant to the notices of the "Berufsgenossenschaft der chemischen Industrie" [German trade association of the chemical industry] on "Sichere Biotechnologie, Eingruppierung biologischer Agenzien" ("Safe technology, classification of biological agents") (bacteria B006; fungi B007; viruses B004, cell cultures B009), belong to hazard group 1 or 2. An English translation of the texts is also available. Similar restrictions likewise apply to murine embryos. If the relevant group is not known, information can be obtained from the DSM.</p> <p>Re points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:</p> <p>*It must be possible to process genetically manipulated bacteria, fungi, bacteriophages, isolated DNA, plant viruses and plant, human and animal cell cultures as well as murine embryos in accordance with safety levels 1 or 2 of the "Gesetz zur Regelung von Fragen der Gentechnik" [genetic engineering act], 1990, BGBI Part I, No. 28, Z 5702 A, 20 June 1990.</p> <p>Re point 5: Plant viruses which cannot multiply through mechanical infection of plants cannot be accepted for deposit.</p> <p>Re point 6: Plant cell cultures can only be deposited in the form of callus or suspension cultures with non-differentiated growth. The material for deposit must be free from contamination by foreign organisms.</p> <p>Re point 7: *Animal and human cell cultures cannot be accepted for deposit if they are contaminated with viruses or other foreign organisms (particularly mycoplasma). Please note that the DSM requires about two weeks for carrying out the necessary check for mycoplasma contamination.</p> <p>Re point 8: *Before preservation of the embryos by the depositor and subsequent despatch to the DSM information concerning the method to be used must be obtained from the DSM.</p>		

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.																
<p>The DSM reserves the right to refuse to accept for deposit material which in its view represents an unacceptable hazard or which it is not in a position to process.</p> <p>In all instances, it must be possible to preserve the deposited material by lyophilisation or storage in liquid nitrogen or by some other method of long-term preservation without significant change.</p>																		
<p>ANNEX II REQUIREMENTS UNDER RULE 6.3 OF THE BUDAPEST TREATY</p>																		
<p>Re point 1, 2: Bacteria and fungi should, where possible, be deposited in the form of two active cultures.</p>																		
<p>Re point 3: Bacteriophages should be deposited in minimum quantities of 2 × 5 ml having a minimum titre of 1 × 10⁹ pro ml.</p>																		
<p>Re point 4: Plasmids as isolated DNA preparations should be deposited in a minimum quantity of 2 × 20 µg.</p>																		
<p>Re point 5: Plant viruses should be deposited in the form of dried or frozen material along with the host's seeds, unless the host is generally available. 100 µl of serum suitable for immunoelectron microscopy should also be deposited for the purity and identity test.</p> <p>When hybridomes for antibody testing of plants are deposited, the antigen (<i>not pathogen</i>) necessary for the specificity test should be deposited at the same time.</p>																		
<p>Re point 6: In the case of plant cell cultures, active cultures in the form of a callus (four petri dishes) or suspension (three culture vessels) or frozen cultures (18 cryoampoules) should be deposited.</p>																		
<p>Re point 7: *In the case of animal and human cell cultures, frozen cultures should be deposited in 12 ampoules, each containing at least 5 × 10⁶ cells.</p>																		
<p>Re point 8: *Murine embryos should be deposited in 12 ampoules, each containing at least 15–20 embryos.</p>																		
<p>ANNEX III FEE SCHEDULES</p>																		
<p>Fees for the deposit of micro-organisms under the Budapest Treaty:</p>																		
<p>III.1</p> <p>(a) Storage according to Rule 12.1(a)(i) of the Budapest Treaty</p> <table data-bbox="254 1731 825 1886"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">DEM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>bacteria, fungi, plasmids, bacteriophages and plant viruses</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1150*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>plant cell cultures</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>human and animal cell cultures, *murine embryos</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2400</td> </tr> </table> <p>(b) Conversion of a deposit made outside the Budapest Treaty into a deposit according to the Budapest Treaty</p> <table data-bbox="254 1953 825 2103"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">DEM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>bacteria, fungi, plasmids, bacteriophages and plant viruses</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1150*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>plant cell cultures</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>human and animal cell cultures, *murine embryos</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2400</td> </tr> </table>		DEM	bacteria, fungi, plasmids, bacteriophages and plant viruses	1150*	plant cell cultures	2500	human and animal cell cultures, *murine embryos	2400		DEM	bacteria, fungi, plasmids, bacteriophages and plant viruses	1150*	plant cell cultures	2500	human and animal cell cultures, *murine embryos	2400		
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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
(c) Prolongation of the duration of the storage over the one provided by Rule 9 of the Budapest Treaty, per year		
	DEM	
bacteria, fungi, plasmids, bacteriophages and		
plant viruses	40*	
plant cell cultures	80	
human and animal cell cultures,		
*murine embryos	80	
III.2		
Issuance of viability statement under Rule 12.1(a)(iii) of the Budapest Treaty		
(a) where a viability test is also requested		
	DEM	
bacteria, fungi, plasmids, bacteriophages and		
plant viruses	130*	
plant, human and animal		
*cell cultures, murine embryos	200	
(b) on the basis of the last viability test		
	DEM	
bacteria, fungi, plasmids, bacteriophages,		
plant viruses, plant, human and animal cell		
cultures, murine embryos	60	
III.3		
Furnishing of a sample under Rule 12.1(a)(iv) of the Budapest Treaty (plus current freight costs)		
	DEM	
bacteria, fungi, plasmids, bacteriophages and		
plant viruses	130*	
plant, human and animal		
*cell cultures, murine embryos	200	
III.4		
Communication of information under Rule 7.6 of the Budapest Treaty		
	DEM	
bacteria, fungi, plasmids, bacteriophages,		
plant viruses, plant, human and animal cell		
cultures, murine embryos	60	
III.5		
Attestation referred to in Rule 8.2 of the Budapest Treaty		
	DEM	
bacteria, fungi, plasmids, bacteriophages,		
plant viruses, plant, human and animal cell		
cultures, murine embryos	60	
As a general rule, the fees under points 1, 2, 4 and 5 (services provided within the Federal Republic of Germany) are subject to VAT, currently at the rate of 7%, which is also payable where samples are furnished to requesting parties in the Federal Republic of Germany.		
Turnover tax, again currently at the rate of 7%, must also be charged on EC orders not quoting a VAT registration number.		
A processing fee of DEM 40 to cover bank charges is payable on all foreign invoices.		
The new address and telephone number of DSM—Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH should read as follows:		
DSM—Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH Mascheroder Weg 1 b D-38124 Braunschweig		
Telephone exchange:	0531-2616-0	
Telefax:	0531-2616-418	
Patent department:	0531-2616-254	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION		
Constitution of the International Labour Organisation (as amended) (<i>see also</i> Treaty Series No. 59 (1961), Cmnd. 1428; Treaty Series No. 9 (1964), Cmnd. 2259 and Treaty Series No. 110 (1975), Cmnd. 6207)	Montreal, 9 Oct., 1946	47/1948 Cmnd. 7452
Acceptance— Tajikistan	26 Nov., 1993	
INVESTMENT PROTECTION		
<i>See</i> TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO		
LAW		
European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Note— The following is the text of a declaration by the Government of <i>Germany</i> contained in a letter dated 2 December 1993 and registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on 3 December 1993: “The declaration on Article 24 is herewith supplemented to the effect that judicial authorities for the purposes of the Convention are, in addition: Das Ministerium der Justiz des Landes Brandenburg, Potsdam (the Ministry of Justice of Land Brandenburg), der Minister für Justiz-, Bundes- und Europaangelegenheiten des Landes Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Schwerin (the Minister for Justice, Federal and European Affairs of Land Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania), das Sächsische Staatsministerium der Justiz, Dresden (the Saxon State Ministry of Justice), das Ministerium der Justiz des Landes Sachsen-Anhalt, Magdeburg (the Ministry of Justice of Land Saxony-Anhalt), das Thüringer Ministerium für Justiz, Bundes- und Europaangelegenheiten, Erfurt (the Thuringian Ministry of Justice, Federal and European Affairs).”	Strasbourg, 20 Apr., 1959	24/1992 Cm 1928
Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters	Strasbourg, 17 Mar., 1978	24/1992 Cm 1928
Note— The following is the text of a declaration by the Government of the <i>Kingdom of the Netherlands</i> contained in a letter dated 22 December 1993 and registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on 6 January 1994 “In accordance with Article 7, paragraph 2, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands extends the application of the Additional Protocol to the Netherlands Antilles. In accordance with Article 8, paragraph 2.a of the Additional Protocol, it accepts Chapter I of the Additional Protocol, with respect to the Netherlands Antilles, only in respect of relations with States with which the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in respect of the Netherlands Antilles, has concluded a treaty on the avoidance of double taxation, that is fully in force.”		
MARITIME LAW		
Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976 Accession— New Zealand*	London, 1 Feb.,— 31 Dec., 1977 14 Feb., 1977	13/1990 Cm 955
*In a communication from the International Maritime Organization (IMO) dated 25 February 1994 it was notified that the instrument of accession on the part of the Government of New Zealand contained the following statement: “AND WHEREAS it is not intended that the accession by the Government of New Zealand to the Convention should extend to Tokelau;”		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
POLLUTION		
Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution	Geneva, 13 Nov.,– 16 Nov., 1979	57/1983 Cmnd. 9034
Succession—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
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)	Geneva, 28 Sept.,– 5 Oct., 1984	75/1988 Cm 521
Succession—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	Vienna, . 22 Mar.,– 21 Sept., 1985	1/1990 Cm 910
Accessions—		
Myanmar	24 Nov., 1993	
Turkmenistan	18 Nov., 1993	
Succession—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or Their Transboundary Fluxes	Sofia, 1 Nov.,– 4 Nov., 1988	1/1992 Cm 1787
Succession—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer done at Montreal 16 September 1987	Adopted London, 27 June– 29 June, 1990	4/1993 Cm 2132
Ratifications—		
Philippines	9 Aug., 1993	
Venezuela	29 July, 1993	
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
Statute of the Hague Conference on Private International Law	The Hague, 9 Oct.– 31 Oct., 1951	65/1955 Cmnd. 9582
Note—		
<p>By a notification dated 31 December 1993, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands informed the Contracting States of the position of the <i>Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</i> with regard to the above-mentioned Statute. After consulting with Member States on the admission of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the conclusion has been reached that it established on 1 December 1993 that the Governments of the majority of the Member States accepted the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as a Member (see Treaty Series No. 80 (1993) Cm 2591, p. 25).</p> <p>The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands received a letter from the Ambassador of Greece dated 30 November 1993 which reads as follows:</p> <p>“ With respect to the issue of the admission of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the statute of The Hague Conference of private international law and the question of whether this admission should take place on the basis of para. 1 of article 2 of the said statute or on the basis of para. 2 of the same article, the Greek Government would like to make the following comments:</p>		

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)

First of all we consider that in the case of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia there is no legal ground whatsoever for the application of para. 1 of article 2 since the latter has never participated in the Conference as an independent state.

Therefore in the view of the Greek Government, the only procedure which could be applied in this respect is that of para. 2 of article 2 according to which admission of new members is decided by the governments of the member states upon the initiative of one of them.

In this regard the Greek Government would like to inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of The Kingdom of Netherlands that since it does not recognize the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, it opposes its admission to the statute of the Conference.

In the case of a decision to admit the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia by the majority of member states according to article 2-para. 2, we would like to declare that such an act does not imply recognition of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia by Greece.

As regards the notification of 1st October 1993 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of The Kingdom of Netherlands and the proposed continuity by the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in respect to the conventions to which the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was a party we would like to bring to your attention the following:

- Participation of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the conventions mentioned in the above notification does not amount to recognition of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on behalf of Greece.
- Those of the above conventions which are binding upon Greece remain without effect as between the latter and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia."

The Ministry has come to the conclusion that on 1 December 1993 the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia became a Member of the above-mentioned Statute with retroactive effect to 20 September 1993, date of receipt by the Depositary of the Note in which the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia declared itself bound by the Statute.

Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance

Succession—

Czech Republic*

*The notification of succession includes reservations and declarations made earlier by the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification (see Treaty Series No. 85 (1975), Cmnd. 6084, p. 12).

Note—

On 19 October 1993 the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in accordance with Article 2 of the above-mentioned Convention notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations that as of 18 October 1993, the following office has been designated both as the Transmitting as well as the Receiving Agency:

Raad voor de Kinderbescherming's-Gravenhage
Dependance Gouda, LBIO
Bureau Verdrag van New York
Postbus 800
2800 AV Gouda

Note—

On 25 October 1993 the Government of Slovakia in accordance with Article 2 of the above-mentioned Convention notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations that as of 1 January 1993, the following office has been designated both as the Transmitting as well as the Receiving Agency:

Date

Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.

New York,
20 June—
31 Dec., 1956

85/1975
Cmnd. 6084

1 Jan., 1993
(effective date)

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
Centrum pre medzinárodnosprávnu ochranu deté a mládeže (Centre for the international legal protection of children and youth) Spitálska 6 P.O. Box 57 81499 BRATISLAVA Slovakia		
Convention abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents	The Hague, 5 Oct., 1961	32/1965 Cmnd. 2617
Accession— Armenia	19 Nov., 1993	
Note— By a notification dated 23 December 1993, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in its capacity as depositary, informed States party to the above- mentioned Convention that as none of the Contracting States have objected before 10 November 1993 the Convention remained in force between the Contracting States and the <i>Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</i> (see Treaty Series No. 80 (1993) Cm 2591 p. 30). The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands received a letter from the Ambassador of Greece dated 30 November 1993 which reads as follows: “. With respect to the issue of the admission of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the statute of The Hague Conference of private international law and the question of whether this admission should take place on the basis of para. 1 of article 2 of the said statute or on the basis of para. 2 of the same article, the Greek Government would like to make the following comments: First of all we consider that in the case of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia there is no legal ground whatsoever for the application of para. 1 of article 2 since the latter has never participated in the Conference as an independent state. Therefore in the view of the Greek Government, the only procedure which could be applied in this respect is that of para. 2 of article 2 according to which admission of new members is decided by the governments of the member states upon the initiative of one of them. In this regard the Greek Government would like to inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of The Kingdom of Netherlands that since it does not recognize the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, it opposes its admission to the statute of the Conference. In the case of a decision to admit the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia by the majority of member states according to article 2 para. 2, we would like to declare that such an act does not imply recognition of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia by Greece. As regards the notification of 1st October 1993 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of The Kingdom of Netherlands and the proposed continuity by the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in respect to the conventions to which the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was a party we would like to bring to your attention the following: — Participation of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the conventions mentioned in the above notification does not amount to recognition of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on behalf of Greece. — Those of the above conventions which are binding upon Greece remain without effect as between the latter and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.”		
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 by <i>Australia</i> to the above-mentioned Convention: Sweden	31 Dec., 1993	

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
In accordance with Article 39 the Convention will enter into force between <i>Australia</i> and:		
Sweden	1 Mar., 1994	
The following State declared its acceptance of the accession by <i>Venezuela</i> to the above-mentioned Convention:		
Luxembourg	21 Jan., 1994	
In accordance with Article 39 the Convention will enter into force between <i>Venezuela</i> and:		
Luxembourg	22 Mar., 1994	
Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction	The Hague, 25 Oct., 1980	66/1986 Cm 33
Accessions—		
Honduras*	20 Dec., 1993	
Panama (with reservation)	2 Feb., 1994	
*Subject to the reservation provided for in its Article 26, paragraph 3.		
† <i>Reservation (translation)</i>		
The Republic of Panama objects to the use of the French language in any application, communication or other document mentioned in article 24, first paragraph, sent to its Central Authority.		
Likewise the Republic of Panama declares that it shall not be bound to assume any costs referred to in the first paragraph of Article 26 of the Convention resulting from the participation of legal counsel or advisers or from court proceedings, except insofar as those costs may be covered by its system of legal aid and advice.		
Note—		
The following States declared their acceptance of <i>The Bahamas</i> to the above-mentioned Convention		
Germany	4 Feb., 1994	
Luxembourg	17 Dec., 1993	
The Kingdom of the Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe)	11 Nov., 1993	
The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*	28 Dec., 1993	
The United States of America†	23 Nov., 1993	
*The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made the following declaration:		
“Notwithstanding the provisions of the said Article 38 regarding entry into force of the Convention as between the acceding State and the State declaring its acceptance of the accession, amendments will have been made to the United Kingdom municipal law in order to give effect to the Convention between it and the Bahamas as of 1 January 1994 when the Convention enters into force for the Bahamas.”		
†The Note of the Embassy of the United States of America dated 22 November 1993 contained the following sentence:		
“The Embassy would appreciate having the date of 1 January 1994 confirmed as the date on which the Convention will enter into force between the United States and the Bahamas.”		
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has not yet received a reply from the Government of the Bahamas concerning the date of entry into force.		
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>The Bahamas</i> and		
Germany	1 May, 1994	
Luxembourg	1 Mar., 1994	
The Kingdom of the Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe)	1 Feb., 1994	
The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 Mar., 1994	
The United States of America	1 Feb., 1994	
Note—		
By a notification dated 16 February 1994, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands made the following declaration:		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p>		
<p>The Ministry informs the Contracting States that the Government of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas has confirmed the date of 1 January 1994 as the date on which the Convention entered into force between The Bahamas and the United States of America.</p>		
<p>The following States declared their acceptance of <i>Honduras</i> to the above-mentioned Convention:</p>		
<p>Luxembourg The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**</p>	24 Feb., 1994	
<p>**The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made the following declaration:</p>		
<p>“Notwithstanding the provisions of the said Article 38 regarding entry into force of the Convention as between the acceding State and the State declaring its acceptance of the accession, amendments will have been made to the United Kingdom municipal law in order to give effect to the Convention between it and Honduras as of 1 March 1994 when the Convention enters into force for Honduras.”</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 3, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Honduras</i> and</p>		
<p>Luxembourg The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</p>	1 May, 1994 1 May, 1994	
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>By a notification dated 22 December 1993, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in its capacity as depositary, informed States party to the above-mentioned Convention that as none of the Contracting States have objected between 10 and 15 November 1993 respectively, the Convention remained in force between the Contracting States and the <i>Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina</i> (see Treaty Series No. 80 (1993) Cm 2591 p. 40).</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>By a notification dated 22 December 1993, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in its capacity as depositary, informed States party to the above-mentioned Convention that as none of the Contracting States have objected between 10 and 15 November 1993 respectively, the Convention remained in force between the Contracting States and the <i>Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</i> (see Treaty Series No. 80 (1993) Cm 2591 p. 40).</p>		
<p>The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands received a letter from the Ambassador of Greece dated 30 November 1993 which reads as follows:</p>		
<p>“ With respect to the issue of the admission of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the statute of The Hague Conference of private international law and the question of whether this admission should take place on the basis of para. 1 of article 2 of the said statute or on the basis of para. 2 of the same article, the Greek Government would like to make the following comments:</p>		
<p>First of all we consider that in the case of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia there is no legal ground whatsoever for the application of para. 1 of article 2 since the latter has never participated in the Conference as an independent state.</p>		
<p>Therefore in the view of the Greek Government, the only procedure which could be applied in this respect is that of para. 2 of article 2 according to which admission of new members is decided by the governments of the member states upon the initiative of one of them.</p>		
<p>In this regard the Greek Government would like to inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of The Kingdom of Netherlands that since it does not recognize the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, it opposes its admission to the statute of the Conference.</p>		

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>In the case of a decision to admit the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia by the majority of member states according to article 2 para. 2, we would like to declare that such an act does not imply recognition of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia by Greece.</p> <p>As regards the notification of 1st October 1993 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of The Kingdom of Netherlands and the proposed continuity by the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in respect to the conventions to which the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was a party we would like to bring to your attention the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Participation of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the conventions mentioned in the above notification does not amount to recognition of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on behalf of Greece. — Those of the above conventions which are binding upon Greece remain without effect as between the latter and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia." 		
<p>Note—</p> <p>By a notification dated 22 December 1993, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in its capacity as depositary, informed States party to the above-mentioned Convention that a sentence needs to be corrected as regards the <i>Republic of Croatia</i> (see Treaty Series No. 79 (1993) Cm 2544 p. 27). It should read as follows:</p> <p>..... "Thus the Convention on the civil aspects of international child abduction of 25 October 1980 entered into force for the Republic of Croatia on the date of entry into force for Yugoslavia, namely on 1 December 1991, and"</p>		
<p>Convention on Insider Trading with Protocol</p> <p>Ratification—</p> <p>Cyprus</p>	<p>Strasbourg, 20 Apr., 1989</p> <p>8 Feb., 1994</p>	<p>7/1992 Cm 1803</p>
<p>Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime</p> <p>Ratification—</p> <p>Italy (with declarations*)</p>	<p>Strasbourg, 8 Nov., 1990</p> <p>20 Jan., 1994</p>	<p>59/1993 Cm 2337</p>
<p><i>*Declarations [Translation]</i></p> <p><i>Article 6, paragraph 4:</i></p> <p>Under the terms of Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Convention, the Italian Republic declares that paragraph 1 of this article applies only to predicate offences which constitute "delitti" under Italian law, excluding "delitti" which are not deliberate.</p> <p><i>Article 21, paragraph 2:</i></p> <p>Under the terms of Article 21, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Italian Republic declares that the procedures set out in parts a. and b. of this paragraph concerning the transmission and serving of judicial documents to persons affected by provisional measures and confiscation shall be allowed in respect of persons on Italian territory only when, in its relations with the other Party, they are provided for under Italian legislation or in the international agreements which generally govern mutual assistance in criminal matters.</p> <p><i>Article 23, paragraph 2:</i></p> <p>Under the terms of Article 23, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Italian Republic declares that the central authority designated in pursuance of paragraph 1 of this article is the Ministry of Justice and that all correspondence should therefore be addressed to: Ministero di Grazia e Giustizia, Direzione Generale degli Affari Penali, Via Arenula 70, 00186 Rome.</p> <p><i>Article 25, paragraph 3:</i></p> <p>Under the terms of Article 25, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Italian Republic declares that it reserves the right to require that requests made to it and documents supporting such requests be accompanied by a translation into Italian or into one of the official languages of the Council of Europe.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<i>Article 32, paragraph 2:</i>		
Under the terms of Article 32, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the information or evidence provided by Italy under this chapter may not, without its prior consent, be used or transmitted by the authorities of the requesting Party in investigations or proceedings other than those specified in the request.		
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES		
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations	London, 13 Feb., 1946	10/1950 Cmd. 7891
Succession— Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of	18 Aug., 1993 (date of notification)	
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 Cmd. 550
Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea	Geneva, 12 Aug., 1949	39/1958 Cmd. 550
Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War	Geneva, 12 Aug., 1949	39/1958 Cmd. 550
Convention for the Protection of War Victims	Geneva, 12 Aug., 1949	39/1958 Cmd. 550
Accessions—		
Andorra	17 Sept., 1993	
Georgia	14 Sept., 1993	
Uzbekistan	8 Oct., 1993	
Succession— Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of	1 Sept., 1993 (effective date)	
REFUGEES		
European Agreement on the Abolition of Visas for Refugees	Strasbourg, 20 Apr., 1959	32/1969 Cmd. 3922
Note—		
On 3 January 1993 the Government of <i>Finland</i> notified the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe by a note registered on 5 January 1993 in which it declared the following:		
<i>(Translation)</i>		
The Permanent Representation of Finland, referring to the decree which came into force in Finland on 1 January 1994, hereby informs the General Secretariat that all refugees who have been granted a travel document by France now require a visa on Finnish soil. This new policy will make practice in France and in Finland similar as from 1 January 1994.		
ROAD TRANSPORT		
Convention on Road Traffic (with Protocol)	Geneva, 19 Sept., 1949	49/1958 Cmd. 578
Accession— Georgia*	23 July, 1993	
Succession— Namibia†	21 Mar., 1990 (effective date)	
*The Government of Georgia notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in pursuance of paragraph 3 of annex 4 to the above-mentioned Convention, that it had selected the distinguishing sign "GE" for display in international traffic registered by it.		
†The Government of Namibia notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in pursuance of paragraph 3 of annex 4 to the above-mentioned Convention, that it had selected the distinguishing sign "NAM" for display in international traffic registering by it.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR)	Geneva, 19 May, 1956	90/1967 Cmnd. 3455
Accession— Estonia	3 May, 1993	
Agreement concerning the adoption of uniform conditions of approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts and reciprocal recognition thereof	Geneva, 20 Mar., 1958	7/1965 Cmnd. 2535
Regulation No. 91: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of side marker lamps for motor vehicles and their trailers		
Acceptance— France	13 Dec, 1993 (effective date)	
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY		
Agreement establishing the European Molecular Biology Laboratory	Geneva, 10 May, 1973	12/1975 Cmnd. 5835
Denunciation— Italy	31 Dec., 1994 (effective date)	
SHIPPING		
Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, as amended (<i>see also</i> Treaty Series No. 63 (1972), Cmnd. 5006; Treaty Series No. 63 (1972), Cmnd. 5006; Treaty Series No. 63 (1978), Cmnd. 7243; Treaty Series No. 67 (1984), Cmnd. 9339 and Treaty Series No. 10 (1987), Cm 85 .. .	London, 9 Apr., 1965	46/1967 Cmnd. 3299
Note— By a letter dated 19 October 1993, the Government of the <i>Czech Republic</i> notified the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization, as depositary to the above-mentioned Convention of the following: “In conformity with the valid principles of international law and to the extent defined by it, the Czech Republic, as a successor State to the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, considers itself bound as of January 1, 1993, i.e., the date of the dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, by the multilateral international treaties to which the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic was a party on that date, including reservations and declarations to their provisions made earlier by the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic.”		
International Convention on Load Lines, 1966	London, 5 Apr.,— 4 July, 1966	58/1968 Cmnd. 3708
Accessions— Belarus	7 Jan., 1994	
Nicaragua	2 Feb., 1994	
Note— By a letter dated 19 October 1993, the Government of the <i>Czech Republic</i> notified the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization, as depositary to the above-mentioned Convention of the following: “In conformity with the valid principles of international law and to the extent defined by it, the Czech Republic, as a successor State to the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, considers itself bound as of January 1, 1993, i.e., the date of the dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, by the multilateral international treaties to which the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic was a party on that date, including reservations and declarations to their provisions made earlier by the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic.”		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SHIPPING (continued)		
International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969	London, 23 June,– 23 Dec., 1969	50/1982 Cmnd. 8716
Note— By a letter dated 19 October 1993, the Government of the <i>Czech Republic</i> notified the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization, as depositary to the above-mentioned Convention of the following: “In conformity with the valid principles of international law and to the extent defined by it, the Czech Republic, as a successor State to the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, considers itself bound as of January 1, 1993, i.e., the date of the dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, by the multilateral international treaties to which the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic was a party on that date, including reservations and declarations to their provisions made earlier by the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic.”		
Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, as amended	London, 20 Oct., 1972	77/1977 Cmnd. 6962
Accession— Belarus	7 Jan., 1994	
Note— By a letter dated 19 October 1993, the Government of the <i>Czech Republic</i> notified the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization, as depositary to the above-mentioned Convention, of the following: “In conformity with the valid principles of international law and to the extent defined by it, the Czech Republic, as a successor State to the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, considers itself bound as of January 1, 1993, i.e., the date of the dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, by the multilateral international treaties to which the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic was a party on that date, including reservations and declarations to their provisions made earlier by the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic.”		
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
Note— By a letter dated 19 October 1993, the Government of the <i>Czech Republic</i> notified the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization, as depositary to the above-mentioned Convention of the following: “In conformity with the valid principles of international law and to the extent defined by it, the Czech Republic, as a successor State to the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, considers itself bound as of January 1, 1993, i.e., the date of the dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, by the multilateral international treaties to which the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic was a party on that date, including reservations and declarations to their provisions made earlier by the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic.”		
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974	London, 1 Nov., 1974– 1 July, 1975	46/1980 Cmnd. 7874
Accession— Belarus	7 Jan., 1994	
Note— By a letter dated 19 October 1993, the Government of the <i>Czech Republic</i> notified the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization, as depositary to the above-mentioned Convention of the following: “In conformity with the valid principles of international law and to the extent defined by it, the Czech Republic, as a successor State to the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, considers itself bound as of January 1, 1993, i.e., the date of the dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, by the multilateral international treaties to which the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic was a party on that date, including reservations and declarations to their provisions made earlier by the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic.”		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SHIPPING (continued)		
Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended	London, 1 June, 1978– 1 Mar., 1979	40/1981 Cmnd. 8277
Note— By a letter dated 19 October 1993, the Government of the <i>Czech Republic</i> notified the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization, as depositary to the above-mentioned Convention of the following: “In conformity with the valid principles of international law and to the extent defined by it, the Czech Republic, as a successor State to the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, considers itself bound as of January 1, 1993, i.e., the date of the dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, by the multilateral international treaties to which the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic was a party on that date, including reservations and declarations to their provisions made earlier by the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic.”		
International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978	London, 1 Dec., 1978– 30 Nov., 1979	50/1984 Cmnd. 9266
Accession— Nicaragua	2 Feb., 1994	
Note— By a letter dated 19 October 1993, the Government of the <i>Czech Republic</i> notified the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization, as depositary to the above-mentioned Convention of the following: “In conformity with the valid principles of international law and to the extent defined by it, the Czech Republic, as a successor State to the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, considers itself bound as of January 1, 1993, i.e., the date of the dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, by the multilateral international treaties to which the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic was a party on that date, including reservations and declarations to their provisions made earlier by the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic.”		
TELECOMMUNICATIONS		
Agreement relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization “INTELSAT” (with Operating Agreement)	Washington, 20 Aug., 1971	80/1973 Cmnd. 5416
Accession— Namibia	3 Dec., 1993	
*Operating Agreement signed for—Telecom Namibia		
Convention on the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT) (with the Operating Agreement)	London, 3 Sept., 1976	94/1979 Cmnd. 7722
Accession— Mexico	10 Jan., 1994	
European Convention on Transfrontier Television	Strasbourg, 5 May, 1989	22/1993 Cm 2178
Ratification— Turkey	21 Jan., 1994	
TRANSPORT		
Protocol to co-ordinate and rationalise European Inland Transport of international importance	Brussels, 17 Oct., 1953	32/1954 Cmd. 9142
Accession— Romania	25 Nov., 1993	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO		
Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago for the Promotion and Protection of Investments	Port of Spain, 23 July, 1993	78/1993 Cm 2417
Note—		
On 10 January 1994 the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> notified the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago that the above-mentioned Agreement shall be extended to the Isle of Man and the Bailiwicks of Guernsey and Jersey.		
UNESCO		
Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (as amended) (<i>see also</i> Treaty Series No. 82 (1965), Cmnd. 2784; Treaty Series No. 99 (1970), Cmnd. 4511; Treaty Series No. 104 (1976), Cmnd. 6651; Treaty Series No. 59 (1977), Cmnd. 6846 and Treaty Series No. 56 (1981), Cmnd. 8304)	London, 16 Nov., 1945	36/1961 Cmnd. 1376
Signature—		
Vanuatu	10 Feb., 1994	
Acceptance—		
Vanuatu	10 Feb., 1994	
UNIDO		
Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization	Vienna, 8 Apr., 1979	67/1991 Cm 1666
Accession—		
Azerbaijan	23 Nov., 1993	



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