

RATIFICATIONS,
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 61 (1981)

**SECOND
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC.
FOR 1981**

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 34 (1981), Cmnd. 8276]

*Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
September 1981*

**LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE**

£2·65 net

Cmnd. 8357

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

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 34 (1981), Cmnd. 8276]

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

This publication contains information received up to 30 June, 1981.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT—		
<i>See</i> ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT		
ANIMALS—		
<i>See also</i> CONSERVATION		
International Agreement for the Creation at Paris of an International Office for dealing with Contagious Diseases of Animals	Paris, 25 Jan., 1924	11/1926 Cmnd. 2663
Accession— United Arab Emirates	14 Apr., 1980	
European Convention for the Protection of Animals kept for Farming Purposes	Strasbourg, 10 Mar., 1976	70/1979 Cmnd. 7684
Acceptance— Netherlands (for Kingdom in Europe) (with declaration)*	21 Apr., 1981	
<p>* On depositing their instrument of acceptance the Government of the Netherlands made the following declaration: "The Kingdom of the Netherlands shall not for the time being make use of the possibility provided in Article 12 of the said Convention to appoint one or more bodies from which the Standing Committee may request information and advice."</p>		
ANTARCTICA—		
The Antarctic Treaty	Washington, 1 Dec., 1959	97/1961 Cmnd. 1535
Accession— Peru	10 Apr., 1981	
ARCHAEOLOGY—		
<i>See</i> CULTURAL PROPERTY		
AVIATION—		
Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air	Warsaw, 12 Oct., 1929	11/1933 Cmnd. 4284
Accessions— Seychelles	24 June, 1980	
Togo	2 July, 1980	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
AVIATION (continued)—		
Succession— Zimbabwe	18 Apr., 1980 (effective date)	
Convention on International Civil Aviation	Chicago, 7 Dec., 1944	8/1953 Cmd. 8742
Accessions— Kiribati	14 Apr., 1981	
Zimbabwe	11 Feb., 1981	
Protocol to amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929 (Treaty Series No. 11 (1933), Cmd. 4284)	The Hague, 28 Sept., 1955	62/1967 Cmd. 3356
Accessions— Korea (North)*	3 Nov., 1980	
Seychelles	24 June, 1980	
Togo	2 July, 1980	
Zimbabwe	27 Oct., 1980	
* Not recognized by the United Kingdom.		
Protocol on the Authentic Trilingual Text of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago, 1944)	Buenos Aires, 25 Sept., 1968	115/1969 Cmd. 4198
Entered into force for— Kiribati	14 May, 1981	
Zimbabwe	13 Mar., 1981	
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft	The Hague, 16 Dec., 1970	39/1972 Cmd. 4956
Accession in London— United Arab Emirates (with reservation)* ...	14 Apr., 1981	
* The instrument of accession of the United Arab Emirates was accompanied by the following reservation:		
"In accepting the said Convention, the Government of the United Arab Emirates takes the view that its acceptance of the said Convention does not in any way imply its recognition of Israel, nor does it oblige it to apply the provisions of the Convention in respect of the said country.		
"The Government of the United Arab Emirates wishes further to indicate that its understanding described above is in conformity with general practice existing in the United Arab Emirates regarding signature, ratification or acceptance of a Convention of which a country not recognized by the United Arab Emirates is a party."		
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation	Montreal, 23 Sept., 1971	10/1974 Cmd. 5524
Accession in London— United Arab Emirates (with reservation)* ...	14 Apr., 1981	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>AVIATION (continued)—</p>		
<p>* The instrument of accession of the United Arab Emirates was accompanied by the following reservation:</p>		
<p>"In accepting the said Convention, the Government of the United Arab Emirates takes the view that its acceptance of the said Convention does not in any way imply its recognition of Israel, nor does it oblige it to apply the provisions of the Convention in respect of the said country.</p>		
<p>"The Government of the United Arab Emirates wishes further to indicate that its understanding described above is in conformity with general practice existing in the United Arab Emirates regarding signature, ratification or acceptance of a Convention of which a country not recognized by the United Arab Emirates is a party."</p>		
<p>BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS—</p>		
<p>See DISARMAMENT</p>		
<p>COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION—</p>		
<p>See TURKEY</p>		
<p>CONSERVATION—</p>		
<p>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (for revised Appendices see Treaty Series No. 33 (1980), Cmnd. 7857)</p>	<p>Washington, 3 Mar., 1973</p>	<p>101/1976 Cmnd. 6647</p>
<p>Accessions—</p>		
<p>Liberia</p>	<p>11 Mar., 1981</p>	
<p>Mozambique... ..</p>	<p>25 Mar., 1981</p>	
<p>Notes—</p>		
<p>In a communication to the Swiss Government dated 5 March, 1981, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> referred to the declaration by the <i>Argentine Republic</i> made at the time of accession to the above Convention (see Treaty Series No. 34 (1981), Cmnd. 8276, p. 6) and made the following statement:</p>		
<p>"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have no doubt as to United Kingdom sovereignty over the Falkland Islands and their Dependencies. The United Kingdom Government therefore do not accept the declaration of the Argentine Republic claiming that the Falkland Islands are an integral part of the territory of the Argentine Republic and administered by the National Territory of Tierra del Fuego, Antarctica and the Islands of the South Atlantic."</p>		
<p>In a communication dated 17 February and received by the Swiss Government on 18 February, 1981, the Government of <i>South Africa</i> notified the withdrawal of their reservations, made on 2 June, 1977 and 28 June,</p>		

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CONSERVATION (continued)—		
1979, in accordance with Article XV (3) of the Convention. The reservations concern the following species:		
“(A) The inclusion of <i>Balaenoptera Physalus</i> and <i>Balaenoptera Borealis</i> in Appendices I and II.		
(B) The inclusion of <i>Sousa spp.</i> and <i>Sotalia spp.</i> in Appendix I and the inclusion of all other <i>Cetacean</i> species in Appendix II.”		
COPYRIGHT—		
See INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		
CULTURAL PROPERTY—		
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage	London, 6 May, 1969	26/1973 Cmd. 5224
Signature— Portugal	14 May, 1981	
CUSTOMS—		
Convention on the Establishment of a Customs Co-operation Council (with Annex)	Brussels, 15 Dec., 1950	50/1954 Cmd. 9232
Accession— Zimbabwe	19 Mar., 1981	
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS—		
See also TERRORISM		
Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations... ..	Vienna, 18 Apr., 1961	19/1965 Cmd. 2565
Note—		
In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 15 May, 1981, the Government of the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> made the following statement objecting to the reservation by <i>Saudi Arabia</i> in respect of Article 27 of the above Convention (see Treaty Series No. 34 (1981), Cmd. 8276, p. 7):		
[Translation]		
The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany does not regard as valid the reservation made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in respect of Article 27 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961. This declaration is not to be interpreted as preventing the entry into force of the Convention as between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.		
DISARMAMENT—		
Treaty banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water	Moscow, 5 Aug., 1963	3/1964 Cmd. 2245
Succession in Washington— Papua New Guinea	16 Mar., 1981	

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DISARMAMENT (continued)—		
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction	London, Moscow and Washington, 10 Apr., 1972	11/1976 Cmnd. 6397
Ratification in London— Netherlands (for Kingdom in Europe and Netherlands Antilles)	22 June, 1981	
Accession in Washington— Papua New Guinea	16 Mar., 1981	
DISPUTES—		
Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States ...	Washington, 18 Mar., 1965	25/1967 Cmnd. 3255
Signatures—		
Bangladesh	20 Nov., 1979	
Israel	16 June, 1980	
Saudi Arabia	28 Sept., 1979	
Solomon Islands	12 Nov., 1979	
Ratifications—		
Bangladesh	27 Mar., 1980	
New Zealand (excluding Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau)	2 Apr., 1980	
Rwanda	15 Oct., 1979	
Saudi Arabia	8 May, 1980	
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT—		
Agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development	Rome, 13 June, 1976	41/1978 Cmnd. 7195
Accession— Solomon Islands	13 Mar., 1981	
FINANCE—		
<i>See</i> INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION		
FISHERIES—		
<i>See</i> WHALING		
GHANA—		
Exchange of Notes. The British Expatriates Supplementation (Ghana) (Continuance) Agreement 1971/76	Accra, 29 Mar., 1976	82/1976 Cmnd. 6598

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
GHANA (continued)—		
Note—		
By an Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom and Ghana dated 31 March, 1981, it was agreed that the Agreement of 23 March 1971 (Treaty Series No. 73 (1972), Cmnd. 5018), as amended by the above Exchange of Notes, be further amended by deleting in sub-paragraph 3 of paragraph 1 the words and figures "31 March 1981" and substituting the words and figures "31 March 1986". It was also agreed that the Notes should constitute an agreement between the two Governments to enter into force on 31 March 1981 and be cited, together with the above Agreement, as the British Expatriates Supplementation (Ghana) Agreement 1971/81.		
HEALTH—		
Convention for the Mutual Recognition of Inspections in respect of the Manufacture of Pharmaceutical Products (with Explanatory Notes)	Geneva, 8 Oct., 1970	59/1972 Cmnd. 4983
Accession— Hungary	4 May, 1976	
HUMAN RIGHTS—		
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	Rome, 4 Nov., 1950	71/1953 Cmnd. 8969
Declaration made under Article 25— Spain	1 July, 1981 (for two years)	
Renewal of declaration made under Article 46— Sweden	13 May, 1981 (for five years on condition of reciprocity)	
Convention on the Political Rights of Women	New York, 31 Mar., 1953	101/1967 Cmnd. 3449
Ratification— Mexico	23 Mar., 1981	
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	New York, 19 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmnd. 6702
Accessions— Central African Republic	8 May, 1981	
Mexico (with statement)*	23 Mar., 1981	
* See below.		
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	New York, 19 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmnd. 6702
Accessions— Central African Republic	8 May, 1981	
Mexico (with statements and reservations)*	23 Mar., 1981	

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—

* The instruments of accession of the Government of Mexico to the above Covenants contain the following interpretative statements and reservations:

In respect of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights:

Interpretative statement
[Translation]

The Government of Mexico accedes to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights with the understanding that Article 8 of the Covenant shall be applied in the Mexican Republic under the conditions and in conformity with the procedures established in the applicable provisions of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States and the relevant implementing legislation.

In respect of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights:

Interpretative statements
[Translation]

Article 9, paragraph 5. Under the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States and the relevant implementing legislation, every individual enjoys the guarantees relating to penal matters embodied therein, and consequently no person may be unlawfully arrested or detained. However, if by reason of false accusation or complaint any individual suffers an infringement of this basic right, he has, *inter alia*, under the provisions of the appropriate laws, an enforceable right to just compensation.

Article 18. Under the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, every person is free to profess his preferred religious belief and to practice its ceremonies, rites and religious acts, with the limitation, with regard to public religious acts, that they must be performed in places of worship and, with regard to education, that studies carried out in establishments designed for the professional education of ministers of religion are not officially recognized. The Government of Mexico believes that these limitations are included among those established in paragraph 3 of this article.

Reservations
[Translation]

Article 13. The Government of Mexico makes a reservation to this article, in view of the present text of Article 33 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States.

Article 25, subparagraph (b). The Government of Mexico also makes a reservation to this provision, since Article 130 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States provides that ministers of religion shall have neither an active nor a passive vote, nor the right to form associations for political purposes.

Note—

In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 28 March, 1981, the Government of the *Federal Republic of Germany* made

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HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—		
the following declaration under Article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966:		
"The Federal Republic of Germany, in accordance with Article 41 of the said Covenant, recognizes for a further five years from the date of expiry of the declaration of 22 April 1976 the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications from a State Party in so far as that State Party has recognized in regard to itself the competence of the Committee and as corresponding obligations have been assumed under the Covenant by the Federal Republic of Germany and by the State Party concerned."		
In a communication accompanying the declaration, the Government of the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> indicated that it wishes to draw attention to the reservations made upon ratification with respect to Articles 19, 21 and 22 in conjunction with Articles 2 (1), 14 (3), 14 (5) and 15 (1) of the said Covenant and to the reservation in favour of Allied rights and responsibilities contained in the declaration, also made upon ratification, on the application of the Covenant to Berlin (West) (see Treaty Series No. 6 (1977), Cmnd. 6702, p. 43).		
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY—		
Convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization	Stockholm, 14 July, 1967— 13 Jan., 1968	52/1970 Cmnd. 4408
Accession— Costa Rica	10 Mar., 1981	
Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT) (with Regulations)	Washington, 19 June— 31 Oct., 1970	78/1978 Cmnd. 7340
Note— In a communication received on 12 March, 1981, the Government of <i>France</i> notified the Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization of the withdrawal of the declaration contained in France's instrument of ratification of the Patent Co-operation Treaty, 1970, to the effect that the Republic of France is not bound by the provisions of Chapter II of the said Treaty (see Treaty Series No. 78 (1978), Cmnd. 7340, p. 127). The withdrawal of the declaration took effect on 12 June, 1981.		
Universal Copyright Convention, as revised (with Protocols 1 and 2)	Paris, 24 July, 1971	9/1975 Cmnd. 5844
Accession— Portugal (Convention and Protocols 1 and 2) ...	30 Apr., 1981	
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
Ratification— Switzerland	19 May, 1981	

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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)—		
Accession— Liechtenstein... ..	19 May, 1981	
Nice Agreement concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the purposes of the Registration of Marks of 15 June, 1957, as revised at Stockholm on 14 July, 1967 and at Geneva on 13 May, 1977	Geneva, 13 May, 1977	72/1979 Cmnd. 7671
Ratification— Norway	7 July, 1981 (effective date)	
Accession— Denmark	3 June, 1981 (effective date)	
INTELSAT—		
<i>See</i> PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES TELECOMMUNICATIONS		
INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION—		
Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization	Geneva, 8 Mar., 1948	54/1958 Cmnd. 589
Acceptances— Costa Rica Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	4 Mar., 1981 29 Apr., 1981	
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION—		
Articles of Agreement of the International Development Association	Washington, 29 Jan., 1960	1/1961 Cmnd. 1244
Signature and acceptance— Papua New Guinea	9 Oct., 1975	
INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION—		
Articles of Agreement of the International Finance Corporation (for Amendments <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 4 (1963), Cmnd. 1924 and Treaty Series No. 77 (1966), Cmnd. 3155)	Washington, 25 May, 1955	37/1961 Cmnd. 1377
Signature and acceptance— Papua New Guinea	9 Oct., 1975	
LABOUR—		
<i>See</i> GHANA TANZANIA		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
LABOUR (ILO)—		
International Labour Convention No. 114. Fishermen's Articles of Agreement Convention, 1959	Geneva, 19 June, 1959	152/1975 Cmnd. 6343
Ratification— Netherlands	8 Aug., 1980	
International Labour Convention No. 148. Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration) Convention, 1977	Geneva, 23 June, 1977	40/1980 Cmnd. 7901
Ratification— Zambia	19 Aug., 1980	
<p>Note— By a declaration registered with the International Labour Office on 9 April, 1981, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> declared that Convention No. 148 would be applied to <i>Hong Kong</i> with the following modification in respect of Air Pollution only:</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">"Article 1 Agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing, forestry and marine transport are excluded from the application of the provisions of this Convention in respect of air pollution."</p>		
International Labour Convention No. 150. Labour Administration Convention, 1978	Adopted Geneva, 26 June, 1978	32/1981 Cmnd. 8251
<p>Notes— By a declaration registered with the International Labour Office on 12 May, 1981, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> stated that Convention No. 150 would be applied without modification to the <i>Isle of Man</i> and <i>Guernsey</i>.</p> <p>By a declaration registered with the International Labour Office on 11 August, 1980, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> stated that Convention No. 150 would be applied without modification to <i>Gibraltar</i> and <i>St. Helena</i>.</p> <p>By a declaration registered with the International Labour Office on 27 October, 1980, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> stated that a decision is reserved in respect of the application of Convention No. 150 to <i>Montserrat</i>.</p> <p>By declarations registered with the International Labour Office on 27 October, 1980, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> stated that Convention No. 150 would be applied to <i>Brunei</i> with modification regarding Article 5 and to <i>Belize</i> with modification regarding Article 7.</p> <p>By a declaration registered with the International Labour Office on 30 March, 1981, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> stated that Convention No. 150 would be applied to <i>Hong Kong</i> with the modification in respect of Article 7 (b) that "the scope of Labour Administration in <i>Hong Kong</i> does not extend to self-employed workers".</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
LABOUR (ILO) (continued)—		
International Labour Convention No. 151. Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention, 1978 ...	Adopted Geneva, 27 June, 1978	33/1981 Cmnd. 8252
Notes—		
By declarations registered with the International Labour Office on 12 May, 1981, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> stated that Convention No. 151 would be applied without modification to <i>Guernsey</i> ; is not applicable to <i>Jersey</i> and that a decision is reserved in respect of the <i>Isle of Man</i> .		
By a declaration registered with the International Labour Office on 11 August, 1980, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> stated that Convention No. 151 would be applied to <i>Gibraltar</i> and <i>St. Helena</i> without modification.		
By a declaration registered with the International Labour Office on 27 October, 1980, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> stated that a decision is reserved in respect of the application of Convention No. 151 to <i>Montserrat</i> .		
By declarations registered with the International Labour Office on 27 October, 1980, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> stated that Convention No. 151 would be applied to <i>Belize</i> with modifications regarding Article 5 (2), and that a decision is reserved in respect of the application of the Convention to <i>Brunei</i> .		
By a declaration registered with the International Labour Office on 3 February, 1981, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> stated that Convention No. 151 would be applied to <i>Hong Kong</i> without modification.		
LAW—		
See PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW TERRORISM TREATIES, LAW OF		
LOANS—		
See TURKEY		
MEDICINE—		
See HEALTH		
METEOROLOGY—		
International Agreement on the setting up of an Experimental European Network of Ocean Stations (COST Project 43)	Brussels, 15 Dec., 1977	76/1979 Cmnd. 7677
Accessions—		
Iceland	24 Mar., 1981	
Spain	10 Apr., 1981	

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MILITARY SERVICE—		
<i>See</i> NATIONALITY		
MINERALS—		
<i>See</i> TIN		
NATIONALITY—		
Protocol amending the Convention on the Reduction of Cases of Multiple Nationality and Military Obligations in Cases of Multiple Nationality ...	Strasbourg, 24 Nov., 1977	108/1979 Cmnd. 7756
Signature—		
Netherlands	10 Feb., 1981	
NUCLEAR WEAPONS—		
<i>See</i> DISARMAMENT		
OCEAN STATIONS—		
<i>See</i> METEOROLOGY		
PATENTS—		
<i>See</i> INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		
PLANTS—		
Plant Protection Agreement for the South-East Asia and Pacific Region (for amendment <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 120 (1969), Cmnd. 4183)	Rome, 27 Feb., 1956	40/1957 Cmnd. 170
Acceptance—		
Papua New Guinea	1 June, 1976	
POLLUTION—		
International Convention on Civil Liability on Oil Pollution Damage	Brussels, 29 Nov., 1969— 31 Dec., 1970	106/1975 Cmnd. 6183
Accessions—		
Kuwait	2 Apr., 1981	
Maldives	16 Mar., 1981	
Nigeria	7 May, 1981	
International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties ...	Brussels, 29 Nov., 1969— 31 Dec., 1970	77/1975 Cmnd. 6056
Accession—		
Kuwait	2 Apr., 1981	

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POLLUTION (continued)—		
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—		
Kuwait	2 Apr., 1981	
Maldives	16 Mar., 1981	
Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft	Oslo, 15 Feb.– 15 Aug., 1972	119/1975 Cmnd. 6228
Ratifications—		
Finland	2 May, 1979	
Germany, Federal Republic of	23 Nov., 1977	
POSTAL CONVENTIONS—		
<i>See</i> UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION		
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW—		
<i>See also</i> SWITZERLAND		
European Convention on the Abolition of Legalisation of Documents executed by Diplomatic Agents or Consular Officers	London, 7 June, 1968	96/1970 Cmnd. 4503
Signature—		
Norway	7 May, 1981	
Ratification—		
Norway	19 June, 1981	
Convention on the Taking of Evidence abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters	The Hague, 18 Mar., 1970	20/1977 Cmnd. 6727
Ratification—		
Netherlands (for Kingdom in Europe) (with declarations)*	8 Apr., 1981	
* On depositing their instrument of ratification the Government of the Netherlands made the following declarations:		
" Aux Pays-Bas, la Convention est appliquée comme suit:		
<i>Article 2</i>		
Le procureur du Roi près le tribunal d'arrondissement de La Haye est désigné comme Autorité centrale.		
<i>Article 4</i>		
Sont acceptées: les commissions rogatoires rédigées en néerlandais, en allemand, en anglais ou en français, ou accompagnées d'une traduction dans une de ces langues.		
Les Pays-Bas ne s'engagent pas à traduire les documents d'exécution d'une commission rogatoire.		

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)—

Article 8

Les magistrats de l'autorité requérante d'un autre Etat contractant peuvent assister à l'exécution de la commission rogatoire, sous réserve que le juge chargé de l'exécution ait donné son autorisation et que les conditions qu'il a éventuellement imposées soient respectées.

Article 11

Seul le juge chargé de l'exécution de la commission rogatoire est compétent pour décider si une personne concernée par l'exécution de cette commission peut invoquer une dispense ou une interdiction de déposer établies par la loi d'un Etat autre que l'Etat requérant, droits que le droit néerlandais ne connaît pas.

Article 14

Les indemnités payées aux experts et interprètes et les frais résultant de l'application d'une forme spéciale demandée par l'Etat requérant, conformément à l'article 9, alinéa 2, de la Convention, sont à la charge de l'Etat requérant.

Article 16

Aux Pays-Bas, les actes d'instruction prévus à l'article 16 peuvent être accomplis sans autorisation préalable.

Article 17

L'autorisation prévue à l'article 17 doit être demandée au président du tribunal d'arrondissement dans le ressort duquel l'acte d'instruction doit être accompli. Lorsqu'il y a audition de témoins ou d'experts, ce sera l'arrondissement où sont domiciliés, ou dans lequel résident, les témoins ou les experts, ou le plus grand nombre d'entre eux. Si le président fait droit à la demande, il peut imposer toutes les conditions qu'il juge utiles au bon déroulement de l'instruction ou de l'audition. Il peut décider que l'instruction ou l'audition auront lieu au palais de justice sous la surveillance d'un juge désigné par lui. En outre, l'autorisation n'est accordée que s'il a été satisfait aux conditions suivantes:

- (a) le témoin ou l'expert concernés doivent avoir été convoqués en bonne et due forme; la convocation doit être rédigée en néerlandais ou accompagnée d'une traduction en néerlandais. Elle doit en outre mentionner:
- les données et un résumé de la procédure pour laquelle l'instruction ou l'audition sont requises, ainsi que le juge requérant;
 - le fait que la comparution est sans contrainte, que le refus de comparaître, de prêter serment, de donner sa parole d'honneur ou de déposer ne peut entraîner aucune mesure ni peine de quelque nature qu'elle soit contre la personne concernée, ni aux Pays-Bas, ni dans l'Etat où la procédure est engagée;
 - le fait que la personne concernée peut demander l'assistance d'un conseiller;
 - le fait que la personne concernée peut invoquer une dispense ou une interdiction de déposer;

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PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)—

—le fait que les frais liés à la comparution sont remboursés par le commissaire.

- (b) Une copie de la convocation doit être envoyée au président.
- (c) La demande doit indiquer les raisons pour lesquelles l'acte d'instruction a été confié à un commissaire, ainsi que la qualité de celui-ci, à moins qu'un avocat compétent aux Pays-Bas n'ait été désigné à ce titre.
- (d) Les frais d'exécution de l'acte d'instruction, à savoir les frais des témoins, experts ou interprètes, doivent être intégralement remboursés.

Article 23

Les Pays-Bas n'exécutent pas les commissions rogatoires qui ont pour objet une procédure connue dans les Etats du *Common Law* sous le nom de "pre-trial discovery of documents".

Par commissions rogatoires qui ont pour objet une procédure, connue dans les Etats du *Common Law* sous le nom de "pre-trial discovery of documents", aux fins de l'article 23 de la Convention, lesquelles les Pays-Bas n'exécutent pas, le Gouvernement du Royaume des Pays-Bas entend toute commission rogatoire exigeant d'une personne:

- (a) d'indiquer quels documents pertinents pour la procédure à laquelle se rapporte la commission rogatoire sont ou ont été en sa possession, garde ou pouvoir; ou
- (b) de produire tous les documents autres que les documents particuliers spécifiés dans la commission rogatoire comme étant des documents qui, pour le tribunal saisi, sont ou vraisemblablement sont en sa possession, garde ou pouvoir.

Article 26

Les Pays-Bas inviteront l'Etat qui a fait usage des dispositions du premier alinéa de l'article 26 à rembourser les frais mentionnés dans cet alinéa."

[Translation]

In the Netherlands the Convention shall be applied as follows:

Article 2

The Public Prosecutor at The Hague district Court is designated as the Central Authority.

Article 4

Letters of Request will be accepted in Dutch, German, English or French, or if they are accompanied by a translation into one of these languages.

The Netherlands does not undertake to translate documents for the execution of a Letter of Request.

Article 8

Members of the judicial personnel of another Contracting State may be present at the execution of a Letter of Request provided that the court which is responsible for execution authorises this and provided that any conditions which the court may impose are respected.

Date

Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)—

Date

Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.*Article 11*

Only the court which is responsible for executing the Letter of Request shall be competent to decide whether any person concerned by the execution has a privilege or duty to refuse to give evidence under the law of a State other than the State of origin; no such privilege or duty exists under Dutch law.

Article 14

Fees paid to experts and interpreters and costs occasioned by the use of a special procedure requested by the State of origin under Article 9, paragraph 2 of the Convention shall be borne by the State of origin.

Article 16

In the Netherlands, no prior permission is required for the taking of evidence as provided for in Article 16.

Article 17

The permission referred to in Article 17 must be requested from the President of the District Court in the area in which evidence is to be taken. If evidence is to be taken from witnesses or experts, the area in question will be that in which the witnesses or experts, or the majority of them, reside. If the President gives permission, he may impose any conditions which he considers necessary to ensure that the evidence is taken in a proper manner. He may decide that the evidence should be taken at the court, under the supervision of a judge designated by him. Permission will only be granted if the following conditions are met:

- (a) The witness or expert concerned must have been duly summoned; the summons must be in Dutch or must be accompanied by a Dutch translation and must contain:
- the facts of the case and a summary of the proceedings in connection with which the evidence is to be taken, and details of the court which has requested the evidence;
 - a statement to the effect that there is no obligation for the witness or expert to appear, and that if he refuses to appear, to take an oath, to give his word of honour or to give evidence, he will not incur any penalty or measure of any kind, either in the Netherlands or in the State where the proceedings have been instituted;
 - a statement to the effect that the person concerned may be legally represented;
 - a statement to the effect that in so far as the person concerned has a privilege or duty to refuse to give evidence, he may do so;
 - a statement to the effect that the commissioner will reimburse expenses incurred by the witness or expert in connection with his appearance to give evidence.
- (b) A copy of the summons must be forwarded to the President.
- (c) The request for permission must state the reasons why the taking of evidence has been entrusted to a commissioner and it must state the commissioner's official status unless he is a lawyer competent to practise in the Netherlands.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)—		
(d) The costs of taking the evidence, i.e. the expenses of the witnesses, experts or interpreters, must be reimbursed in full.		
<i>Article 23</i>		
The Netherlands will not execute Letters of Request issued for the purpose of obtaining pre-trial discovery of documents as known in Common Law countries.		
For the purposes of Article 23 of the Convention, "Letters of Request issued for the purpose of obtaining pre-trial discovery of documents as known in Common Law countries", which the Netherlands will not execute, are defined by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands as being any Letters of Request which require a person:		
(a) to state which of the documents which are of relevance to the proceedings to which the Letter of Request relates have been in his possession, custody or power; or		
(b) to produce any document other than particular documents specified in the Letter of Request as being documents which the court which is conducting the proceedings believes to be in his possession, custody or power.		
<i>Article 26</i>		
The Netherlands will request that any State of origin which has made a request pursuant to paragraph 1 of Article 26 should reimburse the fees and costs to which this paragraph refers.		
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES—		
Protocol on INTELSAT Privileges, Exemptions and Immunities	Washington, 19 May– 20 Nov., 1978	2/1981 Cmnd. 8103
Ratification— Zambia	28 May, 1981	
Accessions— Barbados	8 Apr., 1981	
Finland	26 May, 1981	
REFUGEES—		
Protocol relating to Refugee Seamen	The Hague, 12 June, 1973	38/1975 Cmnd. 6035
Acceptance— Italy (with declaration)*	23 Feb., 1981	
* The instrument of acceptance of the Government of Italy was accompanied by the following declaration: [Translation]		
Italy confirms hereby the validity of the reservations formulated upon the deposit of the instrument of accession to the Agreement Relating to Refugee Seamen, adopted at The Hague on 23 November 1957.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
REFUGEES (continued)—		
Italy's reservations, made on acceding to the Agreement on 31 October, 1966 (see Treaty Series No. 79 (1966), Cmdd. 3264, p. 12), read as follows:		
[Translation]		
(1) The Italian accession to the Agreement should be regarded as valid for all the provisions of the Agreement which are not in disagreement with the Italian Code of Navigation at present in force and which do not require modifications or exceptions to the said Code;		
(2) For all other refugees, <i>i.e.</i> , with the exception of seamen, it remains established that in States parties to the Convention signed at Geneva on 28 July, 1951,† "lawful residence" referred to in Article 28 of that Convention and paragraphs 6 and 11 of the Schedule thereto is obtained by a refugee as soon as the latter receives authority to reside in the State in question.		
† The Convention on the Status of Refugees (Treaty Series No. 39 (1954), Cmd. 9171).		
ROAD TRANSPORT—		
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 Cmdd. 2535
Regulation No. 13. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to braking.		
Acceptance— Romania	5 June, 1981 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 21. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their interior fittings.		
Acceptance— Netherlands	16 June, 1981 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 26. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their external projections.		
Acceptance— Netherlands	16 June, 1981 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 28. Uniform provisions for the approval of audible warning devices and of motor vehicles with regard to their audible signals.		
Acceptance— Austria	30 May, 1981 (effective date)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)—		
Regulation No. 32. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the behaviour of the structure of the impacted vehicle in a rear-end collision.		
Acceptance— Romania	5 June, 1981 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 33. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the behaviour of the structure of the impacted vehicle in a head-on collision.		
Acceptance— Romania	5 June, 1981 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 34. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the prevention of fire risks.		
Acceptance— Romania	5 June, 1981 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 35. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the arrangement of foot controls.		
Acceptance— Romania	5 June, 1981 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 38. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear fog lights for power-driven vehicles and their trailers.		
Acceptance— Romania	5 June, 1981 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 44. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of restraining devices for child occupants of power-driven vehicles (child restraints).		
Acceptances— Denmark Sweden	<i>Effective dates</i> 24 May, 1981 13 June, 1981	
SAFE CONTAINERS—		
<i>See</i> TRANSPORT		
SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA—		
<i>See</i> SHIPPING		
SEAMEN DESERTERS—		
<i>See</i> TURKEY		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
SHIPPING—		
<i>See also</i> INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION POLLUTION TRANSPORT		
British Commonwealth Merchant Shipping Agreement (as amended— <i>see</i> Cmnd. 2274)	London, 10 Dec., 1931	Cmd. 3994
Withdrawal— Ireland, Republic of	7 Apr., 1981	
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974	London, 1 Nov., 1974– 1 July, 1975	46/1980 Cmnd. 7874
Accessions— Nigeria	7 May, 1981	
Singapore	16 Mar., 1981	
SOCIAL SECURITY—		
European Code of Social Security	Strasbourg, 16 Apr., 1964	10/1969 Cmnd. 3871
Ratification— Greece*	9 June, 1981	
* In accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of the above Code, Greece specified in its instrument of ratification that it accepts the obligations laid down in Parts I, II, III, V, VI, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV of the European Code of Social Security and its Annex.		
SWITZERLAND—		
Convention with Switzerland regarding Legal Pro- ceedings	London, 3 Dec., 1937	16/1939 Cmd. 5973
Extensions— Northern Ireland	} 26 June, 1981 (effective date)	
Bailiwick of Guernsey		
Isle of Man		
TANZANIA—		
Exchange of Notes. The British Expatriates Supple- mentation (Tanzania) Agreement 1976	Dar es Salaam, 5 Aug., 1976	31/1977 Cmnd. 6773
Note— By an Exchange of Notes dated 30 March, 1981, the Governments of the United Kingdom and Tanzania agreed to substitute the date "30 September 1981" in paragraph (3) for "31 March 1981". The Agreement thus amended shall be known as "The British Expatriates Supplementation (Tanzania) Agreement 1976/81".		
TELECOMMUNICATIONS—		
<i>See also</i> PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
TELECOMMUNICATIONS (continued)—		
Agreement relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization "INTELSAT" (with Operating Agreement)... ..	Washington, 20 Aug., 1971	80/1973 Cmnd. 5416
Accession— Somali Democratic Republic	27 Mar., 1981	
Operating Agreement. Signed by the telecommunications entity designated by the Government of— Somali Democratic Republic	27 Mar., 1981	
TERRORISM—		
<i>See also AVIATION</i>		
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
Note— In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 25 March, 1981, the Government of the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> referred to the reservation by <i>Burundi</i> on acceding to the above Convention (<i>see Treaty Series No. 34 (1981), Cmnd. 8276, p. 26</i>) and made the following objection: [Translation] The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany considers the reservation made by the Government of the Republic of Burundi concerning Article 2, paragraph 2, and Article 6, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.		
European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism	Strasbourg, 27 Jan., 1977	93/1978 Cmnd. 7390
Ratification— Turkey	19 May, 1981	
TIN—		
International Tin Agreement, 1975	New York, 1 July, 1975– 30 Apr., 1976	110/1977 Cmnd. 7033
Note— The International Tin Council, in its Resolution No. 121 of 14 January 1981, decided, in accordance with Article 57 (b) of the above-mentioned Agreement, to extend the said Agreement by a period of twelve months as from 1 July 1981.		
TRADE MARKS—		
<i>See INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</i>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
TRANSPORT—		
<i>See also</i> ROAD TRANSPORT SHIPPING		
International Convention for Safe Containers (CSC) ...	Geneva, 2 Dec., 1972	40/1979 Cmnd. 7535
<p>Note— In a communication to the Secretary-General of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization dated 19 June, 1981, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> referred to the terms of their reservation made on deposit of their instrument of ratification of the above Convention on 8 March, 1978, and stated that the Convention shall be applied to the <i>Isle of Man</i> with effect from 19 June, 1982.</p>		
TREATIES, LAW OF—		
Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties	Vienna, 23 May, 1969	58/1980 Cmnd. 7964
Ratification—		
Chile (with reservation and objection)*	9 Apr., 1981	
<p>* The instrument of ratification of the Government of Chile contains the following reservation and objection: [Translation] 1. The Republic of Chile declares its adherence to the general principle of the immutability of treaties, without prejudice to the right of States to stipulate, in particular, rules which modify this principle, and for this reason formulates a reservation relating to the provisions of Article 62, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the Convention, which it considers inapplicable to Chile. 2. The Republic of Chile formulates an objection to the reservations which have been made or may be made in the future relating to Article 62, paragraph 2, of the Convention.</p>		
TREATY SUCCESSION—		
<i>See</i> ZIMBABWE		
TURKEY—		
Treaty of Commerce and Navigation	Ankara, 1 Mar., 1930	40/1930 Cmnd. 3695
<p>Note— By an Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom and Turkey dated 16 July/11 September, 1980, it was agreed that Article 29 of the above Treaty, which provides for mutual assistance in the recovery of seamen deserters, shall cease to have effect from 11 September, 1980.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TURKEY (continued)—		
Exchange of Notes. The United Kingdom/Turkey Loan 1979	Ankara, 21 Sept., 1979	24/1980 Cmnd. 7827
Note— By an Exchange of Notes dated 19 June, 1981, the Governments of the United Kingdom and Turkey agreed that paragraph 6 of the above Agreement be further amended by the substitution of the words and figures "30 June 1983" for "31 December 1981".		
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION—		
Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (as amended) (see also 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. 6864; and Treaty Series No. 56 (1981), Cmnd. 8304)	London, 16 Nov., 1945	36/1961 Cmnd. 1376
Signatures—		
Bahamas	23 Apr., 1981	
Western Samoa	3 Apr., 1981	
Acceptances—		
Bahamas	23 Apr., 1981	
Western Samoa	3 Apr., 1981	
UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION—		
Constitution of the Universal Postal Union	Vienna, 10 July, 1964	70/1966 Cmnd. 3141
Ratification—		
Saudi Arabia	11 Dec., 1980	
Accession—		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines... ..	3 Feb., 1981 (effective date)	
Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union	Tokyo, 14 Nov., 1969	72/1973 Cmnd. 5358
Ratification—		
Saudi Arabia	11 Dec., 1980	
Accession—		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3 Feb., 1981 (effective date)	
Second Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union (with Declarations, General Regulations, Final Protocol and Rules of Procedure of Congresses)	Lausanne, 5 July, 1974	56/1976 Cmnd. 6539
Ratifications of Second Additional Protocol—		
Liberia	28 Nov., 1980	
Saudi Arabia	11 Dec., 1980 (effective date)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION (continued)—		
Accession to Second Additional Protocol— Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3 Feb., 1981 (effective date)	
Ratifications of General Regulations—		
Liberia	28 Nov., 1980	
Saudi Arabia	11 May, 1979	
Accession to General Regulations— Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3 Feb., 1981 (effective date)	
Universal Postal Convention (with Final Protocol and Detailed Regulations)	Lausanne, 5 July, 1974	57/1976 Cmnd. 6538
Ratifications—		
Liberia	28 Nov., 1980	
Saudi Arabia	11 May, 1979	
Accession— Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (with declar- ation)*	3 Feb., 1981 (effective date)	
* See below.		
Insured Letters Agreement (with Final Protocol and Detailed Regulations)	Lausanne, 5 July, 1974	58/1976 Cmnd. 6534
Ratification— Saudi Arabia	11 May, 1979	
Accession— Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3 Feb., 1981 (effective date)	
Postal Parcels Agreement (with Final Protocol and Detailed Regulations)	Lausanne, 5 July, 1974	59/1976 Cmnd. 6536
Ratifications—		
Liberia	28 Nov., 1980	
Saudi Arabia	11 May, 1979	
Accession— Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (with declar- ation)*	3 Feb., 1981 (effective date)	
Giro Agreement (with Detailed Regulations)	Lausanne, 4 July, 1974	60/1976 Cmnd. 6537
Accession— Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3 Feb., 1981 (effective date)	
* Saint Vincent and the Grenadines declared that it wished to benefit from the following reservations which were up to now applicable to it as a constituent party of the overseas Territories of the United Kingdom, i.e., the reservations stipulated		
—in Articles I and X of the Final Protocol of the Universal Postal Convention of Lausanne 1974		
—in Article II, table 1, serial number 41 and table 2, serial number 22, as well as in Articles IV and X		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION (continued)—</p> <p>of the Final Protocol of the Postal Parcels Agreement of Lausanne 1974.</p> <p>As regards its contribution to the expenses of the International Bureau of the Union, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is placed, according to its request, in the class of one unit in conformity with Article 21, paragraph 4, of the amended Constitution of the Universal Postal Union.</p>		
<p>WHALING—</p>		
<p>International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, 1946, amended by the Protocol of 19 November, 1956 (Treaty Series No. 68 (1959), Cmdd. 849)</p>	<p>Washington, 2 Dec., 1946</p>	<p>5/1949 Cmd. 7604</p>
<p>Accession— Costa Rica</p>	<p>6 May, 1981</p>	
<p>ZIMBABWE—</p>		
<p>Notes—</p> <p>In a communication to the Secretary-General of the United Nations dated 24 February, 1981, the Prime Minister on behalf of the Government of <i>Zimbabwe</i> made the following declaration concerning the succession by Zimbabwe to treaties extended or applied to the former territory of Southern Rhodesia before the attainment of independence on 18 April, 1980:</p> <p>“... having attained full sovereign independence, the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe is conscious of the importance of maintaining legal continuity between Zimbabwe and other States to the fullest extent compatible with its independence.</p> <p>I now wish to make clear the attitude of my Government to all bilateral and multilateral treaties validly concluded or recognised by the United Kingdom Government in respect of Southern Rhodesia.</p> <p>My Government will continue to apply within its territory, on the basis of the principles of reciprocity and mutual respect for sovereign independence, all bilateral treaties validly concluded or recognised by the United Kingdom Government in respect of Southern Rhodesia for a period of three years from the date of independence, i.e., 18th April, 1980, unless such treaties are terminated or modified earlier by mutual consent. It is the intention of my Government during such period to subject all bilateral treaties to full examination for the purpose of determining whether such treaties require termination, revision or renegotiation in the light of Zimbabwe's sovereign status. It is the earnest hope of my Government that during the aforementioned period the normal processes of diplomatic negotiation will enable it to reach satisfactory accord with the States concerned upon the possibility of the continuance, modification or termination of such treaties.</p> <p>At the end of the three year period referred to above my Government will regard such treaties whose continuance or modification have not been agreed upon as having terminated.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>ZIMBABWE (continued)—</p> <p>As regards multilateral treaties validly concluded or recognised by the United Kingdom Government in respect of Southern Rhodesia, my Government proposes to review at least some of those treaties during a period of six years from the date of independence, i.e., 18th April, 1980. It will indicate to the depositaries in each case of review whether the Republic of Zimbabwe will confirm, seek to modify or terminate its obligations under the treaty concerned. During such period of review any party to a multilateral treaty which was validly applied or extended to Southern Rhodesia may, on the basis of reciprocity and respect for national independence, rely on the terms of such treaty until it is modified or terminated. At the expiration of the period of review treaties as modified, or which have not been terminated, shall continue fully in force as if they had been concluded by the Republic of Zimbabwe."</p> <p>In a communication to the Secretary-General of the United Nations dated 5 June, 1981, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> referred to the above declaration by the Government of Zimbabwe setting out their position in relation to the succession by Zimbabwe to treaty rights and obligations, and made the following declaration:</p> <p>"The Government of the United Kingdom hereby declare that upon Zimbabwe becoming an independent sovereign State on 18 April 1980 the Government of the United Kingdom ceased to have the obligations or rights they formerly had, by virtue of their responsibility and jurisdiction for or in respect of Southern Rhodesia, with regard to any international instrument applying to Zimbabwe."</p>		