

RATIFICATIONS, ETC.



Treaty Series No. 65 (1964)

THIRD
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC.,
FOR 1964

[In continuation of "Treaty Series No. 49 (1964)", Cmnd. 2459]

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(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 normally must be determined from the terms of the instruments concerned).

This publication contains information received up to September 30, 1964.

Part I.—GENERAL TREATIES

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
AERIAL NAVIGATION—		
Convention. Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air	Warsaw, Oct. 12, 1929	11/1933 Cmd. 4284
Accession—		
Algeria	June 2, 1964	
Upper Volta	Dec. 9, 1961 (effective date)	
Note—		
In connection with the declaration deposited with the Government of the Polish People's Republic on March 2, 1959, in which the Government of the United Arab Republic declared on their own behalf and in particular on behalf of the Syrian Province that they considered themselves bound by the ratifications by Egypt of the Warsaw Air Convention of 1929 and the Hague Protocol of 1955 amending this Convention, the Government of the <i>Syrian Arab Republic</i> confirmed the above declaration on their own behalf after separation from the United Arab Republic and, particularly, by their Note of April 13, 1964.		
Convention. International Civil Aviation	Chicago, Dec. 7, 1944	8/1953 Cmd. 8742
Note—		
By a communication from the Secretary General of the International Civil Aviation Organisation, States are informed that with effect from April 26, 1964, the <i>United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar</i> is a Contracting State of ICAO in place of the former Republic of Tanganyika.		
Agreement. International Air Services Transit	Chicago, Dec. 7, 1944	8/1953 Cmd. 8742
Acceptances—		
Rwanda	July 6, 1964	
Somali Republic	June 10, 1964	
Agreement. Joint financing of certain Air Navigation Services in Iceland	Geneva, Sept. 25, 1956	20/1959 Cmnd. 677
Acceptance—		
France	Nov. 20, 1962	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
AERIAL NAVIGATION—(continued)		
Accessions—		
Australia	Mar. 5, 1959	
Pakistan	Nov. 27, 1963	
Japan	Mar. 28, 1963	
Agreement. Joint financing of certain Air Navigation Services in Greenland and the Faroe Islands ...	Geneva, Sept. 25, 1956	21/1959 Cmnd. 678
Acceptance—		
France	Nov. 20, 1962	
Accessions—		
Australia	Mar. 5, 1959	
Pakistan	Nov. 27, 1963	
Japan	Mar. 28, 1963	
ATOMIC ENERGY—		
<i>See also NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS</i>		
Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency ...	New York, Oct. 26, 1956	19/1958 Cmnd. 450
Acceptances—		
Nigeria	Mar. 25, 1964	
Cameroon	July 13, 1964	
Amendment to Article VI.A.3 of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency	Vienna, Oct. 4, 1961	38/1963 Cmnd. 2053
Note—		
By a communication to the United States Government dated March 26, 1964, the Government of the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> declared that the Amendment to the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency has the same application with respect to Berlin as the Statute itself.		
BURUNDI—		
Note—		
By a communication addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on June 26, 1964, the Government of the Kingdom of Burundi made the following declaration with respect to international agreements to which Belgium became a party and whose application was extended to the Kingdom of Burundi prior to their attainment of independence:—		
“ In the case of bilateral agreements, the Government of the Kingdom of Burundi is prepared to succeed, subject to the following reservations:		
1. They must continue in force for a period of four years as from July 1962, the date of Burundi's independence, <i>i.e.</i> , until July 1, 1966.		
2. They must be applied on the basis of reciprocity.		
3. They must have received effective application.		
4. They must be renewable by agreement between the parties.		
5. They must be subject to the general conditions of international law relating to the amendment and termination of international instruments.		

BURUNDI—(continued)

6. They must not be contrary to the letter or the spirit of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Burundi.

Upon the expiry of the aforementioned period, the Government of Burundi will regard as null and void all agreements which have not been renewed between the parties or which have terminated in accordance with the rules of customary international law.

Likewise, agreements which fail to satisfy the above reservations shall remain without effect.

With respect to bilateral agreements concluded by independent Burundi, the Government intends, after the completion of domestic constitutional procedures, to submit such agreements to the Secretary-General for registration.

In the case of multilateral agreements, the Government of Burundi is prepared to succeed, subject to the following reservations:

1. That they have not become meaningless through the passage of time.
2. That, in accordance with the terms of Article 60 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Burundi, they do not have any financial implications for the State and are not binding on citizens of Burundi individually. Under the terms of the Constitution, such agreements can enter into force only after receiving parliamentary approval.

As regards multilateral agreements which do not meet the above two reservations, the Government of Burundi is prepared to notify its express intention in each case. The same applies to more recent agreements, the provisions of which Burundi is applying tacitly and by custom. It may confirm the validity of such agreements, express its reservations, or denounce them. It will in each case inform the depositary whether it intends to become a party on its own account by accession or by succession.

With respect to the multilateral agreements which are open for signature, the Government will shortly appoint plenipotentiaries having the necessary powers for such formalities.

During the interim, however, the Government is adopting the following transitional arrangements:

1. Any party to a regional or general multilateral treaty which has received effective application on the basis of reciprocity shall, until further notice, continue to be entitled to invoke it with respect to the Government of Burundi.
2. The transitional period shall end on July 1, 1966.
3. Nothing in this declaration may be interpreted in a way that violates the territorial integrity, political independence and *de facto* neutrality of the Kingdom of Burundi."

COPYRIGHT—

International Convention revising the 1886 Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works

Date

Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.Brussels,
June 26, 19484/1958
Cmdnd. 361

COPYRIGHT—(continued)**Note—**

By a communication addressed to the Swiss Government dated February 24, 1964, the Government of Cyprus declared that they will continue without interruption to be a member of the Berne Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, to which they are a party by reason of the extension to their territory by the United Kingdom in accordance with Article 26 (1) of the Convention. Consequently, the Republic of Cyprus will continue to apply on their territory the Convention of Berne signed on September 9, 1886, and as last revised at Brussels on June 26, 1948, and thereby retain all rights acquired under the former régime.

Universal Copyright Convention and Protocols ...

Geneva,
Sept. 6, 1952

66/1957
Cmd. 289

Accession—

New Zealand (notification*)

June 11, 1964

* The instrument of accession was accompanied by a notification from the Government of New Zealand declaring that the Convention shall apply to the Cook Islands (including Niue) and the Tokelau Islands.

COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY—

Convention. Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency
(and Protocols)

Geneva,
April 20, 1929

5/1960
Cmd. 932

Accessions—

Ghana

July 9, 1964

Algeria (with reservation*)

Aug. 12, 1964

Gabon

Aug. 11, 1964

* The instrument of accession contained the following reservation:

(Translation) However, the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by Article 19 of the aforementioned Convention, which confers upon the International Court of Justice jurisdiction with respect to any disputes concerning the Convention.

The jurisdiction of international tribunals may be accepted, by way of exception, in cases with respect to which the Algerian Government shall have expressly given its consent.

CULTURAL RELATIONS—

Constitution. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (as amended)

London,
Nov. 16, 1945

Cmd. 1376
36/1961

Note—

By a communication addressed to the Government of the United Kingdom dated October 3, 1963, the Government of the *Federal Republic of Germany* declared that the Constitution as amended applied to Land Berlin from that date.

Agreement. Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials

New York,
Nov. 22, 1950

42/1954
Cmd. 9185

Signature—

Peru

July 8, 1964

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CUSTOMS—		
Convention. Customs Co-operation Council ...	Brussels, Dec. 15, 1950	50/1954 Cmd. 9322
Accessions—		
Malaysia	June 30, 1964	
Japan	June 15, 1964	
Convention. Valuation of Goods for Customs Purposes	Brussels, Dec. 15, 1950	49/1954 Cmd. 9233
Accession—		
Rwanda	June 1, 1964	
Convention. Facilitation of the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material ...	Geneva, Nov. 7, 1952	81/1955 Cmd. 9644
Accession—		
France	Feb. 7, 1964	
Customs Facilities for Touring	New York, June 4, 1954	70/1957 Cmd. 308
Accession—		
Tanganyika and Zanzibar (with reservation*) ...	June 22, 1964	
*The accession is subject to the following reservation: The Government of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar will not be bound by Article 3 of the Convention, but undertakes to grant reasonable concessions in respect of the items referred to therein.		
Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, relating to the Importation of Tourist Publicity Documents and Material	New York, June 4, 1954	70/1957 Cmd. 308
Ratification—		
Cuba (with reservation*)	June 29, 1964	
* The instrument of ratification contained the following reservation: (Translation) The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 15 of the Protocol.		
Accession—		
Tanganyika and Zanzibar (with reservation*) ...	June 22, 1964	
* The accession is subject to the following reser- vation: Notwithstanding Articles 2, 3 and 4 of the Additional Protocol, the Government of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar reserves the right to require temporary importation permits in respect of any item specified therein which may at any time be dutiable.		
Convention. Customs Treatment of Pallets used in International Transport	Geneva, Dec. 9, 1960	10/1963 Cmd. 1938
Accession—		
Yugoslavia	June 19, 1964	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
CUSTOMS—(continued)		
Convention. Facilities for the Importation of Goods for Display or Use at Exhibitions, Fairs, Meetings or Similar Events	Brussels, June 8, 1961	61/1963 Cmd. 2115
Ratification— France	June 22, 1964	
Accessions— Bulgaria	July 31, 1964	
Finland	August 1, 1964	
Convention. Temporary Importation of Professional Equipment	Brussels, June 8, 1961	62/1963 Cmd. 2125
Ratification— Portugal*	June 2, 1964	
* Since this Convention was signed by the Plenipotentiary of Portugal on March 15, 1962, without reservation in respect of ratification, it entered into force for Portugal on July 1, 1962.		
Accessions— Bulgaria	July 31, 1964	
Finland	Aug. 1, 1964	
Convention. "A.T.A. Carnet" for the Temporary Admission of Goods	Brussels, Dec. 6, 1961	10/1964 Cmd. 2226
Ratification— Italy	June 19, 1964	
Accessions— Bulgaria	July 31, 1964	
Finland	Aug. 1, 1964	
DRUGS—		
Convention. Dangerous Drugs (as amended by the Protocol of December 11, 1946, Treaty Series No. 35 (1947), Cmd. 7135)	Geneva, Feb. 19, 1925	27/1928 Cmd. 3244
Note— By a communication received by the Secretary General of the United Nations on August 5, 1964, the Government of <i>Rwanda</i> declared that they consider themselves bound by the Convention, the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.		
Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs (as amended by the Protocol of December 11, 1946, Treaty Series No. 35 (1947), Cmd. 7135)	Geneva, July 13, 1931	31/1933 Cmd. 4413
Accession— Tanganyika and Zanzibar	July 3, 1964	
Note— By a communication received by the Secretary General of the United Nations on August 5, 1964, the Government of <i>Rwanda</i> declared that they consider themselves bound by the Convention, the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION—		
Convention. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (with Supplementary Protocols)	Paris, Dec. 14, 1960	21/1962 Cmnd. 1646
Accession— Japan	Apr. 28, 1964	
FALSE INDICATIONS OF ORIGIN—		
Agreement for the Prevention of False or Misleading Indications of Origin on Goods, Madrid, April 14, 1891, as revised	Lisbon, Oct. 31, 1958	56/1963 Cmnd. 2103
Accession— Cuba	July 24, 1964	
FINANCE—		
Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund	Washington, Dec. 27, 1945	21/1946 Cmnd. 6885
Withdrawal— Cuba	Apr. 2, 1964	
Note— By a communication to the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund dated August 20, 1964, the Government of the <i>United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar</i> declared that with effect from April 26, 1964, the Republic of Tanganyika had been succeeded in respect of its membership of the Fund by the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar and that the Articles of Agreement of the Fund are, without limitation, binding legally on the United Republic.		
FOOD—		
Constitution of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (as amended)... ..	Quebec, Oct. 16, 1945	11/1961 Cmnd. 1299
Note— By a communication to the Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations dated May 6, 1964, the Government of the <i>United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar</i> declared that the Republic of Tanganyika and the People's Republic of Zanzibar were united as one Sovereign State on April 26, 1964, and that the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar are now a single Member of the United Nations.		
Constitution of the International Rice Commission (as later amended)	Washington, Nov. 1948	84/1963 Cmnd. 2222
Acceptance— Brazil	Aug. 21, 1964	

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HEALTH—		
European Convention. Mutual Assistance in the Matter of Special Medical Treatments and Climatic Facilities	Strasbourg, May 14, 1962	57/1962 Cmd. 1822
Ratification— Norway	June 12, 1964	
HUMAN RIGHTS—		
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	Rome, Nov. 4, 1950	71/1953 Cmd. 8969
Note—		
By a communication received by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe on July 10, 1964, the <i>Royal Norwegian Government</i> declared that, in accordance with Article 46 of the Convention, they recognise, for a period of three years, as compulsory <i>ipso facto</i> and without special agreement the jurisdiction of the Court in all matters concerning the interpretation and application of the Convention on condition of reciprocity.		
Note—		
By a communication received by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe on August 4, 1964, the Government of <i>Belgium</i> deposited a Declaration, together with the instrument of ratification of the Declaration, made under Article 25 of the Convention.		
The Declaration recognises for a further period of five years from June 30, 1964, the competence of the European Commission of Human Rights to receive petitions in accordance with Article 25 of the Convention.		
Note—		
By a communication received by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, the Government of the <i>Federal Republic of Austria</i> made two declarations signed on July 30, 1964, concerning Articles 25 and 46 of the Convention.		
The effect of these declarations is to renew for a period of three years, beginning September 3, 1964, the Declarations of the Government of Austria originally signed on September 3, 1958:		
(a) recognising the competence of the European Commission of Human Rights to receive <i>individual petitions (Article 25)</i>		
(b) recognising, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights (Article 46).		
Note—		
By a communication received by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, the Government of the <i>Netherlands</i> made two Declarations signed on August 27, 1964, concerning Articles 25 and 46 of the Convention.		
The effect of these Declarations is to recognise for a period of five years, beginning August 31, 1964, the competence of the European Commission of Human Rights to receive individual petitions (Article 25 of the Convention) and, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights (Article 46 of the Convention).		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS—(continued)		
The Declarations apply to the Kingdom in Europe and Surinam.		
Note—		
By a communication dated July 28, 1964, the Government of <i>Turkey</i> notified the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, in accordance with the provisions of Article 15 of the Convention, that the state of siege declared in Ankara and Istanbul with effect from May 21, 1963, had ended.		
INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY—		
Convention. Protection of Industrial Property, Paris, March 20, 1883, as revised	Lisbon, Oct. 31, 1958	38/1962 Cmnd. 1715
Accession— Trinidad and Tobago	Aug. 1, 1964 (effective date)	
KENYA—		
Note—		
By a communication to the Secretary General of the United Nations dated March 25, 1964, the Prime Minister of <i>Kenya</i> made the following declaration on the subject of succession of treaties extended or applied to Kenya by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland prior to independence:		
“ In so far as bilateral treaties concluded by the United Kingdom on behalf of the territory of Kenya or validly applied or extended by the former to the territory of the latter are concerned, the Government of Kenya is willing to be a successor to them subject to the following conditions:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that such treaties shall continue in force for a period of two years from the date of Independence (<i>i.e.</i>, until December 12, 1965); (b) that such treaties shall be applied on a basis of reciprocity; (c) that such treaties may be abrogated or modified by mutual consent of the other contracting party before December 12, 1965. 		
At the expiry of the aforementioned period of two years the Government of Kenya will consider those treaties which cannot be regarded as surviving according to the rules of customary international law as having terminated. The period of two years is intended to facilitate diplomatic negotiations to enable the interested parties to reach satisfactory accord on the possibility of the continuance or modification or termination of the treaties.		
As regards multilateral treaties the Government of Kenya intends within the two years from the date of Independence, or such later date as may be notified, to indicate to the depositary in each case the step it wishes to take in regard to each instrument—whether by way of confirmation of termination, confirmation of succession or accession. During the interim period of review any party to a multilateral treaty applied or extended to Kenya prior to Independence may, on a basis of reciprocity, rely as against Kenya on the terms of such treaty.		

KENYA—(continued)

Nothing in this Declaration shall prejudice or be deemed to prejudice the existing territorial claims of the State of Kenya against third parties and the rights of a dispositive character initially vested in the State of Kenya under certain international treaties or administrative arrangements constituting agreements."

Note—

By a communication addressed to the Prime Minister of Kenya dated March 25, 1964, *Her Majesty's Government* declared that, upon Kenya becoming an independent Sovereign State on December 12, 1963, they ceased to have the obligations or rights which they formerly had as the Government responsible for the international relations of Kenya as a result of the application of such international instruments to Kenya.

LABOUR—

International Labour Convention No. 10. Age for Admission of Children to Employment in Agriculture (modified October 9, 1946)

Geneva,
Nov. 16, 1921

1/1964
Cmnd. 2227

Extensions—

Bermuda ✓
Grenada ✓
Malta ✓
British Guiana ✓

May 21, 1964
Apr. 13, 1964
Apr. 13, 1964
July 7, 1964

SL 3/64

International Labour Convention No. 115. Protection of Workers against Ionising Radiations

Geneva,
June 22, 1960

41/1963
Cmnd. 2058

Ratification—

United Arab Republic

Mar. 18, 1964

Extension—

British Honduras

July 7, 1964

International Labour Convention No. 116. Final Articles Revision

Geneva,
June 26, 1961

53/1962
Cmnd. 1802

Ratifications—

Luxembourg
Poland

Mar. 4, 1964
Apr. 22, 1964

LAW OF THE SEA—

Convention on the High Seas

Geneva,
Apr. 29, 1958

5/1963
Cmnd. 1929

Ratification—

Dominican Republic

Aug. 11, 1964

Convention on the Continental Shelf

Geneva,
Apr. 29, 1958

39/1964
Cmnd. 2422

Ratification—

Dominican Republic

Aug. 11, 1964

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
MARITIME CONVENTIONS—		
Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law respecting Assistance and Salvage at Sea ...	Brussels, Sept. 23, 1910	4/1913 Cd. 6677
Accession— Algeria	Apr. 13, 1964	
International Convention. Unification of Certain Rules of Law relating to Bills of Lading	Brussels, Aug. 25, 1924	17/1931 Cmd. 3806
Accession— Algeria	Apr. 13, 1964	
Convention. Safety of Life at Sea	London, May 31, 1929	34/1932 Cmd. 4198
Withdrawal— Burma	July 22, 1964 (effective July 23, 1965)	
Convention. International Load Line	London, July 5, 1930	35/1932 Cmd. 4199
Accession— Algeria	July 11, 1964 (effective date)	
International Convention. Certain Rules Concerning Civil Jurisdiction in Matters of Collision	Brussels, May 10, 1952	47/1960 Cmd. 1128
Accession— Nigeria	Nov. 7, 1963	
Algeria	Aug. 7, 1964	
International Convention. Unification of Certain Rules relating to Penal Jurisdiction in Matters of Collision or other Incidents of Navigation	Brussels, May 10, 1952	47/1960 Cmd. 1128
Accession— Nigeria (with reservation*)	Nov. 7, 1963	
<p>* The instrument of accession contained the following reservations:</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria reserve the right not to implement the provisions of Article 1 of the Convention in any case where that Government has an agreement with any other State that is applicable to a particular collision or other incident and if such agreement is inconsistent with the provisions of the said Article 1.</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria reserve the right, in accordance with Article 4 of the Convention, to take proceedings in respect of offences committed within the territorial waters of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.</p>		
International Convention. Arrest of Sea-going Ships	Brussels, May 10, 1952	47/1960 Cmd. 1128
Accession— Nigeria (with reservation*)	Nov. 7, 1963	
Algeria	Aug. 7, 1964	
<p>* The Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria reserve the right not to apply any of the provisions of the said Convention to warships or vessels owned by or in the service of a State.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
METEOROLOGY—		
Convention. World Meteorological Organisation ...	Washington, Oct. 11, 1947	36/1950 Cmd. 7989
Accession— Kenya	June 2, 1964	
Note— By a communication to the Government of the United States of America dated July 9, 1964, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> notified a change in the title of the member of the Organisation formerly known as "The West Indies and other British Caribbean Territories" to "British Caribbean Territories and British Guiana". The territories covered by this title are: Barbados British Guiana British Honduras Leeward Islands (Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher and Nevis and the Virgin Islands) Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent) The Bahamas have withdrawn from the Caribbean Group and in future will be included in the membership of the United Kingdom.		
METROLOGY— <i>See</i> WEIGHTS AND MEASURES		
NATIONALITY—		
Convention. Status of Stateless Persons	New York, Sept. 28, 1954	41/1960 Cmdnd. 1098
Accession— Algeria	July 15, 1964	
Convention. Nationality of Married Women... ..	New York, Feb. 20, 1957	59/1958 Cmdnd. 601
Note— By a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on July 30, 1964, the Government of <i>Jamaica</i> declared that they consider themselves bound by the Convention, the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.		
NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS—		
Treaty banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water	Moscow, Aug. 5, 1963	3/1964 Cmdnd. 2245

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS—(continued)		
Ratifications deposited with the United Kingdom—		
Malaysia	July 16, 1964	
Trinidad and Tobago	July 16, 1964	
Austria	July 17, 1964	
Korea (with statement*)	July 24, 1964	
Netherlands	Sept. 14, 1964	
Niger	July 6, 1964	
Peru	Aug. 4, 1964	
San Marino	July 3, 1964	
<p>* The instrument of ratification by Korea was transmitted with a Note which stated that "the ratification of the said Treaty does not in any way mean or imply the recognition of any territory or régime which has not been recognised by the Republic of Korea as a State or Government".</p>		
ORIGIN—		
See FALSE INDICATIONS OF		
PLANTS—		
Phyto-Sanitary Convention for Africa, South of the Sahara (as amended by the Protocol of October 11, 1961, Treaty Series No. 10 (1962), Cmnd. 1605) ...	London, July 29, 1954	31/1956 Cmd. 9834
Denunciation—		
Belgium	June 30, 1965 (effective date)	
POSTAL—		
Universal Postal Convention	Ottawa, Oct. 3, 1957	79/1960 Cmnd. 1218
Note—		
By a communication dated August 21, 1964, the Bureau of the Universal Postal Union gave the information that the Member State formerly known as Tanganyika will, from April 26, 1964, be known as the <i>United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar</i> .		
Agreement. Insured Letters and Boxes	Ottawa, Oct. 3, 1957	80/1960 Cmnd. 1219
Accession—		
Uganda	Aug. 7, 1964 (effective date)	
Agreement. Postal Parcels	Ottawa, Oct. 3, 1957	80/1960 Cmnd. 1219
Accessions—		
New Zealand	Nov. 28, 1963 (effective date)	
Uganda	Aug. 7, 1964 (effective date)	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES—		
Convention. Privileges and Immunities of the Specialised Agencies of the United Nations ...	Adopted, Nov. 21, 1947	69/1959 Cmd. 855
Notification— Rwanda Annexes V—I.M.F., VI—I.B.R.D., XIV—I.D.A.	June 23, 1964	
Note— By a communication received by the Secretary General of the United Nations on May 6, 1964, the Government of <i>Cyprus</i> notified that they consider themselves bound by the Convention, the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence, in respect of the following specialised agencies: Annexes I—I.L.O., II—F.A.O., III—I.C.A.O., IV—U.N.E.S.C.O., VII—W.H.O., VIII—U.P.U., IX—I.T.U., XI—W.M.O., XII—I.M.C.O.		
PUBLICATIONS—		
Convention. Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications (amended by Protocol of November 12, 1947, Treaty Series No. 2 (1952), Cmd. 8438)	Geneva, Sept. 12, 1923	1/1926 Cmd. 2575
Note— By a communication received by the Secretary General of the United Nations on July 30, 1964, the Government of <i>Jamaica</i> declared that they consider themselves bound by the Convention as amended, the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.		
RED CROSS—		
Convention. Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field ...	Geneva, Aug. 12, 1949	39/1958 Cmd. 550
Convention. Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of the Armed Forces at Sea	Geneva, Aug. 12, 1949	39/1958 Cmd. 550
Convention. Treatment of Prisoners of War	Geneva, Aug. 12, 1949	39/1958 Cmd. 550
Convention. Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War	Geneva, Aug. 12, 1949	39/1958 Cmd. 550
Accession— Uganda	Nov. 18, 1964 (effective date)	
Note— By a communication to the Swiss Government dated April 16, 1964, the Government of <i>Niger</i> declared that they consider themselves bound by the four Red Cross Conventions, the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence. The Conventions entered into force for <i>Niger</i> on August 3, 1960.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
RED CROSS—(continued)		
Note—		
By a communication to the Swiss Government dated July 17, 1964, the Government of <i>Jamaica</i> declared that they consider themselves bound by the four Red Cross Conventions, the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence. The Conventions entered into force for Jamaica on August 6, 1962, the date of their independence.		
REFUGEES—		
Convention. Status of Refugees	Geneva, July 28, 1951	39/1954 Cmd. 9171
Accession— Tanganyika and Zanzibar (with declaration*) ...	May 12, 1964	
* The instrument of accession was accompanied by a declaration made in accordance with Section B (1) of Article 1 to the effect that the words "Events occurring before January 1, 1951" in Article 1, Section A, shall be understood to mean "Events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before January 1, 1951".		
Note—		
By a communication received by the Secretary General of the United Nations on February 18, 1963, the Government of <i>Switzerland</i> declared their decision to withdraw the reservation made at the time of ratification to Article 24, paragraph 1 (a) and (b) and paragraph 3 of the Convention, in so far as that reservation concerns old-age and survivors' insurance.		
Note—		
By a communication received by the Secretary General of the United Nations on July 30, 1964, the Government of <i>Jamaica</i> declared that they consider themselves bound by the Convention, the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.		
The Government of Jamaica also declared that they confirm and maintain the following reservations, which were made when the Convention was extended to Jamaica by the United Kingdom:		
1. The Government of the United Kingdom understand Articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking by the above-mentioned territory, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a refugee on the ground of his nationality. The provisions of Article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of Article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which, at the date of entry into force of the Convention for the above-mentioned		

REFUGEES—(continued)	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
territory, are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.		
2. The Government of the United Kingdom accept paragraph 2 of Article 17 in its application to the above-mentioned territory with the substitution of "four years" for "three years" in sub-paragraph (a) and with the omission of sub-paragraph (c).		
3. The Government of the United Kingdom can only undertake that the provisions of sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of Article 24 and of paragraph 2 of that Article will be applied to the above-mentioned territory so far as the law allows.		
4. The Government of the United Kingdom cannot undertake that effect will be given in the above-mentioned territory to paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in the above-mentioned territory so far as the law allows.		
Agreement. Refugee Seamen	The Hague, Nov. 23, 1957	3/1962 Cmnd. 1578
Accession— Irish Republic	Apr. 21, 1964	
Extension— British Virgin Islands	July 3, 1964	
RICE— See FOOD		
ROAD TRAFFIC—		
Convention. Road Traffic	Geneva, Sept. 19, 1949	49/1958 Cmnd. 578
Accessions— Trinidad and Tobago (with reservation*) ... Japan (with declaration†)	July 8, 1964 Aug. 7, 1964	
* In the instrument of accession the Government of Trinidad and Tobago exclude Annexes 1 and 2 from their application of the Convention.		
† The Japanese instrument of accession contained the following declaration:		
"Subject to a declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 2 of this Convention, excluding Annex 1 from its application of the Convention".		
Note— By a communication received by the Secretary General of the United Nations on August 5, 1964, the Government of Rwanda declared that they consider themselves bound by the Convention, the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
SLAVERY—		
International Agreement. Suppression of the White Slave Traffic (as amended by Protocol of May 4, 1949, Treaty Series No. 85 (1953), Cmd. 9042) ...	Paris, May 18, 1904	24/1905 Cd. 2689
Note— By a communication received by the Secretary General of the United Nations on July 30, 1964, the Government of <i>Jamaica</i> declared that they consider themselves bound by the Agreement, as amended, the application of which was extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.		
Convention. Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children , amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success on November 12, 1947	Geneva, Sept. 30, 1921	26/1923 Cmd. 1986
Accession— Algeria	Oct. 31, 1963	
Note— By a communication received by the Secretary General of the United Nations on July 30, 1964, the Government of <i>Jamaica</i> declared that they consider themselves bound by the Convention, the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.		
Slavery Convention (as amended by the Protocol signed at New York on December 7, 1953)	Geneva, Sept. 25, 1926	24/1956 Cmd. 9797
Accession— Uganda	Aug. 12, 1964	
Note— By a communication received by the Secretary General of the United Nations on July 30, 1964, the Government of <i>Jamaica</i> declared that they consider themselves bound by the Convention, the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.		
Supplementary Convention. Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery	Geneva, Sept. 7, 1956	59/1957 Cmnd. 257
Ratification— Turkey	July 17, 1964	
Accessions— Uganda Argentine Republic Switzerland	Aug. 12, 1964 Aug. 13, 1964 July 28, 1964	
Note— By a communication received by the Secretary General of the United Nations on July 30, 1964, the Government of <i>Jamaica</i> declared that they consider themselves bound by the Convention, the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.		

TANGANYIKA—

Note—

By a communication to the Secretary-General of the United Nations dated December 9, 1961, the Prime Minister of Tanganyika made the following declaration on the subject of succession of treaties extended or applied to Tanganyika by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland prior to independence:

“ As regards bilateral treaties validly concluded by the United Kingdom on behalf of the territory of Tanganyika, or validly applied or extended by the former to the territory of the latter, the Government of Tanganyika is willing to continue to apply within its territory, on a basis of reciprocity, the terms of all such treaties for a period of two years from the date of independence (*i.e.*, until December 8, 1963), unless abrogated or modified earlier by mutual consent. At the expiry of that period, the Government of Tanganyika will regard such of these treaties which could not by the application of the rules of customary international law be regarded as otherwise surviving, as having terminated.

It is the earnest hope of the Government of Tanganyika that during the aforementioned period of two years, the normal processes of diplomatic negotiations will enable it to reach satisfactory accord with the States concerned upon the possibility of the continuance or modification of such treaties.

The Government of Tanganyika is conscious that the above declaration applicable to bilateral treaties cannot with equal facility be applied to multilateral treaties. As regards these, therefore, the Government of Tanganyika proposes to review each of them individually and to indicate to the depositary in each case what steps it wishes to take in relation to each such instrument—whether by way of confirmation of termination, confirmation of succession or accession. During such interim period of review, any party to a multilateral treaty which has prior to independence been applied or extended to Tanganyika may, on a basis of reciprocity, rely as against Tanganyika on the terms of such treaty.”

Note—

By a communication to the Secretary-General of the United Nations dated July 2, 1962, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations made the following declaration:

“ Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom hereby declare that, upon Tanganyika becoming an independent Sovereign State on December 9, 1961, they ceased to have the obligations or rights, which they formerly had, as the authority responsible for the administration of Tanganyika, as a result of the application of such international instruments to Tanganyika.”

Date

Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.

TANGANYIKA AND ZANZIBAR—

Note—

By a communication dated May 14, 1964, the Secretary General of the United Nations circulated a Note from the Government of the *United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar* declaring that the Republic of Tanganyika and the People's Republic of Zanzibar were united as one Sovereign State on April, 26 1964, under the name of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

The Secretary General was asked to note that the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar declared that it is now a single Member of the United Nations, bound by the provisions of the Charter, and that all international treaties and agreements in force between the Republic of Tanganyika or the People's Republic of Zanzibar and other States or international organisations will, to the extent that their implementation is consistent with the constitutional position established by the Articles of Union, remain in force within the regional limits prescribed on their conclusion and in accordance with the principles of international law.

This declaration has been communicated to all States Members of the United Nations, to the principal organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations to which Tanganyika or Zanzibar have been appointed or admitted, to the specialised agencies of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS—

International Telecommunication Convention

Geneva,
Dec. 21, 1959

74/1961
Cmnd. 1484

Ratifications—

Burma Aug. 3, 1964
Iran July 8, 1964
Nicaragua June 24, 1964

Accession—

Mongolia Aug. 27, 1964

TIN—

Second International Tin Agreement

London,
Sept. 1, 1960

45/1962
Cmnd. 1759

Ratification—

Turkey July 23, 1964

UGANDA—

Note—

By a communication to the Secretary General of the United Nations dated February 12, 1963, the Prime Minister of *Uganda* made the following Declarations on the subject of succession of treaties extended or applied to Uganda by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland prior to independence:—

"In respect of all treaties validly concluded by the United Kingdom on behalf of the Uganda Protectorate, or validly applied or extended by the former to the latter, before October, 9 1962, the

UGANDA—(continued)

Government of Uganda will continue on a basis of reciprocity to apply the terms of such treaties from the time of its independence, that is to say October 9, 1962, until December 31, 1963, unless such treaties are abrogated or modified by agreement with the other high contracting parties before December 31, 1963. At the expiry of this period, or of any subsequent extension of the period which may be notified in like manner, the Government of Uganda will regard such treaties, unless they must by the application of the rules of customary international law be regarded as otherwise surviving, as having terminated.

The declaration in the previous paragraph extends equally to multilateral treaties; and during this period of review any party to a multilateral treaty which was validly applied or extended to Uganda before October 9, 1962, may on a basis of reciprocity as indicated above, rely on the terms of such treaty as against the Government of Uganda.

It is the earnest hope of the Government of Uganda that during the aforementioned period, the normal processes of diplomatic negotiations will enable it to reach satisfactory accord with the States concerned upon the possibility of the continuance or modification of such treaties. In the case of multilateral treaties, the Government of Uganda intends, before December 31, 1963, or such later date as may be subsequently notified in like manner, to indicate to the depositary in each case the steps it wishes to take, whether by way of confirmation of termination, or confirmation of succession or accession, in regard to each such instrument."

Note—

By a communication to the Secretary General of the United Nations dated April 3, 1963, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations made the following declaration:

"Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom hereby declare that, upon Uganda becoming an independent Sovereign State on October 9, 1962, they ceased to have the obligations or rights, which they formerly had, as the Government responsible for the international relations of Uganda, as a result of the application of such international instruments to Uganda."

UNITED NATIONS—

See BURUNDI, KENYA, TANGANYIKA, TANGANYIKA AND ZANZIBAR, UGANDA

WARFARE—

Protocol. Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare

Geneva,
June 17, 1925

24/1930
Cmd. 3604

Accessions—

Tanganyika

Apr. 22, 1963
(effective date)

Rwanda

June 25, 1964

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—		
Convention. International Uniformity and Perfection of the Metric System—modifying the Convention signed at Paris, May 20, 1875	Sèvres, Oct. 6, 1921	24/1923 Cmd. 1982
Accession— South Africa	July 31, 1964 (effective date)	

Part II.—TREATIES, ETC., WITH THE FOLLOWING STATES

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DENMARK—		
Exchange of Notes extending to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland the provisions of the Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income, signed at London on March 27, 1950 ...	Copenhagen, Jan. 17, 1959	81/1959 Cmd. 903
<p>Note— It has been agreed that on dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland the above extension will continue in force in relation to Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland individually, and that the references therein to the Federation should be construed accordingly.</p>		
GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF)—		
Convention. Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters	London, Mar. 20, 1928	5/1929 Cmd. 3286
Re-applications—		
Malta	Nov. 1, 1959 (effective date)	
Mauritius	Nov. 1, 1959 (effective date)	
Trinidad	Nov. 1, 1959 (effective date)	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—		
<p>Note— On July 1, 1964, an Exchange of Notes took place between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the United States of America providing that treaties and other international agreements between the United Kingdom and the United States of America which were applied to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland shall be regarded as continuing to apply to Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.</p>		

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