

RATIFICATIONS,
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 62 (1989)

**SECOND
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 1989**

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 61 (1989), Cm 949]

*Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
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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 must normally be determined from the terms of the treaties concerned.

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

This publication contains information received up to 30 June 1989.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
ANGUILLA		
See UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
 AGRICULTURE		
Agreement on the Reconstitution of the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux as CAB International with Agreed Minute	London, 8 July, 1986	59/1987 Cm 387
Signatures—		
Bahamas	18 May, 1989	
Brunei Darussalam	5 Jan., 1989	
Acceptance—		
Bahamas	18 May, 1989	
 CHINA		
Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People's Republic of China concerning the Financial Arrangement relating to Development Loans	London, 15 May, 1986	39/1986 Cmnd. 9865
By an Exchange of Notes at Peking dated 31 March 1989 the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the People's Republic of China agreed that the effective funding date in paragraph (13) of Article 3 of the Agreement be deferred from 31 March 1989 to 30 September 1989.		
 CONSULAR RELATIONS		
Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	Vienna, 24 Apr., 1963	14/1973 Cmnd. 5219
Accessions—		
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	21 Mar., 1989	
Mongolia	14 Mar., 1989	
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	27 Apr., 1989	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	15 Mar., 1989	
 CULTURAL PROPERTY		
Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe	Granada, 3 Oct., 1985	46/1988 Cm 439
Ratification—		
Spain	27 Apr., 1989	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CUSTOMS		
Convention on the Nomenclature for the Classification of Goods in Customs Tariffs, with Protocol of Amendment of 1 July, 1955	Brussels, 15 Dec., 1950	29/1960 Cmnd. 1070
Denunciations—	<i>Effective dates</i>	
Czechoslovakia	16 Mar., 1990	
Pakistan	12 May, 1990	
Portugal	16 Mar., 1990	
International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures	Kyoto, 18 May, 1973– 30 June, 1974	36/1975 Cmnd. 5938
Accession—		
China, People's Republic of*	9 May, 1988	
*Accepting Annex E3 with reservations with respect to Standards 2, 3 and 20 and Recommended Practices 11, 13 and 15; Annex E5 with reservations with respect to Recommended Practices 11, 35, 36 and 37.		
Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets	Geneva, 14 Nov., 1975	56/1983 Cmnd. 9032
Accession—		
Algeria (with reservation*)	28 Feb., 1989	
*Reservation [translation] Pursuant to Article 58, the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by paragraphs 2 to 6 of Article 57 concerning arbitration.		
Protocol to the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials	New York, 1 Mar., 1977	33/1984 Cmnd. 9217
Note— In a letter dated 19 April 1989 addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> gave notice of its extension of the above-mentioned Protocol to the following territories: Bailiwick of Jersey Bailiwick of Guernsey Isle of Man Anguilla Cayman Islands Falkland Islands South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands Gibraltar Montserrat St Helena St Helena Dependencies Turks and Caicos Islands The United Kingdom Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia in the Island of Cyprus The above extensions are subject to the same declarations made by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland upon ratification of the Protocol on 9 June 1982 (see Treaty Series No. 33 (1984), Cmnd. 9217, p.16). The extension to the said territories took effect on 20 April 1989, i.e. the date of receipt of the above-mentioned communication by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.		
DISARMAMENT		
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	London, Moscow and Washington, 1 July, 1968	88/1970 Cmnd. 4474
Ratification in London—		
Yemen Arab Republic	14 May, 1986	
Accession in London—		
Qatar	3 Apr., 1989	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DISPUTES		
Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards	New York, 10 June, 1958	20/1976 Cmnd. 6419
Ratification—		
Argentina (with declaration*)	14 Mar., 1989	
Accessions—		
Algeria (with declaration†)	7 Feb., 1989	
Antigua and Barbuda (with declarations††)	2 Feb., 1989	
Kenya (with declaration†††)	10 Feb., 1989	
<i>*Declaration [translation]</i>		
On the basis of reciprocity, the Republic of Argentina will apply the Convention only to the recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards made in the territory of the other Contracting State. It will also apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under its national law.		
The Convention will be interpreted in accordance with the principles and clauses of the National Constitution in force or those resulting from modification made by virtue of the Constitution.		
<i>† Declaration [translation]</i>		
Referring to the possibility offered by Article I, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria declares that it will apply the Convention, on the basis of reciprocity, to the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards made only in the territory of another Contracting State and only where such awards have been made with respect to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under Algerian law.		
<i>†† Declarations</i>		
"In accordance with Article I, the Government of Antigua and Barbuda declares that it will apply the Convention on the basis of reciprocity only to the recognition and enforcement of awards made in the territory of another Contracting State.		
The Government of Antigua and Barbuda also declares that it will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under the laws of Antigua and Barbuda."		
<i>††† Declaration</i>		
"In accordance with Article I (3) of the said Convention the Government of Kenya declares that it will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards made only in the territory of another Contracting State."		
DRUGS		
See UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
EDUCATION		
European Agreement on continued Payment of Scholarships to Students studying abroad	Paris, 12 Dec., 1969	51/1972 Cmnd. 4966
Signature—		
Sweden*	27 June, 1989	
*without reservation in respect of ratification or acceptance.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HEALTH		
European Agreement on the Exchange of Therapeutic Substances of Human Origin	Paris, 15 Dec., 1958	27/1965 Cmnd. 2591
Ratification— Spain	27 Apr., 1989	
Convention on the Elaboration of a European Pharmacopoeia	Strasbourg, 22 July, 1964	32/1974 Cmnd. 5763
Accession— Portugal	21 Apr., 1989	
HUMAN RIGHTS		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	Paris, 9 Dec., 1948	58/1970 Cmnd. 4421
Accessions— Korea (North)*	31 Jan., 1989	
Yemen Arab Republic	6 Apr., 1989	
*Not recognised by the United Kingdom		
Note—		
In a communication dated 28 February 1989, received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 8 March 1989, the Government of the <i>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</i> notified the Secretary-General that it has decided to withdraw the reservation to Article IX of the above-mentioned Convention made upon ratification which reservation read as follows:		
<i>[Translation]</i>		
As regards Article IX: The Soviet Union does not consider as binding upon itself the provisions of Article IX which provides that disputes between the Contracting Parties with regard to the interpretation, application and implementation of the present Convention shall be referred for examination to the International Court at the request of any party to the dispute, and declares that, as regards the International Court's jurisdiction in respect of disputes concerning the interpretation, application and implementation of the Convention, the Soviet Union will, as hitherto, maintain the position that in each particular case the agreement of all parties to the dispute is essential for the submission of any particular dispute to the International Court for decision.		
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	Rome, 4 Nov., 1950	71/1953 Cmd. 8969
Signature— Finland	5 May, 1989	
Ratification— San Marino (with reservation and declaration*)	22 Mar., 1989	
*Reservation [translation]		
With regard to the provisions of Article 11 of the Convention on the right to form trade unions, the Government of the Republic of San Marino declares that in San Marino two trade unions exist and are active, that Articles 2 and 4 of Law No. 7 of 17 February 1961 on the protection of employment and employees foresee that Associations or trade unions must register with the Law Court and that such registration may be obtained provided the Association includes at least six categories of employees and a minimum of 500 members.		

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

Declaration [translation]

The Government of the Republic of San Marino, although confirming its firm undertaking neither to foresee nor to authorise derogations of any kind from the obligations subscribed, feels compelled to stress that the fact of being a State of limited territorial dimensions calls for particular care in matters of residence, work and social measures for foreigners even if they are not covered by the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the Protocols thereto.

Note—

In a letter dated 2 May 1989 to the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe the Government of *Cyprus* renewed its Declaration under Article 46 as follows:

“ In furtherance to our Declaration of 18 March 1986 [see Treaty Series No. 64 (1986), Cm 23, p.8], on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, I, George Iacovou, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, declare, in accordance with Article 46 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, signed at Rome on the 4th November 1950, that the Republic of Cyprus recognises as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, on condition of reciprocity and for a further period of three years, commencing as from the 24th day of January 1989, the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights in all matters concerning the interpretation and application of the said Convention.”

Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

Paris,
20 Mar., 1952

46/1954
Cmd. 9221

Signature—

Finland

5 May, 1989

Convention on the Political Rights of Women

New York,
31 Mar., 1953

101/1967
Cmd. 3449

Note—

In a communication dated 28 February 1989, received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 8 March 1989, the Government of the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* notified the Secretary-General that it has decided to withdraw the reservation to Article IX of the above-mentioned Convention made upon ratification which reservation read as follows:

[Translation]

As regards Article IX: The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article IX which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and declares that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.

Protocol No. 2 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, conferring upon the European Court of Human Rights competence to give Advisory Opinions

Strasbourg,
6 May, 1963

104/1970
Cmd. 4551

Signature—

Finland

5 May, 1989

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

New York,
7 Mar., 1966

77/1969
Cmd. 4108

Accession—

Yemen Arab Republic (with reservations*)

6 Apr., 1989

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p>		
<p><i>*Reservations</i></p>		
<p>The Yemen Arab Republic Instrument of Accession contains reservations in respect of Article 5(c) and Article 5(d) (iv), (vi) and (vii).</p>		
<p>With regard to these reservations, reference is made to paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 20 of the Convention, which read as follows:</p>		
<p>"1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall receive and circulate to all States which are or may become Parties to this Convention reservations made by States at the time of ratification or accession. Any State which objects to the reservations shall, within a period of ninety days from the date of the said communication, notify the Secretary-General that it does not accept it.</p>		
<p>2. A reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of this Convention shall not be permitted, nor shall a reservation the effect of which would inhibit the operation of any of the bodies established by this Convention be allowed. A reservation shall be considered incompatible or inhibitive if at least two-thirds of the States Parties to this Convention object to it."</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>In a communication dated 28 February 1989, received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 8 March 1989, the Government of the <i>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</i> notified the Secretary-General that it has decided to withdraw the reservation to Article 22 of the above-mentioned Convention made upon ratification which reservation read as follows:</p>		
<p>[Translation]</p>		
<p>The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referral of the dispute to the International Court of Justice.</p>		
<p>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</p>	<p>Adopted New York, 16 Dec., 1966</p>	<p>6/1977 Cmnd. 6702</p>
<p>I</p>		
<p><i>Derogations under Article 4</i></p>		
<p>On 16 January 1989, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Sri Lanka</i> a notification dated 13 January 1989, informing him that by virtue of a Proclamation to that effect by the President of Sri Lanka, the said state of emergency (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 81 (1984), Cmnd. 9398, p.10) had ceased to exist with effect from 11 January 1989.</p>		
<p>II</p>		
<p>On 8 March 1989, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Peru</i> a notification dated 6 March 1989, to the effect that the Government of Peru has extended a state of emergency as follows:</p>		
<p>[Translation]</p>		
<p>[. . .] in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 3, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Government of Peru, in exercise of the powers granted to it by Article 231 of the Political Constitution of Peru, has issued Supreme Decree No. 005-89-IN, published on 3 March 1989, which extends for a period of sixty (60) days from 4 March 1989 the state of emergency in the following Departments and Provinces:</p>		
<p>The Department of Apurímac (with the exception of the Province of Andahuaylas), the Departments of Huancavelica, San Martín, Junín, Pasco, Ayacucho, Huánuco and Lima, the Province of Lima and the Constitutional Province of Callao.</p>		

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

Accordingly, the constitutional guarantees provided for in paragraphs 7, 9, 10 and 20(G) of Article 2 of the Political Constitution of Peru have been suspended.

During the state of emergency, the Armed Forces will continue to be responsible for maintaining public order in the Departments and Provinces mentioned.

With reference to the above communication, the Secretary-General of the United Nations wishes to recall that the Government of Peru has previously informed him that the rights provided for in paragraphs 7, 9, 10 and 20(G) of Article 2 of the Constitution of Peru, mentioned in the said notification, relate to the inviolability of the domicile, the right of liberty of movement within the national territory, the right of peaceful assembly and the right to liberty and security of persons, which rights correspond to those provided for in Articles 17, 12, 21 and 9 of the Covenant.

III

On 31 March 1989, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* a notification dated 23 March 1989, as follows:

"I have the honour to refer to my letter of 23 December 1988 [Treaty Series No. 61 (1989), Cm 949, p.12] concerning the measures which the Government of the United Kingdom have found it necessary to take and continue derogating in certain respects from their obligations under Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The measures in question, section 12 of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1984, Article 9 of the Prevention of Terrorism (Supplemental Temporary Provisions) Order 1984 and Article 10 of the Prevention of Terrorism (Supplemental Temporary Provisions) (Northern Ireland) Order 1984, have now been replaced by section 14 of and paragraph 6 of Schedule 5 to the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1989, which make comparable provision. They came into force on 22 March 1989.

A copy of these provisions is enclosed."

IV

On 12 April 1989, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received in the name of the Government of *Venezuela* notifications dated 17 and 31 March 1989. (The Government of Venezuela has specified that the Articles of the Covenant which were derogated from were Articles 9, 12, 17, 19 and 21.)

Translations of the said notifications are as follows:

[Translation of Notification dated 17 March 1989]

I should like to inform you that, in view of the events that took place at Caracas on 27 and 28 February 1989, the President of the Republic, Mr. Carlos Andrés Pérez, at a special session of the Council of Ministers, issued Decree No. 49 of 28 February 1989, stipulating emergency measures and a derogation from the constitutional safeguards referred to in the Decree attached to this note.

I should also like to inform you that on 8 March 1989 at a meeting of the Council of Ministers, the President of the Republic approved Decree No. 67, re-establishing the constitutional safeguards laid down in articles 60(10) and 66 of the Constitution, the text of which is enclosed herewith.

In implementation of the provisions of Article 4, paragraph 3, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, concerning the right of derogation from safeguards, I am transmitting to you herewith the decrees adopted, together with the text of the constitutional safeguards that have been suspended.

Date

Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
<i>[Translation of Notification dated 31 March 1989]</i>		
<p>I have pleasure in informing you that on 22 March 1989 the Venezuelan Government re-established throughout Venezuela all the constitutional safeguards suspended by means of Decree No. 49 of 28 February 1989, a situation about which you were informed by means of a communication dated 17 March 1989.</p> <p>In implementation of the provisions of Article 4, paragraph 3, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, I am transmitting to you herewith a copy of Decree No. 98 adopted at a meeting of the Council of Ministers.</p>		
V		
<p>On 17 April 1989, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received in the name of the Government of <i>Yugoslavia</i> a notification dated 14 April 1989, as follows:</p>		
<p>"As I already had an opportunity to apprise you on 20 March 1989, I have the honour to inform you, and in that way the other States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, that on 27 February 1989 the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia assessed that, due to the worsening of the situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the social system established by the Constitution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia had been threatened and empowered the competent authorities of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo to undertake, depending on the situation, certain special measures for the purpose of protecting the constitutional system, public peace and order and personal and property security of citizens.</p> <p>Because of the disorders in Kosovo which occurred on 27 and 28 March 1989 and which led to the loss of human lives, a situation has been created which represents a general danger in the sense of Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Covenant. The Executive Council (Government) of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo therefore decided on 28 March 1989 to temporarily ban public gathering and movement of persons between 8 p.m. and 5 a.m.</p> <p>The said measures constitute partial and temporary departure from the provisions from Articles 12 and 21 of the Covenant. They are aimed at protecting the constitutional system and ensuring the rights, freedoms and security of all citizens of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo regardless of national belonging.</p> <p>The competent authorities of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo are acting to bring about the soonest possible normalization of the situation and to restore confidence among all peoples and nationalities in this Province. This activity is already bringing results. The Executive Council of Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo has decided to reduce restriction on movements from 10.30 p.m. to 5 a.m. as of 4 April 1989. It is expected that the special measures will be terminated as soon as possible of which we shall inform you.</p> <p>I would like to assure you that, as in the past, Yugoslavia will fully abide by all the provisions provenient from the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights."</p>		
<p>European Agreement relating to Persons participating in Proceedings of the European Commission and Court of Human Rights</p>	<p>London, 6 May, 1969</p>	<p>44/1971 Cmnd. 4699</p>
<p>Ratification— Spain (with declaration*)</p>	<p>23 June, 1989</p>	
<p><i>*Declaration [translation]</i> The Kingdom of Spain declares that the provisions of Article 4, paragraph 2, will not apply to its own nationals.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Adopted New York, 18 Dec., 1979	2/1989 Cm 643
Ratifications—		
Luxembourg (with reservations*)	2 Feb., 1989	
Madagascar	17 Mar., 1989	
<i>*Reservations [translation]</i>		
(a) The application of Article 7 shall not affect the validity of the Article of our Constitution concerning the hereditary transmission of the crown of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in accordance with the family compact of the house of Nassau of 30 June 1783, maintained by Article 71 of the Treaty of Vienna of 9 June 1815 and expressly maintained by Article 1 of the Treaty of London of 11 May 1867.		
(b) The application of paragraph 1(g) of Article 16 of the Convention shall not affect the right to choose the family name of children.		
Note—		
On 7 April 1988 the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> the following objection with regard to one of the reservations made by Malawi upon accession to the above-mentioned Convention (<i>see Treaty Series No. 2 (1989), Cm 643, p.20</i>):		
<i>[Unofficial translation]</i>		
The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany rejects the reservation made by the Republic of Malawi in respect of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women since it holds the view that the reservation is impermissible because it is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention (Article 28(2)).		
In relation to the Federal Republic of Germany, the reservation may not be involved in support of a legal practice which does not pay due regard to the legal status accorded to women and children in the Federal Republic of Germany in conformity with the provisions of the Convention.		
This declaration is not to be interpreted as precluding the entry into force of the Convention between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Malawi.		
Note—		
On 15 April 1988 the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Sweden</i> the following objection with regard to one of the reservations made by Malawi upon accession to the above-mentioned Convention (<i>see Treaty Series No. 2 (1989), Cm 643, p.20</i>):		
“The Government of Sweden has examined the contents of the first reservation made by the Republic of Malawi, by which “Owing to the deep-rooted nature of some traditional customs and practices of Malawians, the Government of the Republic of Malawi shall not, for the time being, consider itself bound by such provisions of the Convention as require immediate eradication of such traditional customs and practices”, and has come to the conclusion that it is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention (Article 28, paragraph 2). The Government of Sweden therefore objects to this reservation.		
“A State by acceding to the Convention commits itself to adopt the measures required for the elimination of discrimination, in all its forms and manifestations, against women. A reservation by which a State Party limits its responsibilities under the Convention by invoking traditional customs and practices may cast doubts on the commitments of the reserving state to the object and purpose of the Convention and, moreover, contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law. It is in the common interest of states that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties also are respected, as to object and purpose, by all parties.”		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Note—		
<p>In a communication received on 13 January 1989, the Government of <i>New Zealand</i> notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its decision to withdraw one of the reservations made upon ratification of the above-mentioned Convention (see Treaty Series No. 2 (1989), Cm 643, p.21.). The communication indicates that the Government of New Zealand after consultation with the Government of the Cook Islands and the Government of Niue denounced the Convention concerning the Employment of Women on Underground Work in Mines of all Kinds (ILO Convention No. 45) on 23 June 1987 and that in accordance with Article 28(3) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women it withdraws the above-mentioned reservation which read as follows:</p>		
<p>“The Government of New Zealand, the Government of the Cook Islands and the Government of Niue reserve the right, to the extent the Convention is inconsistent with the provisions of the Convention concerning the Employment of Women on Underground Work in Mines of all Kinds (ILO Convention No. 45) which was ratified by the Government of New Zealand on 29 March 1938, to apply the provisions of the latter.”</p>		
Note—		
<p>In a communication dated 28 February, received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 8 March 1989, the Government of the <i>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</i> notified the Secretary-General that it has decided to withdraw the reservation to Article 29(1) of the above-mentioned Convention made upon ratification which reservation read as follows:</p>		
[Translation]		
<p>In accordance with Article 29, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention, which provides that any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice, and that for such dispute to be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice in every case there must be agreement between all the parties involved in the dispute.</p>		
Note—		
<p>On 4 April 1989, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Argentina</i> the following objection:</p>		
[Translation]		
<p>The Argentine Republic rejects the extension of the territorial application of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 18 December 1979, to the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, notified by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland upon its ratification of that instrument on 7 April 1986. [See Treaty Series No. 2 (1989), Cm 643, page 28].</p>		
<p>The Argentine Republic reaffirms its sovereignty over the aforementioned archipelagos, which are an integral part of its national territory, and recalls that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12 and 39/6, in which a sovereignty dispute is recognized and the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom are urged to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful and lasting solution to the dispute and their remaining differences relating to this question, through the good offices of the Secretary-General. The General Assembly has also adopted resolutions 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25, which reiterate its request to the parties to resume such negotiations.</p>		

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Micro-organisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure

Budapest,
28 Apr., 1977

*Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.*

5/1981
Cmnd. 8136

Accessions—

Czechoslovakia
German Democratic Republic

5 May, 1989
27 Apr., 1989

Note—

The Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) received on 27 April 1989, a communication, dated 22 March 1989, from the Government of the *German Democratic Republic*, relating to the IMET-Nationale Sammlung von Mikroorganismen (IMET-National Collection of Microorganisms), indicating that the said depository institution, is located on the territory of the German Democratic Republic and including a declaration of assurances to the effect that the said institution complies and will continue to comply with the requirements concerning the acquisition of the status of international depository authority as specified in Article 6 (2) of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, done at Budapest on April 28, 1977, and amended on September 26, 1980.

The IMET-Nationale Sammlung von Mikroorganismen (IMET-National Collection of Microorganisms) will acquire the status of international depository authority under the Budapest Treaty as from August 31, 1989, the date of publication of the said communication in the July/August 1989 issue of *Industrial Property/La Propriété industrielle*.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

Convention on the International Maritime Organization ..

Geneva,
6 Mar., 1948

54/1958
Cmnd. 589

Acceptance—

Malawi

19 Jan., 1989

JAMAICA

Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of Jamaica concerning Certain Commercial Debts (the United Kingdom/Jamaica Debt Agreement No. 3 (1987)).

Kingston,
12 Aug., 1987
and 16 Mar., 1988

52/1988
Cm 451

By an Exchange of Notes at Kingston on 11 April 1989 and 2 May 1989, the Consolidation period under the above-mentioned Agreement was extended by two months. Accordingly, in the Annex to the Agreement the date "31 March 1988" in paragraphs (1)(b) of Section 2 and (1)(b) and 2 of Section 3 has been amended to read "31 May 1988".

LAW

Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties

Vienna,
23 May, 1969

58/1980
Cmnd. 7964

Note—

On 30 January 1989, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the *Netherlands* the following objection with regard to the reservation made by Algeria upon accession to the above-mentioned Convention (see Treaty Series No. 61 (1989), Cm 949, p.16):

"With reference to the accession of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria on 8 November 1988 to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, concluded on 23 May 1969, the Kingdom of the Netherlands recalls attention to the objections it formulated upon its accession to the Convention (see Treaty Series No. 50 (1985), Cmnd. 9616, p.17).

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
LAW (continued)		
<p>In conformity with the terms of the objections, the Kingdom of the Netherlands objects to any reservation, excluding the settlement of disputes concerning the application or the interpretation of Articles 53 and 64 before the International Court of Justice, contained in Article 66, paragraph a, of the Convention, such as the reservation formulated by Algeria.</p> <p>The Kingdom of the Netherlands reiterates that the absence of treaty relations between itself and Algeria in respect of the Articles 53 and 64 of the Convention will not in any way impair the duty of that State to fulfil any obligation embodied in those provisions to which it is subject under international law independent of the Convention."</p>		
<p>Note—</p> <p>On 20 March 1989, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> the following objection with regard to the reservation made by Algeria upon accession to the above-mentioned Convention (see Treaty Series No. 61 (1989), Cm 949, p.16):</p> <p>[Unofficial translation]</p> <p>The Federal Republic of Germany rejects the reservation made by the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria with regard to Article 66 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties as incompatible with the object and purpose of the said Convention. In this connection it wishes to point out once more that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany considers Articles 53 and 64 to be inextricably linked to Article 66 (a).</p>		
<p>European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches</p> <p>Signature—</p> <p>Switzerland*</p> <p>*With reservation in respect of ratification</p>	<p>Strasbourg, 19 Aug., 1985</p> <p>9 May, 1989</p>	<p>57/1985 Cmnd. 9649</p>
MADAGASCAR		
<p>Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar constituting The United Kingdom/Madagascar Debt Agreement No. 5 (1986)</p> <p>By an Exchange of Notes at Antananarivo on 15 and 28 December 1988, the Consolidation period under the above-mentioned Agreement was extended by three months. Accordingly, in the Annex to the Agreement the date "31 December 1987" in paragraph (1)(c) of Section I has been amended to read "31 March 1988".</p>	<p>Antananarivo, 13 May and 3 June 1987</p>	<p>59/1988 Cm 469</p>
MARITIME LAW		
<p>Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Maritime Ports and Protocol of Signature</p> <p>Succession—</p> <p>Antigua and Barbuda</p>	<p>Geneva, 9 Dec., 1923</p> <p>1 Nov., 1981 (effective date)</p>	<p>24/1925 Cmd. 2419</p>
POLLUTION		
<p>International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage</p> <p>Accession—</p> <p>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</p>	<p>Brussels, 29 Nov., 1969- 31 Dec., 1970</p> <p>19 Apr., 1989</p>	<p>106/1975 Cmnd. 6183</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION (continued)		
Protocol to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969	London, 19 Nov., 1976	26/1981 Cmnd. 8238
Accession— Greece	10 May, 1989	
Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Long-Term Financing of the Co-operative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-Range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP)	Adopted Geneva, 28 Sept., 1984	75/1988 Cm 521
Ratification— Italy	12 Jan., 1989	
Accessions— Poland	14 Sept., 1988	
Portugal	19 Jan., 1989	
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Information on Foreign Law	Strasbourg, 15 Mar., 1978	88/1981 Cmnd. 8431
Ratification— Malta (with declaration*)	25 Apr., 1989	
<p>* <i>Declaration</i> contained in a letter from the Prime Minister of Malta dated 17 April 1989 handed to the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe at the time of deposit of the instrument of ratification on 25 April 1989:</p> <p>"In accordance with Article 5 of the Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Information on Foreign Law, I, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Malta, would like to declare that, "With effect from the time of deposit of the Instrument of Ratification of the aforesaid Protocol, Malta will be bound only by the provisions of Chapter I of the said Protocol".</p> <p>In addition, pursuant to Article 4 of the aforesaid Protocol, my Government would like to designate the Chambers of the Attorney General at The Palace, Valletta, as the agency for the purpose of transmitting any request for information to the competent foreign receiving agency."</p>		
European Convention on Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions concerning Custody of Children and on Restoration of Custody of Children	Luxembourg, 20 May, 1980	35/1987 Cm 191
Signature— Sweden	28 Mar., 1989	
Ratification— Sweden (with reservation and declaration*)	28 Mar., 1989	
<p>* <i>Reservation</i></p> <p>"In accordance with the provisions of Articles 27 and 17, Sweden makes the reservation that, in cases covered by Articles 8 and 9 or either of these Articles, recognition and enforcement of decisions relating to custody may be refused on any of the grounds mentioned in Article 10."</p> <p>* <i>Declaration</i></p> <p>"In accordance with the provisions of Article 20, paragraph 2, Sweden declares that agreements between the Nordic countries relating to recognition and enforcement of decisions concerning the custody of children will be applied between the Nordic countries in place of this Convention.</p> <p>In accordance with the provisions of Article 2, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs is designated as the central authority."</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>The following declarations were contained in a letter from the Permanent Representation of <i>Norway</i>, dated 19 May 1989, registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on 22 May 1989.</p> <p>"The European Convention on recognition and enforcement of decisions concerning custody of children and on restoration of custody of children of 20 May 1980 was signed by Norway on 17 January 1989. I now have the honour</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
REFUGEES (continued)		
Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees	New York, 31 Jan., 1967	15/1969 Cmnd., 3906
Accessions—		
Hungary	14 Mar., 1989	
Mozambique	1 May, 1989	
ROAD TRANSPORT		
Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts	Geneva, 20 Mar., 1958	7/1965 Cmnd. 2535
Regulation No. 15: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine		
Termination of application—		
Belgium	1 Oct., 1989 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 46: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear-view mirrors, and of motor vehicles with regard to the installation of rear-view mirrors		
Acceptance—		
Spain	24 Mar., 1989 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 49: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of diesel engines with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants		
Acceptance—		
Finland	22 May, 1989 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 68: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles with regard to the measurement of the maximum speed		
Acceptance—		
Germany, Federal Republic of	17 June, 1989 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 78: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of category L with regard to braking		
Acceptances—	<i>Effective dates</i>	
German Democratic Republic	24 Apr., 1989	
Yugoslavia	22 Apr., 1989	
Regulation No. 79: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the steering equipment		
Proposing Governments—		
France and the United Kingdom	1 Dec., 1988 (date of entry into force)	
Regulation No. 80: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of seats of large passenger vehicles and of these vehicles with regard to the strength of the seats and their anchorages		
Proposing Governments—		
France and the United Kingdom	23 Feb., 1989 (date of entry into force)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Regulation No. 81: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear-view mirrors, and of two-wheeled power-driven vehicles with or without side car with regard to the installation of rear-view mirrors on handlebars		
Proposing Governments— France and Italy	1 Mar., 1989 (date of entry into force)	
Regulation No. 82: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of moped headlamps equipped with filament halogen lamps (HS2)		
Proposing Governments— The Netherlands and Sweden	17 Mar., 1989 (date of entry into force)	
SHIPPING		
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1960	London, 17 June, 1960	.65/1965 Cmnd. 2812
Denunciation— The Netherlands	1 Jan., 1990 (effective date)	
International Convention on Load Lines, 1966	London, 5 Apr.— 4 July, 1966	58/1968 Cmnd. 3708
Accessions— Haiti	6 Apr., 1989	
Tanzania	28 Feb., 1989	
International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969	London, 23 June, 1969	50/1982 Cmnd. 8716
Accession— Marshall Islands	25 Apr., 1989	
Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, as amended (see Treaty Series No. 68 (1984), Cmnd. 9340)	London, 20 Oct., 1972	77/1977 Cmnd. 6962
Accessions— Malta	20 Mar., 1989	
Mauritius	26 May, 1989	
International Convention for Safe Containers (CSC), 1972, as amended in 1981 (see Treaty Series No. 93 (1981), Cmnd. 8445) and 1984 (see Treaty Series No. 20 (1984), Cmnd. 9180)	Geneva, 2 Dec., 1972	40/1979 Cmnd. 7535
Accession— Mexico	4 Apr., 1989	
Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences	Geneva, 6 Apr., 1974	45/1987 Cm 213
Accession— Burkina Faso	30 Mar., 1989	
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974	London, 1 Nov., 1974	46/1980 Cmnd. 7874
Accession to Convention as amended— Haiti	6 Apr., 1989	
International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watch-keeping for Seafarers, 1978	London, 1 Dec., 1978— 30 Nov., 1979	50/1984 Cmnd. 9266
Accession— Marshall Islands	25 Apr., 1989	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SPACE		
Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects launched into Outer Space	London, Washington and Moscow, 22 Apr., 1968	56/1969 Cmnd. 3997
Accession in London— China, People's Republic of (with statement*)	20 Dec., 1988	
<i>*Statement</i> The signature and ratification of the above-mentioned Agreement by the Taiwan authorities are illegal, and null and void.		
Convention for International Liability for Damage caused by Space Objects	London, Moscow and Washington, 29 Mar., 1972	16/1974 Cmnd. 5551
Accession in London— China, People's Republic of (with statement*)	20 Dec., 1988	
<i>*Statement</i> The signature and ratification of the above-mentioned Convention by the Taiwan authorities are illegal, and null and void.		
TELECOMMUNICATIONS		
International Telecommunication Convention	Nairobi, 6 Nov., 1982	33/1985 Cmnd. 9557
Ratifications—		
Austria*	30 Mar., 1989	
Bangladesh	12 Apr., 1989	
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic*	22 Mar., 1989	
<i>*For reservations and declarations see below.</i>		
<i>Reservations and Declarations</i>		
Austria In ratifying the Convention, the Government of Austria confirmed the statements contained in Nos. 91, 92 and 104 of the Final Protocol to the Convention.		
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic In ratifying the Convention, the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen made the following statement:		
<i>[Translation]</i> "1. Ratification of the Convention by the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in no way implies recognition of or the establishment of relations with any country which the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen does not recognize or with which it has no relations. 2. The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen reserves the right to take any measures it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should other States fail to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or should they take any other action liable to infringe the sovereignty of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. 3. In acceding to the Convention, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 50 relating to the settlement of disputes."		
Optional Additional Protocol to the International Telecommunication Convention, Nairobi, 1982 on the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes	Nairobi, 6 Nov., 1982	33/1985 Cmnd. 9557
Ratification— Austria	30 Mar., 1989	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TERRORISM		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents	New York, 14 Dec., 1973– 31 Dec., 1974	3/1980 Cmnd. 7765
Accessions—		
Bhutan	16 Jan., 1989	
Kuwait (with declaration*)	1 Mar., 1989	
<i>*Declaration [translation]</i> [The Government of Kuwait] wishes to reiterate Kuwait's complete reservation on paragraph I of Article 13 in the Convention, for its accession to it does not mean in any way a recognition of Israel by the Government of the State of Kuwait and does not engage them into any treaty relations as a result.		
International Convention against the Taking of Hostages ..	Adopted New York, 17 Dec., 1979	81/1983 Cmnd. 9100
Accession—		
Kuwait (with declaration*)	6 Feb., 1989	
<i>*Declaration [translation]</i> It is understood that the accession to this Convention does not mean in any way a recognition of Israel by the Government of the State of Kuwait. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel.		
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
Exchange of Letters concerning the Cayman Islands and Matters connected with, arising from, related to, or resulting from any Narcotics Activity referred to in the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 (see also Treaty Series No. 67 (1986), Cm 61, p.17; Treaty Series No. 68 (1986), Cm 159, p.21; Treaty Series No. 47 (1987), Cm 217, p.30; Treaty Series No. 62 (1987), Cm 345, p.25; Treaty Series No. 79 (1988), Cm 597, p.20 and Treaty Series No. 81 (1988), Cm 749, p.16).	London, 26 July, 1984	70/1984 Cmnd. 9344
By an Exchange of Notes at Washington on 25 May 1989 the above Agreement was extended for a further period of six months. The Exchange of Notes entered into force with effect from 29 May 1989.		
Exchange of Letters constituting a Narcotics Co-operation Agreement with respect to Anguilla	Washington, 11 Mar., 1987	29/1987 Cm 169
By an Exchange of Notes at Washington on 23 June 1989 the above Agreement was extended for an additional six-month period. The Exchange of Notes entered into force with effect from 27 June 1989.		
Exchange of Letters constituting a Narcotics Co-operation Agreement with respect to the British Virgin Islands ..	London, 14 Apr., 1987	46/1987 Cm 216
By an Exchange of Notes at Washington on 10 May 1989 the above Agreement was extended for an additional six-month period. The Exchange of Notes entered into force with effect from 12 May 1989.		