

RATIFICATIONS, ETC.



Treaty Series No. 162 (1975)

FOURTH
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC.
FOR 1975

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 161 (1975), Cmnd. 6369]

*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.

This publication contains information received up to 31 December, 1975.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ANTARCTICA—		
The Antarctic Treaty	Washington, 1 Dec., 1959	97/1961 Cmnd. 1535
Accession— Brazil	16 May, 1975	
ATOMIC ENERGY—		
Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy with	Paris, 29 July, 1960	69/1968 Cmnd. 3755
Additional Protocol	Paris, 28 Jan., 1964	
Ratifications—		
Germany, Federal Republic of (also applies to Berlin (West)) (with statement)*	30 Sept., 1975	
Italy	17 Sept., 1975	
<p>* At the time of deposit of their instrument of ratification the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that they had availed themselves of the reservations accepted at the time of signature of the Additional Protocol, as set out in Annex I to that Protocol (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 69 (1968), Cmnd. 3755, page 105), as follows:</p> <p>1. Of the reservation contained in Annex I, paragraph 3, relating to Article 8 (a) of the Convention as modified by the Additional Protocol, by virtue of Section 32 (1) of the Atomic Energy Act of 23rd December 1959 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 814), as last amended by Section 13 (6) of the Law of 6th August 1975 concerning the Transport of Dangerous Goods (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 2121), which provides that claims for compensation in respect of nuclear incidents shall become barred by limitation after thirty years if the person entitled to compensation had no knowledge, or ought not reasonably to have known, of both the damage and the person liable.</p> <p>The measures required to cover the liability of the operator of a nuclear installation in respect of any actions for compensation begun after the</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
ATOMIC ENERGY (continued)—		
expiry of the period of ten years and during the extension of that period are insured by the provision that		
(a) under Section 7 (1) (3) of the Atomic Energy Act, a licence for the operation of a nuclear installation is granted only if the necessary financial security has been provided to cover any legal liability to pay compensation for damage (financial security), and		
(b) under Section 36 (1) in conjunction with Section 38 of the Atomic Energy Act, the Bund and the Länder must relieve the operator of a nuclear installation from the liability to pay compensation if such liability is not covered by the necessary financial security or cannot be met under such an arrangement.		
2. Of the reservation contained in Annex I, paragraph 4, relating to Article 9 of the Convention as modified by the Additional Protocol, by virtue of Section 25 (4) of the Atomic Energy Act which stipulates that the provisions of Article 9 of the Paris Convention relating to non-liability for damage caused by nuclear incidents directly due to an act of armed conflict, hostilities, civil war, insurrection or a grave natural disaster of an exceptional character shall not apply.		
Convention Supplementary to the Paris Convention of 29 July, 1960, on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy	Brussels, 31 Jan., 1963	44/1975 Cmnd. 5948
with		
Additional Protocol to the Supplementary Convention	Paris, 28 Jan., 1964	
Ratification—		
Germany, Federal Republic of (also applies to Berlin (West)) (with declaration)*	1 Oct., 1975	
* The instrument of ratification of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany was accompanied by the following declaration:		
<i>Unofficial translation—</i>		
... for the purposes of the application of paragraph (a) (ii) of Article 2 of the Supplementary Convention of 31 January, 1963, natural persons who are not German nationals but who have their habitual residence in the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany or Berlin (West) shall also be assimilated to the persons referred to in the declaration of 31 January, 1963†.		
† The declaration, made on signature, was to the effect that with regard to the Federal Republic of Germany nationals means all Germans within the meaning of the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
AUSTRIA—		
Consular Convention between the United Kingdom and Austria (with Protocol of Signature and Exchange of Notes)	Vienna, 24 June, 1960	13/1964 Cmd. 2278
Note—		
In a communication dated 23 September, 1975, the Government of the United Kingdom notified the Government of Austria, in conformity with paragraph (1) of the Protocol of Signature, that in so far as concerns the territories to which the Convention applies by virtue of Article 1 (1), the provisions of paragraph (2) of Article 41 of the Convention would come into operation 60 days after the date of the Austrian Government's notification that the provisions would be applied by the Republic of Austria.		
In their reply dated 23 September, 1975, the Government of Austria notified the Government of the United Kingdom that the provisions of Article 41 paragraph (2) would be applied in the Republic of Austria 60 days after the date of their notification, i.e., 22 November, 1975.		
AVIATION—		
Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air	Warsaw, 12 Oct., 1929	11/1933 Cmd. 4284
Accessions—		
Iran	8 July, 1975	
Sudan	11 Feb., 1975	
Notes—		
In a communication dated 15 May, 1975, the Government of the <i>Bahamas</i> notified the Government of Poland that they consider themselves bound by the above Convention, which had been applied to their territory before independence.		
In a communication dated 29 April, 1975, the Government of <i>Lesotho</i> notified the Government of Poland of a declaration by their Government of 3 March, 1975, that they consider themselves bound by the above Convention, which had been applied to the territory of Basutoland before independence.		
Protocol amending Article 93 bis of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December, 1944	Montreal, 27 May, 1947	63/1961 Cmd. 1448
Ratifications—		
Bahamas	25 July, 1975	
Lesotho	11 Sept., 1975	
Protocol amending Article 45 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December, 1944	Montreal, 14 June, 1954	24/1958 Cmd. 482
Ratifications—		
Bahamas	25 July, 1975	
Lesotho	11 Sept., 1975	
Nauru	3 Sept., 1975	
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	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
AVIATION (continued)—		
Protocol amending Articles 48 (a), 49 (e) and 61 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December, 1944	Montreal, 14 June, 1954	26/1957 Cmnd. 107
Ratifications—		
Bahamas	25 July, 1975	
Lesotho	11 Sept., 1975	
Nauru	3 Sept., 1975	
Protocol to amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October, 1929 (Treaty Series No. 11 (1933), Cmd. 4284)	The Hague, 28 Sept., 1955	62/1967 Cmnd. 3356
Accessions—		
Iran	8 July, 1975	
Sudan	11 Feb., 1975	
Notes—		
In a communication dated 15 May, 1975, the Government of the <i>Bahamas</i> notified the Government of Poland that they consider themselves bound by the above Protocol, which had been applied to their territory before independence.		
The following States have informed the Government of Poland of the withdrawal of their reservations concerning the signature of the above Protocol by the <i>German Democratic Republic</i> (see Treaty Series No. 62 (1967), Cmnd. 3356, page 33):		
Australia on 6 March, 1975.		
Austria on 9 December, 1974.		
Canada on 13 November, 1974.		
Italy on 27 December, 1974.		
Norway on 12 November, 1974.		
Sweden on 14 February, 1975.		
Protocol amending Article 50 (a) of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December, 1944	Montreal, 21 June, 1961	59/1962 Cmnd. 1826
Ratifications—		
Bahamas	25 July, 1975	
Lesotho	11 Sept., 1975	
Convention, supplementary to the Warsaw Convention, for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air performed by a Person other than the Contracting Carrier	Guadalajara, Mexico, 18 Sept., 1961	23/1964 Cmnd. 2354
Accessions—		
German Democratic Republic (with declarations)*	19 Aug., 1975	
Lesotho	20 Oct., 1975	
Morocco	5 Nov., 1975	
* The instrument of accession of the German Democratic Republic was accompanied by the following declarations:		
"Declaración con respecto a los Artículos XI y XIV La República Democrática Alemana considera que las disposiciones de los Artículos XI y XIV del Convenio están en contradicción con el principio		

AVIATION (continued)—

de acuerdo con el cual todo Estado que en su política se guíe por los propósitos y principios de la Carta de las Naciones Unidas, tiene el derecho de ser miembro de convenios que afectan los intereses de todos los Estados.

Declaración con respecto al Artículo XVI

En su posición respecto a las disposiciones del Artículo XVI del Convenio en cuanto conciernan la aplicación del Convenio a territorios coloniales y otros territorios dependientes, la República Democrática Alemana se deja guiar por las disposiciones de la Declaración sobre la concesión de la independencia a los países y pueblos coloniales (Res. No. 1514/XV) aprobada por la Organización de las Naciones Unidas el 14 de diciembre de 1960 que proclama la necesidad de poner fin rápida e incondicionalmente al colonialismo en todas sus formas y manifestaciones."

*Unofficial translation—***Declaration with respect to Articles XI and XIV**

The German Democratic Republic considers that the provisions of Articles XI and XIV of the said Convention are in contradiction with the principle by which all States which in their policy are guided by the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations have the right to become a party to Conventions that affect the interests of all States.

Declaration with respect to Article XVI

As regards its position with respect to the provisions of Article XVI of the said Convention, as far as they concern the application of the Convention to colonial territories and other dependent territories, the German Democratic Republic is guided by the provisions of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Res. 1514-XV) adopted by the United Nations on 14 December, 1960, that proclaims the necessity to end rapidly and unconditionally colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
Convention on Offences and certain other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft	Tokyo, 14 Sept., 1963	126/1969 Cmdnd. 4230
Accessions—		
Egypt	12 Feb., 1975	
India	22 July, 1975	
Morocco	21 Oct., 1975	
Tunisia	25 Feb., 1975	
Succession—		
Bahamas	15 May, 1975	
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft	The Hague, 16 Dec., 1970	39/1972 Cmdnd. 4956
Accession deposited in London—		
Ireland, Republic of	24 Nov., 1975	
Notification of succession deposited in London—		
Papua New Guinea (with reservation)*	4 Dec., 1975	

* With reservation in respect of Article 12 (1).

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
AVIATION (continued)—		
Protocol relating to the amendment of Article 50 (a) of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December, 1944	New York, 12 Mar., 1971	62/1973 Cmnd. 5310
Ratifications—		
Lesotho	11 Sept., 1975	
Nauru	3 Sept., 1975	
Uruguay	19 Sept., 1975	
Protocol relating to an Amendment to Article 56 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation ...	Vienna, 7 July, 1971	98/1975 Cmnd. 6117
Ratifications—		
Cuba	3 Jan., 1975	
Ecuador	2 May, 1975	
Lesotho	11 Sept., 1975	
Uruguay	19 Sept., 1975	
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation	Montreal, 23 Sept., 1971	10/1974 Cmnd. 5524
Notification of succession deposited in London— Papua New Guinea (with reservation)*	4 Dec., 1975	
* With reservation in respect of Article 14 (1).		
BELGIUM—		
Consular Convention between the United Kingdom and Belgium (with Protocols of Signature) ...	Brussels, 8 Mar., 1961	16/1965 Cmnd. 2559
Note— By an Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of Belgium dated 11 December, 1975, it was agreed that, in conformity with the Second Protocol of Signature, the provisions of paragraph (2) of Article 39 of the Convention should come into operation on 11 December, 1975.		
CONSULAR RELATIONS—		
<i>See also</i> AUSTRIA BELGIUM DENMARK DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS		
Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	Vienna, 24 Apr., 1963	14/1973 Cmnd. 5219
Accessions—		
Greece	14 Oct., 1975	
Nicaragua	31 Oct., 1975	
COPYRIGHT—		
<i>See</i> INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		
CUSTOMS—		
Convention on the Establishment of a Customs Co-operation Council (with Annex)	Brussels, 15 Dec., 1950	50/1954 Cmnd. 9232

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CUSTOMS (continued)—		
Accessions—		
Congo, People's Republic of the	2 Sept., 1975	
Sierra Leone	6 Nov., 1975	
Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention)	Geneva, 15 Jan., 1959	18/1960 Cmnd. 1012
Accessions—		
German Democratic Republic (with reservation and declaration)*	24 Oct., 1975	
Morocco	10 Oct., 1975	
* The instrument of accession of the German Democratic Republic contains the following reserva- tion and declaration:		
[Translation]		
<i>Reservation in respect of Article 44, paragraphs 2 and 3:</i>		
The German Democratic Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 44, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention according to which any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall be submitted to arbitration if any of the Contracting Parties in dispute so requests.		
On this matter the German Democratic Republic holds the view that in each individual case submission of a dispute to arbitration requires the consent of all Contracting Parties involved in the dispute.		
<i>Declaration in respect of Article 43:</i>		
In its position on the provisions of Article 43 in so far as they concern the application of the Con- vention to colonial and other dependent territories, the German Democratic Republic is guided by the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Res. 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960) which proclaim the need for a speedy and un- conditional end to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.		
Customs Convention concerning Facilities for the Importation of Goods for Display or Use at Exhibitions, Fairs, Meetings or similar Events ...	Brussels, 8 June, 1961	61/1963 Cmnd. 2115
Accession—		
Korea, Republic of	21 Oct., 1975	
Customs Convention on the ATA Carnet for the Temporary Admission of Goods (ATA Convention)	Brussels, 6 Dec., 1961	10/1964 Cmnd. 2226
Accession—		
Greece	23 Oct., 1975	
Customs Convention concerning Welfare Material for Seafarers	Brussels, 1 Dec., 1964— 30 Sept., 1965	58/1966 Cmnd. 3161
Accession—		
Korea, Republic of	21 Oct., 1975	

CUSTOMS (continued)—	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures	Kyoto, 18 May, 1973– 30 June, 1974	36/1975 Cmnd. 5938
Ratification— Belgium (with declaration)*	20 Oct., 1975	
Accession— Australia†	3 Dec., 1974	
<p>* In accordance with the provisions of Article 11, paragraph 4 of the Convention Belgium accepts Annex E.3 and on depositing their instrument of ratification the Government of Belgium confirmed the reservations in respect of Annex E.3, Recommended Practice 11, made at the time of signature.</p>		
<p>† On acceding to the Convention Australia accepted Annex E.3 with the exception of Recommended Practices 13, 14 and 15.</p>		
<p>Notes— In a communication dated 13 November, 1975, the Government of <i>Australia</i> notified the Secretary-General of the Customs Co-operation Council that they accept Annex E.4 to the Convention with the following reservations:</p>		
<p><i>Recommended Practice 3</i> Australian Customs legislation defines the drawback provisions as relating to the repayment of duties paid on imported goods when these goods are subsequently exported. There is no provision extending this to cover locally produced goods exported in lieu.</p>		
<p><i>Recommended Practice 14</i> Australian Customs regulation provides that drawback of Customs duties may be paid on the exportation of imported goods. In the situation envisaged in this Recommended Practice the goods have not been exported at the time the drawback is paid.</p>		
<p>Annex E.4 entered into force for Australia on 13 February, 1976.</p>		
<p>In a communication to the Secretary General of the Customs Co-operation Council the Government of <i>Norway</i>, referring to their accession to the above Convention and acceptance of Annexes E.3, E.4 and E.5 on 5 August, 1975 (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 161 (1975), Cmnd. 6369, page 6), notified the following reservations in respect of Annexes E.3 and E.5:</p>		
<p><i>Annex E.3</i> concerning Customs warehouses is acceptable with a reservation in respect of Standard 19 which lays down that the authorized maximum duration of storage shall not be less than one year. Under the pertinent Norwegian regulations, the normal duration of storage is three months, but with powers for the Customs authorities to prolong this period in special cases.</p>		

CUSTOMS (continued)—

Annex E.5 concerning temporary admission subject to re-exportation in the same state is acceptable with the following reservations:

Standard 23

There are no free ports or free zones in Norway.

Recommended Practice 35

Paragraphs (5) and (6) concerning "Scientific equipment" and "Pedagogic material", referred to in Article 1, paragraph (a) of the Customs Convention of 11 June 1968 and the Customs Convention of 8 June 1970, respectively: these Conventions have not been accepted by Norway.

Paragraph (1)

Commercial road vehicles, temporarily imported free of import duties and taxes, are not allowed to engage in domestic commercial traffic.

*Recommended Practice 37**Paragraph (2)*

Articles which are unsuitable for any purpose other than advertising or publicity for a specific purpose are subject to duty to the extent that they are used for advertising or eye-catching purposes in private window displays or on business premises. Catalogues, price lists and commercial advertisements falling within the Convention of 7 November 1952 on the importation of samples and publicity material are exempted.

Paragraph (3)

Data-carrying media for use in automatic data-processing machines are subject to duty in accordance with the relevant tariff heading. Reimbursement of import duties and taxes will not take place after the said media have been used in domestic Norwegian production.

Paragraph (4)

The above also applies to drawings and models to be used in the manufacture of goods. However, workshop drawings as well as models (to be used in casting, for instance) are at present exempt from import duties and taxes.

Paragraph (5)

The matrices, blocks, etc., falling under tariff heading No. 84.34 may not be imported free of duty. Nor may the drawback procedure be applied when the said articles are being re-exported after having been used within this country, unless they have been used in connexion with the printing of scientific or technical works.

Paragraph (6)

Moulds are subject to duty under tariff heading No. 84.60. Reimbursement of import duties and taxes will not take place when the said articles are re-exported after having been used in a production process.

Date

Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.

CUSTOMS (continued)—

Paragraph (8)

At the time of re-exportation the articles in question have been used within this country, thus ruling out the repayment of import duties and taxes. Partial relief from import duties and taxes may nevertheless be granted under Section 23 (3) of the Customs tariff, providing that re-exportation takes place under the supervision of the Customs authorities.

Paragraph (11)

Articles bought per mail order on "sale or return" terms (mail order purchase) are not, according to the regulations in force, entitled to repayment of import duties or taxes when re-exported, unless the returns are due to circumstances which would have caused the drawback procedure to be applied even if the articles concerned had been bought outright.

Recommended Practice 38

Partial conditional relief from import duties and taxes (exemption from duty) is acceptable only in relation to goods in respect of which (partial) relief from import duties and taxes may be granted in accordance with Section 23 (2) of the Customs tariff.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 12 (3) of the Convention, Annex E.5 entered into force on 5 November, 1975 for the following countries: Austria, Burundi, The Gambia, Italy and Norway.

DENMARK—

Consular Convention between the United Kingdom and Denmark (with Protocols of Signature) ...

Copenhagen,
27 June, 1962

29/1963
Cmnd. 2033

Note—

By an Exchange of Notes dated 17 and 22 July, 1975, the Government of the *United Kingdom* and the Government of *Denmark* agreed that, in conformity with paragraph (1) of the Second Protocol of Signature, the provisions of paragraph (2) of Article 27 of the Convention came into operation on 17 July, 1975.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS—

See also CONSULAR RELATIONS

Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations

Vienna,
18 Apr., 1961

19/1965
Cmnd. 2565

Accessions—

China, People's Republic of (with reservations and declaration)*
Nicaragua

25 Nov., 1975
31 Oct., 1975

* The instrument of accession of the People's Republic of China contains the following reservations and declaration:

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS
~~CUSTOMS~~ (continued)

[Translation]

Reservations—

The Government of the People's Republic of China holds reservations on the provisions about nuncios and the representative of the Holy See in Articles 14 and 16 and on the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of Article 37.

Declaration—

The "signature" on and "ratification" of this Convention by the Chiang Kai-shek clique usurping the name of China are illegal and null and void.

Note—

In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 3 November, 1975, the Government of *Poland* made the following declaration:

"The reservation made by the Government of Bahrain to Article 27, paragraph 3 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, done at Vienna on 18 April, 1961 [see Treaty Series No. 93 (1971), Cmnd. 4911, page 6], is not compatible with the object and purpose of this Convention. It is contrary to fundamental principles of diplomatic international law. Therefore, the Polish People's Republic does not recognize this reservation as valid."

DISARMAMENT—

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

London,
Moscow and
Washington,
1 July, 1968

88/1970
Cmnd. 4474

Note—

On depositing their instrument of ratification in London on 2 May, 1975 (see Treaty Series No. 125 (1975), Cmnd. 6268, page 4), the Government of the *Netherlands* declared that the Treaty would also apply to Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles.

Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof

London,
Moscow and
Washington,
11 Feb., 1971

13/1973
Cmnd. 5266

Ratification deposited in London—

Federal Republic of Germany (with declaration)*

18 Nov., 1975

* At the time of deposit of their instrument of ratification the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Treaty would also apply to Berlin (West) without affecting Allied rights and responsibilities, including those relating to disarmament and demilitarization.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DRUGS—		
International Opium Convention	The Hague, 23 Jan., 1912	17/1921 Cmd. 1520
Succession— Bahamas	13 Aug., 1975	
International Opium Convention, with Protocol ...	Geneva, 19 Feb., 1925	27/1928 Cmd. 3244
Succession— Bahamas	13 Aug., 1975	
Convention for limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success on 11 December, 1946 (Treaty Series No. 35 (1947), Cmd. 7135)	Geneva, 13 July, 1931	31/1933 Cmd. 4413
Succession— Bahamas	11 Nov., 1975	
Protocol amending the Agreements, Conventions and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs concluded at The Hague on 23 January, 1912, at Geneva on 11 February, 1925 and 19 February, 1925 and 13 July, 1931, at Bangkok on 27 November, 1931, and at Geneva on 26 June, 1936	New York, 11 Dec., 1946	35/1947 Cmd. 7135
Succession— Bahamas	13 Aug., 1975	
Protocol bringing under International Control Drugs outside the Scope of the Convention of 13 July, 1931, for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December, 1946	Paris, 19 Nov., 1948	4/1950 Cmd. 7874
Succession— Bahamas	13 Aug., 1975	
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1954	New York, 30 Mar.— 1 Aug., 1954	34/1965 Cmd. 2631
Accession— Uruguay	31 Oct., 1975	
Succession— Bahamas	13 Aug., 1975	
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT—		
Agreement establishing the South Pacific Commission, as amended (see Treaty Series No. 4 (1955), Cmd. 9364 and Treaty Series No. 87 (1965), Cmd. 2814)	Canberra, 6 Feb., 1947	21/1952 Cmd. 8539
Accession— Papua New Guinea	25 Sept., 1975 (effective date)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
FINANCE—		
<i>See</i> INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND		
HEALTH—		
<i>See also</i> WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION		
European Agreement on the Restriction of the Use of Certain Detergents in Washing and Cleaning Products	Strasbourg, 16 Sept., 1968	23/1971 Cmnd. 4646
Ratification— Switzerland	21 Nov., 1975	
Accession— Spain	10 Sept., 1975	
HUMAN RIGHTS—		
Convention on consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages ...	New York, 10 Dec., 1962— 31 Dec., 1963	102/1970 Cmnd. 4538
Accession— Hungary (with reservation)*	5 Nov., 1975	
* The instrument of accession of the Government of Hungary contains the following reservation:		
<i>Translation—</i> In acceding to the Convention, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic declares that it does not consider paragraph 2 of Article 1 of the Convention as binding the Hungarian People's Republic to grant, under the terms thereof, permit of marriage when one of the intending spouses is not present.		
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	New York, 7 Mar., 1966	77/1969 Cmnd. 4108
Ratification— Australia (with declaration)*	30 Sept., 1975	
* The instrument of ratification of the Government of Australia contains the following declaration: "The Government of Australia furthermore declares that Australia is not at present in a position specifically to treat as offences all the matters covered by Article 4 (a) of the Convention. Acts of the kind there mentioned are punishable only to the extent provided by the existing criminal law dealing with such matters as the maintenance of public order, public mischief, assault, riot, criminal libel, conspiracy and attempts. It is the intention of the Australian Government, at the first suitable moment, to seek from Parliament legislation specifically implementing the terms of Article 4 (a)."		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY—		
<i>See</i> INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY—		
Universal Copyright Convention (with Protocols 1, 2 and 3)	Geneva, 6 Sept., 1952	66/1957 Cmdn. 289
Accession to Convention and Protocol 1— Bangladesh	5 Aug., 1975 (effective date)	
European Convention on the International Classification of Patents for Invention	Paris, 19 Dec., 1954	42/1956 Cmd. 9862
Denunciation— Israel	<i>Effective date</i> 12 Sept., 1976	
International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations	Rome, 26 Oct., 1961	38/1964 Cmdn. 2425
Accession— Luxembourg (with reservations)*	25 Nov., 1975	
* The instrument of accession of the Government of Luxembourg contains the following reservations:		
<i>Translation—</i>		
1. With regard to the protection of producers of phonograms, Luxembourg will not apply the criterion of publication but only the criteria of nationality and fixation, in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 3, of the Convention.		
2. With regard to the protection of phonograms, in accordance with Article 16, paragraph 1 (a) (i), of the Convention, Luxembourg will not apply any of the provisions of Article 12.		
3. With regard to broadcasting organizations, in accordance with Article 16, paragraph 1 (b), of the Convention, Luxembourg will not apply the protection envisaged in Article 13 (d) against communication to the public of their television broadcasts.		
International Convention further revising the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of 20 March, 1883	Stockholm, 14 July, 1967– 13 Jan., 1968	61/1970 Cmdn. 4431
Accession— Iraq (with reservation)*	24 Jan., 1976 (effective date)	
* The instrument of accession of the Government of Iraq was accompanied by the following reservation:		
“The Government of the Republic of Iraq declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 28 of the		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)—		
said Convention which stipulates: Any dispute between two or more countries of the Union concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention, not settled by negotiation, may, by any one of the countries concerned, be brought before the International Court of Justice by application in conformity with the Statute of the Court, unless the countries concerned agree on some other method of settlement. The country bringing the dispute before the Court shall inform the International Bureau; the International Bureau shall bring the matter to the attention of the other countries of the Union."		
Agreement revising the Nice Agreement of 15 June, 1957, concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks	Stockholm, 14 July, 1967– 13 Jan., 1968	71/1970 Cmnd. 4437
Ratification— Morocco	24 Jan., 1976 (effective date)	
Convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization	Stockholm, 14 July, 1967– 13 Jan., 1968	52/1970 Cmnd. 4408
Accession— Iraq	21 Oct., 1975	
Strasbourg Agreement concerning the International Patent Classification	Strasbourg, 24 Mar.– 30 Sept., 1971	113/1975 Cmnd. 6238
Accession— Soviet Union (with declaration)*	3 Oct., 1976 (effective date)	
* The instrument of accession of the Government of the Soviet Union contains the following declaration:		
<i>Translation—</i>		
The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers it necessary to make the following declaration in respect of the provisions of Article 12 (3) of the Agreement. That article provides Contracting Parties with the possibility of extending its effect to those territories for the external relations of which they are responsible. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that the provisions of the said Article are outdated and that they are in contradiction with the Declaration of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples (United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV) of December 14, 1960). That Declaration proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)—		
Note—		
<p>In a communication to the Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization the Government of <i>Monaco</i> made the following declaration and requested that it be understood to form part of their instrument of ratification (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 113 (1975), Cmnd. 6238, page 15):</p>		
<i>Translation—</i>		
<p>The Government of the Principality declares that it avails itself of the reservation provided for in Article 4 (4) (ii) of the said Agreement, which reads as follows: Any country which does not proceed to an examination as to novelty, whether immediate or deferred, and in which the procedure for the grant of patents or other kinds of protection does not provide for a search into the state of the art, may declare that it does not undertake to include the symbols relating to the groups and subgroups of the Classification in the documents and notices referred to in paragraph (3). If these conditions exist only in relation to certain kinds of protection or certain fields of technology, the country in question may only make this reservation to the extent that the conditions apply.</p>		
<p>The Convention enters into force for Monaco on 13 June, 1976.</p>		
<p>Universal Copyright Convention, as revised (with Protocols 1 and 2)</p>	<p>Paris, 24 July, 1971</p>	<p>9/1975 Cmnd. 5844</p>
<i>Ratifications of Convention—</i>		
<p>Brazil</p>	<p>11 Sept., 1975</p>	
<p>Mexico</p>	<p>31 July, 1975</p>	
<i>Accession to Convention—</i>		
<p>Bangladesh</p>	<p>5 May, 1975</p>	
<i>Ratifications of Protocol 1—</i>		
<p>Brazil</p>	<p>11 Sept., 1975</p>	
<p>Spain (with reservation)*</p>	<p>16 Oct., 1974</p>	
<i>Accession to Protocol 1—</i>		
<p>Bangladesh</p>	<p>5 May, 1975</p>	
<i>Ratification of Protocol 2—</i>		
<p>Brazil</p>	<p>11 Sept., 1975</p>	
<i>Accession to Protocol 2—</i>		
<p>Bangladesh</p>	<p>5 May, 1975</p>	
<p>* The instrument of ratification of the Government of Spain contains the following reservation:</p>		
<i>Translation—</i>		
<p>Ratification by Spain of this Protocol shall in no way signify acceptance of the definition of refugee established in the IRO Constitution and maintained in Article 1, paragraph A.1, of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, of 28 July 1951, and Article 1 of the New York Protocol of 31 January 1967.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION—		
Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization	Geneva, 6 Mar., 1948	54/1958 Cmd. 589
Acceptances—		
Congo	5 Sept., 1975	
Guinea	3 Dec., 1975	
Venezuela	27 Oct., 1975	
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT—		
Articles of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, as amended (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 78 (1966), Cmd. 3156) ...	Washington, 27 Dec., 1945	21/1946 Cmd. 6885
Signature and acceptance—		
Papua New Guinea	9 Oct., 1975	
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION—		
Constitution of the International Labour Organisation (as amended— <i>see also</i> Treaty Series No. 59 (1961), Cmd. 1428; Treaty Series No. 9 (1964), Cmd. 2259 and Treaty Series No. 110 (1975), Cmd. 6207) ...	Montreal, 9 Oct., 1946	47/1948 Cmd. 7452
Acceptance—		
Swaziland	20 May, 1975 (effective date)	
Instrument for the Amendment of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation	Geneva, 22 June, 1972	110/1975 Cmd. 6207
Ratifications—		
German Democratic Republic	7 May, 1975	
Niger	28 Apr., 1975	
Thailand	6 Jan., 1975	
Venezuela	4 Dec., 1974	
International Labour Convention No. 10. Age for Admission of Children to Employment in Agricul- ture, 1921 (as modified on 9 October, 1946) ...	Geneva, 16 Nov., 1921	1/1964 Cmd. 2227
Note—		
By a declaration registered with the International Labour Office on 27 November, 1974, the Government of <i>France</i> stated that Convention No. 10 would apply without modification to the Overseas Territories of the Comoro Islands, French Polynesia, French Territory of the Afars and the Issas, New Caledonia, St. Pierre and Miquelon.		
International Labour Convention No. 100. Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value, 1951	Geneva, 29 June, 1951	88/1972 Cmd. 5039

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION
(continued)—

Ratifications—

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
Australia	10 Dec., 1974	
Barbados	19 Sept., 1974	
German Democratic Republic (with statement)*	7 May, 1975	
Greece	6 June, 1975	
Guyana	13 June, 1975	
Ireland, Republic of	18 Dec., 1974	
Jamaica	14 Jan., 1975	

* At the time of deposit of their instrument of ratification the Government of the German Democratic Republic made the following statement:

Translation—

The German Democratic Republic, in its attitude to the provisions of the Convention, as regards the application of this Convention to colonial areas and other dependent territories, is guided by the terms of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples (Res. No. 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960), which proclaims the necessity of quickly and unconditionally putting an end to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

Note—

By a declaration registered with the International Labour Office on 27 November, 1974, the Government of *France* declared that Convention No. 100 would apply without modification to the Overseas Territories of the Comoro Islands, French Polynesia, French Territory of the Afars and the Issas, New Caledonia, St. Pierre and Miquelon.

International Labour Convention No. 108. Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention, 1958	Geneva, 13 May, 1958	25/1965 Cmnd. 2575
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Ratification—

German Democratic Republic	7 May, 1975	
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Note—

By a declaration registered with the International Labour Office on 27 November, 1974, the Government of *France* stated that Convention No. 108 would apply without modification to the Overseas Departments of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Réunion and to the Overseas Territories of the Comoro Islands, French Polynesia, French Territory of the Afars and the Issas, New Caledonia, St. Pierre and Miquelon.

International Labour Convention No. 114. Fishermen's Articles of Agreement, 1959	Geneva, 19 June, 1959	152/1975 Cmnd. 6343
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Note—

By a declaration registered with the International Labour Office on 27 November, 1974, the Government of *France* stated that Convention No. 114 would apply without modification to the Overseas Departments of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Réunion and that a decision is reserved in respect of the Overseas Territories of the Comoro Islands, French Polynesia, French Territory of the Afars and the Issas, New Caledonia, St. Pierre and Miquelon.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (continued)—		
International Labour Convention No. 115. Radiation Protection Convention, 1960	Geneva, 22 June, 1960	41/1963 Cmdnd. 2058
Ratification— German Democratic Republic (with statement)*	7 May, 1975	
* At the time of deposit of their instrument of ratification the Government of the German Democratic Republic made the following statement in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 3 (c):		
<i>Translation—</i> The provisions of this Convention are applied to all workers who in the course of their professional activities are exposed to radiation in a controlled area or work in a supervised area and their application is ensured through legislation.		
Note—		
By a declaration registered with the International Labour Office on 27 November, 1974, the Government of France stated that Convention No. 115 would apply without modification to the Overseas Departments of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Réunion and to the Overseas Territories of the Comoro Islands, French Polynesia, French Territory of the Afars and the Issas, New Caledonia, St. Pierre and Miquelon.		
The provisions mentioned in the statement communicated by the Government of France, in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 3 (c) of the Convention, also apply to the Overseas Departments and to the Overseas Territories. The text of the statement was as follows:		
<i>Translation—</i>		
Decree No. 66-450 of 20 June 1966, published in the <i>Journal officiel de la République française</i> of 30 June 1966 and relating to the general principles of protection against ionising radiations, applies to any activity entailing exposure to ionising radiations. It lays down the equivalents of maximum permissible doses for persons directly and indirectly assigned to work involving exposure to ionising radiations, making a distinction between external radiation and internal contamination. It also determines the general principles of protection and medical supervision.		
Decree No. 67-228 of 15 March 1967, published in the <i>Journal officiel de la République française</i> of 22 March 1967 and relating to the protection of workers against ionising radiation hazards, specifies the methods of enforcement of the provisions of the above-mentioned Decree in undertakings other than nuclear installations where ionising radiations are used.		
In addition, Decree No. 58-628 of 19 July 1958, published in the <i>Journal officiel de la République française</i> of 24 July 1958 and relating to dangerous work for women and children, forbids the employment of workers below the age of 18 years on work entailing exposure to ionising radiations.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (continued)—		
International Labour Convention No. 120. Hygiene in Commerce and Offices Convention, 1964 ...	Geneva, 8 July, 1964	30/1968 Cmnd. 3580
Ratification— German Democratic Republic	7 May, 1975	
Note— By a declaration registered with the International Labour Office on 27 November, 1974, the Government of <i>France</i> stated that Convention No. 120 would be applied without modification to the Overseas Departments of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Réunion and the Overseas Territories of the Comoro Islands, French Polynesia, French Territory of the Afars and the Issas, New Caledonia, St. Pierre and Miquelon.		
International Labour Convention No. 122. Employment Policy Convention, 1964	Geneva, 9 July, 1964	65/1967 Cmnd. 3360
Ratifications— German Democratic Republic Jamaica	7 May, 1975 10 Jan., 1975	
Note— By a declaration registered with the International Labour Office on 27 November, 1974, the Government of <i>France</i> stated that Convention No. 122 would apply without modification to the Overseas Territories of the Comoro Islands, French Polynesia, French Territory of the Afars and the Issas, New Caledonia, St. Pierre and Miquelon and that a decision is reserved in respect of the Overseas Departments of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Réunion.		
International Labour Convention No. 124. Medical Examination of Young Persons (Underground Work) Convention, 1965	Geneva, 23 June, 1954	105/1967 Cmnd. 3478
Note— By a declaration registered with the International Labour Office on 27 November, 1974, the Government of <i>France</i> stated that Convention No. 124 would apply without modification to the Overseas Departments of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Réunion and to the Overseas Territories of the Comoro Islands, French Polynesia, French Territory of the Afars and the Issas, New Caledonia, St. Pierre and Miquelon.		
International Labour Convention No. 135. Protection and Facilities to be afforded to Workers' Representatives in the Undertaking, 1971	Geneva, 23 June, 1971	30/1974 Cmnd. 5612
Ratifications— Gabon German Democratic Republic Syria	13 June, 1975 7 May, 1975 6 Mar., 1975	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (continued)—		
Note—		
By a declaration registered with the International Labour Office on 27 November, 1974, the Government of <i>France</i> stated that Convention No. 135 would apply without modification to the Overseas Departments of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Réunion and that a decision is reserved in respect of the Overseas Territories of the Comoro Islands, French Polynesia, French Territory of the Afars and the Issas, New Caledonia, St. Pierre and Miquelon.		
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND—		
Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund	Washington, 27 Dec., 1945	21/1946 Cmd. 6885
Signature and acceptance— Papua New Guinea	9 Oct., 1975	
LABOUR—		
<i>See</i> INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION		
LAW—		
<i>See</i> METROLOGY PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
LOAD LINES—		
<i>See</i> SHIPPING		
MARRIAGE—		
<i>See</i> HUMAN RIGHTS		
METROLOGY—		
Convention establishing an International Organisation of Legal Metrology (as later amended)	Paris, 12 Oct.– 31 Dec., 1955	36/1968 Cmd. 3617
Accession— Pakistan	12 July, 1973	
NUCLEAR ENERGY—		
<i>See</i> ATOMIC ENERGY		
NUCLEAR WEAPONS—		
<i>See</i> DISARMAMENT		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
OIL POLLUTION—		
<i>See</i> POLLUTION		
PATENTS—		
<i>See</i> INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		
POLLUTION—		
International Convention for Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, as amended in 1962 (see Treaty Series No. 59 (1967), Cmnd. 3354)	London, 12 May, 1954	56/1958 Cmnd. 595
Acceptances—		
Austria	19 May, 1975	
Kenya	12 Sept., 1975	
Extensions—		
Puerto Rico, Guam, the Canal Zone, (United States) Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands	9 Sept., 1975	
International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties ...	Brussels, 29 Nov., 1969– 31 Dec., 1970	77/1975 Cmnd. 6056
Ratification—		
Netherlands	19 Sept., 1975	
Extensions—		
Puerto Rico, Guam, Canal Zone, (United States) Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands	6 May, 1975 (effective date) 18 Dec., 1975 (effective date)	
Surinam and Netherlands Antilles		
Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft	Oslo, 15 Feb.– 15 Aug., 1972	119/1975 Cmnd. 6228
Ratification—		
Netherlands	29 Sept., 1975	
POSTAL SERVICES—		
<i>See</i> UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION		
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW—		
Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters	The Hague, 15 Nov., 1965	50/1969 Cmnd. 3986

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)—		
Ratification— Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe) (with declarations)*	3 Nov., 1975	
* On depositing their instrument of ratification the Government of the Netherlands made the following declarations:		
"1. Le procureur du roi près le tribunal d'arrondissement de La Haye est désigné comme Autorité centrale, au sens de l'article 2 de la Convention, pour les Pays-Bas. Le parquet du procureur du roi est établi à La Haye, Juliana van Stolberglaan 2-4.		
2. En application de l'article 18, alinéa premier, de la Convention, le procureur du roi près d'un autre tribunal d'arrondissement que celui de la Haye est lui aussi habilité à recevoir et à donner suite aux demandes de signification ou de notification, conformément aux articles 3 à 6 de la Convention, dans le ressort de cet autre tribunal.		
3. Le procureur du roi près le tribunal d'arrondissement dans le ressort duquel a été requise la signification ou la notification est habilité à établir l'attestation visée à l'article 6 de la Convention.		
4. Le procureur du roi près le tribunal d'arrondissement dans le ressort duquel est requise la signification ou la notification est désigné pour les Pays-Bas comme autorité, au sens de l'article 9, alinéa premier, de la Convention, habilitée à recevoir les actes transmis par la voie consulaire aux fins de signification ou de notification.		
5. En dérogation aux dispositions de l'article 15, alinéa premier, de la Convention, le juge néerlandais peut statuer même si aucune attestation constatant soit la signification ou la notification, soit la remise, n'a été reçue, pour autant qu'il soit satisfait à chacune des conditions suivantes:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. l'acte a été transmis selon un des modes prévus par la Convention; b. un délai que le juge fixera dans chaque cas particulier, et qui sera d'au moins six mois, s'est écoulé depuis la date d'envoi de l'acte; c. nonobstant toutes diligences utiles auprès des autorités compétentes, aucune attestation soit de signification ou de notification, soit de remise, n'a pu être obtenue. 		
6. La demande d'un nouveau délai au sens de l'article 16 de la Convention n'est recevable que si elle est formée dans un délai d'un an à compter du prononcé de la décision."		
<i>Translation—</i>		
1. The Public Prosecutor at the District Court of The Hague is designated for the Netherlands as the Central Authority referred to in Article 2 of the Convention. The office of the Public Prosecutor is situated at Juliana van Stolberglaan 2-4, The Hague.		
2. Pursuant to Article 18, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Public Prosecutor at a District Court other than that of The Hague is likewise		

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)—

competent to receive requests and serve documents in accordance with Articles 3 to 6 of the Convention within the area of jurisdiction of such other Court.

3. The Public Prosecutor at the District Court in the area of jurisdiction where service of the document has been requested is competent to complete a certificate as referred to under Article 6 of the Convention.

4. The Public Prosecutor at the District Court in the area of jurisdiction where service of the document is requested has been designated for the Netherlands as the authority referred to in Article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention which is competent to serve documents forwarded through consular channels.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 15, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Netherlands Court may give judgment, even if no certificate of service or delivery has been received, if all the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (a) the document was transmitted by one of the methods provided for in this Convention;
- (b) a period of time of not less than six months, considered adequate by the judge in the particular case, has elapsed since the date of the transmission of the document;
- (c) no certificate, either of service or of delivery, has been received even though every reasonable effort has been made to obtain it through the competent authorities.

6. An application for relief from the effects of the expiration of the time for appeal as provided for in Article 16 is only admissible if it is submitted within a year, to be calculated from the date on which the judgment is given.

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES—

Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations ...

Adopted
21 Nov., 1947

69/1959
Cmnd. 855

Note—

In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 16 September, 1975, the Government of *Togo* undertook to apply the provisions of the Convention to the Universal Postal Union (Annex VIII).

PUBLICATIONS—

Convention concerning the International Exchange of Publications

Paris,
5 Dec., 1958

41/1962
Cmnd. 1742

Ratification—

Belgium

22 Oct., 1975

Convention concerning the Exchange of Official Publications and Government Documents between States

Paris,
5 Dec., 1958

43/1962
Cmnd. 1758

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PUBLICATIONS (continued)—		
Ratification— Belgium	22 Oct., 1975	
Acceptance— German Democratic Republic (with declaration)*	19 Feb., 1975	
* The instrument of acceptance of the German Democratic Republic was accompanied by the following declaration: <i>Translation—</i> The position of the German Democratic Republic on Articles 18 and 19 of the Convention, as far as the application of the Convention to colonial and other dependent territories is concerned, is governed by the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960) proclaiming the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.		
RACIAL DISCRIMINATION—		
<i>See</i> HUMAN RIGHTS		
RED CROSS—		
Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field	Geneva, 12 Aug., 1949	39/1958 Cmnd. 550
Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea		
Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War		
Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War		
Succession— Bahamas	10 July, 1973 (effective date)	
REFUGEES—		
Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons	New York, 28 Sept., 1954	41/1960 Cmnd. 1098
Accession— Greece	4 Nov., 1975	
ROAD TRANSPORT—		
Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts and Reciprocal Recognition thereof	Geneva, 20 Mar., 1958	7/1965 Cmnd. 2535

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)—		
Regulation No. 1. Uniform regulations for the approval of motor vehicle headlights emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both.		
Acceptance— German Democratic Republic	3 Jan., 1976 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 2. Uniform regulations concerning approval for incandescent electric lamps for headlights emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both.		
Acceptance— German Democratic Republic	3 Jan., 1976 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 3. Uniform provisions for the approval of reflex reflecting devices for motor vehicles.		
Acceptance— German Democratic Republic	3 Jan., 1976 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 4. Uniform provisions for the approval of devices for the illumination of rear registration plates of motor vehicles (except motor-cycles) and their trailers.		
Acceptance— German Democratic Republic	3 Jan., 1976 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 6. Uniform provisions for the approval of direction indicators for motor vehicles (except motor-cycles) and their trailers.		
Acceptance— German Democratic Republic	3 Jan., 1976 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 7. Uniform provisions for the approval of position (side) lights, red rear lights and stop lights for motor vehicles (except motor-cycles) and their trailers.		
Acceptance— German Democratic Republic	3 Jan., 1976 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 8. Uniform provisions for the approval of motor vehicle headlights emitting a passing or a driving beam or both and equipped with halogen lamps (H ₁ , H ₂ and H ₃ lamps) and of the lamps themselves.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)—		
Acceptance— German Democratic Republic	3 Jan., 1976 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 10. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to radio interference suppression.		
Acceptance— Italy	27 Dec., 1975 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 11. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the strength of door latches and hinges.		
Acceptance— Spain	28 Dec., 1975 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 19. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle fog lights.		
Acceptance— German Democratic Republic	3 Jan., 1976 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 20. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlights emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with halogen lamps (H ₄ lamps) and of the lamps themselves.		
Acceptance— German Democratic Republic	3 Jan., 1976 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 23. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of reversing lights for power-driven vehicles and their trailers.		
Acceptance— German Democratic Republic	3 Jan., 1976 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 24. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles equipped with diesel engines with regard to the emission of pollutants by the engine.		
Acceptances—	<i>Effective dates</i>	
Czechoslovakia	9 Dec., 1975	
United Kingdom	13 Dec., 1975	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)—		
Regulation No. 25. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of head restraints (headrests), whether or not incorporated in vehicle seats.		
Acceptance— Czechoslovakia	9 Dec., 1975 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 26. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their external projections.		
Acceptances— Czechoslovakia Germany, Federal Republic of	<i>Effective dates</i> 9 Dec., 1975 25 Oct., 1975	
Regulation No. 28. Uniform provisions for the approval of audible warning devices and of motor vehicles with regard to their audible signals.		
Acceptance— Germany, Federal Republic of	25 Oct., 1975 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 35. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the arrangement of foot controls.		
Proposing Governments— United Kingdom, Belgium	Date of entry into force 10 Nov., 1975	
SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA—		
<i>See SHIPPING</i>		
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY—		
Agreement on the Implementation of a European Project on Pollution, on the Topic "Sewage Sludge Processing"	Brussels, 23 Nov., 1971	114/1972 Cmnd. 5122
Notification under Article 15 (1)— Italy	4 Sept., 1974	
Agreement on the Implementation of a European Concerted Action Project in the Field of Metallurgy, on the Topic "Materials for Desalination Plants"	Brussels, 23 Nov., 1971	8/1973 Cmnd. 5265
Notification under Article 15 (1)— Italy	4 Sept., 1974	
Agreement on the Implementation of a European Project on Pollution, on the Topic "Research into the Physico-chemical Behaviour of SO₂ in the Atmosphere"	Brussels, 23 Nov., 1971	36/1973 Cmnd. 5257
Notification under Article 15 (1)— Italy	4 Sept., 1974	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (continued)—		
Agreement on the Implementation of a European Project on Pollution on the Topic "Analysis of Organic Micropollutants in Water"	Brussels, 23 Nov., 1971	37/1973 Cmnd. 5264
Notification under Article 15 (1)— Italy	4 Sept., 1974	
Agreement on the Implementation of a European Concerted Action Project in the Field of Metallurgy, on the Topic "Materials for Gas Turbines"	Brussels, 23 Nov., 1971	38/1973 Cmnd. 5284
Notification under Article 15 (1)— Italy	4 Sept., 1974	
Agreement on the Establishment of a European Informatics Network	Brussels, 23 Nov., 1971	47/1973 Cmnd. 5283
Notifications under Article 16 (1)— Italy Netherlands	4 Sept., 1974 14 Aug., 1975*	
* Date of notification.		
Agreement establishing the European Molecular Biology Laboratory	Geneva, 10 May, 1973	12/1975 Cmnd. 5835
Ratification— Austria	26 Sept., 1975	
SHIPPING—		
<i>See also</i> INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION POLLUTION		
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1960	London, 17 June, 1960	65/1965 Cmnd. 2812
Acceptance— Kenya	12 Sept., 1975	
Extension— Canal Zone, American Samoa, Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands	9 Sept., 1975	
International Convention on Load Lines, 1966	London, 5 Apr.— 4 July, 1966	58/1968 Cmnd. 3708
Accessions— Kenya Saudi Arabia	12 Sept., 1975 5 Sept., 1975	
Extension— Puerto Rico, Guam, the Canal Zone, (United States) Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands	9 Sept., 1975	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION—		
<i>See</i> ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT		
SOVIET UNION—		
Long Term Trade Agreement between the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union	Moscow, 3 June, 1969	92/1969 Cmnd. 4132
Note— In a communication dated 11 September, 1975, the Government of the United Kingdom gave notice to the Government of the Soviet Union of the termination of the above Agreement. In accordance with the provisions of Article 10 the Agreement ceased to have effect on 31 December, 1975.		
SPACE—		
Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects launched into Outer Space	London, Moscow and Washington, 22 Apr., 1968	56/1969 Cmnd. 3997
Accession in London— France	31 Dec., 1975	
Convention on International Liability for Damage caused by Space Objects	London, Moscow and Washington, 29 Mar., 1972	16/1974 Cmnd. 5551
Accessions in London— France Federal Republic of Germany (also applies to Berlin (West)) Yugoslavia	31 Dec., 1975 18 Dec., 1975 20 Oct., 1975	
Arrangement between certain Member States of the European Space Research Organisation and the European Space Research Organisation concerning the Execution of a Meteorological Satellite Programme	Neuilly-sur-Seine, 12 July, 1972	45/1973 Cmnd. 5304
Ratification— Switzerland	29 Apr., 1975	
STATELESSNESS—		
<i>See</i> REFUGEES		
TELECOMMUNICATIONS—		
Agreement relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization "INTELSAT" (with Operating Agreement)	Washington, 20 Aug., 1971	80/1973 Cmnd. 5416
Accessions to Agreement— Libya Panama	9 June, 1975 29 May, 1975	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TELECOMMUNICATIONS (continued)—		
Operating Agreement. Signed by the Government or telecommunications entity designated by the Government of:		
Libya	9 June, 1975	
Panama	29 May, 1975	
International Telecommunication Convention (with Final Protocol, Additional Protocols I to VI and Optional Additional Protocol)	Malaga-Torremolinos, 25 Oct., 1973	104/1975 Cmnd. 6219
Ratifications of Convention—		
Liberia	22 Sept., 1975	
Philippines	13 Aug., 1975	
Thailand (with declaration)*	8 Oct., 1975	
Yugoslavia	22 Sept., 1975	
Accessions to the Convention—		
Bahamas (with reservations)†	16 Oct., 1975	
The Gambia	3 Nov., 1975	
Korea (North)	24 Sept., 1975	
Mozambique... ..	4 Nov., 1975	
Papua New Guinea (with statement)‡	31 Oct., 1975	
Qatar	24 Oct., 1975	
Accessions to Optional Additional Protocol—		
The Gambia	3 Nov., 1975	
Qatar	24 Oct., 1975	
* On depositing their instrument of ratification the Government of Thailand confirmed the statement contained in No. XXIV of the Final Protocol to the Convention.		
† On acceding to the Convention the Government of the Bahamas made the following reservations:		
“The Commonwealth of the Bahamas reserves the right not to accept any financial measure which might lead to an increase in its contributory share to defraying the expenses of the Union, and the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should certain Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or should they fail in any other way to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunications Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto or should reservations by other countries jeopardize the telecommunication services of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas.”		
‡ On acceding to the Convention the Government of Papua New Guinea made the following statement:		
“Papua New Guinea reserves the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should certain Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or should they fail in any other way to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize their telecommunication services.”		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TRADE AND COMMERCE—		
<i>See</i> SOVIET UNION		
UNITED NATIONS—		
<i>See also</i> PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES		
Charter of the United Nations (as amended— <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 2 (1966), Cmnd. 2900; Treaty Series No. 5 (1969), Cmnd. 3869 and Treaty Series No. 130 (1973), Cmnd. 5511)	San Francisco, 26 June, 1945	67/1946 Cmd. 7015
The following States have been admitted to membership of the United Nations by decision of the General Assembly under the terms of Article 4 of the Charter:		
Comoros	12 Nov., 1975	
Papua New Guinea	10 Oct., 1975	
Surinam	4 Dec., 1975	
UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION—		
Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union (with Declarations, General Regulations, Final Protocol and Rules of Procedure of Congresses)	Tokyo, 14 Nov., 1969	72/1973 Cmd. 5358
Ratifications of Additional Protocol—		
Guatemala	23 Oct., 1975	
Tanzania	8 May, 1974	
Ratification of General Regulations—		
Guatemala	23 Oct., 1975	
Universal Postal Convention (with Final Protocol and Detailed Regulations)	Tokyo, 14 Nov., 1969	73/1973 Cmd. 5357
Ratification—		
Guatemala	23 Oct., 1975	
Postal Parcels Agreement (with Final Protocol and Detailed Regulations)	Tokyo, 14 Nov., 1969	75/1973 Cmd. 5387
Ratification—		
Guatemala	23 Oct., 1975	
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION—		
Constitution of the World Health Organization, as amended in 1959 and 1967 (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 24 (1961), Cmnd. 1351 and Treaty Series No. 109 (1975), Cmnd. 6204)	New York, 22 July, 1946	43/1948 Cmd. 7458
Acceptances—		
Mozambique... ..	11 Sept., 1975	
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic of	22 Oct., 1975	
Amendments to Articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization signed at New York on 22 July 1946	Adopted Geneva, 23 May, 1967	109/1975 Cmd. 6204
Acceptances—		
Dominican Republic	29 Oct., 1975	
Hungary	9 Oct., 1975	
Qatar	8 Oct., 1975	