

RATIFICATIONS,  
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 79 (1988)

**SECOND  
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST  
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,  
WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 1988**

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 78 (1988), Cm 562]

*Presented to Parliament  
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs  
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## SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS, WITHDRAWALS, ETC. FOR 1988

*[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 78 (1988), Cm 562]*

*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 1988.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>		
<b>Agreement on the Reconstitution of the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux as CAB International with Agreed Minute</b> .. .. .	London, 8 July, 1986	59/1987 Cm 387
Signature— India .. .. .	22 Apr., 1988	
Ratification— Jamaica .. .. .	4 May, 1988	
Extension— Cayman Islands .. .. .	1 June, 1988	
<b>ANIMALS</b>		
<b>European Convention for the Protection of Animals kept for Farming Purposes</b> .. .. .	Strasbourg, 10 Mar., 1976	70/1979 Cmnd. 7684
Ratification— Spain .. .. .	5 May, 1988	
<b>ANTARCTICA</b>		
<b>The Antarctic Treaty</b> .. .. .	Washington, 1 Dec., 1959	97/1961 Cmnd. 1535
Accession— Canada .. .. .	4 May, 1988	
<b>AVIATION</b>		
<b>Convention on International Civil Aviation</b> .. .. .	Chicago, 7 Dec., 1944	8/1953 Cmnd. 8742
Adherence— Marshall Islands .. .. .	18 Mar., 1988	
<b>CONSERVATION</b>		
<b>Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat</b> .. .. .	Adopted Ramsar, Iran, 2 Feb., 1971	34/1976 Cmnd. 6465
Accession— Nepal* .. .. .	17 Dec., 1987	
*In accordance with Article 2 of the Convention the Koshi Toppu Wildlife Reserve has been designated by Nepal for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance drawn up by virtue of this Convention.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>CONSERVATION (continued)</b>		
Nepal has submitted both a description of this wetland and a map showing its boundaries and location.		
<b>Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats</b> .. .. .	Berne, 19 Sept., 1979	56/1982 Cmnd. 8738
Ratification— Cyprus (with reservation*) .. .. .	16 May, 1988	
<b>*Reservation</b>		
In conformity with paragraph 1 of Article 22 of the said Convention the Republic of Cyprus enters the following reservations:		
1. The undermentioned fauna species included in Appendix II as "Strictly protected fauna species" will be considered by the Republic of Cyprus as "protected fauna species" enjoying the regime of protection provided for by the Convention for the species included in Appendix III:		
—Calandrella brachydactyla		
—Calandrella refuscens		
—Melanocorypha calandra		
—Merops apiaster		
2. The undermentioned fauna species included in Appendix II will not be considered by the Republic of Cyprus as enjoying the regime of protection provided for by the said Convention for the species included in the said Appendix:		
—Vibera lebetina		
<b>CUSTOMS</b>		
<b>Convention on the Nomenclature for the Classification of Goods in Customs Tariffs, with Protocol of Amendment of 1 July, 1955</b> .. .. .	Brussels, 15 Dec., 1950	29/1960 Cmnd. 1070
<b>Denunciations—</b>	<i>Effective dates</i>	
Belgium .. .. .	15 Dec., 1988	
Japan .. .. .	21 Mar., 1989	
Korea, Republic of .. .. .	5 Jan., 1989	
The Netherlands .. .. .	30 Sept., 1988	
New Zealand .. .. .	4 Dec., 1988	
Norway .. .. .	5 Jan., 1989	
Swaziland .. .. .	5 Jan., 1989	
United Kingdom .. .. .	20 Apr., 1989	
<b>Customs Convention concerning facilities for the importation of goods for display or use at exhibitions, fairs, meetings or similar events</b> .. .. .	Brussels, 8 June, 1961	61/1963 Cmnd. 2115
<b>Accession—</b> Malta .. .. .	11 May, 1988	
<b>Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Professional Equipment</b> .. .. .	Brussels, 8 June, 1961	62/1963 Cmnd. 2125
<b>Accession—</b> Malta .. .. .	11 May, 1988	
<b>Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Scientific Equipment</b> .. .. .	Brussels, 11 June, 1968	127/1969 Cmnd. 4238
<b>Accession—</b> Mali .. .. .	31 July, 1987	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>CUSTOMS (continued)</b>		
<b>International Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance for the Prevention, Investigation and Repression of Customs Offences</b> .. .. .	Nairobi, 9 June, 1977	10/1984 Cmnd. 9153
Note— On 27 May 1986, <i>Turkey</i> accepted the following Annexes to the above-mentioned Convention:		
Annex X Assistance in action against the smuggling of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances		
Annex XI Assistance in action against the smuggling of works of art, antiques and other cultural property		
<b>DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS</b>		
<b>Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations</b> .. .. .	Vienna, 18 Apr., 1961	19/1965 Cmnd. 2565
Ratification— Albania .. .. .	8 Feb. 1988	
<b>DISARMAMENT</b>		
<b>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</b>	London, Moscow and Washington, 11 Feb., 1971	13/1973 Cmnd. 5366
Ratification— Brazil (with Statement*) .. .. .	10 May, 1988	
<i>*Statement</i> “Nothing in the present Treaty shall be interpreted in any way prejudicing the sovereign rights of Brazil in the area of the sea, the sea-bed and its subsoil adjacent to the Brazilian coast, in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. It is the understanding of the Brazilian Government that the word ‘observation’ in Article III, paragraph 1 of the Treaty refers only to observation that is incidental in the normal course of navigation, in accordance with international law”.		
<b>Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques</b> .. .. .	Geneva, 18 May, 1977	24/1979 Cmnd. 7469
Accession— Guatemala (with reservation*) .. .. .	21 Mar., 1988	
<i>*Reservation [translation]</i> Guatemala accepts the text of Article III, on condition that the use of environmental modification techniques for peaceful purposes does not adversely affect its territory or the use of its natural resources.		
<b>DISPUTES</b>		
<b>General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes</b>	Geneva, 26 Sept., 1928	32/1931 Cmnd. 3930
Note— On 24 November 1987, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received, from the Government of <i>Dominica</i> the following communication concerning the above-mentioned Act: “I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Commonwealth of <i>Dominica</i> has now examined the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes signed in Geneva on 26th September, 1928 and is of the opinion that the provisions of the Act ceased to apply to the Commonwealth of <i>Dominica</i> after 8th February, 1974 when the United Kingdom formally denounced it and in any case the Commonwealth of <i>Dominica</i> does not regard itself bound by that Act after its Independence.”		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>DISPUTES (continued)</b>		
<b>Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards</b> .. .. .	New York, 10 June, 1958	20/1976 Cmnd. 6419
Accession— Cameroon .. .. .	19 Feb., 1988	
Note— In a communication received on 25 February 1988, the Government of <i>Austria</i> notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its decision to withdraw the following reservation, made upon accession to the above-mentioned Convention:		
[ <i>Translation</i> ] The Republic of Austria will apply the Convention, in accordance with the first sentence of Article I (3), thereof, only to the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards made in the territory of another Contracting State.		
<b>DRUGS</b>		
<i>See also UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</i>		
<b>Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972 amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961</b> .. .. .	New York, 8 Aug., 1975	23/1979 Cmnd. 7466
Accession— United Arab Emirates .. .. .	17 Feb., 1988	
<b>ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT</b>		
<b>Agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development</b> .. .. .	Concluded Rome, 13 June, 1976	41/1978 Cmnd. 7195
Accession— Trinidad and Tobago .. .. .	24 Mar., 1988	
<b>EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES</b>		
<b>Convention on the Accession of the Kingdom of Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters and to the Protocol on its Interpretation by the Court of Justice</b> .. .. .	Luxembourg, 9 Oct., 1978	10/1988 Cm 306
Ratification— Republic of Ireland .. .. .	31 Mar., 1988	
<b>EXPOSITIONS</b>		
<b>International Convention relating to International Exhibitions</b>	Paris, 22 Nov., 1928	9/1931 Cmnd. 3776
Denunciation— Israel .. .. .	26 Feb., 1989 (effective date)	
<b>HEALTH</b>		
<b>Protocol amending the European Agreement on the Restriction of the Use of Certain Detergents in Washing and Cleaning Products</b> .. .. .	Strasbourg, 25 Oct., 1983	75/1984 Cmnd. 9369
Ratification— Luxembourg .. .. .	21 Mar., 1988	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b>		
<b>Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms</b> .. . . .	Rome, 4 Nov., 1950	71/1953 Cmd. 8969
Note— Withdrawal of declaration from the Permanent Representative of <i>France</i> registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on 29 March 1988 (see Treaty Series No. 50 (1974). Cmd. 5877, p. 11) as follows:		
[Translation] [The] instrument of ratification [of the Convention of the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms] contains an interpretative declaration relating to Article 10 as follows: "The Government of the Republic declares that it interprets the provisions of Article 10 as being compatible with the system established in France under Act No. 72-553 of 10 July 1972, determining the legal status of the French Radio and Television. The Permanent Representation of France to the Council of Europe has the honour to inform the Secretariat General, on behalf of the French Government, that the latter withdraws the above-mentioned interpretative declaration.		
Note— Declaration contained in a letter from the Head of the Federal Department for Foreign Affairs of <i>Switzerland</i> registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on 19 May 1988 (see Treaty Series No. 60 (1974), Cm 6008, p. 9):		
[Translation] The declaration on the interpretation of Article 6 paragraph 1, contained in the instrument of ratification deposited by Switzerland on 28 November 1974 has been considered invalid in the context of a case concerning the determination of a criminal charge; further to the judgment delivered by the European Court of Human Rights on 29 April 1988 in the <i>Belilos</i> case (20/1986/118/167) the scope of the declaration is limited solely to the determination of civil rights and obligations, under the said provision. As of 29 April 1988 the above-mentioned declaration shall read as follows:		
"The Swiss Federal Council considers that the guarantee of fair trial in Article 6, paragraph 1 of the Convention in the determination of civil rights and obligations is intended solely to ensure ultimate control by the judiciary over the acts or decisions of the public authorities relating to such rights or obligations. For the purpose of the present declaration, 'ultimate control by the judiciary' shall mean a control by the judiciary limited to the application of the law, such as a cassation control."		
<b>European Social Charter</b> .. . . .	Turin, 18 Oct., 1961	38/1965 Cmdnd. 2643
Signature— Malta .. . . .	26 May, 1988	
<b>International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</b>	New York, 19 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmdnd. 6702
<b>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</b>		
Note— On 13 January 1988 the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> the following communication with regard to the objection made by Argentina (see Treaty Series No. 61 (1987), Cm 286, pages 10 and 11): "The Permanent Representative wishes to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland rejects the		

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>statements made by the Argentine Republic, regarding the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, when ratifying the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. . . .</p> <p>The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has no doubt as to British sovereignty over the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and its consequent right to extend treaties to those territories."</p>		
<p><b>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</b> . . . . .</p>	<p>New York, 19 Dec., 1966</p>	<p>6/1977 Cmnd. 6702</p>
<p>Note—</p> <p>In a communication received on 22 March 1988, the Government of <i>France</i> notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its decision to withdraw the following reservation, made upon accession to the said Covenant (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 96 (1980), Cmnd. 8172, p. 13):</p> <p>[<i>Translation</i>]</p> <p>However, the Government of the Republic enters a reservation concerning Article 19 which cannot derogate from the monopoly of the French radio and television broadcasting system.</p>		
<p><i>Derogations under Article 4</i></p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">I</p> <p>On 22 January 1988, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Peru</i> two notifications dated 20 January 1988, to the effect that the Government of Peru had on the one hand extended the state of emergency for a period of 30 days as of 16 January 1988 in the Provinces of Lima and Callao and on the other hand extended the state of emergency for a period of 30 days, starting from 17 January 1988 in the following provinces:</p> <p>Department of Ayacucho (Provinces of Cangallo, Huamanga, Huanta, La Mar, Victor Fajardo, Huancasancos, Vilcashuamán and Sucre);</p> <p>Department of Huancavelica (Provinces of Acobamba, Angaraes, Huancavelica, Tayacaja, Huaytará and Churcampa);</p> <p>Department of Apurímac (Province of Chincheros);</p> <p>Department of Huánuco (Province of Ambo and District of Monzón of the Province of Huamalíes).</p> <p>The notifications specify that the extension had been declared owing to the continuing acts of terrorism and sabotage in those regions.</p> <p>As a result, Articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant are being or continue to be derogated from in those provinces for the said periods of time; the notifications further specify that during the state of emergency, the Armed Forces shall maintain responsibility for domestic public order in the provinces in question and that with respect to Article 21 of the Covenant, the prefectural authority shall issue the appropriate regulations governing the exercise of the right of assembly, in accordance with the provisions of the said Article 21.</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">II</p> <p>On 1 and 8 February 1988, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of Peru two notifications dated, respectively, 22 January and 4 February 1988, to the effect that the Government of Peru has extended a state of emergency as follows:</p> <p>By Supreme Decree No. 001-88-IN, the state of emergency has been extended for a period of 60 days, starting from 8 January 1988 in the following provinces:</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b></p> <p>Province of Leoncio Prado and District of Cholón of the Province of Marañón (Department of Huánuco); Provinces of Moyobamba, Bellavista, Huallaga, Lamas, Picota, Rioja, San Martín, Mariscal Cáceres and Tochache (Department of San Martín).</p> <p>By Supreme Decree No. 005-88-IN, the state of emergency has been extended for a period of 60 days, starting from 2 February 1988, in the Provinces of Daniel Alcides Carrillo and Pasco (Department of Pasco).</p> <p>The notifications specify that the extension had been declared owing to the continuing acts of terrorism and sabotage in those regions.</p> <p>As a result, Articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant are being or continue to be derogated from for the said periods of time; the notifications further specify that during the state of emergency, the Armed Forces shall continue to exercise political and military control of the areas in question.</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">III</p> <p>On 8 February 1988, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received in the name of the Government of <i>Nicaragua</i> a notification dated 4 February 1988 as follows:</p> <p>[<i>Translation</i>]</p> <p>I have the honour to inform you that, by Decree No. 297 of 19 January 1988, the Government of Nicaragua has lifted the state of emergency in force in the country, thus re-establishing the full enjoyment of all rights and guarantees of Nicaraguans laid down in the Constitution of Nicaragua.</p> <p>With the lifting of the state of emergency, the following rights shall enter into force: the right to strike, assemble and demonstrate; the right to freedom of expression and of movement within the country; and the right to the inviolability of domicile and correspondence.</p> <p>Despite the continuing unlawful war which the United States of America has imposed on Nicaragua, my Government has decided to lift the state of emergency as a reflection of its unilateral decision to comply fully with the commitments made by the Presidents of the Central American Republics in the agreements signed in Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 and the Declaration signed in Alajuela, Costa Rica, on 16 January 1988.</p> <p>Also in behalf of peace, by Decree No. 296 of 16 January 1988, my Government repealed Decree/Law No. 1233 of 11 April 1983 on the Anti-Somoza People's Courts, as a result of which the jurisdiction of those courts shall revert to the judicial branch. With this measure, Article 159 of our Constitution, which lays down that the courts of Nicaragua shall form a unified system whose highest body is the Supreme Court of Justice, is fully complied with.</p> <p>Moreover, with a view to facilitating the administration of justice during the emergency created by the aggression imposed on us, the executive branch empowered the Supreme Court of Justice, by Decrees Nos. 299 and 300 of 20 January 1988, to establish, abolish or combine district and local courts and to establish appellate courts in regions I, V and VI and in special areas I and II, where the war of aggression has particularly taken its toll.</p> <p>All these measures have been adopted by my Government despite the seriousness and magnitude of the aggression to which our country is being subjected. This aggression is continuing, as shown by scores of facts, including the recent shooting down of a pirate DC-6 aircraft from Swan Island (Honduras), which had been carrying out flights to supply the mercenary forces, and President Reagan's decision to request new funds for the mercenary forces operating within Nicaragua and out of neighbouring countries. All of this has occurred in blatant defiance of the historic decision of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 and in violation of the letter and spirit of the peace agreements signed by the Central American Presidents and the report which the International Verification and Follow-up Commission submitted to them. The following was pointed out in that report:</p>		



## HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

"Despite the appeals made by the Central American Presidents, it remains the policy and practice of the United States Government to provide assistance, particularly military assistance, to irregular forces operating against the Government of Nicaragua. The definitive termination of such assistance is still an indispensable prerequisite for the success of peace efforts and the success of the Procedure as a whole."

According to the same report, "in the case of Nicaragua, the Commission found that, despite the seriousness of the belligerent harassment to which the country is being subjected, tangible steps have been taken to set in motion a democratic process".

The decision to lift the state of emergency, eliminate the special courts and adopt other measures with a view to facilitating administration during the aggression against my country thus constitutes conclusive and resounding proof of my Government's determination to spare no efforts in behalf of peace.

Moreover, the adoption of those measures is entirely in keeping with the firm and unalterable resolve of the Government of Nicaragua to build a democracy based on full respect for civil and political rights.

Clearly, the proclamation of the state of emergency was a measure intended to preserve our democracy and our right to self-determination in the face of threats which still hang over the independence and security of the Nicaraguan nation. Even the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights had recognized the justice behind Nicaragua's decree of the state of emergency, which the Government of Nicaragua has now lifted, not because the war against our people has ended, but because there currently exists a valuable opportunity to establish a just, stable and lasting peace in Central America.

I should like to take this opportunity to request that you notify the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of the aforementioned measures adopted by my Government.

## IV

On 11 and 29 March 1988, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of *Peru* two notifications dated, respectively, 10 and 21 March 1988, to the effect that the Government of Peru has extended a state of emergency as follows:

By Supreme Decree No. 010-88-IN, the state of emergency has been extended for a period of 60 days, starting from 9 March 1988 in the following provinces:

Provinces of Moyobamba, Bellavista, Huallaga, Lamas, Picota, Rioja, San Martín, Mariscal Cáceres and Tocache (Department of San Martín);

Province of Leoncio Prado and District of Cholon of the Province of Marañón (Department of Huánuco).

By Supreme Decree No. 0014-88-IN, the state of emergency has been extended for a period of 60 days, starting from 17 March 1988 in the following provinces:

Provinces of Abancay, Aymares, Antabamba, Andahuaylas and Grau (Department of Apurímac).

The notifications specify that the extension had been declared owing to the continuing acts of terrorism and sabotage in those regions.

As a result, Articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant are being or continue to be derogated from for the said periods of time; the notifications further specify that during the state of emergency, the Armed Forces shall continue to exercise political and military control of the areas in question.

## V

On 8 April 1988, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of Peru a notification dated 4 April 1988, to the effect that the Government of Peru has extended a state of emergency as follows:

Date

Treaty Series  
and  
Command Nos.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b>		
<p>By Supreme Decree No. 0015-88-IN, the state of emergency has been extended for a period of 60 days, starting from 2 April 1988, in the Provinces of Daniel Alcides Carrillo and Pasco (Department of Pasco).</p> <p>The notification specifies that the extension had been declared owing to the continuing acts of terrorism and sabotage in those regions.</p> <p>As a result, Articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant are being or continue to be derogated from for the said period of time; the notification further specifies that during the state of emergency, the Armed Forces shall continue to exercise political and military control of the areas in question.</p>		
VI		
<p>On 19 April 1988, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of Peru a notification dated 21 March 1988, to the effect that the Government of Peru, by Supreme Decree No. 017-088-IN, had extended the state of emergency for a period of 60 days as of 15 April 1988 in the Provinces of Lima and Callao.</p> <p>The notification specifies that the extension had been declared owing to the continuing acts of terrorism and sabotage in those regions.</p> <p>As a result, Articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant are being or continue to be derogated from in those provinces for the said period of time; the notification further specifies that during the state of emergency, the Armed Forces shall maintain responsibility for domestic public order in the provinces in question and that with respect to Article 21 of the Covenant, the prefectural authority shall issue the appropriate regulations governing the exercise of the right of assembly, in accordance with the provisions of the said Article 21.</p>		
<b>HYDROGRAPHY</b>		
<i>See</i> OCEANOGRAPHY		
<b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</b>		
<b>International Convention</b> further revising the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of 20 March, 1883	Stockholm, 14 July, 1967	61/1970 Cmnd. 4431
Accession— Guinea-Bissau .. .. .	28 June, 1988 (effective date)	
<b>Convention</b> establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization .. .. .	Stockholm, 14 July, 1967	52/1970 Cmnd. 4408
Accession— Guinea-Bissau .. .. .	28 June, 1988 (effective date)	
<b>Universal Copyright Convention</b> , as revised (with Protocols 1 and 2) .. .. .	Paris, 24 July, 1971	9/1975 Cmnd. 5844
Ratification— India .. .. .	7 Jan., 1988	
<b>INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT</b>		
<b>Articles of Agreement</b> for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (for 1965 amendments <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 78 (1966), Cmnd. 3156) .. .. .	Washington, 27 Dec., 1945	21/1946 Cmd. 6885
Acceptances— Kiribati .. .. .	29 Sept., 1986	
Poland .. .. .	27 June, 1986	

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
Statute of the International Court of Justice .. .. .	San Francisco, 26 June, 1945	67/1946 Cmd. 7015
<p>Note—</p> <p>On 29 January 1988, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received a declaration by the Government of <i>Nauru</i> accepting the conditions determined by the General Assembly of the United Nations for Nauru to become a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.</p> <p>Accordingly and in accordance with resolution 42/21 adopted by the General Assembly on 18 November 1987, Nauru became, as of 29 January 1988, a party to the said Statute.</p> <p>Also on 29 January 1988, the Government of Nauru deposited with the Secretary-General a declaration recognizing as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, as follows:</p> <p>On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Nauru I declare that it accepts as compulsory, <i>ipso facto</i> and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the Court, and stipulate that the acceptance of the Court's jurisdiction shall extend to all disputes to which the Republic is or may be a party, other than any dispute with respect to which there exists a dispute settlement mechanism under an agreement between the Republic of Nauru and another State.</p> <p>I further declare that the present Declaration shall be in force for a period of five years from the date of its deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.</p>		
<b>INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND</b>		
Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund (for amendments <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 44 (1978), Cmdnd. 7205 and Treaty Series No. 83 (1978), Cmdnd. 7331 .. .. .	Washington, 27 Dec., 1945	21/1946 Cmd. 6885
Acceptances— Kiribati .. .. . Poland .. .. .	3 June, 1986 12 June, 1986	
<b>LAW</b>		
Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties .. .. .	Vienna, 23 May, 1969	58/1980 Cmdnd. 7964
<p>Note—</p> <p>On 27 January 1988, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> the following declaration concerning reservations made by the Governments of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary upon accession to the above-mentioned Convention (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 62 (1987), Cm 345, p.14):</p> <p>[Translation]</p> <p>The Federal Republic of Germany rejects the reservations made by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic 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>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>LAW (continued)</b>		
<b>European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in Particular at Football Matches</b>	Strasbourg, 19 Aug., 1985	57/1985 Cmnd. 9649
Signature— Malta .. .. .	26 May, 1988	
<b>MARITIME LAW</b>		
<b>Protocol amending the International Convention relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Sea-going Ships dated 10 October 1957.. .. .</b>	Brussels, 21 Dec., 1979	78/1984 Cmnd. 9388
Ratification— Switzerland (with statement*) .. .. .	20 Jan., 1988	
<b>*Statement</b> The Swiss Federal Council, with reference to Article 3, paragraphs (6) and (8) of the International Convention of 10 October 1957, introduced by Article II of the Protocol of 21 December 1979, declares that Switzerland calculates as follows the value of its national currency, in terms of the Special Drawing Right (SDR): The Swiss National Bank (SNB) communicates every day to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) the middle price of the dollar of the United States of America on the foreign exchange market of Zurich. The exchange value in Swiss francs of a SDR is determined by that price of the dollar and the price in dollars of the SDR, as calculated by the IMF. On the basis of those values, the SNB calculates a middle price of the SDR, which it shall publish in its monthly Bulletin.		
<b>Protocol amending the International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law relating to Bills of Lading, 25 August 1924 as amended by the Protocol of 25 February 1968 .. .. .</b>	Brussels, 21 Dec., 1979	28/1984 Cmnd. 9197
Ratification— Switzerland (with statement*) .. .. .	20 Jan., 1988	
<b>*Statement</b> The Swiss Federal Council, with reference to Article 4, paragraph 5, d) of the International Convention of 25 August 1924 for the unification of certain rules of law relating to bills of lading, as amended by the Protocol of 23 February 1968, replaced by Article II of the Protocol of 21 December 1979, declares that Switzerland calculates as follows the value of its national currency, in terms of the Special Drawing Right (SDR): The Swiss National Bank (SNB) communicates every day to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) the middle price of the dollar of the United States of America on the foreign exchange market of Zurich. The exchange value in Swiss francs of a SDR is determined by that price of the dollar and the price in dollars of the SDR, as calculated by the IMF. On the basis of those values, the SNB calculates a middle price of the SDR, which it shall publish in its monthly Bulletin.		
<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>		
<b>United Kingdom/Mozambique Programme Loan 1977 (see also Treaty Series No. 81 (1984), Cmnd. 9398, p.13 and Treaty Series No. 36 (1987), Cm 196, p.12) .. .. .</b>	Maputo, 18 Oct., 1977	9/1978 Cmnd.7074
In an Exchange of Notes at Maputo on 8 and 14 April 1988 the above Agreement was amended as follows: The date before contracts must be entered into in order to be eligible for funding from the Loan be deferred to 30 September 1989 and the final date for payment into the account opened in accordance with paragraph 4 of the Loan is deferred to 31 March 1990. The date in paragraphs 5a III, 5b III and 5c III of the Loan is amended to read 30 September 1989 and the date in paragraph 8 of the Loan is amended to read 31 March 1990. The Exchange of Notes entered into force on 14 April 1988.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>OCEANOGRAPHY</b>		
<b>Convention on the International Hydrographic Organisation</b>	Monaco, 3 May, 1967	30/1971 Cmnd. 4682
Accession— North Korea* .. .. .	6 July, 1987	
*Not recognised by the United Kingdom		
<b>POLLUTION</b>		
<b>International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, as amended (see Treaty Series No. 59 (1967) Cmnd. 3354 and Treaty Series No. 21 (1978), Cmnd. 7094)</b>	London, 12 May, 1954	56/1958 Cmnd. 595
Denunciation— Germany, Federal Republic of .. .. .	30 Mar., 1989 (effective date)	
<b>International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage</b> .. .. .	Brussels, 29 Nov., 1969– 31 Dec., 1970	106/1975 Cmnd. 6183
Accession— Seychelles .. .. .	12 Apr., 1988	
<b>International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971</b> .. .. .	Brussels, 18 Dec., 1971	95/1978 Cmnd. 7383
Accession— Seychelles .. .. .	12 Apr., 1988	
<b>Protocol to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969</b> .. .. .	London, 19 Nov., 1976	26/1981 Cmnd. 8238
Accession— Switzerland (with declaration*) .. .. .	15 Dec., 1987	
<b>*Declaration [translation]</b>		
The Swiss Federal Council declares, with reference to Article V, paragraph 9(a) and (c) of the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (1969), introduced by Article II of the Protocol of 19 November 1976, that Switzerland calculates the value of its national currency in special drawing rights (SDR) in the following way:		
The Swiss National Bank (SNB) notifies the International Monetary Fund (IMF) daily of the mean rate of the dollar of the United States of America on the Zurich currency market. The exchange value of one SDR in Swiss francs is determined from that dollar rate and the rate of the SDR in dollars calculated by IMF. On the basis of these values, SNB calculates a mean SDR rate which it will publish in its Monthly Gazette.		
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b>		
<i>See also</i> EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES		
<b>Convention on the Conflicts of Laws relating to the Form of Testamentary Dispositions</b> .. .. .	The Hague, 5 Oct., 1961	5/1964 Cmnd. 2250
Ratification— Spain .. .. .	11 Apr., 1988	
Accession— Brunei .. .. .	10 May, 1988	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
<b>Convention abolishing the Requirement of Legislation for Foreign Public Documents</b> .. .. .	The Hague 5 Oct., 1961	32/1965 Cmnd. 2617
<p>Note—</p> <p>The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands received a communication dated 27 August 1987 from the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> referring to the declaration made by Argentina on accession to the above-mentioned Convention on 8 May 1987 (see Treaty Series No. 47 (1987), Cm 217, p. 20). The text of the communication is as follows:</p> <p>“ The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot accept the declaration made by the Argentine Republic as regards the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have no doubt as to United Kingdom sovereignty over the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and, accordingly, their right to extend the application of the Convention to the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.</p> <p>The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland also cannot accept the declaration made by the Argentine Republic as regards the British Antarctic Territory. The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have no doubt as to the sovereignty of the United Kingdom over the British Antarctic Territory and, accordingly, their right to extend the application of the Convention to the British Antarctic Territory. The Government of the United Kingdom draw attention to Article IV of the Antarctic Treaty, to which the Governments of the United Kingdom and Argentina are parties. Article IV freezes claims to Antarctic territory South of 60 degrees South latitude.”</p>		
<b>Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters</b> .. .. .	The Hague 18 Mar., 1970	20/1977 Cmnd. 6727
<p>Note—</p> <p>The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands received on 11 April 1988 from the <i>Argentine Republic</i> a communication relating to the acceptance by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of the accession of the Argentine Republic to the above-mentioned Convention (see Treaty Series No. 78 (1988), Cm 562 p.12), as follows:</p> <p>With respect to the acceptance by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of the adhesion of the Argentine Republic to the Hague Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters, declared by Note dated February 12, 1988, the Argentine Government rejects the pretended acceptance of said Convention formulated for the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands and South Sandwich Islands and reaffirms the sovereignty of the Argentine Republic over said islands, that are an integral part of the national territory.</p>		
<b>European Convention on the Legal Status of Children born out of Wedlock</b> .. .. .	Strasbourg, 15 Oct., 1975	43/1981 Cmnd. 8287
Signature—		
Greece .. .. .	10 May, 1988	
<b>Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction</b> .. .. .	The Hague, 25 Oct., 1980	66/1986 Cm 33
Ratification—		
The United States of America (with reservations*) ..	29 Apr., 1988	
<p>*Reservations</p> <p>“(1) Pursuant to the second paragraph of Article 24, and Article 42, the United States makes the following reservation: All applications, communications and other documents sent to the U.S. Central Authority should be accompanied by their translation into English.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
(2) Pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 26, the United States declares that it will not be bound to assume any costs or expenses resulting from the participation of legal counsel or advisers or from court and legal proceedings in connection with efforts to return children from the United States pursuant to the Convention except insofar as those costs or expenses are covered by a legal aid program."		
The United States of America designated as the Central Authority mentioned in Article 6 of the Convention: "Office of Citizens Consular Services(CA/OCS/CCS), Room 4817, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520."		
Note—		
The following State declared its acceptance of the accession by Hungary to the above-mentioned Convention:		
The United States of America .. .. .	29 Apr., 1988	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between Hungary and:		
The United States of America .. .. .	1 July, 1988	
<b>PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES</b>		
<b>Protocol on INTELSAT Privileges, Exemptions and Immunities</b>	Washington, 19 May— 20 Nov., 1978	2/1981 Cmnd. 8103
Ratification—		
Denmark .. .. .	22 Mar., 1988	
Accession—		
Austria .. .. .	5 May, 1988	
<b>RED CROSS</b>		
<b>Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field .. .. .</b>	Geneva, 12 Aug., 1949	39/1958 Cmnd. 550
<b>Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded, Sick, and Shipwrecked Members of the Armed Forces at Sea .. .. .</b>	Geneva, 12 Aug., 1949	39/1958 Cmnd. 550
<b>Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War</b>	Geneva, 12 Aug., 1949	39/1958 Cmnd. 550
<b>Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War .. .. .</b>	Geneva, 12 Aug., 1949	39/1958 Cmnd. 550
Accession—		
Equatorial Guinea .. .. .	24 Jan., 1987 (effective date)	
Succession—		
St Christopher and Nevis .. .. .	19 Sept., 1983 (effective date)	
<b>REFUGEES</b>		
<b>Convention relating to the Status of Refugees .. .. .</b>	Geneva, 28 July, 1951	39/1954 Cmnd. 9171
Note—		
On 4 February 1988, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received the following declaration by the Government of <i>Malawi</i> with reference to Article 1 B (1) of the said Convention (see Treaty Series No. 78 (1988), Cm 562, p. 14):		
"When making the declaration under Section B of Article 1 of the Convention, the Government of the Republic of Malawi intended and intends to apply the Convention and the Protocol thereto liberally in the lines of Article 1 of the Protocol without being bounded by the geographic limitation or the dateline specified in the Convention.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>REFUGEES (continued)</b>		
<p>In the view of the Government of the Republic of Malawi the formula in the Convention is static and the Government of the Republic of Malawi's position, as stated, merely seeks to assist in the progressive development of international law in this area as epitomised by the 1967 Protocol. It is therefore the view of the Government of the Republic of Malawi that the declaration is consistent with the objects and purposes of the Convention and it entails the assumption of obligation beyond but perfectly consistent with those of the Convention and the Protocol thereto."</p> <p>In view of the said declaration, Malawi is being listed among those States which, in accordance with Section B of Article I of the Convention, will apply the said Convention to events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951.</p>		
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b>		
<p><b>Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts</b> .. .. .</p>	<p>Geneva, 20 Mar., 1958</p>	<p>7/1965 Cmnd. 2535</p>
<p><b>Regulation No. 23: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of reversing lights for power-driven vehicles and their trailers</b></p> <p>Acceptance— Poland .. .. .</p>	<p>4 Mar., 1988 (effective date)</p>	
<p><b>Regulation No. 30: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor vehicles and their trailers</b></p> <p>Acceptance— Poland .. .. .</p>	<p>4 Mar., 1988 (effective date)</p>	
<p><b>Regulation No. 35: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the arrangement of foot controls</b></p> <p>Acceptance— The Netherlands .. .. .</p>	<p>2 May, 1988 (effective date)</p>	
<p><b>Regulation No. 38: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear fog lights for power-driven vehicles and their trailers</b></p> <p>Acceptance— Poland .. .. .</p>	<p>4 Mar., 1988 (effective date)</p>	
<p><b>Regulation No. 42: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their front and rear protective devices (bumpers, etc.)</b></p> <p>Acceptance— The Netherlands .. .. .</p>	<p>2 May, 1988 (effective date)</p>	
<p><b>Regulation No. 43: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety glazing and glazing materials</b></p> <p>Acceptance— German Democratic Republic .. .. .</p>	<p>3 Apr., 1988 (effective date)</p>	
<p><b>Regulation No. 45: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamp cleaners for power-driven vehicles and the approval of vehicles with regard to headlamp cleaners</b></p> <p>Acceptance— The Netherlands .. .. .</p>	<p>2 May, 1988 (effective date)</p>	



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)</b>		
<b>Regulation No. 46:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear-view mirrors, and of motor vehicles with regard to the installation of rear-view mirrors		
Acceptances—	<i>Effective dates</i>	
German Democratic Republic . . . . .	3 Apr., 1988	
Soviet Union . . . . .	1 Jan., 1988	
<b>Regulation No. 52:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the construction of small capacity public service vehicles		
Acceptance—		
Soviet Union . . . . .	1 Jan., 1988 (effective date)	
<b>Regulation No. 53:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices		
Acceptances—	<i>Effective dates</i>	
The Netherlands . . . . .	2 May, 1988	
Soviet Union . . . . .	1 Jan., 1988	
<b>Regulation No. 55:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mechanical coupling components of combinations of vehicles		
Acceptance—		
Soviet Union . . . . .	1 Jan., 1988 (effective date)	
<b>Regulation No. 58:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of goods vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers with regard to their rear underrun protection		
Acceptances—	<i>Effective dates</i>	
The Netherlands . . . . .	2 May, 1988	
Soviet Union . . . . .	1 Jan., 1988	
<b>Regulation No. 60:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of two-wheeled motor cycles and mopeds with regard to driver-operated controls including the identification of controls, tell-tales and indicators		
Acceptances—	<i>Effective dates</i>	
German Democratic Republic . . . . .	3 Apr., 1988	
The Netherlands . . . . .	2 May, 1988	
<b>Regulation No. 61:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of commercial vehicles with regard to their external projections forward of the cab's rear panel		
Acceptance—		
German Democratic Republic . . . . .	3 Apr., 1988 (effective date)	
<b>Regulation No. 62:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles with two wheels with regard to their protection against unauthorized use		
Acceptances—	<i>Effective dates</i>	
German Democratic Republic . . . . .	3 Apr., 1988	
The Netherlands . . . . .	2 May, 1988	
<b>Regulation No. 63:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to noise		
Acceptances—	<i>Effective dates</i>	
German Democratic Republic . . . . .	3 Apr., 1988	
Soviet Union . . . . .	1 Jan., 1988	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)</b>		
<b>Regulation No. 65:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of special warning lights for motor vehicles		
Acceptances—	<i>Effective dates</i>	
German Democratic Republic .. .. .	3 Apr., 1988	
Soviet Union .. .. .	1 Jan., 1988	
<b>Regulation No. 66:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of large passenger vehicles with regard to the strength of their superstructure		
Acceptances—	<i>Effective dates</i>	
The Netherlands .. .. .	2 May, 1988	
Soviet Union .. .. .	1 Jan., 1988	
<b>Regulation No. 68:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles with regard to the measurement of the maximum speed		
Acceptance—		
The Netherlands .. .. .	2 May, 1988 (effective date)	
<b>Regulation No. 71:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of agricultural tractors with regard to the driver's field of vision		
Acceptance—		
The Netherlands .. .. .	2 May, 1988 (effective date)	
<b>Regulation No. 72:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motorcycle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam and a driving beam and equipped with halogen lamps (HS <sub>1</sub> lamps)		
Proposing Governments—		
Italy and The Netherlands .. .. .	15 Feb., 1988 (date of entry into force)	
<b>Regulation No. 75:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor cycles		
Proposing Governments—		
Czechoslovakia and Italy .. .. .	1 Apr., 1988 (date of entry into force)	
<b>Agreement on the Rules governing the Carriage of Frozen and Deep Frozen Foodstuffs by Equipment with Thin Side Walls to and from Italy</b>		
	Paris, 24 June, 1986	9/1988 Cm 304
Ratification—		
The Netherlands .. .. .	18 Apr., 1988	
<b>SHIPPING</b>		
<b>International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1960 ..</b>		
	London, 17 June, 1960	65/1965 Cmnd. 2812
Denunciation—		
Germany, Federal Republic of .. .. .	30 Mar., 1989 (effective date)	
<b>International Convention on Load Lines, 1966 .. .. .</b>		
	London, 5 Apr.— 4 July, 1966	58/1968 Cmnd. 3708
Extension—		
Cayman Islands .. .. .	23 June, 1988 (effective date)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>SHIPPING (continued)</b>		
<b>International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969</b> .. .. .	London, 23 June, 1969	50/1982 Cmnd. 8716
Extension— Cayman Islands .. .. .	23 June, 1988 (effective date)	
<b>Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences</b> ..	Geneva, 6 Apr., 1974	45/1987 Cm 213
Accessions— Mauritania .. .. .	21 Mar., 1988	
Zambia .. .. .	8 Apr., 1988	
<b>International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974</b> ..	London, 1 Nov., 1974	46/1980 Cmnd. 7874
Accession to Convention as amended— Mauritius .. .. .	1 Feb., 1988	
Extension— Cayman Islands .. .. .	23 June, 1988 (effective date)	
<b>Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974</b> .. .. .	London, 1 June, 1978	40/1981 Cmnd. 8277
Extension— Cayman Islands .. .. .	23 June, 1988 (effective date)	
<b>International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978</b> .. .. .	London, 1 Dec., 1978— 30 Nov., 1979	50/1984 Cmnd. 9266
Accession— Bolivia .. .. .	11 Apr., 1988	
<b>SPACE</b>		
<b>Treaty on the Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies</b> .. .. .	London, Moscow and Washington, 27 Jan., 1967	10/1968 Cmnd. 3519
Ratification in London— Afghanistan .. .. .	17 Mar., 1988	
Ratification in Moscow— Afghanistan .. .. .	17 Mar., 1988	
<b>TELECOMMUNICATIONS</b>		
<b>International Telecommunication Convention</b> .. .. .	Nairobi, 6 Nov., 1982	33/1985 Cmnd. 9557
Ratifications— Congo .. .. .	27 Apr., 1988	
Ecuador* .. .. .	13 Apr., 1988	
Gabon .. .. .	28 Apr., 1988	
Nicaragua .. .. .	17 Feb., 1988	
*In ratifying the Convention, the Government of Ecuador confirmed the statements in Nos. 80 and 90 of the Final Protocol to the Convention.		
Accession— Vanuatu .. .. .	30 Mar., 1988	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>TELECOMMUNICATIONS (continued)</b>		
<b>Optional Additional Protocol to the International Telecommunication Convention, Nairobi, 1982 on the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes</b> .. .. .	Nairobi, 6 Nov., 1982	33/1985 Cmnd. 9557
Ratifications—		
Ecuador .. .. .	13 Apr., 1988	
Zambia .. .. .	5 Apr., 1988	
<b>TERRORISM</b>		
<b>Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents</b> .. .. .	New York, 14 Dec., 1973– 31 Dec., 1974	3/1980 Cmnd. 7765
Accession—		
Oman .. .. .	22 Mar., 1988	
<b>International Convention against the Taking of Hostages</b> ..	New York, 18 Dec., 1979	81/1983 Cmnd. 9100
Accessions—		
Bulgaria (with reservation and declaration*) .. ..	10 Mar., 1988	
Cameroon .. .. .	9 Mar., 1988	
Czechoslovakia (with reservation†) .. .. .	27 Jan., 1988	
<i>*Reservation [translation]</i>		
The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 16, paragraph 1 of the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages and declares that submission of any dispute concerning interpretation and application of the Convention between parties to the Convention to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice requires the consent of all parties to the dispute in each individual case.		
<i>Declaration [translation]</i>		
The People's Republic of Bulgaria condemns all acts of international terrorism, whose victims are not only governmental and public officials but also many innocent people, including mothers, children, old-aged, and which exerts an increasingly destabilizing impact on international relations, complicates considerably the political solution of crisis situations, irrespective of the reasons invoked to explain terrorist acts. The People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that Article 9, paragraph 1 of the Convention should be applied in a manner consistent with the stated aims of the Convention, which include the development of international co-operation in adopting effective measures for the prevention, prosecution and punishment of all acts of hostage-taking as manifestations of international terrorism, including extradition of alleged offenders.		
<i>†Reservation [translation]</i>		
Acceding to the Convention we declare, in accordance with the Article 16, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provision of its Article 16, paragraph 1, and states that, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States, for any dispute to be submitted to a conciliation procedure or to the International Court of Justice the consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in each separate case.		
<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</b>		
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		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (continued)</b>		
Series No. 68 (1986), Cm 159, p.21; Treaty Series No. 47 (1987), Cm 217, p.30 and Treaty Series No. 62 (1987), Cm 345, p.25) .. .. .	London, 26 July, 1984	70/1984 Cmnd. 9344
<p>In an Exchange of Notes at Washington on 25 May 1988 the above Agreement was extended for a further period of six months.</p> <p>The Exchange of Notes entered into force on 25 May 1988 with effect from 29 May 1988.</p>		
<b>UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION</b>		
<b>Constitution of the Universal Postal Union</b> .. .. .	Vienna, 10 July, 1964	70/1966 Cmnd. 3141
<b>Ratification— Nicaragua</b> .. .. .	15 Feb., 1988	
<b>Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union</b> .. .. .	Tokyo, 14 Nov., 1969	72/1973 Cmnd. 5358
<b>Ratification— Nicaragua</b> .. .. .	15 Feb., 1988	
<b>Second Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union</b> .. .. .	Lausanne, 5 July, 1974	56/1976 Cmnd. 6539
<b>Ratification— Nicaragua</b> .. .. .	15 Feb., 1988	



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