

RATIFICATIONS, ETC.



Treaty Series No. 118 (1972)

THIRD
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC.
FOR 1972

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 106 (1972), Cmnd. 5066]

*Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
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THIRD SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS, WITHDRAWALS, ETC. FOR 1972

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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 instruments concerned.

This publication contains information received up to 30 September, 1972.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK—		
<i>See</i> ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT		
ASTRONAUTS—		
<i>See</i> SPACE		
AVIATION—		
Protocol amending Article 93 <i>bis</i> of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December, 1944	Montreal, 27 May, 1947	63/1961 Cmnd. 1448
Ratification— Bahrain	1 Nov., 1971	
Protocol amending Article 45 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December, 1944	Montreal, 14 June, 1954	24/1958 Cmnd. 482
Ratification— Bahrain	1 Nov., 1971	
Protocol amending Articles 48 (<i>a</i>), 49 (<i>e</i>) and 61 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December, 1944	Montreal, 14 June, 1954	26/1957 Cmnd. 107
Ratification— Bahrain	1 Nov., 1971	
Protocol amending Article 50 (<i>a</i>) of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December, 1944	Montreal, 21 June, 1961	59/1962 Cmnd. 1826
Ratification— Bahrain	1 Nov., 1971	
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft	The Hague, 16 Dec., 1970	39/1972 Cmnd. 4956
Ratifications deposited in London—		
Argentine Republic (with declaration)*	21 Sept., 1972	
Fiji	14 Aug., 1972	
France	18 Sept., 1972	
Mexico	19 July, 1972	
Romania (with reservation)†	10 July, 1972	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
AVIATION (continued)—		
Accession deposited in London—		
Chad	12 July, 1972	
<p>* On depositing their instrument of ratification the Government of the Argentine Republic made the following declaration: “La aplicación del presente Convenio a territorios cuya soberanía fuera discutida entre dos o más Estados, que sean parte o no del mismo, no podrá ser interpretada como alteración, renuncia o abandono de la posición que cada uno ha sostenido hasta el presente.”</p>		
<i>Translation—</i>		
<p>The application of this Convention in territories whose sovereignty is disputed between two or more States, who are or are not party to the Convention, may not be construed as any alteration, relinquishment or abandonment of the position which each has maintained up to the present.</p>		
<p>† Romania reaffirmed the reservation relating to paragraph 1 of Article 12 made on signature.</p>		
Ratifications deposited in Moscow—		
Canada	23 June, 1972	
Czechoslovakia (with reservation)*	6 Apr., 1972	
Mexico	19 July, 1972	
Romania (with reservation)†	10 July, 1972	
Accession deposited in Moscow—		
Cyprus	8 June, 1972	
<p>* The Government of Czechoslovakia declared that they do not consider themselves bound by the provisions of Article 12, paragraph 1.</p>		
<p>† The Government of Romania declared that they do not consider themselves bound by the provisions of Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Convention and added that . . . The position of the Socialist Republic of Romania is that disputes about the interpretation and application of the Convention will be submitted to the International Court only with the agreement of both parties to the dispute in each individual case. (<i>Translation.</i>)</p>		
Ratifications deposited in Washington—		
Canada	20 June, 1972	
Chad	12 July, 1972	
China, Republic of*	27 July, 1972	
Fiji	27 July, 1972	
Mexico	19 July, 1972	
Romania (with reservation)†	10 July, 1972	
South Africa (with reservation)†	30 May, 1972	
Accession deposited in Washington—		
Cyprus	5 July, 1972	
<p>* Not recognised by the United Kingdom.</p>		
<p>† The Governments of Romania and South Africa declared that they do not consider themselves bound by the provisions of Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Convention.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY—		
International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency	Geneva, 20 Apr., 1929	5/1960 Cmnd. 932
Accession— Malaysia (with reservation)*	4 July, 1972	
* The instrument of accession by the Government of Malaysia was made subject to the following reservation: “The Government of Malaysia . . . does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 19 of the Convention.”		
CUSTOMS—		
Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials (with Protocol)	Lake Success, 22 Nov., 1950	42/1954 Cmnd. 9185
Accession— Iraq (with reservation)*	11 Aug., 1972	
* The instrument of accession of the Government of Iraq contains the following reservation— <i>Translation—</i> Accession by the Republic of Iraq to the Agreement shall . . . in no way imply recognition of Israel or lead to entry into any relations with it.		
Convention establishing a Customs Co-operation Council	Brussels, 15 Dec., 1950	50/1954 Cmnd. 9232
Accession— Zaire	26 July, 1972	
Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles	New York, 4 June, 1954	1/1959 Cmnd. 602
Accession— Senegal (with reservations)*	19 Apr., 1972	
* The instrument of accession of the Government of Senegal contains the following reservations: <i>Translation—</i> 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 2 of the said Convention, the Government of the Republic of Senegal reserves to itself the right to exclude from the benefits of the said article persons normally resident outside Senegal who, on the occasion of a temporary visit to Senegal take up paid employment or any form of gainful occupation; 2. The Government of the Republic of Senegal reserves the right: (a) To consider that the provisions of the Convention shall apply solely to natural persons and not to legal persons and bodies corporate as provided in chapter I, Article 1; (b) To consider that Article 4 shall not be applicable to its territory;		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CUSTOMS (continued)—		
(c) Not to accept the provisions of Article 38 in respect of territories in dispute which are under the <i>de facto</i> administration of another State.		
Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring	New York, 4 June, 1954	70/1957 Cmnd. 308
Accession— Senegal (with reservations)*	19 Apr., 1972	
* The instrument of accession of the Government of Senegal contains the following reservations:		
<i>Translation—</i>		
1. The Government of the Republic of Senegal reserves the right to withhold the benefits of the provisions of the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring from any person who, while visiting Senegal as a tourist takes any employment paid or not.		
2. The Government of the Republic of Senegal reserves the right:		
(a) Not to consider as tourists persons who enter the country for business as provided in Article 1.		
(b) Not to accept the provisions of Article 19 in respect of territories in dispute which are under the <i>de facto</i> administration of another State.		
Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, relating to the Importation of Tourist Publicity Documents and Material	New York, 4 June, 1954	70/1957 Cmnd. 308
Accession— Senegal	19 Apr., 1972	
Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Professional Equipment	Brussels, 8 June, 1961	62/1963 Cmnd. 2125
Note—		
In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the Customs Co-operation Council on 6 July, 1972, the Government of <i>Spain</i> denounced their undertaking concerning the application of Annex C to the Convention. In accordance with the provisions of Article 17 of the Convention this denunciation will take effect on 6 January, 1973.		
DEFENCE—		
See UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS—		
Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations	Vienna, 18 Apr., 1961	19/1965 Cmnd. 2565
Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes	Vienna, 18 Apr., 1961	19/1965 Cmnd. 2565
Accession—		
Fiji	21 June, 1971	
Notes—		
<p>In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 9 May, 1972, the Government of <i>Haiti</i> made the following statement:</p> <p><i>Translation—</i></p> <p>The Haitian Government considers that the reservation expressed by the Government of Bahrain with regard to the inviolability of diplomatic correspondence [see Treaty Series No. 93 (1971), Cmnd. 4911, page 6] may destroy the effectiveness of the Convention, one of the main aims of which is precisely to put an end to certain practices impeding the performance of the functions assigned to diplomatic agents.</p> <p>In a communication received on 1 June, 1972, the Government of <i>Portugal</i> notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of their decision to withdraw the reservation to paragraph 2 of Article 37 regarding the international practice and the principle of reciprocity made on deposit of their instrument of accession to the Vienna Convention on 11 September, 1968 (see Treaty Series No. 116 (1968), Cmnd. 3985, page 4).</p> <p>In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 6 June, 1972, the Government of the <i>Soviet Union</i>, referring to the reservation with regard to Article 27, paragraph 3, of the Convention made by the Government of Bahrain (see Treaty Series No. 93 (1971), Cmnd. 4911, page 6), stated that:</p> <p><i>Translation—</i></p> <p>... This reservation is contrary to the principle of the inviolability of the diplomatic bag, which is recognised in international practice, and is therefore unacceptable.</p> <p>In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 28 July, 1972, the Government of the <i>Ukraine</i>, referring to the reservation with regard to Article 27, paragraph 3, of the Convention made by the Government of Bahrain (see Treaty Series No. 93 (1971), Cmnd. 4911, page 6), stated that:</p> <p><i>Translation—</i></p> <p>The reservation made by the Government of Bahrain to the above-mentioned Convention is contrary to the principle of the inviolability of the diplomatic bag, which is generally recognised in international practice, and is therefore unacceptable to the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DISARMAMENT—		
Treaty banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water ...	Moscow, 5 Aug., 1963	3/1964 Cmnd. 2245
Note— In a communication dated 14 July, 1972, and received by the Government of the United Kingdom on 14 August, 1972, the Government of <i>Fiji</i> declared that they consider themselves bound by the above Treaty by virtue of the signature of the United Kingdom and pursuant to customary international law.		
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	London, Moscow, Washington, 1 July, 1968	88/1970 Cmnd. 4474
Note— In a communication dated 14 July, 1972, and received by the Government of the United Kingdom on 14 August, 1972, the Government of <i>Fiji</i> declared that they consider themselves bound by the above Treaty by virtue of the signature of the United Kingdom and pursuant to customary international law.		
DRUGS—		
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs	New York, 30 Mar.— 1 Aug., 1961	34/1965 Cmnd. 2631
Ratification—		
Iran	30 Aug., 1972	
Accession—		
Greece	6 June, 1972	
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT—		
Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank	Manila, 4 Dec., 1965— 31 Jan., 1966	53/1968 Cmnd. 3762
Admitted to membership under Article 3, paragraph 2—		
France (with declaration)*	27 July, 1970	
Switzerland	31 Dec., 1967	
Admitted to membership under Article 3, paragraph 3—		
Territory of Papua and New Guinea	8 Apr., 1971	
* The instrument of acceptance of the Government of France contains the following declaration:		
<i>Translation—</i> Pursuant to Article 56 (2) of the said Agreement, the French Government retains for itself the right to levy taxes, as provided by French law, on salaries and emoluments paid by the Bank to French nationals.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ETHIOPIA—		
Agreement for the Regulation of Mutual Relations ...	Addis Ababa, 19 Dec., 1944	38/1949 Cmd. 7722
Note—		
In a note dated 1 June, 1972, the Government of Ethiopia gave notice to the Government of the United Kingdom of the termination of the above Agreement with effect from 1 September, 1972.		
See Treaty Series No. 1 (1955), Cmd. 9348, for the termination of Article VII of the Agreement.		
FINANCE—		
See INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND		
FOOD—		
International Sugar Agreement, 1968	New York, 3-24 Dec., 1968	93/1969 Cmd. 4210
Accessions—		
Lebanon	1 Mar., 1972	
Singapore	1 Aug., 1972	
International Wheat Agreement, 1971, incorporating the Wheat Trade Convention and the Food Aid Convention	Washington, 29 Mar.— 3 May, 1971	21/1972 Cmd. 4953
Wheat Trade Convention, 1971—		
Ratifications—		
Austria	22 June, 1972	
Cuba (with declaration)*	16 June, 1972	
Tunisia	1 May, 1972	
Acceptance—		
Japan	15 May, 1972	
Accessions—		
El Salvador	5 July, 1972	
Libya	21 June, 1972	
Extensions—		
Grenada	3 Aug., 1972	
St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla	26 May, 1972	
St. Vincent	26 May, 1972	
* The instrument of ratification of the Government of Cuba to the Wheat Trade Convention contains the following declaration:		
<i>Translation—</i>		
The signature in the name of the Republic of Cuba of this Wheat Trade Convention, 1971, in so far as it refers to and mentions the Republics of Korea and China in Annex B, does not at any time signify recognition by the Government of Cuba of the		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
FOOD (continued)—		
so-called "Government of the Republic of Korea" or of the "Government of Chiang Kai-shek" or so-called "Nationalist Government of China" in the territories of Korea and Taiwan respectively, nor recognition of those "Governments" as the legal or competent governments of Korea and China respectively.		
Food Aid Convention, 1971—		
Acceptance— Japan*	15 May, 1972	
* The Government of Japan confirmed the reservation with respect to Article II made at the time of signature of the Food Aid Convention (see Treaty Series No. 21 (1972), Cmdd. 4953, page 140).		
HEALTH—		
Constitution of the World Health Organisation ...	New York, 22 July, 1946	43/1948 Cmd. 7458
Acceptance— Qatar	11 May, 1972	
HOTEL-KEEPERS LIABILITY—		
<i>See PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</i>		
HUMAN RIGHTS—		
International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, as amended by the Protocol of 4 May, 1949 (Treaty Series No. 85 (1953), Cmd. 9042)	Paris, 18 May, 1904	24/1905 Cd. 2689
International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, as amended by the Protocol of 4 May, 1949 (Treaty Series No. 85 (1953), Cmd. 9042)	Paris, 4 May, 1910	20/1912 Cd. 6326
Note— In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 12 June, 1972, the Government of <i>Fiji</i> notified their succession to the above Agreement and Convention, as amended.		
International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children	Geneva, 30 Sept., 1921	26/1923 Cmd. 1986
Note— In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 12 June, 1972, the Government of <i>Fiji</i> notified their succession to the above Convention,		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—		
Slavery Convention (as amended by the Protocol agreed at New York on 7 December, 1953)... ..	Geneva, 25 Sept., 1926	24/1956 Cmd. 9797
Note—		
In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 12 June, 1972, the Government of <i>Fiji</i> notified their succession to the above Convention and Protocol.		
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	Rome, 4 Nov., 1950	71/1953 Cmd. 8969
Renewal of Declarations made under Article 25—		
Netherlands	31 Aug., 1969 (for five years)	
Norway	29 June, 1972 (for five years)	
Renewal of Declarations made under Article 46—		
Iceland	3 Sept., 1969 (for five years)	
Netherlands	31 Aug., 1969 (for five years)	
Norway	29 June, 1972 (for five years)	
Convention on the Political Rights of Women ...	New York, 31 Mar., 1953	101/1967 Cmd. 3449
Note—		
In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 12 June, 1972, the Government of <i>Fiji</i> notified their succession to the above Convention. The notification of succession contains the following reservations:		
“The reservations of the United Kingdom 1 (a), (b), (d) and (f) are affirmed and are redrafted as more suitable to the situation of Fiji in the following terms:		
“Article III is accepted subject to reservations pending notification of withdrawal of any case, in so far as it relates to:		
(a) succession to the Crown;		
(b) certain offices primarily of a ceremonial nature;		
(d) recruitment to and conditions of service in the armed forces;		
(f) the employment of married women in the civil service.		
“All other reservations made by the United Kingdom are withdrawn.”		
(For United Kingdom reservations made on accession to the Convention <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 101 (1967), Cmd. 3449, page 38.)		
Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery, supplementary to the International Convention signed at Geneva on 25 September, 1926	Geneva, 7 Sept., 1956	59/1957 Cmd. 257
Notes—		
In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 9 August, 1972,		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—		
the Government of <i>Barbados</i> notified their succession to the above Convention.		
In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 12 June, 1972, the Government of <i>Fiji</i> notified their succession to the above Convention.		
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	New York, 7 Mar., 1966	77/1969 Cmnd. 4108
Ratification—		
Cuba (with reservation and declaration)* ...	15 Feb., 1972	
Accessions—		
Mauritius	30 May, 1972	
Togo	1 Sept., 1972	
Tonga (with reservation and declaration)† ...	16 Feb., 1972	
* The instrument of ratification of the Government of Cuba contains the following reservation and declaration:		
<i>Reservation—</i>		
The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba does not accept the provision in Article 22 of the Convention to the effect that disputes between two or more States Parties shall be referred to the International Court of Justice, since it considers that such disputes should be settled exclusively by the procedures expressly provided for in the Convention or by negotiation through the diplomatic channel between the disputants. (<i>Translation</i>)		
<i>Declaration—</i>		
This Convention, intended to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination, should not, as it expressly does in Articles 17 and 18, exclude States not Members of the United Nations, members of the specialised agencies or Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice from making an effective contribution under the Convention, since these Articles constitute in themselves a form of discrimination that is at variance with the principles set out in the Convention; the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba accordingly ratifies the Convention, but with the qualification just indicated. (<i>Translation</i>)		
† The instrument of accession of the Government of Tonga contains the following reservation and declaration:		
<i>Reservation—</i>		
“To the extent, if any, that any law relating to elections in Tonga may not fulfil the obligations referred to in Article 5 (c), that any law relating to land in Tonga which prohibits or restricts the alienation of land by the indigenous inhabitants may not fulfil the obligations referred to in Article 5 (d) (v), or that the school system of Tonga may not fulfil the obligations referred to in Articles 2, 3, or 5 (e) (v), the Kingdom of Tonga reserves the right not to apply the Convention to Tonga.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—		
<i>Declaration—</i>		
<p>“Secondly, the Kingdom of Tonga wishes to state its understanding of certain articles in the Convention. It interprets Article 4 as requiring a party to the Convention to adopt further legislative measures in the fields covered by sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of that Article only in so far as it may consider with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights expressly set forth in Article 5 of the Convention (in particular the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association) that some legislative addition to or variation of existing law and practice in those fields is necessary for the attainment of the end specified in the earlier part of Article 4. Further, the Kingdom of Tonga interprets the requirement in Article 6 concerning ‘reparation or satisfaction’ as being fulfilled if one or other of these forms of redress is made available and interprets ‘satisfaction’ as including any form of redress effective to bring the discriminatory conduct to an end. In addition it interprets Article 20 and the other related provisions of Part III of the Convention as meaning that if a reservation is not accepted the State making the reservation does not become a Party to the Convention.</p> <p>“Lastly, the Kingdom of Tonga maintains its position in regard to Article 15. In its view this article is discriminatory in that it establishes a procedure for the receipt of petitions relating to dependent territories while making no comparable provision for States without such territories. Moreover, the article purports to establish a procedure applicable to the dependent territories of States whether or not those States have become parties to the Convention. His Majesty’s Government have decided that the Kingdom of Tonga should accede to the Convention, these objections notwithstanding, because of the importance they attach to the Convention as a whole.”</p>		
INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY—		
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 Cmnd. 4431
Notification under Article 30 (2)— Mexico	13 June, 1972	
Agreement revising the Nice Agreement of 15 June, 1957, concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the purpose of the Registration of Marks	Stockholm, 14 July, 1967– 13 Jan., 1968	71/1970 Cmnd. 4437
Accession— Australia	25 Aug., 1972 (effective date)	
Extension— Faroe Islands	28 Oct., 1972 (effective date)	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY—		
International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations	Rome, 26 Oct., 1961	38/1964 Cmnd. 2425
Note—		
In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 12 June, 1972, the Government of <i>Fiji</i> made the following declaration: “... the Government of Fiji, having reconsidered the said Convention, hereby withdraws its declaration in respect of certain provisions of Article 12 [see Treaty Series No. 106 (1972), Cmnd. 5066, page 11] and in substitution thereof declares in accordance with Article 16 (1) of the said Convention that Fiji will not apply the provisions of Article 12.”		
In accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 16 of the Convention, this declaration will take effect on 12 December, 1972.		
Convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organisation	Stockholm, 14 July, 1967– 13 Jan., 1968	52/1970 Cmnd. 4408
Notification under Article 21 (2)—		
Mexico	13 June, 1972	
INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION—		
Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (as amended—see Treaty Series No. 92 (1967), Cmnd. 3463 and Treaty Series No. 105 (1968), Cmnd. 3839)	Geneva, 6 Mar., 1948	54/1958 Cmnd. 589
Acceptance—		
Equatorial Guinea	6 Sept., 1972	
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT—		
Articles of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Washington, 27 Dec., 1945	21/1946 Cmnd. 6885
Signature and acceptance—		
Oman	23 Dec., 1971	
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND—		
Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund	Washington, 27 Dec., 1945	21/1946 Cmnd. 6885
Signatures and acceptances—		
Oman	23 Dec., 1971	
Western Samoa	28 Dec., 1971	
LAW—		
See MARITIME LAW		
NETHERLANDS		
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
LOAD LINES—		
<i>See SHIPPING</i>		
MARITIME LAW—		
International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to Penal Jurisdiction in Matters of Collision or other Incidents of Navigation ...	Brussels, 10 May, 1952	47/1960 Cmdn. 1128
Accession— Syrian Arab Republic	10 July, 1972	
MOLECULAR BIOLOGY—		
<i>See SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY</i>		
MOTOR VEHICLES—		
<i>See ROAD TRAFFIC</i>		
NATIONALITY—		
International Protocol relating to Military Obligations in Certain Cases of Double Nationality	The Hague, 12 Apr., 1930	22/1937 Cmd. 5460
International Protocol relating to a Certain Case of Statelessness	The Hague, 12 Apr., 1930	31/1937 Cmd. 5552
Convention on Certain Questions relating to the Conflict of Nationality Laws	The Hague, 12 Apr., 1930	33/1937 Cmd. 5553
Note— In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 12 June, 1972, the Government of <i>Fiji</i> notified their succession to the above Protocols and Convention.		
Convention on the Nationality of Married Women ...	New York, 20 Feb., 1957	59/1958 Cmdn. 601
Signature— Belgium	15 May, 1972	
Note— In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 12 June, 1972, the Government of <i>Fiji</i> notified their succession to the above Convention.		
NETHERLANDS—		
Supplementary Convention regarding Legal Proceedings	The Hague, 17 Nov., 1967	15/1970 Cmdn. 4278
Extensions— St. Vincent	21 Mar., 1972 (effective date)	
Surinam and Netherlands Antilles	25 Apr., 1970* (effective date)	
* The date given in Treaty Series No. 47 (1970), Cmdn. 4404, page 19, was incorrect.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
NUCLEAR WEAPONS—		
<i>See</i> DISARMAMENT		
OIL POLLUTION—		
<i>See</i> SHIPPING		
POSTAL SERVICES—		
<i>See</i> UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION		
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW—		
Convention abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents	The Hague, 5 Oct., 1961	32/1965 Cmnd. 2617
Ratification— Liechtenstein	19 July, 1972	
Note— In a communication received by the Government of the Netherlands on 28 October, 1971, the Government of <i>Tonga</i> declared that they consider themselves bound by the above Convention, which was applied to their territory before the attainment of independence.		
Convention on the Liability of Hotel-keepers concerning the Property of their Guests	Paris, 17 Dec., 1962	9/1967 Cmnd. 3205
Ratification— Belgium	14 Sept., 1972	
Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters	The Hague, 15 Nov., 1965	50/1969 Cmnd. 3986
Ratifications— France (with declarations)* Israel (with declarations and reservations)† ...	3 July, 1972 14 Aug., 1972	
* The instrument of ratification of the Government of France contains the following declarations: “1. Conformément aux dispositions des articles 2 et 18 de la Convention le Ministère de la Justice, Service de l'Entraide Judiciaire Internationale, 13 Place Vendôme, Paris (1 ^{er}) est désigné comme autorité centrale à l'exclusion de toute autre autorité. 2. L'Autorité compétente pour établir l'attestation prévue à l'article 6 est le Procureur de la République dans le ressort duquel réside le destinataire de l'acte à notifier. 3. Le Procureur de la République est également habilité à recevoir les actes transmis par la voie consulaire selon l'article 9. 4. Le Gouvernement de la République française déclare s'opposer, ainsi qu'il est prévu à l'article 8, à la notification directe, par les soins des agents diplomatiques et consulaires des Etats contractants, des actes destinés à des personnes qui ne sont pas ressortissantes des ces Etats.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)—</p>		
<p>5. Le Gouvernement de la République française déclare que les dispositions du deuxième alinéa de l'article 15 reçoivent son agrément. Il déclare, en outre, en se référant à l'article 16, alinéa 3, que la demande tendant au relevé de la forclusion résultant de l'expiration des délais de recours ne sera plus recevable si elle est présentée plus de douze mois après le prononcé de la décision."</p>		
<p><i>Translation—</i></p>		
<p>1. In conformity with Articles 2 and 18 of the Convention, the Ministry of Justice, International Legal Aid Department (Service de l'Entraide Judiciaire Internationale), 13 Place Vendôme, Paris (1), is designated as the Central Authority to the exclusion of all other authorities.</p>		
<p>2. The authority competent to complete the certificate referred to in Article 6 is the Public Prosecutor of the Republic (Procureur de la République) in whose district the addressee of the document to be served resides.</p>		
<p>3. The Public Prosecutor of the Republic (Procureur de la République) is likewise authorized to receive documents forwarded through consular channels in accordance with Article 9.</p>		
<p>4. The Government of the French Republic declares that it is opposed, as has been provided for in Article 8, to the direct service, through diplomatic and consular agents of the contracting States, of documents upon persons who are not nationals of those States.</p>		
<p>5. The Government of the French Republic declares that the provisions of the second paragraph of Article 15 have its approval. It furthermore declares, with reference to Article 16, paragraph 3, that an application for relief from the effects of the expiration of the time for appeal from a judgment will not be entertained if it is filed more than twelve months following the date of the judgment.</p>		
<p>† At the time of deposit of their instrument of ratification the Government of Israel made the following declarations and reservations:</p>		
<p>"(a) The Central Authority in Israel within the meaning of Articles 2, 6 and 18 of the Convention is: The Director of Courts, Directorate of Courts, Russian Compound, Jerusalem;</p> <p>(b) The State of Israel, in its quality as State of destination, will, in what concerns Article 10, paragraphs (b) and (c), of the Convention, effect the service of judicial documents only through the Directorate of Courts, and only where an application for such service emanates from a judicial authority or from the diplomatic or consular representation of a Contracting State;</p> <p>(c) An application to relieve a defendant from the effects of the expiration of the time of appeal from a judgment within the meaning of Article 16 of the Convention will be entertained only if filed within one year from the date of the judgment in question."</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES—		
<i>See also</i> DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS		
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations	London, 13 Feb., 1946	10/1950 Cmd. 7891
Accession— Indonesia (with reservations)*	8 Mar., 1972	
* The instrument of accession of the Government of Indonesia contains the following reservations: “Article 1 (b), Section 1: The capacity of the United Nations to acquire and dispose of immovable property shall be exercised with due regard to national laws and regulations. Article VIII, Section 30: With regard to competence of the International Court of Justice in disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention, the Government of Indonesia reserves the right to maintain that in every individual case the agreement of the parties to the dispute is required before the Court for a ruling.”		
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations ...	Adopted 21 Nov., 1947	69/1959 Cmnd. 855
Accession— Indonesia (with reservations)*	8 Mar., 1972	
Annex I—ILO; Annex II—FAO (Second Revised Text which has not been accepted by the United Kingdom and has not been published as a Command Paper); Annex III—ICAO; Annex IV—UNESCO; Annex V—IMF; Annex VI—IBRD; Annex VII—WHO (Third Revised Text which has not been accepted by the United Kingdom and has not been published as a Command Paper); Annex VIII—UPU; Annex IX—ITU; Annex XI—WMO; Annex XII—IMCO (Revised Text— <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 16 (1969), Cmnd. 3963); Annex XIII—IFC; Annex XIV—IDA.		
* The instrument of accession of the Government of Indonesia contains the following reservations: (1) Article II (b), Section 3: The capacity of the specialized agencies to acquire and dispose of immovable property shall be exercised with due regard to national laws and regulations. (2) Article IX, Section 32: With regard to the competence of the International Court of Justice in disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention, the Government of Indonesia reserves the right to maintain that in every individual case the agreement of the parties to the dispute is required before the Court for a ruling.		
RACIAL DISCRIMINATION—		
<i>See</i> HUMAN RIGHTS		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
RAILWAYS—		
Protocol concerning the Contributions towards the Expenses of the Central Office of the States Parties to the International Conventions of 25 February 1961 concerning the Carriage of Goods by Rail (CIM) and the Carriage of Passengers and Luggage by Rail (CIV)	Berne, 7 Feb.— 30 Apr., 1970	57/1972 Cmnd. 4985
Ratifications—		
Austria	7 July, 1972	
Luxembourg	29 May, 1972	
Netherlands	26 April, 1971	
Portugal	15 Oct., 1971	
Switzerland	21 July, 1972	
RED CROSS—		
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
Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea	Geneva, 12 Aug., 1949	39/1958 Cmnd. 550
Convention on the Treatment of Prisoners of War ...	Geneva, 12 Aug., 1949	39/1958 Cmnd. 550
Convention on the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War	Geneva, 12 Aug., 1949	39/1958 Cmnd. 550
Accession—		
United Arab Emirates	10 May, 1972	
REFUGEES—		
<i>See also NATIONALITY</i>		
Convention relating to the Status of Refugees ...	Geneva, 28 July, 1951	39/1954 Cmnd. 9171
Notes—		
<p>In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 7 April, 1972, the Government of <i>Brazil</i> withdrew their reservations to Articles 15 and 17, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the Convention (<i>see Treaty Series No. 23 (1961), Cmnd. 1346, page 9</i>), and declared that "refugees will be granted the same treatment accorded to nationals of foreign countries in general, with the exception of the preferential treatment extended to nationals of Portugal through the Friendship and Consultation Treaty of 1953 and Article 199 of the Brazilian Constitutional Amendment No. 1, of 1969".</p> <p>In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 12 June, 1972, the Government of <i>Fiji</i> notified their succession to the above Convention and stated that the first and fourth reservations made by the United Kingdom when the Convention was extended to their territory (<i>see Treaty Series No. 61 (1958), Cmnd. 642, page 20</i>) are affirmed but have been redrafted in the following terms as more suitable to their application to Fiji:</p>		

REFUGEES (continued)—

“ 1. The Government of Fiji understands Articles 8 and 9 as not preventing them from taking in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances measures in the interests of national security in the case of a refugee on the ground of his nationality. The provisions of Article 8 shall not prevent the Government of Fiji from exercising any rights over property and interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore the provisions of Article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which at the date of entry into force of this Convention on behalf of Fiji were under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or of the Government of Fiji respectively by reason of a state of war which existed between them and any other State.

“ 2. The Government of Fiji cannot undertake to give effect to the obligations contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 25 and can only undertake to apply the provisions of paragraph 3 so far as the law allows.

“ *Commentary:* No arrangements exist in Fiji for the administrative assistance for which provision is made in Article 25 nor have any such arrangements been found necessary in the case of refugees. Any need for the documents or certifications mentioned in paragraph 2 of that article would be met by affidavits.

“ All other reservations made by the United Kingdom to the above-mentioned Convention are withdrawn.”

In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 3 July, 1972, the Government of *Switzerland* withdrew the reservation with respect to Article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention made at the time of ratification (*see* Treaty Series No. 91 (1955), Cmd. 9723, page 9).

Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons

New York,
28 Sept., 1954

41/1960
Cmd. 1098

Ratification—

Switzerland

3 July, 1972

Accession—

Argentine Republic (with declaration)*

1 June, 1972

* The instrument of accession of the Government of the Argentine Republic contains the following declaration:

Translation—

The application of this Convention in territories whose sovereignty is the subject of discussion between two or more States, irrespective of whether they are parties to the Convention, cannot be construed as an alteration, renunciation or relinquishment of the position previously maintained by each of them.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
REFUGEES (continued)—		
Note—		
<p>In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 12 June, 1972, the Government of <i>Fiji</i> notified their succession to the above Convention. They stated that the first and third reservations made by the Government of the United Kingdom when the Convention was extended to their territory (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 47 (1962), Cmnd. 1806, page 11) are affirmed but have been redrafted in the following terms as more suitable to the situation of Fiji:</p>		
<p>“1. The Government of Fiji understands Articles 8 and 9 as not preventing them from taking in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances measures in the interests of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality. The provisions of Article 8 shall not prevent the Government of Fiji from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore the provisions of Article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which at the date of entry into force of this Convention in respect of Fiji were under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or of the Government of Fiji respectively by reason of a state of war which existed between them and any other State.</p>		
<p>“2. The Government of Fiji cannot undertake to give effect to the obligations contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 25 and can only undertake to apply the provisions of paragraph 3 so far as the law allows.</p>		
<p>“<i>Commentary</i>: No arrangements exist in Fiji for the administrative assistance for which provision is made in Article 25 nor have any such arrangements been found necessary in the case of stateless persons. Any need for the documents or certificates mentioned in paragraph 2 of that Article would be met by affidavit.</p>		
<p>“Any other reservations made by the United Kingdom to the above-mentioned Convention are withdrawn.”</p>		
<p>Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees</p>	<p>New York, 31 Jan., 1967</p>	<p>15/1969 Cmnd. 3906</p>
<p>Accession— Brazil</p>	<p>7 April, 1972</p>	
Note—		
<p>In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 12 June, 1972, the Government of <i>Fiji</i> notified their succession to the above Protocol.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT—		
<i>See also</i> CUSTOMS		
Convention on Road Traffic	Geneva, 19 Sept., 1949	49/1958 Cmnd. 578
Note—		
<p>In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 12 June, 1972, the Government of <i>Japan</i> made the following statement:</p> <p>“Japan has assumed as of May 15, 1972 full responsibility and authority for the exercise of all and any powers of administration, legislation and jurisdiction over ‘Okinawa’ in accordance with the Agreement between Japan and the United States of America concerning the Ryukyu Islands and the Daito Islands signed on June 17, 1971. Under the United States administration, all vehicles were required to keep to the right side of the road in Okinawa. Upon reversion of Okinawa to Japan, the Government of Japan began to take the measures, in conformity with Article 9, paragraph 1 of the Convention on Road Traffic, necessary for shifting the side to which vehicles are required to keep in Okinawa from the right to the left so that there shall be uniformity with the rest of Japan. It is estimated that it will take at least three years before the changes may be smoothly carried out.”</p> <p>Japan’s instrument of accession to the Convention was deposited on 7 August, 1964 [see Treaty Series No. 65 (1964), Cmnd. 2546, page 17].</p>		
Declaration on the Construction of Main International Traffic Arteries (with Annexes)	Geneva, 16 Sept., 1950	12/1952 Cmnd. 8490
Note—		
<p>In a communication dated 7 August, 1972, the Secretary-General of the United Nations informed contracting Governments that in paragraph <i>E24a</i> of Annex I, as amended in September 1966 (see Treaty Series No. 10 (1967), Cmnd. 3206), “Turco-Iranian frontier (Frontière turco-iranienne)” should read “Turco-Iraqi Frontier (Frontière turco-irakienne)”.</p>		
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) ...	Geneva, 30 Sept., 1957	83/1968 Cmnd. 3769
Ratification— Switzerland	20 June, 1972	
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
Regulation No. 22. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of protective helmets for drivers and passengers of motor cycles.	Date of entry into force 1 June, 1972	
Proposing Governments— Belgium, Netherlands		

	<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.	Date of entry into force	
Proposing Governments— France, Netherlands	1 Mar., 1972	
Regulation No. 26. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their external projection.	Date of entry into force	
Proposing Governments— Belgium, France	1 July, 1972	
Acceptance— Sweden	1 July, 1972 (effective date)	
Notes— In a communication received on 18 July, 1972, the Government of the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations that they intended to apply Regulations Nos. 12, 15 and 20. These Regulations will enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany on 16 September, 1972.		
In a communication received on 31 May, 1972, the Government of <i>Czechoslovakia</i> notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations that they intended to apply Regulations Nos. 21 and 23. These Regulations will enter into force for Czechoslovakia on 30 July, 1972.		
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY—		
Agreement establishing the European Molecular Biology Conference	Geneva, 13 Feb., 1969	76/1970 Cmnd. 4450
Ratifications— Greece	11 Feb., 1972	
Italy	20 June, 1972	
SHIPPING—		
<i>See also</i> INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION		
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, as amended in 1962 (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 59 (1967), Cmnd. 3354)	London, 12 May, 1954	56/1958 Cmnd. 595
Acceptance— Senegal	27 Mar., 1972	
International Convention on Load Lines, 1966 ...	London, 5 Apr.— 4 July, 1966	58/1968 Cmnd. 3708
Extension— Hong Kong	16 Aug., 1972 (effective date)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SLAVERY—		
<i>See</i> HUMAN RIGHTS		
SPACE—		
Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies	London, Moscow, Washington, 27 Jan., 1967	10/1968 Cmnd. 3519
Ratification deposited in London— Cyprus	5 July, 1972	
Note— In a communication dated 14 July, 1972, and received by the Government of the United Kingdom on 14 August, 1972, the Government of <i>Fiji</i> declared that they consider themselves bound by the above Treaty by virtue of the signature of the United Kingdom and pursuant to customary international law.		
Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects launched into Outer Space	London, Moscow, Washington, 22 Apr., 1968	56/1969 Cmnd. 3997
Accession deposited in Moscow— Kuwait (with declaration)*	4 July, 1972	
* On depositing their instrument of accession the Government of Kuwait made the following declaration: <i>Translation—</i> In acceding to the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects launched into Outer Space, the Government of the State of Kuwait considers that its accession to this Agreement in no way implies its recognition of Israel and does not bind it to apply the provisions of the above-mentioned Agreement in respect of that country.		
Note— In a communication dated 14 July, 1972, and received by the Government of the United Kingdom on 14 August, 1972, the Government of <i>Fiji</i> declared that they consider themselves bound by the above Agreement by virtue of the signature of the United Kingdom and pursuant to customary international law.		
STATELESS PERSONS—		
<i>See</i> REFUGEES		
SUGAR—		
<i>See</i> FOOD		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TELECOMMUNICATIONS—		
International Telecommunication Convention	Montreux, 12 Nov., 1965	41/1967 Cmnd. 3383
Accession— United Arab Emirates	27 June, 1972	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—		
Exchange of Notes regarding the Establishment of an Apollo Unified S-Band Facility on Grand Bahama Island	London, 26 Apr. and 3 May, 1968	60/1968 Cmnd. 3711
Note— By an Exchange of Notes dated 26 and 30 June, 1972, the above Agreement was terminated with effect from 30 June, 1972, in accordance with the provisions of Article IV (3) of the Agreement of 21 July, 1950, as amended (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 74 (1950), Cmnd. 8109, Treaty Series No. 85 (1967), Cmnd. 3421 and Treaty Series No. 60 (1968), Cmnd. 3711).		
UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION—		
Constitution of the Universal Postal Union	Vienna, 10 July, 1964	70/1966 Cmnd. 3141
Ratification— Bolivia	20 July, 1972	
WHEAT—		
<i>See</i> FOOD		