

RATIFICATIONS,  
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 96 (1996)

**THIRD  
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST  
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,  
WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 1996**

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 70 (1996), Cm 3383]

*Presented to Parliament  
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs  
by Command of Her Majesty  
January 1997*

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# THIRD SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS, WITHDRAWALS, ETC. FOR 1996

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 70 (1996) Cm 3383]

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 September 1996.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>ANIMALS AND CONSERVATION</b>		
Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe ... ..	London, 4 Dec., 1991	9/1994 Cm 2472
Accession in London— Poland ... ..	10 Apr., 1996	
Convention on Biological Diversity ... ..	Rio de Janeiro, 5 June— 14 June, 1992	51/1995 Cm 2915
Ratification— Rwanda ... ..	29 May, 1996	
Accession— Saint Vincent and the Grenadines ... ..	3 June, 1996	
<b>ARBITRATION</b>		
Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes	The Hague, 18 Oct., 1907	6/1971 Cmnd. 4575
Accession— Libya ... ..	4 July, 1996	
Protocol on Arbitration Clauses ... ..	Geneva, 24 Sept., 1923	4/1925 Cmnd. 2312
Succession— Czech Republic ... ..	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
<b>ATOMIC ENERGY</b>		
Convention Supplementary to the Paris Convention of 29 July 1960 on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy ... ..	Brussels 31 Jan., 1963	44/1975 Cmnd. 5948
Note—		
On 17 June 1996, the Government of Belgium received from the Government of the <i>Kingdom of Norway</i> a letter dated 10 May 1996 which reads as follows:		
I have the honour to refer to the mechanism for the mobilisation of public funds for the compensation of nuclear damage established by the Convention of 31 January 1963 Supplementary to the Paris Convention of 29 July 1960 on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy, and to the Recommendation adopted on this subject on 26 November 1992 by the Council of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.		
Firstly, I refer to the approval of the Steering Committee for Nuclear Energy of measures to guarantee that the application of the Brussels Supplementary Convention for the benefit of potential victims of a nuclear accident will not be adversely affected following the adoption of the		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ATOMIC ENERGY (continued)</b>		
Joint Protocol Relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention.		
Taking account, in particular, of the effects which the Joint Protocol could have on the geographical field of application of the Paris Convention and, as a consequence, on the allocation of the public funds under the Brussels Supplementary Convention, I hereby inform you that Norway gives its consent to any earlier mobilisation of such public funds linked to the extension of the field of application of the Paris Convention resulting from the Joint Protocol.		
Secondly, in relation to the question of the interpretation of Article 3 of the Brussels Supplementary Convention, I note that some Contracting Parties to this Convention have established amounts of insurance or other financial security to cover the liability of the operator of a nuclear installation which are higher than the threshold for the intervention of public funds to be provided by the Contracting Parties in accordance with Article 3(b)(iii) of the Convention, being 175 million Special Drawing Rights per incident.		
In order not to create any obstacle to increased funds being available for the compensation of victims of a nuclear incident, I may inform you that in the event of a nuclear incident, Norway will not invoke the provisions of Article 3 to refuse a request to make available public funds up to 125 million Special Drawing Rights on the grounds that the legislation of the Contracting Party on whose territory the installation of the operator liable is situated has established the amount of the financial security covering the liability of the operator at a level higher than 175 million Special Drawing Rights, to the extent that the damage caused by the incident exceeds the amount covered by that financial security.		
<b>AVIATION</b>		
<b>Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft</b>	The Hague, 16 Dec., 1970	39/1972 Cmnd. 4956
Accession in London— Myanmar	22 May, 1996	
<b>Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation</b>	Montreal, 23 Sept., 1971	10/1974 Cmnd. 5224
Accession in London— Myanmar	22 May, 1996	
<b>Multilateral Agreement relating to Route Charges</b>	Brussels, 12 Feb., 1981	2/1987 Cm 48
Accession— Romania	16 July, 1996	
<b>Protocol amending the EUROCONTROL International Convention relating to Co-operation for the Safety of Air Navigation of 13 December 1960</b>	Brussels, 12 Feb., 1981	2/1987 Cm 48
Accession— Romania	16 July, 1996	
<b>Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 23 September 1971</b>	Montreal, 24 Feb., 1988	20/1991 Cm 1470
Accession in London— Myanmar	22 May, 1996	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>CONSERVATION</b>		
<b>Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar, 1971)</b> ... ..	Ramsar, 2 Feb., 1971	34/1976 Cmnd. 6465
Note—		
By a notification dated 14 March 1996, the Government of <i>Pakistan</i> informed the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) that the following areas have been removed from the list of wetlands of international importance:		
1. Ksheshki-Reservoir		
2. Kandar Dam		
3. Malugal Dhad.		
The following areas have been designated for inclusion in the list of wetlands established under the Convention:		
1. Uchali Complex, comprising Khabbeki Lake (existing Ramsar site), Uchhali Lake and Jahlar Lake		
2. Chashma Barrage		
3. Taunsa Barrage		
<b>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora</b> ... ..	Washington, 3 Mar., 1973	101/1976 Cmnd. 6647
Accession—		
Saudi Arabia (with reservation*) ... ..	12 Mar., 1996	
<b>*Reservation</b>		
Annex I		
“Cathartidae <i>Gymnogyps californianus</i> <i>Vultur gryphus</i>		
Accipitridae <i>Aquila adalberti</i> (also referenced as <i>Aquila heliaca adalberti</i> ) <i>Aquila heliaca</i> <i>Chondrohierax uncinatus wilsonii</i> (also referenced as <i>Chondrohierax wilsonii</i> ) <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> <i>Harpia harpyja</i> <i>Pithecophaga jefferyi</i>		
Falconidae <i>Falco araea</i> <i>Falco jugger</i> <i>Falco newtoni</i> (population of Seychelles) <i>Falco pelegrinoides</i> (also referenced as <i>Falco peregrinus babylonicus</i> and <i>Falco peregrinus pelegrinoides</i> ) <i>Falco peregrinus</i> <i>Falco punctatus</i> <i>Falco rusticolus</i> .”		
<b>Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats</b> ... ..	Berne, 19 Sept., 1979	56/1982 Cmnd. 8738
Ratification—		
Lithuania (with reservations*) ... ..	5 Sept., 1996	
<b>*Reservations</b>		
• In accordance with Article 22 of the said Convention, the Republic of Lithuania declares the following reservations:		
I. Reservation in respect of Appendix II of the Convention:		
A reservation is made concerning the fauna species <i>Canis lupus</i> , included in Appendix II as a “strictly protected fauna species”, which will be considered by the Republic of Lithuania as a “protected fauna species” enjoying the regime of protection provided by the Convention for the species included in Appendix III.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>CONSERVATION (continued)</b></p> <p>II. Reservations regarding certain means or methods of killing and capture listed in Appendix IV for certain species:</p> <p>For the capture of <i>Sus scrofa</i>, the use of devices for illuminating targets is allowed in Lithuania;</p> <p>For the killing of Cervidae and birds, the use of semi-automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition if allowed in Lithuania;</p> <p>For the capture of <i>Castor fiber</i>, the use of traps of special construction for selective capture is allowed in Lithuania.</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>In a letter dated 25 April 1996, registered with the Secretariat-General of the Council of Europe on 25 April 1996, the <i>Kingdom of Norway</i> in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 3 of the Convention, notifies objections to the amendments adopted by the Standing Committee on 26 January 1996, regarding inclusion of <i>Monodon monoceros</i>, <i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>, <i>Narwhal</i> and <i>Finwhale</i> in Appendix II of the Convention.</p> <p><b>Monodon monoceros:</b></p> <p><i>Monodon monoceros</i> has already been listed in Appendix III of the Convention, and is thereby a protected fauna species. At present Norway finds no indication of a declining population, which might justify a listing in Appendix II. A change in listing of the <i>Narwhal</i>, indeed of any species, must be made on the basis of scientific knowledge. There is no scientific data on the <i>Narwhal</i> at present which justifies an uplisting.</p> <p>The Norwegian views pertaining to management of <i>Narwhal</i> are based upon its listing in Appendix III of the Convention. The reservation concerning its listing in Appendix II does in no way indicate any changes in Norway's management policy.</p> <p>Norway acknowledges the need for further scientific research on <i>Narwhal</i>. We support the research done both under the auspices of the Scientific Committee of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) and the North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission (NAMMCO). The Scientific Committee of the IWC has proposed to give priority to research on <i>i.a.</i> <i>Narwhal</i> in 1998. Furthermore, improved information on hunting statistics derived from the newly established control and inspection system established by NAMMCO will improve our knowledge of this species.</p> <p>If the scientific research mentioned above should indicate that this species should be reclassified, Norway will reconsider her reservation concerning this species.</p> <p><b><i>Balaenoptera physalus:</i></b></p> <p><i>Balaenoptera physalus</i> has been listed in Appendix III of the Convention and is thereby protected. Norway's management of <i>Finwhale</i> is based upon its listing in Appendix III of the Convention. The reservation concerning its listing in Appendix II does not reflect any changes in Norway's management policy. Available scientific information on this species does not give any grounds for a reclassification. Data from the International Whaling Commission (IWC) Scientific Commission show that the North Atlantic population of this species is not threatened, but in fact, increasing. Norway's reservation concerning this species is based upon the findings of the Scientific Committee of the IWC.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>CULTURAL PROPERTY</b>		
<b>European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage</b> ... ..	London, 6 May, 1969	26/1973 Cmnd. 5224
Denunciation— Liechtenstein ... ..	1 July, 1996 ( <i>date of notification</i> )	
<b>Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage</b> ... ..	Paris, 16 Nov., 1972	2/1985 Cmnd. 9424
Ratification— Iceland ... ..	19 Dec., 1995	
Note— By a Notification deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO, acting in his capacity as depositary to the above-mentioned Convention, on 29 February 1996, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland extended the said Convention to the following territory: Bailliwick of Jersey The effective date for this extension being 29 May 1996.		
<b>Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe</b> ... ..	Granada, 3 Oct., 1985	46/1988 Cm 439
Signatures— Estonia ... .. Romania ... ..	3 May, 1996 22 July, 1996	
Ratification— Norway ... ..	6 Sept., 1996	
<b>CURRENCY</b>		
<b>International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency (with Protocols)</b> ... ..	Geneva, 20 Apr., 1929	5/1960 Cmnd. 932
Succession— Czech Republic ... ..	1 Jan., 1993 ( <i>effective date</i> )	
<b>CUSTOMS</b>		
<b>International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities and Protocol of Signature</b> ... ..	Geneva, 3 Nov., 1923	16/1925 Cmnd. 2347
Succession— Czech Republic ... ..	1 Jan., 1993 ( <i>effective date</i> )	
<b>Convention establishing a Customs Co-operation Council (with Annex)</b> ... ..	Brussels, 15 Dec., 1950	50/1954 Cmnd. 9232
Accessions— Brunei Darussalam ... .. Venezuela ... ..	1 July, 1996 1 July, 1996	
<b>Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles</b> ... ..	New York, 4 June, 1954	1/1959 Cmnd. 602
Accession— European Community ... ..	1 Feb., 1996	
<b>Consolidated Text of the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR carnets as amended (TIR Convention)</b> ... ..	Geneva, 14 Nov., 1975	56/1983 Cmnd. 9032
Accession— Azerbaijan ... ..	12 June, 1996	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>CUSTOMS</b> ( <i>continued</i> )		
<b>International Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Controls of Goods</b> ... ..	Geneva, 1 Apr., 1983– 31 Mar., 1984	40/1988 Cm 403
Accession— Estonia ... ..	4 Mar., 1996	
<b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b>		
By an Exchange of Notes dated 29 August 1996 and 16 September 1996 respectively it was agreed that the bilateral agreements and arrangements which were valid on 31 December 1992 between the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland which are listed below will be regarded as remaining in force between the Czech Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland without prejudice to the possibility, that any provision in any other bilateral agreement might remain in force between the two countries in accordance with international law:—		
Exchange of Notes between Great Britain and Czechoslovakia relative to the importation from Great Britain into Czechoslovakia of Opium and similar Drugs	Prague 21 Mar., 1921 and 4 Aug., 1921	
Convention between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Czechoslovak Republic relative to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters ... ..	London 11 Nov., 1924	6/1926 Cmd. 2637
Convention between His Majesty in respect of the United Kingdom and the President of the Czech Republic Supplementary to the Convention of November 11, 1924 to facilitate the Conduct of Legal Proceedings ... ..	Prague 15 Feb., 1935	30/1935 Cmd. 4980
Exchange of Notes between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of Czechoslovakia in regard to Passports for Seamen ...	London 13 Feb., 1935 and 4 Mar., 1935	11/1935 Cmd. 4865
Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic for the Mutual Upkeep of War Graves ... ..	Prague 3 Mar., 1949	31/1949 Cmd. 7691
Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic for Air Services between and beyond their respective Territories ... ..	Prague 15 Jan., 1960	26/1960 Cmd. 1036
Agreement for Co-operation in the Field of Applied Science and Technology between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic ...	Prague 26 Mar., 1968	57/1968 Cmd. 3697
Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on International Road Transport ... ..	Prague 10 Nov., 1970	59/1971 Cmd. 4747
Co-operation Agreement between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic ... ..	Brno 8 Sept., 1972	70/1973 Cmd. 5335
Consular Convention between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic ... ..	Prague 3 Apr., 1975	107/1976 Cmd. 6683

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b> ( <i>continued</i> )		
Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on Co-operation in the Field of Medicine and Public Health	Prague 23 Apr., 1976	74/1976 Cmnd. 6561
Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on the Settlement of Certain Outstanding Claims and Financial Issues (with amending Exchange of Notes) ...	Prague 29 Jan., 1982	21/1982 Cmnd. 8557
Agreement between the Government of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Czechoslovak Federative Republic on Co-operation in the Fields of Education, Science and Culture ... ..	London 3 Apr., 1990	57/1990 Cm 1198
Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic for the Promotion and Protection of Investments, with Protocol ... ..	Prague 10 July, 1990	42/1993 Cm 2277
Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic amending the Agreement for the Promotion and Protection of Investments, signed in Prague on 10 July 1990 ...	Prague 23 Aug., 1991	42/1993 Cm 2277
Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic concerning Co-operation in Matters of Terrorism, Drug Trafficking, Organised Crime and General Policing and Enforcement Matters ... ..	Prague 23 July, 1990	
Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic concerning the Abolition of Visas ... ..	Prague 18 Sept., 1990	6/1991 Cm 1396
Convention between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic for the Avoidance of Double Taxation with respect to Taxes on Income and Capital Gains ... ..	London 5 Nov., 1990	54/1992 Cm 2016
Agreement between the Government of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic on the Establishment and Activities of Cultural Centres ... ..	London 12 Dec., 1991	31/1992 Cm 1938
<b>DENMARK</b>		
Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark Extending the Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income of 27 March, 1950, to Certain Overseas Territories of the United Kingdom ... ..	Copenhagen 18 Nov., 1954 and 22 Dec., 1954	34/1955 Cmnd. 9568
Note—		
On 21 June 1996 the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> notified the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the Kingdom of Denmark that the above-mentioned Convention shall cease to apply to the Falkland Islands.		



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>DENMARK (continued)</b>		
Exchange of Notes terminating the Extension of the Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income, Done at London on 27 March 1950 to the Faroe Islands by an Exchange of Notes on 31 October 1960	London 31 Oct., 1960	75/1961 Cmnd. 1477
Note—		
On 28 March 1996 the Government of the <i>Kingdom of Denmark</i> notified the Government of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that the Extension to the above Agreement will be terminated with respect to the Faroe Islands with effect from 1 January 1997.		
<b>DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS</b>		
Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations ... ..	Vienna, 18 Apr.– 31 Oct., 1961	19/1965 Cmnd. 2565
Accession— Tajikistan ... ..	6 May, 1996	
Vienna Convention on Consular Relations ... ..	Vienna, 24 Apr.– 31 Oct., 1963	14/1973 Cmnd. 5219
Accession— Tajikistan ... ..	6 May, 1996	
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents ... ..	New York, 14 Dec., 1973– 31 Dec., 1974	3/1980 Cmnd. 7765
Note—		
By a communication dated 9 May 1996, the Government of <i>Australia</i> informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, and in accordance with Article 11 of the above Convention, the final outcome of a proceeding carried out in connection with crimes as defined under the Convention. The communication reads as follows:		
“The Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to the final outcome of the prosecutions in connection with the attack on the Iranian Embassy on 6 April 1992, in Canberra, Australia, in accordance with Article 11 of the [above] Convention.		
The Convention is implemented in Australia by the Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons) Act 1976. Eleven persons were charged with various offences against that Act. Four persons were charged with attacking two Internationally Protected Persons (IPPs), Borghei Nejad and Rouhallah Nabiee, with damaging the means of transport of IPPs (three Embassy cars) and with damaging the official premises of IPPs (the Embassy premises). The four persons charged with these offences were Seyedeh Fatemah Ghariban, Abolghassem Hosseini, Morteza Aligoodarz and Hooshang Ghazalmohammareh.		
The individual outcomes of the prosecutions were as follows:		
— Seyedeh Fatemah Ghariban was convicted of damaging the Embassy premises and sentenced to imprisonment for six months, to be suspended on her entry into a bond of \$1,000 to be of good behaviour for two years.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS</b> ( <i>continued</i> )		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Abolghassem Hosseini was convicted of damaging the Embassy premises and damaging two of the cars. He was sentenced to imprisonment for eight months, to be suspended on his entry into a bond of \$1,500 to be of good behaviour for two years.</li> <li>— Morteza Aligoodarz was convicted of attacking Borghei Nejad, damaging the Embassy premises and damaging one of the cars. He was sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months, to be released after serving nine months and entering into a bond of \$3,000 to be of good behaviour for three years.</li> <li>— Hooshang Ghazalmohammareh was convicted of attacking Borghei Nejad and sentenced to imprisonment for nine months, to be suspended on his entry into a bond of \$2,000 to be of good behaviour for two years.</li> </ul>		
<p>The other seven persons were charged with the above offences, plus that of attempting to damage the Embassy premises by fire. (Under Australian law, this offence is separate from, and punishable more severely than, the offence of simply damaging Embassy premises.)</p>		
<p>These persons were Abolghassem Ghassemian, Maryam Chahhouzi, Mahmoud Ghassemian, Mohammad Reza Markieh, Mohammed Reza Khadji, Karim Mohammad Khani and Ali Asgha Donyadideh.</p>		
<p>The individual outcomes for these defendants were as follows:</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Abolghassem Ghassemian was convicted of attacking Borghei Nejad, damaging the Embassy premises and damaging two of the Embassy cars. He was sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months, to be released after serving twelve months and entering into a bond of \$5,000 to be of good behaviour for three years.</li> <li>— Maryam Chahhouzi was convicted of attacking Borghei Nejad, damaging the Embassy premises and damaging one of the Embassy cars. She was sentenced to imprisonment for nine months, to be suspended on her entry into a bond of \$2,000 to be of good behaviour for two years.</li> <li>— Mahmoud Ghassemian was convicted of attacking Borghei Nejad, damaging the Embassy premises and damaging one of the Embassy cars. He was sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen months, to be released after serving ten months and entering into a bond of \$4,000 to be of good behaviour for three years.</li> <li>— Mohammad Reza Markieh was convicted of attacking Borghei Nejad, damaging the Embassy premises and damaging two of the Embassy cars. He was sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months, to be released after serving nine months and entering into a bond of \$4,000 to be of good behaviour for three years.</li> <li>— Mohammed Reza Khadji was convicted of damaging the Embassy premises and damaging two of the Embassy cars. He was sentenced to imprisonment for nine months, to be suspended on his entry into a bond of \$2,000 to be of good behaviour under Adult Corrective Services supervision for two years.</li> <li>— Karim Mohammad Khani was convicted of damaging the Embassy premises and sentenced to imprisonment for nine months, to be suspended on his entry into a bond of \$2,000 to be of good behaviour for two years.</li> </ul>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS</b> ( <i>continued</i> )		
— Ali Asgha Donyadideh was convicted of attacking Borghei Nejad, damaging the Embassy premises and damaging one of the Embassy cars. The Federal Court quashed his convictions on appeal.		
None of the defendants was found guilty of attacking Rouhallah Nabiee or attempting to damage the Embassy premises by fire.”		
<b>DISARMAMENT</b>		
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons ...	London, Moscow and Washington, 1 July, 1968	88/1970 Cmnd. 4474
Accession in London— Andorra ... ..	7 June, 1996	
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and their Destruction ... ..	London, Moscow and Washington, 10 Apr., 1972	11/1976 Cmnd. 6397
Accession in London— Georgia ... ..	22 May, 1996	
<b>DISPUTES</b>		
International Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards ... ..	Geneva, 26 Sept., 1927	28/1930 Cmnd. 3655
Succession— Czech Republic ... ..	1 Jan., 1993 ( <i>effective date</i> )	
Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards ... ..	New York, 10 June,— 31 Dec., 1958	20/1976 Cmnd. 6419
Accessions— Brunei Darussalam (with declaration*) ... ..	25 July, 1996	
Mauritius (with declaration†) ... ..	19 June, 1996	
<b>*Declaration</b>		
“... Brunei Darussalam will on the basis of reciprocity apply the said Convention to the recognition and enforcement of only those awards which are made in the territory of another Contracting State.”		
<b>†Declarations</b>		
“In accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 1 of the Convention, the Republic of Mauritius declares that it will, on the basis of reciprocity, apply the Convention only to the recognition and enforcement of awards made in the territory of another Contracting State.		
Referring to paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article X of the Convention, the Republic of Mauritius declares that this Convention will extend to all the territories forming part of the Republic of Mauritius.”		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</b>		
Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Dominican Republic concerning the Abolition of Visas (as amended) ... ..	London 20 June, 1967	81/1967 Cmnd. 3414
Note—		
On 15 February 1996 the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> notified the Government of the Dominican Republic that the above Agreement is terminated with effect from 3 April 1996.		
<b>DRUGS</b>		
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs ... ..	New York, 30 Mar.– 1 Aug., 1961	34/1965 Cmnd. 2631
Accessions—		
The Gambia ... ..	23 Apr., 1996	
Sao Tome and Principe ... ..	20 June, 1996	
Turkmenistan ... ..	21 Feb., 1996	
Convention on Psychotropic Substances with revised Schedules	Vienna, 21 Feb., 1971	51/1993 Cm 2307
Accessions—		
Sao Tome and Principe ... ..	20 June, 1996	
Yemen ... ..	25 Mar., 1996	
Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 ... ..	Geneva, 25 Mar., 1972	34/1965 Cmnd. 2631
Accession—		
Switzerland ... ..	22 Apr., 1996	
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972 amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 ... ..	New York, 8 Aug., 1975	3/1979 Cmnd. 7466
Accession—		
Yemen ... ..	25 Mar., 1996	
Participations—		
The Gambia ... ..	23 May, 1996	
Sao Tome and Principe ... ..	20 July, 1996	
Switzerland ... ..	22 May, 1996	
Turkmenistan ... ..	22 Mar., 1996	
United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances ... ..	Vienna, 20 Dec., 1988	26/1992 Cm 1927
Ratifications—		
Cuba (with declaration*) ... ..	12 June, 1996	
Philippines (with reservation†) ... ..	7 June, 1996	
Tanzania, United Republic of ... ..	17 Apr., 1996	
Turkey (with reservation and objection‡) ... ..	2 Apr., 1996	

*\*Declaration [Translation]*

"The Government of the Republic of Cuba declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 32, paragraphs 2 and 3, and that disputes which arise between the Parties should be settled by negotiation through the diplomatic channel.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>DRUGS</b> ( <i>continued</i> )		
<p>†<i>Reservation</i></p> <p>“... the Philippines declare that it does not consider itself bound by the following provisions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Paragraph 1(b)(i) and paragraph 2(a)(ii) of article 4 on jurisdiction;</li> <li>2. Paragraph 1(a) and paragraph 6(a) of article 5 on confiscation; and</li> <li>3. Paragraphs 9 and 10 of article 6 on extradition.”</li> </ol>		
<p>†<i>Reservation</i></p> <p>“The Government of Turkey has decided to put on the said Convention, the Declaration mentioned below: ‘Pursuant to paragraph 4 of Article 32 of the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the Republic of Turkey is not bound by paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 32 of the Convention.’”</p>		
<p>†<i>Objection</i></p> <p>“Objection of the Republic of Turkey with regard to the declaration made by the Greek Cypriot administration.</p> <p>The Republic of Cyprus, founded in 1960 as a partnership state in accordance with the international Cyprus Treaties by the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot communities, was destroyed in 1963 when the Greek Cypriot side threw the Turkish Cypriots out of the government and administration and thereby rendered the Government of Cyprus unconstitutional.</p> <p>Consequently, since December 1963, there has been no single political authority in Cyprus representing both communities and legitimately empowered to act on behalf of the whole island. The Greek Cypriot side does not possess the right or authority to become party to international instruments on behalf of Cyprus as a whole.</p> <p>The ratification of this Convention by Turkey shall in no way imply the recognition of the ‘Republic of Cyprus’ by Turkey and her accession to this Convention should not signify any obligation on the part of Turkey to enter into any dealings with the ‘Republic of Cyprus’ as are regulated by this Convention.”</p>		
<p>Accessions—</p> <p>The Gambia ... .. 23 Apr., 1996</p> <p>Sao Tome and Principe ... .. 20 June, 1996</p> <p>Tajikistan ... .. 6 May, 1996</p> <p>Tonga ... .. 29 Apr., 1996</p>		
<p>Note—</p> <p>By a notification registered on 12 April 1996 at the Secretariat General of the United Nations, the Government of <i>Jamaica</i> notified its designation of authority for the purpose of Articles 7(8) and 17(7) and its designation of languages pursuant to Article 7(9) of the above-mentioned Convention, as follows:</p> <p>Honourable Minister of National Security and Justice Ministry of National Security and Justice 12 Ocean Boulevard Kingston Mall Jamaica, West Indies Telephone: (809) 922-0080 Facsimile: (809) 922-6028 Language: English</p>		
<p>Note—</p> <p>By a notification registered on 24 June 1996 at the Secretariat General of the United Nations, the Government of <i>Venezuela</i> notified its designation of authority for the purpose of Article 17(7) of the above-mentioned Convention, as follows:</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>DRUGS</b> ( <i>continued</i> )		
Coast Guard Command of the Venezuelan Army: Rear Admiral Joel Antonio Rodriguez current Commander of the Coast Guard Muelle Naval, Puerto de la Guaira Municipio Vargas, Venezuela Telephone: (005831) 21-01-19, 21-732, 27-387, 26-362, 23-278 Facsimile: (005832) 22-892, (00582) 52-995 Telex: 21-168 CGACO VG-31335 MINDE VC		
<b>Anti-Doping Convention</b> ... ..	Strasbourg, 16 Nov., 1989	85/1990 Cm 1330
Ratification— Luxembourg ... ..	21 June, 1996	
<b>ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL</b>		
<b>Convention on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (with supplementary Protocols)</b> ... ..	Paris, 14 Dec., 1960	21/1961 Cmnd. 1646
Note— By a notification dated 20 July 1990, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> informed the Government of France, as depositary, that the above-mentioned Convention had been extended to the following territories with effect from 20 July 1990. Bailliwick of Guernsey Bailliwick of Jersey Bermuda Gibraltar Isle of Man		
<b>EDUCATION</b>		
<b>European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas leading to Admission to Universities</b> ... ..	Paris, 11 Dec., 1953	38/1954 Cmd. 9168
Signatures— Lithuania ... ..	7 June, 1996	
Moldova ... ..	2 May, 1996	
<b>Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Degrees concerning Higher Education in the States belonging to the European Region</b> ... ..	Paris, 21 Dec., 1979	21/1986 Cmnd. 9762
Succession— Turkmenistan ... ..	4 June, 1996	
<b>ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGEMENTS</b>		
<b>Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgements in Civil and Commercial Matters</b> ... ..	Lugano, 16 Sept., 1988	53/1992 Cm 2009
Ratification— Austria (with declaration*) ... ..	27 June, 1996	
*Declaration [ <i>Unofficial Translation</i> ] “The Republic of Austria raises the objection foreseen in Article IV, paragraph 2, of Protocol No 1 on certain questions of jurisdiction, procedure and enforcement”		
Note— In accordance with Article VI of Protocol Number 1 of the above Convention, the Republic of Austria notified the Swiss Government, as depositary, of the following information:  [ <i>Unofficial Translation</i> ] “According to article 32, paragraph 1, the application shall be submitted, in Austria, to the ‘Landesgericht’ or the ‘Kreisgericht’. According to articles 37, paragraph 1,		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGEMENTS</b> ( <i>continued</i> )		
and 40, paragraph 1, an appeal shall be logged in Austria with the 'Landesgericht' or the 'Kreisgericht'.		
Pursuant to the modification of § 82 of the 'Exekutionsordnung' by the 'Exekutionsordnungs-Novelle' of 1995 ('Bundesgesetz' of August 8, 1995, BGBl. No 519), the 'Bezirksgericht' is competent, as of October 1, 1995, to declare foreign titles enforceable. Appeals against decisions will equally be lodged with the 'Bezirksgericht'."		
In accordance with Article 61(4), the Convention took effect with respect to Austria on the first day of the third month following the deposit of the instrument, i.e. on 1 September 1996.		
<b>EXTRADITION</b>		
Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition, signed at Paris on 13 December 1957 ... ..	Strasbourg, 17 Mar., 1978	49/1994 Cm 2668
Signature— Estonia ... ..	3 May, 1996	
<b>FILMS</b>		
European Convention on Cinematographic Co-production	Strasbourg, 2 Oct., 1993	14/1994 Cm 2495
Ratification— Luxembourg ... ..	21 June, 1996	
<b>FOOD</b>		
International Coffee Agreement, 1994 ... ..	New York, 18 Apr.— 26 Sept., 1994	101/1995 Cm 3142
Ratifications—		
Colombia ... ..	14 June, 1996	
Costa Rica ... ..	15 May, 1996	
Germany ... ..	2 May, 1996	
Greece ... ..	11 June, 1996	
Approvals—		
Central African Republic ... ..	21 May, 1996	
France ... ..	29 Mar., 1996	
Accession—		
Zimbabwe ... ..	28 June, 1996	
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b>		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide ... ..	Paris, 9 Dec., 1948	58/1970 Cmnd. 4421
Note—		
On 20 March 1996, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary to the above-mentioned Convention, received from the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> the following objection concerning the reservations made by Malaysia and Singapore upon accession to the above Convention ( <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 21 (1995), Cm 3048 p.19, and Treaty Series No. 114 (1995), Cm 3309 p.7)		
"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have consistently stated that they are unable to accept reservations to Article IX. In their view, these are not the kind of reservations which intending parties to the Convention have the right to make.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b></p>		
<p>Accordingly, the Government of the United Kingdom do not accept the reservations entered by the Governments of Singapore and Malaysia to Article IX of the Convention.”</p>		
<p>Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms ... ..</p>	<p>Rome, 4 Nov., 1950</p>	<p>71/1953 Cmd. 8969</p>
<p>Signature— Latvia ... ..</p>	<p>10 Feb., 1995</p>	
<p>Ratification— Estonia (with reservation and declaration*) ... ..</p>	<p>16 Apr., 1996</p>	
<p><b>*Reservation</b></p>		
<p>The Republic of Estonia, in accordance with Article 64 of the Convention, declares that while pending the adoption of amendments to the Code on Civil Procedure within one year from entry into force of the Ratification Act, she cannot ensure the right to a public hearing at the appellate court level (<i>Ringkonnakohtus</i>) as provided in Article 6 of the Convention, in so far as cases foreseen by Articles 292 and 298 of the Code on Civil Procedure (published in the <i>Riigi Teataja</i> [State Gazette] I 1993, 31/32, 538; 1994, 1, 5; 1995, 29, 358; 1996, 3, 57) may be decided through written procedure.</p>		
<p><b>*Declaration</b></p>		
<p>In the reservation to Article 6 of the Convention, made in accordance with Article 64 of the Convention, the Republic of Estonia referred to Articles 292 and 298 of the Code on Civil Procedure.</p>		
<p>Article 292—Deciding a Case based solely on an application.</p>		
<p>(1) The Court shall decide on an appeal or special application without further proceedings, if it unanimously finds that:</p>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the application is manifestly ill-founded or the person who filed the application has no right to appeal. In this case, the court shall refuse the application;</li> <li>2. that, during the hearing of the case by the Court of First Instance, the rules of procedure were infringed, which fact, by law, necessitates the annulment of the decision or order (Article 318), and cannot be disregarded by the Court of Appeal. In those circumstances, the Court of Appeal sets aside the decision or order and refers the case back to the Court of First Instance to be retried;</li> <li>3. a copy of the judgment of the Court of Appeal is sent to the parties to the case within a period of five days from the day on which the judgment was signed.</li> </ol>		
<p>(2) The Court of Appeal stays proceedings relating to an appeal or a special application against the opposing party if the Court of First Instance or the Court of Appeal has not given the opposing party the opportunity to reply to the appeal.</p>		
<p>Article 298—Settlement of a case by a written procedure.</p>		
<p>The Court of Appeal may settle a case by a written procedure without a public hearing:</p>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. if the respondent agrees;</li> <li>2. if the application relates to an infringement of procedural rules or to the incorrect application of a substantive rule by the Court of First Instance;</li> <li>3. if a special application has been lodged and the Court of Appeal considers a public hearing unnecessary.</li> </ol>		



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b>		
Note—		
<p>On 22 July 1996, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of Lithuania a letter dated 19 July 1996, concerning the reservation made by Lithuania on ratification of the above Convention in respect of Article 5.3. (see Treaty Series No. 113 1995, Cm 3197 p.10). The text of the letter reads as follows:</p> <p>The Republic of Lithuania at the time of its ratification of the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, adopted at Rome on 4 November 1950, made a reservation in respect of Article 5, Paragraph 3, which reads as follows: "The Provisions of Article 5, Paragraph 3, of the Convention shall not affect the operation of Article 104 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Lithuania, which provides that the decision to detain in custody any persons suspected of having committed a crime may also by decision of a prosecutor, be so detained. This reservation shall be effective for one year after the Convention comes into force in respect of the Republic of Lithuania."</p> <p>In this respect I am pleased to inform you that a Law amending the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Lithuania, including Article 104, was adopted by Seimas (Parliament) of the Republic of Lithuania on 28 May 1996. This legal instrument came into force on 21 June 1996. According to the amendment of Article 104 of the said Code, the decision to detain can henceforth be taken only by a judge. Reservation has expired.</p>		
Renewal of Declarations under Article 25—		
Luxembourg ... ..	28 Apr., 1996 (for five years)	
United Kingdom ... ..	14 Jan., 1996 (for five years)	
United Kingdom (in respect of Jersey and Guernsey) ... ..	14 Jan., 1996 (for five years)	
United Kingdom (in respect of Gibraltar) ... ..	14 Jan., 1996 (for five years)	
United Kingdom (in respect of dependent territories) ... ..	14 Jan., 1996 (for five years)	
Renewal of Declarations under Article 46—		
Luxembourg ... ..	28 Apr., 1996 (for five years)	
Sweden ... ..	13 May, 1996 (for an indefinite period)	
United Kingdom (in respect of Jersey and Guernsey) ... ..	14 Jan., 1996 (for five years)	
United Kingdom (in respect of Gibraltar) ... ..	14 Jan., 1996 (for five years)	
United Kingdom (in respect of dependent territories) ... ..	14 Jan., 1996 (for five years)	
United Kingdom (in respect of Bermuda) ... ..	14 Jan., 1996 (for five years)	
<b>Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms ... ..</b>	Paris, 20 Mar., 1952	46/1954 Cmd. 9221
Signature—		
Macedonia, former Yugoslav Republic of ... ..	14 June, 1996	
Ratifications—		
Estonia (with reservation*) ... ..	16 Apr., 1996	
Lithuania ... ..	24 May, 1996	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b>		
<b>*Reservation</b>		
<p>The Estonian <i>Rigikogu</i> made a reservation according to which after restoring her independence, Estonia started large-scale economic and social reforms, which have encompassed the restoration or compensation to previous owners or their heirs property which was nationalised or otherwise unlawfully expropriated during the period of Soviet annexation; the restructuring of collectivised agriculture and privatisation of state owned property.</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 64 of the Convention, the Republic of Estonia declares that the provisions of Article 1 of the First Protocol shall not apply to the laws on property reform which regulate the restoration or compensation of property nationalised, confiscated, requisitioned, collectivised or otherwise unlawfully expropriated during the period of Soviet annexation; the restructuring of collectivised agriculture and privatisation of state owned property. The reservation concerns the Principles of the Property Reform Act (published in <i>Riigi Teataja</i> [State Gazette] 1991, 21, 257; RT I 1994, 38, 617; 40, 653; 51, 859; 94, 1609), the Land Reform Act (RT 1991, 34, 426; RT I 1995, 10, 113), the Agricultural Reform Act (RT 1992, 10, 143; 36, 474; RT I 1994, 52, 880), the Privatisation Act (RT I 1993, 45, 639; 1994, 50, 846; 79, 1329; 83, 1448; 1995, 22, 327; 54, 881; 57, 979), the Dwelling Rooms Privatisation Act (RT I 1993, 23, 411; 1995, 44, 671; 57, 979; 1996, 2, 28), the Act on Evaluation and Compensation of Unlawfully Expropriated Property (RT I 1993, 30, 509; 1994, 8, 106; 51, 859; 54, 905; 1995, 29, 357), the Act on Evaluation of Collectivised Property (RT I 1993, 7, 104) and their wording being in force at the moment of the Ratification Act entered into force.</p>		
<p><i>The Privatisation Act</i> provides that the property of state-owned or municipally-owned enterprises, institutions and organisations may be privatised under the conditions and rules set out by law. The Privatisation Agency regulates privatisation of state property and fulfilment of other tasks deriving from the property reform.</p>		
<p><i>The Privatisation Act</i> is not applied to the privatisation of dwelling rooms in the possession of the state or municipalities, nor to non-dwelling rooms located in dwelling houses, nor to the property of cooperatives referred to in the <i>Agricultural Reform Act</i>.</p>		
<p><i>The Dwelling Rooms Privatisation Act</i> provides that natural persons and legal persons will be given the opportunity to acquire the dwelling rooms they are renting, uninhabited dwelling rooms, thus providing for better care and preservation of the dwelling houses.</p>		
<p><i>The Act on Evaluation and Compensation of Unlawfully Expropriated Property</i> defines the foundations and rules, as well as the means and scope of compensation, for determining the price of unlawfully expropriated property dealt with under the property reform.</p>		
<p><i>The Act on Evaluation of Collectivised Property</i> provides the procedure and grounds for determining the price of property as required for the compensation of collectivised property in accordance with Article 14 of the <i>Principles of Property Reform Act</i> which deals with the return and compensation of collectivised property, and Article 9 of the <i>Agricultural Reform Act</i> that deals with loans and other material obligations of the collective economic unit.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b>		
<b>International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination</b> ... ..	New York, 7 Mar., 1966	77/1969 Cmd. 4108
Accession— Malawi ... ..	11 June, 1996	
<b>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</b> ... ..	New York, 16 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmd. 6702
Accession— Belize (with reservation*) ... ..	10 June, 1996	
Kuwait (with reservation and declarations†) ... ..	21 May, 1966	
<b>*Reservation</b>		
“(a) The Government of Belize reserves the right not to apply paragraph 2 of article 12 in view of the statutory provisions requiring persons intending to travel abroad to furnish tax clearance certificates;		
(b) The Government of Belize reserves the right not to apply in full the guarantee of free legal assistance in accordance with paragraph 3 (d) of article 14, since, while it accepts the principle contained in that paragraph and at present applies it in certain defined cases, the problems of implementation are such that full application cannot be guaranteed at present;		
(c) The Government of Belize recognizes and accepts the principle of compensation for wrongful imprisonment contained in paragraph 6 of article 14, but the problems of implementation are such that the right not to apply that principle is presently reserved. ”		
<b>†Reservation</b>		
<i>Reservation concerning article 25 (b)</i>		
The Government of Kuwait wishes to formulate a reservation with regard to article 25 (b). The provisions of this paragraph conflict with the Kuwaiti electoral law, which restricts the right to stand and vote in elections to males.		
It further declares that the provisions of the article shall not apply to members of the armed forces or the police.		
<b>†Declarations</b>		
<i>Interpretative declaration regarding article 2, paragraph 1, and article 3</i>		
Although the Government of Kuwait endorses the worthy principles embodied in these two articles as consistent with the provisions of the Kuwait Constitution in general and of its article 29 in particular, the rights to which the articles refer must be exercised within the limits set by Kuwaiti law.		
<i>Interpretative declaration regarding article 23</i>		
The Government of Kuwait declares that the matters addressed by article 23 are governed by personal-status law, which is based on Islamic law. Where the provisions of that article conflict with Kuwaiti law, Kuwait will apply its national law.		
<b>Note—</b>		
On 7 November 1995, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of Colombia, a notification dated 3 November 1995, made under Article 4 of the above-mentioned Convention to the effect that the National Government has declared a state of internal disturbance throughout the national territory. The measure was adopted by means of Decree No. 1900 of 2 November 1995, and is to remain in force for a period of ninety days.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b></p> <p>The reasons for this declaration are mainly the following:</p> <p>The state of internal disturbance decreed by the National Government is justified by the fact that acts of violence attributed to criminal and terrorist organizations have occurred in different regions of the country and are seriously and manifestly disturbing public order.</p> <p>The said Decree reads as follows:</p> <p><i>[Translation]</i></p> <p>That under the terms of article 213 of the Political Constitution of Colombia, the President of the Republic, when faced with certain situations in which public order is seriously disturbed, is authorized to declare a state of internal disturbance in all or part of the national territory.</p> <p>That since 16 August 1995, acts of violence attributed to criminal and terrorist organizations have occurred in different regions of the country and are seriously and manifestly disturbing public order.</p> <p>That today, in the latest such incident, Mr. Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, a well-known political leader, former Designate* and former President of the National Constituent Assembly, was assassinated.</p> <p>That this incident has revealed the danger inherent in the threats made against various public figures with the intention of coercing the authorities.</p> <p>That these events are an unequivocal expression both of the existence and of the intentions of different groups dedicated to the use of force, whose immense capacity for destabilization poses both a real and a potential threat to the security of the State, the stability of legitimately established institutions and coexistence among citizens.</p> <p>That the ordinary powers of the police authorities are not sufficient to prevent the occurrence of further criminal and terrorist acts or to avert the aforementioned situation of serious disturbance, for which reason it is indispensable to adopt exceptional measures.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>HEREBY DECREES THAT</b></p> <p><b>ARTICLE 1:</b> A state of internal disturbance shall be declared throughout the national territory for a period or ninety (90) days, beginning on the date of entry into force of this Decree.</p> <p>*Translator's Note: The office of Designate, at the time that Mr Gómez Hurtado held it, was equivalent to the office of Vice President of the Republic.</p> <p><b>ARTICLE 2:</b> This decree shall enter into force on the date of its issuance.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>THIS DECREE IS TO BE COMMUNICATED, PUBLISHED AND IMPLEMENTED</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Done at Santafé de Bogotá, D.C., on 2 November 1995</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 25 March 1996, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of Colombia a notification dated 21 March 1996, made under Article 4 of the above-mentioned Covenant to the effect that by means of Legislative Decree No. 1901 of 2 November 1995, the Government limits or restricts fundamental rights or freedoms laid down in the Covenant. The said Decree reads as follows:</p> <p><i>[Translation]</i></p> <p>1. Decree No. 1901 of 2 November 1995</p> <p>Article 3 provides that the competent judicial authorities may order the interception or investigation of any kind of communications in order to uncover judicial evidence or to prevent crimes.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (<i>continued</i>)</p>		
<p>Article 4 stipulates that the competent authorities may order the inspection or search of homes in order to uncover judicial evidence or to prevent crimes from being committed. Where an insurmountable emergency exists and where this is necessary in order to guarantee a fundamental right which is in grave and imminent danger, the prior written judicial authorization may be communicated orally.</p>		
<p>In the emergency circumstances referred to in the preceding paragraph, if it is impossible to seek and obtain the corresponding prior judicial authorization, action may be taken without an order from a judicial official. In such event, the judicial official must be informed immediately, and in any case within the next 24 hours, of the reasons for the inspection or search and the results thereof, and must be sent a copy of the corresponding report. The relevant information must be sent at the same time to the Office of the Attorney-General for matters within its competence, indicating the reasons for the action taken.</p>		
<p>Article 5 provides for the preventive arrest of persons concerning whom there is evidence that they have participated, or plan to participate, in the perpetration of crimes related to the causes of the disturbance of public order indicated in Decree No. 1900 of 2 November 1995. Where an insurmountable emergency exists and where this is necessary in order to protect a fundamental right which is in grave and imminent danger, the prior written judicial authorization may be communicated orally.</p>		
<p>In the emergency circumstances referred to in the preceding paragraph, if it is impossible to seek and obtain the corresponding judicial authorization, the preventive arrest may be carried out without an order from a judicial official. The arrested person must be made available to the judicial authorities as soon as possible, and in any case within the next 24 hours, so that the corresponding decision can be taken within thirty six (36) hours. In such event, the Office of the Attorney-General must be informed of the arrest, and of the reasons for it.</p>		
<p>These provisions limit or restrict the guarantees laid down in articles 17 and 9 respectively, of the Covenant, and the Constitutional Court declared them to be in conformity with the Political Constitution.</p>		
<p>By the same notification dated 21 March 1996, the Government of Colombia notified the Secretary-General that under Decree No. 205 of 29 January 1996, the state of internal disturbance was extended for 90 calendar days, starting on 31 January 1996.</p>		
<p>The Government of Colombia has specified that the provision from which it has derogated are articles 17 and 9 respectively of the Covenant.</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>On 7 May 1996, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Colombia</i> a declaration, made under Article 4(3) of the above Covenant, to the effect that pursuant to Article 3 of Decree No. 0717 of 18 April 1996, the guarantee set forth in Article 12 of the Covenant was to be restricted.</p>		
<p>The measure was adopted in connection with Decree No. 1900 of 2 November 1995 whereby the state of internal disturbance was declared throughout the national territory. (see depositary notification C.N.107. 1996. TREATIES—2 of 7 June 1996)</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b></p> <p>The said Decree reads as follows:</p> <p><i>[Translation]</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA,</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">in exercise of the powers conferred on him by article 213 of the Political Constitution and pursuant to Decree No. 1900 of 1995,</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>CONSIDERING</b></p> <p>That in Decree No. 1900 of 2 November 1995, the Government, on the basis of article 213 of the Political Constitution, declared a state of internal disturbance throughout the national territory for a term of ninety (90) calendar days;</p> <p>That in Decree No. 208 of 29 January 1996, the state or internal disturbance was extended for another term of ninety (90) calendar days, beginning on 31 January 1996;</p> <p>That violent incidents attributed to criminal and terrorist organizations which have occurred in various parts of the country, prompting the Government to declare a state of internal disturbance, have increased sharply and systematically in recent days, reflecting a <i>sui generis</i> violence, as seen in the so-called "armed strike" on 8 and 9 April which caused the deaths of 12 civilians and six members of the police force in the Departments of Santander, Norte de Santander, Antioquia and Tolima, and continued in the form of escalating terrorism, the latest episode of which was the massacre which took place on 16 April in the Department of Nariño, killing 30 army troops and wounding 16;</p> <p>That article 303 of the Political Constitution stipulates that the Governors of Departments are agents of the President of the Republic for purposes of maintaining public order;</p> <p>That there are areas of the country in which criminal and terrorist organizations are specifically concentrated in order to undermine public safety and harmony;</p> <p>That these areas must be identified so that special measures can be taken to eliminate the causes of civil disturbance and prevent its effects from spreading;</p> <p>That in order to prevent the occurrence of further violent incidents and ensure that the police can respond immediately when they do occur and perform their military duties as effectively as possible, and to guarantee the welfare of the civilian population, which has been used by criminal groups as a human shield, and to ensure that civilians will not be caught in the crossfire, clearance of the area must be facilitated by restricting the movement and stationing of persons and vehicles that might interfere with the activity of the police;</p> <p>That criminal and terrorist organizations seeking to expand the effects of their violent actions are continuing to intimidate people with a view to restricting the supply of goods and services to the population and crippling the transport system;</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>HEREBY DECREES THAT</b></p> <p><b>ARTICLE 1.</b> The term "special public order zones" shall mean those geographic areas where, in order to restore public safety and harmony which have been affected by the actions of criminal and terrorist organizations, it may be necessary to apply one or more of the special measures described in the articles below, without prejudice to the application of any other measures adopted in response to the disturbances that remain in force.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (<i>continued</i>)</p>		
<p>ARTICLE 2. The boundaries of the special public order zones shall be determined by the corresponding departmental Governor, acting as an agent of the President of the Republic for the maintenance of public order, at the request of the military commander of the corresponding major operational unit or his equivalent; in all cases, the municipalities comprising the special zone must be indicated.</p>		
<p>When the request involves a geographical area spanning the territory of two or more departments, the President of the Republic shall determine the boundaries.</p>		
<p>Once the boundaries of a special public order zone have been determined, the Minister of Defence shall immediately declare that all members of the police force and State security agencies on duty in that area shall remain under operational control, that is, under the command of the senior military commander in the area.</p>		
<p>ARTICLE 3. The right of movement and stationing in the special public order zones referred to in this Decree shall be restricted. Under this restriction, the exercise of such right shall be limited or prohibited by such measures as curfews, military checkpoints, special signs for traffic and pedestrians, safe conducts, registry at the town hall and mandatory advance notice to the town hall of any absence from the main town. In this context, the corresponding Governor or Governors may, within the territory under their jurisdiction, take directly or at the request of the military commander exercising operational control in the zone such measures as are warranted by the specific conditions in his territory indicating the geographical areas, places and roads to which such measures will apply and their duration.</p>		
<p>ARTICLE 4. The competent military authorities are hereby ordered to suspend permits to bear firearms in those special public order zones where bearing such weapons might pose a direct threat to public safety and harmony, provided that such action is justified.</p>		
<p>ARTICLE 5. In the special public order zones, the authorities shall guarantee that during working or shopping days and hours, as the case may be, commercial establishments or stores for the supply or sale of essential goods and services may conduct their business as usual.</p>		
<p>The authorities shall also ensure that regular local and intercity passenger and freight service on public transport continues without interruption.</p>		
<p>Accordingly, persons providing the above-mentioned services may not suspend any activities related thereto on the pretext that no such guarantee exists.</p>		
<p>ARTICLE 6. For the purposes indicated in the preceding article, the Ministry of Defence, through the inter-administrative agreement concluded with the insurance company La Previsora S.A., shall cover by means of insurance policies the risk to which goods may be exposed as a result of acts by criminal and terrorist organizations.</p>		
<p>ARTICLE 7. Pursuant to article 38, paragraph (k), of Act No. 137 of 1994, the President of the Republic may suspend a Governor who, in violation of the provisions of this Decree, contributes to a disturbance of the public order.</p>		
<p>ARTICLE 8. Violations of the measures adopted under this Decree shall be punishable by the respective Governors. Fines of up to 100 times the legal monthly minimum wage at the current level shall be imposed on corporate entities, and a fine of up to 50 times the legal monthly minimum wage as the current level, convertible at a ratio of one day's imprisonment for each wage multiple, shall be imposed on individuals.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b>		
ARTICLE 9. For the purposes of implementing the penalties set out in the preceding article, the Governor shall comply with the procedure laid down in Decree-law No. 01 of 1984.		
ARTICLE 10. This Decree shall enter into force on the date of its issuance. It shall supersede any conflicting provisions and shall remain in force for the duration of the state of internal disturbance; nevertheless the Government may extend it under the provisions of the third paragraph of article 213 of the Political Constitution.		
<b>THIS DECREE IS TO BE PUBLISHED AND IMPLEMENTED.</b>		
Done at Santafé de Bogotá, D.C., on 18 April 1996		
<b>International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</b> ... ..	New York, 16 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmd 6702
Accession— Kuwait (with declarations and reservation*) ... ..	21 May, 1996	
<i>*Declarations [Translation]</i>		
<i>Interpretative declaration regarding article 2, paragraph 2, and article 3</i>		
Although the Government of Kuwait endorses the worthy principles embodied in article 2, paragraph 2, and article 3 as consistent with the provisions of the Kuwait Constitution in general and of its article 29 in particular, it declares that the rights to which the articles refer must be exercised within the limits set by Kuwaiti law.		
<i>Interpretative declaration regarding article 9</i>		
The Government of Kuwait declares that while Kuwaiti legislation safeguards the rights of all Kuwaiti and non-Kuwaiti workers, social security provision applies only to Kuwaitis.		
<i>*Reservation [Translation]</i>		
<i>Reservation concerning article 8, paragraph 1(d)</i>		
The Government of Kuwait reserves the right not to apply the provisions of article 8, paragraph 1(d).		
<b>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</b> ... ..	Adopted New York, 18 Dec., 1979	2/1989 Cm. 643
Accessions— Algeria (with reservations*) ... ..	22 May, 1996	
Pakistan (with declaration and reservation†) ... ..	12 Mar., 1996	
<i>*Reservations [Translation]</i>		
Article 2: The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria declares that it is prepared to apply the provisions of this article on condition that they do not conflict with the provisions of the Algerian Family Code.		
Article 9, paragraph 2: The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria wishes to express its reservations concerning the provisions of article 9, paragraph 2, which are incompatible with the provisions of the Algerian Nationality Code and the Algerian Family Code.		
The Algerian Nationality Code allows a child to take the nationality of the mother only when:		
— the father is either unknown or stateless;		
— the child is born in Algeria to an Algerian mother and a foreign father who was born in Algeria;		
— moreover, a child born in Algeria to an Algerian mother and a foreign father who was not born on Algerian territory may, under article 26 of the Algerian		



	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b></p>		
<p>Nationality Code, acquire the nationality of the mother, providing the Ministry of Justice does not object.</p>		
<p>Article 41 of the Algerian Family Code states that a child is affiliated to its father through legal marriage</p>		
<p>Article 43 of that Code states that 'the Child is affiliated to its father if it is born in the 10 months following the date of separation or death'.</p>		
<p>Article 15, paragraph 4: The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria declares that the provisions of article 15, paragraph 4, concerning the right of women to choose their residence and domicile should not be interpreted in such a manner as to contradict the provisions of chapter 4 (art. 37) of the Algerian Family Code.</p>		
<p>Article 16: The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria declares that the provisions of article 16 concerning equal rights for men and women in all matters relating to marriage, both during marriage and at its dissolution, should not contradict the provisions of the Algerian Family Code.</p>		
<p>Article 29: The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by article 29, paragraph 1, which states that any dispute between two or more Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice.</p>		
<p>The Government of the People's Republic of Algeria holds that no such dispute can be submitted to arbitration or to the Court of International Justice except with the consent of all the parties to the dispute.</p>		
<p>†<i>Declaration</i></p>		
<p>"The accession by [the] Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women is subject to the provisions of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan."</p>		
<p>†<i>Reservation</i></p>		
<p>"The Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of article 29 of the Convention."</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>On 22 February 1996, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Austria</i> the following communication concerning the reservations made by Kuwait upon accession to the above Convention (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 21 (1995), Cm 3048, p.34-35):</p>		
<p>"The Federal Government of the Republic of Austria has examined the reservations made by the Government of Kuwait with regard to article 7 (a), Article 9, paragraph 2 and Article 16 (f) of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women of 18 December 1979.</p>		
<p>The Federal Government of the Republic of Austria considers the reservations made by the Government of Kuwait concerning Article 7 (a) and Article 16 (f) as incompatible with the object and purpose of the said Convention and therefore, as prohibited by virtue of its article 28, paragraph 2."</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b>		
Note—		
<p>On 15 May 1996, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Portugal</i> the following communication concerning the reservations made by Kuwait upon accession to the above Convention (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 21 (1995), Cm 3048, p.34–35):</p>		
<p>“The Government of Portugal has examined the contents of the reservations made by Kuwait to art. 7 (a), art. 9 par. 2 and art. 16 (f) of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women of 18 December 1979.</p>		
<p>The Government of Portugal considers that these reservations are incompatible with the object and purpose of the said Convention and are, therefore, not permitted, according to its article 28 (2).</p>		
<p>In view of the above, the Government of Portugal objects to the reservations made by the Government of Kuwait to the Convention.</p>		
<p>This objection does not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between Portugal and Kuwait.”</p>		
Note—		
<p>On 22 March 1996, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the following reservations and declarations made upon ratification of the above Convention (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 2 (1989), Cm 643, p.23–25):</p>		
<p>“(b) The United Kingdom reserves the right to regard the provisions of the Sex Discrimination Act 1975, the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978, the Employment Act 1980, the Sex Discrimination (Northern Ireland) Order 1976, the Industrial Relations (No. 2) (Northern Ireland) Order 1976, the Industrial Relations (Northern Ireland) Order 1982, the Equal Pay Act 1970 (as amended) and the Equal Pay Act (Northern Ireland) 1970 (as amended), including the exceptions and exemptions contained in any of these Acts and Orders, as constituting appropriate measures for the practical realisation of the objectives of the Convention in the social and economic circumstances of the United Kingdom, and to continue to apply these provisions accordingly; this reservation will apply equally to any future legislation which may modify or replace the above Acts and Orders on the understanding that the terms of such legislation will be compatible with the United Kingdom’s obligations under the Convention.</p>		
“Article 1		
<p>With reference to the provisions of the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 and other applicable legislation, the United Kingdom’s acceptance of Article 1 is subject to the reservation that the phrase ‘irrespective of their marital status’ shall not be taken to render discriminatory any difference of treatment accorded to single persons as against married persons, so long as there is equality of treatment as between married men and married women and as between single men and single women.</p>		
“Article 2		
<p>In the light of the substantial progress already achieved in the United Kingdom in promoting the progressive elimination of discrimination against women, the United Kingdom reserves the right, without prejudice to the other reservations made by the United Kingdom, to give effect to paragraphs (f) and (g) by keeping under review such of</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (<i>continued</i>)</p> <p>its laws and regulations as may still embody significant differences in treatment between men and women with a view to making changes to those laws and regulations when to do so would be compatible with essential and overriding considerations of economic policy. In relation to forms of discrimination more precisely prohibited by other provisions of the Convention, the obligations under this Article must (in the case of the United Kingdom) be read in conjunction with the other reservations and declarations made in respect of those provisions including the declarations and reservations of the United Kingdom contained in paragraphs (a)–(d) above.</p> <p>“With regard to paragraphs (f) and (g) of this Article the United Kingdom reserves the right to continue to apply its law relating to sexual offences and prostitution; this reservation will apply equally to any future law which may modify or replace it.</p> <p>“Article 9</p> <p>...</p> <p>“The United Kingdom reserves the right to take such steps as may be necessary to comply with its obligations under Article 2 of the First Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms signed at Paris on 20 March 1952 and its obligations under paragraph 3 of Article 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights opened for signature at New York on 19 December 1966, to the extent that the said provisions preserve the freedom of parental choice in respect of the education of children; and reserves also the right not to take any measures which may conflict with its obligation under paragraph 4 of Article 13 of the said Covenant not to interfere with the liberty of individuals and bodies to establish and direct educational institutions, subject to the observation of certain principles and standards.</p> <p>“Moreover, the United Kingdom can only accept the obligations under paragraph (c) of Article 10 within the limits of the statutory powers of central Government, in the light of the fact that the teaching curriculum, the provision of textbooks and teaching methods are reserved for local control and are not subject to central Government direction; moreover, the acceptance of the objective of encouraging coeducation is without prejudice to the right of the United Kingdom also to encourage other types of education.</p> <p>“Article 11</p> <p>The United Kingdom interprets the ‘right to work’ referred to in paragraph 1 (a) as a reference to the ‘right to work’ as defined in other human rights instruments to which the United Kingdom is a party, notably Article 6 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 19 December 1966.</p> <p>“The United Kingdom interprets paragraph 1 of Article 11, in the light of the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 4, as not precluding prohibitions, restrictions or conditions on the employment of women in certain areas, or on the work done by them, where this is considered necessary or desirable to protect the health and safety of women or the human foetus, including such prohibitions, restrictions or conditions imposed in consequence of other international obligations of the United Kingdom;</p> <p>“The United Kingdom reserves the right to apply the following provisions of United Kingdom legislation concerning the benefits specified:</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b>		
a) social security benefits for persons engaged in caring for a severely disabled person under section 37 of the Social Security Act 1975 and section 37 of the Social Security (Northern Ireland) Act 1975;		
c) retirement pensions and survivors' benefits under the Social Security Acts 1975 to 1982 and the Social Security (Northern Ireland) Act 1975 to 1982;		
d) family income supplements under the Family Income Supplements Act 1970 and the Family Income Supplements Act (Northern Ireland) 1971.		
"This reservation will apply equally to any future legislation which may modify or replace any of the provisions specified in sub-paragraphs (a) to (d) above, on the understanding that the terms of such legislation will be compatible with the United Kingdom's obligations under the Convention.		
"Article 15		
In relation to Article 15, paragraph 2, the United Kingdom understands the term 'legal capacity' as referring merely to the existence of a separate and distinct legal personality.		
"Article 16		
"The United Kingdom's acceptance of paragraph 1 of Article 16 shall not be treated as either limiting the freedom of a person to dispose of his property as he wishes or as giving a person a right to property the subject of such a limitation."		
By the same communication, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland confirmed, for the avoidance of doubt, that the declarations and reservations entered in respect of the dependent territories on behalf of which the Convention was also ratified continue to apply, but are under active review.		
<b>Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment</b>	New York 4 Feb., 1985	107/1991 Cm 1775
<b>Accessions—</b>		
El Salvador	17 June, 1996	
Kuwait (with reservations*)	8 Mar., 1996	
Lithuania	1 Feb., 1996	
Malawi	11 June, 1996	
Zaire	18 Mar., 1996	
<b>*Reservations</b>		
"With reservations as to article (20) and the provision of paragraph (1) from article (30) of the Convention."		
<b>European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment</b>	Strasbourg, 26 Nov., 1987	54/1991 Cm 1634
<b>Signatures—</b>		
Andorra	10 Sept., 1996	
Estonia	28 June, 1996	
Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of	14 June, 1996	
<b>Convention on the Rights of the Child</b>	Adopted New York, 20 Nov., 1989	44/1992 Cm 1976
<b>Acceptance—</b>		
Togo	19 June, 1996	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>HYDROGRAPHY</b>		
Convention on the International Hydrographic Organisation	Monaco, 3 May, 1967	30/1971 Cmnd. 4682
Approval—		
Algeria (with reservation*) ... ..	4 Apr., 1996	
<i>*Reservation [Courtesy Translation]</i>		
“The Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by Article XVII of the above-named Convention regarding settlement of disputes. The agreement of all parties concerned is required in each case prior to the dispute being submitted to the International Court of Justice for arbitration.”		
<b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</b>		
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
Accession—		
Panama ... ..	19 July, 1996	
Patent Co-operation Treaty (with Regulations) ... ..	Washington, 19 June– 31 Dec., 1970	78/1978 Cmnd. 7340
Accession—		
Bosnia and Herzegovina ... ..	7 June, 1996	
Saint Lucia (with declaration*) ... ..	30 May, 1996	
<i>*Declaration</i>		
“Pursuant to Article 64(5) of the said Treaty, the Government of Saint Lucia does not consider itself bound by Article 59 of the said Treaty”		
Note—		
On 7 June 1996, the Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) as depositary, received notification from the Government of the <i>Hellenic Republic</i> withdrawing the declaration made on ratification, to the effect that the Hellenic Republic is not bound by the provisions of Chapter II of the above Treaty ( <i>see Treaty Series No. 91 (1990), Cm 1460 p. 14</i> ).		
Withdrawal of the said declaration will take effect on 7 September 1996. Consequently, from that date, the Hellenic Republic will be bound also by the provisions of Chapter II of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).		
Strasbourg Agreement concerning the International Patent Classification (as amended) ( <i>see also Treaty Series No. 82 (1983) (Cmnd. 9107 p. 14)</i> ) ... ..	Strasbourg, 24 Mar.– 30 Sept., 1971	113/1975 Cmnd. 6238
Accessions—		
China, People's Republic of (with declaration*) ... ..	17 June, 1996	
Guinea, Republic of (with declarations†) ... ..	5 Aug., 1996	
<i>*Declaration</i>		
“According to Article 4 paragraph (4) of the said Agreement, the People's Republic of China does not undertake to include the symbols relating to groups or subgroups of the Classification in applications which are only laid open for public inspection and in notices relating thereto or on the certificate of the patent for utility models.”		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</b> ( <i>continued</i> )		
† <i>Declarations [Translation]</i>		
<p>"In accordance with Article 4(4)(i) of the said Agreement, the Government of the Republic of Guinea declares that the Republic of Guinea does not undertake to include the symbols relating to groups or subgroups of the Classification in applications as referred in Article 4(3) of the said Agreement, which are only laid open for public inspection and in notices relating thereto.</p> <p>"In accordance with Article 4(4)(ii) of the said Agreement, the Government of the Republic of Guinea declares that the Republic of Guinea does not undertake to include the symbols relating to groups and sub-groups of the Classification in the documents and notices referred to in Article (4)(3) of the said Agreement."</p>		
<p><b>Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms</b> ...</p> <p>Accession— Slovenia ... ..</p>	<p>Geneva, 29 Oct., 1971</p> <p>9 July, 1996</p>	<p>41/1973 Cmnd. 5275</p>
<p><b>Convention on the Control and Marking of Articles of Precious Metals</b> ... ..</p> <p>Acceptance— Switzerland ... ..</p>	<p>Vienna, 15 Nov., 1972</p> <p>30 Nov., 1995</p>	<p>53/1978 Cmnd. 7219</p>
<p><b>Nice Agreement concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the purposes of the Registration of Marks of 15 June 1957 as revised at Stockholm on 14 July 1967 and at Geneva on 13 May 1977</b> ... ..</p> <p>Accession— Guinea, Republic of ... ..</p>	<p>Geneva, 13 May, 1977</p> <p>5 Aug., 1996</p>	<p>72/1979 Cmnd. 7671</p>
<p><b>Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (with regulations)</b> ... ..</p> <p>Accessions— Canada ... .. Estonia ... ..</p>	<p>Budapest, 28 Apr.– 31 Dec., 1977</p> <p>21 June, 1996 14 June, 1996</p>	<p>5/1981 Cmnd. 8136</p>
<p>Note—</p> <p>In a notification dated 12 April 1996, the <i>European Patent Organisation (EPO)</i> informed the Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) of the new corporate name of the DSM—Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH, an international depositary authority under the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure. With effect from 1 January 1996 the new name is "DSMZ—Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH".</p> <p>A list of microorganisms accepted for deposit by DSMZ and of changes in the guidelines is as follows:</p> <p><b>Kinds of microorganisms accepted by the DSMZ</b></p> <p>The DSMZ accepts the following kinds of microorganisms for deposit in accordance with the Budapest Treaty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*1. bacteria (including bacteria containing plasmids)</li> <li>2. fungi (including yeasts)</li> <li>3. bacteriophages</li> <li>4. plasmids</li> <li>5. plant viruses</li> <li>6. plant cell cultures</li> <li>7. human and animal cell cultures</li> <li>8. murine embryos</li> </ol>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</b> ( <i>continued</i> )		
<b>Particular Conditions</b>		
ad 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* The DSMZ accepts for deposit only those microorganisms which, pursuant to the notices of the "Berufsgenossenschaft der chemischen Industrie" [German trade association of the chemical industry] on "Sichere Biotechnologie, Eingruppierung biologischer Agenzien" ("Safe biotechnology, classification of biological agents") (bacteria B006, fungi B007, viruses B004, cell cultures B009) or Directive 93/88/EEC on the protection of workers from risks related to exposure to biological agents at work (OJ No. L 268/71 dated 29.10.1993), belong to hazard group 1 or 2. An English translation of the texts is also available. If the relevant group is not known, information can be obtained from the DSMZ.</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Genetically manipulated organisms and isolated DNA must be processable as group I organisms in accordance with safety levels 1 or 2 of the "Gesetz zur Regelung von Fragen der Gentechnik" [Genetic engineering act] (BGB1. I, pp. 2067-2083, dated 21.12.1993) or in accordance with Directive 90/219/EEC on the contained use of genetically modified microorganisms (OJ No. L 117 dated 8.5.1990).</li> </ul>		
ad point 5: Plant viruses which cannot multiply through mechanical infection of plants cannot be accepted for deposit.		
ad point 6: Plant cell cultures can only be deposited in the form of callus of suspension cultures with non-differentiated growth. The material for deposit must be free from contamination by foreign organisms.		
ad point 7: Animal and human cell cultures cannot be accepted for deposit if they are contaminated with viruses or other foreign organisms (particularly mycoplasma). Please note that the DSMZ requires about two weeks for carrying out the necessary check for mycoplasma contamination.		
ad point 8: Before preservation of the embryos by the depositor and subsequent dispatch to the DSMZ information concerning the method to be used must be obtained from the DSMZ.		
The DSMZ reserves the right to refuse to accept for deposit material which in its view represents an unacceptable hazard or which it is not in a position to process.		
In all instances, it must be possible to preserve the deposited material by lyophilisation or storage in liquid nitrogen or by some other method of long-term preservation without significant change.		
Changes are marked*		
The information referred to above will be published in the May 1996 issue of <i>Industrial Property and Copyright/La Propriete industrielle et le Droit d'auteur</i>		
<b>Trademark Law Treaty and Regulations</b> ... ..	Geneva, 27 Oct., 1994	76/1996 Cm 3348
Ratification— Monaco ... ..	27 June, 1996	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>LAW</b>		
<b>Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters</b> ... ..	Strasbourg, 17 Mar., 1978	24/1992 Cm 1928
Signature— Estonia ... ..	3 May, 1996	
<b>LAW OF TREATIES</b>		
<b>Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties</b> ... ..	Vienna, 23 May, 1969	58/1980 Cmnd. 7964
Accession— Tajikistan ... ..	6 May, 1996	
<b>MARITIME LAW</b>		
<b>International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law relating to Bills of Lading</b> ... ..	Brussels, 25 Aug., 1924	17/1931 Cmd. 3806
Accession— Georgia ... ..	20 Feb., 1996	
Succession— Slovenia ... ..	25 June, 1991 ( <i>effective date</i> )	
<b>Protocol to amend the International Convention for the Unification of certain Rules of Law relating to Bills of Lading signed at Brussels on 25 August 1924</b> ... ..	Brussels, 23 Feb., 1968	83/1977 Cmnd. 6944
Accession— Georgia ... ..	20 Feb., 1996	
<b>Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976</b> ... ..	London, 1 Feb.– 31 Dec., 1977	13/1990 Cm 955
Accession— Equatorial Guinea ... ..	24 Apr., 1996	
<b>NATIONALITY AND PASSPORTS</b>		
<b>Convention on Certain Questions Relating to the Conflict of Nationality Laws</b> ... ..	The Hague, 12 Apr., 1930	33/1937 Cmd. 5553
Denunciation— Canada ... ..	15 May, 1997 ( <i>effective date</i> )	
<b>NIGER</b>		
<b>Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Niger concerning the Abolition of Visas</b> ... ..	Abidjan/Niamey 1 June, 1976	26/1979 Cmnd. 7471
Note— On 7 February 1996 the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> notified the Government of the Republic of Niger that the above Agreement is terminated with effect from 3 April 1996.		
<b>PLANTS AND PESTS</b>		
<b>International Convention for the protection of New Varieties of Plants of 2 December 1961 as revised at Geneva on 10 November 1972, and on 23 October 1978</b> ... ..	Geneva, 23 Oct., 1978	11/1984 Cmnd. 9152
Accession— Colombia ... ..	13 Aug., 1996	



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>POLLUTION</b>		
<b>International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties</b> ... ..	Brussels, 29 Nov., 1969– 31 Dec., 1970	77/1975 Cmnd. 6056
Accession— Equatorial Guinea ... ..	24 Apr., 1996	
<b>International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage</b> ... ..	Brussels, 29 Nov., 1969– 31 Dec., 1970	106/1975 Cmnd. 6183
Accessions— Bahrain ... ..	3 May, 1996	
Equatorial Guinea ... ..	24 Apr., 1996	
Nicaragua ... ..	4 June, 1996	
<b>International Convention on the establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage</b> ... ..	Brussels, 18 Dec., 1971	95/1978 Cmnd. 7383
Ratification— Switzerland ... ..	4 July, 1996	
Accession— Bahrain ... ..	3 May, 1996	
<b>Protocol to the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971</b> ... ..	London, 19 Nov., 1976	28/1996 Cm 3162
Accession— Bahrain ... ..	3 May, 1996	
<b>Protocol to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969</b> ... ..	London, 19 Nov., 1976	26/1981 Cmnd. 8238
Accessions— Bahrain ... ..	3 May, 1996	
Nicaragua ... ..	4 June, 1996	
<b>Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer</b>	Vienna, 22 Mar.– 21 Sept., 1985	1/1990 Cm 910
Accessions— Azerbaijan ... ..	12 June, 1996	
Georgia ... ..	21 Mar., 1996	
Mongolia ... ..	7 Mar., 1996	
Tajikistan ... ..	6 May, 1996	
Yemen ... ..	21 Feb., 1996	
<b>Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer</b> ... ..	Montreal, 16 Sept., 1987	19/1990 Cm 977
Accessions— Azerbaijan ... ..	12 June, 1996	
Georgia ... ..	21 Mar., 1996	
Mongolia ... ..	7 Mar., 1996	
Yemen ... ..	21 Feb., 1996	
<b>Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal</b> ... ..	Basel, 22 Mar., 1989 Berne, 23 Mar.– 30 June, 1989 New York, 1 July, 1989– 22 Mar., 1990	100/1995 Cm 3108
Accession— Papua New Guinea ... ..	1 Sept., 1996	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>POLLUTION (continued)</b>		
Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer done at Montreal 16 September 1987 ... ..	Adopted London, 27 June– 29 June, 1990	4/1993 Cm 2132
Ratification— Belarus ... ..	10 June, 1996	
Accessions— Azerbaijan ... ..	12 June, 1996	
Mongolia ... ..	7 Mar., 1996	
Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, done at Montreal 16 September 1987 ... ..	Adopted Copenhagen, 25 Nov., 1992	48/1995 Cm 2899
Accessions— Azerbaijan ... ..	12 June, 1996	
Mongolia ... ..	7 Mar., 1996	
Acceptance— Cameroon ... ..	25 June, 1996	
United Nations Framework Convention on Climatic Change	New York, 9 May, 1992	28/1995 Cm 2833
Ratifications— Israel ... ..	4 June, 1996	
Tanzania, United Republic of ... ..	17 Apr., 1996	
Accession— Qatar ... ..	18 Apr., 1996	
Acceptance— Croatia (with declaration*) ... ..	8 Apr., 1996	
<b>*Declaration</b>		
"The Republic of Croatia declares, that it intends to be bound by the provisions of the Annex I, as a country undergoing the process of transition to a market economy."		
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b>		
Statute of the Hague Conference on Private International Law ... ..	The Hague, 9 Oct.– 31 Oct., 1951	65/1955 Cmd. 9582
Acceptance— Monaco ... ..	8 Aug., 1996	
Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance ... ..	New York, 20 June– 31 Dec., 1956	85/1975 Cmd. 6084
<b>Note—</b>		
By a communication received on 8 April 1996, the Government of <i>Australia</i> notified the Secretary General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary to the above-mentioned Convention that the following office has been designated to act as the Transmitting and Receiving Agency:		
Controller of Overseas Maintenance Claims, Attorney General's Department, National Circuit, Barton, ACT 2600, Australia. Facsimile: 61 6 250 5939		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
<b>Convention abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents</b> ... ..	The Hague, 5 Oct., 1961	32/1965 Cmnd. 2617
Accession— Andorra ... ..	15 Apr., 1996	
Note— By a note dated 15 April 1996, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, informed all Member States of the above-mentioned Convention that in accordance with Article 6, second paragraph, the Government of the <i>Republic of Seychelles</i> has revised its list of designated authorities as follows:		
1. The Minister responsible for Foreign Affairs, or any person designated and officially authorised by him/her;		
2. The Attorney General, or any person designated and officially authorised by him/her;		
3. The Secretary to the Cabinet;		
4. The Registrar of the Supreme Court.		
<b>Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil and Commercial Matters</b> ... ..	The Hague, 15 Nov., 1965	50/1969 Cmnd. 3986
Note— By a Note dated 30 August 1996, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, informed all Contracting States to the above-mentioned Convention that the Government of the <i>People's Republic of China</i> had informed the Ministry of a change of address of the Authority designated by China as follows:		
Bureau of International Judicial Assistance, Ministry of Justice 26, Nanheyuan, Chaowai Chaoyang District Beijing P.C. 100020 People's Republic of China		
Note— By a Note dated 16 September 1996, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, referred to the accession by the Government of the <i>Republic of Estonia</i> to the above-mentioned Convention, which was notified to all Contracting States by note of 5 March 1996 (see Treaty Series No. 70 (1996), Cm 3383, p.31).		
Since none of these States raised an objection to the accession within the period of six months specified in Article 28, paragraph 2, the said accession became perfect on 15 September 1996.		
The provisions of the Convention will enter into force for the Republic of Estonia on 1 October 1996 in accordance with Article 28, paragraph 3.		
Note— By a Note dated 29 March 1996, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, informed all Member States of the above-mentioned Convention that in accordance with Articles 2, 6 and 9, the <i>Slovak Republic</i> has designated the following Central Authority:		
"Ministerstvo spravodlivosti Slovenskej republiky Zupné námestie 13,813 11 Bratislava Slovak Republic fax: (00427) 5316035"		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
European Convention on the Adoption of Children ... ..	Strasbourg, 24 Apr., 1967	51/1968 Cmnd. 3673
Ratification—		
Poland (with reservation and declaration*) ... ..	21 June, 1996	
<i>*Reservation [Translation]</i>		
According to Article 25, paragraph 1, of the European Convention on the Adoption of Children, the Republic of Poland declares that instead of the requirement of a minimum age for the adopter, provided in Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Convention, it will apply the provision, provided in Polish legislation, that a person with full legal capacity, even if not yet 21 years, may adopt in theory a child.		
<i>*Declaration [Translation]</i>		
The designated Authority for enquiries in accordance with Article 14 is:		
Ministry of Justice Aleje Ujazdowskie 11 00-950 Warsaw		
Renewal of Reservation—		
Italy ... ..	21 Aug., 1996 (for five years)	
With respect to Article 12, paragraph 3		
Note—		
In a letter dated 1 August 1996 the Government of Greece informed the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe that it had decided not to continue the reservation made on ratification in respect of Article 12(2) of the above Convention and further renewed until 24 October 1995. (See Treaty Series No. 51 (1968), Cmnd. 3673 p. 19 and Treaty Series No. 92 (1990), Cm 1596, p. 16).		
Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters ... ..	The Hague 18 Mar., 1970	20/1977 Cmnd. 6727
Note—		
The following States declared their acceptance of the accession of Estonia to the above-mentioned Convention		
Finland ... ..	6 June, 1996	
Germany ... ..	2 July, 1996	
the Kingdom of the Netherlands ... .. (for the Kingdom in Europe and Aruba)	17 June, 1996	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between Estonia and		
Finland ... ..	5 Aug., 1996	
Germany ... ..	31 Aug., 1996	
the Kingdom of the Netherlands ... .. (for the Kingdom in Europe and Aruba)	16 Aug., 1996	
The following States declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Latvia</i> to the above-mentioned Convention		
the Kingdom of the Netherlands ... .. (for the Kingdom in Europe and Aruba)	17 June, 1996	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Latvia</i> and		
The Kingdom of the Netherlands ... ..	16 Aug., 1996	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
The following State declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Poland</i> to the above-mentioned Convention		
Finland ... ..	6 June, 1996	
Germany ... ..	16 July, 1996	
The Kingdom of the Netherlands ... .. (for the Kingdom in Europe and Aruba)	17 June, 1996	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Poland</i> and		
Finland ... ..	5 Aug., 1996	
Germany ... ..	14 Sept., 1996	
The Kingdom of the Netherlands ... .. (for the Kingdom in Europe and Aruba)	16 Aug., 1996	
<b>Convention on the Recognition of Divorces and Legal Separations</b> ... ..	The Hague, 1 June, 1970	123/1975 Cmnd. 6248
Note—		
The following State declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Poland</i> to the above-mentioned Convention		
The Kingdom of the Netherlands ... .. (for the Kingdom in Europe and Aruba)	24 July, 1996	
In accordance with Article 28, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Poland</i> and		
The Kingdom of the Netherlands ... .. (for the Kingdom in Europe and Aruba)	22 Sept., 1996	
<b>European Convention on the Legal Status of Children born out of Wedlock</b> ... ..	Strasbourg, 15 Oct., 1975	43/1981 Cmnd. 8287
Signature—		
Liechtenstein ... ..	2 Sept., 1996	
Ratification—		
Poland (with reservation*) ... ..	21 June, 1996	
<i>*Reservation [Translation]</i>		
The Republic of Poland reserves the right not to apply Article 4 of the Convention, as its internal legislation submits the recognition of the child to the consent expressed by his mother, or by his legal representative, or by the child himself if he has attained the age of majority. The internal legislation allows, furthermore, the invalidation of the recognition of the child at the request of the man who has recognised him, or at the request of persons who have expressed their consent to the recognition, but only when the consent of the man or the persons was not valid and nor as regards the paternity of the child.		
<b>European Agreement on the Transmission of Applications for Legal Aid</b> ... ..	Strasbourg, 27 Jan., 1977	39/1978 Cmnd. 7179
Signature—		
Poland ... ..	10 Sept., 1996	
Ratification—		
Bulgaria (with reservation and declaration*) ... ..	31 May, 1996	
<i>*Reservation [Translation]</i>		
Article 6		
According to Article 13, paragraph 1, of the Agreement, the Republic of Bulgaria declares that she entirely excludes the application of Article 6, paragraph 1(b).		
<i>*Declaration [Translation]</i>		
Article 2		
According to Article 8 of the Agreement, the Republic of Bulgaria designates the Ministry of Justice as central receiving and transmitting authority, in charge of transmitting and receiving the applications for legal aid.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
<b>European Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions concerning Custody of Children and on Restoration of Custody of Children ... ..</b>	Luxembourg, 20 May, 1980	35/1987 Cm 191
Signature—		
Iceland ... ..	22 July, 1996	
Ratification—		
Iceland (with reservations*) ... ..	22 July, 1996	
<b>*Reservations</b>		
In accordance with Article 27, paragraph 1, and Article 6, paragraph 3, of the Convention, Iceland excludes the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 1.b., insofar as they provide that the central authority of the State addressed shall accept communications made in French or accompanied by a translation into French.		
In accordance with Article 27, paragraph 1, and Article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention, Iceland makes a reservation that, in cases covered by Articles 8 and 9 or either of these Articles, recognition and enforcement of decisions relating to custody may be refused on the grounds provided under Article 10 of the Convention.		
<b>Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction ... ..</b>	The Hague, 25 Oct., 1980	66/1986 Cm 33
Note—		
Article 45		
The following States declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Colombia</i> to the above-mentioned Convention		
Germany ... ..	22 Aug., 1996	
Israel ... ..	14 Mar., 1996	
United States of America ... ..	19 Mar., 1996	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Colombia</i> and		
Germany ... ..	1 Nov., 1996	
Israel ... ..	1 June, 1996	
United States of America ... ..	1 June, 1996	
The following State declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Cyprus, St Christopher and Nevis, Slovenia, Zimbabwe</i> and		
Chile ... ..	27 Feb., 1996	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Cyprus, St Christopher and Nevis, Slovenia, Zimbabwe</i> and		
Chile ... ..	1 May, 1996	
Note—		
Colombia has designated the following Central Authority referred to in Article 6, first paragraph:		
“Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar Sede Nacional Avenida 68 No. 64-01 Santafé de Bogotá, D.C. Colombia”.		
Note—		
In addition to the Central Authority designated in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention, Mexico has appointed State Central Authorities, as follows:		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b></p>		
<p>AUTORIDADES CENTRALES ESTATALES EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS</p>		
<p>DISTRITO FEDERAL: DIRECCION DE ASISTENCIA JURIDICA, SISTEMA NACIONAL PARA EL DESARROLLO INTEGRAL DE LA FAMILIA, PROLONGACION XOCHILCALCO 947, COL. SANTA CRUZ ATOYAC, DELEGACION BENITO JUAREZ, 03310, MEXICO, D.F. TELS.: 601-22-22 EXTS. 1600, 1601 Y 6012 629-23-67 629-23-68 FAX: 688-67-10</p>		
<p>AGUASCALIENTES: DIRECCION GENERAL DEL DIF AGUASCALIENTES, AV. DE LA CONVENCION SUR EXQ. AV. DE LOS MAESTROS, COL. ESPAÑA, 20210 AGUASCALIENTES, AGS. TEL.: 13-33-76 PROCURADURIA DE LA DEFENSA DEL MENOR Y LA FAMILIA DIF AGUASCALIENTES, AV. DE LA CONVENCION SUR Y AV. DE LOS MAESTROS, COL. ESPAÑA, 20210 AGUASCALIENTES, AGS. TEL.: 13-33-63</p>		
<p>BAJA CALIFORNIA: DIRECCION GENERAL DIF BAJA CALIFORNIA, AV. OBREGON CALLE "E" 1290, COL. NUEVA, 21100 MEXICALI, B.C. TEL.: 52-56-80 DIRECCION GENERAL DE ASUNTOS JURIDICOS Y PROCURADURIA DE LA DEFENSA DEL MENOR Y LA FAMILIA DIF BAJA CALIFORNIA, LOCALES 12 Y 13 CENTRO COMERCIAL PLAZA FIESTA, CALZ. INDEPENDENCIA Y NIÑOS HEROES, 21280 MEXICALI, B.C. TEL.: 52-48-02</p>		
<p>BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR: DIRECCION GENERAL DIF BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR, AQUILES SERDAN Y ROSALES, 23000 LA PAZ, B.C.S. TEL.: 267-90 PROCURADURIA DE LA DEFENSA DEL MENOR Y LA FAMILIA DIF BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR, AQUILES SERDAN Y ROSALES, 23000 LA PAZ, B.C.S. TEL.: 238-87</p>		
<p>CAMPECHE: DIRECCION GENERAL DIF CAMPECHE, CALLE DIEZ No. 584 MANSION CARBAJAL, COL. SAN ROMAN CENTRO, 24000 CAMPECHE, CAMP. TEL.: 16-75-20</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (<i>continued</i>)</p>		
<p>PROCURADURIA DE LA DEFENSA DEL MENOR Y LA FAMILIA DIF CAMPECHE, CALLE DIEZ No. 584 MANSION CARBAJAL, COL. SAN ROMAN CENTRO, 24000 CAMPECHE, CAMP. TEL.: 16-76-44</p>		
<p>COAHUILA: DIRECCION GENERAL DIF COAHUILA, PASEO DE LAS ARBOLEDAS Y TORRES BODET, COL. CHAPULTEPEC, 25050 SALTILLO, COAH. TEL.: 17-37-00</p>		
<p>COLIMA: DIRECCION GENERAL DIF COLIMA, CALZ. GALVAN NORTE Y EMILIO CARRANZA, 28030 COLIMA, COL. TEL.: 12-59-37</p>		
<p>PROCURADURIA DE LA DEFENSA DEL MENOR Y LA FAMILIA DIF COLIMA, CALZ. GALVAN NORTE Y EMILIO CARRANZA, 28030 COLIMA, COL. TEL.: 12-17-05</p>		
<p>CHIAPAS: DIRECCION GENERAL DIF CHIAPAS, LIBRAMIENTO NTE. OTE. SALOMON GONZALEZ BLANCO, ESQ. PASO LIMON, COL. PATRIA NUEVA, 29000 TUXTLA GUTIERREZ, CHIS. TEL.: 14-15-84</p>		
<p>PROCURADURIA DE LA DEFENSE DEL MENOR Y LA FAMILIA DIF CHIAPAS, LIBRAMIENTO NTE. OTE. SALOMON GONZALEZ BLANCO, ESQ. PASO LIMON, COL. PATRIA NUEVA, 29000 TEXTLA GUTIERREZ, CHIS. TEL.: 14-15-57</p>		
<p>CHIHUAHUA: DIRECCION GENERAL DIF CHIHUAHUA, AV. TECNOLOGICO 2903, 31310 CHIHUAHUA, CHIH. TEL.: 13-76-89</p>		
<p>PROCURADURIA DE LA DEFENSA DEL MENOR Y LA FAMILIA DIF CHIHUAHUA, AV. TECNOLOGICO 2903, 31310 CHIHUAHUA, CHIH. TEL.: 13-56-44</p>		
<p>DURANGO: DIRECCION GENERAL DIF DURANGO, H. COLEGIO MILITAR Y CAP FRANCISCO IBARRA S/N, 34000 DURANGO, DGO. TEL.: 839-04</p>		
<p>PROCURADURIA DE LA DEFENSA DEL MENOR Y LA FAMILIA DIF DURANGO, H. COLEGIO MILITAR Y CAP. FRANCISCO IBARRA S/N, 34000 DURANGO, DGO. TEL.: 17-84-17</p>		



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
<b>ESTADO DE MEXICO:</b>		
DIRECCION GENERAL DIF ESTADO DE MEXICO, PASEO COLON Y TOLLECAN, COL. ISIDRO FAVELA, 50170 TOLUCA, MEX. TEL.: 17-37-86		
PROCURADURIA DE LA DEFENSA DEL MENOR Y LA FAMILIA DEL DIF ESTADO DE MEXICO, JOSE V. VILLADA 451, ESQ. FRANCISCO MURGUIA, COL. EL RANCHITO, 50130 TOLUCA, MEX. TEL.: 12-48-68		
<b>GUANAJUATO:</b>		
DIRECCION GENERAL DIF GUANAJUATO, PASEO DE LA PRESA 89-A, 36000 GUANAJUTO, GTO. TEL.: 32-04-99		
PROCURADURIA DE LA DEFENSA DEL MENOR Y LA FAMILIA DIF GUANAJUATO, PASEO DE LA PRESA 89-A, 3600 GUANAJUATO, GTO. TEL.: 32-10-83		
<b>GUERRERO:</b>		
DIRECCION GENERAL DIF GUERRERO, ORQUIDEA S/N AV. LAZARO CARDENAS ESQ. RUFFO FIGUEROA, APARTADO 131, COL. BUROCRATAS, 39090 CHILPANCINGO, GRO. TEL.: 72-27-72		
PROCURADURIA DE LA DEFENSA DEL MENOR Y LA FAMILIA DIF GUERRERO, AV. LAZARO CARDENAS ESQ. RUFFO FIGUEROA S/N, APARTADO 131, COL. BUROCRATAS, 39090 CHILPANCINGO, GRO. TEL.: 72-79-92		
<b>HIDALGO:</b>		
DIRECCION GENERAL DIF HIDALGO, SALAZAR 100, COL. CENTRO, 42000 PACHUCA, HGO. TEL.: 553-95		
PROCURADURIA DE LA DEFENSA DEL MENOR Y LA FAMILIA DIF HIDALGO, SALAZAR 100, COL. CENTRO, 42000 PACHUCA, HGO. TEL.: 552-83		
<b>JALISCO:</b>		
DIRECCION GENERAL DIF JALISCO, AV. ALCALDE 1220 PISO 1, 44280 GUADALAJARA, JAL. TEL.: 824-00-97		
PROCURADURIA DE LA DEFENSA DEL MENOR Y LA FAMILIA DIF JALISCO, AV. ALCALDE 1220, 44280 GUADALAJARA, JAL. TEL.: 624-41-54		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
<p>MICHOACAN: DIRECCION GENERAL DIF MICHOACAN, AV. ACUEDUCTO 447, ESQ. VENTURA, PUENTE BOSQUE CUAUHEMOC, 58000 MORELIA, MICH. TEL. 12078-15</p>		
<p>PROCURADURIA DE LA DEFENSA DEL MENOR Y LA FAMILIA DIF MICHOACAN, AV. ACUEDUCTO Y VENTURA PUENTE, 58000 MORELIA, MICH. TEL.: 13-35-41</p>		
<p>MORELOS: DIRECCION GENERAL DIF MORELOS, AV. CHAPULTEPEC S/N, COL. CHAPULTEPEC, 62450 CUERNAVACA, MOR. TEL.: 15-69-20</p>		
<p>PROCURADURIA DE LA DEFENSA DEL MENOR Y LA FAMILIA DIF MORELOS, BAJADA DE CHAPULTEPEC 24, COL. CHAPULTEPEC, 62450 CUERNAVACA, MOR. TEL.: 15-51-68</p>		
<p>NAYARIT: DIRECCION GENERAL DIF NAYARIT, CALLE SAUCE Y CEDRO, COL. SAN JUAN, 63130 TEPIC, NAY. TEL.: 14-02-52</p>		
<p>PROCURADURIA DE LA DEFENSA DEL MENOR Y LA FAMILIA DIF NAYARIT, AMADO NERVO Y PUEBLA, 63130 TEPIC, NAY. TEL.: 12-52-71</p>		
<p>NUEVO LEON: DIRECCION GENERAL DIF NUEVO LEON, AV. MORONES PRIETO 600 OTE., COL. INDEPENDENCIA, 64720 MONTERREY, N.L. TEL.: 40-32-97</p>		
<p>PROCURADURIA DE LA DEFENSA DEL MENOR Y LA FAMILIA DIF NUEVO LEON, LUIS G. URGINA S/N, COL. FABRILES, 64550 MONTERREY, N.L. TEL.: 48-18-62</p>		
<p>OAXACA: DIRECCION GENERAL DEL DIF OAXACA, 1A. GRAL. VICENTE GUERRERO 114, COL. MIGUEL ALEMAN, 68120 OAXACA, OAX. TEL.: 669-28</p>		
<p>PROCURADURIA DE LA DEFENSA DEL MENOR, LA MUJER Y LA FAMILIA DIF OAXACA, MATAMOROS 305, COL. CENTRO, 68000 OAXACA, OAX. TEL.: 623-85</p>		
<p>PUEBLA: DIRECCION GENERAL DIP PUEBLA, PRIV. 5-B SUR No. 4302, COL. GABRIEL PASTOR 72420 PUEBLA, PUE. TEL.: 40-99-12</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
<p>PROCURADURIA DE LA DEFENSA DEL MENOR Y LA FAMILIA DIF PUEBLA, 25 PONIENTE No. 2302, COL. LOS ANGELES, 72440 PUEBLA, PUE. TEL.: 43-02-40</p>		
<b>QUERETARO:</b>		
<p>DIRECCION GENERAL DIF QUERETARO, PASTEUR SUR No. 5 ALTOS, 76000 QUERETARO, QRO. TEL.: 14-12-54</p>		
<p>PROCURADURIA DE LA DEFENSA DEL MENOR Y LA FAMILIA DIF QUERETARO, PASTEUR SUR No. 6 ALTOS CASA DE ESCALA, 76000 QUERETARO, QRO. TEL.: 14-11-15</p>		
<b>QUINTANA ROO:</b>		
<p>DIRECCION GENERAL DIF QUINTANA ROO, AV. ADOLFO LOPEZ MATEOS 441, COL. CAMPESTRE, 77030 CHETUMAL, Q.R. TEL.: 32-41-77</p>		
<p>PROCURADURIA DE LA DEFENSA DEL MENOR Y LA FAMILIA DIF QUINTANA ROO, AV. ADOLFO LOPEZ MATEOS 441, COL. CAMPESTRE, 77030 CHETUMAL, Q.R. TEL.: 32-22-24 EXT. 66 Y 64</p>		
<b>SAN LUIS POTOSI:</b>		
<p>DIRECCION GENERAL DIF SAN LUIS POTOSI, NICOLAS FERNANDEZ TORRES 500, COL. JARDIN, 78270 SAN LUIS POTOSI, S.L.P. TEL.: 17-62-11</p>		
<p>PROCURADURIA DE LA DEFENSA DEL MENOR Y LA FAMILIA DIF SAN LUIS POTOSI, MARIANO OTERO 804, COL. BARRIO DE TEQUISQUIAPAN, 78230 SAN LUIS POTOSI, S.L.P. TEL.: 13-52-81</p>		
<b>SINALOA:</b>		
<p>DIRECCION GENERAL DIF SINALOA, IGNACIO RAMIREZ Y RIVAPALACIO CENTRO, 80200 CULIACAN, SIN. TEL.: 13-11-09</p>		
<p>PROCURADURIA DE LA DEFENSA DEL MENOR Y LA FAMILIA DIF SINALOA, AV. CONSTITUCION Y JUAN M. BANDERAS CENTRO, 80200 CULIACAN, SIN. TEL.: 16-44-86</p>		
<b>SONORA:</b>		
<p>DIRECCION GENERAL DIF SONORA, BLVD. LUIS ENCINAS ESQ. FRANCISCO MONTEVERDE, COL. SAN-BENITO A.P. 500, 83260 HERMOSILLO, SON. TEL.: 15-03-51</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
<p>PRODURADURIA DE LA DEFENSA DEL MENOR Y LA FAMILIA DIF SONORA, BLVD. LUIS ENCINAS ESQ. FRANCISCO MONTEVERDE, COL. SAN BENITO A.P. 500, 83260 HERMOSILLO, SON. TEL.: 14-62-83</p>		
<p>TABASCO: DIRECCION GENERAL DIF TABASCO, LIC. MANUEL ANTONIO ROMERO 203, COL. PENSIONES, 86170 VILLAHERMOSA, TAB. TEL.: 51-09-42</p>		
<p>DIRECCION DE LA PROCURADURIA DE LA DEFENSA DE MENOR Y LA FAMILIA Y ASUNTOS JURIDICOS DIF TABASCO, LIC. MANUEL ANTONIO ROMERO 203, COL. PENSIONES, 86170 VILLHERMOSA, TAB. TEL.: 51-09-86</p>		
<p>TAMAULIPAS: DIRECCION GENERAL DIF TAMAULIPAS, CALZ. GRAL. LUIS CABALLERO 297 OTE., 87000 CD. VICTORIA, TAMS. TEL.: 12-41-46</p>		
<p>PROCURADURIA DE LA DEFENSA DEL MENOR Y LA FAMILIA DIF TAMAULIPAS, CALZ. GRAL. LUIS CABALLERO 297 OTE., 87000 CD. VICTORIA, TAMS. TEL. 12-80-80 EXT. 114</p>		
<p>TLAXCALA: DIRECCION GENERAL DIF TLAXCALA, AV. MORELOS 4 CENTRO, 90000 TLAXCALA, TLAX. TEL.: 62-78-25</p>		
<p>PROCURADURIA DE LA DEFENSA DEL MENOR Y LA FAMILIA DIF TLAXCALA, AV. MORELOS 4 CENTRO, 90000 TLAXCALA, TLAX. TEL.: 62-02-10 EXT. 105</p>		
<p>VERACRUZ: DIRECCION GENERAL DIF VERACRUZ, AV. MIGUEL ALEMAN 109, COL. FEDERAL, 91140 JALAPA, VER. TEL.: 40-00-44</p>		
<p>PROCURADURIA DE LA DEFENSA DEL MENOR, LA FAMILIA Y EL INDIGENA DIF VERACRUZ, AV. MIGUEL ALEMAN 109, COL. FEDERAL, 91140 JALAPA, VER. TEL.: 40-00-44 EXT. 40</p>		
<p>YUCATAN: DIRECCION GENERAL DIF YUCATAN, AV. MIGUEL ALEMAN 355, COL. ITZIMNA, 97100 MERIDA, YUC. TEL : 26-50-85</p>		
<p>PROCURADURIA DE LA DEFENSA DEL MENOR Y LA FAMILIA DIF YUCATAN, AV. MIGUEL ALEMAN 355, COL. ITZIMNA, 97100 MERIDA, YUC. TEL.: 27-17-98</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
ZACATECAS:		
DIRECCION GENERAL DIF ZACATECAS, INSTALACIONES LA ENCANTADA S/N, 98000 ZACATECAS, ZAC. TEL.: 22-20-73		
PROCURADURIA DE LA DEFENSA DEL MENOR Y LA FAMILIA DIF ZACATECAS, INSTALACIONES LAGO LA ENCANTADA S/N, 98000 ZACATECAS, ZAC. TEL.: 22-13-77		
The Central Authority to which applications may be addressed for transmission to the appropriate State Central Authority remains the "Consultoría Jurídica" of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico.		
<b>Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons</b> ... ..	Strasbourg, 21 Mar., 1983	51/1985 Cmnd. 9617
Ratifications—		
Lithuania (with declarations*) ... ..	24 May, 1996	
Romania ... ..	23 Aug., 1996	
<b>*Declarations</b>		
The Republic of Lithuania makes the following declarations:		
In relation to Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Convention: For the purposes of the Convention, the Republic of Lithuania understands by the term "national" a person who is a citizen of the administering State according to the laws of that State.		
In relation to Article 5, paragraph 3, of the Convention: While it accepts the possibility of using channels of communication of requests for transfer and replies as indicated in Article 5, paragraph 2 of the Convention, the Republic of Lithuania does not reject the possibility to transfer requests and replies through diplomatic channels.		
In relation to Article 16, paragraph 7, of the Convention: The competent authorities of the Republic of Lithuania shall be notified in advance about any event of transit of sentenced persons by air over its territory, even when no landing there is scheduled.		
In relation to Article 17, paragraph 3, of the Convention: All requests for transfer and supporting documents concerned with the transit of sentenced persons through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania shall be accompanied by a translation into the Lithuanian language or into one of the official languages of the Council of Europe.		
<b>European Convention on the Recognition of the Legal Personality of International Non-Governmental Organisations</b> ... ..	Strasbourg, 24 Apr., 1986	41/1991 Cm 1593
Signature—		
France ... ..	4 July, 1996	
<b>Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime</b> ... ..	Strasbourg, 8 Nov., 1990	59/1993 Cm 2337
Note—		
By a letter dated 30 August 1995, and registered with the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, on 1 September 1995, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation in respect of Article 6(4) of the above-mentioned Convention that it had made upon ratification of the Convention, ( <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 59 (1993), Cm 2337 p. 20).		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>RAILWAYS</b>		
<b>Convention</b> concerning International Carriage by Rail (COTIF)	Berne, 9 May, 1980	I/1987 Cm 41
Note—		
<p>By a note dated 10 May 1996, the Swiss Federal Government, as depositary, referred to the notification of 30 March 1995, by which Member States to the above-mentioned Convention were informed of the application for accession to COTIF submitted by the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.</p>		
<p>Since only four Member States had lodged an objection within the six month period allowed under Article 23 of COTIF, (the objections are listed below), on 27 February 1996 the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia deposited its instrument of accession to COTIF.</p>		
<p>The Convention entered into force in respect of the former Republic of Macedonia on 1 June 1996.</p>		
Note—		
<p>In a Note dated 29 September 1995, the <i>Belgian</i> Embassy in Berne made the following declaration:</p>		
<p>The Belgian Embassy presents its compliments to the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, International Treaties Section, and has the honour to inform it that Belgium is in favour in principle to the accession of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Convention concerning International Carriage by Rail (COTIF), the seat of which is in Berne.</p>		
<p>However, Belgium wishes to draw attention to the fact that the Interim Agreement signed on 13 September 1995 between Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia provides that the issue of the precise name of that State must still be settled. Consequently, Belgium prefers to adhere to the name recorded in the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council.</p>		
<p>Belgium therefore raises objections regarding the conformity of the name "Macedonian Railways", referred to in the application for accession to COTIF submitted by the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, with the decisions adopted by the organs of the United Nations and the Interim Agreement.</p>		
<p>When diplomatic relations were established between Belgium and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the latter accepted that Belgium would use the name found in UN resolutions in its dealings with that Republic. The European Union has followed that example.</p>		
Note—		
<p>In a Note dated 29 September 1995, the <i>French</i> Embassy in Berne made the following declaration:</p>		
<p>The French Embassy presents its compliments to the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs and has the honour to inform it of the following:</p>		
<p>The Railway Company of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia wishes to accede to the Convention concerning International Carriage by Rail (COTIF) under the name of Macedonian Railways.</p>		
<p>Given that the internationally recognized name remains the "former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and that in the field of railways the FYROM has already accepted the name "Chemins de fer de l'ARYM" [FYROM Railways] when it acceded to the UIC, France enters a reservation to the Swiss Government, the depositary for the COTIF Convention, on the use of the name</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>RAILWAYS (continued)</b></p>		
<p>“Makedonski Zeleznici” with a view to the accession of FYROM Railways to that Convention.</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>In a Note dated 9 November 1995, the <i>French</i> Embassy in Berne made the following declaration:</p>		
<p>The French Embassy presents its compliments to the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs and, with reference to its Note Verbale of 29 September 1995, has the honour to inform it that France withdraws the reservation with it entered with the Swiss Government, which is depositary for the Convention concerning International Carriage by Rail (COTIF), regarding the use of the name “Makedonski Zeleznici” with a view to the accession of the railway company of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to that Convention.</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>In a Note dated 24 July 1995, the Embassy of <i>Greece</i> in Berne made the following declaration:</p>		
<p>The Embassy of Greece presents its compliments to the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs and, as Depositary for the Convention concerning International Carriage by Rail (COTIF), has the honour to inform it of the following:</p>		
<p>The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has submitted to the Swiss Government an application for accession to the above-mentioned Convention. That application will be accepted on 30 September 1995 in accordance with the provisions of the said Convention.</p>		
<p>The Embassy of Greece would like to stress that the railway undertaking of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia should be admitted to the Convention concerning International Carriage by Rail under the name by which it was admitted to the International Union of Railways (UIC), i.e. “Chemins de Fer de l’Ancienne République yougoslave de Macédoine”, or under the abbreviation “CFARYM” (UIC Circular 920-1 of 1 July 1993).</p>		
<p>Consequently, the Greek Government objects to the admission of the undertaking in question under the name “MAKEDONSKI ZELEZNICI” or under the abbreviation MZ.</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>In a Note dated 29 September 1995, the Embassy of <i>Luxembourg</i> in Berne made the following declaration:</p>		
<p>The Embassy of Luxembourg presents its compliments to the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, International Treaties Section, and has the honour to refer to the application for accession to the Convention concerning International Carriage by Rail (COTIF) submitted by the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM).</p>		
<p>The Embassy of Luxembourg asks the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs to note that the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg raises an objection against any accession by the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the above-mentioned Convention under the name of “Macedonia”. With reference to Articles 5 and 11 of the Interim Agreement recently signed between the Governments of the Hellenic Republic and the FYROM, in the opinion of the Government of Luxembourg that accession should take place under the name “former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” (FYROM) or “Ancienne République Yougoslave de Macédoine”.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b>		
<p><b>European Agreement</b> concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) with Protocol of Signature ... ..</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>By a notification dated 1 July 1996, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, communicates the following:</p> <p>The Government of <i>Portugal</i> in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 14 of the above Agreement, has transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of the proposed amendments to annexes A and B, as amended, to the above Agreement. (It will be recalled that the text of these proposed amendments had been approved by the Working Party on the Transport of Dangerous Goods at its fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth, fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth sessions.)</p> <p>Unless the proposed amendments to the Annexes are deemed rejected pursuant to Article 14(3), the Secretary-General proposes that the amendments enter into force on 1 January 1997.</p>	Geneva, 30 Sep., 1957	83/1968 Cmnd. 3769
<p><b>Agreement</b> concerning the adoption of uniform technical prescriptions for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be fitted and/or be used on Wheeled Vehicles and the conditions for reciprocal recognition of approvals granted on the basis of these prescriptions ... ..</p>	Geneva, 20 Mar., 1958	7/1965 Cmnd. 2535
<p><b>Regulation No. 34:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the prevention of fire risks ...</p> <p>Acceptance—</p> <p>Slovenia ... ..</p>	16 May, 1996	
<p><b>Regulation No. 44:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of restraining devices for child occupants of power-driven vehicles ("child restraints") ... ..</p> <p>Acceptance—</p> <p>Slovenia ... ..</p>	16 May, 1996	
<p><b>Regulation No. 45:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamp cleaners for power-driven vehicles and the approval of vehicles with regard to headlamp cleaners ...</p> <p>Acceptance—</p> <p>Slovenia ... ..</p>	16 May, 1996	
<p><b>Regulation No. 49:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of compression ignition (C.I.) engines and vehicles equipped with C.I. engines with regard to the emissions of pollutants by the engine ... ..</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>By a Notification dated 18 April 1996, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in his capacity as depositary to the above-named Agreement, communicated the following:</p> <p>On 18 September 1995, the Secretary-General transmitted the amendments proposed by the Government of Italy. Since none of the Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 49 expressed an objection to the proposed amendments within the period of three months following the date of the above depositary notification, the proposed amendments are deemed to have been accepted in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 12 of the Agreement.</p> <p>Pursuant to the provisions of the said paragraph, the amendments to Regulation No. 49 entered into force at the end of a further two months, i.e., on 18 May 1996.</p>		



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)</b>		
<b>Regulation No. 59:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement silencing systems ... ..		
Acceptance—		
Slovenia ... ..	16 May, 1996	
<b>Regulation No. 69:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for slow-moving vehicles (by construction) and their trailers ... ..		
Acceptance—		
Czech Republic ... ..	10 Apr., 1996	
<b>Regulation No. 70:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for heavy and long vehicles ...		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic ... ..	10 Apr., 1996	
France ... ..	29 Apr., 1996	
<b>Regulation No. 73:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of goods vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers with regards to their lateral protection ... ..		
Acceptance—		
Slovenia ... ..	16 May, 1996	
<b>Regulation No. 74:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices ... ..		
Acceptance—		
Slovenia ... ..	16 May, 1996	
<b>Regulation No. 75:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor cycles ... ..		
Acceptance—		
Slovenia ... ..	16 May, 1996	
<b>Regulation No. 76:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for mopeds emitting a driving beam and a passing beam ... ..		
Acceptance—		
Slovenia ... ..	16 May, 1996	
<b>Regulation No. 77:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of parking lamps for power-driven vehicles ... ..		
Acceptance—		
Slovenia ... ..	16 May, 1996	
<b>Regulation No. 79:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the steering equipment ... ..		
Acceptance—		
Slovenia ... ..	16 May, 1996	
<b>Regulation No. 80:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of seats of large passenger vehicles and of these vehicles with regard to the strength of the seats and their anchorages		
Acceptance—		
Czech Republic ... ..	10 Apr., 1996	
<b>Regulation No. 81:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear-view mirrors, and of two-wheeled power-driven vehicles with or without side car with regard to the installation of rear-view mirrors on handlebars ... ..		
Acceptance—		
Slovenia ... ..	16 May, 1996	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)</b>		
<b>Regulation No. 84:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars equipped with an internal combustion engine with regard to the measurement of fuel consumption		
Note—		
On 29 April 1996, the Government of <i>France</i> notified the Secretary General of the United Nations, as depositary to the above-mentioned Convention, that it intends to cease applying Regulation No. 84 with effect from 19 April 1997 (see depositary notification C.N.192 1990.TREATIES-26 of 9 August 1990)		
<b>Regulation No. 87:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of daytime running lights for power-driven vehicles ... ..		
Acceptance—		
Slovenia ... ..	16 May, 1996	
<b>Regulation No. 89:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of:		
I. vehicles with regard to limitation of their maximum speed		
II. vehicles with regard to the installation of a speed limitation device (SLD) of an approved type:		
III. speed limitation devices (SLD)		
Acceptance—		
Slovenia ... ..	16 May, 1996	
<b>Regulation No. 90:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement brake lining assemblies for power-driven vehicles and their trailers ... ..		
Acceptance—		
Slovenia ... ..	16 May, 1996	
<b>Regulation No. 91:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of side marker lamps for motor vehicles and their trailers		
Acceptance—		
Slovenia ... ..	16 May, 1996	
<b>Regulation No. 92:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement exhaust silencing systems (RESS) for motor cycles ... ..		
Acceptance—		
Czech Republic ... ..	10 Apr., 1996	
<b>Regulation No. 93:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of:		
I. front underrun protective devices (FUPDS)		
II. vehicles with regard to the installation of an FUPD of an approved type		
III. vehicles with regard to their front underrun protection (FUP)		
Acceptance—		
Czech Republic ... ..	10 Apr., 1996	
<b>Regulation No. 94:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants in the event of a frontal collision ... ..		
Acceptance—		
Czech Republic ... ..	10 Apr., 1996	
<b>Regulation No. 96:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of compression ignition (C.I.) engines to be installed in agricultural and forestry tractors with regard to the emissions of pollutants by the engine ... ..		
Acceptance—		
Czech Republic ... ..	10 Apr., 1996	
Germany ... ..	8 Apr., 1996	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)</b>		
<b>Regulation No. 97:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicle alarm systems (VAS) and of motor vehicles with regard to their alarm systems (AS) ... ..		
Acceptance—		
Czech Republic ... ..	10 Apr., 1996	
<b>Regulation No. 99:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of gas-discharge light sources for use in approved gas-discharge lamp units of power driven vehicles ... ..		
Acceptance—		
Germany ... ..	15 Apr., 1996 (effective date)	
The Netherlands ... ..	15 Apr., 1996 (effective date)	
<b>SHIPPING</b>		
<b>Declaration recognising the Right to a Flag of States having no Sea-Coast</b> ... ..	Barcelona, 20 Apr., 1921	29/1923 Cmd. 1994
Succession—		
Czech Republic ... ..	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
<b>Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Maritime Ports</b> ... ..	Geneva, 9 Dec., 1923	24/1925 Cmd. 2419
Succession—		
Czech Republic ... ..	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
<b>International Convention on Load Lines, 1966</b> ... ..	London, 5 Apr.— 4 July, 1966	58/1968 Cmd. 3708
Accessions—		
Eritrea ... ..	22 Apr., 1996	
Equatorial Guinea ... ..	24 Apr., 1996	
<b>International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969</b> ... ..	London, 23 June— 23 Dec., 1969	50/1982 Cmd. 8716
Accession—		
Thailand ... ..	11 June, 1996	
<b>Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, as amended</b> ... ..	London, 20 Oct., 1972	77/1977 Cmd. 6962
Accessions—		
Eritrea ... ..	22 Apr., 1996	
Equatorial Guinea ... ..	24 Apr., 1996	
<b>Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 1974</b> ... ..	Athens, 13 Dec., 1974	40/1987 Cm 202
Accession—		
Equatorial Guinea ... ..	24 Apr., 1996	
<b>Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended</b> ... ..	London, 1 June, 1978— 1 Mar., 1979	40/1981 Cmd. 8277
Accession—		
Equatorial Guinea ... ..	24 Apr., 1996	
<b>International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978</b> ... ..	London, 1 Dec., 1978— 30 Nov., 1979	50/1984 Cmd. 9266
Accessions—		
Eritrea ... ..	22 Apr., 1996	
Equatorial Guinea ... ..	24 Apr., 1996	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>SPACE</b>		
<b>Treaty on 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
Accession— Portugal ... ..	29 May, 1996	
<b>Convention on International Liability for Damage caused by Space Objects</b> ... ..	London, Moscow and Washington, 29 Mar., 1972	16/1974 Cmnd. 5551
Accession— Indonesia ... ..	18 June, 1996	
<b>TELECOMMUNICATIONS</b>		
<b>Agreement relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization "INTELSAT" (with Operating Agreement)</b> ... ..	Washington, 20 Aug., 1971	80/1973 Cmnd. 5416
Accessions— Bosnia and Herzegovina (in Washington*) ... ..	6 Mar., 1996	
Bulgaria (in Washington†) ... ..	15 May, 1996	
Tajikistan (in Washington‡) ... ..	22 Feb., 1996	
Operating Agreement was signed for: *Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina †Bulgarian Telecommunications Company Limited ‡Ministry of Communications, Public		
Note— On 12 June 1996, the Government of <i>Austria</i> informed the State Department of the United States of America in its capacity as depositary to the above-mentioned Agreement, in accordance with Article XVI (f), that the name of the signatory to the Operating Agreement has been changed to Post und Telekom Austria Aktiengesellschaft in substitution for the Government of Austria. The Operating Agreement was re-signed on 12 June 1996, on behalf of the Post und Telekom Austria Aktiengesellschaft.		
<b>European Convention on Transfrontier Television</b> ... ..	Strasbourg, 5 May, 1989	22/1993 Cm 2178
Signature— Slovakia (with reservation*) ... ..	11 Sept., 1996	
Slovenia ... ..	18 July, 1996	
Ukraine ... ..	14 June, 1996	
<b>*Reservation</b> In accordance with Article 32, paragraph 1, letter a, of the Convention, the Slovak Republic declares that it reserves the right to restrict the retransmission on its territory, solely to the extent that it does not comply with its domestic legislation, of programme services containing advertisements or alcoholic beverages according to the rules provided for in Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Convention.		
Ratification— Hungary (with reservation and declaration†) ... ..	2 Sept., 1996	
† <i>Reservation and Declaration</i> The Republic of Hungary declares that, in accordance with Article 26, paragraph 2, of the Convention, it recognises as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement in respect of any other Party accepting the same obligation the application		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>TELECOMMUNICATIONS</b> ( <i>continued</i> )		
of the arbitration procedure provided for in the appendix to the Convention, and that, in accordance with Article 32, paragraph 1, of the Convention, it reserves the right to restrict the retransmission on its territory, solely to the extent that it does not comply with its domestic legislation, of programme services containing advertisements for alcoholic beverages according to the rules provided for in Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Convention.		
<b>Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, with Optional Protocol, Resolutions and Recommendations ... ..</b>	Geneva 22 Dec., 1992	24/1996 Cm 3145
Note—		
By a notification dated 12 June 1996 and registered on 17 June 1996 by the General Secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) as depositary, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> extended the above Constitution and Convention to the following territories with effect from 17 June 1996:		
Bailliwick of Guernsey Bailliwick of Jersey		
By the same notification the Optional Protocol was extended to the following territories with effect from 17 June 1996:		
Anguilla Bailliwick of Guernsey Bailliwick of Jersey Bermuda British Antarctic Territory British Indian Ocean Territory British Virgin Islands Cayman Islands Falkland Islands Gibraltar Isle of Man Montserrat Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands St. Helena St. Helena Dependencies South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands Turks and Caicos Islands		
<b>TRANSPORT</b>		
<b>Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit ... ..</b>	Barcelona 20 Apr., 1921	27/1923 Cmd. 1992
Succession—		
Czech Republic ... ..	1 Jan., 1993 ( <i>effective date</i> )	
<b>UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION</b>		
<b>Second Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union [together with Declarations, General Regulations, Final Protocol and Rules of Procedure of Congresses] ... ..</b>	Lausanne, 5 July, 1974	56/1976 Cmd. 6539
Ratification—		
Cambodia ... ..	23 May, 1996	
<b>Third Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union [together with Declarations, General Regulations and Rules of Procedure of Congresses] ...</b>	Hamburg, 27 July, 1984	81/1991 Cm 1748
Accession—		
Cambodia ... ..	23 May, 1996	

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