

II Multilateral Agreements

International Telecommunications Convention
with Protocols and Annexes
Done at Malaga-Torremolinos, Spain, October
25, 1973
Signed by Canada October 25, 1973
Canada's Instrument of Ratification Deposited
January 20, 1975
In force for Canada January 20, 1975

Protocol Relating to Refugee Seamen
Done at The Hague, June 12, 1973
Canada's Instrument of Acceptance Deposited
January 9, 1975
In force February 10, 1975

Convention on the Registration of Objects
Launched into Outer Space
Done at New York, January 14, 1975
Canada signed February 14, 1975

Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the
Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects
Launched into Outer Space
Done at London, Moscow and Washington,
April 22, 1968
Signed by Canada April 25, 1968
In force December 3, 1968
Canada's Instruments of Ratification Deposited
London, Moscow and Washington February 20,
1975
In force for Canada February 20, 1975

Convention on International Liability for
Damage Caused by Space Objects
Done at London, Moscow and Washington,
March 29, 1972
In force September 1, 1972
Canada's Instruments of Accession Deposited
London, Moscow and Washington February 20,
1975
Entered into force for Canada February 20,
1975

Canada's accession to the Convention on
International Liability for Damage Caused by
Space Objects was deposited with the following
declaration:
"Having regard to the terms of operative
paragraph 3 of Resolution 2777(XXVI) adopted
by the General Assembly of the United Nations
on 29 November, 1971, the Government of
Canada hereby declares that it will recognize as
binding, in relation to any other State accepting
the same obligation, the decision of a Claims
Commission concerning any dispute to which

Canada may become a party under the terms of
the Convention on Liability for Damage caused
by Space Objects opened for signature in
Washington, London and Moscow on March 29,
1972."

Convention on the International Regulations for
Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972
London, October 20, 1972
Canada's Instrument of Accession deposited
March 7, 1975, accompanied by the following
declaration:

"1. The Government of Canada considers that
the provisions of Rule 10, 'Traffic Separation
Schemes', do not provide the compulsory use of
the adopted schemes. The Government of
Canada considers that the compulsory routing of
ships is necessary to avoid collisions between
ships and the resulting damage to the marine
environment.

"2. The Government of Canada notes that there
are no exceptions to Rule 10(b), (c), and (h) for
vessels engaged in fishing with nets, lines,
trawls, trolling lines or other apparatus, or for
vessels engaged in special operations such as
survey, cable, buoy, pipeline or salvage
operations, and that the exceptions in Rule 10(e)
are not broad enough to adequately provide for
vessels engaged in special operations. The
Government of Canada considers that the
practical application of Rule 10 would be
complicated without realistic exceptions for
fishing vessels and for vessels engaged in special
operations.

"3. The Government of Canada therefore does
not consider that it is prohibited from providing
for the compulsory use of traffic separation
schemes or providing for such exceptions to Rule
10(b), (c), (e) and (h)."

Convention on the Prohibition of the
Development, Production and Stockpiling of
Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons
and on their Destruction
Done at London, Washington and Moscow,
April 10, 1972
Signed by Canada April 10, 1972
Canada's Instrument of Ratification Deposited
London, Moscow and Washington September
18, 1972
Entered into force March 26, 1975