

## 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