

RATIFICATIONS, ETC.



Treaty Series No. 85 (1971)

THIRD
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC.
FOR 1971

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 66 (1971), Cmnd. 4780]

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N.B. Unless otherwise stated, the dates given herein are the dates of deposit of the ratifications, etc., and are not necessarily effective dates, which normally must be determined from the terms of the instruments concerned.

This publication contains information received up to 30 September, 1971.

Part I. GENERAL TREATIES

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
ANIMALS—		
Constitution. European Commission for the Control of Foot and Mouth Disease	Rome, 11 Dec., 1953	47/1954 Cmnd. 9283
Acceptances—		
Cyprus	11 Jan., 1971	
Hungary	7 Apr., 1970	
Malta	13 Mar., 1970	
ASTRONAUTS—		
<i>See</i> SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CO-OPERATION		
ATOMIC ENERGY—		
Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency	New York, 26 Oct., 1956	19/1958 Cmnd. 450
Withdrawal— Nicaragua	14 Dec., 1970	
AVIATION—		
Convention, supplementary to the Warsaw Convention, for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air performed by a Person other than the Contracting Carrier	Guadalajara, Mexico, 18 Sept., 1961	23/1964 Cmnd. 2354
Ratification— Guatemala	24 June, 1971	
Accessions—		
Chad	9 Mar., 1971	
Rwanda	11 June, 1971	
Swaziland	12 July, 1971	
Zambia	1 Mar., 1971	
Convention on Offences and certain other Acts committed on Board Aircraft	Tokyo, 14 Sept., 1963	126/1969 Cmnd. 4230
Ratifications—		
Finland	2 Apr., 1971	
Greece	31 May, 1971	
Accessions—		
Mali	31 May, 1971	
Rwanda	17 May, 1971	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
AVIATION (continued)—		
Protocol on the Authentic Trilingual Text of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago, 1944)	Buenos Aires, 24 Sept., 1968	115/1969 Cmnd. 4198
Acceptance— New Zealand	15 June, 1971	
BROADCASTING—		
<i>See</i> TELECOMMUNICATIONS		
COPYRIGHT—		
<i>See</i> INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		
CUSTOMS—		
Convention concerning the creation of an International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs, Regulations for the Execution of the Convention and Procès-verbal of Signature	Brussels, 5 July, 1890	C. 6430
Protocol modifying the above Convention	Brussels, 16 Dec., 1949	59/1950 Cmnd. 8050
Accession— Republic of Korea	21 July, 1971 (effective date)	
Customs Convention on Containers and Protocol of Signature	Geneva, 18 May, 1956	80/1959 Cmnd. 905
Accession— Japan	14 May, 1971	
Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods by Road (TIR Carnets) and Protocol of Signature	Geneva, 15 Jan., 1959	18/1960 Cmnd. 1012
Accession— Iran	25 May, 1971	
Note—		
In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 16 August, 1971, the Government of <i>Greece</i> notified him of their decision to withdraw the reservation made at the time of their accession to the Convention when they stated that they did not consider themselves bound by the provisions of Chapter IV (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 67 (1961), Cmnd. 1455).		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CUSTOMS (continued)—		
Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Scientific Equipment	Brussels, 11 June, 1968— 30 June, 1969	127/1969 Cmnd. 4238
Ratifications—		
Lebanon	7 May, 1971	
Poland	14 June, 1971	
Accessions—		
Fiji	17 Mar., 1971	
Senegal	19 May, 1971	
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS—		
Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations	Vienna, 18 Apr., 1961	19/1965 Cmnd. 2565
Accession—		
Jordan	29 July, 1971	
Note—		
In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 21 June, 1971, the Government of <i>Fiji</i> declared that they consider themselves bound by the above Convention, which was applied to their territory before the attainment of independence.		
DISARMAMENT—		
Treaty banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water ...	Moscow, 5 Aug., 1963	3/1964 Cmnd. 2245
Note—		
In a communication dated 22 June, 1971, and received by the Government of the United Kingdom on 7 July, 1971, the Government of <i>Tonga</i> declared that they consider themselves bound by the above Treaty, which was applied to their territory before the attainment of independence.		
Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, with Additional Protocols I and II	Mexico City, 14 Feb., 1967	54/1970 Cmnd. 4409
Ratification of the Treaty—		
Panama (with declaration)*	11 June, 1971	
Ratification of Additional Protocol II—		
United States of America (with declaration)† ...	12 May, 1971	
* The Government of Panama's instrument of ratification of the Treaty was accompanied by the following declaration:		
<i>Translation—</i>		
The Government of the Republic of Panama, on depositing the instrument of ratification of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, for the purposes laid down in paragraph 2 of Article 28 makes the following declaration: It waives the whole of the requirements laid down in paragraph 1 of that Article in order that the Treaty may enter into force in respect of Panama at the time when its instrument of ratification is deposited.		
† The United States Government's instrument of ratification of Additional Protocol II contains the following declaration:		

DISARMAMENT (continued)—

*Date**Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.*

I

The United States Government understands the reference in Article 3 of the Treaty to "its own legislation" to relate only to such legislation as is compatible with the rules of international law and as involves an exercise of sovereignty consistent with those rules, and accordingly that ratification of Additional Protocol II by the United States Government could not be regarded as implying recognition, for the purpose of this Treaty and its Protocols, or for any other purpose, of any legislation which did not, in the view of the United States, comply with the relevant rules of international law.

The United States Government takes note of the Preparatory Commission's interpretation of the Treaty, as set forth in the Final Act, that, governed by the principles and rules of international law, each of the contracting parties retains exclusive power and legal competence, unaffected by the terms of the Treaty, to grant or deny non-contracting parties transit and transport privileges.

As regards the undertaking in Article 3 of Protocol II not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against the Contracting Parties, the United States Government would have to consider that an armed attack by a Contracting Party, in which it was assisted by a nuclear-weapon state, would be incompatible with the Contracting Party's corresponding obligations under Article 1 of the Treaty.

II

The United States Government considers that the technology of making nuclear explosive devices for peaceful purposes is indistinguishable from the technology of making nuclear weapons, and that nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices for peaceful purposes are both capable of releasing nuclear energy in an uncontrolled manner and have the common group of characteristics of large amounts of energy generated instantaneously from a compact source. Therefore the United States Government understands the definition contained in Article 5 of the Treaty as necessarily encompassing all nuclear explosive devices. It is also understood that Articles 1 and 5 restrict accordingly the activities of the contracting parties under paragraph 1 of Article 18.

The United States Government understands that paragraph 4 of Article 18 of the Treaty permits, and that United States adherence to Protocol II will not prevent, collaboration by the United States with contracting parties for the purpose of carrying out explosions of nuclear devices for peaceful purposes in a manner consistent with a policy of not contributing to the proliferation of nuclear weapons capabilities. In this connection, the United States Government notes Article V of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, under which it joined in an undertaking to take appropriate measures to ensure that potential

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
DISARMAMENT (continued)—		
benefits of peaceful applications of nuclear explosions would be made available to non-nuclear-weapon states party to that Treaty, and reaffirms its willingness to extend such undertaking, on the same basis, to states precluded by the present Treaty from manufacturing or acquiring any nuclear explosive device.		
III		
The United States Government also declares that, although not required by Protocol II, it will act with respect to such territories of Protocol I adherents as are within the geographical area defined in paragraph 2 of Article 4 of the Treaty in the same manner as Protocol II requires it to act with respect to the territories of contracting parties.		
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	London, Moscow, Washington, 1 July, 1968	88/1970 Cmnd. 4474
Ratification deposited in Moscow—		
Chad	11 Mar., 1971	
Accessions deposited in Moscow—		
Burundi	19 Mar., 1971	
Holy See	25 Feb., 1971	
Ratification deposited in Washington—		
Dominican Republic	24 July, 1971	
Note—		
In a communication dated 22 June, 1971, and received by the Government of the United Kingdom on 7 July, 1971, the Government of <i>Tonga</i> declared that they consider themselves bound by the above Treaty, which was applied to their territory before the attainment of independence.		
A Note in similar terms was addressed to the Government of the United States of America.		
EDUCATION—		
European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas leading to Admission to Universities	Paris, 11 Dec., 1953	38/1954 Cmnd. 9168
Ratification—		
Cyprus	29 Oct., 1968	
European Convention on the Equivalence of Periods of University Study	Paris, 15 Dec., 1956	71/1957 Cmnd. 301
Signature—		
Cyprus	18 Sept., 1970	
Protocol to the European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas leading to Admission to Universities	Strasbourg, 3 June, 1964	8/1965 Cmnd. 2536
Ratification—		
Federal Republic of Germany (also applies to Land Berlin)	23 July, 1971	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
ESTABLISHMENT (PERSONS)—		
European Convention on Establishment	Paris, 13 Dec., 1955	1/1971 Cmnd. 4573
Ratification— Sweden (with reservations and list of restrictions)*	1 July, 1971 (effective date)	
* The instrument of ratification of the Government of Sweden contains the following reservations:		
" (a) <i>A l'article 3</i>		
Aux termes du sous-alinéa 4 du 1er alinéa de l'article 29 de la loi sur les étrangers (1954:193) l'étranger peut être expulsé de Suède s'il a au cours des cinq dernières années été condamné hors de Suède par jugement ayant acquis force de chose jugée à une peine privative de liberté pour une infraction entraînant l'expulsion conformément aux dispositions de la loi suédoise, ou s'il a purgé une peine pour une infraction de l'espèce et qu'en raison de la nature de l'acte délictueux et d'autres circonstances il est à craindre qu'il poursuive ses activités délictueuses en Suède.		
" (b) <i>A l'article 11</i>		
Aux termes de l'article 16 de la loi sur les étrangers (1954:193) et aux termes de l'article 11 de la loi sur le droit qu'ont l'étranger et l'entreprise étrangère d'exercer une activité lucrative dans le royaume (1968:555), tout permis de travail et toute autorisation d'exercer une telle activité délivrés pour une période déterminée peuvent être retirés s'il y a lieu pour des raisons particulières.		
" (c) <i>A l'article 12</i>		
Les conditions mentionnées aux alinéas 1 (a) et (b) ne sont pas reconnues par la Suède.		
" (d) <i>A l'article 23</i>		
Aux termes de l'article 1er de la loi prévoyant en certains cas l'acquisition à titre onéreux du droit à une mine (1949:658), le Roi en conseil peut, s'il est spécialement motivé d'assurer l'influence suédoise sur une entreprise minière, ordonner que la mine soit cédée en tout ou en partie, contre remboursement, à la Couronne ou à quiconque sera désigné par le Roi en conseil."		
<i>Translation—</i>		
(a) <i>Article 3</i>		
Under Section 29 (1), paragraph 4, of the Aliens Act (1954:193) an alien may be expelled from Sweden if, during the preceding five years, he has been sentenced outside Sweden to imprisonment for an offence leading to expulsion under Swedish law, or if he has served a sentence for a similar offence and, because of the nature of the criminal act and other circumstances, it is to be feared that he may resume his unlawful activities in Sweden.		
(b) <i>Article 11</i>		
Under Section 16 of the Aliens Act (1954:193) and Section 11 of the Act governing the Right of Aliens or Foreign Firms to engage in a Gainful Occupation in the Kingdom (1968:555), any work permit and any authorisation to engage in such occupation issued for a specified period may be withdrawn if necessary for particular reasons.		

Date

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ESTABLISHMENT (PERSONS) (continued)—

(c) *Article 12*

Sweden does not recognise the conditions referred to in paragraph 1 (a) and (b).

(d) *Article 23*

Under Section 1 of the Act providing in certain cases for the Purchase of a Mining Concession (1949: 658), the King in Council may, if there are special reasons for assuring Swedish influence over a mining enterprise, order that all or part of the mine be ceded, against reimbursement, to the Crown or any other person or body designated by the King in Council.

The instrument of ratification was also accompanied by a list of restrictions in respect of Articles 5, 6, 13 and 14 which will be published by the Council of Europe.

Notes—

In a communication dated 6 July, 1971, the Government of the *United Kingdom* informed the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe that since their reservations to Article 9 of the above Convention were formulated (see Treaty Series No. 1 (1971), Cmnd. 4573, page 39) certain changes have taken place as a result of which the information set out in the column headed "Legislation" requires modification as follows:

- (a) With regard to the reservation relating to paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 9 of the Convention, the reference should be not to "Order 65, Rule 6A, of the Rules of the Supreme Court", but to "Order 23 (1) of the Rules of the Supreme Court"
- (b) With regard to the reservation relating to paragraph 3 of Article 9, the Foreign Judgments Act has now been extended by Order in Council to Germany, Norway, Austria and the Netherlands as well as to Belgium and France.

In a communication dated 30 August, 1971, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe informed member States that the Government of the *Republic of Ireland* wished to amend their reservation in respect of Article 21, paragraph 1, as follows: The reference to "Section 8 (2) of the Finance Act, 1935" should be deleted and replaced by the words "Section 153 (2) Income Tax Act, 1967"

The amendment arises from the fact that the earlier Act has been repealed and the relevant provision re-enacted in the 1967 Act, which is a codifying measure. It does not therefore affect the substance of the reservations of the Republic of Ireland.

FIJI—

Note—

In a communication to the Secretary-General of the United Nations dated 10 October, 1970, the Government of *Fiji* made the following declaration concerning

FIJI (continued)—	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>the succession by Fiji to treaties extended or applied to the territory of Fiji by the United Kingdom prior to independence:</p> <p>“...the Government of Fiji, conscious of the desirability of maintaining existing legal relationships, and conscious of its obligations under international law to honour its treaty commitments, acknowledges that many treaty rights and obligations of the Government of the United Kingdom in respect of Fiji were succeeded to by Fiji upon independence by virtue of customary international law. Since, however, it is likely that by virtue of customary international law certain treaties may have lapsed at the date of independence of Fiji, it seems essential that each treaty should be subject to legal examination. It is proposed, after this examination has been completed, to indicate which, if any, of the treaties which may have lapsed by virtue of customary international law the Government of Fiji wishes to treat as having lapsed.</p> <p>“ It is desired that it be presumed that each treaty has been legally succeeded to by Fiji and that action be based on this presumption until a decision is reached that it should be regarded as having lapsed. Should the Government of Fiji be of the opinion that it has legally succeeded to a treaty, and wishes to terminate the operation of the treaty, it will in due course give notice of termination in the terms thereof.”</p> <p>In a communication to the Secretary-General of the United Nations dated 20 July, 1971, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> made the following declaration:</p> <p>“ The Government of the United Kingdom hereby declare that, upon Fiji becoming an independent Sovereign State on the 10th of October 1970, they ceased to have the obligations or rights which they formerly had, as the authority responsible for the administration of Fiji, by virtue of any international instrument applying to Fiji.”</p>		
FINANCE—		
<p>See INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND</p>		
FISHERIES—		
Fisheries Convention	London, 9 Mar.— 10 Apr., 1964	35/1966 Cmnd. 3011
Ratification— Netherlands (for Kingdom in Europe)	20 July, 1971	
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	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
FOOD—		
Agreement concerning the International Institute of Refrigeration	Paris, 1 Dec., 1954	2/1963 Cmnd. 1902
Accessions—		
Chile	10 June, 1971	
Cuba	17 Feb., 1971	
Protocol for the extension of the International Olive Oil Agreement, 1963	Geneva, 30 Mar.– 30 June, 1967	40/1968 Cmnd. 3620
Ratifications—		
Argentine Republic	25 Apr., 1968	
United Arab Republic	20 Mar., 1968	
Accession—		
Syria	30 July, 1968	
International Sugar Agreement, 1968	New York, 3–24 Dec., 1968	93/1969 Cmnd. 4210
Withdrawal—		
Thailand	30 July, 1971	
HEALTH—		
Constitution of the World Health Organisation ...	New York, 22 July, 1946	43/1948 Cmd. 7458
Acceptance—		
Oman	28 May, 1971	
European Agreement on the Exchange of Therapeutic Substances of Human Origin	Paris, 15 Dec., 1958	27/1965 Cmnd. 2591
Ratification—		
Cyprus	23 Sept., 1969	
Accession—		
Liechtenstein	28 Oct., 1969	
European Agreement on the Exchanges of Blood-Grouping Reagents	Strasbourg, 14 May, 1962	28/1965 Cmnd. 2596
Accession—		
Liechtenstein	28 Oct., 1969	
HUMAN RIGHTS—		
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	Rome, 4 Nov., 1950	71/1953 Cmd. 8969
Renewal of Declaration made under Article 25—		
Federal Republic of Germany	1 July, 1971 (for 5 years)	
Renewal of Declaration made under Article 46—		
Federal Republic of Germany	1 July, 1971 (for 5 years on condition of reciprocity)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—		
Convention on the Political Rights of Women	New York, 31 Mar., 1953	101/1967 Cmnd. 3449
Ratification—		
Netherlands (for Kingdom in Europe and Surinam) (with declaration)*	30 July, 1971	
* The instrument of ratification of the Government of the Netherlands contains the following declaration:		
<i>Translation—</i>		
This ratification is subject to the reservation that succession to the Crown in conformity with the relevant constitutional provisions shall be excluded from the application of Article III of the Convention.		
Note—		
The Netherlands signed the above Convention on 8 August, 1968, and did not accede to it as stated in Treaty Series No. 106 (1968), Cmnd. 3861, page 5.		
Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages ...	New York, 10 Dec., 1962	102/1970 Cmnd. 4538
Note—		
In a communication received by the Secretary- General of the United Nations on 19 July, 1971, the Government of <i>Fiji</i> declared that they consider them- selves bound by the above Convention, which had been applied to their territory before the attainment of independence.		
The notification contains the following statement:		
“ The Government of <i>Fiji</i> withdraws the reserva- tion, and declarations in respect of the law of Scotland and in respect of Southern Rhodesia, made on 9th July, 1970 by Her Majesty's Govern- ment in the United Kingdom, and affirms that the Government of <i>Fiji</i> declares it to be their under- standing that:		
(a) paragraph 1 of Article 1, and the second sentence of Article 2, of the Convention are concerned with the entry into marriage under the laws of a State Party and not with the recognition under the laws of one State or territory of the validity of marriages contracted under the laws of another State or territory; and		
(b) paragraph 2 of Article 1 does not require legislative provision to be made where no such legislation already exists, for marriages to be contracted in the absence of one of the parties.”		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—		
International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination	New York, 7 Mar., 1966	77/1969 Cmnd. 4108
Ratifications—		
Cameroon	24 June, 1971	
Jamaica (with reservation)*	4 June, 1971	
Malta (with declaration)†	27 May, 1971	
* The instrument of ratification of the Government of Jamaica was made subject to the following reservation:		
" The Constitution of Jamaica entrenches and guarantees to every person in Jamaica the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual irrespective of his race or place of origin. The Constitution prescribes judicial processes to be observed in the event of the violation of any of these rights whether by the State or by a private individual. Ratification of the Convention by Jamaica does not imply the acceptance of obligations going beyond the constitutional limits nor the acceptance of any obligation to introduce judicial processes beyond those prescribed under the Constitution."		
† The instrument of ratification of the Government of Malta contains the following declaration:		
" The Government of Malta wishes to state its understanding of certain articles in the Convention.		
" It interprets Article 4 as requiring a party to the Convention to adopt further measures in the fields covered by sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of that article should it consider, with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights set forth in Article 5 of the Convention, that the need arises to enact <i>ad hoc</i> legislation, in addition to or variation of existing law and practice to bring to an end any act of racial discrimination.		
" Further, the Government of Malta interprets the requirements in Article 6 concerning 'reparation or satisfaction' as being fulfilled if one or other of these forms of redress is made available and interprets 'satisfaction' as including any form of redress effective to bring the discriminatory conduct to an end "		
HYDROGRAPHY—		
Convention on the International Hydrographic Organisation	Monaco, 3 May, 1967	30/1971 Cmnd. 4682
Ratification—		
Turkey	6 Sept., 1971	
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY—		
International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations	Rome, 26 Oct., 1961	38/1964 Cmnd. 2425
Accession—		
Costa Rica	9 June, 1971	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)—		
International Convention further revising the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of 9 September, 1886, with Protocol regarding Developing Countries	Stockholm, 14 July, 1967— 13 Jan., 1968	53/1970 Cmnd. 4412
Accession—		
Articles 22–38 of the Convention:		
Chad	25 Nov., 1971 (effective date)	
Notification under Article 38 (2)—		
Argentine Republic	23 July, 1971	
Stockholm, 14 July, 1967— 13 Jan., 1968		
Convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization		52/1970 Cmnd. 4408
Ratifications—		
Kenya	5 July, 1971	
Morocco	27 Apr., 1971	
Notification under Article 21 (2)—		
Thailand	29 Dec., 1970	

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL MARITIME
CONSULTATIVE ORGANISATION—**

Convention on the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organisation	Geneva, 6 Mar., 1948	54/1958 Cmnd. 589
Acceptance—		
Malaysia (with declaration)*	17 June, 1971	

* The instrument of acceptance of the Government of Malaysia contains the following declaration:

“ In accepting the Convention of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organisation the Government of Malaysia declares that any measures which she may adopt for giving encouragement or assistance to her national shipping and shipping industries (for instance, such as loan financing of national shipping companies at reasonable or even concessional rates of interest or the allocation to Malaysian cargo ships owned or controlled by the Malaysian Government, or the reservation of coastal trade for national shipping) and such other matter as she may adopt with the object of promoting the development of her own national shipping, are consistent with the purposes of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organisation as defined in Article 1 (b) of the Convention. Accordingly any recommendations relating to this subject that may be adopted by the Organisation will be re-examined by the Government of Malaysia. The Government of Malaysia further expressly states that her acceptance of the above-mentioned Convention neither has nor shall have the effect of altering or modifying in any way the law on the subject in force in Malaysia.”

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
INTERGOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANISATION (continued)—		
In a communication dated 3 June, 1971, the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations that:		
" The declaration by the Malaysian Government with regard to the above-mentioned Convention is a declaration of policy of the Government of Malaysia, and does not constitute a reservation by the Government of Malaysia to the Convention as stated in the instrument of acceptance."		
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT—		
Articles of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Washington, 27 Dec., 1945	21/1946 Cmd. 6885
Signature and Acceptance— Fiji	28 May, 1971	
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND—		
Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund	Washington, 27 Dec., 1945	21/1946 Cmd. 6885
Signature and Acceptance— Fiji	28 May, 1971	
LABOUR—		
International Labour Convention No. 116, Final Articles Revision Convention, 1961	Geneva, 26 June, 1961	53/1962 Cmd. 1802
Ratification— Japan	29 Apr., 1971	
LAW—		
<i>See also</i> PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
International Convention on the Stamp Laws in connexion with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (with Protocol)	Geneva, 7 June, 1930	14/1934 Cmd. 4594
Note—		
In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 25 March, 1971, the Government of <i>Fiji</i> declared that they consider themselves bound by the above Convention, which was applied to their territory before the attainment of independence.		
The Government of <i>Fiji</i> stated that they maintain the limitation contained in Section D of the Protocol to the Convention, subject to which the Convention was made applicable to their territory.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
LAW (continued)—		
International Convention on the Stamp Laws in connexion with Cheques (with Protocol)	Geneva, 19 Mar., 1931	26/1933 Cmd. 4443
Note— In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 25 March, 1971, the Government of <i>Fiji</i> declared that they consider themselves bound by the above Convention, which was applied to their territory before the attainment of independence.		
LOAD LINES—		
<i>See</i> SHIPPING		
MARITIME LAW—		
International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to Penal Jurisdiction in Matters of Collision or other Incidents of Navigation	Brussels, 10 May, 1952	47/1960 Cmnd. 1128
Ratification—		
Netherlands (including Surinam and Netherlands Antilles) (with reservation)*	25 June, 1971	
* The reservation was as follows: "Conformément à l'article 4 de cette Convention, le Gouvernement du Royaume des Pays-Bas se réserve le droit de poursuivre les infractions commises dans ses propres eaux territoriales."		
Translation— In accordance with Article 4 of the Convention, the Government of the Netherlands reserves the right to take proceedings in respect of offences committed within its own territorial waters.		
MARRIAGE—		
<i>See</i> HUMAN RIGHTS		
MEDICINE—		
<i>See</i> HEALTH		
METEOROLOGY—		
Convention of the World Meteorological Organisation (as later amended)	Washington, 11 Oct., 1947	26/1969 Cmnd. 3902
Accession—		
Yemen Arab Republic	8 June, 1971	
Note— <i>Saint Pierre and Miquelon</i> and the <i>Comoro Islands</i> became Members of the World Meteorological Organisation on 19 April, 1971, in accordance with Articles 3 (e) and 34 (b) of the Convention. These territories had previously been included in the membership of France.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
METEOROLOGY (continued)—		
Agreement on North Atlantic Ocean Weather Stations	Paris, 25 Feb., 1954	46/1955 Cmd. 9532
Accessions—		
Australia	5 Mar., 1959	
Japan	28 Mar., 1963	
Pakistan	27 Nov., 1963	
Withdrawal—		
Israel	30 June, 1972 (effective date)	
MOTOR VEHICLES—		
<i>See</i> ROAD TRAFFIC		
NATIONALITY—		
<i>See</i> PASSPORTS		
NUCLEAR WEAPONS—		
<i>See</i> DISARMAMENT		
OIL POLLUTION—		
<i>See</i> SHIPPING		
OLIVE OIL—		
<i>See</i> FOOD		
PASSPORTS—		
European Agreement on Travel by Young Persons on Collective Passports between the Member Countries of the Council of Europe	Paris, 16 Dec., 1961	52/1964 Cmd. 2482
Signatures without reservation in respect of ratification or approval—		
Denmark (with reservation and declarations)* ...	29 May, 1968	
Norway (with reservation and declarations)* ...	29 May, 1968	
Sweden (with reservation and declarations)* ...	27 May, 1968	
Signature with reservation in respect of ratification—		
Iceland (with reservation and declarations)* ...	13 Jan., 1969	
Ratification—		
Iceland	13 Jan., 1969	

* The Governments of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden made the following reservation and declarations:

PASSPORTS (continued)—

Reservation to Article 8:*Translation—*

The period of three months shall be calculated from the date of entry into any Nordic State being a party to the Convention of July 12, 1957, on the waiver of passport control at the inter-Nordic frontiers. Any sojourn in any of those States during the six months preceding the entry into any of those States from a non-Nordic State shall be included in the above period of three months.

Declarations concerning Articles 11, 12 and 13:*Translation—*

Article 11. The leader of the party shall possess two additional copies of the collective passport, one of which to be presented to the passport control authority at the place of entry into the Nordic passport control area and the other one to be presented to the passport control authority at the place of exit from the same area.

Article 12. Each person included in a collective passport must carry an individual identity card bearing a photograph.

Article 13. For the purpose of admission to and stay in (Denmark), (Iceland), (Norway), (Sweden), and subject to reciprocity, the provisions of the Agreement are hereby extended to young refugees and young stateless persons lawfully resident in the territory of another Contracting Party, subject to the following conditions:

- (i) the inclusion of young refugees or young stateless persons on a collective passport commits the issuing Government to the readmission without time limit of such persons to its own territory even when a young refugee or young stateless person does not return with the party;
- (ii) the names of young refugees and young stateless persons must be listed separately from those of nationals and their status clearly shown;
- (iii) the collective passport must bear a clear indication at the top that the party is not composed solely of nationals but includes young refugees or young stateless persons.

Furthermore, at the time of signature the Governments of Denmark, Norway and Sweden declared that the above Agreement would enter into force in respect of each of their States on 1 July, 1968.

PLANTS—

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
International Plant Protection Convention	Rome, 6 Dec., 1951	16/1954 Cmd. 9077
Accessions—		
Guyana	31 Aug., 1970	
Sudan	16 July, 1971	
Tunisia	22 July, 1971	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PLANTS (continued)—		
Plant Protection Agreement for the South-East Asia and Pacific Region	Rome, 27 Feb., 1956	40/1957 Cmnd. 170
Accessions—		
Cambodia	27 Jan., 1969	
Fiji	16 Dec., 1970	
POSTAL SERVICES—		
Constitution of the Universal Postal Union (with Final Protocol, General Regulations and Final Protocol thereto)	Vienna, 10 July, 1964	70/1966 Cmnd. 3141
Accessions—		
Fiji*	18 June, 1971 (effective date)	
Oman	17 Aug., 1971 (effective date)	
* The Government of Fiji wishes to be placed in the 7th Class of membership for the purpose of apportioning the expenses of the Union.		
Universal Postal Convention (with Final Protocol and Detailed Regulations)	Vienna, 10 July, 1964	71/1966 Cmnd. 3142
Accession—		
Fiji (with declaration)*	18 June, 1971 (effective date)	
* On depositing their instrument of accession the Government of Fiji declared that they wished to take advantage of the reservations formulated in Article I, paragraph 1, and Article XI of the Final Protocol to the Universal Postal Convention.		
Note—		
The effective date of the accession of Equatorial Guinea to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union and the Universal Postal Convention (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 109 (1970), Cmnd. 4570, page 14) is 24 July, 1970.		
Agreement concerning Insured Letters and Boxes (with Final Protocol and Detailed Regulations) ...	Vienna, 10 July, 1964	72/1966 Cmnd. 3143
Accession—		
Fiji	18 June, 1971 (effective date)	
Agreement concerning Postal Parcels (with Final Protocol, Detailed Regulations and Final Protocol thereto)	Vienna, 10 July, 1964	73/1966 Cmnd. 3144
Accession—		
Fiji (with declaration)*	18 June, 1971 (effective date)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POSTAL SERVICES (continued)—		
<p>* On depositing their instrument of accession the Government of Fiji declared that they wished to take advantage of the reservations formulated in Articles II; V, Table 1, No. 29 and Table 2, No. 15a, VI; VII, paragraph 6; XI, letter <i>b</i>; XII, paragraph 2; XIII; XIV; XV and XVII of the Final Protocol to the Agreement concerning Postal Parcels and the sole Article of the Final Protocol to the Detailed Regulations of the Agreement.</p>		
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW—		
Convention on the Conflicts of Laws relating to the form of Testamentary Dispositions	The Hague, 5 Oct., 1961	5/1964 Cmnd. 2250
Ratification— Switzerland (with reservation)*	18 Aug., 1971	
<p>* With the reservation provided for in Article 10 of the Convention.</p>		
<p>Note— In a Note received by the Government of the Netherlands on 19 July, 1971, the Government of <i>Fiji</i> declared that they consider themselves bound as from 10 October, 1970, the date of their independence, by the above Convention, which was applied to their territory before the attainment of independence. The Government of Fiji also confirmed the reservation made at that time (see Treaty Series No. 48 (1965), Cmnd. 2683).</p>		
Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters	The Hague, 15 Nov., 1965	50/1969 Cmnd. 3986
Signature— Portugal	5 July, 1971	
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES—		
<i>See also</i> DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS		
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations	London, 13 Feb., 1946	10/1950 Cmnd. 7891
<p>Note— In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 21 June, 1971, the Government of <i>Fiji</i> declared that they consider themselves bound by the above Convention, which was applied to their territory before the attainment of independence.</p>		
Protocol on Privileges and Immunities of the European Space Research Organisation	Paris, 31 Oct., 1963– 31 Jan., 1964	39/1968 Cmnd. 3621
Ratification— Belgium	16 July, 1971	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
REFRIGERATION—		
<i>See</i> FOOD		
REFUGEES—		
Convention relating to the Status of Refugees ...	Geneva, 28 July, 1951	39/1954 Cmd. 9171
Accession— Malta (with reservations and declaration)* ...	17 June, 1971	
Extension— Surinam (with reservations)†	29 July, 1971	
* The instrument of accession of the Government of Malta was made subject to the following reservations:		
“ Article 7, paragraph 2, Articles 14, 23, 27 and 28 shall not apply to Malta, and Article 7, paragraphs 3, 4 and 5, Articles 8, 9, 11, 17, 18, 31, 32 and 34 shall apply to Malta compatibly with its own special problems, its peculiar position and characteristics.”		
The instrument of accession was accompanied by a declaration made in accordance with Article I, Section B (1), to the effect that the words “ events occurring before 1 January 1951 ” in Article I, Section A, shall be understood to mean “ events occurring in Europe before 1 January 1951.”		
Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees	New York, 31 Jan., 1967	15/1969 Cmdnd. 3906
Accession— Netherlands (with reservations)*	29 Nov., 1968	
Extension— Surinam (with reservations)†	29 July, 1971	
* In a note accompanying their instrument of accession the Government of the Netherlands stated that, in accordance with Article VII of the Protocol, all reservations made by them upon signature and ratification of the Convention (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 39 (1954), Cmd. 9171, and Treaty Series No. 56 (1956), Cmdnd. 102, page 8) are regarded to apply to the obligations resulting from the Protocol.		
† The reservations, which were initially made by the Government of the Netherlands upon ratification of the Convention and repeated upon accession to the Protocol, are as follows:		
“ 1. That in all cases where the Convention, in conjunction with the Protocol, grants to refugees the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country, this provision shall not be interpreted as involving the régime accorded to nationals of countries with which the Kingdom of the Netherlands has concluded regional, customs, economic or political agreements which apply to Surinam;		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
REFUGEES (continued)—		
<p>" 2. That the Government of Surinam as regards Article 26 of the Convention, in conjunction with Article 1, paragraph 1, of the Protocol, reserves the right for reasons of public order to appoint for certain refugees or groups of refugees a principal place of residence."</p>		
ROAD TRAFFIC—		
<i>See also</i> CUSTOMS		
Convention on the Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles	Geneva, 30 Mar., 1931	4/1933 Cmd. 4246
Denunciation— Poland	26 May, 1972 (effective date)	
Convention on Road Traffic	Geneva, 19 Sept., 1949	49/1958 Cmnd. 578
Accession— Republic of Korea*	14 June, 1971	
<p>* The Government of the Republic of Korea has selected the distinctive letters ROK as the distinguishing sign of vehicles in international traffic registered in their territory.</p>		
Note—		
<p>In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 11 May, 1971, the Government of the United Kingdom stated that the Convention continued to apply to the <i>Cayman Islands</i> which had been covered by the extension of the Convention to Jamaica in 1959.</p>		
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) ...	Geneva, 30 Sept., 1957	83/1968 Cmnd. 3769
Accession— Yugoslavia	28 May, 1971	
Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts and Reciprocal Recognition thereof	Geneva, 20 Mar., 1958	7/1965 Cmnd. 2535
<p><i>Regulation No. 6.</i> Uniform provisions for the approval of direction indicators for motor vehicles (except motor-cycles) and their trailers.</p>		
Acceptance— Spain	20 Feb., 1971 (effective date)	
<p><i>Regulation No. 7.</i> Uniform provisions for the approval of position (side) lights, red rear lights and stop lights for motor vehicles (except motor-cycles) and their trailers.</p>		
Acceptance— Spain	20 Feb., 1971 (effective date)	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
ROAD TRAFFIC (continued)—		
<i>Regulation No. 10.</i> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to radio interference suppression.		
Acceptances—		
Spain	20 Feb., 1971 (effective date)	
Sweden	5 Sept., 1971 (effective date)	
<i>Regulation No. 18.</i> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles with regard to their protection against unauthorized use.		
Acceptance—		
Spain	27 July, 1971 (effective date)	
<i>Regulation No. 19.</i> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle fog lights.		
Acceptance—		
France	13 Sept., 1971 (effective date)	
<i>Regulation No. 20.</i> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlights emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with halogen lamps (H ₄ lamps) and of the lamps themselves.		
	Date of entry into force	
Proposing Governments—		
Belgium, Netherlands	1 May, 1971	
Acceptances—		
France	1 May, 1971 (effective date)	
Sweden	1 May, 1971 (effective date)	
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CO-OPERATION—		
<i>Treaty on the Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and other Celestial Bodies</i>	London, Moscow, Washington, 27 Jan., 1967	10/1968 Cmnd. 3519
Notes—		
In a communication dated 22 June, 1971 and received by the Government of the United Kingdom on 7 July, 1971, the Government of <i>Tonga</i> declared that they consider themselves bound by the above Treaty, which was applied to their territory before the attainment of independence.		
A Note in similar terms was addressed to the Government of the United States of America.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CO-OPERATION (continued)—		
<p>When depositing their instrument of ratification of the above Treaty in London on 10 February, 1971 (see Treaty Series No. 38 (1971), Cmnd. 4709, page 18), the Government of the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> declared that the Treaty would also apply to Land Berlin.</p>		
<p>Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects launched into Outer Space</p>	<p>London, Moscow, Washington, 22 Apr., 1968</p>	<p>56/1969 Cmnd. 3997</p>
<p>Ratification deposited in Washington— Romania (with statements)*</p>	<p>28 June, 1971</p>	
<p>* The instrument of ratification of the Government of Romania was accompanied by a note containing the following statements:</p>		
<p>“The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers null and void the signing of the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space, which was signed at Washington, on April 22, 1968, by the so-called Chiang-Khai-Shek authorities in so far as the only Government having the right to assume obligations on behalf of China and to represent her in international relations is the Government of the People's Republic of China.</p>		
<p>“The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers the ratification of the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space, signed at Washington, on April 22, 1968 by the ‘Republic of Korea’ as an illegal action in so far as the South Korean authorities could not in any case act on behalf of Korea.”</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>In a communication dated 22 June, 1971, and received by the Government of the United Kingdom on 7 July, 1971, the Government of <i>Tonga</i> declared that they consider themselves bound by the above Agreement, which was applied to their territory before the attainment of independence.</p>		
<p>A Note in similar terms was addressed to the Government of the United States of America.</p>		
<p>SHIPPING—</p>		
<p>See also INTERGOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANISATION</p>		
<p>MARITIME LAW</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
SHIPPING—		
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, as amended (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 59 (1967), Cmnd. 3354)	London, 12 May, 1954	56/1958 Cmnd. 595
Acceptance— New Zealand	1 June, 1971	
Note— On 28 July, 1971, the Government of <i>Italy</i> deposited their instrument of acceptance of the 1962 amendments to the Convention with the following reservation: “ The Italian Government accept the amendments to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil adopted in London on the 11th of April 1962, with the reservation that the amendments considered by paragraph 4 of Article XVI will not bind the Italian Government until the latter will formally notify their acceptance; in this case the amendments will come into force for Italy two months after the aforesaid notification.” In accordance with the provision of the reservation by Italy when accepting the Convention that “ amendments . . . will not be binding for the Italian Government until the said Government has formally declared to accept them ” (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 49 (1964), Cmnd. 2459, page 8) the 1962 amendments are deemed to have entered into force for Italy on 28 July, 1971.		
International Convention on Load Lines	London, 5 Apr.— 4 July, 1966	58/1968 Cmnd. 3708
Acceptances— Argentine Republic	3 June, 1971	
Ivory Coast	19 July, 1971	
Accession— Romania (with declaration)*	3 June, 1971	
* The instrument of accession of the Government of Romania was accompanied by the following declaration: <i>Translation—</i> (a) The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the maintenance in a state of dependence of certain territories referred to in the provisions contained in Article 32 of the Convention is not in accordance with the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization on 14 December 1960 in Resolution 1514 (XV), which proclaims the need to put an end rapidly and unconditionally to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, nor with the Declaration on principles of international law on friendly relations and co-operation between States in conformity with the United Nations Charter, adopted unanimously in Resolution		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SHIPPING (continued)—		
2625 (XXV) on 24 October 1970 by the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization, which proclaims solemnly that it is the duty of States to foster the fulfilment of the principle of equal rights between peoples and their right to self-determination, with the aim of bringing colonialism to a speedy end.		
(b) The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the provisions of Article 27, paragraph one, of the Convention are not in accordance with the principle that multilateral international treaties whose aims and objects concern the international community as a whole, should be open to participation by all.		
(c) The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers as null and void the approval of the International Convention on Load Lines done in London on 5 April 1966 on behalf of the self-styled authority of Chiang Kai Shek, since the only Government with the right to make undertakings on behalf of China and to represent it at international level is the Government of the Chinese People's Republic.		
(d) The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the approval given by the "Republic of Korea" to the International Convention on Load Lines done in London on 5 April 1966 has no legal effect, since the Korean authorities have no title to speak on behalf of Korea.		
SOCIAL SECURITY—		
European Code of Social Security	Strasbourg, 16 Apr., 1964	10/1969 Cmnd. 3871
Signature— Austria	17 Feb., 1970	
SPACE—		
<i>See</i> SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CO-OPERATION		
STAMP LAWS—		
<i>See</i> LAW		
SUBMARINE WARFARE—		
<i>See</i> WAR		
SUGAR—		
<i>See</i> FOOD		
TAXATION—		
<i>See</i> ROAD TRAFFIC		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TELECOMMUNICATIONS—		
European Agreement concerning Programme Exchanges by means of Television Films	Paris, 15 Dec., 1958	88/1961 Cmnd. 1509
Accession— Tunisia	23 Jan., 1969	
European Agreement for the Prevention of Broadcasts transmitted from Stations outside National Territories	Strasbourg, 22 Jan., 1965	1/1968 Cmnd. 3497
Ratification— Cyprus	1 Sept., 1971	
International Telecommunication Convention	Montreux, 12 Nov., 1965	41/1967 Cmnd. 3383
Ratifications— Belgium	23 June, 1971	
Chile (confirming statements VI and XVII contained in the Final Protocol)	9 July, 1971	
Cyprus	9 June, 1971	
Accession— Uruguay (with statement)*	12 June, 1971	
* In acceding to the Convention the Government of Uruguay stated that they did not accept the principle that Members of the Union not belonging to the region concerned should take part in regional conferences and meetings with voting rights (see Final Protocol No. VI).		
Optional Additional Protocol on the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes	Montreux, 12 Nov., 1965	41/1967 Cmnd. 3383
Ratification— Cyprus	9 June, 1971	
TELEVISION—		
<i>See TELECOMMUNICATIONS</i>		
UNITED NATIONS—		
<i>See PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES</i>		
WAR—		
Procès-Verbal relating to Rules of Submarine Warfare	London, 6 Nov., 1936	29/1936 Cmd. 5302
Note— In a communication dated 22 June, 1971, and received by the Government of the United Kingdom on 7 July, 1971, the Government of <i>Tonga</i> declared that they consider themselves bound by the above Procès-Verbal, which was applied to their territory before the attainment of independence.		

Part II. BILATERAL TREATIES, ETC.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ABU DHABI—		
Exchange of Notes concerning the Guarantee by the United Kingdom and the Maintenance of the Minimum Sterling Proportion by Abu Dhabi (Sterling Area Agreement)	London, 24 Sept., 1968	118/1968 Cmnd. 3834
Note— By an Exchange of Notes dated 14 September, 1971, the Agreement was prolonged for a period of two years from 25 September, 1971.		
AUSTRALIA*—		
BAHRAIN—		
Exchange of Letters concerning the Guarantee by the United Kingdom and the Maintenance of the Minimum Sterling Proportion by Bahrain (Sterling Area Agreement)	Bahrain, 21 Sept., 1968	118/1968 Cmnd. 3834
Note— By an Exchange of Notes dated 9 September, 1971, the Agreement was prolonged for a period of two years from 25 September, 1971.		
BARBADOS—		
Exchange of Letters concerning the Guarantee by the United Kingdom and the Maintenance of the Minimum Sterling Proportion by Barbados (Sterling Area Agreement)	Bridgetown, 19/25 Sept., 1968	118/1968 Cmnd. 3834
Note— By an Exchange of Notes dated 14 September, 1971, the Agreement was prolonged for a period of two years from 25 September, 1971.		
BOTSWANA*—		
CEYLON—		
Exchange of Letters concerning the Guarantee by the United Kingdom and the Maintenance of the Minimum Sterling Proportion by Ceylon (Sterling Area Agreement)	Colombo, 18 Sept., 1968	118/1968 Cmnd. 3834
Note— By an Exchange of Notes dated 13 September, 1971, the Agreement was prolonged for a period of two years from 25 September, 1971.		

* See page 30.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CYPRUS—		
Exchange of Letters concerning the Guarantee by the United Kingdom and the Maintenance of the Minimum Sterling Proportion by Cyprus (Sterling Area Agreement)	Nicosia, 21 Sept., 1968	118/1968 Cmnd. 3834
Note— By an Exchange of Notes dated 16 September, 1971, the Agreement was prolonged for a period of two years from 25 September, 1971.		
THE GAMBIA—		
Exchange of Letters concerning the Guarantee by the United Kingdom and the Maintenance of the Minimum Sterling Proportion by The Gambia (Sterling Area Agreement)	Bathurst, 19 Sept., 1968	118/1968 Cmnd. 3834
Note— By an Exchange of Notes dated 13 September, 1971, the Agreement was prolonged for a period of two years from 25 September, 1971.		
GHANA—		
Exchange of Letters concerning the Guarantee by the United Kingdom and the Maintenance of the Minimum Sterling Proportion by Ghana (Sterling Area Agreement)	Accra, 20/21 Sept., 1968	118/1968 Cmnd. 3834
Note— By an Exchange of Notes dated 15 September, 1971, the Agreement was prolonged for a period of two years from 25 September, 1971.		
GUYANA—		
Exchange of Letters concerning the Guarantee by the United Kingdom and the Maintenance of the Minimum Sterling Proportion by Guyana (Sterling Area Agreement)	Georgetown, 20 Sept., 1968	118/1968 Cmnd. 3834
Note— By an Exchange of Notes dated 15 September, 1971, the Agreement was prolonged for a period of two years from 25 September, 1971.		
ICELAND—		
Exchange of Notes concerning the Guarantee by the United Kingdom and the Maintenance of the Minimum Sterling Proportion by Iceland (Sterling Area Agreement)	Reykjavik, 19 Sept., 1968	118/1968 Cmnd. 3834
Note— By an Exchange of Notes dated 16 September, 1971, the Agreement was prolonged for a period of two years from 25 September, 1971.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INDIA—		
Exchange of Letters concerning the Guarantee by the United Kingdom and the Maintenance of the Minimum Sterling Proportion by India (Sterling Area Agreement)	New Delhi, 21 Sept., 1968	118/1968 Cmnd. 3834
Note— By an Exchange of Notes dated 15 September, 1971, the Agreement was prolonged for a period of two years from 25 September, 1971.		
IRELAND, REPUBLIC OF—		
Exchange of Letters regarding the changes which the Government of the United Kingdom propose to introduce in their Production and Trade Policies relating to Cereals	London, 30 June, 1964	Cmnd. 2443
Note— In a Note dated 5 March, 1971, the Government of the United Kingdom gave notice to the Government of the Republic of Ireland that the above Agreement would terminate with effect from 5 July, 1971.		
Exchange of Letters concerning the Guarantee by the United Kingdom and the Maintenance of the Minimum Sterling Proportion by the Republic of Ireland (Sterling Area Agreement)	Dublin, 23 Sept., 1968	118/1968 Cmnd. 3834
Note— By an Exchange of Notes dated 23 September, 1971, the Agreement was prolonged for a period of two years from 25 September, 1971.		
JAMAICA—		
Exchange of Letters concerning the Guarantee by the United Kingdom and the Maintenance of the Minimum Sterling Proportion by Jamaica (Sterling Area Agreement)	Kingston, 20 Sept., 1968	118/1968 Cmnd. 3834
Note— By an Exchange of Notes dated 16 September, 1971, the Agreement was prolonged for a period of two years from 25 September, 1971.		
JORDAN—		
Exchange of Notes concerning the Guarantee by the United Kingdom and the Maintenance of the Minimum Sterling Proportion by Jordan (Sterling Area Agreement)	Amman, 22 Sept., 1968	118/1968 Cmnd. 3834
Note— By an Exchange of Notes dated 15 September, 1971, the Agreement was prolonged for a period of two years from 25 September, 1971.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
KENYA—		
Exchange of Letters concerning the Guarantee by the United Kingdom and the Maintenance of the Minimum Sterling Proportion by Kenya (Sterling Area Agreement)	Nairobi, 20 Sept., 1968	118/1968 Cmnd. 3834
Note— By an Exchange of Notes dated 16 September, 1971, the Agreement was prolonged for a period of two years from 25 September, 1971.		
LESOTHO*—		
MALAWI—		
Exchange of Letters concerning the Guarantee by the United Kingdom and the Maintenance of the Minimum Sterling Proportion by Malawi (Sterling Area Agreement)	Zomba, 24 Sept., 1968	118/1968 Cmnd. 3834
Note— By an Exchange of Notes dated 14 September, 1971, the Agreement was prolonged for a period of two years from 25 September, 1971.		
MALAYSIA*—		
NETHERLANDS—		
Supplementary Convention regarding Legal Proceedings	The Hague, 17 Nov., 1967	15/1970 Cmnd. 4278
Extension— Bahama Islands, Bermuda, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, Grenada, Guernsey, Hong Kong, Isle of Man, Jersey, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia ...	22 Apr., 1971 (effective date)	
NEW ZEALAND—		
Exchange of Letters concerning the Guarantee by the United Kingdom and the Maintenance of the Minimum Sterling Proportion by New Zealand (Sterling Area Agreement)	Wellington, 24 Sept., 1968	118/1968 Cmnd. 3834
Note— By an Exchange of Notes dated 14 September, 1971, the Agreement was prolonged for a period of two years from 25 September, 1971.		

* The Exchanges of Letters prolonging and modifying the Sterling Area Agreements with Australia, Botswana, Lesotho and Malaysia will be published in the 1972 Treaty Series.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
NIGERIA—		
Exchange of Letters concerning the Guarantee by the United Kingdom and the Maintenance of the Minimum Sterling Proportion by Nigeria (Sterling Area Agreement)	Lagos, 24 Sept., 1968	118/1968 Cmnd. 3834
Note— By an Exchange of Notes dated 17 September, 1971, the Agreement was prolonged for a period of two years from 25 September, 1971.		
PAKISTAN—		
Exchange of Letters concerning the Guarantee by the United Kingdom and the Maintenance of the Minimum Sterling Proportion by Pakistan (Sterling Area Agreement)	London, 25 Sept., 1968	118/1968 Cmnd. 3834
Note— By an Exchange of Notes dated 17 September, 1971, the Agreement was prolonged for a period of two years from 25 September, 1971.		
QATAR—		
Exchange of Notes concerning the Guarantee by the United Kingdom and the Maintenance of the Minimum Sterling Proportion by Qatar (Sterling Area Agreement)	Doha, 25 Sept., 1968	118/1968 Cmnd. 3834
Note— By an Exchange of Notes dated 16 September, 1971, the Agreement was prolonged for a period of two years from 25 September, 1971.		
SIERRA LEONE—		
Exchange of Letters concerning the Guarantee by the United Kingdom and the Maintenance of the Minimum Sterling Proportion by Sierra Leone (Sterling Area Agreement)	Freetown, 20 Sept., 1968	118/1968 Cmnd. 3834
Note— By an Exchange of Notes dated 14 September, 1971, the Agreement was prolonged for a period of two years from 25 September, 1971.		
SINGAPORE—		
Exchange of Letters concerning the Guarantee by the United Kingdom and the Maintenance of the Minimum Sterling Proportion by Singapore (Sterling Area Agreement)	Singapore, 19 Sept., 1968	118/1968 Cmnd. 3834
Note— By an Exchange of Notes dated 17 September, 1971, the Agreement was prolonged for a period of two years from 25 September, 1971.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TANZANIA—		
Exchange of Letters concerning the Guarantee by the United Kingdom and the Maintenance of the Minimum Sterling Proportion by Tanzania (Sterling Area Agreement)	Dar es Salaam, 23 Sept., 1968	118/1968 Cmnd. 3834
Note— By an Exchange of Notes dated 20 September, 1971, the Agreement was prolonged for a period of two years from 25 September, 1971.		
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO—		
Exchange of Letters concerning the Guarantee by the United Kingdom and the Maintenance of the Minimum Sterling Proportion by Trinidad and Tobago (Sterling Area Agreement)	Port of Spain, 9 Oct., 1968	118/1968 Cmnd. 3834
Note— By an Exchange of Notes dated 16 September, 1971, the Agreement was prolonged for a period of two years from 25 September, 1971.		
UGANDA—		
Exchange of Letters concerning the Guarantee by the United Kingdom and the Maintenance of the Minimum Sterling Proportion by Uganda (Sterling Area Agreement)	Kampala, 21 Sept., 1968	118/1968 Cmnd. 3834
Note— By an Exchange of Notes dated 15 September, 1971, the Agreement was prolonged for a period of two years from 25 September, 1971.		
WESTERN SAMOA—		
Exchange of Notes concerning the Guarantee by the United Kingdom and the Maintenance of the Minimum Sterling Proportion by Western Samoa (Sterling Area Agreement)	Wellington/ Apia, 23 July, 1969	110/1969 Cmnd. 4176
Note— By an Exchange of Notes dated 17 September, 1971, the Agreement was prolonged for a period of two years from 25 September, 1971.		
ZAMBIA—		
Exchange of Letters concerning the Guarantee by the United Kingdom and the Maintenance of the Minimum Sterling Proportion by Zambia (Sterling Area Agreement)	Lusaka, 23 Sept., 1968	118/1968 Cmnd. 3834
Note— By an Exchange of Notes dated 17 September, 1971, the Agreement was prolonged for a period of two years from 25 September, 1971.		