

RATIFICATIONS,
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 68 (1986)

FOURTH
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 1986

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 67 (1986), Cm 61]

*Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
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N.B. Unless otherwise stated, the dates given herein are the dates of deposit of the ratifications, etc. and are not necessarily effective dates, which must normally be determined from the terms of the 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 31 December 1986.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CAYMAN ISLANDS		
<i>see</i> UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
CONSERVATION		
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially at Waterfowl Habitat	Adopted Ramsar, Iran 2 Feb., 1971	34/1976 Cmnd. 6465
Accession— Mexico*	4 July, 1986	
<p>*In accordance with Article 2 of the Convention, 'Ria Lagartos', an ecological reserve in Yucatan State, has been designated by Mexico for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance drawn up by virtue of this Convention.</p> <p>In addition to a document describing this wetland, Mexico has enclosed a map indicating its location.</p>		
CONSULAR RELATIONS		
Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	Vienna, 24 Apr., 1963	14/1973 Cmnd 5219
Succession— St Lucia	27 Aug., 1986 (effective date) 22 Feb., 1979	
CUSTOMS		
Convention on the Establishment of a Customs Co-operation Council	Brussels, 15 Dec., 1950	50/1954 Cmnd. 9232
Accession— Central African Republic	28 July, 1986	
Protocol to the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials	New York, 1 Mar., 1977	33/1984 Cmnd. 9217
Ratification— Belgium	25 Sept., 1986	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS		
Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations	Vienna 18 Apr., 1961	19/1965 Cmnd. 2565
Accession— Qatar (with reservations*)	6 June, 1986	
*Reservations [Translation]		
I) On Article 27, paragraph. 3:		
The Government of the State of Qatar reserves its right to open a diplomatic bag in the following two situations:		
1. The abuse, observed <i>in flagrante delicto</i> , of the diplomatic bag for unlawful purposes incompatible with the aims of the relevant rule of immunity, by putting therein items other than the diplomatic documents and articles for official use mentioned in paragraph 4 of the said Article, in violation of the obligations prescribed by the Convention and by international law and custom.		
In such a case both the Foreign Ministry and the Mission concerned will be notified. The bag will not be opened except with the approval by the Foreign Ministry.		
The contraband articles will be seized in the presence of a representative of the Ministry and the Mission.		
2. The existence of strong indications or suspicions that the said violations have been perpetrated.		
In such a case the bag will not be opened except with the approval of the Foreign Ministry and in the presence of a member of the Mission concerned. If permission to open the bag is denied it will be returned to its place of origin.		
II) On Article 37, paragraph. 2:		
The State of Qatar shall not be bound by paragraph. 2 of Article 37.		
III) Accession to this Convention does not mean in any way recognition of Israel and does not entail entering with it into any transactions regulated by this Convention.		
Succession— St Lucia	27 Aug., 1986 (effective date) 22 Feb., 1979	
DISARMAMENT		
Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof	London, Moscow and Washington, 11 Feb., 1971	13/1973 Cmnd. 5266
Ratification in London— Benin	2 July, 1986	
Note—		
In a Note to the Soviet Government dated 10 October 1985 the Government of the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> made the following statement regarding the declaration contained in the Mexican Government's instrument of ratification of the above Treaty on 23 March 1984 (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 81 (1984). Cmnd. 9398 p. 5):		
[Translation]		
The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany considers that the aforementioned declaration concerns above all matters which are not regulated in the Treaty to which it relates. In so far as rights are claimed in that declaration which are not conferred upon a coastal state under general international law, it is not acceptable to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DISARMAMENT (continued)		
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction	London, Moscow and Washington, 10 Apr., 1972	11/1976 Cmnd. 6397
Accessions in London—		
Bahamas	26 Nov., 1986	
Grenada	22 Oct., 1986	
Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques	Geneva, 18 May, 1977	24/1979 Cmnd. 7469
Ratification—		
Benin	30 June, 1986	
DRUGS		
<i>see</i> UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
EDUCATION		
Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Degrees concerning Higher Education in the States belonging to the Europe region	Paris, 21 Dec., 1979	21/1986 Cmnd. 9762
Accession—		
Australia (with declaration*)	6 Aug., 1986	
*Declaration		
'In handing over Australia's instrument of accession to the Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Degrees concerning Higher Education in the States belonging to the Europe Region, done at Paris on 21 December 1979, I have been instructed to present the following statement:		
Australia has a federal constitutional system in which legislative, executive and judicial powers are shared or distributed between the Commonwealth of Australia and the constituent States:		
The implementation of the treaty throughout Australia will be effected by the Commonwealth, State and Territory authorities having regard to their respective constitutional powers and arrangements concerning their exercise.		
In addition, at present in Australia each higher education institution has responsibility for determining what qualifications it will accept for admission to various levels of study. Registration boards and professional associations have responsibility for determining the recognition to be given to qualifications whether obtained in Australia or overseas, for the purpose of registration or permission to practice a profession in Australia. The Commonwealth authorities will transmit the text of the Convention to these educational institutions, in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention, and also to the relevant boards and associations.		
You will understand that this statement is not a reservation.'		
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES		
Convention setting up a European University Institute	Florence, 19 Apr., 1972	15/1976 Cmnd. 6405

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (continued)		
Note— Greece acceded to the above Convention with attached Protocol on Privileges and Immunities on 29 September 1986. The Convention will enter into force for Greece after the Higher Council of the Institute, unanimously and in agreement with the acceding State, has made the alterations considered necessary to some Articles of the Convention and in particular to Article 6, paragraph 7 and Article 19, paragraph 1.		
FIJI		
The Fiji (Overseas Service) Agreement 1971 as amended (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 48 (1976), Cmnd 6519 and Treaty Series No. 55 (1981), Cmnd. 8298)	Suva, 31 Mar., 1971	110/1972 Cmnd.5114
In an Exchange of Notes dated 20 March/23 June 1986 the above Agreement was amended as follows: in sub-paragraph 14 of paragraph 1, delete the words and figures "31 March 1986" and substitute therefor the words and figures "31 March 1991".		
The Exchange of Notes, which entered into force on 31 March 1986, shall be cited, together with the Agreement, as the "Overseas Service (Fiji) Agreement 1971/1986".		
FOOD		
International Coffee Agreement	New York, 1 Jan.— 30 June, 1983	27/1986 Cmnd. 9775
Ratification— Greece	19 Sept., 1986	
Note— On 18 September 1986, during its second plenary meeting, the International Coffee Council adopted Resolution No. 240, which extends, to 30 September 1987, the time-limit within which Liberia and the European Economic Community may deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval.		
HUMAN RIGHTS		
Slavery Convention	Geneva, 25 Sept., 1926	16/1927 Cmnd. 2910
Slavery Convention (as amended by the Protocol agreed at New York on 7 December, 1953)	Geneva, 25 Sept., 1926	24/1956 Cmnd. 9797
Accession to Convention and Acceptance of the Protocol— Mauritania	6 June, 1986	
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	Rome, 4 Nov., 1950	71/1953 Cmnd. 8969
Renewal of declaration under Article 25— Switzerland	28 Nov., 1986 (for three years)	
Convention on the Political Rights of Women	New York, 31 Mar., 1953	101/1967 Cmnd. 3449
Accessions— Angola Colombia	17 Sept., 1986 5 Aug., 1986	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
<p>Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery, supplementary to the International Convention signed at Geneva on 25 September, 1926</p>	<p>Geneva, 7 Sept., 1956</p>	<p>59/1957 Cmnd. 257</p>
<p>Accession— Mauritania</p>	<p>6 June, 1986</p>	
<p>International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</p>	<p>New York, 19 Dec., 1966</p>	<p>6/1977 Cmnd. 6702</p>
<p>Note— The <i>United Kingdom</i> ratification of the above-mentioned Covenants of 20 May 1976 was also in respect of the following territories:</p>		
<p>The Bailiwick of Guernsey The Bailiwick of Jersey The Isle of Man Belize Bermuda British Virgin Islands Cayman Islands Falkland Islands and Dependencies Gibraltar Gilbert Islands Hong Kong Montserrat Pitcairn Group St. Helena and Dependencies Solomon Islands Turks and Caicos Islands, and Tuvalu</p>		
<p>(This information was omitted from the Treaty Series publication)</p>		
<p>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</p>	<p>New York, 19 Dec., 1966</p>	<p>6/1977 Cmnd. 6702</p>
<p><i>Derogations under Article 4:</i></p>		
<p>I</p>		
<p>On 5, 9, and 23 June 1986, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Peru</i> three notifications dated, respectively, 4, 6 and 20 June 1986, to the effect that by Supreme Decrees the Government of Peru has declared or extended a state of emergency as follows:</p>		
<p>By Supreme Decree No. 012-86-IN, the state of emergency in the city of Lima and the Constitutional Province of Callao has been extended for a period of 60 days, starting from 2 June 1986.</p>		
<p>By Supreme Decree No. 013-86-IN, the state of emergency has been extended for a period of 60 days, starting from 4 June 1986 in the following provinces:</p>		
<p>Department of Ayacucho (Provinces of Cangallo, Huamanga, Huanta, La Mar, Victor Fajardo, Huancasancos and Vilcashuaman);</p>		
<p>Department of Huancavelica (Provinces of Acobamba, Angaraes, Castrovirreyna, Huancavelica, Tayacaja, Huaytara and Churcampa);</p>		
<p>Department of Apurimac (Province of Chincheros);</p>		
<p>Department of Huanuco (Provinces of Huaycabamba, Huamalies, Dos de Mayo and Ambo).</p>		
<p>By Supreme Decree No. 015-86-IN, the state of emergency has been declared for a period of 60 days, starting from 18 June 1986, in the Provinces of Daniel Alcides Carrion and Pasco (Department of Pasco).</p>		
<p>By a notification dated 30 July 1986 and received on 5 August 1986, the Government of Peru specified that the said extensions and declaration of a state of emergency had been declared owing to the continuation or occurrence of terrorist acts and sabotage.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
<p>As a result, Articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant are being or still being derogated from in the regions in question for the said periods of time.</p>		
II		
<p>On 6, 8 and 25 August 1986, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Peru</i> three notifications dated, respectively, 5, 7 and 19 August 1986, to the effect that by Supreme Decrees the Government of Peru has extended a state of emergency as follows:</p>		
<p>By Supreme Decree No. 019-86-IN, in the Province of Lima and the Constitutional Province of Callao for a period of 30 days, starting from 2 August 1986.</p>		
<p>By Supreme Decree No. 020-86-IN, for a period of 60 days starting from 3 August 1986 in the following provinces:</p>		
<p>Department of Ayacucho (Provinces of Cangallo, Huamanga, Huanta, La Mar, Victor Fajardo, Huancasancos and Vilcashuaman);</p>		
<p>Department of Huancavelica (Provinces of Acobamba, Angaraes, Castrovirreyna, Huancavelica, Tayacaja, Huaytara and Churcampa);</p>		
<p>Department of Apurimac (Province of Chinceros);</p>		
<p>Department of Huánuco (Provinces of Huaycabamba, Huamalies, Dos de Mayo and Ambo).</p>		
<p>By Supreme Decree No. 023-86-IN, in the Provinces of Daniel Alcides Carrion and Pasco (Department of Pasco) for a period of 60 days, starting from 19 August 1986.</p>		
<p>The notifications specify that the said extensions had been declared as indicated above owing to the continued terrorist acts of violence and sabotage.</p>		
<p>As a result, Articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant have continued to be derogated from in the regions in question for the said periods of time.</p>		
III		
<p>On 29 August 1986, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Bolivia</i> a notification dated 28 August 1986, to the effect that the Government of Bolivia had declared a state of emergency throughout the territory of Bolivia for a period of 90 days, with effect from 27 August 1986. The provisions of the Covenant from which it is derogated concern Articles 9, 12 and 21. The notification specifies:</p>		
<p>[<i>Translation</i>]</p>		
<p>This decision is motivated by the serious political and social disturbances of recent weeks. The following, in particular, should be noted:</p>		
<p>1. A general strike in the cities of Potosi and Oruro forcibly maintained by groups of activists who have worked their way into the so-called Civic Committees. This paralyzation of cities is absolutely illegal and the economic damage wrought by this arbitrary action can be attributed to those leaders with political ties to the extreme left wing and is repudiated by the general population.</p>		
<p>2. The hyperinflationary crisis suffered by the country, which has had devastating consequences for the economy and society, is due essentially to the inefficiency of public corporations whose astronomic operating deficits are covered by the National Treasury which in turn, lacking the necessary revenues as a result of the country's inadequate tax system, would have to finance them by issuing currency against non-existent reserves.</p>		
<p>3. The democratic Government has raised and discussed for the past year the unavoidable need to rehabilitate the State mining industry which, because of the drop in ore prices, particularly for tin, had come to operate on terms which were absolutely uneconomical. The situation was</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>such that the average production cost of the 21 State corporations was \$17 per pound of refined ore when the international price was approximately \$2.5 for the same amount.</p> <p>4. The project for rehabilitating the Bolivian Mining Corporation (COMIBOL) envisages changing its structure, which is divided into three groups:</p> <p>(a) The corporations which currently produce according to an autonomous system of management, exploration and marketing will be merged;</p> <p>(b) This includes corporations which will be leased out to mining co-operatives with assets and equipment projected to generate currency and tax revenues;</p> <p>(c) Exploration and development corporations, which will suspend production and the future of which will be determined by the preparation of studies of reserves. In 1985, COMIBOL sustained a loss of \$246 million, which explains the urgency of the restructuring measures adopted.</p> <p>5. The merging of State enterprises with the co-operative movement is a mark of social progress and helps to expand the co-operative economy by fostering an emerging structure of new mining co-operatives supported institutionally by credit and technical and financial assistance from the State, providing substantial impetus for the generation of employment, the elimination of State bureaucratism and the democratic structuring of the various levels of production to be created.</p> <p>6. To the subversive activities of the extreme left wing we must add the desperate reaction of the drug trafficking mafia to the Government's successful campaign, since the eradication of drug trafficking affects the vested interests of sectors which are seeking to destabilize the Government.</p> <p>The state of emergency is being declared in response to plans for an insurrection, the aims which were to overthrow the constitutional Government and put an end to the new economic policy which the population had borne with such sacrifice for the past year and the first results of which showed its viability and the possibilities for its practical application. This state of emergency will last 90 days and was welcomed by the population.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">IV</p> <p>On 23 September 1986, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Chile</i> a notification dated 22 September 1986, to the effect that by Decree No. 1,037, the Government of Chile has declared a state of siege throughout the national territory from 8 September to 6 December 1986.</p> <p>[<i>Translation</i>]</p> <p>I have the honour to write to you in order to comply with the provisions of Article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which was ratified by Chile on 10 February 1972 and which entered into force internationally on 22 March 1976.</p> <p>In accordance with the aforementioned provisions, I am hereby informing the other States Parties to the Covenant, through you, of the issuance on 7 September 1986 of Decree 1,037 declaring the entire territory of the Republic of Chile to be under a state of siege. The Decree stipulates that its provisions shall remain in force from its publication in the Official Gazette, which took place on 8 September, until 6 December 1986, and for as long as circumstances warrant.</p> <p>The constitutional basis for such a measure is to be found in Articles 39, 40 and 41 of the Constitution of the Republic which, in this connection, provide that "in the event of internal war or unrest, the President of the Republic may, with the approval of Congress, declare all or part of the national territory to be under a state of siege". As this letter will explain, the two conditions necessary for the adoption of this measure are present.</p> <p>Chile has in fact been subjected to a wave of terrorist aggression of alarming proportions, the nature and origin of</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p>		
<p>which have been acknowledged publicly by its perpetrators, instigators and accomplices. The Chilean Communist Party, in various official communiqués, has called for the launching of a terrorist offensive aimed at forcibly preventing the implementation of the process of democratic institutionalization provided for in the Political Constitution and at overthrowing the legitimately established Government by force of arms in order to instal a totalitarian régime.</p>		
<p>In order to achieve its violent goals, the Chilean Communist Party has used groups which are publicly recognized as terrorist, such as the <i>Frente Manuel Rodríguez</i>, the <i>Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionario</i> and others, all of which have perpetrated and claimed responsibility for an alarming number of attacks which have taken the lives of a significant number of citizens and caused tremendous damage to public and private property.</p>		
<p>Thus, in the period 1983–86, 47 members of the armed forces and law enforcement authorities were killed by terrorist attacks; between January 1985 and April 1986, 1,729 attacks using explosives or incendiary devices were carried out; and from 1984 to the present, 224 citizens have died as a result of acts of extremist violence.</p>		
<p>These actions, which are totally repudiated by the citizens of Chile, have increased dangerously in number in recent months and, what is most alarming, have received support from forces outside Chile in their planning and financing, the training of terrorists and the provision of modern, highly destructive weapons.</p>		
<p>Information regarding this last situation was transmitted by my Government to the United Nations Security Council through a letter dated 26 August 1986 and signed by the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations. That letter reported the discovery in terrorist hands of massive stockpiles of weapons which had been smuggled into the country by sea on board ships flying foreign flags. This information was also transmitted to the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States, in view of the fact that the situation constituted a threat to the security of the hemisphere.</p>		
<p>Such quantities of weapons were obviously intended to be used to unleash a civil war of incalculable consequences in Chile. At the time, this led my Government to seriously consider the adoption of extraordinary constitutional measures to avert the serious threat to national peace and security. The hope that this threat had been partly dispelled led to the authorities to take a different decision. However, subsequent events proved our suspicions to have been only too correct.</p>		
<p>Thus it was that the armed forces began to discover further extremist arms caches throughout the country—proof that the subversive operation was well under way. At the same time, the use of some of the smuggled weapons in terrorist activities was detected.</p>		
<p>All of this culminated in an incident of a magnitude heretofore unknown in Chile: for the first time in the history of the Republic, a terrorist attack was launched on H.E. the President of the Republic. Five members of his military escort were killed in the attack and nine wounded. Extremely powerful weapons from among those described earlier were used in this attack.</p>		
<p>The attack shows that terrorism in Chile has reached extremes which openly threaten the very existence of the nation and the Government must fulfil its constitutional mandate of preserving the bases of the institutional process, and safeguarding the peace and security of its population. To this end, it has decreed a state of siege, with the agreement of the Honourable Junta of Government and pursuant to the constitutional provisions in force.</p>		
<p>The Government of Chile has established categorically that this extraordinary measure will be applied for the reasonable period required by the circumstances; its application will not alter the commitment of the Chilean authorities to continue to promote the political and institutional process embodied in the Political Constitution of the State.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>With regard to the rights the exercise of which will be affected by the state of siege, I am in a position to inform you that the rights set forth in Articles 9, 12, 13 and 19 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights will be restricted. The rights set forth in Articles 6, 7, 8 (paragraphs. 1 and 2), 11, 15, 16 and 18 of the Covenant will not be affected.</p> <p>Finally, the Government of Chile will communicate through you the date on which this state of siege is lifted.</p>		
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</p> <p>International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 27 June 1986, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Sweden</i> the following communication:</p> <p>“With application of Article 18 of the Convention, Sweden withdraws or amends the notifications deposited with the instrument of ratification on July 13, 1962, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The notification relating to Article 6, paragraph 2, is withdrawn. 2. The notification under Article 16, paragraph 1, (a) (ii) according to which Sweden will apply Article 12 only in relation to broadcasting is reduced in scope to the effect that Sweden will apply Article 12 to broadcasting and to such communication to the public which is carried out for commercial purposes. 3. The notification relating to Article 17 is withdrawn in so far as reproduction of phonograms is concerned. Sweden will from July 1, 1986, grant protection according to Article 10 of the Convention to all phonograms. <p>The withdrawals and amendments take effect on July 1, 1986.”</p>	<p>Rome, 26 Oct., 1961</p>	<p>38/1964 Cmnd. 2425</p>
<p>Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Micro-organisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure</p> <p>Notes—</p> <p>The Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) received on 18 April 1986, a communication from the Government of the <i>Hungarian People's Republic</i>, relating to the <i>Mezőgazdasági és Ipari Mikroorganizmusok Magyar Nemzeti Gyűjteménye (MIMG)</i> (“National Collection of Agricultural and Industrial Micro-organisms (NCAIM)”), indicating that the said depository institution is located on the territory of the Hungarian People's Republic and including a declaration of assurances to the effect that the said institution complies and will continue to comply with the requirements concerning the acquisition of the status of international depository authority as specified in Article 6(2) of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Micro-organisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, done at Budapest on April 28, 1977, and amended on September 26, 1980.</p> <p>The <i>Mezőgazdasági és Ipari Mikroorganizmusok Magyar Nemzeti Gyűjteménye (MIMG)</i> (“National Collection of Agricultural and Industrial Micro-organisms (NCAIM)”) will acquire the status of international depository authority under the Budapest Treaty as from June 1, 1986, the date indicated in the said communication as the date on which that status should take effect (see Article 7(2)(b) of the said Treaty).</p> <p>The Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) received, on 22 September, 1986, a notification from the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I have the honour to refer to the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Micro-organisms 	<p>Budapest, 28 Apr., 1977</p>	<p>5/1981 Cmnd. 8136</p>

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)		
<p>for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, opened for signature at Budapest from April 28 to December 31, 1977, and to the communication dated July 20, 1982, (see Treaty Series No. 61 (1982), Cmnd. 8807, p. 10) from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland nominating the Culture Centre of Algae and Protozoa as an International Depository Authority.</p>		
<p>2. I have the honour to inform you that the Culture Centre of Algae and Protozoa, at present at 36 Storey's Way, Cambridge CB3 0DT, United Kingdom, with effect from January 1, 1987, is to be renamed the Culture Collection of Algae and Protozoa and relocated at (i) Freshwater Biological Association, Windermere Laboratory, The Ferry House, Far Sawrey, Ambleside, Cumbria LA22 0LP, United Kingdom, and (ii) Scottish Marine Biological Association, Dunstaffnage Marine Research Laboratory, P.O. Box 3, Oban, Argyll, PA34 4AD, United Kingdom. The Culture Collection of Algae and Protozoa will accept freshwater and terrestrial algae and free living protozoa at its Freshwater Biological Association address; and marine algae, other than large seaweeds, at its Scottish Marine Biological Association address.</p>		
<p>3. The assurances furnished in the aforesaid communication by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that the Culture Centre of Algae and Protozoa complies and will continue to comply with the requirements specified in Article 6(2) of the Treaty apply and will continue to apply to the renamed International Depository Authority at its new locations. However, in accordance with Rule 5.2 of the Regulations under the Treaty, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland hereby notify you that during the course of relocation from October 1, 1986, to January 1, 1987, the Culture Centre of Algae and Protozoa will be unable to receive any deposits. No alternative temporary measures are planned for this short period.</p>		
<p>4. In accordance with Rule 4.2 of the Regulations under the Treaty, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland hereby also notify you that with effect from January 1, 1987, the Culture Collection of Algae and Protozoa will not accept parasitic protozoa not pathogenic to man or domestic animals, which can be maintained by in vitro culture, so limiting the kinds of micro-organisms previously accepted by the Culture Centre of Algae and Protozoa. Further, in accordance with Rule 5(1)(iv) of the Regulations under the Treaty, the Government of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland hereby notify you that measures consequential to this limitation are unnecessary since the Culture Centre of Algae and Protozoa does not hold any deposits of such parasitic protozoa for patent purposes.</p>		
<p>5. I have the further honour to request that you circulate this notification to all Contracting States and intergovernmental industrial property organizations.</p>		
<p>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 Accession— Liechtenstein</p>	<p>Geneva, 13 May, 1977 14 Nov., 1986</p>	<p>72/1979 Cmnd. 7671</p>
INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE		
<p>Statute of the International Court of Justice</p>	<p>San Francisco, 26 June, 1945</p>	<p>67/1946 Cmnd. 7015</p>
<p>The Secretary-General of the United Nations received on 6 June 1986 a declaration from the Government of <i>Honduras</i> modifying the declaration made on 10 March 1960 (see Treaty Series No. 48 (1960), Cmnd. 1114 p. 4) as follows:</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (continued)		
[<i>Translation</i>]		
"The Government of the Republic of Honduras, duly authorized by the National Congress under Decree No. 75-86 of 21 May 1986 to modify the Declaration made on 20 February 1960 concerning Article 36 (2) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice,		
Hereby Declares:		
That it modifies the Declaration made by it on 20 February 1960 as follows:		
1. It recognizes as compulsory <i>ipso facto</i> and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes concerning:		
(a) The interpretation of a treaty;		
(b) Any question of international law;		
(c) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;		
(d) The nature and extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.		
2. This Declaration shall not apply, however, to any of the following disputes to which the Republic of Honduras is a party:		
(a) Disputes in respect of which the parties have agreed or may agree to resort to other means for the pacific settlement of disputes;		
(b) Disputes concerning matters subject to the domestic jurisdiction of the Republic of Honduras under international law;		
(c) Disputes relating to facts or situations originating in armed conflicts or acts of a similar nature which may affect the territory of the Republic of Honduras, and in which it may find itself involved directly or indirectly,		
(d) Disputes referring to:		
(i) Territorial questions with regard to sovereignty over islands, shoals and reefs; internal waters, bays and the legal status and limits of the territorial sea;		
(ii) All rights of sovereignty or jurisdiction concerning the legal status and limits of the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf;		
(iii) The airspace over the territories, waters and zones referred to in this subparagraph		
3. The Government of Honduras also reserves the right at any time to supplement, modify or withdraw this Declaration or the reservations contained therein by giving notice to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.		
4. This Declaration replaces the Declaration made by the Government of Honduras on 20 February 1960."		
INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION		
Amendments to the Convention	London 15 Nov., 1979	26/1986 Cmnd. 9777
Acceptance— Ecuador	30 June, 1986	
JORDAN		
Agreement on the International Transport of Goods by Road	Amman, 2 Feb., 1981	43/1982 Cmnd. 8673
Note—		
In an Exchange of Notes at Amman on 10/20 August 1986 the above Agreement was amended as follows:		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
JORDAN (continued)		
“(d) in relation to the United Kingdom, the term ‘territory’ shall mean England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Gibraltar”. The Exchange of Notes entered into force on 20 August 1986.		
KIRIBATI		
Overseas Service Aid (Kiribati) Agreement 1980	Tarawa, 18 Dec., 1980– 27 Feb., 1981	37/1981 Cmnd. 8339
By an Exchange of Notes at Tarawa on 27 March 1986 the above Agreement was amended as follows: in paragraph 12 delete the words and figures “31 March 1986” and substitute therefor the words and figures “31 March 1991”. The Exchange of Notes entered into force on 31 March 1986 and shall be cited, together with the Agreement, as the Overseas Service Aid (Kiribati) Agreement 1980/86.		
LAW		
European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches	Strasbourg, 19 Aug., 1985	57/1985 Cmnd. 9649
Signatures—		
Ireland, Republic of*	3 Nov., 1986	
Turkey*	25 Sept., 1986	
*with reservation in respect of ratification		
MARITIME LAW		
International Convention relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Sea-going Ships	Brussels, 10 Oct., 1957	52/1968 Cmnd. 3678
Extension—		
Aruba	16 Dec., 1986 (effective date)	
Denunciation—		
Germany, Federal Republic of	1 Sept., 1986	
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	Brussels, 23 Feb., 1968	83/1977 Cmnd. 6944
Extension—		
Aruba	16 Sept., 1986 (effective date)	
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 as amended by the Protocol of 23 February 1968	Brussels, 21 Dec., 1979	28/1984 Cmnd. 9197
Ratification—		
France	18 Nov., 1986	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION		
Protocol to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969	London, 19 Nov., 1976	26/1981 Cmnd. 8238
Accession— China, the People's Republic of*	29 Sept., 1986	
<p>* The Instrument of Accession contained the following notification under Article V(9)(c) of the Convention, as amended by the Protocol:</p> <p>"... the value of the national currency, in terms of SDR, of the People's Republic of China is calculated in accordance with the method of valuation applied by the International Monetary Fund."</p>		
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance	New York 20 June, 1956	85/1975 Cmnd. 6084
<p>Note— In a note received on 8 May 1986, the Government of <i>New Zealand</i> informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with Article 2, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the above-mentioned Convention, that the authority designated to act in its territory as Transmitting and Receiving Agency is the Department of Justice, Private Bag, Postal Centre, Wellington, New Zealand.</p>		
<p>In the same note, the Government of <i>New Zealand</i> also informed the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of the Convention concerning the evidence normally required in <i>New Zealand</i> for proof of a maintenance claim, that each maintenance application transmitted to <i>New Zealand</i> should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —the details stated in Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Convention —where possible, relevant marriage and birth certificates —an information sheet as in Form 3 which is part of the hereinafter mentioned Annex —a declaration of financial means as in Forms 1 and 4 which are part of the hereinafter mentioned Annex —one original and two copies of all the above-mentioned documents —English translations of all documents, together with the translator's qualifications. 		
Convention on the Conflicts of Laws relating to the Form of Testamentary Dispositions	The Hague, 5 Oct., 1961	5/1964 Cmnd. 2250
Accession— Australia (with declaration*)	22 Sept., 1986	
<p>* The Government of Australia declared, in accordance with Article 17 that " the Convention extends to the Australian States and mainland territories, and to the Coral Sea Islands Territory, the Territory of Heard Island and McDonald Islands, and the Australian Antarctic Territory."</p>		
Convention on the Taking of Evidence abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters	The Hague, 18 March, 1970	20/1977 Cmnd. 6727
<p>Notes— In a Note of 15 October 1986, received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands on 16 October 1986, <i>Norway</i> declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Barbados</i> and <i>Cyprus</i> to the above-mentioned Convention.</p>		
<p>In conformity with Article 39, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Norway</i> and</p>		
Barbados	15 Dec., 1986	
Cyprus	15 Dec., 1986	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
The following States declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Monaco</i> to the above-mentioned Convention:		
Czechoslovakia	31 Oct., 1986	
Finland	24 July, 1986	
Germany, Federal Republic of	13 June, 1986	
Italy	24 July, 1986	
Norway	16 Oct., 1986	
In accordance with Article 39, paragraph 5, the Convention entered into force between <i>Monaco</i> and:		
Czechoslovakia	30 Dec., 1986	
Finland	22 Sept., 1986	
Germany, Federal Republic of	12 Aug., 1986	
Italy	22 Sept., 1986	
Norway	15 Dec., 1986	
In conformity with Article 2 of the Convention, the Kingdom of the Netherlands has designated the "Procureur-Generaal in Aruba van het Gemeenschappelijk Hof van Justitie van de Nederlandse Antillen en Aruba (the Attorney-General in Aruba of the joint Court of Justice of the Netherlands Antilles and of Aruba) as Central Authority.		
The Convention is being applied in <i>Aruba</i> subject to the same declarations as made upon ratification of the Convention by the Kingdom of the Netherlands for the Kingdom in Europe on 8 April 1981 (See Treaty Series No. 61 (1981), Cmnd. 8357 p. 15). In addition Aruba will not accept Letters of Request in French, unless accompanied by a translation into Dutch, English or Spanish in conformity with Article 4, paragraphs 3 and 4. (See also Treaty Series No. 67 (1986), Cm. 61, p. 13)		
Convention on the Recognition of Divorces and Legal Separations	The Hague, 1 June, 1970	123/1975 Cmnd. 6248
Note—		
The following States informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands of their acceptance of the accession of <i>Australia</i> to the above-mentioned Convention:		
Italy	25 June, 1986	
Norway	17 Oct., 1986	
Sweden	2 July., 1986	
United Kingdom*	3 Nov., 1986	
* United Kingdom acceptance includes Bermuda, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Hong Kong, the Isle of Man and Jersey		
In conformity with Article 28, paragraph 5, the Convention entered into force between <i>Australia</i> and		
Italy	24 Aug., 1986	
Norway	16 Dec., 1986	
Sweden	31 Aug., 1986	
United Kingdom (and the above-mentioned territories)	2 Jan., 1987	
Note—		
The following States informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands of their acceptance of the accession of <i>Cyprus</i> to the above-mentioned Convention:		
Italy	25 June, 1986	
Norway	17 Oct., 1986	
In conformity with Article 28, paragraph 5, the Convention entered into force between <i>Cyprus</i> and		
Italy	24 Aug., 1986	
Norway	16 Dec., 1986	
Note—		
The following States informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands of their acceptance of the extension of the above-mentioned Convention to <i>Aruba</i> :		
Denmark	18 Aug., 1986	
Norway	17 Oct., 1986	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
In conformity with Article 29, paragraph 5, the Convention took effect regarding the extension to <i>Aruba</i> as regards relations with		
Denmark	17 Oct., 1986	
Norway	16 Dec., 1986	
Note—		
The following States informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands of their acceptance of the extension of the above-mentioned Convention to <i>Guernsey, Jersey, the Isle of Man, Gibraltar, Hong Kong and Bermuda</i> :		
Italy	14 Oct., 1986	
Norway	17 Oct., 1986	
In conformity with Article 19, paragraph 4, the Convention took effect regarding the extension to <i>Guernsey, Jersey, the Isle of Man, Gibraltar, Hong Kong and Bermuda</i>		
Italy	13 Dec., 1986	
Norway	16 Dec., 1986	
Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction	The Hague, 25 Oct., 1980	66/1986 Cm 33
Extension—		
Alberta (with reservations and declarations*)	4 Nov., 1986	
*Reservation:		
“In accordance with the provisions of Article 42, and pursuant to Article 26, paragraph 3, the Government of Canada declares that, with respect to applications submitted under the Convention concerning the Province of Alberta, Canada will assume the costs referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 26 only insofar as these costs are covered by the system of legal aid of the Province of Alberta.”		
Declarations:		
“In accordance with the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 2, the Attorney General of Alberta is designated as the Central Authority for the Province of Alberta.		
The Government of Canada further declares that it may at any time submit other declarations or reservations, pursuant to Articles 6, 40 and 42 of the Convention, with respect to other territorial units.”		
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES		
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations	Adopted New York, 21 Nov., 1947	69/1959 Cmnd. 855
Accession		
St. Lucia*	2 Sept., 1986	
*The Government of Saint Lucia, in accordance with section 43 of the Convention, has undertaken to apply the provisions of the said Convention to the following specialized agencies:		
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Second revised text of Annex II)		
International Civil Aviation Organization		
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization		
International Monetary Fund		
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development		
World Health Organization (Third revised text of Annex VII)		
Universal Postal Union		
International Telecommunication Union		
World Meteorological Organization		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES (continued)		
International Maritime Organization (Revised text of Annex XII)		
International Development Association		
World Intellectual Property Organization		
REFUGEES		
Convention relating to the Status of Refugees	Geneva, 28 July, 1951	39/1954 Cmd. 9171
Accession— Papua New Guinea (with declaration and reservation*)	17 July 1986	
*Declaration With reference to Article 1 B(1) of the Convention, the Government of Papua New Guinea specified, in the declaration accompanying the instrument of accession, that the words "events occurring before 1 January 1951" in Article 1, Section A, will be understood to mean "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951", i.e. application of the Convention without any geographical limitation pursuant to alternative (b). The instrument of accession to the Convention contains the following reservation: "The Government of Papua New Guinea in accordance with Article 42 paragraph 1 of the Convention makes a reservation with respect to the provisions contained in Articles 17 (1), 21, 22 (1) 31, 32, and 34 of the Convention and does not accept the obligations stipulated in these Articles."		
Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees	New York, 31 Jan., 1967	15/1969 Cmnd. 3906
Accessions— Papua New Guinea Venezuela (with declaration and reservation*)	17 July, 1986 19 Sept., 1986	
*Declaration [<i>Translation</i>] In implementing the provisions of the Protocol which confer on refugees the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country, it shall be understood that such treatment does not include any rights and benefits which Venezuela has granted or may grant regarding entry into or sojourn in Venezuelan territory to nationals of countries with which Venezuela has concluded regional or subregional integration, customs, economic or political agreements. The instrument of accession also contains a reservation in respect of Article IV.		
ROAD TRANSPORT		
<i>see also</i> TAXATION		
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR)	Geneva, 30 Sept., 1957	83/1968 Cmnd. 3769
Accession— Czechoslovakia (with reservation and declaration*) ..	17 July, 1986	
*Reservation "The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic declares that within the meaning of Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Agreement it does not feel bound by the provision of Article 11, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Agreement."		
Declaration: "The provision of Article 10 of the Agreement contravenes the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples that was adopted at the XVth Session		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
of the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1960 and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic therefore regards the said provision as superseded.”		
Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts	Geneva, 20 Mar., 1958	7/1965 Cmnd. 2535
Note— On 23 September 1986, the Government of <i>Switzerland</i> , pursuant to the provisions of Article 1 (7) of the above-mentioned Agreement, notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it intends to cease to apply Regulation No. 40 as from 30 September 1987 and Regulation No. 47 as from 30 September 1988.		
Regulation No. 50: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front position lamps, rear position lamps, stop lamps, direction indicators and rear-registration-plate illuminating devices for mopeds, motor cycles and vehicles treated as such		
Acceptance— Germany, Federal Republic of	5 Oct., 1986 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 53: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices		
Acceptance— Germany, Federal Republic of	5 Oct., 1986 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 56: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for mopeds and vehicles treated as such		
Acceptances— France Germany, Federal Republic of	19 Oct., 1986 5 Oct., 1986 (effective dates)	
Regulation No. 57: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for motor cycles and vehicles treated as such		
Acceptances— France Germany, Federal Republic of	19 Oct., 1986 5 Oct., 1986 (effective dates)	
Regulation No. 63: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to noise		
Acceptance— France	19 Oct., 1986 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 65: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of special warning lights for motor vehicles		
Proposing Governments— France and the Netherlands	15 June, 1986 (date of entry into force)	
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY		
Agreement establishing the European Molecular Biology Laboratory	Geneva 10 May, 1973	12/1975 Cmnd. 5835
Accession— Norway	8 Oct., 1986	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SHIPPING		
International Convention for Safe Containers (CSC), 1972, as amended in 1981 (see Treaty Series No. 93 (1981), Cmnd. 8445) and 1984 (see Treaty Series No. 20 (1984) Cmnd. 9180)	Geneva 2 Dec., 1972	40/1979 Cmnd. 7535
Ratification— Austria	28 Aug., 1986	
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974	London, 1 Nov., 1974	46/1980 Cmnd. 7874
Accessions to the Convention as amended— Brunei Darussalam	23 Oct., 1986	
Malta	8 Aug., 1986	
Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended	London, 1 June, 1978	40/1981 Cmnd. 8277
Accessions— Brunei Darussalam	23 Oct., 1986	
Egypt	7 Aug., 1986	
Malta	8 Aug., 1986	
International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978	London 1 Dec., 1978— 30 Nov., 1979	50/1984 Cmnd. 9266
Accessions— Brunei Darussalam	23 Oct., 1986	
New Zealand (including the Cook Islands and Niue)*	30 July, 1986	
*The Government of New Zealand declared that this accession shall not extend to Tokelau		
SOCIAL SECURITY		
European Convention on the Social Protection of Farmers	Strasbourg, 6 May, 1974	3/1982 Cmnd. 8447
Signature— Spain	1 Oct., 1986	
TAXATION		
Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles engaged in International Goods Transport	Geneva 14 Dec., 1956— 18 May, 1957	112/1969 Cmnd. 4206
Ratification— Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe)	1 Aug., 1986	
Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles engaged in International Passenger Transport	Geneva, 14 Dec., 1956	43/1963 Cmnd. 2063
Ratification— Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe)	1 Aug., 1986	
TELECOMMUNICATIONS		
Convention on the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT) with Operating Agreement	London, 3 Sept., 1976	94/1979 Cmnd. 7722
Accessions to the Convention and Operating Agreement German Democratic Republic	24 Sept., 1986	
Indonesia (with declaration*)	9 Oct., 1986	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TELECOMMUNICATIONS (continued)		
<p>*Declaration "Notwithstanding to the provision of the Article 31 of this Convention, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia declares that any disputes arising between the Republic of Indonesia and one or more Parties, or between the Republic of Indonesia and the Organization, will be settled by negotiation among the Parties concerned."</p>		
TERRORISM		
<p>International Convention against the Taking of Hostages ..</p>	<p>New York, 18 Dec., 1979— 31 Dec., 1980</p>	<p>81/1983 Cmnd. 9100</p>
<p>Ratifications— Austria Togo</p>	<p>22 Aug., 1986 25 July, 1986</p>	
<p>Accessions— Antigua and Barbuda Dominica (with declaration*)</p>	<p>6 Aug., 1986 9 Sept., 1986</p>	
<p>*Declaration "The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica declares that its accession to the Convention is made on the understanding that the aforesaid Convention prohibits the taking of hostages in any circumstances, even those referred to in Article 12."</p>		
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
<p>Exchange of Letters concerning the Cayman Islands and Matters connected with, arising from, related to, or resulting from any Narcotics Activity referred to in the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 (<i>see also</i> Treaty Series No. 67 (1986), Cm 61, p.17)</p>	<p>London, 26 July, 1984</p>	<p>70/1984 Cmnd. 9344</p>
<p>In an Exchange of Notes at Washington on 26 November 1986 the above Agreement was extended for a further period of six months, or until the Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, signed on 3 July, 1986, enters into force, whichever occurs sooner. The Exchange of Notes entered into force on 29 November 1986.</p>		



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