

**STATUS OF MULTILATERAL
CONVENTIONS
IN RESPECT
OF WHICH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ACTS AS DEPOSITARY**



UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1959

NOTE

All United Nations documents are designated by symbols, i.e., capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

ST/LEG/3, Rev. 1

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NOTICE — CORRIGENDUM

Please replace the title page of "Status of Multilateral Conventions In Respect Of Which The Secretary-General Acts As Depositary" (ST/LEG/3,REV.1), which has the incorrect Sales Price, with the attached new title page.

PUBLISHING SERVICE
UNITED NATIONS

STATUS OF MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS

Page V-5: delete "San Marino" from the list of States.

Page VI-2: in the list of "Agreements and Conventions", under No. 3 - delete the figure "4." appearing opposite "13 July 1931";

For: "5. Agreement concerning the Suppression of Opium Smoking, "

Read: "4. Agreement concerning the Suppression of Opium Smoking, ... "

Page VI-14: footnote 1/:

For: "A copy of the Convention, as amended, was transmitted to the Government of the Republic of Korea on 14 October 1955."

Read: "A copy of the Convention, as amended, was transmitted to the Government of the Republic of Korea on 17 October 1955."

Pages VI-15, 16 and 17, footnote 1/:

For: "For the status of the Convention of 19 February 1925, see pages VI-18 to 20."

Read: "For the status of the Convention of 19 February 1925, see pages VI-18 to 21."

Page VI-38: in the list of States, insert "Liechtenstein" between "Libya" and Luxembourg, and "Monaco" between "Mexico" and "Morocco".

Page VI-41: insert the following heading:

"11. Convention of 26 June 1936, as amended, for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs"

Page VI-48, New Zealand:

For: "All the territories, including the Trust Territories of Western Samoa."

Read: "All the territories, including the Trust Territory of Western Samoa."

Page VI-54:

For: "France 23 June 1953 Territories of the French Union."

Read: "France 21 April 1954 Territories of the French Union."

For: "New Zealand ... 2 November 1956 The Cook Islands (including Niue, the Tokelau Island and the Trust Territory of Western Samoa).

Read: "New Zealand ... 2 November 1956 The Cook Islands (including Niue), the Tokelau Island and the Trust Territory of Western Samoa.

2.

Page VII-3: under the column headed "Acceptance", for Finland insert the following date: 6 January 1949.

Page VII-18: in the list of States, insert "Colombia" between "China" and "Cuba".

Page VII-25: "(1) States which ratified the Agreement", insert "Colombia" between "Belgium" and "Denmark".

Footnote 1/:

For: "The list of Parties to this Agreement was provided by the French Government, depositary of the Convention until 21 June 1951."

Read: "The list of Parties to this Agreement was provided by the French Government, depositary of the Agreement until 21 June 1951."

Page VII-31: "(1) States which ratified the Convention", insert "Colombia" between "Brazil" and "Denmark".

Page VIII-3: under the column headed "Signature without reservation as to acceptance", for Romania insert the following date: 2 November 1950.

Page VIII-4: delete the date appearing opposite "San Marino".

Page VIII-13: in the list of States, insert "Burma" between "Bulgaria" and "Canada".

Page VIII-19: footnote 1/:

For: "The list of Parties to this Convention was provided by the French Government, depositary of the Convention until 1 March 1950."

Read: "The list of Parties to this Agreement was provided by the French Government, depositary of the Agreement until 1 March 1950."

Page XI.A-6: first column, delete "Accession"; add "Date of receipt of instrument of accession" in the second column

Page XI.A-17:

For: "5. International Convention to Facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Materials"

Read: "5. International Convention to Facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material"

Page XI.A-20: footnote 4/:

For: "Applicable to Land Berlin (notification made on accession)".

Read: "Applicable to Land Berlin (notification made on ratification)."

Page XI.A-22: at the bottom of the page:

For: "30 September 1959"

Read: "31 December 1959"

Page XI.A-25:

For: USSR, footnotes 2/ and 3/

Read: footnotes 1/ and 2/, respectively.

For: UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC, Malta and Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, footnote 1/

Read: footnote 3/

For: "1/ These reservations were accepted ..."

Read: "3/ These reservations were accepted ..."

For: "2/ This reservation was accepted ..."

Read: "1/ This reservation was accepted ..."

For: "3/ Translation by the Secretariat."

Read: "2/ Translation by the Secretariat."

Page XI.A-28: footnote 4/:

For: "Applicable to Land Berlin (notification made on accession)."

Read: "Applicable to Land Berlin (notification made on ratification)."

Page XI.A-30: transfer "x" (United Kingdom) from the column headed "Declarations and Reservations", to the column headed "Territorial Application".

At the bottom of the page: for "30 September 1959", read "31 December 1959".

Page XI.A-32: at the bottom of the page:

For: "30 September 1959"

Read: "31 December 1959"

Page XI.A-35: footnote 4/

For: "Applicable to Land Berlin (notification made on accession)."

Read: "Applicable to Land Berlin (notification made on ratification)."

Page XI.A-37: at the bottom of the page:

For: "30 September 1959"

Read: "31 December 1959"

Page XI.A-58:

For: "Spain"

Read: "Spain 3/"

Footnote 3/ reads as follows: "On 2 October 1958, the Government of Spain withdrew the instrument deposited on 29 July 1958 and deposited a new instrument subject to a reservation."

Page XI.B-2:

For: "(ii) STATES, NON-MEMBERS OR THEN NON-MEMBERS, WHICH THE ECONOMIC..."

Read: "(ii) STATES NON-MEMBERS WHICH THE ECONOMIC..."

Page XI.B-7:

For: "AUSTRALIA

Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1 of this Convention, annex 2 from the application of the Convention."

Read: "AUSTRALIA

Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1 of this Convention, annexes 1 and 2 from the application of the Convention."

For: "CZECHOSLAVAKIA"

Read: "CZECHOSLOVAKIA"

Page XI.B-19: transfer "1 July 1952" in the column headed "Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)" from "Ghana" to "Greece".

Page XII-5: add "x" in the column headed "Declarations and Reservations" opposite "Turkey".

Page XII-6:

For: "Date of receipt of instrument of ratification"

Read: "Date of receipt of instrument of acceptance"

Page XIII-11: footnote 1/

For: "See footnote 1, page XIII-13."

Read: "See footnote 1, page XIII-10."

Page XIV-6: transfer "16 September 1951 a" in the column headed "Date of receipt of instrument of acceptance or accession (a)" from "Egypt" to "Syria".

Page XVI-4, 5 and 6: foot note 1/

For: "For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XVI-8."

Read: "For the text of declarations and reservations, see pages XVI-8 to 11."

Page XVI-5: delete "x" (Norway) in the column headed "Declarations and Reservations".

Page XVI-13:

For: "Guatemala... IX"

Read: "Guatemala... I. II. III and IX"

At the bottom of the page: for "30 September 1959", read "31 December 1959".

Page XVI-19:

For: "... the Windward Islands (Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent)..."

Read: "... the Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent)..."

Page XVIII-4: delete "Ceylon" from the list of States.

Page XVIII-5: delete "Republic of Viet-Nam" from the list of States.

STATUS OF MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS

Page VII-40: footnote 2/:

For: "The Governments of Haiti and the Philippines have informed the ..."

Read: "The Governments of Haiti and the Union of South Africa have informed the..."

Page VII-41: footnote 1/, 2nd paragraph:

For: "The Governments of Haiti and the Philippines have objected to the..."

Read: "The Governments of Haiti and the Union of South Africa have objected..."

Page VIII-3: delete "Ceylon" and "Guinea" from the list of States.

Page VIII-13: delete "Bolivia" and "Guinea" from the list of States.

Page XVIII-3: delete "Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan" and "Libya", from the list of States

Page XVIII-4: delete "Pakistan", "Philippines", and "Sudan" from the list of States.



STATUS OF MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS
Of which the Secretary-General acts as Depositary

This is the first annual supplement to the basic publication Status of Multilateral Conventions in respect of which the Secretary-General acts as Depositary (Document ST/LEG/3, Rev.1). It consists of revised and additional pages reflecting the changes which have occurred from the date of issue of that publication, i.e. 31 December 1959 until 31 December 1960. By substituting the revised pages for the corresponding existing pages in the basic publication and inserting therein the additional pages, the basic publication will be brought up to date as of 31 December 1960.

The form of presentation of the pages transmitted in this supplement is identical with that of the basic publication. In particular, all pages bear a designation in the lower right-hand corner consisting of a Roman numeral followed by an Arabic numeral. This designation identifies each page as to the Chapter of the publication to which it belongs and the page within that Chapter. For instance, page 3 in Chapter IX is designated as page IX-3. Chapter XI is further divided into three parts: XI.A, XI.B and XI.C. In addition, a decimal system of numbering is used to identify pages which are issued for insertion between consecutive ones. For example, a page to be inserted between pages XI.A-3 and XI.A-4, would be designated XI.A-3.01.

To complete the basic publication with the material contained in this supplement, each page of the publication for which a revised page bearing the identical designation is provided in the supplement should be replaced by the latter. Additional pages transmitted in the supplement should be inserted in the publication at the proper place within the Chapter to which they belong.



STATUS OF MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS

in respect

Of which the Secretary-General acts as Depositary

Supplement No. 2 to the basic publication *Status of Multilateral Conventions in respect of which the Secretary-General acts as Depositary* (Document ST/LEG/3, Rev.1) consists of revised and additional pages reflecting the changes which have occurred from 1 January 1961 to 31 December 1961. It supersedes monthly reports Nos. 1 to 12 (1961) which have been issued since the publication of Supplement No. 1.

As in the basic publication, all pages transmitted in this Supplement bear a designation in the lower right-hand corner which consists of a Roman numeral, indicating the Chapter of the publication, followed by an Arabic numeral indicating the page within that Chapter. The publication is at present divided into twenty-two Chapters and Chapter XI is further divided into three parts: XI.A, XI.B and XI.C. A decimal system of numbering is used where required to identify pages which are issued for insertion between consecutive ones. For example, a page to be inserted between pages XI.A-3 and XI.A-4, would be designated XI.A-3.01.

In order to bring the basic publication up to date as of 31 December 1961, the revised pages provided in this supplement should be substituted for the existing pages bearing the identical designation and the additional pages should be inserted at the proper places within the Chapters concerned.

Attention is called to a new symbol "d" which has been introduced in the column showing the dates of receipt of instruments of ratification, accession or acceptance. The explanation regarding this new symbol will be found in the first paragraph of the revised page viii of the Introduction which is also enclosed with the present supplement.



STATUS OF MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS

in respect

Of which the Secretary-General acts as Depositary

Supplement No. 3 to the basic publication *Status of Multilateral Conventions in respect of which the Secretary-General acts as Depositary* (Document ST/LEG/3, Rev.1) consists of revised and additional pages reflecting the changes which have occurred from 1 January 1962 to 31 December 1962. It supersedes monthly reports Nos. 1 to 12 (1962).

As in the basic publication, the pages transmitted in this Supplement bear a designation in the lower right-hand corner which consists of a Roman numeral, indicating the Chapter of the publication, followed by an Arabic numeral indicating the page within that Chapter. The publication is at present divided into twenty-two Chapters and Chapter XI is further divided into three parts: XI.A, XI.B and XI.C. A decimal system of numbering is used where required to identify pages which are issued for insertion between consecutive ones. For example, a page to be inserted between pages XI.A-3 and XI.A-4, would be designated XI.A-3.01. It will be noted that the title of Chapter XIX has been changed to read "Commodities".

In order to bring the basic publication up to date as of 31 December 1962, the revised pages provided in this supplement should be substituted for the existing pages bearing the identical designation and the additional pages should be inserted at the proper places within the Chapters concerned.



STATUS OF MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS

in respect

Of which the Secretary-General acts as Depositary

Supplement No. 4 to the basic publication *Status of Multilateral Conventions in respect of which the Secretary-General acts as Depositary* (Document ST/LEG/3, Rev.1) consists of revised and additional pages reflecting the changes which have occurred from 1 January 1963 to 31 December 1963. It supersedes monthly reports Nos. 1 to 12 (1963).

As in the basic publication, the pages transmitted in this Supplement bear a designation in the lower right-hand corner which consists of a Roman numeral, indicating the Chapter of the publication, followed by an Arabic numeral indicating the page within that Chapter. The publication is at present divided into twenty-two Chapters and Chapter XI is further divided into three parts: XI.A, XI.B and XI.C. A decimal system of numbering is used where required to identify pages which are issued for insertion between consecutive ones. For example, a page to be inserted between pages XI.A-3 and XI.A-4, would be designated XI.A-3.01. It will be noted that the title of Chapter X has been changed to read "International Trade and Development".

In order to bring the basic publication up to date as of 31 December 1963, the revised pages provided in this supplement should be substituted for the existing pages bearing the identical designation and the additional pages should be inserted at the proper places within the Chapters concerned.

INTRODUCTION

This volume, prepared by the Treaty Section in the Office of Legal Affairs is a revised edition of the "Status of Multilateral Conventions" (ST/LEG/3). It continues a service which has proved to be a necessary element in the depositary functions of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Like the original issue, the revised edition is presented in loose-leaf form designed to maintain the essential information readily current. The method of using the volume is explained below.

Since the establishment of the United Nations, a large number of multilateral international conventions or agreements have been concluded entrusting the functions of depositary to the Secretary-General. In this capacity, the Secretary-General informs the governments concerned of the signatures affixed, of the receipt of instruments of ratification, accession or acceptance, the entry into force of the conventions in question and the various relevant notifications or declarations received by him.

The instruments with which this volume is concerned are as a rule multilateral international instruments, by whatever name they are called, whether treaty, convention, agreement, protocol or arrangement, the originals of which are deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The General Assembly of the United Nations has adopted a number of protocols amending conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations and, in particular, making the Secretary-General of the United Nations responsible for the depositary functions previously carried out by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The list of signatures, ratifications and accessions to the original conventions are therefore reproduced herein as a matter of information, in addition to full information concerning the status of the protocols themselves, and the conventions as amended.

The entry into force of the conventions, the procedure regarding signatures, ratifications, accessions, reservations, etc., and the scope of the application of the conventions in the non-metropolitan territories represented internationally by various States are all governed by the provisions of final articles, otherwise known as final or formal clauses of each convention. As most of these provisions have a direct bearing on the information provided, the present publication reproduces for ready reference the relevant final articles of each convention.

This publication supersedes "Status of Multilateral Conventions" (ST/LEG/3) of 10 October 1952 and supplements Nos. 1 through 24 thereto.

HOW TO USE THIS VOLUME

Two considerations have guided the design and arrangement of this publication. It is intended that the user should be able to find easily desired information regarding the status of any convention for which the Secretary-General acts as depositary. At the same time, it is so constructed as to make possible the prompt insertion of additional or revised pages, whenever the changes in the status of any convention merit the issuance of supplements by the Secretariat of the United Nations. Furthermore, the form of presentation of those pages which provide information concerning the signatures, ratifications, etc., permits the user to maintain that information up to date, pending the issue of such supplements, from the monthly reports described below in the section "How this volume is kept up to date".

In this manner, it is hoped that the service can be maintained as much as possible on a current basis.

HOW EACH CONVENTION IS COVERED

Division by subject

The international conventions dealt with in this publication have been grouped by subject into chapters, the titles of which appear in the table of contents. A list of conventions concerned introduces each chapter, showing full title and page reference for each convention.

The "permanent pages"

In principle, the complete volume, being in loose-leaf form, is revisable by the issuance of additional or revised pages for insertion in the volume. However, certain pages have a character of permanence, since the information appearing therein will remain relatively unchanged over long periods of time. The make-up of these pages is as follows:

At the top of the page, in a separate division, there is given the full title of the convention; the place and date of conclusion or of adoption by the General Assembly; the date on which the convention came into force; and a reference to where the full text of the convention may be found. This information is followed by the text of the relevant formal clauses of the convention. The date of issue of the page is indicated in the lower left-hand corner.

The "revisable pages"

The "revisable pages" show at the top of the page the title of the convention and the date on which the convention entered into force. This is followed by an alphabetical list of all States to which the convention is open to signature, ratification or accession. The date of issue of the page is indicated in the lower left-hand corner. The presentation of the information concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., has been arranged on the basis of the relevant provisions of the formal clauses. Thus for the conventions, such as the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, which are open for accession only, the dates on which the instruments of accession were received by the Secretary-General are shown opposite the name of the State concerned. For those conventions, such as the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, which provide for signature and ratification,

the dates of signature and of the receipt of the instrument of ratification are listed. Finally, for conventions, such as the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, which provide for signature without reservation as to acceptance, signature subject to acceptance and acceptance, the dates have been presented accordingly.

The symbol "d" immediately following the date appearing opposite the name of a State in the column showing dates of receipt of instruments of ratification, accession or acceptance in the list of States to which a convention is open to signature, ratification, accession or acceptance, denotes a declaration by that State recognizing itself bound, as from the date of its independence, by the convention concerned, the application of which had been extended to its territory by a State then responsible for the conduct of its foreign relations. The date shown is the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification to that effect.

The symbol "x" appearing opposite the name of a State denotes declarations or reservations or notifications regarding territorial application made by that State. The texts of such declarations or reservations and the list of territories to which the convention applies, together with other relevant information, appear on the pages which follow the list of States.

Actions which occur after the issue of the present volume may be recorded by the users of the volume from the monthly reports described below. They may be recorded on a day-to-day basis from the notifications circulated by the Secretary-General in the exercise of his depositary functions by the recipients of such notifications.

Pagination

Roman numerals are used in the numbering of chapters and Arabic numerals in the numbering of pages within each chapter. Each page is further identified as to its chapter, the respective Roman numeral being placed before the Arabic numeral. For instance, page 3 in Chapter IX is marked as page IX-3.

HOW THIS VOLUME IS KEPT UP TO DATE

At the end of each month, the Secretariat will issue a report of all actions which have occurred during that month. The information contained in these monthly reports should be transferred onto the appropriate space of the respective pages of the publication.

Supplements transmitting new pages for insertion in the volume, and revised pages to be substituted for the existing pages, will be issued by the Secretariat annually, or at such intervals as deemed necessary.

A transmittal sheet will accompany each supplement providing the necessary instruction for the disposition of its contents.

Transmittal sheets will be numbered and will bear the same date of issue as that appearing at the lower left-hand corner of all pages included in a given supplement.

A decimal system of numbering will be used to identify new pages which are issued for insertion between consecutive old ones. For example, a new page to be inserted between pages XI-21 and XI-22 will be numbered XI-21 01. A new page to be inserted between pages XI-21 01 and XI-22 will be numbered XI-21 02, etc.

**CHAPTER I. CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND STATUTE
OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE**

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1. Charter of the United Nations

SIGNED at San Francisco on 26 June 1945

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 October 1945, in accordance with Article 110

Article 110

1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory States in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.
2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory States of each deposit as well as the Secretary-General of the Organization when he has been appointed.
3. The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory States. A protocol of the ratifications deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory States.
4. The States signatory to the present Charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original Members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

1. Charter of the United Nations

List of 51 original Members of the United Nations which having signed the Charter¹ deposited their instruments of ratification with the Government of the United States of America

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of deposit of instrument of ratification</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Date of deposit of instrument of ratification</i>
Argentina	24 September 1945	El Salvador	26 September 1945
Australia	1 November 1945	Ethiopia	13 November 1945
Belgium	27 December 1945	France	31 August 1945
Bolivia	14 November 1945	Greece	25 October 1945
Brazil	21 September 1945	Guatemala	21 November 1945
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	24 October 1945	Haiti	27 September 1945
Canada	9 November 1945	Honduras	17 December 1945
Chile	11 October 1945	India	30 October 1945
China	28 September 1945	Iran	16 October 1945
Colombia	5 November 1945	Iraq	21 December 1945
Costa Rica	2 November 1945	Lebanon	15 October 1945
Cuba	15 October 1945	Liberia	2 November 1945
Czechoslovakia	19 October 1945	Luxembourg	17 October 1945
Denmark	9 October 1945	Mexico	7 November 1945
Dominican Republic	4 September 1945	Netherlands	10 December 1945
Ecuador	21 December 1945	New Zealand	19 September 1945
Egypt (United Arab Republic) ²	22 October 1945	Nicaragua	6 September 1945
		Norway	27 November 1945
		Panama	13 November 1945

¹ All the States listed signed on 26 June 1945 with the exception of Poland on behalf of which the Charter was signed on 15 October 1945.

² By a communication dated 24 February 1958, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Republic notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the establishment by Egypt and Syria of a single State, the United Arab Republic. Subsequently, in a note dated 1 March 1958, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Republic informed the Secretary-General of the following: ". . . It is to be noted that the Government of the United Arab Republic declares that the Union henceforth is a single Member of the United Nations, bound by the provisions of the Charter and that all international treaties and agreements concluded by Egypt or Syria with other countries will remain valid within the regional limits prescribed on their conclusion and in accordance with the principles of international law."

In a cable dated 8 October 1961, the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic informed the President of the General Assembly of the United Nations that Syria had resumed her former status as an independent State and requested that the United Nations take note of the resumed membership in the United Nations of the Syrian Arab Republic. This request was brought to the attention of Member States by the President of the General Assembly at its 1035th plenary meeting on 13 October 1961. At the 1036th plenary meeting which took place on the same date, the President of the General Assembly stated that no objection having been received on the part of any Member State the delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic has taken its seat in the Assembly as a Member of the United Nations with all the obligations and rights that go with that status. In a letter addressed to the Secretary-General on 19 July 1962, the Permanent Representative of Syria to the United Nations communicated to him the text of *décret-loi* No. 25 promulgated by the President of the Syrian Arab Republic on 13 June 1962 and stated the following:

"It follows from article 2 of the text in question that obligations contracted by the Syrian Arab Republic under multilateral agreements and conventions during the period of the Union with Egypt remain in force in Syria. The period of the Union between Syria and Egypt extends from 22 February 1958 to 27 September 1961."

Accordingly, in so far as concerns any action taken by Egypt or subsequently by the United Arab Republic in respect of any instrument concluded under the auspices of the United Nations, the date of such action is shown in the list of States opposite the name of the United Arab Republic. The dates of actions taken by Syria prior to the formation of the United Arab Republic are shown opposite the name of Syria, as also are the dates of receipt of instruments of accession or notification of application to the Syrian Province deposited on behalf of the United Arab Republic during the time when Syria formed part of the United Arab Republic.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of deposit of instrument of ratification</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Date of deposit of instrument of ratification</i>
Paraguay	12 October 1945	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	24 October 1945
Peru	31 October 1945	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ire- land	20 October 1945
Philippines	11 October 1945	United States of America..	8 August 1945
Poland	24 October 1945	Uruguay	18 December 1945
Saudi Arabia	18 October 1945	Venezuela	15 November 1945
Syria ¹	19 October 1945	Yugoslavia	19 October 1945
Turkey	28 September 1945		
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	24 October 1945		
Union of South Africa ² .	7 November 1945		

¹ See footnote 2, page I-30.

² By a communication dated 25 May 1961, the Permanent Representative of the Union of South Africa to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General "that as from 31 May 1961, the Union of South Africa will be a republic under the name of Republic of South Africa".

2. Admission of States to membership in the United Nations

Article 4 of the Charter

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving States which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such State to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

* * *

Note. The Provisional Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly (rules 113-116), under which the first six new Members were admitted, stipulated that the membership, in case of a favourable decision of the General Assembly, should become effective on the date on which the applicant State presented to the Secretary-General an instrument of adherence. By resolution 116 (II) of 21 November 1947, the General Assembly adopted new rules governing the admission of new Members. According to these rules (123-127), a declaration, made in a formal instrument, accepting the obligations contained in the Charter, should be submitted to the Secretary-General by an applicant State at the same time as the application for membership. The membership becomes effective, if the application is approved, on the date on which the General Assembly takes its decision on the application.

2. Admission of States to membership in the United Nations

States admitted to membership in the United Nations in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter

State	Date of the decision of the General Assembly		Date of the deposit of the instrument accepting the obligations of the Charter		Registration Number	United Nations Treaty Series	
						Volume	Page
Afghanistan	9 November	1946	19 November	1946	7	1	39
Albania	14 December	1955	2 December	1948	3043	223	23
Algeria	8 October	1962	30 September	1962	6336	442	37
Austria	14 December	1955	13 August	1952	3044	223	27
Bulgaria	14 December	1955	18 October	1948	3045	223	31
Burma	19 April	1948	19 March	1948	225	15	3
Burundi	18 September	1962	10 July	1962	6303	437	149
Cambodia	14 December	1955	23 June	1952	3046	223	35
Cameroon	20 September	1960	19 January	1960	5354	375	79
Central African Republic	20 September	1960	24 August	1960	5363	375	115
Ceylon	14 December	1955	22 June	1948	3047	223	39
Chad	20 September	1960	16 August	1960	5361	375	107
Congo (Brazzaville)	20 September	1960	16 August	1960	5362	375	111
Congo (Leopoldville)	20 September	1960	2 January	1962	6020	418	157
Cyprus	20 September	1960	9 June	1961	5711	397	283
Dahomey	20 September	1960	16 August	1960	5357	375	91
Federation of Malaya ¹	17 September	1957	17 September	1957	3995	277	3
Finland	14 December	1955	19 December	1955	3055	223	69
Gabon	20 September	1960	7 November	1960	5436	379	99
Ghana	8 March	1957	7 March	1957	3727	261	113
Guinea	12 December	1958	3 December	1958	4595	317	77
Hungary	14 December	1955	15 December	1955	3054	223	65
Iceland	9 November	1946	19 November	1946	8	1	41
Indonesia	28 September	1950	25 September	1950	916	71	153
Ireland	14 December	1955	29 November	1956	3594	254	223
Israel	11 May	1949	1 December	1948	448	30	54
Italy	14 December	1955	9 April	1956	3217	231	175
Ivory Coast	20 September	1960	16 August	1960	5360	375	103

¹ On 16 September 1963, the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General the following communication:

"By the Constitutional process of Amendment provided for in Article 159 of the Constitution of the Federation of Malaya carried out recently in both Houses of Parliament with the requisite two-thirds majorities, the name of the State as set out in Article 1 thereof has been changed from 'Federation of Malaya' to 'Malaysia'.

"This Mission has therefore from this date assumed the name of 'Permanent Mission of *Malaysia* to the United Nations'.

"I shall be grateful for your having this change noted and also for your bringing it to the notice of all Missions accredited to the United Nations."

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of the decision of the General Assembly</i>		<i>Date of the deposit of the instrument accepting the obligations of the Charter</i>		<i>Registration Number</i>	<i>United Nations Treaty Series</i>	
						<i>Volume</i>	<i>Page</i>
Jamaica	18 September	1962	16 August	1962	6304	437	153
Japan	18 December	1956	23 June	1952	3626	256	167
Jordan	14 December	1955	20 October	1955	3048	223	43
Kenya	16 December	1963	16 December	1963	7015	463	
Kuwait	14 May	1963	29 April	1963	6705	483	
Laos	14 December	1955	16 July	1952	3049	223	47
Libya	14 December	1955	3 January	1952	3050	223	51
Madagascar	20 September	1960	1 July	1960	5356	375	87
Mali	28 September	1960	28 October	1960	5412	377	363
Mauritania	27 October	1961	26 March	1963	6576	457	
Mongolia	27 October	1961	17 July	1962	6261	434	141
Morocco	12 November	1956	20 July	1956	3575	253	77
Nepal	14 December	1955	22 March	1949	3051	223	55
Niger	20 September	1960	16 August	1960	5358	375	95
Nigeria	7 October	1960	8 May	1961	5688	395	237
Pakistan	30 September	1947	30 September	1947	112	8	57
Portugal	14 December	1955	21 February	1956	3155	229	3
Romania	14 December	1955	14 December	1955	3052	223	59
Rwanda	18 September	1962	3 July	1962	6302	437	145
Senegal	28 September	1960	20 September	1960	5374	376	79
Sierra Leone	27 September	1961	27 April	1961	5876	409	43
Somalia	20 September	1960	23 February	1961	5577	388	179
Spain	14 December	1955	26 September	1955	3053	223	63
Sudan	12 November	1956	30 January	1956	3576	253	81
Sweden	9 November	1946	19 November	1946	9	1	43
Tanganyika	14 December	1961	9 December	1961	6000	416	147
Thailand	15 December	1946	16 December	1946	11	1	47
Togo	20 September	1960	26 May	1960	5355	375	83
Trinidad and Tobago	18 September	1962	13 September	1962	6305	437	157
Tunisia	12 November	1956	19 July	1956	3577	253	85
Uganda	25 October	1962	9 October	1962	6357	443	
Upper Volta	20 September	1960	16 August	1960	5359	375	99
Yemen	30 September	1947	30 September	1947	113	8	59
Zanzibar	16 December	1963	16 December	1963	7016	483	

3. Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice

Article 93 of the Charter

1. All Members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

2. A State which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

3. Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice

All members of the United Nations.¹

Switzerland as from 28 July 1948.²

Liechtenstein as from 29 March 1950.³

San Marino as from 18 February 1954.⁴

¹ See pages I-3 and I-5 of this publication.

² Upon the recommendation of the Security Council, adopted on 15 November 1946, the General Assembly by resolution 91 (I) adopted on 11 December 1946, and in pursuance of Article 93, paragraph 2, of the Charter, determined the conditions on which Switzerland could become a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. On 28 July 1948, a declaration accepting these conditions was deposited with the Secretary-General on behalf of Switzerland (registered under No. 271. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 17, p. 111) and accordingly, on that date Switzerland became a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

³ Upon the recommendation of the Security Council, adopted on 1 September 1949, the General Assembly by resolution 363 (IV) adopted on 1 December 1949, and in pursuance of Article 93, paragraph 2, of the Charter, determined the conditions on which Liechtenstein could become a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. On 29 March 1950, a declaration accepting these conditions was deposited with the Secretary-General on behalf of Liechtenstein (registered under No. 758. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 51, p. 115) and accordingly on that date Liechtenstein became a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

⁴ Upon the recommendation of the Security Council, adopted on 3 December 1953, the General Assembly by resolution 806 (VIII) adopted on 9 December 1953, and in pursuance of Article 93, paragraph 2, of the Charter, determined the conditions on which San Marino could become a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. On 18 February 1954, a declaration accepting these conditions was deposited with the Secretary-General on behalf of San Marino (registered under No. 2495. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 186, p. 295) and accordingly on that date San Marino became a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

4. Declarations recognizing as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice

Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice

2. The States Parties to the present Statute may at any time declare that they recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court 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 or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

3. The declarations referred to above may be made unconditionally or on condition of reciprocity on the part of several or certain States, or for a certain time.

4. Such declarations shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the parties to the Statute and to the Registrar of the Court.

5. Declarations made under Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and which are still in force shall be deemed as between the parties to the present Statute, to be acceptances of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for the period which they still have to run and in accordance with their terms.

4. Declarations recognizing as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice**(a) States which have deposited declarations with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, dates of their deposit and texts of the declarations**

AUSTRALIA

6 February 1954

*Declaration*¹

“Whereas by paragraph 5 of Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice a declaration made under Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and still in force at the coming into operation of the Statute of the International Court of Justice is deemed, as between the parties to the latter Statute, to be an acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for the period which it still has to run and in accordance with its terms,

“And whereas on the coming into operation of the Statute of the International Court of Justice there was still in force in respect of Australia a declaration made on 21 August 1940² under Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice,

“And whereas that declaration accepted as compulsory the jurisdiction of the Court in respect of certain disputes for a period of five years from the date thereof and thereafter until such time as notice might be given to terminate the acceptance,

“And whereas the Government of Australia is desirous of terminating that acceptance and also of making a new declaration of acceptance in terms appropriate to contemporary circumstances,

“Now therefore I, William Douglass Forsyth, Head of the Australian Mission to the United Nations, acting on behalf of the Government of Australia and in accordance with instructions in that regard from The Right Honourable Richard Gardiner Casey, Minister of State for External Affairs,

- (1) Give notice that I hereby terminate the acceptance by Australia of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice hitherto effective by virtue of the declaration made on 21 August 1940² under Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and made applicable to the International Court of Justice by paragraph 5 of Article 36 of the Statute of that Court;
- (2) Declare, under paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, that the Government of Australia recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other state accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, from the date of this declaration and thereafter until notice is given to terminate this declaration, in all legal disputes arising after 18 August 1930 with regard to situations or facts subsequent to that date and 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 or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation;

but this declaration does not apply to:

- (i) Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;
- (ii) Disputes with the Government of any other member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes will be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;

¹ Registered under No. 2484. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 186, p. 77.

² See *Yearbook of the International Court of Justice 1952-1953*, p. 171.

- (iii) Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of Australia;
- (iv) Disputes arising out of events occurring at a time when the Government of Australia was or is involved in hostilities; and
- (v) Disputes arising out of or concerning jurisdiction or rights claimed or exercised by Australia:
 - (a) In respect of the continental shelf of Australia and the Territories under the authority of Australia, as that continental shelf is described or delimited in the Australian Proclamations of 10 September 1953 or in or under the Australian Pearl Fisheries Acts;
 - (b) In respect of the natural resources of the sea-bed and subsoil of that continental shelf, including the products of sedentary fisheries; or
 - (c) In respect of Australian waters, within the meaning of the Australian Pearl Fisheries Acts, being jurisdiction or rights claimed or exercised in respect of those waters by or under those Acts,

except a dispute in relation to which the parties have first agreed upon a *modus vivendi* pending the final decision of the Court in the dispute:

“And this declaration is subject to the condition that the Government of Australia reserves the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in any dispute in respect of which the Security Council of the United Nations is exercising the functions assigned to it by the Charter of the United Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the proceedings in the Court, and provided also that the suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of the Security Council.

“SIGNED AND SEALED by the said William Douglass Forsyth this sixth day of February one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four.”

BELGIUM

17 June 1958

(*This declaration was made subject to ratification, the instrument of which was deposited on 17 June 1958*)

*Declaration*¹

I declare on behalf of the Belgian Government that I recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the Court, in legal disputes arising after 13 July 1948 concerning situations or facts subsequent to that date, except those in regard to which the parties have agreed or may agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

This declaration is made subject to ratification. It shall take effect on the day of deposit of the instrument of ratification for a period of five years. Upon the expiry of that period, it shall continue to have effect until notice of its termination is given.²

Brussels, 3 April 1958

(*Signed*) V. LAROCK

¹ Registered under No. 4364. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 302, p. 251.

² Translation by the Secretariat.

CAMBODIA

19 September 1957

*Declaration*¹

On behalf of the Royal Government of Cambodia I have the honour to declare that, in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, I recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State Member of the United Nations, accepting the same obligation, that is to say on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the said Court in all legal disputes, other than:

1. Disputes in regard to which the Parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;
2. Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
3. Disputes relating to any matter excluded from judicial settlement or compulsory arbitration by virtue of any treaty, convention or other international agreement or instrument to which the Kingdom of Cambodia is a party.

This declaration is valid for ten years from the date of its deposit. It shall remain in force thereafter until notice to the contrary has been given by the Royal Government of Cambodia.

Phnom-Penh, 9 September 1957²

(Signed) Sim VAR

CHINA

26 October 1946

*Declaration*³

"The Chinese Government recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any State which accepts the same obligation and on the sole condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in conformity with Article 36, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice for a period of five years and thereafter until the expiration of a six months' notice of termination.

"Washington, 26 October 1946"

DENMARK

10 December 1956⁴*Declaration*⁵

In conformity with the Royal Decree of 3 December 1956, I have the honour, on behalf of the Danish Government, to make the following declaration:

Pursuant to Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Kingdom of Denmark recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement the jurisdiction of the Court in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, that is to say on condition of reciprocity, for a period of five years from 10 December 1956 and thereafter for further periods of five years, if this declaration is not denounced by notice of not less than six months before the expiration of any five-year period.

New York, 10 December 1956²

(Signed) Karl I. ESKELUND

¹ Registered under No. 3998. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 277, p. 77.

² Translation by the Secretariat.

³ Registered under No. 5. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1, p. 35.

⁴ This declaration replaces that of 11 December 1946. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1, p. 45.

⁵ Registered under No. 3646. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 257, p. 35.

FINLAND

25 June 1958

*Declaration*¹

On behalf of the Finnish Government, I hereby declare that I recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other state accepting the same obligation, that is to say, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the Court, for a period of five years from 25 June 1958. This declaration shall be renewed by tacit agreement for further periods of the same duration, unless it is denounced not later than six months before the expiry of any such period. This declaration shall apply only to disputes arising in regard to situations or facts subsequent to 25 June 1958.²

New York, 25 June 1958

(Signed) G. A. GRIPENBERG

FRANCE

10 July 1959³*Declaration*⁴

On behalf of the Government of the French Republic, I accept as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to other Members of the United Nations which accept the same obligation, that is to say, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court, in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute, for a period of three years and thereafter until such time as notice may be given of the termination of this acceptance, in all disputes which may arise in respect of facts or situations subsequent to this declaration, with the exception of:

(1) Disputes with regard to which the Parties may have agreed or may agree to have recourse to another method of peaceful settlement;

(2) Disputes relating to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction;

(3) Disputes arising out of any war or international hostilities and disputes arising out of a crisis affecting the national security or out of any measure or action relating thereto;

(4) Disputes with any State which, at the date of occurrence of the facts or situations giving rise to the dispute, has not accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for a period at least equal to that specified in this declaration.²

(Signed) COUVE DE MURVILLE

¹ Registered under No. 4376. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 303, p. 137.

² Translation by the Secretariat.

³ This declaration replaces that of 18 February 1947 in respect of which the notice of withdrawal and termination was given on 10 July 1959. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 26, p. 91.

⁴ Registered under No. 4816.

HONDURAS

10 March 1960¹*Declaration*²

The Government of the Republic of Honduras, duly authorized by the National Congress, under Decree No. 99 of 29 January 1960, to renew the Declaration referred to in Article 36 (2) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice,

Hereby declares:

1. That it renews the Declaration made by it for a period of six years on 19 April 1954 and deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 24 May 1954, the term of which will expire on 24 May 1960; recognizing as compulsory *ipso facto* 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 new Declaration is made on condition of reciprocity, for an indefinite term, starting from the date on which it is deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.³

National Palace, Tegucigalpa, D.C., 20 February 1960.

(Signed) Ramon VILLEDA MORALES

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

(Signed) Andres ALVARADO PUERTO

INDIA

14 September 1959⁴*Declaration*⁵

"I have the honour, by direction of the President of India, to declare on behalf of the Government of the Republic of India that they accept, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, until such time as notice may be given to terminate such acceptance, as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, and on the basis and condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice over all disputes arising after the 26th January 1950 with regard to situations or facts subsequent to that date, other than:

- "(1) Disputes, in regard to which the Parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method or methods of settlement.
- "(2) Disputes with the Government of any State which, on the date of this Declaration, is a Member of the Commonwealth of Nations.
- "(3) Disputes in regard to matters which are essentially within the jurisdiction of the Republic of India.
- "(4) Disputes concerning any question relating to or arising out of belligerent or military occupation or the discharge of any functions pursuant to any recommendation or decision of an organ of the United Nations, in accordance with which the Government of India have accepted obligations.

¹ This declaration replaces that of 19 April 1954. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 15, p. 217.

² Registered under No. 236. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 353.

³ Translation by the Secretariat.

⁴ The declaration of 7 January 1956 deposited with the Secretary-General on 9 January 1956 was terminated by a notification received on 8 February 1957. For the text of this declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 226, p. 235.

⁵ Registered under No. 4871.

- “(5) Disputes in respect of which any other party to a dispute has accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice exclusively for or in relation to the purposes of such dispute; or where the acceptance of the Court’s compulsory jurisdiction on behalf of a party to the dispute was deposited or ratified less than twelve months prior to the filing of the application bringing the dispute before the Court.
- “(6) Disputes with the Government of any State with which, on the date of an application to bring a dispute before the Court, the Government of India has no diplomatic relations.”

(Signed) C. S. JHA

ISRAEL

17 October 1956¹

*Declaration*²

“On behalf of the Government of Israel I declare that Israel recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to all other Members of the United Nations and to any non-member State which becomes a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice pursuant to Article 93, paragraph 2, of the Charter, and subject to reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court in all legal disputes concerning situations or facts which may arise subsequent to 25 October 1951 provided that such dispute does not involve a legal title created or conferred by a Government or authority other than the Government of Israel or an authority under the jurisdiction of that Government.

“This Declaration does not apply to:

“(a) Any dispute in respect to which the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another means of peaceful settlement;

“(b) Any dispute relating to matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the State of Israel;

“(c) Any dispute between the State of Israel and any other State whether or not a member of the United Nations which does not recognize Israel or which refuses to establish or to maintain normal diplomatic relations with Israel and the absence or breach of normal relations precedes the dispute and exists independently of that dispute;

“(d) Disputes arising out of events occurring between 15 May 1948 and 20 July 1949;

“(e) Without prejudice to the operation of subparagraph (d) above, disputes arising out of, or having reference to, any hostilities, war, state of war, breach of the peace, breach of armistice agreement or belligerent or military occupation (whether such war shall have been declared or not, and whether any state of belligerency shall have been recognized or not) in which the Government of Israel are or may have been or may be involved at any time.

“The validity of the present Declaration is from 25 October 1956 and it remains in force for disputes arising after 25 October 1951 until such time as notice may be given to terminate it.

“IN WITNESS WHEREOF I, Golda Meir, Minister for Foreign Affairs, have hereunto caused the Seal of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to be affixed, and have subscribed my signature at Jerusalem this Twenty Eighth day of Tishri, Five Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventeen which corresponds to the Third day of October, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty Six.”

(Signed) Golda MEIR

¹ This declaration replaces that of 11 October 1950. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 108, p. 239.

² Registered under No. 3571. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 252, p. 301.

JAPAN

15 September 1958

*Declaration*¹

"I have the honour, by direction of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to declare on behalf of the Government of Japan, that in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, Japan recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation and on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, over all disputes which arise on and after the date of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the same date and which are not settled by other means of peaceful settlement.

"This declaration does not apply to disputes which the parties thereto have agreed or shall agree to refer for final and binding decision to arbitration or judicial settlement.

"This declaration shall remain in force for a period of five years and thereafter until it may be terminated by a written notice."

New York, 15 September 1958

(Signed) Koto MATSUDAIRA

LIBERIA

20 March 1952

(This Declaration was made subject to ratification, the instrument of which was deposited on 17 April 1953)

*Declaration*²

"On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Liberia, I, Gabriel L. Dennis, Secretary of State of Liberia, subject to ratification declare that the Republic of Liberia recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State, also a party to the Statute pursuant to Article 93 of the United Nations Charter, which accepts the same obligation (i.e., subject to reciprocity), the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes arising after ratification 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 or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

"This declaration does not apply:

"(a) To any dispute which the Republic of Liberia considers essentially within its domestic jurisdiction;

"(b) To any dispute in regard to which the parties have agreed or may agree to bring before other tribunals as a result of agreements already existing or which may be made in the future.

"The present declaration has been made for a period of 5 years as from the date of deposit of the ratification and thereafter until notice of termination is given.

"Done at Monrovia this 3rd day of March 1952."

¹ Registered under No. 4517. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 312, p. 155.

² Registered under No. 2145. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 163, p. 117.

LIECHTENSTEIN

29 March 1950

*Declaration*¹

The Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein, duly authorized by His Serene Highness, the Reigning Prince François Joseph II, in accordance with the Order of the Diet of the Principality of Liechtenstein dated 9 March 1950, which came into force on 10 March 1950,

Declares by these presents that the Principality of Liechtenstein recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* 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 or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

The present Declaration, which is made under Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, shall take effect from the date on which the Principality becomes a party to the Statute² and shall have effect as long as the Declaration has not been revoked subject to one year's notice.

Done at Vaduz, 10 March 1950³

¹ Registered under No. 759. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 51, p. 119.

² Liechtenstein became a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on 29 March 1950. See page I-7.

³ Translation by the Secretariat.

KENYA

19 April 1965

Declaration

"I have the honour to declare, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Kenya, that it accepts, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice until such time as notice may be given to terminate such acceptance, as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, and on the basis and condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction over all disputes arising after 12th December, 1963, with regard to situations or facts subsequent to that date, other than:

1. Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method or methods of settlement;

2. Dispute with the Government of any State which, on the date of this Declaration, is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations or may so become subsequently;

3. Disputes with regard to questions which by general rules of International Law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of Kenya;

4. Disputes concerning any question relating to or arising out of belligerent or military occupation or the discharge of any functions pursuant to any recommendation or decision of an organ of the United Nations, in accordance with which the Government of the Republic of Kenya have accepted obligations.

The Government of the Republic of Kenya reserves the right at any time by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to add to, amend, or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations. Such notifications shall be effective on the date of their receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations."

12th April, 1965

(Signed) Joseph Murumbi
Minister for External Affairs

MEXICO

28 October 1947

*Declaration*¹

In regard to any legal dispute that may in future arise between the United States of Mexico and any other State out of events subsequent to the date of this Declaration, the Mexican Government recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto*, and without any special agreement being required therefor, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the said Court, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, that is, on condition of strict reciprocity. This Declaration, which does not apply to disputes arising from matters that, in the opinion of the Mexican Government, are within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States of Mexico, shall be binding for a period of five years as from 1 March 1947 and after that date shall continue in force until six months after the Mexican Government gives notice of denunciation.

Mexico, D. F., 23 October 1947²

NETHERLANDS

1 August 1956³*Declaration*⁴

I hereby declare that the Government of the Kingdom of The Netherlands recognizes, in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, with effect from 6 August 1956, as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, that is on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of said Court in all disputes arising or which may arise after 5 August 1921, with the exception of disputes in respect of which the parties, excluding the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, may have agreed to have recourse to some other method of pacific settlement.

The aforesaid obligation is accepted for a period of five years and will be renewed by tacit agreement for additional periods of five years, unless notice is given, not less than six months before the expiry of any such period, that the Government of the Kingdom of The Netherlands does not wish to renew it.

The acceptance of the jurisdiction of the Court founded on the declaration of 5 August 1946 is terminated with effect from 6 August 1956.

New York, 1 August 1956²

(Signed) E. L. C. SCHIFF

¹ Registered under No. 127. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 9, p. 97.

² Translation by the Secretariat.

³ This declaration replaces that of 5 August 1946, notice of the termination of which was given on 1 August 1956 with effect from 6 August 1956. For the text of the earlier declaration see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1, p. 5.

⁴ Registered under No. 3483. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 248, p. 33.

NORWAY

19 December 1956¹*Declaration*²

"I hereby declare on behalf of the Royal Norwegian Government that Norway recognises as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, that is on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in conformity with article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court, for a period of five years as from 3rd October, 1956. This declaration shall thereafter be tacitly renewed for additional periods of five years, unless notice of termination is given not less than six months before the expiration of the current period."

New York, 17 December 1956

(Signed) Hans ENGEN

PAKISTAN

13 September 1960³*Declaration*⁴

"I have the honour, by direction of the President of Pakistan, to make the following declaration on behalf of the Government of Pakistan under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice:

"The Government of Pakistan recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* 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 after the 24th June, 1948, arising, 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 or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation;

"Provided, that the declaration shall not apply to:

"(a) Disputes the solution of which the parties shall entrust to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future; or

"(b) Disputes relating to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of Pakistan;

"(c) Disputes arising under a multilateral treaty unless

"(i) all parties to the treaty affected by the decision are also parties to the case before the Court, or

"(ii) the Government of Pakistan specially agree to jurisdiction; and

provided further, that this Declaration shall remain in force till such time as notice may be given to terminate it."

(Signed) Said HASAN

Pakistan Mission to the United Nations
New York, September 12th, 1960

¹ This declaration replaces that of 16 November 1946. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1, p. 37.

² Registered under No. 3642. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 256, p. 315.

³ This declaration replaces that of 23 May 1957, in respect of which the notice of withdrawal and termination was given on 13 September 1960. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 269, p. 77.

⁴ Registered under No. 5332. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 374.

PHILIPPINES

21 August 1947

*Declaration*¹

"I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, declare on behalf of the Republic of the Philippines, under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and in accordance with Resolution No. 33, dated 22 May 1947, of the Senate of the Republic of the Philippines, that the Republic of the Philippines recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto*, and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, and on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice on all cases enumerated in paragraph two, Article thirty-six, of the Statute of the Court, for a period of ten years, from July fourth, nineteen hundred and forty-six, and thereafter to continue until notification of abrogation is made by the Philippines Government.

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

"Done in the City of Manila, this 12th day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the second."

PORTUGAL

19 December 1955

*Declaration*²

"Under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, I-declare on behalf of the Portuguese Government that Portugal recognizes the jurisdiction of this Court as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, as provided for in the said paragraph 2 of Article 36 and under the following conditions:

"1) The present declaration covers disputes arising out of events both prior and subsequent to the declaration of acceptance of the 'optional clause' which Portugal made on December 16, 1920, as a party to the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

"2) The present declaration enters into force at the moment it is deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations; it shall be valid for a period of one year, and thereafter until notice of its denunciation is given to the said Secretary-General.

"3) The Portuguese Government reserves the right to exclude from the scope of the present declaration, at any time during its validity, any given category or categories of disputes, by notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with effect from the moment of such notification."

Portuguese Embassy,
Washington, D.C., 19 December 1955

(Signed) L. ESTEVES FERNANDES

¹ Registered under No. 101. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 7, p. 229.

² Registered under No. 3079. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 224, p. 275.

SOMALIA

11 April 1963

*Declaration*¹

"I have the honour to declare on behalf of the Government of the Somali Republic that the Somali Republic accepts as compulsory *ipso facto*, and without special agreement, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all legal disputes arising other than disputes in respect of which any other Party to the dispute has accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice only in relation to or for the purposes of the dispute; or where the acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction on behalf of any other Party to the dispute was deposited or ratified less than twelve months prior to the filing of the application bringing the dispute before the Court.

"The Somali Republic also reserves the right at any time by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with effect as from the moment of such notification, either to add to, amend or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations, or any that may hereafter be added."

Mogadishu,
March 25, 1963.

(Signed) Abdullahi Issa
Minister for Foreign Affairs

SOUTH AFRICA

13 September 1955²*Declaration*³

"I have the honour, by direction of the Minister of External Affairs, to declare on behalf of the Government of the Union of South Africa that they accept as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special convention, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, until such time as notice may be given to terminate this acceptance, over all disputes arising after the signing of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to such signing other than:

"disputes in regard to which the Parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

"disputes with the government of any other country which is a Member of the Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the Parties have agreed or shall agree;

"disputes with regard to matters which are essentially within the jurisdiction of the Government of the Union of South Africa as determined by the Government of the Union of South Africa;

"disputes arising out of events occurring during any period in which the Union of South Africa is engaged in hostilities as a belligerent."

Permanent Delegation of the Union of
South Africa to the United Nations, 12 September 1955

(Signed) JORDAAN

¹ Registered under No. 6597. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 458.

² This declaration replaces that of 7 April 1940 in respect of which the notice of withdrawal and termination was given on 13 September 1955. See *Yearbook of the International Court of Justice 1946-1947*, p. 215.

³ Registered under No. 2935. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 216, page 115.

SUDAN

2 January 1958

*Declaration*¹

"I have the honour by direction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to declare, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of the Sudan, that in pursuance of paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Government of the Republic of the Sudan recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, on condition of reciprocity, until such time as notice may be given to terminate this Declaration, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes arising after the first day of January 1956 with regard to situations or facts subsequent to that date concerning:—

"(a) The interpretation of a treaty concluded or ratified by the Republic of the Sudan on or after the first day of January 1956;

"(b) Any question of International Law;

"(c) The existence of any fact, which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation; or

"(d) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation;

but excluding the following:—

"(i) Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

"(ii) Disputes in regard to matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the Republic of the Sudan as determined by the Government of the Republic of the Sudan;

"(iii) Disputes arising out of events occurring during any period in which the Republic of the Sudan is engaged in hostilities as a belligerent."

30 December, 1957

(Signed) Yacoub OSMAN

SWEDEN

6 April 1957

*Declaration*²

On behalf of the Royal Swedish Government, I declare that it accepts as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the said Court, for a period of five years as from 6 April 1957. This obligation shall be renewed by tacit agreement for further periods of the same duration unless notice of abrogation is made at least six months before the expiration of any such period. The above-mentioned obligation is accepted only in respect of disputes which may arise with regard to situations or facts subsequent to 6 April 1957.³

New York, 6 April 1957

(Signed) Claes CARBONNIER

¹ Registered under No. 4139. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 284, p. 215.

² Registered under No. 3794. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 264, p. 221.

³ Translation by the Secretariat.

SWITZERLAND

28 July 1948

*Declaration*¹

THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL

Duly authorized for that purpose by a Federal Order which was adopted on 12 March 1948 by the Federal Assembly of the Swiss Confederation and entered into force on 17 June 1948,

Hereby declares

That the Swiss Confederation recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* 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 or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

This declaration which is made under Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice shall take effect from the date on which the Swiss Confederation becomes a party to that Statute² and shall have effect as long as it has not been abrogated subject to one year's notice.

Done at Berne, 6 July 1948.³

UGANDA

3 October 1963

*Declaration*⁴

"I hereby declare on behalf of the Government of Uganda that Uganda recognises as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, and on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court."

New York, 3rd October, 1963

(Signed) Apollo K. KIRONDE
Ambassador and Permanent Representative
of Uganda to the United Nations

¹ Registered under No. 272. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 17, p. 115.

² Switzerland became a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on 28 July 1948. See page I-7.

³ Translation by the Secretariat.

⁴ Registered under No. 6946. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 479.

TURKEY

6 June 1947

Declaration^{1/}

In accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and in conformity with Law No. 5047, promulgated by the Grand National Assembly on 12 May 1947, I declare, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Turkey, that Turkey recognizes as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, that is to say, under conditions of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for a period of five years from 22 May 1947, in all disputes which will arise in the future 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 or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation;

Under the reservation however, that this declaration does not apply:

- (a) To situations previous to the present declaration and to disputes which arise therefrom;
- (b) To disputes for which it would be appropriate to apply, directly or indirectly, Agreements and Conventions concluded by Turkey providing for a different method of settling disputes.^{2/}

Ankara, 22 May 1947

The Minister for Foreign Affairs

(Signed) Hasan SakaRenewed on:

8 June 1954, for a further five-year period as from 22 May 1952.

Renewed on:

7 August 1958, for a further five-year period as from 23 May 1957.

Renewed on:

19 March 1964, for a further five-year period as from 23 May 1962.

^{1/} Registered under No. 50. See United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 4, p. 265, vol. 191, p. 357-and vol. 308, p. 301.

^{2/} Translation by the Secretariat.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

22 July 1957

*Declaration*¹

“I, Mahmoud Fawzi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Egypt, declare on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Egypt, that, in accordance with Article 36 (2) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice and in pursuance and for the purposes of paragraph 9 (b) of the Declaration² of the Government of the Republic of Egypt dated April 24, 1957 on the ‘Suez Canal and the arrangements for its operation’, the Government of the Republic of Egypt accept as compulsory *ipso facto*, on condition of reciprocity and without special agreement, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes that may arise under the said paragraph 9 (b) of the above Declaration dated April 24, 1957, with effect as from that date.

“18th July, 1957”

(Signed) Mahmoud FAWZI

¹ Registered under No. 3940. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 272, p. 225.

² Registered under No. 3821. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 265, p. 299.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

27 November 1963¹*Declaration*

"I. have the honour, by direction of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to declare on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that they accept as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special convention, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the 5th of February, 1930, with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the same date, other than:

- "(i) disputes in regard to which the Parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;
- "(ii) disputes with the Government of any other country which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the Parties have agreed or shall agree;
- "(iii) disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom;
- "(iv) disputes arising out of events occurring between the 3rd of September, 1939, and the 2nd of September, 1945;
- "(v) without prejudice to the operation of sub-paragraph (iv) above, disputes arising out of, or having reference to, any hostilities, war, state of war, or belligerent or military occupation in which the Government of the United Kingdom are or have been involved;
- "(vi) disputes relating to any matter excluded from compulsory adjudication or arbitration under any treaty, convention or other international agreement or instrument to which the United Kingdom is a party;
- "(vii) disputes in respect of which arbitral or judicial proceedings are taking, or have taken place, with any state which, at the date of the commencement of the proceedings, had not itself accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice; and
- "(viii) disputes in respect of which any other Party to the dispute has accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice only in relation to or for the purposes of the dispute; or where the acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction on behalf of any other Party to the dispute was deposited or ratified less than twelve months prior to the filing of the application bringing the dispute before the Court.

"2. The Government of the United Kingdom also reserve the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with effect as from the moment of such notification, either to add to, amend or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations, or any that may hereafter be added."

United Kingdom Mission to the United Nations,
New York, 27 November 1963

(Signed) Patrick DEAN

¹ This declaration replaces that of 26 November 1958 in respect of which the notice of withdrawal and termination was given on 27 November 1963. For the text of the declaration of 26 November 1958, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 316, p. 59.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

27 November 1963^{1/}Declaration

"I have the honour, by direction of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to declare on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that they accept as compulsory ipso facto and without special convention, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the 5th of February, 1930, with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the same date, other than:

- "(i) disputes in regard to which the Parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;
- "(ii) disputes with the Government of any other country which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the Parties have agreed or shall agree;
- "(iii) disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom;
- "(iv) disputes arising out of events occurring between the 3rd of September, 1939, and the 2nd of September, 1945;
- "(v) without prejudice to the operation of sub-paragraph (iv) above, disputes arising out of, or having reference to, any hostilities, war, state of war, or belligerent or military occupation in which the Government of the United Kingdom are or have been involved;
- "(vi) disputes relating to any matter excluded from compulsory adjudication or arbitration under any treaty, convention or other international agreement or instrument to which the United Kingdom is a party;
- "(vii) disputes in respect of which arbitral or judicial proceedings are taking, or have taken place, with any State which, at the date of the commencement of the proceedings, had not itself accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice; and

^{1/} This declaration replaces that of 26 November 1958 in respect of which the notice of withdrawal and termination was given on 27 November 1963. For the text of the declaration of 26 November 1958, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 316, p.59.

"(viii) disputes in respect of which any other Party to the dispute has accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice only in relation to or for the purposes of the dispute; or where the acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction on behalf of any other Party to the dispute was deposited or ratified less than twelve months prior to the filing of the application bringing the dispute before the Court.

"2. The Government of the United Kingdom also reserve the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with effect as from the moment of such notification, either to add to, amend or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations, or any that may hereafter be added."

United Kingdom Mission to the United Nations,
New York, 27 November 1963

(Signed) Patrick Dean

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

26 August 1946

*Declaration*¹

"I, Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, declare on behalf of the United States of America, under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and in accordance with the Resolution of 2 August 1946, of the Senate of the United States of America (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), that the United States of America recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* 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 hereafter arising 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 or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation ;

Provided, that this declaration shall not apply to

"(a) Disputes the solution of which the parties shall entrust to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future ; or

"(b) Disputes with regard to matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States of America as determined by the United States of America ; or

"(c) Disputes arising under a multilateral treaty, unless (1) all parties to the treaty affected by the decision are also parties to the case before the Court, or (2) the United States of America specially agrees to jurisdiction ; and

Provided further, that this declaration shall remain in force for a period of five years and thereafter until the expiration of six months after notice may be given to terminate this declaration

"Done at Washington this fourteenth day of August 1946."

¹ Registered under No. 3. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1, p. 9.

4. Declarations recognizing as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice**(b) States whose declarations were made under Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and deemed to be still in force**

[All data and footnotes concerning these declarations are reprinted from the Yearbook 1961-1962 of the International Court of Justice.]

CANADA

20.IX.29

On behalf of His Majesty's Government in Canada and subject to ratification, I accept as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special convention, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court in conformity with article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute, for a period of ten years and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, in all disputes arising after ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to said ratification, other than:

disputes in regard to which Parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement; and

disputes with the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the Parties have agreed or shall agree; and

disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Dominion of Canada.

And subject to the condition that His Majesty's Government in Canada reserve the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the proceedings in the Court, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the Parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the Parties to the dispute.

20 September, 1929.

(Signed) R. DANDURAND

The instrument of ratification was deposited on 28 July 1930. On 7 December 1939, the Permanent Canadian Delegate to the League of Nations sent the following letter to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations¹:

The Canadian Government has found it necessary to consider the position, resulting from the existence of a state of war with Germany, of the Canadian acceptance of the Optional Clause of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The acceptance of this Clause was for ten years from the date of ratification, which took place on July 28th, 1930.

The general acceptance of the Optional Clause providing for the compulsory adjudication of certain issues was part of the system of collective action for the preservation of peace established under the Covenant of the League. It is clear that the conditions assumed when the Optional Clause was accepted do not now exist, and that it would not be possible that the only part of the procedure to remain in force should be the provisions restricting the operations of the countries resisting aggression.

I am therefore directed to notify you that the Canadian Government will not regard their acceptance of the Optional Clause as covering disputes arising out of events occurring during the present war.

It is requested that this notification may be communicated to the governments of all the States that have accepted the Optional Clause and to the Registrar of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) H. H. WRONG

¹ This letter was received in the Secretariat on 8 December 1939. Reservations in regard to it were made by certain governments (see Series E, No. 16, p. 336, note I, and p. 333, note 2, *Publications of the Permanent Court of International Justice*).

COLOMBIA¹

30.X.37

[Translation from the French]

The Republic of Colombia recognizes as compulsory, *ipso facto* and without special agreement, on condition of reciprocity, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice, in accordance with article 36 of the Statute.

The present Declaration applies only to disputes arising out of facts subsequent to January 6th, 1932.

(Signed) J. M. YEPES

*Legal Adviser of the Permanent Delegation
of Colombia to the League of Nations.*

Geneva, October 30th, 1937

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

30.IX.24

[Translation from the French]

On behalf of the Government of the Dominican Republic and subject to ratification, I recognize, in relation to any other Member or State accepting the same obligation, that is to say, on the sole condition of reciprocity; the jurisdiction of the Court as compulsory, *ipso facto* and without special convention.

Geneva, September 30, 1924.

(Signed) JACINTO R. DE CASTRO

The instrument of ratification was deposited on 4 February 1933

EL SALVADOR

Prior to 28.I.21²*[Translation from the Spanish]*

When signing the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Court—at a date previous to 28 January 1921—the Government of El Salvador also accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court “on condition of reciprocity”.

On 29 August 1930, at Geneva, the Government of El Salvador deposited the instrument of ratification of the Protocol of Signature. This instrument contains the following reservations in regard to the Court's jurisdiction:

The provisions of this Statute do not apply to any disputes or differences concerning points or questions which cannot be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the political constitution of this Republic.

The provisions of this Statute also do not apply to disputes which arose before that date or to pecuniary claims made against the Nation, it being further understood that article 36 binds Salvador only in regard to States which accept the arbitration in that form.

¹ An instrument of ratification was deposited on 30 October 1937. Ratification was not required under the terms of the Optional Clause, the act of signature itself sufficing to make the engagement binding, except where the declaration had been made expressly subject to ratification. Nevertheless, certain States, which had signed without any such reservation, subsequently ratified their declarations.

² The date on which the declaration (undated) was first published in a League of Nations document.

HAITI

4.X.21

[Translation from the French]

On behalf of the Republic of Haiti, I recognize the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice as compulsory.

(Signed) F. ADDOR
Consul

LUXEMBOURG¹

15.IX.30

[Translation from the French]

The Government of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg recognizes as compulsory, *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, that is to say on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court in conformity with article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute, in any disputes arising after the signature of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this signature, except in cases where the Parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another procedure or to another method of pacific settlement. The present declaration is made for a period of five years. Unless it is denounced six months before the expiration of that period, it shall be considered as renewed for a further period of five years and similarly thereafter.

Geneva, September 15, 1930.

(Signed) BECH

NEW ZEALAND²

8.IV.40

I refer to my letter of the 30th March notifying you of the termination by His Majesty's Government in New Zealand of their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice in conformity with paragraph 2 of article 36 of the Statute of the Court.

I have now the honour to inform you that the New Zealand Government have been considering the conditions under which they would be prepared to accept the Optional Clause for a further period, and, in accordance with the directions I have received, I hereby, on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the Dominion of New Zealand, accept as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special convention, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court, in conformity with paragraph 2 of article 36 of the Statute of the Court, for a period of five years from today's date and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the 29th March, 1930, with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said date, other than:

Disputes in regard to which the Parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

Disputes with the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the Parties have agreed or shall agree;

¹ The Government of Luxembourg had in 1921 signed the Optional Clause subject to ratification. That declaration was, however, never ratified.

² This declaration replaced that of 19 September 1920, in respect of which a reservation had been formulated on 7 September 1939, and notice of termination given on 30 March 1940. See Series E, No. 16, pp. 342 and 343, note 2, *Publications of the Permanent Court of International Justice*.

Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of New Zealand; and

Disputes arising out of events occurring at a time when His Majesty's Government in New Zealand were involved in hostilities;

And subject to the condition that His Majesty's Government in the Dominion of New Zealand reserve the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the proceedings in the Court, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the Parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the Parties to the dispute.

London, April 1st, 1940

(Signed) W. J. JORDAN

NICARAGUA¹

24.IX.29

[Translation from the French]

On behalf of the Republic of Nicaragua, I recognize as compulsory unconditionally the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Geneva, September 24, 1929

(Signed) T. F. MEDINA

PANAMA²

25.X.21

[Translation from the French]

On behalf of the Government of Panama, I recognize, in relation to any other Member or State which accepts the same obligation, that is to say, on the sole condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court as compulsory, *ipso facto* and without any special convention.

Paris, 25 October 1921'

(Signed) R. A. AMADOR,
Chargé d'Affaires

URUGUAY³

Prior to 28.I.21⁴

[Translation from the French]

On behalf of the Government of Uruguay, I recognize in relation to any Member or State accepting the same obligation, that is to say, on the sole condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court as compulsory, *ipso facto* and without special convention.

(Signed) B. FERNANDEZ Y MEDINA

¹ According to a telegram dated 29 November 1939, addressed to the League of Nations, Nicaragua had ratified the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice (16 December 1920), and the instrument of ratification was to follow. It does not appear, however, that the instrument of ratification was ever received by the League of Nations.

² An instrument of ratification was deposited on 14 June 1929 (see Yearbook 1958-1959, p. 210, footnote 1).

³ An instrument of ratification was deposited on 27 September 1921 (see footnote 1 on p. 200).

⁴ The date on which the declaration (undated) was first published in a League of Nations document.

5. Amendments to the Charter of the United Nations

- (a) Amendments to Articles 23 and 27 adopted by General Assembly resolution 1991 A (XVIII) of 17 December 1963
 - (b) Amendment to Article 61 adopted by General Assembly resolution 1991 B (XVIII) of 17 December 1963
-

Article 108

Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all Members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Article 109

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

5. Amendments to the Charter of the
United Nations

<u>State</u>	(a) <u>Amendments to</u> <u>Articles 23 and 27</u>	(b) <u>Amendment to</u> <u>Article 61</u>
Jamaica	12 March 1964	12 March 1964
Thailand	23 March 1964	23 March 1964
Algeria	26 March 1964	26 March 1964

CHAPTER II. PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

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1. Revised General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes

ADOPTED by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 28 April 1949

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 September 1950, in accordance with article 44

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 71, p. 101. Registration No. 912

Article 38

Accessions to the present General Act may extend:

- A. Either to all the provisions of the Act (chapters I, II, III and IV);
- B. Or to those provisions only which relate to conciliation and judicial settlement (chapters I and II), together with the general provisions dealing with these procedures (chapter IV);
- C. Or to those provisions only which relate to conciliation (chapter I), together with the general provisions concerning that procedure (chapter IV).

The Contracting Parties may benefit by the accessions of other Parties only in so far as they have themselves assumed the same obligations.

Article 39

1. In addition to the power given in the preceding article, a Party, in acceding to the present General Act, may make his acceptance conditional upon the reservations exhaustively enumerated in the following paragraph. These reservations must be indicated at the time of accession.

2. These reservations may be such as to exclude from the procedure described in the present Act:

- (a) Disputes arising out of facts prior to the accession either of the Party making the reservation or of any other Party with whom the said Party may have a dispute;
- (b) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States;
- (c) Disputes concerning particular cases or clearly specified subject-matters, such as territorial status, or disputes falling within clearly defined categories.

3. If one of the parties to a dispute has made a reservation, the other parties may enforce the same reservation in regard to that party.

4. In the case of Parties who have acceded to the provisions of the present General Act relating to judicial settlement or to arbitration, such reservations as they may have made shall, unless otherwise expressly stated, be deemed not to apply to the procedure of conciliation.

Article 40

A Party whose accession has been only partial, or was made subject to reservations, may at any moment, by means of a simple declaration, either extend the scope of his accession or abandon all or part of his reservations.

Article 43

1. The present General Act shall be open to accession by the Members of the United Nations, by the non-member States which shall have become parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice¹ or to which the General Assembly of the United Nations shall have communicated a copy for this purpose.

2. The instruments of accession and the additional declarations provided for by article 40 shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall notify their receipt to all the Members of the United Nations and to the non-member States referred to in the preceding paragraph.

3. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall draw up three lists, denominated respectively by the letters A, B and C, corresponding to the three forms of accession to the present Act provided for in article 38, in which shall be shown the accessions and additional declarations of the Contracting Parties. These lists, which shall be continually kept up to date, shall be published in the annual report presented to the General Assembly of the United Nations by the Secretary-General.

Article 44

1. The present General Act shall come into force on the ninetieth day following the receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the accession of not less than two Contracting Parties.

2. Accessions received after the entry into force of the Act, in accordance with the previous paragraph, shall become effective as from the ninetieth day following the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The same rule shall apply to the additional declarations provided for by article 40.

Article 45

1. The present General Act shall be concluded for a period of five years, dating from its entry into force.

2. It shall remain in force for further successive periods of five years in the case of Contracting Parties which do not denounce it at least six months before the expiration of the current period.

3. Denunciation shall be effected by a written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall inform all the Members of the United Nations and the non-member States referred to in article 43.

4. A denunciation may be partial only, or may consist in notification of reservations not previously made.

5. Notwithstanding denunciation by one of the Contracting Parties concerned in a dispute, all proceedings pending at the expiration of the current period of the General Act shall be duly completed.

¹ Liechtenstein, San Marino and Switzerland. See page I-7.

I. Revised General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of accession</i>		<i>Extending to</i>
Belgium	23 December	1949	All the provisions of the Act (chapters I, II, III and IV).
Denmark	25 March	1952	All the provisions of the Act (chapters I, II, III, and IV).
Luxembourg	28 June	1961	All the provisions of the Act (chapters I, II, III, and IV).
Norway	16 July	1951	All the provisions of the Act (chapters I, II, III, and IV).
Sweden	22 June	1950	The provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (chapters I and II together with the general provisions dealing with these procedures (chapter IV) subject to the reservation on disputes arising out of facts prior to this accession.
Upper Volta	27 March	1962	All the provisions of the Act (chapters I, II, III and IV).

CHAPTER III. PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

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1. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations

ADOPTED by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 February 1946

ENTRY INTO FORCE: The Convention is in force with regard to each State which deposited an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations as from the date of its deposit

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1, p. 15. Registration No. 4 and vol. 90, Corrigendum to vol. 1

Section 31

This Convention is submitted to every Member of the United Nations for accession.

Section 32

Accession shall be effected by deposit of an instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Convention shall come into force as regards each Member on the date of deposit of each instrument of accession.

**1. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities
of the United Nations**

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of accession</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Afghanistan	5 September 1947	
Albania	2 July 1957	x
Algeria	31 October 1963	x
Argentina	12 October 1956	
Australia	2 March 1949	
Austria	10 May 1957	
Belgium	25 September 1948	
Bolivia	23 December 1949	
Brazil	15 December 1949	
Bulgaria	30 September 1960	x
Burma	25 January 1955	
Burundi		
Byelorussian SSR	22 October 1953	x
Cambodia	6 November 1963	
Cameroon	20 October 1961 <i>d</i>	
Canada	22 January 1948	x
Central African Republic	4 September 1962 <i>d</i>	
Ceylon		
Chad		
Chile	15 October 1948	
China		
Colombia		
Congo (Brazzaville)	15 October 1962 <i>d</i>	
Congo (Leopoldville)		
Costa Rica	26 October 1949	
Cuba	9 September 1959	
Cyprus	5 November 1963 <i>d</i>	
Czechoslovakia	7 September 1955	x
Dahomey		
Denmark	10 June 1948	
Dominican Republic	7 March 1947	
Ecuador	22 March 1956	
El Salvador	9 July 1947	
Ethiopia	22 July 1947	
Finland	31 July 1958	
France	18 August 1947	
Gabon		

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page III-6.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of accession</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Ghana	5 August 1958	
Greece	29 December 1947	
Guatemala	7 July 1947	
Guinea		
Haiti	6 August 1947	
Honduras	16 May 1947	
Hungary	30 July 1956	x
Iceland	10 March 1948	
India	13 May 1948	
Indonesia		
Iran	8 May 1947	
Iraq	15 September 1949	
Ireland		
Israel	21 September 1949	
Italy	3 February 1958	
Ivory Coast	8 December 1961 <i>d</i>	
Jamaica	9 September 1963	
Japan	18 April 1963	
Jordan	3 January 1958	
Kenya		
Kuwait	13 December 1963	
Laos	24 November 1956	x
Lebanon	10 March 1949	
Liberia	14 March 1947	
Libya	28 November 1958	
Luxembourg	14 February 1949	
Madagascar	23 May 1962 <i>d</i>	
Malaysia	28 October 1957 <i>d</i>	
Mali		
Mauritania		
Mexico	26 November 1962	x
Mongolia	31 May 1962	x
Morocco	18 March 1957	
Nepal		
Netherlands	19 April 1948	
New Zealand ²	10 December 1947	
Nicaragua	29 November 1947	
Niger	25 August 1961 <i>d</i>	
Nigeria	26 June 1961 <i>d</i>	
Norway	18 August 1947	
Pakistan	22 September 1948	
Panama	27 May 1947	
Paraguay	2 October 1953	
Peru	24 July 1963	

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page III-6.

² By a communication received on 25 November 1960, the Government of New Zealand gave notice of the withdrawal of the reservation made upon deposit of its instrument of accession. For the text of that reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 11, p. 406.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of accession</i>		<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Philippines	28 October	1947	
Poland	8 January	1948	
Portugal			
Romania	5 July	1956	x
Rwanda			
Saudi Arabia			
Senegal	27 May	1963 <i>d</i>	
Sierra Leone	13 March	1962 <i>d</i>	
Somalia	9 July	1963	
Spain			
South Africa			
Sudan			
Sweden	28 August	1947	
Syria	29 September	1953	
Tanganyika	29 October	1962	
Thailand	30 March	1956	x
Togo	27 February	1962 <i>d</i>	
Trinidad and Tobago			
Tunisia	7 May	1957	
Turkey	22 August	1950	x
Uganda			
Ukrainian SSR	20 November	1953	x
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	22 September	1953	x
United Arab Republic	17 September	1948	
United Kingdom	17 September	1946	
United States of America			
Upper Volta	27 April	1962	
Uruguay			
Venezuela			
Yemen	23 July	1963	
Yugoslavia	30 June	1950	
Zanzibar			

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page III-6.

1. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations

Declarations and Reservations

ALBANIA¹

The People's Republic of Albania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of section 30, which provide that any difference arising out of the interpretation or application of the present Convention shall be brought before the International Court of Justice, whose opinion shall be accepted as decisive by the parties; with respect to the competence of the Court in disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention, the People's Republic of Albania will continue to maintain, as it has heretofore, that in every individual case the agreement of all the parties to the dispute is required in order that the dispute may be laid before the International Court of Justice for a ruling.²

ALGERIA

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by section 30 of the said Convention which provides for the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in the case of differences arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention. It declares that, for the submission of a particular dispute to the International Court of Justice for settlement, the consent of all parties to the dispute is necessary in each case.

This reservation also applies to the provision of the same section that the advisory opinion given by the International Court of Justice shall be accepted as decisive.²

BULGARIA

The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the provision of Section 30 of the Convention which provides for the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, and, with respect to the competence of the International Court in the case of differences arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention, the position of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is that, for the submission of a particular dispute to the International Court for settlement, the consent of all parties to the dispute is necessary in each case. This reservation also applies to the provision of the same section that the advisory opinion given by the International Court shall be accepted as decisive.²

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC¹

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provision of section 30 of the Convention which envisages the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court and, in regard to the competence of the International Court in differences arising out of the interpretation and application of the Convention, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic will, as hitherto, adhere to the position that, for the submission of a particular dispute for settlement by the International Court, the consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in every individual case. This reservation is equally applicable to the provision contained in the same section, whereby the advisory opinion of the International Court shall be accepted as decisive.²

¹ The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has notified the Secretary-General that they object to these reservations.

² Translation by the Secretariat.

CANADA

“With the reservation that exemption from taxation imposed by any law in Canada on salaries and emoluments shall not extend to a Canadian citizen residing or ordinarily resident in Canada.”

CZECHOSLOVAKIA¹

“. . . the Czechoslovak Republic does not consider itself bound by section 30 of the Convention which envisages the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court in differences arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention; in regard to the competence of the International Court in such differences, the Czechoslovak Republic adheres to the position that, for the submission of a particular dispute for settlement by the International Court, the consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in every individual case. This reservation is equally applicable to the further provisions contained in the same section, whereby the advisory opinion of the International Court shall be accepted as decisive.”

HUNGARY¹

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic expressly reserves its position with regard to section 30 of the Convention, since, in its opinion, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice can be founded only on the voluntary prior acceptance of such jurisdiction by all the parties concerned.²

LAOS

1. Laotian nationals domiciled or habitually resident in Laos shall not enjoy exemption from the taxation payable in Laos on salaries and income.

2. Laotian nationals who are officials of the United Nations shall not be immune from National Service obligations.²

MEXICO

(a) The United Nations and its organs shall not be entitled to acquire immovable property in Mexican territory, in view of the property regulations laid down by the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States.

(b) Officials and experts of the United Nations and its organs who are of Mexican nationality shall enjoy, in the exercise of their functions in Mexican territory, exclusively those privileges which are granted them by section 18, paragraphs (a), (d), (f) and (g), and by section 22, paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) and (f) respectively, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, on the understanding that the inviolability established in the aforesaid section 22, paragraph (c), shall be granted only for official papers and documents.²

¹The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has notified the Secretary-General that it objects to these reservations.

²Translation by the Secretariat.

MONGOLIA

“... the Mongolian People’s Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of section 30 of the said General Convention, which provide that any difference arising out of the interpretation or application of the present Convention shall be referred to the International Court of Justice; and in such a case the position of the Mongolian People’s Republic is that, for submission of a particular dispute to the International Court for settlement, the consent of all the parties to the dispute is necessary in every case.

“This reservation is equally applicable to the provision that the advisory opinion given by the International Court of Justice shall be accepted as decisive.”

ROMANIA¹

The Romanian People’s Republic does not consider itself bound by the terms of section 30 of the Convention which provide for the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court in differences arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention; with respect to the competence of the International Court in such differences, the Romanian People’s Republic takes the view that, for the purpose of the submission of any dispute whatsoever to the Court for a ruling, the consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in every individual case. This reservation is equally applicable to the provisions contained in the said section which stipulate that the advisory opinion of the International Court is to be accepted as decisive.²

THAILAND

“... officials of the United Nations of Thai nationality shall not be immune from national service obligations”.

¹ The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has notified the Secretary-General that it objects to this reservation.

² Translation by the Secretariat.

TURKEY

With the following reservations.¹

- (a) The deferment, during service with the United Nations, of the second period of military service of Turkish nationals who occupy posts with the said Organization, will be arranged in accordance with the procedures provided in Military Law No. 1111, account being taken of their position as reserve officers or private soldiers, provided that they complete their previous military service as required under Article 6 of the above-mentioned Law, as reserve officers or private soldiers.

- (e) Turkish nationals entrusted by the United Nations with a mission in Turkey as officials of the Organization are subject to the taxes payable by their fellow citizens. They must make an annual declaration of their salaries in accordance with the provisions set forth in chapter 4, section 2, of Law No. 5421 concerning income tax.²

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC³

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provision of section 30 of the Convention which envisages the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court and, in regard to the competence of the International Court in differences arising out of the interpretation and application of the Convention, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic will, as hitherto, adhere to the position that, for the submission of a particular dispute for settlement by the International Court, the consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in every individual case. This reservation is equally applicable to the provision contained in the same section, whereby the advisory opinion of the International Court shall be accepted as decisive.²

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS³

The Soviet Union does not consider itself bound by the provision of section 30 of the Convention which envisages the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court and, in regard to the competence of the International Court in differences arising out of the interpretation and application of the Convention, the Soviet Union will, as hitherto, adhere to the position that, for the submission of a particular dispute for settlement by the International Court, the consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in every individual case. This reservation is equally applicable to the provision contained in the same section, whereby the advisory opinion of the International Court shall be accepted as decisive.²

¹By a notification received by the Secretary-General on 20 June 1957, the Government of Turkey withdrew the second, third and fourth reservations contained in its instrument of accession. For the text of those reservations see: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 70, p. 266.

²Translation by the Secretariat.

³The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has notified the Secretary-General that they object to these reservations.

The Government of Lebanon has notified the Secretary-General that it objects to the reservations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

2. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies

ADOPTED by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 21 November 1947

ENTRY INTO FORCE: The Convention is in force with regard to each State which deposited an instrument of accession and in respect of specialized agencies indicated therein or in a subsequent notification as from the date of deposit of such instrument or receipt of such notification

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 33, p. 261. Registration No. 521
ST/LEG/4 (Sales No. 1953.X.1)

Section 37

The present Convention becomes applicable to each specialized agency when it has transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the final text of the relevant annex and has informed him that it accepts the standard clauses, as modified by this annex, and undertakes to give effect to sections 8, 18, 22, 23, 24, 31, 32, 42 and 45 (subject to any modification of section 32 which may be found necessary in order to make the final text of the annex consonant with the constitutional instrument of the agency) and any provisions of the annex placing obligations on the agency. The Secretary-General shall communicate to all Members of the United Nations and to other States members of the specialized agencies certified copies of all annexes transmitted to him under this section and of revised annexes transmitted under section 38.

Section 38

If, after the transmission of a final annex under section 36, any specialized agency approves any amendments thereto in accordance with its constitutional procedure, a revised annex shall be transmitted by it to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

...

Section 41

Accession to this Convention by a Member of the United Nations and (subject to section 42) by any State member of a specialized agency shall be effected by deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of an instrument of accession which shall take effect on the date of its deposit.

Section 42

Each specialized agency concerned shall communicate the text of this Convention together with the relevant annexes to those of its members which are not Members of the United Nations and shall invite them to accede thereto in respect of that agency by depositing an instrument of accession to this Convention in respect thereof either with the Secretary-General of the United Nations or with the executive head of the specialized agency.

Section 43

Each State Party to this Convention shall indicate in its instrument of accession the specialized agency or agencies in respect of which it undertakes to apply the provisions of this Convention. Each State Party to this Convention may by a subsequent written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations undertake to apply the provisions of this Convention to one or more further specialized agencies. This notification shall take effect on the date of its receipt by the Secretary-General.

Section 44

This Convention shall enter into force for each State Party to this Convention in respect of a specialized agency when it has become applicable to that agency in accordance with section 37 and the State Party has undertaken to apply the provisions of the Convention to that agency in accordance with section 43.

Section 45

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all Members of the United Nations, as well as all members of the specialized agencies, and executive heads of the specialized agencies, of the deposit of each instrument of accession received under section 41 and of subsequent notifications received under section 43. The executive head of a specialized agency shall inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the members of the agency concerned of the deposit of any instrument of accession deposited with him under section 42.

Section 47

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 and 3 of this section each State party to this Convention undertakes to apply this Convention in respect of each specialized agency covered by its accession or subsequent notification, until such time as a revised convention or annex shall have become applicable to that agency and the said State shall have accepted the revised convention or annex. In the case of a revised annex, the acceptance of States shall be by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which shall take effect on the date of its receipt by the Secretary-General.

2. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies

Specialized agencies which have transmitted the final texts of the relevant annexes and the dates of their receipt by the Secretary-General

1. World Health Organization (WHO)—Annex VII	2 August	1948
Revised text of annex VII	1 June	1950
Second revised text of annex VII	1 July	1957
Third revised text of annex VII	25 July	1958
2. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)—Annex III	11 August	1948
3. International Labour Organisation (ILO)—Annex I	14 September	1948
4. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)— Annex II	13 December	1948
Revised text of annex II	26 May	1960
5. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)—Annex IV	7 February	1949
6. International Refugee Organization (IRO)—Annex X ¹	4 April	1949
7. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (BANK)— Annex VI	29 April	1949
8. International Monetary Fund (FUND)—Annex V	9 May	1949
9. Universal Postal Union (UPU)—Annex VIII	11 July	1949
10. International Telecommunication Union (ITU)—Annex IX	16 January	1951
11. World Meteorological Organization (WMO)—Annex XI	29 December	1951
12. Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)— Annex XII	12 February	1959
13. International Finance Corporation (IFC)—Annex XIII	22 April	1959
14. International Development Association (IDA)—Annex XIV	15 February	1962

¹ Resolution No. 108, adopted by the General Council of the International Refugee Organization at its 101st meeting on 15 February 1952, provided for the liquidation of the Organization.

2. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies

<i>State¹</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of accession or of subsequent notification</i>		<i>Specialized agencies in respect of which, in the instrument of accession or in subsequent notification, States have undertaken to apply the provisions of the Convention</i>
Austria			
Accession	21 July	1950	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, IRO, BANK, FUND, UPU
Notification	28 March	1951	ITU
Notification	21 January	1955	WHO—Revised text of annex VII, WMO
Notification	1 November	1957	WHO—Second revised text of annex VII
Notification	28 October	1958	WHO—Third revised text of annex VII
Notification	10 November	1959	IFC
Notification	14 February	1962	FAO—Revised text of annex II
Notification	8 November	1962	IDA
Argentina			
Accession	10 October	1963	WHO—Third revised text of annex VII, ICAO, ILO, FAO—Revised text of annex II, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO, IFC
Belgium			
Accession	14 March	1962	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO, IFC, IDA
Brazil			
Accession	22 March	1963	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, FUND, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO, IFC, IDA
Notification	24 April	1963	BANK
Cambodia			
Accession	15 October	1953	UPU
Notification	26 September	1955	WHO, ICAO, FAO, UNESCO, ITU, WMO
Central African Republic			
Accession	15 October	1962	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WMO
Chile			
Accession	21 September	1951	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU
Notification	7 June	1961	UNESCO

¹ For declarations made on accession or in subsequent notifications, see page III-22.

<i>State¹</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of accession or of subsequent notification</i>	<i>Specialized agencies in respect of which, in the instrument of accession or in subsequent notification, States have undertaken to apply the provisions of the Convention</i>
Denmark		
Accession	25 January 1950	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU
Notification	5 April 1950	IRO
Notification	22 May 1951	WHO—Revised text of annex VII
Notification	19 July 1951	ITU
Notification	10 March 1953	WMO
Notification	14 October 1957	WHO—Second revised text of annex VII
Notification	8 January 1959	WHO—Third revised text of annex VII
Notification	20 May 1960	IMCO
Notification	26 December 1960	FAO—Revised text of annex II
Notification	19 July 1961	IFC
Notification	3 August 1962	IDA
Ecuador		
Accession	8 June 1951	ILO
Notification	7 July 1953	WHO, ICAO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, ITU
Notification	14 July 1954	WMO
Notification	12 December 1958	UPU
Notification	2 August 1960	FAO—Revised text of annex II
Federal Republic of Germany^{2,3}		
Accession	10 October 1957	WHO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, ITU, WMO
Notification	10 October 1957	ICAO
Notification	19 May 1958	UPU
Notification	5 September 1958	WHO—Second revised text of annex VII
Notification	11 February 1959	WHO—Third revised text of annex VII
Notification	12 January 1962	IMCO
Notification	12 April 1962	IFC
Notification	23 May 1963	FAO—Revised text of annex II

¹ For declarations made on accession or in subsequent notifications, see page III-22.

² By a notification made on accession, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Convention would also apply to Land Berlin.

³ By a communication received on 10 October 1957, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Convention will also apply to the Saar Territory except that Section 7 (b) of the Convention shall not take effect with regard to the Saar Territory until the expiration of the interim period defined in Article 3 of the Treaty of 27 October 1956 between France and the Federal Republic of Germany.

<i>State¹</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of accession or of subsequent notification</i>		<i>Specialized agencies in respect of which, in the instrument of accession or in subsequent notification, States have undertaken to apply the provisions of the Convention.</i>
Finland			
Accession	31 July	1958	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU, WMO
Notification	2 December	1958	WHO—Third revised text of annex VII
Notification	8 June	1959	IMCO
Notification	27 July	1959	IFC
Notification	8 September	1960	FAO—Revised text of annex II
Notification	16 November	1962	IDA
Gabon			
Accession	29 June	1961	ITU
Ghana			
Accession	9 September	1958	WHO—Second revised text of annex VII, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU, WMO
Notification	27 October	1958	WHO—Third revised text of annex VII
Notification	16 September	1960	FAO—Revised text of annex II
Guatemala			
Accession	30 June	1951	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, IRO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU
Notification	4 October	1954	WMO
Notification	18 May	1962	IDA

¹ For declarations made on accession or in subsequent notifications, see page III-22.

<i>State¹</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of accession or of subsequent notification</i>		<i>Specialized agencies in respect of which, in the instrument of accession or in subsequent notification, States have undertaken to apply the provisions of the Convention</i>
Guinea			
Accession	1 July	1959	WMO
Haiti			
Accession	16 April	1952	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, IRO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU
Notification	16 April	1952	WMO
Notification	5 August	1959	IMCO
India			
Accession	10 February	1949	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO
Notification	19 October	1949	BANK, FUND, UPU
Notification	9 March	1955	WMO
Notification	3 June	1955	WHO—Revised text of annex VII, ITU
Notification	3 July	1958	WHO—Second revised text of annex VII
Notification	3 August	1961	IFC
Notification	12 April	1963	FAO—Revised text of annex II
Iraq			
Accession	9 July	1954	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU, WMO
Ivory Coast			
Accession	8 September	1961	WHO
Notification	28 December	1961	ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UPU, ITU
Notification	4 June	1962	BANK, FUND, IFC, IDA
Notification	26 September	1962	WMO
Jamaica			
Accession	4 November	1963	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UPU, ITU, WMO
Japan			
Accession	18 April	1963	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO, IFC, IDA

¹ For declarations made on accession or in subsequent notifications, see page III-22.

<i>State¹</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of accession or of subsequent notification</i>	<i>Specialized agencies in respect of which, in the instrument of accession or in subsequent notification, States have undertaken to apply the provisions of the Convention</i>
Jordan		
Accession	12 December 1950	WHO, ICAO, FAO, UNESCO
Notification	24 March 1951	ITU
Notification	10 December 1957	WMO
Notification	11 August 1960	FAO—Revised text of annex II
Kuwait		
Accession	13 November 1961	ITU
Notification	7 February 1963	WHO—Third revised text of annex VII, ICAO, ILO, FAO—Revised text of annex II, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, WMO, IMCO, IFC, IDA
Laos		
Accession	9 August 1960	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO, IFC
Libya		
Accession	30 April 1958	WHO—Second revised text of annex VII, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, WMO, ITU

¹ For declarations made on accession or in subsequent notifications, see page III-22.

2. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies

Declarations

GABON

However, I have to invite your attention to the fact that it is not possible for any Government fully to comply with the requirements of section 11 of that Convention in so far as it requires the specialized agency to enjoy in the territory of a state party to the Convention treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government of that state to any other Government in the matter of priorities and rates on telecommunications, unless and until all other Governments collaborate in according this treatment to the agency in question. It is understood that this matter is being discussed in the International Telecommunication Union. 1/

1/ Translation by the Secretariat.

<i>State</i> ¹	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of accession or of subsequent notification</i>	<i>Specialized agencies in respect of which, in the instrument of accession or in subsequent notification, States have undertaken to apply the provisions of the Convention</i>
Luxembourg		
Accession	20 September 1950	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, IRO, BANK, FUND, UPU
Notification	27 March 1951	ITU
Notification	22 August 1952	WMO
Malaysia		
Notification	29 March 1962 <i>d</i>	WHO—Revised text of annex VII, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UPU, ITU, WMO
Notification	23 November 1962	WHO—Third revised text of annex VII
Morocco		
Accession	28 April 1958	WMO, ICAO
Notification	10 June 1958	WHO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ITU
Notification	13 August 1958	UPU
Nepal ²		
Accession	23 February 1954	WHO
Netherlands		
Accession	2 December 1948	WHO, ICAO
Notification	2 December 1948	ILO
Notification	21 July 1949	FAO, UNESCO, IRO, BANK, FUND
Notification	15 February 1951	WHO—Revised text of annex VII
Notification	15 June 1951	ITU
Notification	14 May 1952	UPU
Notification	5 January 1954	WMO

¹ For declarations made on accession or in subsequent notifications, see page III-22.

² The instrument of accession was deposited with the Director-General of the World Health Organization.

<i>State¹</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of accession or of subsequent notification</i>	<i>Specialized agencies in respect of which, in the instrument of accession or in subsequent notification, States have undertaken to apply the provisions of the Convention</i>
New Zealand		
Accession	25 November 1960	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UPU, ITU, WMO
Notification	17 October 1963	IMCO
Nicaragua		
Accession	6 April 1959	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU, WMO
Nigeria		
Declaration	26 June 1961 <i>d</i>	WHO—Second revised text of annex VII, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, IRO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO
Norway		
Accession	25 January 1950	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, IRO, BANK, FUND, UPU
Notification	14 September 1950	WHO—Revised text of annex VII
Notification	20 September 1951	ITU
Notification	22 November 1955	WMO
Notification	11 September 1957	WHO—Second revised text of annex VII
Notification	10 November 1960	IFC
Notification	10 November 1960	FAO—Revised text of annex II
Notification	30 January 1961	IMCO
Pakistan		
Accession	23 July 1951	BANK
Notification	7 November 1951	FUND
Notification	15 September 1961	WHO, ICAO, ILO, UNESCO, UPU, ITU, WMO
Notification	13 March 1962	FAO, IMCO
Notification	17 July 1962	IFC, IDA

¹ For declarations made on accession or in subsequent notifications, see page III-22.

<i>State¹</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of accession or of subsequent notification</i>		<i>Specialized agencies in respect of which, in the instrument of accession or in subsequent notification, States have undertaken to apply the provisions of the Convention</i>
Philippines			
Accession	20 March	1950	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND
Notification	21 May	1958	WMO
Notification	12 March	1959	WHO—Third revised text of annex VII
Notification	13 January	1961	IFC
Sierra Leone			
Notification	13 March	1962 <i>d</i>	WHO—Second revised text of annex VII, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO
Sweden			
Accession ..	12 September	1951	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UPU, ITU
Notification	12 September	1951	BANK, FUND
Notification	31 July	1953	WMO
Notification	22 August	1957	WHO—Second revised text of annex VII
Notification	1 February	1960	IMCO
Notification	3 September	1960	IFC
Notification	28 September	1960	FAO—Revised text of annex II
Notification	11 April	1962	IDA
Tanganyika			
Accession ..	29 October	1962	WHO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO
Notification	26 March	1963	WMO
Notification	10 April	1963	ICAO, BANK, FUND, ITU, IFC
Thailand			
Accession	30 March	1956	ICAO, FAO
Notification	19 June	1961	WHO—Second revised text of annex VII, ILO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, ITU, WMO, IFC
Notification	19 June	1961	FAO—Revised text of annex II

¹ For declarations made on accession or in subsequent notifications, see page III-22.

<i>State¹</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of accession or of subsequent notification</i>	<i>Specialized agencies in respect of which, in the instrument of accession or in subsequent notification, States have undertaken to apply the provisions of the Convention</i>
Togo		
Accession	15 July 1960	WHO—Third revised text of annex VII
Tunisia		
Accession	3 December 1957	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU, WMO
Notification	19 May 1958	WHO—Second revised text of annex VII
United Arab Republic		
Egypt		
Accession	28 September 1954	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU
Notification	1 June 1955	WMO
Notification	3 February 1958	WHO—Second revised text of annex VII
United Kingdom		
Accession	16 August 1949	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, IRO
Notification	17 December 1954	UPU, ITU, WMO
Notification	22 September 1955	WHO—Revised text of annex VII
Notification	30 September 1957	WHO—Second revised text of annex VII
Notification	4 November 1959	IMCO
Upper Volta		
Accession	6 April 1962	WHO, ICAO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO, IFC

¹ For declarations made on accession or in subsequent notifications, see page III-22.

<i>State¹</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of accession or of subsequent notification</i>	<i>Specialized agencies in respect of which, in the instrument of accession or in subsequent notification, States have undertaken to apply the provisions of the Convention</i>
Yugoslavia		
Accession	23 November 1951	WHO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BANK, FUND, UPU, ITU
Notification	5 March 1952	WMO
Notification	16 March 1959	WHO—Second revised text of annex VII
Notification	14 April 1960	WHO—Third revised text of annex VII

¹ For declarations made on accession or in subsequent notifications, see page III-22.

2. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies

Declarations¹

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

“The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany takes the liberty of calling attention to the fact that the provisions of Section 11 of Article IV of the Convention, to the effect that the Specialized Agencies shall enjoy, in the territory of each State party to this Convention, for their official communications, treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government of such State to any other Government in the matter of priorities, rates and other taxes, cannot be fully complied with by any Government. Reference is made to the provisions of Article 37 and of Annex 3 of the International Telecommunication Convention concluded at Buenos Aires in 1952, as well as to the Resolutions Nos. 27 and 28 appended to that Convention.”

GABON

However, I have to invite your attention to the fact that it is not possible for any Government fully to comply with the requirements of section 11 of that Convention in so far as it requires the specialized agency to enjoy in the territory of a state party to the Convention treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government of that state to any other Government in the matter of priorities and rates on telecommunications, unless and until all other Governments collaborate in according this treatment to the agency in question. It is understood that this matter is being discussed in the International Telecommunication Union.²

IVORY COAST

(Declaration contained in a subsequent notification received on 28 December 1961)

. . . it is not possible for any Government fully to comply with the requirements of section 11 of that Convention in so far as it requires the specialized agency to enjoy in the territory of a state party to the Convention treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government of that State to any other Government in the matter of priorities and rates on telecommunications, unless and until all other Governments collaborate in according this treatment to the agency in question. It is understood that this matter is being discussed in the International Telecommunication Union.²

NEW ZEALAND

“... the Government of New Zealand, in common with other Governments, cannot give full effect to Article IV, Section 11 of the Convention, which requires that the specialized agencies shall enjoy, in the territory of each State party to the Convention, for their official communications, treatment not less favourable than the treatment accorded by the Government of such a State to any other Government in the matter of priorities, rates and taxes on telecommunications, as long as all Governments have not decided to cooperate in granting this treatment to the agencies in question.

“It is noted that this matter has been receiving the consideration of the United Nations and of the International Telecommunication Union. It is also noted that the final text of the annex of the Convention approved by the International Telecommunication Union, and transmitted by the Union to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with Section 36 of the Convention, contains a statement that the Union would not claim for itself the enjoyment of privileged treatment with regard to the facilities in respect of communications provided in Section 11 of the Convention.”

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, declarations were made on accession.

² Translation by the Secretariat.

NORWAY

(Declaration contained in a subsequent notification received on 20 September 1951)

“I have further been instructed to inform you that the Norwegian Government is of the opinion that it is impossible for any government to comply fully with Section 11 of the said Convention, which requires that the Specialized Agencies shall enjoy, in the territory of each state party to the Convention, for their official communications, treatment no less favourable than that accorded by the Government of such State to any other Government in the matter of priorities, rates and taxes on telecommunications as long as all governments have not agreed to grant to the agency in question, the treatment specified in this Section.”

PAKISTAN

(Declaration contained in a subsequent notification received on 15 September 1961 and also, with the second paragraph omitted, in subsequent notifications received on 13 March 1962 and 17 July 1962)

“The enjoyment by Specialized Agencies of the communication privileges provided in Article IV, Section 11 of the Convention cannot, in practice, be determined by unilateral action of individual Governments and has in fact been determined by the International Telecommunication Convention, Atlantic City, 1947 and Telegraph and Telephone Regulations annexed thereto. Pakistan would, therefore, not be able to comply with the provisions of Article IV, Section 11 of the Convention in view of Resolution No. 28 (annexure I) passed at the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, held in Buenos Aires in 1952.

“The International Telecommunication Union shall not claim for itself the communication privileges provided in Article IV, Section 11 of the Convention.”

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

“I have to invite your attention to the fact that it is not possible for any Government fully to comply with the requirements of Section 11 of that Convention in so far as it requires the Specialized Agency to enjoy in the territory of a state party to the Convention treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government of that state to any other Government in the matter of priorities and rates on telecommunications, unless and until all other Governments collaborate in according this treatment to the Agency in question. It is understood that this matter is being discussed in the International Telecommunication Union.”

(Declaration contained in a subsequent notification received on 17 December 1954)

“With regard to the Universal Postal Union and the World Meteorological Organization, I have the honour to draw your attention to the fact that no Government can fully comply with Section 11 of this Convention which requires that the specialized agencies shall enjoy, in the territory of each State party to the Convention, for their official communications, treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government of such a State to any other Government in the matter of priorities, rates and taxes on telecommunications so long as all the other Governments have not decided to co-operate in granting this treatment to the agencies in question. This matter is under consideration by the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union.

“The final text of the annex to the Convention approved by the International Telecommunication Union and transmitted by the Union to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with Section 36 of the Convention contains a statement that the Union would not claim for itself the enjoyment of privileged treatment with regard to the facilities in respect of communications provided in Section 11 of the Convention.”

(Declaration contained in a subsequent notification received on 4 November 1959)

“Her Majesty’s Government observe that it would be impracticable for any Government fully to comply with Section 11 of the Convention which requires that the Specialized Agencies shall enjoy, in the territory of each State party to the Convention, for their official communications, treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government of such State to any other Government in the matter of priorities, rates and taxes on telecommunications, until such time as all the other Governments have decided to co-operate in granting this treatment to the agencies in question. This matter is under consideration by the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union.”

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of sections 24 and 32 of the Convention, concerning the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. Concerning the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic will maintain the same position as hitherto, namely, that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for settlement, the agreement of all Parties involved in the dispute must be obtained in each individual case. This reservation similarly applies to the provision contained in section 32, stipulating that the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice shall be accepted as decisive. 1/

1/ Translation by the Secretariat.

4. Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition
of Nationality
(not yet in force)

<u>State</u>	<u>Date of signature</u>	<u>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</u>
Afghanistan		
Albania		
Argentina		
Australia		
Austria		
Belgium		
Bolivia		
Brazil		
Bulgaria		
Burma		
Byelorussian SSR		
Cambodia		
Cameroun		
Canada		
Central African Republic		
Ceylon		
Chad		
Chile		
China	18 April	1961
Colombia		
Congo (Brazzaville)		
Congo (Leopoldville)		
Costa Rica		
Cuba		
Cyprus		
Czechoslovakia		
Dahomey		
Denmark	18 April	1961
Dominican Republic		
Ecuador		
El Salvador		
Ethiopia		
Federal Republic of Germany ...		
Federation of Malaya		
Finland		
France		
Gabon		
Ghana	18 April	1961

<u>State</u>	<u>Date of signature</u>	<u>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</u>
Greece		
Guatemala		
Guinea		
Haiti		
Holy See		
Honduras		
Hungary		
Iceland		
India		
Indonesia		
Iran		
Iraq		
Ireland		
Israel		
Italy		
Ivory Coast		
Japan		
Jordan		
Kuwait		
Laos		
Lebanon	18 April	1961
Liberia		
Libya		
Liechtenstein		
Luxembourg		
Madagascar		
Mali		
Mauritania		
Mexico		
Monaco		
Morocco		
Nepal		
Netherlands		
New Zealand		
Nicaragua		
Niger		
Nigeria		
Norway	18 April	1961
Pakistan		
Panama		
Paraguay		
Peru		
Philippines		
Poland		
Portugal		

<u>State</u>	<u>Date of signature</u>	<u>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</u>
Republic of Korea		
Republic of Viet-Nam		
Romania		
San Marino		
Saudi Arabia		
Senegal	18 April	1961
Somalia		
Spain		
Sudan		
Sweden	18 April	1961
Switzerland		
Thailand		
Togo		
Tunisia		
Turkey		
Ukrainian SSR		
Union of South Africa		
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		
United Arab Republic		
United Kingdom		
United States of America		
Upper Volta		
Uruguay		
Venezuela		
Yemen		
Yugoslavia	18 April	1961

5. Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes

DONE at Vienna on 18 April 1961

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Not yet in force (see article VIII)

TEXT: A/CONF.20/12

Article V

The present Protocol shall be open for signature by all States which may become Parties to the Convention, as follows: until 31 October 1961 at the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Austria and subsequently, until 31 March 1962, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Article VI

The present Protocol is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article VII

The present Protocol shall remain open for accession by all States which may become Parties to the Convention. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article VIII

1. The present Protocol shall enter into force on the same day as the Convention or on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the second instrument of ratification or accession to the Protocol with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, whichever day is the later.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the present Protocol after its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article, the Protocol shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

5. Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory
Settlement of Disputes

(not yet in force)

<u>State</u>	<u>Date of signature</u>	<u>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</u>
Afghanistan		
Albania		
Argentina		
Australia		
Austria	18 April	1961
Belgium		
Bolivia		
Brazil		
Bulgaria		
Burma		
Byelorussian SSR		
Cambodia		
Cameroun		
Canada		
Central African Republic		
Ceylon		
Chad		
Chile		
China	18 April	1961
Colombia	18 April	1961
Congo (Brazzaville)		
Congo (Leopoldville)		
Costa Rica		
Cuba		
Cyprus		
Czechoslovakia		
Dahomey		
Denmark	18 April	1961
Dominican Republic		
Ecuador	18 April	1961
El Salvador		
Ethiopia		
Federal Republic of Germany ...	18 April	1961
Federation of Malaya		
Finland		
France		
Gabon		
Ghana	18 April	1961

3. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations

DONE at Vienna on 18 April 1961

ENTRY INTO FORCE: ~~Not yet in force~~ (see article 51). *Came into force 24 April 1964.*

TEXT: A/CONF.20/13, 1961 (*Sales no. 62.X.1*) [A/CONF.20/14/Add.1].
UN Treaty Series, Vol. 500.

Text in Portuguese: 341,7 \$586

Article 48

The present Convention shall be open for signature by all States Members of the United Nations or of any of the specialized agencies or Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations to become a Party to the Convention, as follows: until 31 October 1961 at the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Austria and subsequently, until 31 March 1962, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Article 49

The present Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 50

The present Convention shall remain open for accession by any State belonging to any of the four categories mentioned in article 48. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 51

1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

**3. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations
(not yet in force)**

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>		<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Afghanistan					
Albania	18 April	1961			
Algeria					
Argentina	18 April	1961	10 October	1963	
Australia	30 March	1962			
Austria	18 April	1961			
Belgium	23 October	1961			
Bolivia					
Brazil	18 April	1961			
Bulgaria	18 April	1961			
Burma					
Burundi					
Byelorussian SSR	18 April	1961			
Cambodia					
Cameroon					
Canada	5 February	1962			
Central African Republic	28 March	1962			
Ceylon	18 April	1961			
Chad					
Chile	18 April	1961			
China	18 April	1961			
Colombia	18 April	1961			
Congo (Brazzaville)			11 March	1963 <i>a</i>	
Congo (Leopoldville)	18 April	1961			
Costa Rica	14 February	1962			
Cuba	16 January	1962	26 September	1963	x
Cyprus					
Czechoslovakia	18 April	1961	24 May	1963	
Dahomey					
Denmark	18 April	1961			
Dominican Republic	30 March	1962			
Ecuador	18 April	1961			x
El Salvador					
Ethiopia					
Federal Republic of Germany	18 April	1961			
Finland	20 October	1961			
France	30 March	1962			
Gabon					

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page III-34.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>		<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Ghana	18 April	1961	28 June	1962	
Greece	29 March	1962			x
Guatemala	18 April	1961	1 October	1963	
Guinea					
Haiti					
Holy See	18 April	1961			
Honduras					
Hungary	18 April	1961			
Iceland					
India					
Indonesia					
Iran	27 May	1961			
Iraq	20 February	1962	15 October	1963	x
Ireland	18 April	1961			
Israel	18 April	1961			
Italy	13 March	1962			
Ivory Coast			1 October	1962 <i>a</i>	
Jamaica			5 June	1963 <i>a</i>	
Japan	26 March	1962			x
Jordan					
Kenya					
Kuwait					
Laos			3 December	1962 <i>a</i>	
Lebanon	18 April	1961			
Liberia	18 April	1961	15 May	1962	
Libya					
Liechtenstein	18 April	1961			
Luxembourg	2 February	1962			
Madagascar			31 July	1963 <i>a</i>	
Malaysia					
Mali					
Mauritania			16 July	1962 <i>a</i>	
Mexico	18 April	1961			
Monaco					
Mongolia					
Morocco					
Nepal					
Netherlands					
New Zealand	28 March	1962			
Nicaragua					
Niger			5 December	1962 <i>a</i>	
Nigeria	31 March	1962			
Norway	18 April	1961			
Pakistan	29 March	1962	29 March	1962	
Panama	18 April	1961	4 December	1963	
Paraguay					
Peru					
Philippines	20 October	1961			

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page III-34.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Poland	18 April	1961		
Portugal				
Republic of Korea.....	28 March	1962		
Republic of Viet-Nam....				
Romania	18 April	1961		
Rwanda				
San Marino	25 October	1961		
Saudi Arabia				
Senegal	18 April	1961		
Sierra Leone			13 August	1962 <i>a</i>
Somalia				
South Africa	28 March	1962		
Spain				
Sudan				
Sweden	18 April	1961		
Switzerland	18 April	1961	30 October	1963
Syria				
Tanganyika	27 February	1962	5 November	1962
Thailand	30 October	1961		
Togo				
Trinidad and Tobago ...				
Tunisia				
Turkey				
Uganda				
Ukrainian SSR	18 April	1961		
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	18 April	1961		
United Arab Republic...				
United Kingdom	11 December	1961		
United States of America.	29 June	1961		
Upper Volta				
Uruguay	18 April	1961		
Venezuela	18 April	1961		x
Western Samoa				
Yemen				
Yugoslavia	18 April	1961	1 April	1963
Zanzibar				

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page III-34.

3. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations

Declarations and Reservations

CUBA¹

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba makes an explicit reservation in respect of the provisions of articles 48 and 50 of the Convention, because it considers that, in view of the nature of the contents of the Convention and the subject it governs, all free and sovereign States have the right to participate in it; for that reason, the Revolutionary Government of Cuba favours facilitating the admission of all countries of the International Community, without any distinction based on the extent of a State's territory, the number of its inhabitants or its social, economic or political system.²

ECUADOR

With reservation to paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of article 37.²

GREECE

“With reservation that the last sentence of paragraph 2 of article 37 of the Convention shall not apply.”

IRAQ

“With reservation that paragraph 2 of article 37 shall be applied on the basis of reciprocity.”

JAPAN

“I have the honour to notify, under the instructions of my Government, that the Government of Japan, upon signing the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations done at Vienna on 18 April 1961, wishes to make the following declaration with regard to article 34(a) of the said Convention:

“‘It is understood that the taxes referred to in article 34(a) include those collected by special collectors under the laws and regulations of Japan provided that they are normally incorporated in the price of goods or services. For example, in the case of the travelling tax, railway, shipping and airline companies are made special collectors of the tax by the Travelling Tax Law. Passengers of railroad trains, vessels and airplanes who are legally liable to pay the tax for their travels within Japan are required to purchase travel tickets normally at a price incorporating the tax without being specifically informed of its amount. Accordingly, taxes collected by special collectors such as the travelling tax have to be considered as the indirect taxes normally incorporated in the price of goods or services referred to in article 34(a).’”

VENEZUELA

1. Venezuela, under article 2 of the Legislative Decree of 23 May 1876, does not permit the performing of both diplomatic and consular functions by the same person. It cannot, therefore, accept article 3, paragraph 2, of the above-mentioned Convention.

2. Under present Venezuelan law, privileges and immunities cannot be extended to administrative and technical staff or to service staff; for that reason Venezuela does not accept the provisions of article 37, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, of the same Convention.

3. Under the Constitution of Venezuela, all Venezuelan nationals are equal before the law and none may enjoy special privileges; for that reason I make a formal reservation to article 38 of the Convention.²

¹ By a communication received on 23 December 1963, the Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that the Government of Guatemala rejects formally these reservations.

² Translation by the Secretariat.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Reservation concerning article 11, paragraph 1:

In accordance with the principle of the equality of rights of States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers that any difference of opinion regarding the size of a diplomatic mission should be settled by agreement between the sending State and the receiving State.

Declaration concerning articles 48 and 50:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers it necessary to draw attention to the discriminatory nature of articles 48 and 50 of the Convention, under the terms of which a number of States are precluded from acceding to the Convention. The Convention deals with matters which affect the interests of all States and should therefore be open for accession by all States. In accordance with the principle of sovereign equality, no State has the right to bar other States from accession to a Convention of this nature.^{1/}

^{1/} Translation by the Secretariat.

4. Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality

DONE at Vienna on 18 April 1961

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Not yet in force (see Article VI)

TEXT: A/CONF.20/11

Article III

The present Protocol shall be open for signature by all States which may become Parties to the Convention, as follows: until 31 October 1961 at the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Austria and subsequently, until 31 March 1962, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Article IV

The present Protocol is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article V

The present Protocol shall remain open for accession by all States which may become Parties to the Convention. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article VI

1. The present Protocol shall enter into force on the same day as the Convention or on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the second instrument of ratification or accession to the Protocol with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, whichever date is the later.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the present Protocol after its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article, the Protocol shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

<p>4. Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality (not yet in force)</p>	
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<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations</i>
Afghanistan			
Albania			
Algeria			
Argentina	25 October 1961	10 October 1963	
Australia			
Austria			
Belgium			
Bolivia			
Brazil			
Bulgaria			
Burma			
Burundi			
Byelorussian SSR			
Cambodia			
Cameroon			
Canada			
Central African Republic	28 March 1962		
Ceylon			
Chad			
Chile			
China	18 April 1961		
Colombia			
Congo (Brazzaville)			
Congo (Leopoldville)			
Costa Rica			
Cuba			
Cyprus			
Czechoslovakia			
Dahomey			
Denmark	18 April 1961		
Dominican Republic	30 March 1962		
Ecuador			
El Salvador			
Ethiopia			
Federal Republic of Germany	28 March 1962		
Finland	20 October 1961		
France			
Gabon			

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>		<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Declarations and Reservations</i>
Ghana	18 April	1961			
Greece					
Guatemala					
Guinea					
Haiti					
Holy See					
Honduras					
Hungary					
Iceland					
India					
Indonesia					
Iran	27 May	1961			
Iraq	20 February	1962	15 October	1963	
Ireland					
Israel					
Italy	13 March	1962			
Ivory Coast					
Jamaica					
Japan					
Jordan					
Kenya					
Kuwait					
Laos			3 December	1962 <i>a</i>	
Lebanon	18 April	1961			
Liberia					
Libya					
Liechtenstein					
Luxembourg					
Madagascar			31 July	1963 <i>a</i>	
Malaysia					
Mali					
Mexico					
Monaco					
Mongolia					
Morocco					
Nepal					
Netherlands					
New Zealand					
Nicaragua					
Niger					
Nigeria					
Norway	18 April	1961			
Pakistan					
Panama			4 December	1963 <i>a</i>	
Paraguay					
Peru					
Philippines	20 October	1961			
Poland					
Portugal					

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Declarations and Reservations</i>
Republic of Korea	30 March	1962		
Republic of Viet-Nam				
Romania				
Rwanda				
San Marino				
Saudi Arabia				
Senegal	18 April	1961		
Sierra Leone				
Somalia				
South Africa				
Spain				
Sudan				
Sweden	18 April	1961		
Switzerland				
Syria				
Tanganyika	27 February	1962	5 November	1962
Thailand	30 October	1961		
Togo				
Trinidad and Tobago				
Tunisia				
Turkey				
Uganda				
Ukrainian SSR				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics				
United Arab Republic				
United Kingdom				
United States of America				
Upper Volta				
Uruguay				
Venezuela				
Western Samoa				
Yemen				
Yugoslavia	18 April	1961	1 April	1963
Zanzibar				

5. Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes

DONE at Vienna on 18 April 1961

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Not yet in force (see article VIII)

TEXT: A/CONF.20/12

Article IV

States Parties to the Convention, to the Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality, and to the present Protocol may at any time declare that they will extend the provisions of the present Protocol to disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality. Such declarations shall be notified to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article V

The present Protocol shall be open for signature by all States which may become Parties to the Convention, as follows: until 31 October 1961 at the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Austria and subsequently, until 31 March 1962, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Article VI

The present Protocol is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article VII

The present Protocol shall remain open for accession by all States which may become Parties to the Convention. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article VIII

1. The present Protocol shall enter into force on the same day as the Convention or on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the second instrument of ratification or accession to the Protocol with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, whichever day is the later.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the present Protocol after its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article, the Protocol shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

**5. Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes
(not yet in force)**

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations</i>
Afghanistan			
Albania			
Algeria			
Argentina			
Australia			
Austria	18 April	1961	
Belgium	23 October	1961	
Bolivia			
Brazil			
Bulgaria			
Burma			
Burundi			
Byelorussian SSR			
Cambodia			
Cameroon			
Canada			
Central African Republic	28 March	1962	
Ceylon			
Chad			
Chile			
China	18 April	1961	
Colombia	18 April	1961	
Congo (Brazzaville)			
Congo (Leopoldville)			
Costa Rica			
Cuba			
Cyprus			
Czechoslovakia			
Dahomey			
Denmark	18 April	1961	
Dominican Republic	30 March	1962	
Ecuador	18 April	1961	
El Salvador			
Ethiopia			
Federal Republic of Germany	18 April	1961	
Finland	20 October	1961	
France	30 March	1962	
Gabon			

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations</i>
Ghana	18 April	1961	
Greece			
Guatemala			
Guinea			
Haiti			
Holy See			
Honduras			
Hungary			
Iceland			
India			
Indonesia			
Iran	27 May	1961	
Iraq	20 February	1962	15 October 1963
Ireland	18 April	1961	
Israel	18 April	1961	
Italy	13 March	1962	
Ivory Coast			
Jamaica			
Japan	26 March	1962	
Jordan			
Kenya			
Kuwait			
Laos			3 December 1962 <i>a</i>
Lebanon	18 April	1961	
Liberia			
Libya			
Liechtenstein	18 April	1961	
Luxembourg	2 February	1962	
Madagascar			31 July 1963 <i>a</i>
Malaysia			
Mali			
Mauritania			
Mexico			
Monaco			
Mongolia			
Morocco			
Nepal			
Netherlands			
New Zealand	28 March	1962	
Nicaragua			
Niger			
Nigeria			
Norway	18 April	1961	
Pakistan			
Panama			4 December 1963 <i>a</i>
Paraguay			
Peru			
Philippines	26 October	1961	
Poland			
Portugal			

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Declarations and Reservations</i>
Republic of Korea.....	30 March	1962		
Republic of Viet-Nam....				
Romania				
Rwanda				
San Marino				
Saudi Arabia				
Senegal				
Sierra Leone				
Somalia				
South Africa				
Spain				
Sudan				
Sweden	18 April	1961		
Switzerland	18 April	1961	22 November	1963
Syria				
Tanganyika	27 February	1962	5 November	1962
Thailand				
Togo				
Trinidad and Tobago ...				
Tunisia				
Turkey				
Uganda				
Ukrainian SSR				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics				
United Arab Republic....	11 December	1961		
United Kingdom	29 June	1961		
United States of America.				
Upper Volta				
Uruguay				
Venezuela				
Western Samoa				
Yemen				
Yugoslavia	18 April	1961	1 April	1963
Zanzibar				

6. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations

DONE at Vienna on 24 April 1963

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Not yet in force (see article 77)

TEXT: A/CONF.25/12, 1963

Article 74

The present Convention shall be open for signature by all States Members of the United Nations or of any of the specialized agencies or Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations to become a Party to the Convention, as follows: until 31 October 1963 at the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria and subsequently, until 31 March 1964, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Article 75

The present Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 76

The present Convention shall remain open for accession by any State belonging to any of the four categories mentioned in article 74. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 77

1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

**6. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations
(not yet in force)**

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Afganistan			
Albania			
Algeria			
Argentina	24 April	1963	
Australia			
Austria	24 April	1963	
Belgium			
Bolivia	6 August	1963	
Brazil	24 April	1963	
Bulgaria			
Burma			
Burundi			
Byelorussian SSR			
Cambodia			
Cameroon	21 August	1963	
Canada			
Central African Republic ..	24 April	1963	
Ceylon			
Chad			
Chile	24 April	1963	
China	24 April	1963	
Colombia	24 April	1963	
Congo (Brazzaville)	24 April	1963	
Congo (Leopoldville)	24 April	1963	
Costa Rica	6 June	1963	
Cuba	24 April	1963	
Cyprus			
Czechoslovakia			
Dahomey	24 April	1963	
Denmark	24 April	1963	
Dominican Republic	24 April	1963	
Ecuador			
El Salvador			
Ethiopia			
Federal Republic of Germany	31 October	1963	
Finland	28 October	1963	
France	24 April	1963	
Gabon	24 April	1963	

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page III-60.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>		<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Ghana	24 April	1963	4 October	1963	
Greece					
Guatemala					
Guinea					
Haiti					
Holy See	24 April	1963			
Honduras					
Hungary					
Iceland					
India					
Indonesia					
Iran	24 April	1963			
Iraq					
Ireland	24 April	1963			
Israel					
Italy	22 November	1963			
Ivory Coast	24 April	1963			
Jamaica					
Japan					
Jordan					
Kenya					
Kuwait					
Laos					
Lebanon	24 April	1963			
Liberia	24 April	1963			
Libya					
Liechtenstein	24 April	1963			
Luxembourg					
Madagascar					
Malaysia					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Mexico	7 October	1963			
Monaco					
Mongolia					
Morocco					
Nepal					
Netherlands					
New Zealand					
Nicaragua					
Niger	24 April	1963			
Nigeria					
Norway	24 April	1963			
Pakistan					
Panama	4 December	1963			
Paraguay					
Peru	24 April	1963			

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page III-60.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Ghana	24 April	1963	
Greece			
Guatemala			
Guinea			
Haiti			
Holy See	24 April	1963	
Honduras			
Hungary			
Iceland			
India			
Indonesia			
Iran	24 April	1963	
Iraq			
Ireland	24 April	1963	
Israel			
Italy			
Ivory Coast	24 April	1963	
Jamaica			
Japan			
Jordan			
Kuwait			
Laos			
Lebanon	24 April	1963	
Liberia	24 April	1963	
Libya			
Liechtenstein	24 April	1963	
Luxembourg			
Madagascar			
Mali			
Mauritania			
Mexico			
Monaco			
Mongolia			
Morocco			
Nepal			
Netherlands			
New Zealand			
Nicaragua			
Niger	24 April	1963	
Nigeria			
Norway	24 April	1963	
Pakistan			
Panama			
Paraguay			
Peru	24 April	1963	
Philippines	24 April	1963	
Poland			
Portugal			

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page III-60

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>		<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Philippines	24 April	1963		
Poland				
Portugal				
Republic of Korea				
Republic of Viet-Nam ...				
Romania				
Rwanda				
San Marino				
Saudi Arabia				
Senegal				
Sierra Leone				
Somalia				
South Africa				
Spain				
Sudan				
Sweden	8 October	1963		
Switzerland	23 October	1963		
Syria				
Tanganyika				
Thailand				
Togo				
Trinidad and Tobago ...				
Tunisia				
Turkey				
Uganda				
Ukrainian SSR				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ...				
United Arab Republic ...				
United Kingdom				
United States of America.	24 April	1963		
Upper Volta	24 April	1963		
Uruguay	24 April	1963		
Venezuela	24 April	1963		x
Western Samoa				
Yemen				
Yugoslavia	24 April	1963		
Zanzibar				

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page III-60.

6. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations

Declarations and Reservations

MEXICO

Mexico does not accept that part of article 31, paragraph 4 of the Convention which refers to expropriation of consular premises. The main reason for this reservation is that that paragraph, by contemplating the possibility of expropriation of consular premises by the receiving State, presupposes that the sending State is the owner of the premises. That situation is precluded in the Mexican Republic by article 27 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, according to which foreign States cannot acquire private title to immovable property unless it is situated at the permanent seat of Federal Power and necessary for the direct use of their embassies or legations.¹

VENEZUELA

Reservations are made with respect to articles 3, 17 (paragraph 2), 35 (paragraph 5), 41, 43, 49, 50 (paragraph 2) and 70 for the reasons which were given by the Venezuelan delegation during the Conference debates and which will be found in the records of the Conference. A reservation is also made with respect to article 71, which is at variance with the Venezuelan constitutional principle that all Venezuelans are equal before the law.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

ISRAEL

"The Government of Israel has noted the political character of paragraph 1 of the declaration made by the Government of the United Arab Republic. In the view of the Government of Israel, the Convention and Protocol [Vienna Convention on Consular Relations and the Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality, done at Vienna on 24 April 1963] are not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of the United Arab Republic an attitude of complete reciprocity."

7. Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality

DONE at Vienna on 24 April 1963

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Not yet in force (see article VI)

TEXT: A/CONF.25/14, 1963

Article III

The present Protocol shall be open for signature by all States which may become Parties to the Convention, as follows: until 31 October 1963 at the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria and, subsequently, until 31 March 1964, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Article IV

The present Protocol is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article V

The present Protocol shall remain open for accession by all States which may become Parties to the Convention. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article VI

1. The present Protocol shall enter into force on the same day as the Convention or on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the second instrument of ratification of or accession to the Protocol with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, whichever date is the later.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the present Protocol after its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article, the Protocol shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

7. Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality
 (not yet in force)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations</i>
Afganistan			
Albania			
Algeria			
Argentina			
Australia			
Austria			
Belgium			
Bolivia			
Brazil	24 April	1963	
Bulgaria			
Burma			
Burundi			
Byelorussian SSR			
Cambodia			
Cameroon	21 August	1963	
Canada			
Central African Republic ..			
Ceylon			
Chad			
Chile			
China	24 April	1963	
Colombia	24 April	1963	
Congo (Brazzaville)	24 April	1963	
Congo (Leopoldville)	24 April	1963	
Costa Rica			
Cuba			
Cyprus			
Czechoslovakia			
Dahomey			
Denmark	24 April	1963	
Dominican Republic	24 April	1963	
Ecuador			
El Salvador			
Ethiopia			
Federal Republic of Germany	31 October	1963	
Finland	28 October	1963	
France			
Gabon			

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations</i>
Ghana	24 April	1963	4 October 1963
Greece			
Guatemala			
Guinea			
Haiti			
Holy See			
Honduras			
Hungary			
Iceland			
India			
Indonesia			
Iran			
Iraq			
Ireland			
Israel			
Italy	22 November	1963	
Ivory Coast			
Jamaica			
Japan			
Jordan			
Kenya			
Kuwait			
Laos			
Lebanon			
Liberia	24 April	1963	
Libya			
Liechtenstein			
Luxembourg			
Madagascar			
Malaysia			
Mali			
Mauritania			
Mexico			
Monaco			
Mongolia			
Morocco			
Nepal			
Netherlands			
New Zealand			
Nicaragua			
Niger			
Nigeria			
Norway	24 April	1963	
Pakistan			
Panama	4 December	1963	
Paraguay			
Peru			
Philippines			
Poland			
Portugal			

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations</i>
Ghana	24 April	1963	
Greece			
Guatemala			
Guinea			
Haiti			
Holy See			
Honduras			
Hungary			
Iceland			
India			
Indonesia			
Iran			
Iraq			
Ireland			
Israel			
Italy			
Ivory Coast			
Jamaica			
Japan			
Jordan			
Kuwait			
Laos			
Lebanon			
Liberia	24 April	1963	
Libya			
Liechtenstein			
Luxembourg			
Madagascar			
Mali			
Mauritania			
Mexico			
Monaco			
Mongolia			
Morocco			
Nepal			
Netherlands			
New Zealand			
Nicaragua			
Niger			
Nigeria			
Norway	24 April	1963	
Pakistan			
Panama			
Paraguay			
Peru			
Philippines			
Poland			
Portugal			

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations</i>
Republic of Korea			
Republic of Viet-Nam ...			
Romania			
Rwanda			
San Marino			
Saudi Arabia			
Senegal			
Sierra Leone			
Somalia			
South Africa			
Spain			
Sudan			
Sweden	8 October	1963	
Switzerland			
Syria			
Tanganyika			
Thailand			
Togo			
Trinidad and Tobago			
Tunisia			
Turkey			
Uganda			
Ukrainian SSR			
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics			
United Arab Republic ...			
United Kingdom			
United States of America .			
Upper Volta			
Uruguay			
Venezuela			
Western Samoa			
Yemen			
Yugoslavia	24 April	1963	
Zanzibar			

8. Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes

DONE at Vienna on 24 April 1963

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Not yet in force (see article VIII)

TEXT: A/CONF.25/15, 1963

Article V

The present Protocol shall be open for signature by all States which may become Parties to the Convention as follows: until 31 October 1963 at the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria and, subsequently, until 31 March 1964, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Article VI

The present Protocol is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article VII

The present Protocol shall remain open for accession by all States which may become Parties to the Convention. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article VIII

1. The present Protocol shall enter into force on the same day as the Convention or on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the second instrument of ratification or accession to the Protocol with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, whichever date is the later.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the present Protocol after its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article, the Protocol shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

8. Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes
 (not yet in force)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations</i>
Aghanistan			
Albania			
Algeria			
Argentina	24 April	1963	
Australia			
Austria	24 April	1963	
Belgium			
Bolivia			
Brazil			
Bulgaria			
Burma			
Burundi			
Byelorussian SSR			
Cambodia			
Cameroon	21 August	1963	
Canada			
Central African Republic ..	24 April	1963	
Ceylon			
Chad			
Chile	24 April	1963	
China	24 April	1963	
Colombia	24 April	1963	
Congo (Brazzaville)	24 April	1963	
Congo (Leopoldville)	24 April	1963	
Costa Rica			
Cuba			
Cyprus			
Czechoslovakia			
Dahomey	24 April	1963	
Denmark	24 April	1963	
Dominican Republic	24 April	1963	
Ecuador			
El Salvador			
Ethiopia			
Federal Republic of Germany	31 October	1963	
Finland	28 October	1963	
France	24 April	1963	
Gabon	24 April	1963	

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations</i>
Ghana	24 April	1963	
Greece			
Guatemala			
Guinea			
Haiti			
Holy See			
Honduras			
Hungary			
Iceland			
India			
Indonesia			
Iran			
Iraq			
Ireland	24 April	1963	
Israel			
Italy	22 November	1963	
Ivory Coast	24 April	1963	
Jamaica			
Japan			
Jordan			
Kenya			
Kuwait			
Laos			
Lebanon	24 April	1963	
Liberia	24 April	1963	
Libya			
Liechtenstein	24 April	1963	
Luxembourg			
Madagascar			
Malaysia			
Mali			
Mauritania			
Mexico			
Monaco			
Mongolia			
Morocco			
Nepal			
Netherlands			
New Zealand			
Nicaragua			
Niger	24 April	1963	
Nigeria			
Norway	24 April	1963	
Pakistan			
Panama	4 December	1963	
Paraguay			
Peru	24 April	1963	
Philippines	24 April	1963	
Poland			
Portugal			

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations</i>
Ghana	24 April	1963	
Greece			
Guatemala			
Guinea			
Haiti			
Holy See			
Honduras			
Hungary			
Iceland			
India			
Indonesia			
Iran			
Iraq			
Ireland	24 April	1963	
Israel			
Italy			
Ivory Coast	24 April	1963	
Jamaica			
Japan			
Jordan			
Kuwait			
Laos			
Lebanon	24 April	1963	
Liberia	24 April	1963	
Libya			
Liechtenstein	24 April	1963	
Luxembourg			
Madagascar			
Mali			
Mauritania			
Mexico			
Monaco			
Mongolia			
Morocco			
Nepal			
Netherlands			
New Zealand			
Nicaragua			
Niger	24 April	1963	
Nigeria			
Norway	24 April	1963	
Pakistan			
Panama			
Paraguay			
Peru	24 April	1963	
Philippines	24 April	1963	
Poland			
Portugal			

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations</i>
Republic of Korea			
Republic of Viet-Nam ...			
Romania			
Rwanda			
San Marino			
Saudi Arabia			
Senegal			
Sierra Leone			
Somalia			
South Africa			
Spain			
Sudan			
Sweden	8 October	1963	
Switzerland	23 October	1963	
Syria			
Tanganyika			
Thailand			
Togo			
Trinidad and Tobago ...			
Tunisia			
Turkey			
Uganda			
Ukrainian SSR			
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics			
United Arab Republic ...			
United Kingdom			
United States of America.	24 April	1963	
Upper Volta	24 April	1963	
Uruguay	24 April	1963	
Venezuela			
Western Samoa			
Yemen			
Yugoslavia	24 April	1963	
Zanzibar			

CHAPTER IV. GENOCIDE

	<i>Page</i>
1. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1948	2

1. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

ADOPTED by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1948

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 12 January 1951, in accordance with article XIII

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 78, page 277. Registration No. 1021

Text Sales no. 59.I.3 (5th ed.)

Res. 260 (III)

Article XI

The present Convention shall be open until 31 December 1949 for signature on behalf of any Member of the United Nations and of any non-member State¹ to which an invitation to sign has been addressed by the General Assembly.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

After 1 January 1950 the present Convention may be acceded to on behalf of any Member of the United Nations and of any non-member State which has received an invitation as aforesaid.

Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article XII

Any Contracting Party may at any time, by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, extend the application of the present Convention to all or any of the territories for the conduct of whose foreign relations that Contracting Party is responsible.

Article XIII

On the day when the first twenty instruments of ratification or accession have been deposited, the Secretary-General shall draw up a *procès-verbal* and transmit a copy thereof to each Member of the United Nations and to each of the non-member States contemplated in article XI.

The present Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

Any ratification or accession effected subsequent to the latter date shall become effective on the ninetieth day following the deposit of the instrument of ratification or accession.

¹ See page IV-3.

I. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

In accordance with Resolution 368 (IV) adopted by the General Assembly at its 266th meeting on 3 December 1949 the Secretary-General was requested to despatch invitations to sign, ratify or accede to the Convention . . . "to each non-member State which is or hereafter becomes an active member of one or more of the specialized agencies of the United Nations, or which is or hereafter becomes a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice." Accordingly, invitations were addressed to the following States, non-members or then non-members of the United Nations, on the dates indicated below :

<i>6 December 1949</i>	<i>28 May 1951</i>
Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Ceylon, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Monaco, Por- tugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Switzerland	Japan
<i>27 March 1950</i>	<i>2 June 1952</i>
Indonesia	Libya
<i>10 April 1950</i>	<i>8 September 1953</i>
Liechtenstein	Nepal
<i>31 May 1950</i>	<i>2 March 1954</i>
Cambodia, Laos, Republic of Viet-Nam	San Marino
<i>20 December 1950</i>	<i>20 December 1962</i>
Federal Republic of Germany	Kuwait, Western Samoa

**1. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment
of the Crime of Genocide
(in force since 12 January 1951)**

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Afghanistan		22 March	1956		
Albania		12 May	1955		x
Algeria		31 October	1963		x
Argentina		5 June	1956		x
Australia	11 December 1948	8 July	1949	x	
Austria		19 March	1958		
Belgium	12 December 1949	5 September	1951	x	
Bolivia	11 December 1948				
Brazil	11 December 1948	15 April	1952		
Bulgaria		21 July	1950		x
Burma	30 December 1949	14 March	1956		x
Burundi					
Byelorussian SSR	16 December 1949	11 August	1954		x
Cambodia		14 October	1950		
Cameroon					
Canada	28 November 1949	3 September	1952		
Central African Republic					
Ceylon		12 October	1950		
Chad					
Chile	11 December 1948	3 June	1953		
China	20 July 1949	19 July	1951		
Colombia	12 August 1949	27 October	1959		
Congo (Brazzaville)					
Congo (Leopoldville)		31 May	1962		
Costa Rica		14 October	1950		
Cuba	28 December 1949	4 March	1953		
Cyprus					
Czechoslovakia	28 December 1949	21 December	1950		x
Dahomey					
Denmark	28 September 1949	15 June	1951		
Dominican Republic	11 December 1948				
Ecuador	11 December 1948	21 December	1949		
El Salvador	27 April 1949	28 September	1950		
Ethiopia	11 December 1948	1 July	1949		
Federal Republic of Germany ³		24 November	1954		
Finland		18 December	1959		x
France	11 December 1948	14 October	1950		

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page IV-7.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page IV-8.

³ By a notification made on accession, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Convention would also apply to Land Berlin.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Gabon					
Ghana		24 December	1958	<i>a</i>	
Greece	29 December 1949	8 December	1954		
Guatemala	22 June 1949	13 January	1950		
Guinea					
Haiti	11 December 1948	14 October	1950		
Honduras	22 April 1949	5 March	1952		
Hungary		7 January	1952	<i>a</i>	x
Iceland	14 May 1949	29 August	1949		
India	29 November 1949	27 August	1959		x
Indonesia					
Iran	8 December 1949	14 August	1956		
Iraq		20 January	1959	<i>a</i>	
Ireland					
Israel	17 August 1949	9 March	1950		
Italy		4 June	1952	<i>a</i>	
Ivory Coast					
Jamaica					
Japan					
Jordan		3 April	1950	<i>a</i>	
Kenya					
Kuwait					
Laos		8 December	1950	<i>a</i>	
Lebanon	30 December 1949	17 December	1953		
Liberia	11 December 1948	9 June	1950		
Libya					
Liechtenstein					
Luxembourg					
Madagascar					
Malaysia					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Mexico	14 December 1948	22 July	1952		
Monaco		30 March	1950	<i>a</i>	
Mongolia					
Morocco		24 January	1958	<i>a</i>	x
Nepal					
Netherlands					
New Zealand	25 November 1949				
Nicaragua		29 January	1952	<i>a</i>	
Niger					
Nigeria					
Norway	11 December 1948	22 July	1949		
Pakistan	11 December 1948	12 October	1957		
Panama	11 December 1948	11 January	1950		
Paraguay	11 December 1948				
Peru	11 December 1948	24 February	1960		

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page IV-7.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page IV-8.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Philippines	11 December 1948	7 July	1950		x
Poland		14 November	1950 <i>a</i>		x
Portugal					
Republic of Korea		14 October	1950 <i>a</i>		
Republic of Viet-Nam.....		11 August	1950 <i>a</i>		
Romania		2 November	1950 <i>a</i>		x
Rwanda					
San Marino					
Saudi Arabia		13 July	1950 <i>a</i>		
Senegal					
Sierra Leone					
Somalia					
South Africa					
Spain					
Sudan					
Sweden	30 December 1949	27 May	1952		
Switzerland					
Syria		25 June	1955 <i>a</i>		
Tanganyika					
Thailand					
Togo					
Trinidad and Tobago					
Tunisia		29 November	1956 <i>a</i>		
Turkey		31 July	1950 <i>a</i>		
Uganda					
Ukrainian SSR	16 December 1949	15 November	1954		x
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ..	16 December 1949	3 May	1954		x
United Arab Republic...	12 December 1948	8 February	1952		
United Kingdom					
United States of America	11 December 1948				
Upper Volta					
Uruguay	11 December 1948				
Venezuela		12 July	1960 <i>a</i>		x
Western Samoa					
Yemen					
Yugoslavia	11 December 1948	29 August	1950		

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page IV-7.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page IV-8.

1. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide**Territorial application**

<i>Notification by:</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>	<i>Extension to:</i>
Australia	8 July 1949	All territories for the conduct of whose foreign relations Australia is responsible.
Belgium	13 March 1952	Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi.

1. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

Declarations and Reservations

ALBANIA

As regards article IX: The People's Republic of Albania does not consider as binding upon itself the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between the Contracting Parties with regard to the interpretation, application and implementation of the Convention shall be referred for examination to the International Court at the request of any party to the dispute. The People's Republic of Albania declares that, as regards the International Court's jurisdiction in respect of disputes concerning the interpretation, application and implementation of the Convention, the People's Republic of Albania will, as hitherto, maintain the position that in each particular case the agreement of all parties to the dispute is essential for the submission of any particular dispute to the International Court for decision.

As regards article XII: The People's Republic of Albania declares that it is not in agreement with article XII of the Convention and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should extend to Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Trust Territories.¹

ARGENTINA

Ad article IX: The Argentine Government reserves the right not to submit to the procedure laid down in this article any dispute relating directly or indirectly to the territories referred to in its reservation to article XII.

Ad article XII: If any other Contracting Party extends the application of the Convention to territories under the sovereignty of the Argentine Republic, this extension shall in no way affect the rights of the Republic.¹

BULGARIA

As regards article IX: The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider as binding upon itself the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between the Contracting Parties with regard to the interpretation, application and implementation of the present Convention shall be referred for examination to the International Court at the request of any party to the dispute, and declares that, as regards the International Court's jurisdiction in respect of disputes concerning the interpretation, application and implementation of the Convention, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will, as hitherto, maintain the position that in each particular case the agreement of all parties to the dispute is essential for the submission of any particular dispute to the International Court for decision.

As regards article XII: The People's Republic of Bulgaria declares that it is not in agreement with article XII of the Convention and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should extend to Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Trust Territories.¹

BURMA

“(1) With reference to article VI, the Union of Burma makes the reservation that nothing contained in the said Article shall be construed as depriving the Courts and tribunals of the Union of jurisdiction or as giving foreign Courts and tribunals jurisdiction over any cases of genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in article III committed within the Union territory.

“(2) With reference to article VIII, the Union of Burma makes the reservation that the said article shall not apply to the Union.”

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

“As regards Article IX: The Byelorussian SSR does not consider as binding upon itself the provisions of Article IX which provides that disputes between the Contracting Parties with regard to the interpretation, application and implementation of the present Convention shall be referred for examination to the International Court at the request of any party to the dispute, and declares that, as regards the International Court’s jurisdiction in respect of disputes concerning the interpretation, application and implementation of the Convention, the Byelorussian SSR will, as hitherto, maintain the position that in each particular case the agreement of all parties to the dispute is essential for the submission of any particular dispute to the International Court for decision.

“As regards Article XII: The Byelorussian SSR declares that it is not in agreement with Article XII of the Convention and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should extend to non-self-governing territories, including trust territories.”

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

“As regards Article IX: Czechoslovakia does not consider as binding upon itself the provisions of Article IX which provides that disputes between the Contracting Parties with regard to the interpretation, application and implementation of the present Convention shall be referred for examination to the International Court at the request of any party to the dispute, and declares that, as regards the International Court’s jurisdiction in respect of disputes concerning the interpretation, application and implementation of the Convention, Czechoslovakia will, as hitherto, maintain the position that in each particular case the agreement of all parties to the dispute is essential for the submission of any particular dispute to the International Court for decision.

“As regards Article XII: Czechoslovakia declares that it is not in agreement with Article XII of the Convention and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should extend to non-self-governing territories, including trust territories.”

FINLAND

“. . . subject to the provisions of Article 47, paragraph 2, of the Constitution Act, 1919, concerning the impeachment of the President of the Republic of Finland.”

HUNGARY

The Hungarian People’s Republic reserves its rights with regard to the provisions of article IX of the Convention which grant wide jurisdiction to the International Court at The Hague, and with regard to the provisions of article XII which do not define the obligations of countries having colonies with regard to questions of colonial exploitation and to acts which might be described as genocide.¹

INDIA

“With reference to article IX of the Convention, the Government of India declare that, for the submission of any dispute in terms of this article to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, the consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in each case.”

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

MOROCCO

With reference to article VI, the Government of His Majesty the King considers that Moroccan courts and tribunals alone have jurisdiction with respect to acts of genocide committed within the territory of the Kingdom of Morocco.

The competence of international courts may be admitted exceptionally in cases with respect to which the Moroccan Government has given its specific agreement.

With reference to article IX, the Moroccan Government states that no dispute relating to the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the present Convention can be brought before the International Court of Justice, without the prior agreement of the parties to the dispute.¹

PHILIPPINES

“1. With reference to article IV of the Convention, the Philippine Government cannot sanction any situation which would subject its Head of State, who is not a ruler, to conditions less favorable than those accorded other Heads of State, whether constitutionally responsible rulers or not. The Philippine Government does not consider said article, therefore, as overriding the existing immunities from judicial processes guaranteed certain public officials by the Constitution of the Philippines.

“2. With reference to article VII of the Convention, the Philippine Government does not undertake to give effect to said article until the Congress of the Philippines has enacted the necessary legislation defining and punishing the crime of genocide, which legislation, under the Constitution of the Philippines, cannot have any retroactive effect.

“3. With reference to articles VI and IX of the Convention, the Philippine Government takes the position that nothing contained in said articles shall be construed as depriving Philippine courts of jurisdiction over all cases of genocide committed within Philippine territory save only in those cases where the Philippine Government consents to have the decision of the Philippine courts reviewed by either of the international tribunals referred to in said articles. With further reference to article IX of the Convention, the Philippine Government does not consider said article to extend the concept of State responsibility beyond that recognized by the generally accepted principles of international law.”

POLAND

As regards article IX: Poland does not regard itself as bound by the provisions of this article since the agreement of all the parties to a dispute is a necessary condition in each specific case for submission to the International Court of Justice.

As regards article XII: Poland does not accept the provisions of this article, considering that the Convention should apply to Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Trust Territories.¹

ROMANIA

As regards article IX: The People's Republic of Romania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX, which provides that disputes between the Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the Convention shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, and declares that as regards the jurisdiction of the Court in disputes relating to the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the Convention, the People's Republic of Romania will adhere to the view which it has held up to the present, that in each particular case the agreement of all the parties to a dispute is required before it can be referred to the International Court of Justice for settlement.

As regards article XII: The People's Republic of Romania declares that it is not in agreement with article XII of the Convention, and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should apply to the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including the Trust Territories.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

“As regards Article IX: The Ukrainian SSR does not consider as binding upon itself the provisions of Article IX which provides that disputes between the Contracting Parties with regard to the interpretation, application and implementation of the present Convention shall be referred for examination to the International Court at the request of any party to the dispute, and declares that, as regards the International Court’s jurisdiction in respect of disputes concerning the interpretation, application and implementation of the Convention, the Ukrainian SSR will, as hitherto, maintain the position that in each particular case the agreement of all parties to the dispute is essential for the submission of any particular dispute to the International Court for decision.

“As regards Article XII: The Ukrainian SSR declares that it is not in agreement with Article XII of the Convention and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should extend to Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Trust Territories.”

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

“As regards article IX: The Soviet Union does not consider as binding upon itself the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between the Contracting Parties with regard to the interpretation, application and implementation of the present Convention shall be referred for examination to the International Court at the request of any party to the dispute, and declares that, as regards the International Court’s jurisdiction in respect of disputes concerning the interpretation, application and implementation of the Convention, the Soviet Union will, as hitherto, maintain the position that in each particular case the agreement of all parties to the dispute is essential for the submission of any particular dispute to the International Court for decision.

“As regards article XII: The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that it is not in agreement with article XII of the Convention and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should extend to Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Trust Territories.”

VENEZUELA

With reference to article VI, notice is given that any proceedings to which Venezuela may be a party before an international penal tribunal would be invalid without Venezuela’s prior express acceptance of the jurisdiction of such international tribunal.

With reference to article VII, notice is given that the laws in force in Venezuela do not permit the extradition of Venezuelan nationals.

With reference to article IX, the reservation is made that the submission of a dispute to the International Court of Justice shall be regarded as valid only when it takes place with Venezuela’s approval, signified by the express conclusion of a prior agreement in each case.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

ALGERIA

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by article IX of the Convention, which confers on the International Court of Justice jurisdiction in all disputes relating to the said Convention.

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria declares that no provision of article VI of the said Convention shall be interpreted as depriving its tribunals of jurisdiction in cases of genocide or other acts enumerated in article III which have been committed in its territory or as conferring such jurisdiction on foreign tribunals.

International tribunals may, as an exceptional measure, be recognized as having jurisdiction, in cases in which the Algerian Government has given its express approval.

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria declares that it does not accept the terms of article XII of the Convention and considers that all the provisions of the said Convention should apply to Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Trust Territories.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

1. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

Tabulation of reservations and objections thereto

Reserving States	Reservations to article	Objecting States*										
		Australia	Belgium	Brazil	Ceylon	China	Cuba	Ecuador	Greece	Guatemala	Norway	Republic of Viet-Nam**
Albania	IX and XII					x			x			x
Algeria	VI, IX and XII											
Argentina	IX and XII								x			x
Bulgaria	IX and XII	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x
Burma	VI and VIII					x			x			x
Byelorussian SSR	IX and XII	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x
Czechoslovakia	IX and XII	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x
Finland												x
Hungary	IX and XII					x			x			x
India	IX											x
Morocco	VI and IX											x
Philippines	IV, VI, VII, IX	x		x		x			x		x	x
Poland	IX and XII	x	x	x		x	x	x	x			x
Romania	IX and XII	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x
Ukrainian SSR	IX and XII	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x
USSR	IX and XII	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x
Venezuela	VI, VII and IX											x

* The Government of El Salvador informed the Secretary-General that "The Government of El Salvador does not wish to make objection to the reservations to the Convention made by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Philippines and Bulgaria, but it expresses its complete disagreement with them, in particular those relating to articles IX and XII of the Convention."

** The Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam informed the Secretary-General that ". . . It was the intent of the Government of Viet-Nam in acceding to the Convention for the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, to accept only the text of that Convention as approved on 9 December 1948 in resolution 260 A (III) and voted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its 179th plenary meeting, and not the reservations submitted by the above-mentioned States or by any other State at the time of signature by their representatives, or of deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession to the Convention."

2. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

OPENED FOR SIGNATURE at New York on 7 March 1966

Article 17

1. This Convention is open for signature by any State Member of the United Nations or member of any of its specialized agencies, by any State Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State which has been invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations to become a Party to this Convention.
2. This Convention is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 18

1. This Convention shall be open to accession by any State referred to in article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention.
2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 19

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.
2. For each State ratifying this Convention or acceding to it after the deposit of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or instrument of accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.

Article 20

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall receive and circulate to all States which are or may become Parties to this Convention reservations made by States at the time of ratification or accession. Any State which objects to the

reservation shall, within a period of ninety days from the date of the said communication, notify the Secretary-General that it does not accept it.

2. A reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of this Convention shall not be permitted, nor shall a reservation the effect of which would inhibit the operation of any of the bodies established by this Convention be allowed. A reservation shall be considered incompatible or inhibitive if at least two-thirds of the States Parties to this Convention object to it.

3. Reservations may be withdrawn at any time by notification to this effect addressed to the Secretary-General. Such notification shall take effect on the date on which it is received.

Article 21

A State Party may denounce this Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

Article 22

Any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of this Convention, which is not settled by negotiation or by the procedures expressly provided for in this Convention, shall, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, unless the disputants agree to another mode of settlement.

Article 23

1. A request for the revision of this Convention may be made at any time by any State Party by means of a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. The General Assembly of the United Nations shall decide upon the steps, if any, to be taken in respect of such a request.

Article 24

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States referred to in article 17, paragraph 1, of this Convention of the following particulars:

- (a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions under articles 17 and 18;
- (b) The date of entry into force of this Convention under article 19;
- (c) Communications and declarations received under articles 14, 20 and 23;
- (d) Denunciations under article 21.

Article 25

1. This Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies of this Convention to all States belonging to any of the categories mentioned in article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

2. International Convention on the
Elimination of All Forms of
Racial Discrimination
(not yet in force)

<u>State</u>	<u>Date of signature</u>		<u>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</u>	<u>Declarations & Reservations</u>
Brazil	7 March	1966		
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	7 March	1966		x
Central African Republic	7 March	1966		
China	31 March	1966		
Costa Rica	14 March	1966		
Greece	7 March	1966		
Guinea	24 March	1966		
Israel	7 March	1966		
Niger	14 March	1966		
Philippines	7 March	1966		
Poland	7 March	1966		
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	7 March	1966		x
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	7 March	1966		x

2. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
Declarations and Reservations

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic states that the provision in article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination whereby a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention is of a discriminatory nature, and hold that, in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, the Convention should be open to participation by all interested States without discrimination or restriction of any kind.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referral of the dispute to the International Court. 1/

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic states that the provision in article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination whereby a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention is of a discriminatory nature, and hold that, in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, the Convention should be open to participation by all interested States without discrimination or restriction of any kind.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referral of the dispute to the International Court. 1/

1/ Translation by the Secretariat.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republic states that the provision in article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination whereby a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention is of a discriminatory nature, and hold that, in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, the Convention should be open to participation by all interested States without discrimination or restriction of any kind.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referral of the dispute to the International Court. 1/

1/ Translation by the Secretariat.

CHAPTER V. REFUGEES AND STATELESS PERSONS

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I. Convention relating to the Status of Refugees

DONE at Geneva on 28 July 1951

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 22 April 1954, in accordance with article 43

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, p. 137. Registration No. 2545
A/CONF.2/108 (Sales No. 1951.IV.4)

Article 39

1. This Convention shall be opened for signature at Geneva on 28 July 1951 and shall thereafter be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. It shall be open for signature at the European Office of the United Nations from 28 July to 31 August 1951 and shall be reopened for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations from 17 September 1951 to 31 December 1952.

2. This Convention shall be open for signature on behalf of all States Members of the United Nations, and also on behalf of any other State invited to attend the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Status of Refugees and Stateless Persons or to which an invitation to sign will have been addressed by the General Assembly.¹ It shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall be open from 28 July 1951 for accession by the States referred to in paragraph 2 of this article. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 40

1. Any State may, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, declare that this Convention shall extend to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. Such a declaration shall take effect when the Convention enters into force for the State concerned.

2. At any time thereafter any such extension shall be made by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and shall take effect as from the ninetieth day after the day of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of this notification, or as from the date of entry into force of the Convention for the State concerned, whichever is the later.

Article 42

1. At the time of signature, ratification or accession, any State may make reservations to articles of the Convention other than to articles 1, 3, 4, 16 (1), 33, 36-46 inclusive.

2. Any State making a reservation in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article may at any time withdraw the reservation by a communication to that effect addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

¹ The following States, non-members or then non-members of the United Nations were invited to attend the Conference: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Ceylon, Finland, Federal Republic of Germany, Holy See, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Nepal, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Vietnam, Romania and Switzerland.

Article 43

1. This Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day following the day of deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification or accession.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

**1. Convention relating to the Status of Refugees
(in force since 22 April 1954)**

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Afghanistan				
Albania				
Algeria		21 February 1963 <i>d</i>		x
Argentina		15 November 1961 <i>a</i>		x
Australia		22 January 1954 <i>a</i>	x	x
Austria	28 July 1951	1 November 1954		x
Belgium	28 July 1951	22 July 1953		x
Bolivia				
Brazil	15 July 1952	16 November 1960		x
Bulgaria				
Burma				
Burundi		19 July 1963 <i>a</i>		
Byelorussian SSR				
Cambodia				
Cameroon		23 October 1961 <i>d</i>		x
Canada				
Central African Republic		4 September 1962 <i>d</i>		x
Ceylon				
Chad				
Chile				
China				
Colombia	28 July 1951	10 October 1961		x
Congo (Brazzaville)		15 October 1962 <i>d</i>		
Congo (Leopoldville)				
Costa Rica				
Cuba				
Cyprus		16 May 1963 <i>d</i>		
Czechoslovakia				
Dahomey		4 April 1962 <i>d</i>		x
Denmark	28 July 1951	4 December 1952	x	x
Dominican Republic				
Ecuador		17 August 1955 <i>a</i>		x
El Salvador				
Ethiopia				
Federal Republic of Germany ³	19 November 1951	1 December 1953		x
Finland				
France	11 September 1952	23 June 1954	x	x

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page V-7.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page V-8.

³ By a notification received on 15 December 1955, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Convention would also apply to Land Berlin.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>		<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Gabon						
Ghana			18 March	1963 <i>a</i>		x
Greece	10 April	1952	5 April	1960		x
Guatemala						
Guinea						
Haiti						
Holy See (Vatican City)	21 May	1952	15 March	1956		x
Honduras						
Hungary						
Iceland			30 November	1955 <i>a</i>		x
India						
Indonesia						
Iran						
Iraq						
Ireland			29 November	1956 <i>a</i>		x
Israel	1 August	1951	1 October	1954		x
Italy	23 July	1952	15 November	1954		x
Ivory Coast			8 December	1961 <i>d</i>		
Jamaica						
Japan						
Jordan						
Kenya						
Kuwait						
Laos						
Lebanon						
Liberia						
Libya						
Liechtenstein	28 July	1951	8 March	1957		x
Luxembourg	28 July	1951	23 July	1953		x
Madagascar						
Malaysia						
Mali						
Mauritania						
Mexico						
Monaco			18 May	1954 <i>a</i>		x
Mongolia						
Morocco			7 November	1956 <i>d</i>		x
Nepal						
Netherlands	28 July	1951	3 May	1956		x
New Zealand			30 June	1960 <i>a</i>		x
Nicaragua						
Niger			25 August	1961 <i>d</i>		
Nigeria						
Norway	28 July	1951	23 March	1953		x
Pakistan						
Panama						

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page V-7.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page V-8.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Paraguay					
Peru					
Philippines					
Poland					
Portugal		22 December	1960 a		x
Republic of Korea					
Republic of Viet-Nam					
Romania					
Rwanda					
Saudi Arabia					
Senegal		2 May	1963 d		
Sierra Leone					
Somalia					
South Africa					
Spain					
Sudan					
Sweden	28 July	1951	26 October	1954	x
Switzerland	28 July	1951	21 January	1955	x
Syria					
Tanganyika					
Thailand					
Togo			27 February	1962 d	x
Trinidad and Tobago					
Tunisia			24 October	1957 d	x
Turkey	24 August	1951	30 March	1962	x
Uganda					
Ukrainian SSR					
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics					
United Arab Republic					
United Kingdom	28 July	1951	11 March	1954	x
United States of America					
Upper Volta					
Uruguay					
Venezuela					
Yemen					
Yugoslavia	28 July	1951	15 December	1959	x
Zanzibar					

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page V-7.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page V-8.

1. Convention relating to the Status of Refugees

Territorial application

<i>Notification by:</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>		<i>Extension to:</i>
Australia	22 January	1954	Norfolk Island, Papua, New Guinea and Nauru.
Denmark	4 December	1952	Greenland (with reservations). ¹
France	23 June	1954	All territories for the international relations of which France is responsible.
United Kingdom	11 March	1954	The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man (with reservations and a declaration). ¹
	25 October	1956	The following territories with reservations: ¹ British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Cyprus, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Jamaica, Kenya, Mauritius, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Somaliland Protectorate, Zanzibar and St. Helena.
	19 June	1957	British Honduras (with reservations). ¹
	11 July	1960	Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (with reservations). ¹
	11 November	1960	Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland (with reservations). ¹

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see pages V-8 to 18.01.

I. Convention relating to the Status of Refugees

Declarations and Reservations

ARGENTINA

... In accordance with section B (1) of article 1, the words "events occurring before 1 January 1951" in article 1, section A shall be understood to mean "events occurring in Europe before 1 January 1951".¹

AUSTRALIA

"In accordance with article 1, section B (1), the Government of Australia declares that for the purpose of its obligations under this Convention, the words 'events occurring before 1 January 1951' in article 1, section A, shall be understood to mean 'events occurring in Europe before 1 January 1951'."

Reservations: (articles 17, 18, 19 and 26) "The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia understands that none of the obligations with regard to refugees stipulated in articles 17, 18, 19 and 26 of the Convention precludes—

"(a) The imposition of conditions upon which a refugee may enter the Commonwealth of Australia or any of its Territories where the entry is made for a specific purpose; or

"(b) The making of arrangements with a refugee under which he is required to undertake employment under the direction of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia for a specified period after his entry into the Commonwealth of Australia or any of its Territories.

(Article 28) "The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia makes a reservation with respect to the provisions contained in paragraph 1 of article 28 of the Convention and does not accept the obligations stipulated in this paragraph but is prepared to recognize travel documents issued by other Contracting States pursuant to this article.

(Article 32) "The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia makes a reservation with respect to the provisions contained in article 32 of the Convention and does not accept the obligations stipulated in this article."

AUSTRIA²

The Convention is ratified:

(a) Subject to the reservation that the Republic of Austria regards the provisions of article 17, paragraphs 1 and 2 (excepting, however, the phrase "who was already exempt from them at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the Contracting State concerned, or..." in the latter paragraph) not as a binding obligation, but merely as a recommendation.

(b) Subject to the reservation that the provisions of article 22, paragraph 1, shall not be applicable to the establishment and maintenance of private elementary schools, that the "public relief and assistance" referred to in article 23 shall be interpreted solely in the sense of allocations from public welfare funds (Armenversorgung), and that the "documents or certifications" referred to in article 25, paragraphs 2 and 3, shall be construed to mean the identity certificates provided for in the Convention of 30 June 1928 relating to refugees.

(c) On the understanding that, for the purpose of its obligations under the present Convention, the Republic of Austria considers itself bound by alternative (b) of article 1.B (1).¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

² These reservations and declaration replace those made at the time of signature. For the text of the earlier reservations and declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, p. 186.

BELGIUM

I hereby declare that the words "events occurring before 1 January 1951" in article 1 section A of the Convention, should, from the point of view of the obligations assumed by the Belgian Government in virtue of the Convention, be understood to mean "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951". Furthermore,

1. In all cases where the Convention grants to refugees the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country, this provision shall not be interpreted by the Belgian Government as necessarily involving the régime accorded to nationals of countries with which Belgium has concluded regional customs, economic or political agreements.

2. Article 15 of the Convention shall not be applicable in Belgium; refugees lawfully staying in Belgian territory will enjoy the same treatment, as regards the right of association, as that accorded to aliens in general.¹

BRAZIL

The Government of Brazil excludes articles 15 and 17 from its application of the Convention.¹

The Government of Brazil declares that for the purpose of its obligations under this Convention, the words "events occurring before 1 January 1951" in article 1, section A (2), shall be understood to mean "events occurring in Europe before 1 January 1951".

CAMEROON

By a communication received on 29 December 1961, the Government of Cameroon has notified the Secretary-General, pursuant to section B (2) of article 1 of the Convention, that it has extended its obligations under the Convention by adopting alternative (b) of section B (1) of that article, that is to say, "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".¹

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

By a communication received on 15 October 1962, the Government of the Central African Republic has notified the Secretary-General, pursuant to section B (2) of article 1 of the Convention, that it has extended its obligations under the Convention by adopting alternative (b) of section B (1) of that article, that is to say, "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".¹

COLOMBIA

In signing this Convention, the Government of Colombia declares that for the purpose of its obligations thereunder, the words "events occurring before 1 January 1951" in article 1, section A, shall be understood as referring to events occurring in Europe before 1 January 1951.¹

The instrument of ratification contains a declaration made in accordance with section B (1) of article 1 that the words "events occurring before 1 January 1951" in article 1, section A, shall be understood to mean "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".¹

DENMARK

"In signing this Convention, the Government of Denmark declares that for the purpose of its obligations thereunder the words 'events occurring before 1 January 1951' in article 1, section A, shall be understood as referring to events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951."

Denmark's ratification is made subject to the following reservations:

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

Denmark is not bound by articles 14¹ and 17 or by article 24, paragraph 3;

The provisions of article 24, paragraph 1, under which refugees are in certain cases placed on the same footing as nationals, shall not oblige Denmark to grant refugees in every case exactly the same remuneration as that provided by law for nationals, but only to grant them what is required for their support;

Paragraph 2 of the same article shall be binding upon Denmark only if the beneficiary is a national of a State which grants Danish nationals the same treatment as its own nationals from the point of view of the benefits provided for in its relevant legislation.²

GREENLAND

Also applicable to Greenland with the same reservations.

ECUADOR

With respect to article 1, relating to the definition of the term "refugee", the Government of Ecuador declares that its accession to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees does not imply its acceptance of the Conventions which have not been expressly signed and ratified by Ecuador.

With respect to article 15, Ecuador further declares that its acceptance of the provisions contained therein shall be limited in so far as those provisions are in conflict with the constitutional and statutory provisions in force prohibiting aliens, and consequently refugees, from being members of political bodies.

The Government of Ecuador declares that for the purpose of the Convention, the words "events occurring before 1 January 1951" in section A, shall be understood to mean "events occurring in Europe before 1 January 1951".²

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

"In signing this Convention, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that for the purpose of its obligations thereunder the words 'events occurring before 1 January 1951' in article 1, section A, shall be understood as referring to events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951."

FRANCE

The French Government declares that for the purpose of its obligations under this Convention the words "events occurring before 1 January 1951" in article 1, section A (2), shall be understood to mean "events occurring in Europe before 1 January 1951". A declaration regarding the territorial application of the Convention will be made at the time of ratification, in accordance with article 40.

In depositing its instrument of ratification, the Government of the French Republic, acting in accordance with article 42 of the Convention, makes the following statements:

(a) It considers that article 29, paragraph 2, does not prevent the application in French territory of the provisions of the Act of 7 May 1934 authorizing the levying of the Nansen tax for the support of refugee welfare, resettlement and relief work.

(b) Article 17 in no way prevents the application of the laws and regulations establishing the proportion of alien workers that employers are authorized to employ in France or affects the obligations of such employers in connexion with the employment of alien workers.²

¹ By a communication received on 23 August 1962, the Government of Denmark informed the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw as from 1 October 1961 the reservation to article 14 of the Convention.

² Translation by the Secretariat.

GREECE

“With reference to paragraph B (1) of article 1 of this Convention, I have been instructed to state that the Royal Greek Government understand the words ‘events occurring before 1 January 1951’ contained in article 1, section A, to mean ‘events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before the 1st of January 1951’.

“I have also been instructed in depositing the attached instrument to state that the ratification of the above-mentioned Convention has been made under the following reservations:

“(1) In cases or circumstances which, in its opinion would justify exceptional procedure for reasons of national security or public order, the Royal Hellenic Government reserves the right to derogate from the obligations imposed by the provisions of articles 8, 26, 28, 31 and 32.

“(2) In the opinion of the Royal Hellenic Government, the provision of articles 11, 24 (3) and 34 constitute recommendations and not juridical obligations.

“(3) It is understood that the provisions of article 13 shall not be deemed to refer to rights or claims on movable or immovable property owned by such persons prior to their entry into Greece as refugees.

“(4) As far as wage-earning employment under article 17 is concerned, the Royal Hellenic Government shall not accord to the refugees less rights than those accorded generally to nationals of foreign countries.

“(5) Public relief accorded under article 23 shall be deemed to be the relief accorded on the basis of general laws and regulations of the country. Exceptional measures which the Royal Hellenic Government has taken or shall deem necessary to take as a result of special circumstances in favour of a particular group of Greek nationals shall not automatically extend to persons falling under the provisions of the present Convention.

“(6) The Royal Hellenic Government does not accept and does not consider as valid, as far as Greece is concerned, the second paragraph of the reservation made by the Government of Turkey at the time of the signature of the present Convention.

“The above reservations have been published together with the text of the aforementioned Convention in the Official Gazette of the Kingdom of Greece the 26th of September 1959 (A No. 201).”

HOLY SEE

The Holy See, in conformity with the terms of article 42, paragraph 1, of the Convention, makes the reservation that the application of the Convention must be compatible in practice with the special nature of the Vatican City State and without prejudice to the norms governing access to and sojourn therein.

It declares, moreover, that for the purpose of its obligations under this Convention, the words “events occurring before 1 January 1951” in article 1, section A, paragraph 2, will be understood as referring to events occurring in Europe before 1 January 1951.¹

By a communication received on 17 November 1961, the Secretariat of State of the Holy See has notified the Secretary-General pursuant to section B (2) of article 1 of the Convention, that the Holy See has extended its obligations under this Convention by adopting alternative (b) of section B (1) of that article, that is to say, “events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951”.¹

ICELAND

“For the purpose of the obligations of the Government of Iceland under this Convention, the words ‘events occurring before 1 January 1951’ in article 1, section A, shall be understood to mean ‘events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951’.”

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

IRELAND

"1. The Government of Ireland understands the words 'events occurring before 1 January 1951' in article 1, section A, to mean 'events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951'.

"2. The Government of Ireland understands the words 'public order' in article 32 (1) and the words 'in accordance with due process of law' in article 32 (2) to mean, respectively, 'public policy' and 'in accordance with a procedure provided by law'.

"3. With regard to article 17 the Government of Ireland do not undertake to grant to refugees rights of wage-earning employment more favourable than those granted to aliens generally.

"4. The Government of Ireland undertake to give effect to article 25 only insofar as may be practicable and permissible under the laws of Ireland.

"5. With regard to article 29 (1) the Government of Ireland do not undertake to accord to refugees treatment more favourable than that accorded to aliens generally with respect to

"(a) the Stamp Duty chargeable in Ireland in connection with conveyances, transfers and leases of lands, tenements and hereditaments,

"(b) the rebate of duty granted in Ireland on leaf tobacco used in tobacco factories controlled by resident Irish nationals, and

"(c) Income Tax (including Sur-tax)."

ISRAEL

"1. The terms 'events occurring before 1 January 1951', as used in article 1, section A, shall be understood without any geographical limitation.

"2. Articles 8 and 12 shall not apply to Israel.

"3. Article 28 shall apply to Israel with the limitations which result from Section 6 of the Passport Law of 5712-1952, according to which the Minister may, at his discretion:

"(a) Refuse to grant, or to extend the validity of a passport or laissez-passer;

"(b) Attach conditions to the grant or the extension of the validity of a passport or laissez-passer;

"(c) Cancel, or shorten the period of validity of a passport or laissez-passer issued, and order the surrender thereof;

"(d) Limit, either at or after the issue of a passport or laissez-passer, the range of countries for which it is to be valid.

"4. Permits provided for by Article 30 shall be issued by the Minister of Finance at his discretion."

ITALY

In signing this Convention, the Government of the Republic of Italy declares that the provisions of articles 6, 7(2), 8, 17, 18, 19, 22(2), 23, 25 and 34 are recognized by it as recommendations only.

It also declares that for the purpose of the obligations assumed by the Republic of Italy under this Convention, the words "events occurring before 1 January 1951" in article 1, section A (2), shall be understood as referring to events occurring in Europe before 1 January 1951.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

LIECHTENSTEIN

In accordance with paragraph 1 of section B of article 1, we declare that for the purpose of our obligations under this Convention, the words "events occurring before 1 January 1951" in article 1, section A(2) shall be understood to mean "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

Ad article 17: With respect to the right to engage in wage-earning employment, refugees are treated in law on the same footing as aliens in general, on the understanding, however, that the competent authorities shall make every effort in so far as possible, to apply to them the provisions of this article.

Ad article 24, paragraph 1 (a) and (b), and paragraph 3: Provisions relating to aliens in general on training, apprenticeship, unemployment insurance, old-age and survivors insurance shall be applicable to refugees. Nevertheless, in the case of old-age and survivors insurance, refugees residing in Liechtenstein (including their survivors if the latter are considered as refugees) are already entitled to normal old-age or survivors' benefits after paying their contributions for at least one full year, provided that they have resided in Liechtenstein for ten years—of which five years without interruption have immediately preceded the occurrence of the event insured against. Moreover, the one-third reduction in benefits provided in the case of aliens and stateless persons under article 74 of the Act on Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, is not applicable to refugees. Refugees residing in Liechtenstein who, on the occurrence of the event insured against, are not entitled to old-age or survivors' benefits, are paid not only their own contributions but any contributions which may have been made by the employers.¹

LUXEMBOURG

The Grand Ducal Government understands the words "events occurring before 1 January 1951" in article 1, section A of the Convention, to mean "events occurring in Europe before 1 January 1951" in accordance with alternative (a) in section B of the same article.

Subject to the following reservation: in all cases where this Convention grants to refugees the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country, this provision shall not be interpreted as necessarily involving the régime accorded to nationals of countries with which the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has concluded regional, customs, economic or political agreements.¹

MONACO

In accordance with the terms of article 1, section B, paragraph 1, the words "events occurring before 1 January 1951" shall be understood to mean "events occurring in Europe before 1 January 1951", and subject to the reservation that the stipulations contained in articles 7 (paragraph 2), 15, 22 (paragraph 1), 23 and 24 shall be provisionally considered as being recommendations and not legal obligations.¹

MOROCCO

In accordance with section B (1) of article 1 of the Convention, for the purpose of the obligations of Morocco under this Convention, the words "events occurring before 1 January 1951" in article 1, section A (2), shall be understood to mean "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

NETHERLANDS

In signing this Convention, the Government of the Netherlands declares that, for the purpose of its obligations thereunder, the words "events occurring before 1 January 1951" in article 1, section A, shall be understood as referring to events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951.

This signature is appended subject to the reservation that in all cases where this Convention 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 Netherlands has concluded regional, customs, economic or political agreements.

(1) With reference to article 26 of this Convention, the Netherlands Government reserves the right to designate a place of principal residence for certain refugees or groups of refugees in the public interest.

(2) In the notifications concerning overseas territories referred to in article 40, paragraph 2, of this Convention, the Netherlands Government reserves the right to make a declaration in accordance with section B of article 1 with respect to such territories and to make reservations in accordance with article 42 of the Convention.

Interpretative declaration: In depositing the instrument of ratification by the Netherlands, . . . I declare on behalf of the Netherlands Government that it does not regard the Amboinese who were transported to the Netherlands after 27 December 1949, the date of the transfer of sovereignty by the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the Republic of the United States of Indonesia, as eligible for the status of refugees as defined in article 1 of the said Convention.¹

NEW ZEALAND

"... the Government of New Zealand can only undertake to give effect to the provisions contained in paragraph 2 of article 24 of the Convention so far as the law of New Zealand allows . . .

"... in accordance with section B (1) of article 1 of the Convention the Government of New Zealand declares that, for the purpose of its obligations under the Convention, the words 'events occurring before 1 January 1951' in section A of article 1 shall be understood to mean 'events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951'."

NORWAY²

Declaration: "In accordance with article 1, section B (1), the Government of Norway declares that for the purpose of its obligations under this Convention, the words 'events occurring before 1 January 1951' in article 1, section A (2), shall be understood to mean 'events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951'."

Reservation: "The obligation stipulated in article 17 (1) to accord to refugees lawfully staying in the country the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country in the same circumstances as regards the right to engage in wage-earning employment, shall not be construed as extending to refugees the benefits of agreements which may in the future be concluded between Norway, Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden, or between Norway and any one of these countries, for the purpose of establishing special conditions for the transfer of labour between these countries."

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

² By a communication received on 21 January 1954, the Government of Norway gave notice of the withdrawal, with immediate effect, of the reservation made by it to article 24 of the Convention. For the text of that reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, p. 198.

PORTUGAL

“I have been instructed by my Government to declare, in accordance with the terms of article 1, section B(1) of the Convention, that for the purpose of its obligations under the Convention the words ‘events occurring before 1 January 1951’ in article 1, section A shall be understood to mean ‘events occurring in Europe before January 1, 1951’.

“Furthermore, on behalf of my Government, I am stating that, in accordance with the provisions of article 42 No. 1 of the Convention, this accession is made under the following reservations:

(1) Due to the special nature of the relationship between Portugal and Brazil, the treatment conferred to Brazilian citizens, shall in no case be considered for the purpose of interpretation of any clause stipulating the granting to refugees of the most favoured treatment accorded to nationals of foreign countries.

(2) The Portuguese Government safeguards the principles of a constitutional nature covering the same matters as the provisions of this Convention related to the exemption of reciprocity.

“The above stated declaration and reservations are incorporated in the Portuguese Law 43.201 of October 1, 1960, that approved the accession to this Convention.”

SWEDEN

Declaration: The expression “events occurring before 1 January 1951” in article 1, section A, will be understood to mean, so far as Sweden is concerned, events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951.

Reservations: *First*, a general reservation to the effect that the application of those provisions of the Convention which grant to refugees the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country shall not be affected by the fact that special rights and privileges are now or may in future be accorded by Sweden to the nationals of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway or to the nationals of any one of those countries; and, *secondly*, the following reservations: reservation to article 7, paragraph 2, to the effect that Sweden is not prepared, as a general measure, to grant refugees who fulfil the condition of three years’ residence in Sweden an exemption from any legislative reciprocity which Swedish law may

have stipulated as a condition governing an alien's eligibility for some right or privilege; a reservation to article 8 to the effect that that article shall not be binding on Sweden; a reservation to article 12, paragraph 1, to the effect that the Convention shall not modify the rule of Swedish private international law, as now in force, under which the personal status of a refugee is governed by the law of his country of nationality; [a reservation to article 14 to the effect that the protection afforded by that article shall apply only to industrial property;]¹ a reservation to article 17, paragraph 2, to the effect that Sweden does not consider itself bound to grant a refugee who fulfils any one of the conditions set out in sub-paragraphs (a)-(c) an automatic exemption from the obligation to obtain a work permit; a reservation to article 24, paragraph 1 (b), to the effect that Sweden shall not be bound under the principle of national treatment for refugees to accord to refugees the same treatment as is accorded to nationals in respect of the compulsory conversion into a lump-sum capital payment of the daily sickness allowance or the annuity to which a non-resident alien in Sweden is entitled by virtue of an employment injury or an occupational disease; nor in respect of an allowance for funeral expenses of a non-resident alien in Sweden; nor in respect of the possibility of obtaining insurance benefits under the provisions in force in Sweden making special accident insurance available to fishermen, or of the possibility of becoming a member of a State approved unemployment fund; and likewise to the effect that Sweden makes eligibility for the benefits of general sickness insurance conditional upon inclusion in the annual census lists; a reservation to article 24, paragraphs 2 and 3, to the effect that the provisions of those paragraphs shall not be binding on Sweden; and a reservation to article 25, to the effect that Sweden does not consider itself bound to cause a certificate to be delivered by a Swedish authority, in the place of the authorities of a foreign country, if the documentary records necessary for the delivery of such a certificate do not exist in Sweden.²

SWITZERLAND³

In accordance with paragraph 1 of section B of article 1, the Swiss Federal Council declares that for the purpose of its obligations under this Convention, the words "events occurring before 1 January 1951" in article 1, section A (2) shall be understood to mean "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

Ad Article 17: With respect to the right to engage in wage-earning employment, refugees are treated in law on the same footing as aliens in general, on the understanding, however, that the competent authorities shall make every effort in so far as possible, to apply to them the provisions of this article.

Ad Article 24, paragraph 1 (a) and (b), paragraph 3: Provisions relating to aliens in general on training, apprenticeship, unemployment insurance, old-age and survivors insurance shall be applicable to refugees. Nevertheless, in the case of old-age and survivors insurance, refugees residing in Switzerland (including their survivors if the latter are considered as refugees) are already entitled to normal old-age or survivors' benefits after paying their contributions for at least one full year, provided that they have resided in Switzerland for ten years—of which five years without interruption have immediately preceded the occurrence of the event insured against. Moreover, the one-third reduction in benefits provided in the case of aliens and stateless persons under article 40 of the Federal Act on Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, is not applicable to refugees. Refugees residing in Switzerland who, on the occurrence of the event insured against, are not entitled to old-age or survivors' benefits, are paid not only their own contributions under the Federal Council's Order of 14 March 1952, but any contributions which may have been made by the employers.²

¹ By a communication received on 20 April 1961, the Government of Sweden gave notice of the withdrawal, as from 1 July 1961, of the reservation made by it to article 14 of the Convention.

² Translation by the Secretariat.

³ By a communication received on 18 February 1963, the Government of Switzerland gave notice of the withdrawal of the reservation made, at the time of ratification, to article 24, paragraph 1 (a) and (b) and paragraph 3 of the Convention, in so far as that reservation concerns old-age and survivors' insurance.

TOGO

By a communication received on 23 October 1962, the Government of Togo has notified the Secretary-General, pursuant to section B (2) of article 1 of the Convention, that it has extended its obligations under the Convention by adopting alternative (b) of section B (1) of that article, that is to say, "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".¹

TUNISIA

In accordance with paragraph 1 of section B of article 1, the Government of Tunisia declares that for the purpose of its obligations under this Convention, the words "events occurring before 1 January 1951" in article 1, section A (2) shall be understood to mean "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".¹

TURKEY

The Government of the Turkish Republic, in signing this Convention states that so far as the commitments accepted by it under the Convention are concerned, the term "events occurring before 1 January 1951" in article 1, section A, shall be understood to refer to events occurring in Europe before 1 January. It does not therefore intend to accept any commitment in connexion with events occurring outside of Europe.

The Turkish Government considers moreover, that the term "events occurring before 1 January 1951" refers to the beginning of the events. Consequently, since the pressure exerted upon the Turkish minority in Bulgaria, which began before 1 January 1951, is still continuing, the provision of this Convention must also apply to the Bulgarian refugees of Turkish extraction compelled to leave that country as a result of this pressure and who, being unable to enter Turkey, might seek refuge on the territory of another contracting party after 1 January 1951.

The Turkish Government will, at the time of ratification, enter reservations which it could make under article 42 of the Convention.¹

Reservation and declaration made upon ratification:

No provision of this Convention may be interpreted as granting to refugees greater rights than those accorded to Turkish citizens in Turkey;¹

(A) The Government of the Republic of Turkey is not a party to the Arrangements of 12 May 1926 and of 30 June 1928 mentioned in article 1, paragraph A, of this Convention. Furthermore, the 150 persons affected by the Arrangement of 30 June 1928 having been amnestied under Act No. 3527, the provisions laid down in this Arrangement are no longer valid in the case of Turkey. Consequently, the Government of the Republic of Turkey considers the Convention of 28 July 1951 independently of the aforementioned Arrangements.

(B) For the purposes of the obligations arising out of this Convention, the Government of the Republic understands the words "events occurring before 1 January 1951" mentioned in paragraph B of article 1 to mean "events occurring in Europe before 1 January 1951".

(C) Similarly, the Government of the Republic understands that the action of "re-availment" or "reacquisition" as referred to in article 1, paragraph C, of the Convention—that is to say: "If (1) He has voluntarily re-availed himself of the protection of the country of his nationality; or (2) Having lost his nationality, he has voluntarily reacquired it"—does not depend only on the request of the person concerned but also on the consent of the State in question.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

“In signing this Convention, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declares that for the purpose of its obligations thereunder the words ‘events occurring before 1 January 1951’ in article 1, section A, shall be understood as referring to events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951.”

When ratifying the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees signed at Geneva on July 28, 1951, and in accordance with article 42, paragraph 1, thereof, the Government of the United Kingdom have deemed it necessary to make certain reservations thereto, the text of which is reproduced below :

(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand articles 8 and 9 as not preventing them from taking in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances measures in the interests of national security in the case of a refugee on the ground of his nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.

(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland accept paragraph 2 of article 17 with the substitution of “four years” for “three years” in sub-paragraph (a) and with the omission of sub-paragraph (c).

(iii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in respect of such of the matters referred to in sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of article 24 as fall within the scope of the National Health Service, can only undertake to apply the provisions of that paragraph so far as the law allows; and it can only undertake to apply the provisions of paragraph 2 of that Article so far as the law allows.

(iv) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake to give effect to the obligations contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake to apply the provisions of paragraph 3 so far as the law allows.

Commentary

In connexion with sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of article 24 relating to certain matters within the scope of the National Health Service, the National Health Service (Amendment) Act, 1949, contains powers for charges to be made to persons not ordinarily resident in Great Britain (which category would include refugees) who receive treatment under the Service. While these powers have not yet been exercised it is possible that this might have to be done at some future date. In Northern Ireland the health services are restricted to persons ordinarily resident in the country except where regulations are made to extend the Service to others. It is for these reasons that the Government of the United Kingdom while they are prepared in the future, as in the past, to give the most sympathetic consideration to the situation of refugees, find it necessary to make a reservation to sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of article 24 of the Convention.

The scheme of Industrial Injuries Insurance in Great Britain does not meet the requirements of paragraph 2 of article 24 of the Convention. Where an insured person has died as the result of an industrial accident or a disease due to the nature of his employment, benefit cannot generally be paid to his dependents who are abroad unless they are in any part of the British Commonwealth, in the Irish Republic or in a country with which the United Kingdom has made a reciprocal agreement concerning the payment of industrial injury benefits. There is an exception to this rule in favour of the dependents of certain seamen who die as a result of industrial accidents happening to them while they are in the service of British ships. In this matter refugees are treated in the same way as citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies and by reason of paragraphs 3 and 4 of article 24 of the Convention, the dependents of refugees will be able to take advantage of reciprocal agreements which provide for the payment of United Kingdom industrial injury benefits in other countries. By reason of paragraphs (3) and (4) of article 24 refugees will enjoy under the scheme of National Insurance and Industrial Injuries Insurance certain rights which are withheld from British subjects who are not citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

No arrangements exist in the United Kingdom for the administrative assistance for which provision is made in article 25 nor have any such arrangements been found necessary in the case of refugees. Any need for the documents or certifications mentioned in paragraph 2 of that article would be met by affidavits.

Declaration

I have the honour to refer to my note of this day's date forwarding for deposit the instrument of ratification by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, which was opened for signature at Geneva on July 28, 1951, and to inform Your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom desire, at the time of ratifying the Convention, to make a declaration, in accordance with the terms of article 40, paragraph 1, thereof, concerning its extension to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

I am accordingly instructed by Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs hereby to declare on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom and in accordance with article 40, paragraph 1 thereof, that the above-mentioned Convention extends to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man subject to the following reservations made under the terms of article 42, paragraph 1, of the Convention :

(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking in the Isle of Man and in the Channel Islands, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a refugee on the ground of his nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated power

under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which at the date of the entry into force of this Convention for the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other state.

(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland accept paragraph 2 of article 17 in its application to the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands with the substitution of "four years" for "three years" in sub-paragraph (a) and with the omission of sub-paragraph (c).

(iii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland can only undertake that the provisions of sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of article 24 and of paragraph 2 of that article will be applied in the Channel Islands so far as the law allows, and that the provisions of that sub-paragraph, in respect of such matters referred to therein as fall within the scope of the Isle of Man Health Service, and of paragraph 2 of that article will be applied in the Isle of Man so far as the law allows.

(iv) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands to paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands so far as the law allows.

The considerations upon which certain of these reservations are based are similar to those set out in the memorandum relating to the corresponding reservations made in respect of the United Kingdom, which was enclosed in my note under reference.

TERRITORIAL APPLICATION

(a) The Convention shall extend to the territories of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Cyprus, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Jamaica, Kenya, Mauritius, St. Vincent, Seychelles and the Somaliland Protectorate subject to the following reservations made under the terms of article 42, paragraph 1, thereof:

(i) The Government of the United Kingdom understand articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking by the above-mentioned territories, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a refugee on the ground of his nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which, at the date of entry into force of the Convention for the above-mentioned territories, are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.

(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom accept paragraph 2 of article 17 in its application to the above-mentioned territories with the substitution of "four years" for "three years" in sub-paragraph (a) and with the omission of sub-paragraph (c).

(iii) The Government of the United Kingdom can only undertake that the provisions of sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of article 24 and of paragraph 2 of that article will be applied to the above-mentioned territories so far as the law allows.

(iv) The Government of the United Kingdom cannot undertake that effect will be given in the above-mentioned territories to paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in the above-mentioned territories so far as the law allows.

(b) The Convention shall extend to the territories of Zanzibar and St. Helena with the reservations (i), (iii) and (iv) listed above only.

The Convention shall extend to British Honduras subject to the following reservation:

“The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand Articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking by the above mentioned territory, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a refugee on the ground of his nationality. The provisions of Article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of Article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which, at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the above mentioned territory, are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.”

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

“The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking by the above-mentioned territory, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a refugee on the grounds of his nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which, at the date of entry into force of the Convention for the above-mentioned territory, are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.

“The Government of the United Kingdom accept paragraph 2 of article 17 in its application to the above-mentioned territory with the substitution of ‘four years’ for ‘three years’ in sub-paragraph (a) and with the omission of sub-paragraph (c).

“The Government of the United Kingdom can only undertake that the provisions of sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of article 24 and paragraph 2 of that article will be applied to the above-mentioned territory as far as the law allows.

“The Government of the United Kingdom cannot undertake that effect will be given in the above-mentioned territory to paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in the above-mentioned territory so far as the law allows.”

BASUTOLAND, BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE AND SWAZILAND

“The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking by the above-mentioned territories, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a refugee on the grounds of his nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which, at the date of entry into force of the Convention for the above-mentioned territories, are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.

“The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland accept paragraph 2 of article 17 in its application to the above-mentioned territories with the substitution of ‘four years’ for ‘three years’ in sub-paragraph (a) and with the omission of sub-paragraph (c).

“The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the above-mentioned territories to paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in the above-mentioned territories so far as the law allows.”

YUGOSLAVIA

“In accordance with article 1, section B (1), of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the Government of the Federal People’s Republic of Yugoslavia declares that, for the purpose of its obligations under this Convention, the words ‘events occurring before 1 January 1951’ in article 1, section A, shall be understood to mean ‘events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951.’”

ALGERIA

By a communication received on 21 February 1963, the Government of Algeria has notified the Secretary-General, pursuant to section B (2) of article 1 of the Convention, that it has extended its obligations under the Convention by adopting alternative (b) of section B (1) of that article, that is to say, "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".¹

GHANA

. . . In accordance with section B (1) of article 1, the words "events occurring before 1 January 1951" in article 1, section A shall be understood to mean "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

2. Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons

DONE at New York, on 28 September 1954

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 6 June 1960, in accordance with article 39

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 360, p. 117. Registration No. 5158
E/CONF.17/5/Rev.1 (Sales No. 1956.XIV.4)

Article 35.

Signature, ratification and accession

1. This Convention shall be open for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations until 31 December 1955.
2. It shall be open for signature on behalf of:
 - (a) Any State Member of the United Nations;
 - (b) Any other State invited to attend the United Nations Conference on the Status of Stateless Persons¹; and
 - (c) Any State to which an invitation to sign or to accede may be addressed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.²
3. It shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
4. It shall be open for accession by the States referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 36.

Territorial application clause

1. Any State may, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, declare that this Convention shall extend to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. Such a declaration shall take effect when the Convention enters into force for the State concerned.
2. At any time thereafter any such extension shall be made by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and shall take effect as from the ninetieth day after the day of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of this notification, or as from the date of entry into force of the Convention for the State concerned, whichever is the later.
3. With respect to those territories to which this Convention is not extended at the time of signature, ratification or accession, each State concerned shall consider the possibility of taking the necessary steps in order to extend the application of this Convention to such territories, subject, where necessary for constitutional reasons, to the consent of the Governments of such territories.

¹ The following States, non-members or then non-members of the United Nations were invited to attend the Conference: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Ceylon, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Nepal, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Viet-Nam, Romania, Switzerland and Vatican City.

² In accordance with resolution 928 (X) adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1955, an invitation was addressed to San Marino on 16 March 1956.

Article 38.
Reservations

1. At the time of signature, ratification or accession, any State may make reservations to articles of the Convention other than to articles 1, 3, 4, 16 (1) and 33 to 42 inclusive.
2. Any State making a reservation in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article may at any time withdraw the reservation by a communication to that effect addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 39.
Entry into force

1. This Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day following the day of deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification or accession.
2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

2. Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons
(in force since 6 June 1960)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Afghanistan					
Albania					
Algeria					
Argentina					
Australia					
Austria					
Belgium	28 September 1954	27 May	1960		
Bolivia					
Brazil	28 September 1954				
Bulgaria					
Burma					
Burundi					
Byelorussian SSR					
Cambodia					
Cameroon					
Canada					
Central African Republic					
Ceylon					
Chad					
Chile					
China					
Colombia	30 December 1954				
Congo (Brazzaville)					
Congo (Leopoldville)					
Costa Rica	28 September 1954				x
Cuba					
Cyprus					
Czechoslovakia					
Dahomey					
Denmark	28 September 1954	17 January	1956		x
Dominican Republic					
Ecuador	28 September 1954				
El Salvador	28 September 1954				x
Ethiopia					
Federal Republic of Germany	28 September 1954				
Federation of Malaya					
Finland					

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page V-24.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page V-25 to 29.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
France	12 January 1955	8 March	1960	x	x
Gabon					
Ghana					
Greece					
Guatemala	28 September 1954				x
Guinea		21 March	1962 <i>a</i>		
Haiti					
Holy See (Vatican City)	28 September 1954				x
Honduras	28 September 1954				x
Hungary					
Iceland					
India					
Indonesia					
Iran					
Iraq					
Ireland		17 December	1962 <i>a</i>		x
Israel	1 October 1954	23 December	1958		
Italy	20 October 1954	3 December	1962		x
Ivory Coast					
Jamaica					
Japan					
Jordan					
Kuwait					
Laos					
Lebanon					
Liberia					
Libya					
Liechtenstein	28 September 1954				
Luxembourg	28 October 1955	27 June	1960		
Madagascar		20 February	1962 <i>a</i>		
Mali					
Mauritania					
Mexico					
Monaco					
Mongolia					
Morocco					
Nepal					
Netherlands	28 September 1954	12 April	1962	x	x
New Zealand					
Nicaragua					
Niger					
Nigeria					
Norway	28 September 1954	19 November	1956		
Pakistan					
Panama					

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page V-24.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page V-25.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>		
Paraguay						
Peru						
Philippines	22 June	1955		x		
Poland						
Portugal						
Republic of Korea		22 August	1962 a			
Republic of Viet-Nam						
Romania						
Rwanda						
San Marino						
Saudi Arabia						
Senegal						
Sierra Leone						
Somalia						
South Africa						
Spain						
Sudan						
Sweden	28 September	1954				
Switzerland	28 September	1954				
Syria						
Tanganyika						
Thailand						
Togo						
Trinidad and Tobago						
Tunisia						
Turkey						
Uganda						
Ukrainian SSR						
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics						
United Arab Republic						
United Kingdom	28 September	1954	16 April	1959	x	x
United States of America						
Upper Volta						
Uruguay						
Venezuela						
Western Samoa						
Yemen						
Yugoslavia			9 April	1959 a		

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page V-24.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page V-25.

2. Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons

Territorial application

<i>Notification by:</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>		<i>Extension to:</i>
France	8 March	1960	Departments of Algeria, of the Oases and of Saoura, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Guiana and the five Overseas Territories (New Caledonia and Dependencies; French Polynesia, French Somaliland, the Comoro Archipelago and the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon).
Netherlands	12 April	1962	Surinam and Netherlands New Guinea, with reservations. ¹
United Kingdom	16 April	1959	The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, with reservations. ¹
	7 December	1959	High Commission Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, with reservations. ¹
	9 December	1959	Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, with reservations. ¹
	19 March	1962	Aden Colony, Bermuda, Malta, Sarawak, Seychelles, St. Helena, Uganda, Virgin Islands and Zanzibar. British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Hong Kong, Kenya, Mauritius, North Borneo, State of Singapore and the West Indies, with reservations. ¹

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page V-25.

2. Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons

Declarations and Reservations

COSTA RICA

Costa Rica signs the present Convention with the reservation that the expression “treatment as favourable as possible”, referred to in those of its provisions to which reservations may be made, must not be understood to include the special treatment which has been or may be granted to the nationals of Spain, the Latin American countries in general, and in particular to the countries which constituted the United Provinces of Central America and now form the Organization of Central American States.¹

DENMARK

[Denmark is not bound by article 14 in so far as concerns the protection of rights in literary, artistic and scientific works;]²

Denmark is not bound by article 24, paragraph 3;

The provisions of article 24, paragraph 1, under which stateless persons are in certain cases placed on the same footing as nationals, shall not oblige Denmark to grant stateless persons in every case exactly the same remuneration as that provided by law for nationals, but only to grant them what is required for their support;

Paragraph 2 of the same article shall be binding upon Denmark only if the beneficiary is a national of a State which grants Danish nationals the same treatment as its own nationals from the point of view of the benefits provided for in its relevant legislation.

Article 31 shall not oblige Denmark to grant to stateless persons a status more favourable than that accorded to aliens in general.¹

EL SALVADOR

El Salvador signs the present Convention with the reservation that the expression “treatment as favourable as possible”, referred to in those of its provisions to which reservations may be made, must not be understood to include the special treatment which has been or may be granted to the nationals of Spain, the Latin American countries in general, and in particular to the countries which constituted the United Provinces of Central America and now form the Organization of Central American States.¹

FRANCE

The provisions of article 10, paragraph 2, are regarded by the French Government as applying only to stateless persons who were forcibly displaced from French territory, and who have, prior to the date of entry into force of this Convention, returned there direct from the country to which they were forced to proceed, without in the meantime having received authorization to reside in the territory of any other State.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

² By a communication received on 23 August 1962, the Government of Denmark informed the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw as from 1 October 1961 the reservation to article 14 of the Convention.

GUATEMALA

Guatemala signs the present Convention with the reservation that the expression “treatment as favourable as possible”, referred to in those of its provisions to which reservations may be made, must not be understood to include the special treatment which has been or may be granted to the nationals of Spain, the Latin American countries in general, and in particular to the countries which constituted the United Provinces of Central America and now form the Organization of Central American States.¹

HOLY SEE (VATICAN CITY)

“Saving clauses to which no reservation can be made, reservation as of letter submitted to the Secretariat, April 23, 1954”, worded as follows:

“The Convention will be applied in the form compatible with the special nature of the State of the Vatican City and without prejudice to the norms that guard access thereunto and sojourn therein.”

HONDURAS

Honduras signs the present Convention with the reservation that the expression “treatment as favourable as possible”, referred to in those of its provisions to which reservations may be made, must not be understood to include the special treatment which has been or may be granted to the nationals of Spain, the Latin American countries in general, and in particular to the countries which constituted the United Provinces of Central America and now form the Organization of Central American States.¹

IRELAND

Declaration

“The Government of Ireland understand the words ‘public order’ and ‘in accordance with due process of law’, as they appear in article 31 of the Convention, to mean respectively, ‘public policy’ and ‘in accordance with a procedure provided by law’;”

Reservation

“With regard to article 29(1), the Government of Ireland do not undertake to accord to stateless persons treatment more favourable than that accorded to aliens generally with respect to

(a) The stamp duty chargeable in Ireland in connection with conveyances, transfers and leases of lands, tenements and hereditaments, and

(b) Income tax (including sur-tax).”

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

ITALY

The provisions of articles 6, 7(2), 8, 17, 18, 19, 22(2), 23, 25 and 32 are recognized as recommendations only.¹

NETHERLANDS

The Government of the Kingdom reserves the right not to apply the provisions of article 8 of the Convention to stateless persons who previously possessed enemy nationality or the equivalent thereof with respect to the Kingdom of the Netherlands;

With reference to article 26 of the Convention, the Government of the Kingdom reserves the right to designate a place of principal residence for certain stateless persons or groups of stateless persons in the public interest.¹

PHILIPPINES

“(a) As regards Article 17, paragraph 1, granting stateless persons the right to engage in wage-earning employment, my Government finds that this provision conflicts with the Philippine Immigration Act of 1940, as amended, which classifies as excludable aliens under Section 29 those coming to the Philippines to perform unskilled labor, and permits the admission of prearranged employees under Section 9 (g) only when there are no persons in the Philippines willing and competent to perform the labor or service for which the admission of aliens is desired.

“(b) As regards Article 31, paragraph 1, to the effect that ‘the Contracting States shall not expel a stateless person lawfully in their territory save on grounds of national security or public order,’ this provision would unduly restrict the power of the Philippine Government to deport undesirable aliens under Section 37 of the same Immigration Act which states the various grounds upon which aliens may be deported.

“Upon signing the Convention on behalf of the Philippine Government, I am therefore hereby registering its non-conformity to the provisions of Article 17, paragraph 1, and Article 31, paragraph 1, thereof, for the reasons stated in (a) and (b) above.”

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

SWEDEN

Sweden has made the following reservations:

- (1) To article 7, paragraph 2. Sweden is not prepared to accord generally to stateless persons fulfilling the condition of three years' residence in Sweden an exemption from such legislative reciprocity as may have been established by Swedish law as a condition for according any right of benefit to an alien.
- (2) To article 8. This article will not be binding on Sweden.
- (3) To article 12, paragraph 1. This paragraph will not be binding on Sweden.
- (4) To article 24, paragraph 1 (b). Notwithstanding the rule concerning the treatment of stateless persons as nationals, Sweden will not be bound to accord to stateless persons the same treatment as is accorded to nationals in respect of the obligation to accept a lump-sum contribution in exchange for the sickness allowance, the children's supplement or the annuity to which an alien not resident in Sweden is entitled by reason of a work accident or occupational disease; nor will Sweden be bound to follow the said rule in respect of the allowance for funeral expenses in the case of an alien not resident in Sweden, or in respect of eligibility for membership in a State-approved unemployment insurance fund or entitlement to a national pension under the provisions of the National Insurance Act. Sweden also makes entitlement to the other benefits accorded under the National Insurance Act conditional upon registration in the population register. Furthermore, in so far as the right to a supplementary pension under the said Act and the computation of such pension in certain respects are concerned, the rules applicable to Swedish nationals shall be more favourable than those applied to other insured persons.
- (5) To article 24, paragraphs 2 and 3. The provisions of these paragraphs will not be binding on Sweden.
- (6) To article 25, paragraph 2. Sweden does not consider itself obliged to cause a Swedish authority, in lieu of a foreign authority, to deliver certificates for the issuance of which there is insufficient documentation in Sweden.^{1/}

^{1/} Translation by the Secretariat.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Declaration: "I have the honour further to state that the Government of the United Kingdom deposit the present instrument of ratification on the understanding that the combined effects of articles 36 and 38 permit them to include in any declaration or notification made under paragraph 1 of article 36 or paragraph 2 of article 36 respectively any reservation consistent with article 38 which the Government of the territory concerned might desire to make."

Reservations: "When ratifying the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons which was opened for signature at New York on September 28, 1954, the Government of the United Kingdom have deemed it necessary to make certain reservations in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 38 thereof the text of which is reproduced below:

- (1) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand Articles 8 and 9 as not preventing them from taking in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances measures in the interests of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality. The provisions of Article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of Article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other state.
- (2) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in respect of such of the matters referred to in sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of Article 24 as fall within the scope of the National Health Service, can only undertake to apply the provisions of that paragraph so far as the law allows.
- (3) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake to give effect to the obligations contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 25 and can only undertake to apply the provisions of paragraph 3 so far as the law allows."

Commentary: "In connexion with sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of Article 24 which relates to certain matters within the scope of the National Health Service, the National Health Service (Amendment) Act 1949 contains powers for charges to be made to persons not ordinarily resident in Great Britain (which category would include some stateless persons) who receive treatment under the Service. These powers have not yet been exercised but it may be necessary to exercise them at some future date. In Northern Ireland the Health Services are restricted to persons ordinarily resident in the country except where regulations are made to extend the Services to others. For these reasons, the Government of the United Kingdom, while prepared in the future, as in the past, to give the most sympathetic consideration to the situation of stateless persons, find it necessary to make reservation to sub-paragraph (b) of Article 24.

"No arrangements exist in the United Kingdom for the administrative assistance for which provision is made in Article 25 nor have any such arrangements been found necessary in the case of stateless persons. Any need for the documents or certifications mentioned in paragraph 2 of that Article would be met by affidavit."

CHANNEL ISLANDS AND ISLE OF MAN

“(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand Articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking in the Isle of Man and in the Channel Islands, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality. The provisions of Article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of Article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which, at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other state.

“(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland can only undertake that the provisions of sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of Article 24 and of paragraph 2 of that Article will be applied in the Channel Islands so far as the law allows, and that the provisions of that sub-paragraph, in respect of such matters referred to therein as fall within the scope of the Isle of Man Health Service, will be applied in the Isle of Man so far as the law allows.

“(iii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands to paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands so far as the law allows.”

HIGH COMMISSION TERRITORIES OF BASUTOLAND, BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE AND SWAZILAND

“(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand Articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking, in the High Commission Territories of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality. The provisions of Article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of Article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which, at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the High Commission Territories of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other state.

“(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the High Commission Territories of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland to the obligations contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 25 shall be applied in the High Commission Territories of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland so far as the law allows.”

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

“The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 25 and can only undertake that the provision of paragraph 3 of Article 25 will be applied in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland so far as the law allows.”

BRITISH GUIANA, BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE, FALKLAND ISLANDS, GAMBIA,
GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS, KENYA, MAURITIUS

(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking in the territories mentioned above, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreements or arrangements for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which, at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the territories mentioned above, are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.

(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in respect of the provisions of sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of article 24, can only undertake that effect will be given in the territories mentioned above to the provisions of that paragraph so far as the law allows.

(iii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the territories mentioned above to paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in these territories so far as the law allows.

BRITISH HONDURAS, HONG KONG

(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking in the territories mentioned above, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which, at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the territories mentioned above under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.

(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the territories mentioned above to paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in these territories so far as the law allows.

NORTH BORNEO

(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking in Borneo, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or other interests which, at the date of entry into force of this Convention for North Borneo, are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.

(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland can only undertake that the provisions of sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of article 24 and of paragraph 2 of that article will be applied in North Borneo as far as the law allows.

(iii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in North Borneo to paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in North Borneo so far as the law allows.

FIJI

(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking in Fiji, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality.

(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in respect of the provisions of sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of article 24, can only undertake that effect will be given in Fiji to the provisions of that paragraph so far as the law allows.

(iii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in Fiji to paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in Fiji so far as the law allows.

THE STATE OF SINGAPORE

(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the State of Singapore to article 23.

THE WEST INDIES

(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the West Indies to articles 8, 9, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 31.

3. Constitution of the International Refugee Organization¹

OPENED FOR SIGNATURE on 15 December 1946 at Flushing Meadow, New York

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 August 1948, in accordance with article 18

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 18, p. 3. Registration No. 283

State	Signature without reservation as to approval		Signature subject to approval		Acceptance	
Argentina			10 June	1947		
Australia	13 May	1947				
Belgium			1 May	1947	30 March	1948
Bolivia			5 June	1947		
Brazil			1 July	1947		
Canada			16 December	1946	7 August	1947
China	29 April	1947				
Denmark	20 August	1948				
Dominican Republic			17 December	1946	22 October	1947
France			17 December	1946	3 March	1948
(With reservations.) ²						
Guatemala			16 December	1946	28 July	1947
(With a reservation.) ²						
Honduras			18 December	1946		
Iceland	12 May	1947				
Italy	24 March	1949				
Liberia			31 December	1946		
Luxembourg					5 August	1948
Netherlands			28 January	1947	11 August	1947
New Zealand	17 March	1947				
Norway			4 February	1947	18 August	1947
Panama ³	23 June	1947				
Peru			25 July	1947		
Philippines			18 December	1946		
Switzerland					28 March	1949
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5 February	1947				
United States of America. (With a reservation.) ²			16 December	1946	3 July	1947
Venezuela			4 June	1948	13 September	1948

¹ Resolution No. 108, adopted by the General Council of the International Refugee Organization at its 101st meeting on 15 February 1952, provided for the liquidation of the Organization.

² For the texts of these declarations and reservations, see page V-32.

³ In a letter of 2 September 1947 addressed to the Secretary-General, the permanent representative of Panama stated that, when signing the Constitution, he omitted to indicate that his signature was subject to ratification as specified in the full powers presented for this purpose, and requested that his signature be regarded as having been affixed subject to ratification.

3. Constitution of the International Refugee Organization

Declarations and Reservations

FRANCE

The said Constitution is ratified subject to the proviso that the French Government reserves the right to pay all or part of its contribution in francs or in kind.

Furthermore, in pursuance of the tenth paragraph of the preamble of the said Constitution to the effect that the International Refugee Organization is of a non-permanent nature, the budgetary payments assigned to France may be made only for a maximum of three twelve-month periods.¹

GUATEMALA

Subject to the provision that, in conformity with article 10, paragraph 2 of the Constitution of the International Refugee Organization, the Republic of Guatemala would pay its due contribution in kind according to the needs and ability of the country.¹

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Accepted pursuant to the authority granted by the joint resolution of the Congress of the United States of America approved 1 July 1947 (Public Law 146, 80th Congress) . . . The above-mentioned joint resolution reads in part as follows: "Provided, however, That this authority is granted and the approval of the Congress of the acceptance of membership of the United States in the International Refugee Organization is given upon condition and with the reservation that no agreement shall be concluded on behalf of the United States and no action shall be taken by any officer, agency, or any other person and acceptance of the Constitution of the Organization by or on behalf of the Government of the United States shall not constitute or authorize action (1) whereby any person shall be admitted to or settled or resettled in the United States or any of its Territories or possessions without prior approval thereof by the Congress, and this joint resolution shall not be construed as such prior approval, or (2) which will have the effect of abrogating, suspending, modifying, adding to, or superseding any of the immigration laws or any other laws of the United States."

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

4. Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness

DONE at New York on 30 August 1961

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Not yet in force (see article 18)

TEXT: A/CONF.9/15, 1961

Article 15

1. This Convention shall apply to all non-self-governing, trust, colonial and other non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which any Contracting State is responsible; the Contracting State concerned shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of this article, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, declare the non-metropolitan territory or territories to which the Convention shall apply *ipso facto* as a result of such signature, ratification or accession.

2. In any case in which, for the purpose of nationality, a non-metropolitan territory is not treated as one with the metropolitan territory, or in any case in which the previous consent of a non-metropolitan territory is required by the constitutional laws or practices of the Contracting State or of the non-metropolitan territory for the application of the Convention to that territory, that Contracting State shall endeavour to secure the needed consent of the non-metropolitan territory within the period of twelve months from the date of signature of the Convention by that Contracting State, and when such consent has been obtained the Contracting State shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations. This Convention shall apply to the territory or territories named in such notification from the date of its receipt by the Secretary-General.

3. After the expiry of the twelve-month period mentioned in paragraph 2 of this article, the Contracting States concerned shall inform the Secretary-General of the results of the consultations with those non-metropolitan territories for whose international relations they are responsible and whose consent to the application of this Convention may have been withheld.

Article 16

1. This Convention shall be open for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations from 30 August 1961 to 31 May 1962.

2. This Convention shall be open for signature on behalf of:

- (a) Any State Member of the United Nations;
- (b) Any other State invited to attend the United Nations Conference on the Elimination or Reduction of Future Statelessness;¹
- (c) Any State to which an invitation to sign or to accede may be addressed by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

4. This Convention shall be open for accession by the States referred to in paragraph 2 of this article. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

¹ The following States non-members of the United Nations were invited to attend the Conference: Federal Republic of Germany, Holy See, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Republic of Korea, Republic of Viet-Nam, San Marino and Switzerland.

Article 17

1. At the time of signature, ratification or accession any State may make a reservation in respect of articles 11, 14 or 15.
2. No other reservations to this Convention shall be admissible.

Article 18

1. This Convention shall enter into force two years after the date of the deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification or accession.
2. For each State ratifying or acceding to this Convention after the deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification or accession, it shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession or on the date on which this Convention enters into force in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article, whichever is the later.

4. Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (not yet in force)	
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<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations</i>
Afghanistan				
Albania				
Algeria				
Argentina				
Australia				
Austria				
Belgium				
Bolivia				
Brazil				
Bulgaria				
Burma				
Burundi				
Byelorussian SSR				
Cambodia				
Cameroon				
Canada				
Central African Republic				
Ceylon				
Chad				
Chile				
China				
Colombia				
Congo (Brazzaville)				
Congo (Leopoldville)				
Costa Rica				
Cuba				
Cyprus				
Czechoslovakia				
Dahomey				
Denmark				
Dominican Republic	5 December	1961		
Ecuador				
El Salvador				
Ethiopia				
Federal Republic of Germany				
Federation of Malaya				
Finland				
France	31 May	1962		
Gabon				

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations</i>
Ghana				
Greece				
Guatemala				
Guinea				
Haiti				
Holy See				
Honduras				
Hungary				
Iceland				
India				
Indonesia				
Iran				
Iraq				
Ireland				
Israel	30 August	1961		
Italy				
Ivory Coast				
Jamaica				
Japan				
Jordan				
Laos				
Lebanon				
Liberia				
Libya				
Liechtenstein				
Luxembourg				
Madagascar				
Mali				
Mauritania				
Mexico				
Monaco				
Mongolia				
Morocco				
Nepal				
Netherlands	30 August	1961		
New Zealand				
Nicaragua				
Niger				
Nigeria				
Norway				
Pakistan				
Panama				
Paraguay				
Peru				
Philippines				
Poland				
Portugal				

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations</i>
Republic of Korea.....				
Republic of Viet-Nam....				
Romania				
Rwanda				
San Marino				
Saudi Arabia				
Senegal				
Sierra Leone				
Somalia				
South Africa				
Spain				
Sudan				
Sweden				
Switzerland				
Syria				
Tanganyika				
Thailand				
Togo				
Trinidad and Tobago ...				
Tunisia				
Turkey				
Uganda				
Ukrainian SSR				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics				
United Arab Republic....				
United Kingdom	30 August	1961		
United States of America.				
Upper Volta				
Uruguay				
Venezuela				
Yemen				
Yugoslavia				
Zanzibar				

4. Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness

Territorial application

<i>Notification by:</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>	<i>Extension to:</i>
France	31 May 1962	Overseas Departments and Territories.

4. Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness

Territorial application

<u>Notification by:</u>	<u>Date of receipt of notification</u>	<u>Extension to:</u>
France	31 May 1962	Overseas Departments and Territories.

4. Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness

Declarations and Reservations

FRANCE

At the time of signature of this Convention, the Government of the French Republic declares that it reserves the right to exercise the power available to it under article 8 (3) on the terms laid down in that paragraph, when it deposits the instrument of ratification of the Convention.

The Government of the French Republic also declares, in accordance with article 17 of the Convention, that it makes a reservation in respect of article 11, and that article 11 will not apply so far as the French Republic is concerned.

The Government of the French Republic further declares, with respect to article 14 of the Convention, that in accordance with article 17 it accepts the jurisdiction of the Court only in relation to States Parties to this Convention which shall also have accepted its jurisdiction subject to the same reservations; it also declares that article 14 will not apply when there exists between the French Republic and another party to this Convention an earlier treaty providing another method for the settlement of disputes between the two States.

The Government of the French Republic declares, lastly, with respect to article 15, that this Convention will apply to the Overseas Departments and the Overseas Territories of the French Republic.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

CHAPTER VI. OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

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2. International Opium Convention. The Hague, 23 January 1912.....	7
3. Agreement concerning the Suppression of the Manufacture of, Internal Trade in and Use of, Prepared Opium. Signed at Geneva on 11 February 1925 and amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946.....	11
4. Agreement concerning the Suppression of the Manufacture of, Internal Trade in and Use of, Prepared Opium, with Protocol. Signed at Geneva on 11 February 1925.....	13
5. International Opium Convention. Signed at Geneva on 19 February 1925, and amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946.....	14
6. International Opium Convention. Signed at Geneva on 19 February 1925.....	18
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1. Protocol amending the Agreements, Conventions and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs, concluded at The Hague on 23 January 1912,¹ at Geneva on 11 February 1925 and 19 February 1925 and 13 July 1931, at Bangkok on 27 November 1931 and at Geneva on 26 June 1936

SIGNED at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 11 December 1946, in accordance with article VII

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 12, p. 179. Registration No. 186
E/NT/6 (Sales No. 1947.XI.1)

The amendments as set forth in the annex to this Protocol came into force as follows

<i>Agreements and Conventions</i>	<i>Date of entry into force of amendments</i>
Agreement concerning the Suppression of the Manufacture of, Internal Trade in, and Use of, Prepared Opium (with Protocol), signed at Geneva 11 February 1925 ²	27 October 1947
International Opium Convention (with Protocol) signed at Geneva 19 February 1925 ³	3 February 1948
Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs (with Protocol of signature) signed at Geneva 13 July 1931 ⁴	21 November 1947
Agreement concerning the Suppression of Opium Smoking, signed at Bangkok 27 November 1931 ⁵	27 October 1947
Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs, signed at Geneva 26 June 1936 ⁶	10 October 1947

* * *

Article V

The present Protocol shall be open for signature or acceptance by any of the States Parties to the Agreements, Conventions and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs of 23 January 1912, 11 February 1925, 19 February 1925, 13 July 1931, 27 November 1931 and 26 June 1936, to which the Secretary-General of the United Nations has communicated a copy of the present Protocol.

¹ No modifications are set forth in the annex to the Protocol in respect of the Convention of 1912. However, the Protocol itself in article III provides that:

"The functions conferred upon the Netherlands Government under articles 21 and 25 of the International Opium Convention signed at The Hague on 23 January 1912, and entrusted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations with the consent of the Netherlands Government, by a resolution of the League of Nations Assembly dated 15 December 1920, shall henceforward be exercised by the Secretary-General of the United Nations." For the list of Parties to this Convention see page VI-7.

² See pages VI-11 and 13.

³ See pages VI-14 and 18.

⁴ See pages VI-22 and 28.

⁵ See pages VI-34 and 35.

⁶ See pages VI-36 and 42.

Article VI

States may become Parties to the present Protocol by

- (a) Signature without reservation as to approval,
- (b) Signature subject to approval followed by acceptance or
- (c) Acceptance

Acceptance shall be effected by the deposit of a formal instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article VII

1. The present Protocol shall come into force in respect of each Party on the date upon which it has been signed on behalf of that Party without reservation as to approval, or upon which an instrument of acceptance has been deposited.

2. The amendments set forth in the annex to the present Protocol shall come into force in respect of each Agreement, Convention and Protocol when a majority of the Parties thereto have become Parties to the present Protocol.

1. Protocol of 11 December 1946 amending the Agreements, Conventions and Protocols, concluded at The Hague on 23 January 1912, at Geneva on 11 February 1925, 19 February 1925 and 13 July 1931, at Bangkok on 27 November 1931 and at Geneva on 26 June 1936 (in force since 11 December 1946)

<i>State</i>	<i>Signature without reservation as to approval</i>	<i>Signature subject to approval</i>	<i>Acceptance</i>	
Afghanistan	11 December 1946			
Albania			23 June	1947
Argentina	11 December 1946			
Australia		11 December 1946	28 August	1947
Austria			17 May	1950
Belgium	11 December 1946			
Bolivia	14 December 1946			
Brazil	17 December 1946			
Bulgaria				
Byelorussian SSR	11 December 1946			
Canada	11 December 1946			
Chile	11 December 1946			
China	11 December 1946			
Colombia	11 December 1946			
Costa Rica ¹	11 December 1946			
Cuba		12 December 1946		
Czechoslovakia	11 December 1946			
Denmark ¹	11 December 1946		15 June	1949
Dominican Republic	11 December 1946			
Ecuador		14 December 1946	8 June	1951
El Salvador				
Ethiopia				
Federal Republic of Germany ²			12 August	1959
Finland			3 February	1948
France ¹	11 December 1946		10 October	1947
Greece ¹	11 December 1946		21 February	1949
Guatemala ¹	13 December 1946			
Haiti		14 December 1946	31 May	1951
Honduras	11 December 1946			
Hungary			16 December	1955
Iceland				
India	11 December 1946			
Iran	11 December 1946			

¹ Full powers provided for signature subject to acceptance. The instruments of acceptance of Costa Rica and Guatemala have not yet been deposited.

² By a notification received on 22 January 1960, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Protocol would also apply to Land Berlin.

<i>State</i>	<i>Signature without reservation as to approval</i>	<i>Signature subject to approval</i>	<i>Acceptance</i>
Iraq ¹	12 December 1946		14 September 1950
Ireland			18 February 1948
Italy	25 March 1948		
Japan			27 March 1952
Lebanon	13 December 1946		
Liberia	11 December 1946		
Liechtenstein ²			25 September 1947
Luxembourg ¹	11 December 1946		13 October 1949
Mexico	11 December 1946		
Monaco	21 November 1947		
Netherlands ¹	11 December 1946		10 March 1948
New Zealand	11 December 1946		
Nicaragua		13 December 1946	24 April 1950
Norway ¹	11 December 1946		2 July 1947
Pakistan			
Panama	15 December 1946		
Paraguay		14 December 1946	
Peru		26 November 1948	
Philippines ¹	11 December 1946		25 May 1950
Poland	11 December 1946		
Portugal			
Romania			11 October 1961
San Marino			
Saudi Arabia	11 December 1946		
South Africa ¹	15 December 1946		24 February 1948
Spain	26 September 1955		
Sudan			
Sweden	17 October 1947		
Switzerland ²			25 September 1947
Syria	11 December 1946		
Thailand	27 October 1947		
Turkey	11 December 1946		
Ukrainian SSR		11 December 1946	8 January 1948
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		11 December 1946	25 October 1947
United Arab Republic ¹	11 December 1946		13 September 1948
United Kingdom	11 December 1946		
United States of America		11 December 1946	12 August 1947
Uruguay		14 December 1946	
Venezuela		11 December 1946	
Yugoslavia ¹	11 December 1946		19 May 1948

¹ See footnote 1, page VI-4.

² In its instrument of accession to the Protocol the Government of the Swiss Confederation declared that "the present declaration of accession is also valid for the Principality of Liechtenstein".

2. International Opium Convention ¹

THE HAGUE, 23 JANUARY 1912

Observation: This Convention was incorporated in the system of International Control of Narcotic Drugs established by the League of Nations and continued by the United Nations.

Schedule ² containing the signatures of the Convention, the signatures of the Protocol of signature of the Powers not represented at the First Opium Conference, provided for in the penultimate paragraph of Article 22 of the Convention, the ratifications of the Convention, and the signatures of the Protocol respecting the putting into force of the Convention provided under "B" of the Final Protocol of the Third International Opium Conference.

(The ratifications and signatures in accordance with article 295 of the Peace Treaty of Versailles or in accordance with a similar article of other treaties of peace are marked *.)

States	Signatures of the Convention	Signatures of the Protocol of the Powers not represented at the Opium Conference	Ratifications of the Convention and Accessions (a)	Signatures of the Protocol relative to the bringing into force of the Convention (dates of the entry into force)
Afghanistan			5 May 1944	
Albania		3 February 1925	3 February 1925	3 February 1925
United States of America	23 January 1912		15 December 1913 19 February 1943	11 February 1915
Saudi Arabia (a)			23 April 1946	
Argentine Republic		17 October 1912	16 July 1920*	16 July 1920*
Austria			16 July 1914	14 May 1919
Belgium ³		18 June 1912	16 June 1914	
Belgian Congo and Mandated Territory of Ruanda-Urundi (a)			29 July 1942	
Bolivia		4 June 1913	10 January 1920*	10 January 1920*
Brazil		16 October 1912	23 December 1914	10 January 1920*
Great Britain ⁴	23 January 1912		15 July 1914	10 January 1920*

¹ Registered No. 222. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, vol. 8, p. 187.

² This Schedule which appeared in the annexes to the Supplementary Report on the Work of the League is reproduced here for purposes of information.

³ Subject to adherence or denunciation as regards the Belgian Congo.

⁴ In accordance with the following reservation:

The articles of the present Convention, if ratified by His Britannic Majesty's Government, shall apply to the Government of British India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Wei-Hai-Wei in every respect in the same way as they shall apply to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; but His Britannic Majesty's Government reserve the right of signing or denouncing separately the said Convention in the name of any Dominion, Colony, Dependency, or Protectorate of His Majesty other than those which have been specified.

In virtue of the above-mentioned reservation, Great Britain signed the Convention for the following Dominions, Colonies, Dependencies, and Protectorates:

On December 17th, 1912, for Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Brunei, Cyprus, the East Africa Protectorate, Falkland Islands, Malay Protectorates, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Jamaica, Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, Trengganu, Malta, Northern Nigeria, Northern Borneo, Nyasaland, St. Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Somaliland, Southern Nigeria, Trinidad, Uganda; on February 27th, 1913, for the Colony of Fiji; on April 22nd, 1913, for the Colony of Sierra Leone, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate and the Solomon Islands Protectorate; on June 25th, 1913, for the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia; on November 14th, 1913, for the Bahama Islands and for the three Colonies of the Windward Islands, that is to say, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent; on January 30th, 1914, for the Leeward Islands; on February 11th, 1914, for British Guiana as well as for British Honduras; on March 11th, 1914, for the Government of the Union of South Africa; on March 28th, 1914, for Zanzibar, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland; on April 4th, 1914, for the Colony of Barbados; on April 8th, 1914, for Mauritius and its dependencies; on July 11th, 1914, for the Bermuda Islands; on August 21st, 1924, for Palestine and together with France for the New Hebrides; on October 20th, 1924, for Iraq.

<i>States</i>	<i>Signatures of the Convention</i>	<i>Signatures of the Protocol of the Powers not represented at the Opium Conference</i>	<i>Ratifications of the Convention and Accessions (a)</i>	<i>Signatures of the Protocol relative to the bringing into force of the Convention (dates of the entry into force)</i>
Great Britain				
Burma ¹				
Bulgaria		2 March 1914	9 August 1920*	9 August 1920*
Ceylon			4 December 1957 ²	
Chile		2 July 1913	16 January 1923	18 May 1923
China	23 January 1912		9 February 1914	11 February 1915
Colombia ³		15 January 1913	26 June 1924	30 June 1924
Costa Rica		25 April 1912	1 August 1924	29 July 1925
Cuba		8 May 1913	8 March 1920*	8 March 1920*
Czechoslovakia			10 January 1920*	10 January 1920*
Denmark ⁴		17 December 1912	10 July 1913	21 October 1921
Dominican Republic		12 November 1912	7 June 1923	14 April 1931
Ecuador		2 July 1912	25 February 1915	23 August 1923
Estonia		9 January 1923	20 April 1923	21 January 1931
Ethiopia (a)			28 December 1948	
Finland		24 April 1922	16 May 1922	1 December 1922
France ⁵	23 January 1912		10 January 1920*	10 January 1920*
Germany	23 January 1912		10 January 1920*	10 January 1920*
Greece			30 March 1920*	30 March 1920*
Guatemala		17 June 1912	27 August 1913	10 January 1920*
Haiti		21 August 1912	30 June 1920*	30 June 1920*
Honduras		5 July 1912	29 August 1913	3 April 1915
Hungary			26 July 1921*	26 July 1921*
Iran ⁶	23 January 1912			
Israel (a)			12 May 1952	
Italy	23 January 1912		28 June 1914	10 January 1920*
Japan	23 January 1912		10 January 1920*	10 January 1920*
Latvia		6 February 1922	25 March 1924	18 January 1932
Liberia			30 June 1920*	30 June 1920*

¹ The publication of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, document C.25.M.25.1943.V. Annex—Geneva, 10 July 1944, contains the following note:

"Burma, which was formerly a part of India, was separated from the latter on April 1st, 1937. Since then, Burma has possessed the status of an overseas territory of His Britannic Majesty. It is as such that Burma continues to be bound by a ratification or accession recorded on behalf of India before the date above mentioned.

"Ratifications or accessions recorded on behalf of India since April 1st, 1937, are not, of course, binding upon Burma."

² By a communication received on 4 December 1957, the Government of Ceylon confirmed that it applies this Convention in its own name.

³ Subject to the approval of the Colombian Parliament.

⁴ The signature of the Protocol of Signature of the Powers not represented at the Conference as well as its ratification were given by Denmark for Iceland and the Danish Antilles; the signature of the Protocol respecting the putting into force of the Convention was given separately by Denmark and Iceland.

⁵ With the reservation that a separate and special ratification or denunciation may subsequently be obtained for the French Protectorates. France and Great Britain signed the Convention for the New Hebrides, August 21st, 1924.

⁶ With the reservation of articles 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 (Iran having no treaty with China) and paragraph (a) of article 3.

States	Signatures of the Convention	Signatures of the Protocol of the Powers not represented at the Opium Conference	Ratifications of the Convention and Accessions (a)	Signatures of the Protocol relative to the bringing into force of the Convention (dates of the entry into force)
Liechtenstein ¹ ...				
Lithuania		7 April 1922		
Luxembourg		18 June 1912	21 August 1922	21 August 1922
Mexico		15 May 1912	2 April 1925	8 May 1925
Monaco		1 May 1923	20 February 1925	26 May 1925
Netherlands	23 January 1912		28 July 1914	11 February 1915
Nicaragua		18 July 1913	10 November 1914	3 November 1920
Norway		2 September 1913	12 November 1914	20 September 1915
Panama		19 June 1912	25 November 1920*	25 November 1920*
Paraguay (a)		14 December 1912	17 March 1943	
Peru		24 July 1913	10 January 1920*	10 January 1920*
Poland			10 January 1920*	10 January 1920*
Portugal	23 January 1912		15 December 1913	8 April 1920*
Roumania		27 December 1913	14 September 1920*	14 September 1920*
Russia	23 January 1912			
Salvador		30 July 1912	19 September 1922	29 May 1931
Spain		23 October 1912	25 January 1919	11 February 1921
Sweden ²		27 August 1913	17 April 1914	13 January 1921
Switzerland ³		29 December 1913	15 January 1925	15 January 1925
Thailand ⁴	23 January 1912		10 July 1913	10 January 1920*
Turkey	15 September 1933		15 September 1933	15 September 1933
United Arab Republic (a) ...			5 June 1942	
Uruguay		9 March 1914	3 April 1916	10 January 1920*
Venezuela		10 September 1912	28 October 1913	12 July 1927
Yugoslavia			10 February 1920*	10 February 1920*
Republic of Viet-Nam ...			11 August 1950 ⁵	
Laos			7 October 1950 ⁵	
Cambodia			3 October 1951 ⁵	
Lebanon			24 May 1954 ^d	

¹ The Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, by a letter dated October 14th, 1936, transmitted to the Secretariat, at the request of the Swiss Legation at The Hague, the following declaration:

"Under the terms of the arrangements concluded between the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein and the Swiss Government in 1929 and 1935, in application of the Customs Union Treaty concluded between these two countries on March 29th, 1923, the Swiss legislation on narcotic drugs, including all the measures taken by the Federal authorities to give effect to the different international Conventions on dangerous drugs, will be applicable to the territory of the Principality in the same way as to the territory of the Confederation, as long as the said Treaty remains in force. The Principality of Liechtenstein will accordingly participate, so long as the said Treaty remains in force, in the international Conventions which have been or may hereafter be concluded in the matter of narcotic drugs, it being neither necessary nor advisable for that country to accede to them separately."

² Subject to the following declaration: "Opium not being manufactured in Sweden, the Swedish Government will for the moment confine themselves to prohibiting the importation of prepared opium, but they declare at the same time that they are ready to take the measures indicated in article 8 of the Convention if experience proves their expediency."

³ Subject to ratification and with the declaration that the Swiss Government will be unable to issue the necessary legal enactments within the terms fixed by the Convention.

⁴ With the reservation of articles 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 (Thailand having no treaty with China).

⁵ By joint notifications received from the Governments of France and the Republic of Viet-Nam on 11 August 1950; from the Governments of France and Laos on 7 October 1950; and from the Governments of France and Cambodia on 3 October 1951, notice was given of the transfer of functions by the French Government to the Governments of the Republic of Viet-Nam, Laos and Cambodia of the duties and obligations arising from the application of the Convention in these countries.

<i>States</i>	<i>Signatures of the Convention</i>	<i>Signatures of the Protocol of the Powers not repre- sented at the Opium Conference</i>	<i>Ratifications of the Convention and Accessions (a)</i>	<i>Signatures of the Protocol relative to the bringing into force of the Convention (dates of the entry into force)</i>
Syria			20 January 1954 <i>d</i>	
Ghana			3 April 1958 <i>d</i>	
Jordan (a)			12 May 1958	
Indonesia (a)			29 May 1958	
Malaysia			21 August 1958 <i>d</i>	
Philippines			30 September 1959 <i>d</i>	
Nigeria			26 June 1961 <i>d</i>	
Niger			25 August 1961 <i>d</i>	
Cameroon			20 November 1961 <i>d</i>	
Ivory Coast			8 December 1961 <i>d</i>	
Sierra Leone			13 March 1962 <i>d</i>	
Congo (Leopoldville) ..			31 May 1962 <i>d</i>	
Central African Republic			4 September 1962 <i>d</i>	
Congo (Brazzaville) ..			15 October 1962 <i>d</i>	
Senegal			2 May 1963 <i>d</i>	
Cyprus			16 May 1963 <i>d</i>	
Jamaica			26 December 1963 <i>d</i>	

3. Agreement concerning the Suppression of the Manufacture of, Internal Trade in and Use of, Prepared Opium

SIGNED at Geneva on 11 February 1925 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 27 October 1947, the date on which the amendments to the Agreement, as set forth in the Protocol of 11 December 1946, entered into force in accordance with paragraph 2, article VII of the Protocol

TEXT: E/NT/1 (Sales No. 1947.XI.3)

Article XIII

The present Agreement applies only to the Far Eastern possessions or territories of the Contracting Powers, including leased or protected territories, in which the use of prepared opium is temporarily authorised.

At the moment of ratification any Contracting Power may declare that its acceptance of the Agreement does not include any territory over which it exercises only a protectorate; and may accede subsequently in respect of any protectorate thus excluded by means of a notification of accession deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations who shall forthwith notify the accession to all the other Contracting Powers.

Article XIV

The present Agreement, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall be subject to ratification.

The deposit of ratification shall be made at the Secretariat of the United Nations as soon as possible.

**3. Agreement of 11 February 1925, as amended,
concerning the Suppression of the Manufacture
of, Internal Trade in and Use of Prepared Opium
(in force since 27 October 1947)**

<i>State</i> ¹	<i>Date of signature without reservation as to approval or of receipt of instrument of acceptance of the Protocol of 11 December 1946</i>								
India	11 December 1946								
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11 December 1946								
France ²	10 October 1947								
Thailand	27 October 1947								
Netherlands	10 March 1948								
Japan	27 March 1952								
<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification of or accession (a) to the agreement as amended</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Republic of Viet-Nam²</td> <td>11 August 1950</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Laos²</td> <td>7 October 1950</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cambodia²</td> <td>3 October 1951</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification of or accession (a) to the agreement as amended</i>	Republic of Viet-Nam ²	11 August 1950	Laos ²	7 October 1950	Cambodia ²	3 October 1951
	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification of or accession (a) to the agreement as amended</i>								
Republic of Viet-Nam ²	11 August 1950								
Laos ²	7 October 1950								
Cambodia ²	3 October 1951								

¹ For the status of the Agreement of 11 February 1925, see page VI-13.

² See footnote 5, page VI-9.

4. Agreement concerning the Suppression of the Manufacture of, Internal Trade in, and Use of, Prepared Opium, with Protocol

SIGNED at Geneva on 11 February 1925

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 28 July 1926, in accordance with article 14

TEXT: Treaty Series of the League of Nations, Vol. 51, p. 337. Registration No. 1239

Ratifications

British Empire	17 February	1926
The signature of this Protocol is subject, in respect of British Protectorates, to the conditions contained in Article XIII of the Agreement.		
Burma ¹		
India	17 February	1926
France	29 April	1926
Japan	10 October	1928
Netherlands (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)	1 March	1927
Portugal	13 September	1926
While accepting the principle of a monopoly as formulated in Article I, does so, as regards the moment at which the measures provided for in the first paragraph thereof shall come into force, subject to the limitation contained in the second paragraph of the article.		
The Portuguese Government being bound by a contract consistent with the provisions of the Hague Convention of 1912, will not be able to put into operation the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article VI of the present Agreement so long as its obligations under this contract are in force.		
Thailand	6 May	1927
Under reservation of Article I, paragraph 3 (a), with regard to the time when this provision shall come into force, and of Article V. The reason for these reservations had been stated by the First Delegate of Thailand on November 14th, 1924. The Thai Government is hoping to put into force the system of registration and rationing within the period of three years. After that date, the reservation in regard to Article I, paragraph 3 (a), will fall to the ground.		

¹ See footnote 1, page VI-8.

5. International Opium Convention, with Protocol

SIGNED at Geneva on 19 February 1925 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 3 February 1948, the date on which the amendments, as set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 11 December 1946, entered into force in accordance with paragraph 2, article VII of the Protocol

TEXT: E/NT/2 (Sales No. 1947.XI.4)

Article 34

The present Convention is subject to ratification. As from 1 January 1947 the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall notify their receipt to all the Members of the United Nations and the non-member States to which the Secretary-General has communicated a copy of the Convention.¹

Article 35

After the 30th day of September, 1925, the present Convention may be acceded to by any State represented at the Conference at which this Convention was drawn up and which has not signed the Convention, by any Member of the United Nations, or by any non-member State mentioned in article 34.

Accessions shall be effected by an instrument communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the United Nations. The Secretary-General shall at once notify such deposit to all the Members of the United Nations signatories of the Convention and to the signatory non-member States mentioned in article 34 as well as to the adherent States.

Article 36

. . . the present Convention will take effect in the case of each Party ninety days after the receipt of its ratification or of the notification of its accession.

. . .

Article 39

Any State signing or acceding to the present Convention may declare, at the moment either of its signature, ratification or accession, that its acceptance of the present Convention does not include any or all of its colonies, overseas possessions, protectorates, or overseas territories under its sovereignty or authority, or in respect of which it has accepted a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations, and may subsequently accede, in conformity with the provisions of article 35, on behalf of any such colony, overseas possession, protectorate or territory excluded by such declaration.

¹ A copy of the Convention, as amended, was transmitted to the Government of the Republic of Korea on 14 October 1955.

**5. International Opium Convention of 19 February 1925, as amended
(in force since 3 February 1948)**

<i>State¹</i>	<i>Date of signature without reservation as to approval or of receipt of instrument of acceptance of the Protocol of 11 December 1946</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification of or accession (a) to the Convention as amended</i>	
Afghanistan		29 January	1957 <i>a</i>
Albania			
Algeria		31 October	1963 <i>a</i>
Argentina	11 December 1946		
Australia	28 August 1947		
Austria	17 May 1950		
Belgium	11 December 1946		
Bolivia	14 December 1946		
Brazil	17 December 1946		
Bulgaria			
Burma			
Burundi			
Byelorussian SSR			
Cambodia		3 October	1951 ²
Cameroon		20 November	1961 <i>d</i>
Canada	11 December 1946		
Central African Republic		4 September	1962 <i>d</i>
Ceylon		4 December	1957 ³
Chad			
Chile	11 December 1946		
China			
Colombia	11 December 1946		
Congo (Brazzaville)		15 October	1962 <i>d</i>
Congo (Leopoldville)		31 May	1962 <i>d</i>
Costa Rica			
Cuba			
Cyprus			
Czechoslovakia	11 December 1946		
Dahomey		5 December	1961 <i>d</i>
Denmark	15 June 1949		
Dominican Republic	11 December 1946		
Ecuador	8 June 1951		
El Salvador			
Ethiopia		9 September	1947 <i>a</i>
Federal Republic of Germany ⁴	12 August 1959		

¹ For the status of the Convention of 19 February 1925, see page VI-18.

² See footnote 5, page VI-9.

³ See footnote 2, page VI-8.

⁴ See footnote 2, page VI-4.

<i>State¹</i>	<i>Date of signature without reservation as to approval or of receipt of instrument of acceptance of the Protocol of 11 December 1946</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification of or accession (a) to the Convention as amended</i>
Finland	3 February 1948	
France	10 October 1947	
Gabon		
Ghana		7 April 1958 <i>d</i>
Greece	21 February 1949	
Guatemala		
Guinea		
Haiti	31 May 1951	
Honduras	11 December 1946	
Hungary	16 December 1955	
Iceland		
India	11 December 1946	
Indonesia		3 April 1958 <i>a</i>
Iran		
Iraq	14 September 1950	
Ireland	18 February 1948	
Israel		16 May 1952 <i>a</i>
Italy	25 March 1948	
Ivory Coast		8 December 1961 <i>d</i>
Jamaica		26 December 1963 <i>d</i>
Japan	27 March 1952	
Jordan		7 May 1958 <i>a</i>
Kenya		
Kuwait		
Laos		7 October 1950 ²
Lebanon	13 December 1946	
Liberia		
Libya		
Liechtenstein ³	25 September 1947	
Luxembourg	13 October 1949	
Madagascar		
Malaysia		21 August 1958 <i>d</i>
Mali		
Mauritania		
Mexico		
Monaco	21 November 1947	
Mongolia		
Morocco		7 November 1956 <i>d</i>
Nepal		
Netherlands	10 March 1948	
New Zealand	11 December 1946	
Nicaragua		
Niger		25 August 1961 <i>d</i>
Nigeria		26 June 1961 <i>d</i>
Norway	2 July 1947	

¹ For the status of the Convention of 19 February 1925, see page VI-18.

² See footnote 5, page VI-9.

³ See footnote 2, page VI-5.

<i>State</i> ¹	<i>Date of signature without reservation as to approval or of receipt of instrument of acceptance of the Protocol of 11 December 1946</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a) to the Convention as amended</i>	
Pakistan			
Panama			
Paraguay			
Peru			
Philippines			
Poland	11 December 1946		
Portugal			
Republic of Korea.....			
Republic of Viet-Nam.....		11 August	1950 ²
Romania			
Rwanda			
San Marino			
Saudi Arabia			
Senegal		2 May	1963 <i>d</i>
Sierra Leone		13 March	1962 <i>d</i>
Somalia			
South Africa	24 February 1948		
Spain	26 September 1955		
Sudan			
Sweden	17 October 1947		
Switzerland ³	25 September 1947		
Syria	11 December 1946		
Tanganyika			
Thailand	27 October 1947		
Togo		27 February	1962 <i>d</i>
Trinidad and Tobago ...			
Tunisia			
Turkey	11 December 1946		
Uganda			
Ukrainian SSR			
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	25 October 1947		
United Arab Republic...	13 September 1948		
United Kingdom	11 December 1946		
United States of America			
Upper Volta		26 April	1963 <i>a</i>
Uruguay			
Venezuela			
Yemen			
Yugoslavia	19 May 1948		
Zanzibar			

¹ For the status of the Convention of 19 February 1925, see page VI-18.

² See footnote 5, page VI-9.

³ See footnote 2, page VI-5.

6. International Opium Convention, with Protocol

CONCLUDED at Geneva, 19 February 1925

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 25 September 1928, in accordance with article 36

TEXT: Treaty Series of the League of Nations, Vol. 81, p. 317. Registration No. 1845

(a) Opium Convention

RATIFICATIONS OR DEFINITIVE ACCESSIONS (a)

Argentine Republic	18 April	1946
Austria	25 November	1927
Belgium	24 August	1927
Does not apply to the Belgian Congo or to the territory of Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian mandate.		
Belgian Congo and Mandated Territory of Ruanda-Urundi	17 December	1941a
Bolivia	15 April	1932a
1. Bolivia does not undertake to restrict the home cultivation or production of coca, or to prohibit the use of coca leaves by the native population.		
2. The exportation of coca leaves shall be subject to control by the Bolivian Government, by means of export certificates.		
3. The Bolivian Government designates the following as places from which coca may be exported: Villazon, Yucuiba, Antofagasta, Arica and Mollendo.		
Brazil	10 June	1932
British Empire ¹	17 February	1926
His Britannic Majesty's ratification shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Dominion of Canada or the Irish Free State and, in pursuance of the power reserved in Article 39 of the Convention, the instrument shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Colony of the Bahamas or the State of Sarawak under His Britannic Majesty's protection.		
State of Sarawak	11 March	1926a
Bahamas	22 October	1926a
Burma ²		
Canada	27 June	1928
Australia	17 February	1926
New Zealand	17 February	1926
Including the mandated territory of Western Samoa		
Union of South Africa	17 February	1926
Ireland	1 September	1931
India	17 February	1926
Iraq	8 August	1931a

¹ By a notification received by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on 27 December 1927, the Governments of France and Great Britain gave notice of the extension of the application of the Convention to the New Hebrides.

² See footnote 1, page VI-8.

Bulgaria	9 March	1927
Chile	11 April	1933
Colombia	3 December	1930a
Costa Rica	8 January	1935a
Cuba	6 July	1931
Czechoslovakia	11 April	1927
Denmark	23 April	1930
Dominican Republic	19 July	1928a
Ecuador	23 October	1934a
Egypt	16 March	1926a
Estonia	30 August	1930a
Finland	5 December	1927a
France ¹	2 July	1927
The French Government is compelled to make all reservation, as regards the Colonies, Protectorates and mandated territories under its authority, as to the possibility of regularly producing, within the strictly prescribed time-limit, the quarterly statistics provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 22.		
Germany	15 August	1929
Subject to the reservation annexed to the Procès-verbal of the plenary meeting of February 16th, 1925. (The validity of the signature and ratification of this Convention are subject to the condition that a German expert will be appointed as a member of the Central Board.)		
Greece	10 December	1929
Haiti	30 November	1938a
Hungary	27 August	1930
Honduras	21 September	1934a
Italy (for the Kingdom and Colonies)	11 December	1929a
Japan	10 October	1928
Latvia	31 October	1928
Liechtenstein ²		
Lithuania	13 February	1931a
Luxembourg	27 March	1928
Monaco	9 February	1927a
Netherlands (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)	4 June	1928

¹ By a notification received by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on 27 December 1927, the Governments of France and Great Britain gave notice of the extension of the application of the Convention to the New Hebrides.

² The Swiss Federal Political Department, by a letter dated 15 July 1936, informed the Secretariat of the following: "Under the terms of the arrangements concluded between the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein and the Swiss Government in 1929 and 1935, in application of the Customs Union Treaty concluded between these two countries on 29 March 1923, the Swiss legislation on narcotic drugs, including all the measures taken by the Federal authorities to give effect to the different international Conventions on dangerous drugs, will be applicable to the territory of the Principality in the same way as to the territory of the Confederation, as long as the said Treaty remains in force. The Principality of Liechtenstein will accordingly participate, so long as the said Treaty remains in force, in the international Conventions which have been or may hereafter be concluded in the matter of narcotic drugs, it being neither necessary nor advisable for that country to accede to them separately".

Norway	16 March	1931a
Paraguay	25 June	1941a
Poland	16 June	1927
Portugal	13 September	1926
Romania	18 May	1928a
Salvador	2 December	1926a
San Marino	21 April	1926a
Spain	22 June	1928
<i>Includes also the Spanish Colonies and the Spanish Protectorate of Morocco</i>		
Sudan	20 February	1926
Sweden	6 December	1930a
Switzerland	3 April	1929
With reference to the declaration made by the Swiss delegation at the 36th plenary meeting of the Conference concerning the forwarding of the quarterly statistics provided for in Article 22, paragraph 2.		
Thailand	11 October	1929
Turkey	3 April	1933a
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	31 October	1935a
Uruguay	11 September	1930
Venezuela	19 June	1929a
Yugoslavia	4 September	1929

(b) Protocol

GENEVA, 19 FEBRUARY 1925

In force since 25 September 1928

RATIFICATIONS OR DEFINITIVE ACCESSIONS (a)

Argentine Republic	18 April	1946
British Empire	17 February	1926
<i>Same reservation as for the Convention</i>		
State of Sarawak	11 March	1926a
Bahamas	22 October	1926a
Burma ¹		
Canada	27 June	1928
Australia	17 February	1926

¹ See footnote 1, page VI-8.

New Zealand	17 February	1926
Union of South Africa	17 February	1926
India	17 February	1926
Iraq	8 August	1931 <i>a</i>
Bolivia	15 April	1932 <i>a</i>
Bulgaria	9 March	1927
Chile	11 April	1933
Colombia	3 December	1930 <i>a</i>
Costa Rica	8 January	1935 <i>a</i>
Cuba	6 July	1931
Czechoslovakia	11 April	1927
Ecuador	23 October	1934 <i>a</i>
Egypt	16 March	1926 <i>a</i>
Estonia	30 August	1930 <i>a</i>
Finland	5 December	1927 <i>a</i>
Germany	15 August	1929
Greece	10 December	1929
Haiti	30 November	1938 <i>a</i>
Honduras	21 September	1934 <i>a</i>
Japan	10 October	1928
Latvia	31 October	1928
Luxembourg	27 March	1928
Netherlands (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)	4 June	1928
Portugal	13 September	1926
Romania	18 May	1928 <i>a</i>
Salvador	2 December	1926 <i>a</i>
Spain	19 April	1930 <i>a</i>
Sudan	20 February	1926
Thailand	11 October	1929
Turkey	3 April	1933 <i>a</i>
Venezuela	19 June	1929 <i>a</i>
Yugoslavia	4 September	1929

**7. Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs,
with Protocol of Signature**

SIGNED at Geneva on 13 July 1931 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 November 1947, the date on which the amendments, as set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 11 December 1946, entered into force in accordance with paragraph 2, article VII of the Protocol

TEXT: E/NT/3 (Sales No. 1947.XI.6)

Article 26

Any High Contracting Party may, at the time of signature, ratification, or accession, declare that, in accepting the present Convention, he does not assume any obligation in respect of all or any of his Colonies, Protectorates and overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate, and the present Convention shall not apply to any territories named in such declaration.

Any High Contracting Party may give notice to the Secretary-General of the United Nations at any time subsequently that he desires that the Convention shall apply to all or any of his territories which have been made the subject of a declaration under the preceding paragraph, and the Convention shall apply to all the territories named in such notice in the same manner as in the case of a country ratifying or acceding to the Convention.

Article 28

The present Convention is subject to ratification. As from 1 January 1947, the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall notify their receipt to all the Members of the United Nations and to the non-member States to which the Secretary-General has communicated a copy of the Convention.¹

Article 29

The present Convention may be acceded to on behalf of any Member of the United Nations or any non-member State mentioned in article 28. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall notify their receipt to all the Members of the United Nations and to the non-member States mentioned in article 28.

Article 31

Ratifications or accessions received after the date of the coming into force of this Convention shall take effect as from the expiration of the period of ninety days from the date of their receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

¹ See page VI-23.

**7. Convention of 13 July 1931, as amended, for Limiting the Manufacture
and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs**

In accordance with the provisions of article 28 of the Convention, the Secretary-General transmitted a copy of the Convention to the following States, non-members or then non-members of the United Nations, on 4 January 1954:

Bulgaria	Libya
Ceylon	Nepal
Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	Portugal
Hungary	Romania
Republic of Korea	San Marino

7. Convention of 13 July 1931, as amended, for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs (in force since 21 November 1947)

<i>State¹</i>	<i>Date of signature without reservation as to approval or of receipt of instrument of acceptance of the Protocol of 11 December 1946</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a) to the Convention as amended</i>	<i>Territorial Application²</i>
Afghanistan	11 December 1946		
Albania	23 June 1947		
Algeria		31 October 1963	<i>a</i>
Argentina	11 December 1946		
Australia	28 August 1947		
Austria	17 May 1950		
Belgium	11 December 1946		
Bolivia			
Brazil	17 December 1946		
Bulgaria			
Burma			
Burundi			
Byelorussian SSR			
Cambodia		3 October 1951	^a
Cameroon		20 November 1961	<i>d</i>
Canada	11 December 1946		
Central African Republic		4 September 1962	<i>d</i>
Ceylon		4 December 1957	⁴
Chad			
Chile	11 December 1946		
China	11 December 1946		
Colombia	11 December 1946		
Congo (Brazzaville)		15 October 1962	<i>d</i>
Congo (Leopoldville)		31 May 1962	<i>d</i>
Costa Rica			
Cuba			
Cyprus			
Czechoslovakia	11 December 1946		
Dahomey		5 December 1961	<i>d</i>
Denmark	15 June 1949		
Dominican Republic	11 December 1946		
Ecuador	8 June 1951		
El Salvador			
Ethiopia		9 September 1947	
Federal Republic of Germany ³	12 August 1959		

¹ For the status of the Convention of 13 July 1931, see page VI-28.

² For the list of territories to which the Convention as amended was extended, see page VI-27.

³ See footnote 5, page VI-9.

⁴ See footnote 2, page VI-8.

<i>State</i> ¹	<i>Date of signature without reservation as to approval or of receipt of instrument of acceptance of the Protocol of 11 December 1946</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification of or accession (a) to the Convention as amended</i>		<i>Territorial Application</i> ²
Finland	3 February 1948			
France	10 October 1947			x
Gabon				
Ghana		7 April	1958 <i>d</i>	
Greece	21 February 1949			
Guatemala				
Guinea		26 April	1962 <i>d</i>	
Haiti	31 May 1951			
Honduras	11 December 1946			
Hungary	16 December 1955			
Iceland				
India	11 December 1946			
Indonesia		3 April	1958 <i>a</i>	
Iran	11 December 1946			
Iraq	14 September 1950			
Ireland	18 February 1948			
Israel		16 May	1952 <i>a</i>	
Italy	25 March 1948			
Ivory Coast		8 December	1961 <i>d</i>	
Jamaica		26 December	1963 <i>d</i>	
Japan	27 March 1952			
Jordan		12 April	1954 <i>a</i>	
Kenya				
Kuwait				
Laos		7 October	1950 ⁴	
Lebanon	13 December 1946			
Liberia				
Libya				
Liechtenstein ⁵	25 September 1947			
Luxembourg	13 October 1949			
Madagascar				
Malaysia		21 August	1958 <i>d</i>	
Mali				
Mauritania				
Mexico	11 December 1946			
Monaco	21 November 1947			
Mongolia				
Morocco		7 November	1956 <i>d</i>	
Nepal				
Netherlands	10 March 1948			
New Zealand	11 December 1946			
Nicaragua	24 April 1950			

¹ For the status of the Convention of 13 July 1931, see page VI-28.

² For the list of territories to which the Convention as amended was extended, see page VI-27.

³ See footnote 2, page VI-4.

⁴ See footnote 5, page VI-9.

⁵ See footnote 2, page VI-5.

<i>State</i> ¹	<i>Date of signature without reservation as to approval or of receipt of instrument of acceptance of the Protocol of 11 December 1946</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a) to the Convention as amended</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i> ²
Niger		25 August 1961 <i>d</i>	
Nigeria		26 June 1961 <i>d</i>	
Norway	2 July 1947		
Pakistan			
Panama	15 December 1946		
Paraguay			
Peru			
Philippines	25 May 1950		
Poland	11 December 1946		
Portugal			
Republic of Korea			
Republic of Viet-Nam		11 August 1950 ³	
Romania			
Rwanda			
San Marino			
Saudi Arabia	11 December 1946		
Senegal		2 May 1963 <i>d</i>	
Sierra Leone		13 March 1962 <i>d</i>	
Somalia			
South Africa	24 February 1948		
Spain	26 September 1955		
Sudan			
Sweden	17 October 1947		
Switzerland ⁴	25 September 1947		
Syria	11 December 1946		
Tanganyika			
Thailand	27 October 1947		
Togo		27 February 1962 <i>d</i>	
Trinidad and Tobago			
Tunisia			
Turkey	11 December 1946		
Uganda			
Ukrainian SSR			
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	25 October 1947		
United Arab Republic	13 September 1948		
United Kingdom	11 December 1946		x
United States of America	12 August 1947		
Upper Volta		26 April 1963 <i>a</i>	
Uruguay			
Venezuela			
Yemen			
Yugoslavia		10 June 1949 <i>a</i>	
Zanzibar			

¹ For the status of the Convention of 13 July 1931, see page VI-28.

² For the list of territories to which the Convention as amended was extended, see page VI-27.

³ See footnote 5, page VI-9.

⁴ See footnote 2, page VI-5.

7. Convention of 13 July 1931, as amended, for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs

Territorial application

<i>Notification by:</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>		<i>Extension to:</i>
France	17 March	1950	Archipelago of the New Hebrides under French and British Condominium.
United Kingdom			
United Kingdom	7 March	1949	Aden, Malta, Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Lucia.
	5 April	1949	Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.
	13 February	1952	Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland.

8. Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, and Protocol of Signature

SIGNED at Geneva on 13 July 1931

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 9 July 1933, in accordance with article 30

TEXT: Treaty Series of the League of Nations, vol. 139, p. 301. Registration No. 3219

(a) Convention for Limiting the Manufacturing and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs

RATIFICATIONS OR DEFINITIVE ACCESSIONS (a)

Afghanistan	21 June	1935 <i>a</i>
Albania	9 October	1937 <i>a</i>
United States of America	28 April	1932
1. The Government of the United States of America reserves the right to impose, for purpose of internal control and control of import into, and export from, territory under its jurisdiction, of opium, coca leaves, all of their derivatives and similar substances produced by synthetic process, measures stricter than the provisions of the Convention.		
2. The Government of the United States of America reserves the right to impose, for purposes of controlling transit through its territories of raw opium, coca leaves, all of their derivatives and similar substances produced by synthetic process, measures by which the production of an import permit issued by the country of destination may be made a condition precedent to the granting of permission for transit through its territory.		
3. The Government of the United States of America finds it impracticable to undertake to send statistics of import and export to the Permanent Central Opium Board short of 60 days after the close of the three-months period to which such statistics refer.		
4. The Government of the United States of America finds it impracticable to state separately amounts of drugs purchased or imported for Government purposes.		
5. Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America formally declare that the signing of the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs by them on the part of the United States of America on this date is not to be construed to mean that the Government of the United States of America recognizes a régime or entity which signs or accedes to the Convention as the Government of a country when that régime or entity is not recognized by the Government of the United States of America as the Government of that country.		
6. The plenipotentiaries of the United States of America further declare that the participation of the United States of America in the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed on this date, does not involve any contractual obligation on the part of the United States of America to a country represented by a régime or entity which the Government of the United States of America does not recognize as the government of that country until such country has a government recognized by the Government of the United States of America.		
Saudi Arabia	15 August	1936
Argentine Republic	18 April	1946
Austria	3 July	1934
Belgium	10 April	1933
This ratification does not include the Belgian Congo, nor the Territory of Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian mandate.		
Belgian Congo and Mandated Territory of Ruanda-Urundi	17 December	1941 <i>a</i>

Brazil	5 April	1933
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 April	1933
His Majesty does not assume any obligation in respect of any of his Colonies, Protectorates and Overseas Territories or territories under suzerainty or under mandate exercised by his Government in the United Kingdom.		
British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gibraltar, Gold Coast [(a) Colony, (b) Ashanti, (c) Northern Territories, (d) Togoland under British Mandate], Hong Kong, Kenya (Colony and Protectorate), Leeward Islands (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Christopher and Nevis, Virgin Islands), Mauritius, Nigeria [(a) Colony, (b) Protectorate, (c) Cameroons under British Mandate], North Borneo (State of), Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland Protectorate, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate), Somaliland Protectorate, Straits Settlements, Tanganyika Territory, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda Protectorate, Zanzibar Protectorate.....	18 May	1936 a
Southern Rhodesia	14 July	1937 a
Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Fiji, Malay States [(a) Federated Malay States: Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor; (b) Unfederated Malay States: Kedah, Perlis and Brunei], Palestine (excluding Transjordan), St. Helena and Ascension, Transjordan, Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Vincent)	24 August	1938 a
Burma ¹		
Newfoundland	28 June	1937 a
Canada	17 October	1932
Australia	24 January	1934 a
This accession applies to Papua, Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.		
New Zealand	17 June	1935 a
Union of South Africa	4 January	1938 a
Ireland	11 April	1933 a
India	14 November	1932
Bulgaria	20 March	1933 a
Chile	31 March	1933
China	10 January	1934 a
Colombia	29 January	1934 a
Costa Rica	5 April	1933
Cuba	4 April	1933
Czechoslovakia	12 April	1933
Denmark	5 June	1936
Dominican Republic	8 April	1933
Ecuador	13 April	1935 a
Egypt	10 April	1933
Estonia	5 July	1935 a
Finland	25 September	1936 a

¹ See footnote 1, page VI-8.

France	10 April	1933
The French Government makes every reservation with regard to the Colonies, Protectorates and mandated Territories under its authority, as to the possibility of regularly producing the quarterly statistics referred to in Article 13 within the strict time-limit laid down.		
Germany	10 April	1933
Greece	27 December	1934
Guatemala	1 May	1933
Haiti	4 May	1933 <i>a</i>
Honduras	21 September	1934 <i>a</i>
Hungary	10 April	1933 <i>a</i>
Iran	28 September	1932
Iraq	30 May	1934 <i>a</i>
Italy	21 March	1933
Japan	3 June	1935
The Japanese Government declare that, in view of the necessity of close co-operation between the High Contracting Parties in order to carry out most effectively the provisions of the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed at Geneva on 13 July 1931, they understand that the present position of Japan, regardless of whether she be a Member of the League of Nations or not, is to be maintained in the matter of the composition of the organs and the appointment of the members thereof mentioned in the said Convention. ¹		
Latvia	3 August	1937 <i>a</i>
Liechtenstein ²		
Lithuania	10 April	1933
Luxembourg	30 May	1936
Mexico	13 March	1933
The Government of the United States of Mexico reserves the right to impose in its territory—as it has already done—measures more severe than those laid down by the Convention itself, for the restriction of the cultivation or the preparation, use, possession, importation, exportation and consumption of the drugs to which the present Convention refers.		
Monaco	16 February	1933
Netherlands (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)	22 May	1933
Nicaragua	16 March	1932 <i>a</i>
Norway	12 September	1934 <i>a</i>
Panama	15 April	1935

¹ Before ratifying the Convention with the declaration here set out, the Japanese Government consulted the Contracting Parties, through the intermediary of the Secretary-General. A summary of the correspondence which took place was published in the League of Nations *Official Journal* for September 1935 (16th Year, No. 9).

² The Swiss Federal Political Department, by a letter dated 15 July 1936, informed the Secretariat of the following: "Under the terms of the arrangements concluded between the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein and the Swiss Government in 1929 and 1935, in application of the Customs Union Treaty concluded between these two countries on 29 March 1923, the Swiss legislation on narcotic drugs, including all the measures taken by the Federal authorities to give effect to the different international Conventions on dangerous drugs, will be applicable to the territory of the Principality in the same way as to the territory of the Confederation, as long as the said Treaty remains in force. The Principality of Liechtenstein will accordingly participate, so long as the said Treaty remains in force, in the international Conventions which have been or may hereafter be concluded in the matter of narcotic drugs, it being neither necessary nor advisable for that country to accede to them separately."

Paraguay	25 June	1941
Peru	20 May	1932 <i>a</i>
Poland	11 April	1933
Portugal	17 June	1932
The Portuguese Government makes every reservation with regard to its colonies as to the possibility of regularly producing the quarterly statistics referred to in Article 13 within the strict time-limit laid down.		
Romania	11 April	1933
Salvador	7 April	1933 <i>a</i>
(a) The Republic of Salvador does not agree to the provisions of Article 26, on the ground that there is no reason why the High Contracting Parties should be given the option of not applying the Convention to their colonies, protectorates, and overseas mandated territories.		
(b) The Republic of Salvador states that it disagrees with the reservations embodied in Nos. 5 and 6 of the declarations made by the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America regarding Governments not recognized by the Government of that country; in its opinion, those reservations constitute an infringement of the national sovereignty of Salvador, whose present Government, though not as yet recognized by the United States Government, has been recognized by the majority of the civilized countries of the world. Their recognition is due to their conviction that that Government is a perfectly constitutional one and affords a full and complete guarantee of the performance of its international duties, inasmuch as it enjoys the unanimous, decided and effective support of all the inhabitants of the Republic, whether citizens of the country or foreigners resident therein.		
As it respects the internal regimes of other nations, the Republic of Salvador considers that the Convention in question, being of a strictly hygienic and humanitarian character, does not offer a suitable occasion to formulate such political reservations as have called forth this comment.		
San Marino	12 June	1933
Spain	7 April	1933
Sudan	25 August	1932 <i>a</i>
Sweden	12 August	1932
Switzerland	10 April	1933
Thailand	22 February	1934
As its harmful-habit-forming-drugs law goes beyond the provisions of the Geneva Convention and the present Convention on certain points, the Thai Government reserves the right to apply its existing law.		
Turkey	3 April	1933 <i>a</i>
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	31 October	1935 <i>a</i>
Uruguay	7 April	1933
Venezuela	15 November	1933

(b) Protocol of Signature

RATIFICATIONS OR DEFINITIVE ACCESSIONS (a)

Albania	9 October	1937 <i>a</i>
United States of America	28 April	1932
Saudi Arabia	15 August	1936

Austria	3 July	1934
Belgium	10 April	1933
Brazil	5 April	1933
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 April	1933
Same reservation as for the Convention		
British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gibraltar, Gold Coast [(a) Colony, (b) Ashanti, (c) Northern Territories, (d) Togoland under British Mandate], Hong Kong, Kenya (Colony and Protectorate), Leeward Islands (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Christopher and Nevis, Virgin Islands), Mauritius, Nigeria [(a) Colony, (b) Protectorate, (c) Cameroons, under British Mandate], North Borneo (State of), Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland Protectorate, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate), Somaliland Protectorate, Straits Settlements, Tanganyika Territory, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda Protectorate, Zanzibar Protectorate	18 May	1936 <i>a</i>
Southern Rhodesia	14 July	1937 <i>a</i>
Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Fiji, Malay States [(a) Federated Malay States: Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor; (b) Unfederated Malay States: Kedah, Perlis, and Brunei], Palestine (excluding Transjordan), St. Helena and Ascension, Transjordan, Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Vincent)	24 August	1938 <i>a</i>
Burma ¹		
Newfoundland	28 June	1937 <i>a</i>
Canada	17 October	1932
Australia	24 January	1934 <i>a</i>
New Zealand	17 June	1935 <i>a</i>
Union of South Africa	4 January	1938 <i>a</i>
Ireland	11 April	1933 <i>a</i>
India	14 November	1932
Chile	20 November	1933
Colombia	29 January	1934 <i>a</i>
Costa Rica	5 April	1933
Cuba	4 April	1933
Czechoslovakia	12 April	1933 <i>a</i>
Denmark	5 June	1936
Dominican Republic	8 April	1933
Ecuador	13 April	1935 <i>a</i>
Egypt	10 April	1933
Estonia	5 July	1935 <i>a</i>
Finland	25 September	1936 <i>a</i>
France	10 April	1933
Germany	10 April	1933
Greece	27 December	1934
Honduras	21 September	1934 <i>a</i>

¹ See footnote 1, page VI-8.

Hungary	10 April	1933 <i>a</i>
Iran	28 September	1932
Italy	21 March	1933
Japan	3 June	1935
Liechtenstein ¹		
Lithuania	10 April	1933
Luxembourg	30 May	1936
Mexico	13 March	1933
Monaco	20 March	1933
Netherlands ² (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)	22 May	1933
Nicaragua	16 March	1932 <i>a</i>
Norway	12 September	1934 <i>a</i>
Peru	20 May	1932 <i>a</i>
Poland	11 April	1933
Portugal	17 June	1932
Roumania	11 April	1933
San Marino	12 June	1933
Spain	7 April	1933
Sudan	18 January	1933 <i>a</i>
Sweden	12 August	1932
Switzerland	10 April	1933
Thailand	22 February	1934
Turkey	3 April	1933 <i>a</i>
Uruguay	7 April	1933
Venezuela	11 September	1934

¹ Same note as for the Convention.

² The instrument of ratification specifies that the reservation relating to paragraph 2 of Article 22, as formulated by the Netherlands representative at the time of signature of the Protocol, should be considered as withdrawn.

9. Agreement concerning the Suppression of Opium Smoking

SIGNED at Bangkok on 27 November 1931 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 27 October 1947, the date on which the amendments, as set forth in the Protocol of 11 December 1946, entered into force in accordance with paragraph 2, article VII of the Protocol

TEXT: E/NT/4 (Sales No. 1947.XI.5)

<i>State¹</i>	<i>Date of signature without reservation as to approval or of receipt of instrument of acceptance of the Protocol of 11 December 1946</i>
France	10 October 1947
India	11 December 1946
Japan	27 March 1952
Netherlands	10 March 1948
Thailand	27 October 1947
United Kingdom	11 December 1946
	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification of or accession (a) to the Agreement, as amended</i>
Cambodia ²	3 October 1951
Laos ²	7 October 1950
Republic of Viet-Nam ²	11 August 1950

¹ For the status of the Agreement of 27 November 1931, see page VI-35.

² See footnote 5, page VI-9.

10. Agreement concerning the Suppression of Opium Smoking

SIGNED at Bangkok on 27 November 1931

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 22 April 1937, in accordance with article VI

TEXT: Treaty Series of the League of Nations, vol. 177, p. 373. Registration No. 4100

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification</i>	
France	10 May	1933
India	4 December	1935
Japan	22 January	1937
Netherlands	22 May	1933
Portugal	27 January	1934
Thailand	19 November	1934
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	3 April	1933

11. Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs, with Protocol of Signature

SIGNED at Geneva on 26 June 1936 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 10 October 1947, the date on which the amendments, as set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 11 December 1946, entered into force in accordance with paragraph 2, article VII of the Protocol

TEXT: E/NT/5 (Sales No. 1947.XI.7)

Article 18

1. Any High Contracting Party may, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, declare that, in accepting the present Convention, he does not assume any obligation in respect of all or any of his colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate, and the present Convention shall not apply to any territories named in such declaration.

2. Any High Contracting Party may give notice to the Secretary-General of the United Nations at any time subsequently that he declares that the Convention shall apply to all or any of his territories which have been made the subject of a declaration under the preceding paragraph, and the Convention shall apply to all the territories named in such notice ninety days after its receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

...

Article 20

The present Convention is subject to ratification. As from 1 January 1947, the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall notify their receipt to all the Members of the United Nations and the non-member States to which the Secretary-General has communicated a copy of the Convention.

Article 21

1. The present Convention shall be open to accession on behalf of any Member of the United Nations or non-member State mentioned in article 20.

2. The instruments of accession shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall notify their receipt to all the Members of the United Nations and to the non-member States mentioned in that article.

Article 23

Ratifications or accessions received after the deposit of the tenth ratification or accession shall take effect as from the expiration of a period of ninety days from the date of their receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

**11. Convention of 26 June 1936, as amended, for
the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous
Drugs
(in force since 10 October 1947)**

<i>State¹</i>	<i>Date of signature without reservation as to approval or of receipt of instrument of acceptance of the Protocol of 11 December 1946</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification of or accession (a) to the Convention as amended</i>	<i>Territorial Application²</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations³</i>
Afghanistan				
Albania				
Algeria				
Argentina				
Australia				
Austria		17 May	1950	
Belgium	11 December			
Bolivia				
Brazil	17 December			
Bulgaria				
Burma				
Burundi				
Byelorussian SSR				
Cambodia		3 October	1951 <i>a</i>	
Cameroon		15 January	1962 <i>a</i>	
Canada	11 December			
Central African Republic				
Ceylon		4 December	1957 <i>a</i>	
Chad				
Chile				
China	11 December			
Colombia	11 December			
Congo (Brazzaville)				
Congo (Leopoldville)				
Costa Rica				
Cuba				
Cyprus				
Czechoslovakia				
Dahomey				
Denmark				
Dominican Republic		9 June	1958 <i>a</i>	
Ecuador				
El Salvador				
Ethiopia		9 September	1947 <i>a</i>	
Federal Republic of Germany				

¹ For the status of the Convention of 26 June 1936, see pages VI-42 and 43.

² For the list of territories to which the Convention as amended was extended, see page VI-40.

³ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page VI-41.

<i>State</i> ¹	<i>Date of signature without reservation as to approval or of receipt of instrument of acceptance of the Protocol of 11 December 1946</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a) to the Convention as amended</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i> ²	<i>Declarations and Reservations</i> ³
Federation of Malaya . . .				
Finland				
France	10 October 1947			
Gabon				
Ghana				
Greece	21 February 1949			
Guatemala				
Guinea				
Haiti	31 May 1951			
Holy See (Vatican City) .				
Honduras				
Hungary				
Iceland				
India	11 December 1946			
Indonesia		3 April 1958 <i>a</i>		
Iran				
Iraq				
Ireland				
Israel		16 May 1952 <i>a</i>		
Italy		3 April 1961 <i>a</i>		x
Ivory Coast		20 December 1961 <i>a</i>		
Jamaica				
Japan		7 September 1955		
Jordan		7 May 1958 <i>a</i>		
Laos		13 July 1951 <i>a</i>		
Lebanon				
Liberia				
Libya				
Liechtenstein		24 May 1961 <i>a</i>		
Luxembourg		28 June 1955 <i>a</i>		
Madagascar				
Mali				
Mauritania				
Mexico		6 May 1955		x
Monaco				
Mongolia				
Morocco				
Nepal				
Netherlands		19 March 1959	x	x
New Zealand				
Nicaragua				
Niger				
Nigeria				
Norway				

¹ For the status of the Convention of 26 June 1936, see pages VI-42 and 43.

² For the list of territories to which the Convention as amended was extended, see page VI-40.

³ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page VI-41.

<i>State</i> ¹	<i>Date of signature without reservation as to approval or of receipt of instrument of acceptance of the Protocol of 11 December 1946</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification of or accession (a) to the Convention as amended</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i> ²	<i>Declarations and Reservations</i> ³
Pakistan				
Panama				
Paraguay				
Peru				
Philippines				
Poland				
Portugal				
Republic of Korea				
Romania				
Rwanda				
San Marino				
Saudi Arabia				
Senegal				
Sierra Leone				
Somalia				
South Africa				
Spain				
Sudan				
Sweden				
Switzerland		31 December 1952		
Syria				
Tanganyika				
Thailand				
Togo				
Trinidad and Tobago				
Tunisia				
Turkey	11 December 1946			
Uganda				
Ukrainian SSR				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics				
United Arab Republic	13 September 1948			
United Kingdom				
United States of America				
Upper Volta				
Uruguay				
Venezuela				
Yemen				
Yugoslavia				

¹ For the status of the Convention of 26 June 1936, see pages VI-42 and 43.

² For the list of territories to which the Convention as amended was extended, see page VI-40.

³ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page VI-41.

**11. Convention of 26 June 1936, as amended, for the Suppression
of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs**

Territorial application

<i>Notification by:</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>		<i>Extension to:</i>
Netherlands	19 March	1959	Surinam, Netherlands New Guinea.
	4 August	1960	Netherlands Antilles.

**11. Convention of 26 June 1936, as amended, for the Suppression
of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs**

Declarations and Reservations

ITALY

. . . in exercise of the right accorded to it by article 13, paragraph 2, of the said Convention, the Government of Italy desires that, in the case of letters of request concerning narcotic drugs, the procedure hitherto followed in previous relations with the other Contracting States should continue to be used and, failing that, the diplomatic channel, provided, however, that the method specified in article 13, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (c), should be adopted in cases of emergency.¹

MEXICO

In accepting the provisions of articles 11 and 12 of this Convention, the Government of the United States of Mexico wishes to state explicitly that its Central Office will exercise the powers granted to it by the said Convention unless such powers have been expressly conferred by the General Constitution of the Republic on an agency of a constituent State, being an agency established before the date of the entry into force of this Convention, and that the Government of the United States of Mexico reserves the right to impose in its territory—as it has already done—measures more severe than those laid down by the Convention itself, for the restriction of the cultivation or the manufacture, extraction, possession, offering for sale, importation or exportation of or traffic in the drugs to which the present Convention refers.¹

NETHERLANDS

“The Netherlands make their acceptance of the Convention subject to the reservation that, according to the basic principles of penal law in the Netherlands, they are able to comply with sub-paragraph (c) of article 2 only in circumstances where there is a commencement of execution.”²

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

² This reservation is recorded in the Protocol of Signature annexed to the Convention.

12. Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs, with Protocol of Signature

SIGNED at Geneva on 26 June 1936

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 26 October 1939, in accordance with article 22

TEXT: Treaty Series of the League of Nations, vol. 198, p. 299. Registration No. 4648

(a) Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs

RATIFICATIONS OR DEFINITIVE ACCESSIONS (a)

Belgium	27 November 1937
Belgium does not assume any obligation as regards the Belgian Congo and the Territories of Ruanda-Urundi in respect of which a mandate is being exercised by her on behalf of the League of Nations.	
Brazil	2 July 1938
Canada	27 September 1938
China	21 October 1937
Colombia	11 April 1944
Egypt	29 January 1940
France	16 January 1940
The French Government does not assume any obligations as regards its Colonies or Protectorates or the territories placed under its mandate.	
Greece	16 February 1938
Guatemala	2 August 1938 a
Haiti	30 November 1938 a
India	4 August 1937
Romania	28 June 1938
Turkey	28 July 1939 a

(b) Protocol of Signature

RATIFICATIONS OR DEFINITIVE ACCESSIONS (a)

Belgium	27 November 1937
Brazil	2 July 1938
Canada	27 September 1938
China	21 October 1937
Colombia	11 April 1944
Egypt	29 January 1940
France	16 January 1940
Same reservation as for the Convention	
Greece	16 February 1938
Guatemala	2 August 1938 ^a
Haiti	30 November 1938 ^a
India	4 August 1937
Romania	28 June 1938 ^a
Turkey	28 July 1939 ^a

13. Protocol Bringing under International Control Drugs Outside the Scope of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York on 11 December 1946

SIGNED at Paris on 19 November 1948

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 December 1949, in accordance with article 6

TEXT: United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 44, p. 277. Registration No. 688
E/NT/7 (Sales No. 1949.XI.6)

Article 5

1. The present Protocol, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be open for signature or acceptance on behalf of any Member of the United Nations and also of any non-member State to which an invitation has been addressed by the Economic and Social Council.¹

2. Any such State may:

- (a) Sign without reservation as to acceptance;
- (b) Sign subject to acceptance and subsequently accept; or
- (c) Accept.

Acceptance shall be effected by the deposit of a formal instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 6

The present Protocol shall come into force upon the expiration of thirty days following the day on which twenty-five or more States have signed it without reservation, or accepted it in accordance with article 5, provided that such States shall include five of the following: China, Czechoslovakia, France, Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Article 7

A State which has signed without reservation as to acceptance, or accepted pursuant to article 5, shall become a Party to this Protocol upon its entry into force or upon the expiration of thirty days following the date of such signature or acceptance, if executed after its entry into force.

Article 8

Any State may, at the time of signature or the deposit of its formal instrument of acceptance or at any time thereafter, declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the present Protocol shall extend to all or any of the territories for which it has international responsibility, and this Protocol shall extend to the territory or territories named in the notification as from the thirtieth day after the date of receipt of this notification by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

¹ In accordance with the wish expressed by the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly, by resolution 211 (III), adopted on 8 October 1948, invited the following States, non-members or then non-members of the United Nations, to sign or accept the Protocol: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Ceylon, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Portugal, Romania, San Marino and Switzerland.

By resolution 626 (XXII), adopted on 2 August 1956, the Economic and Social Council invited the Federal Republic of Germany to accept the Protocol.

13. Protocol of 19 November 1948 Bringing under International Control Drugs Outside the Scope of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended (in force since 1 December 1949)

<i>State</i>	<i>Signature without reservation as to acceptance</i>	<i>Signature subject to acceptance</i>	<i>Acceptance</i>		<i>Territorial Application¹</i>
Afghanistan	19 November 1948				
Albania		19 November 1948	25 July	1949	
Algeria					
Argentina		19 November 1948			
Australia	19 November 1948				x
Austria			17 May	1950	
Belgium		19 November 1948	21 November	1951	x
Bolivia		19 November 1948			
Brazil		19 November 1948	9 December	1959	
Bulgaria					
Burma		19 November 1948	2 March	1950	
Burundi					
Byelorussian SSR	19 November 1948				
Cambodia					
Cameroon			20 November	1961 <i>d</i>	
Canada	19 November 1948				
Central African Republic			4 September	1962 <i>d</i>	
Ceylon			17 January	1949	
Chad					
Chile		19 November 1948			
China	19 November 1948				
Colombia		19 November 1948			
Congo (Brazzaville)			15 October	1962 <i>d</i>	
Congo (Leopoldville)			13 August	1962 <i>d</i>	
Costa Rica		19 November 1948			
Cuba			30 June	1961	
Cyprus					
Czechoslovakia		19 November 1948	17 January	1950	
Dahomey			5 December	1961 <i>d</i>	
Denmark		19 November 1948	19 October	1949	x
Dominican Republic		19 November 1948	9 June	1958	
Ecuador		19 November 1948	30 August	1962	
El Salvador		19 November 1948	31 December	1959	
Ethiopia	5 May 1949				
Federal Republic of Germany ²			12 August	1959	

¹ For the list of territories to which the Protocol was extended, see page VI-48.

² By a notification received on 22 January 1960, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Protocol would also apply to Land Berlin.

<i>State</i>	<i>Signature without reservation as to acceptance</i>	<i>Signature subject to acceptance</i>	<i>Acceptance</i>		<i>Territorial Application¹</i>
Finland			31 October	1949	
France		19 November 1948	11 January	1949	x
Gabon					
Ghana			7 April	1958 <i>d</i>	
Greece		7 December 1948	29 July	1952	
Guatemala		19 November 1948			
Guinea					
Haiti					
Honduras		19 November 1948			
Hungary			2 July	1957	
Iceland					
India		19 November 1948	10 November	1950	
Indonesia			21 February	1951	
Iran					
Iraq		12 July 1949	27 July	1954	
Ireland			11 August	1952	
Israel			16 May	1952	
Italy	14 March	1949			x
Ivory Coast			8 December	1961 <i>d</i>	
Jamaica			26 December	1963 <i>d</i>	
Japan			5 May	1952	
Jordan			7 May	1958	
Kenya					
Kuwait					
Laos			7 October	1950 ²	
Lebanon	19 November	1948			
Liberia		19 November 1948			
Libya					
Liechtenstein		19 November 1948	24 May	1961	
Luxembourg		19 November 1948	17 October	1952	
Madagascar					
Malaysia			21 August	1958 <i>d</i>	
Mali					
Mauritania					
Mexico	19 November	1948			
Monaco	19 November	1948			
Mongolia					
Morocco			7 November	1956 <i>d</i>	x
Nepal					
Netherlands		19 November 1948	26 September	1950	
New Zealand	19 November	1948			x
Nicaragua		19 November 1948	13 January	1961	
Niger			25 August	1961 <i>d</i>	
Nigeria			26 June	1961 <i>d</i>	
Norway		19 November 1948	24 May	1949	
Pakistan		21 November 1948	27 August	1952	

¹ For the list of territories to which the Protocol was extended, see page VI-48.

² See footnote 5, page VI-9.

<i>State</i>	<i>Signature without reservation as to acceptance</i>	<i>Signature subject to acceptance</i>	<i>Acceptance</i>		<i>Territorial Application¹</i>
Panama		19 November 1948			
Paraguay		19 November 1948			
Peru		19 November 1948			
Philippines		10 March 1949	7 December	1953	
Poland	26 January 1949				
Portugal					
Republic of Viet-Nam			11 August	1950 ²	
Romania		19 November 1948	11 October	1961	
Rwanda					
San Marino		19 November 1948			
Saudi Arabia	19 November 1948				
Senegal			2 May	1963 <i>d</i>	
Sierra Leone			13 March	1962 <i>d</i>	
Somalia					
South Africa	8 December 1948				x
Spain	26 September 1955				
Sudan					
Sweden	3 March 1949				
Switzerland		19 November 1948	18 March	1953	
Syria					
Tanganyika					
Thailand					
Togo			27 February	1962 <i>d</i>	
Trinidad and Tobago					
Tunisia					
Turkey		19 November 1948	14 July	1950	
Uganda					
Ukrainian SSR		19 November 1948	7 May	1959	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	19 November 1948				
United Arab Republic		6 December 1948	16 September	1949	
United Kingdom	19 November 1948				x
United States of America		19 November 1948	11 August	1950	x
Upper Volta			26 April	1963	
Uruguay		22 November 1948			
Venezuela		19 November 1948			
Yemen	12 December 1949				
Yugoslavia		19 November 1948	10 June	1949	
Zanzibar					

¹ For the list of territories to which the Protocol was extended, see page VI-48.

² See footnote 5, page VI-9.

13. Protocol of 19 November 1948 Bringing under International Control Drugs Outside the Scope of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended

Territorial application

<i>Notification by:</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>	<i>Extension to:</i>
Australia	19 November 1948	All territories including the Trust Territories of New Guinea and Nauru.
Belgium	27 January 1953	Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi.
Denmark	19 October 1949	Greenland.
France	15 September 1949	Departments of Algeria, Overseas Departments (Guadeloupe, Guiana, Martinique, Réunion), Overseas Territories (French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, French Somaliland, Madagascar and Dependencies, Comoro Islands, French Establishments in India, New Caledonia and Dependencies, French Establishments in Oceania, Saint-Pierre and Miquelon); Tunisia and Morocco (French zone of the Sherifian Empire); Trust Territories of Togoland and the Cameroons under French Administration.
France	15 September 1949	} The New Hebrides Archipelago under Anglo-French Condominium.
United Kingdom	27 February 1950	
	25 November 1949	Viet-Nam.
	28 December 1949	Laos.
Italy	12 March 1954	Somaliland.
Netherlands	14 August 1952	Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles and Netherlands New Guinea.
New Zealand	19 November 1948	All the territories, including the Trust Territory of Western Samoa.
South Africa	5 October 1954	South West Africa.
United Kingdom	19 November 1948	Aden, Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Brunei, Cyprus, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Kenya, Leeward Islands (Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher and Nevis, Virgin Islands), Malayan Federation, Malta, Mauritius, Newfoundland, Nigeria, North Borneo, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland Protectorate, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands Protectorate, Somaliland Protectorate, Southern Rhodesia, St. Helena, Tanganyika, Tonga, Trinidad, Uganda Protectorate, Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent), Zanzibar Protectorate.
United States of America..	11 August 1950	All territories for the foreign relations of which it is responsible.

14. Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium

OPENED FOR SIGNATURE at New York on 23 June 1953

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 8 March 1963, in accordance with article 21

TEXT: E/NT/8 (Sales No. 1953.XI.6)

Article 16

This Protocol, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall until 31 December 1953 be open for signature on behalf of any Member of the United Nations and of any non-member State invited, in accordance with the instructions of the Council, to participate in the Conference which drew up this Protocol, and of any other State to which the Secretary-General at the request of the Council, has sent a copy of this Protocol.¹

Article 17

This Protocol shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General.

Article 18

This Protocol may be acceded to on behalf of any Member of the United Nations or any non-member State referred to in article 16 or any other non-member State to which the Secretary-General, at the request of the Council, has sent a copy of this Protocol. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General.

Article 20

This Protocol shall apply to all the non-self-governing, trust, colonial and other non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which any Party is responsible, except where the previous consent of a non-metropolitan territory is required by the Constitution of the Party or of the non-metropolitan territory, or required by custom. In such case the Party shall endeavour to secure the needed consent of the non-metropolitan territory within the shortest period possible and when that consent is obtained the Party shall notify the Secretary-General. This Protocol shall apply to the territory or territories named in such notification from the date of its receipt by the Secretary-General. In those cases where the previous consent of the non-metropolitan territory is not required, the Party concerned shall, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, declare the non-metropolitan territory or territories to which this Protocol applies.

Article 21

1. This Protocol shall come into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit of the instruments of ratification or accession of at least twenty-five States including at least three of the producing States² named in sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 2 of article 6 and at least three of the following manufacturing States: Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

¹ See page VI-50.

² The producing States are: Bulgaria, Greece, India, Iran, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia.

2. This Protocol shall come into force in respect of any State depositing an instrument of ratification or accession after the deposit of those necessary for the coming into force of this Protocol in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article, on the thirtieth day following the date on which the State concerned has deposited its instrument.

...

Article 25

Save as is expressly provided in article 19 respecting the declarations therein permitted and to the extent authorized in article 20 respecting territorial application, no Party may make any reservation respecting any of the provisions of this Protocol.

In accordance with resolution 436 A(XIV) of the Economic and Social Council dated 27 May 1952, the following States non-members or then non-members of the United Nations parties to the International Conventions concerning narcotic drugs were invited to attend the Conference:

Albania	Italy
Austria	Japan
Bulgaria	Laos
Cambodia	Liechtenstein
Ceylon	Monaco
Finland	Portugal
Federal Republic of Germany	Romania
Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	San Marino
Hungary	Switzerland
Ireland	Republic of Viet-Nam

In accordance with resolution 478 (XV) of the Economic and Social Council, dated 2 April 1953, the following States non-members or then non-members of the United Nations were also invited to attend the Conference:

Libya	Republic of Korea
Nepal	Spain

14. Protocol of 23 June 1953 for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium
(in force since 8 March 1963)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Afghanistan					
Albania					
Algeria					
Argentina		24 March	1958 <i>a</i>		
Australia		13 January	1955 <i>a</i>	x	
Austria					
Belgium		30 June	1958 <i>a</i>	x	
Bolivia					
Brazil		3 November	1959 <i>a</i>		
Bulgaria					
Burma					
Burundi					
Byelorussian SSR					
Cambodia	29 December 1953	22 March	1957		x
Cameroon		15 January	1962 <i>d</i>		
Canada	23 December 1953	7 May	1954		
Central African Republic		4 September	1962 <i>d</i>		
Ceylon		4 December	1957 <i>a</i>		
Chad					
Chile	9 July 1953	9 May	1957		
China	18 September 1953	25 May	1954		
Colombia					
Congo (Brazzaville)		15 October	1962 <i>d</i>		
Congo (Leopoldville)		31 May	1962 <i>d</i>		
Costa Rica	16 October 1953				
Cuba		8 September	1954 <i>a</i>		
Cyprus					
Czechoslovakia					
Dahomey					
Denmark	23 June 1953	20 July	1954		
Dominican Republic	23 June 1953	9 June	1958		
Ecuador	23 June 1953	17 August	1955		
El Salvador		31 December	1959 <i>a</i>		
Ethiopia					
Federal Republic of Germany ³	23 June 1953	12 August	1959		
Finland					
France	23 June 1953	21 April	1954	x	x

¹ For the list of territories to which the Protocol was extended, see page VI-54.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page VI-55.

³ By a notification received on 27 April 1960, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Protocol would also apply to Land Berlin.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Gabon				
Ghana				
Greece	23 June 1953	6 February 1963		
Guatemala		29 May 1956 <i>a</i>		
Guinea				
Haiti				
Honduras				
Hungary				
Iceland				
India	23 June 1953	30 April 1954		x
Indonesia		11 July 1957 <i>a</i>		x
Iran	15 December 1953	30 December 1959		x
Iraq	29 December 1953			
Ireland				
Israel	30 December 1953	8 October 1957		
Italy	23 June 1953	13 November 1957		
Ivory Coast		8 December 1961 <i>d</i>		
Jamaica				
Japan	23 June 1953	21 July 1954		
Jordan		7 May 1958 <i>a</i>		
Kenya				
Kuwait				
Laos				
Lebanon	11 November 1953			
Liberia				
Libya				
Liechtenstein	23 June 1953	24 May 1961		
Luxembourg		28 June 1955 <i>a</i>		
Madagascar		31 July 1963 <i>d</i>		
Malaysia				
Mali				
Mauritania				
Mexico				
Monaco	26 June 1953	12 April 1956		
Mongolia				
Morocco				
Nepal				
Netherlands	30 December 1953			
New Zealand	28 December 1953	2 November 1956	x	
Nicaragua		11 December 1959 <i>a</i>		
Niger				
Nigeria				
Norway				
Pakistan	3 December 1953	10 March 1955		x
Panama	28 December 1953	13 April 1954		
Paraguay				

¹ For the list of territories to which the Protocol was extended, see page VI-54.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page VI-55.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Peru				
Philippines	23 June 1953	1 June 1955		
Poland				
Portugal				
Republic of Korea	23 June 1953	29 April 1958		
Republic of Viet-Nam...	23 June 1953			
Romania				
Rwanda				
San Marino				
Saudi Arabia				
Senegal		2 May 1963 <i>d</i>		
Sierra Leone				
Somalia				
South Africa	29 December 1953	9 March 1960	x	
Spain	22 October 1953	15 June 1956		
Sudan				
Sweden		16 January 1958 <i>a</i>		
Switzerland	23 June 1953	27 November 1956		
Syria				
Tanganyika				
Thailand				
Togo				
Trinidad and Tobago				
Tunisia				
Turkey	28 December 1953	15 July 1963		
Uganda				
Ukrainian SSR				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics				
United Arab Republic....	23 June 1953	8 March 1954		
United Kingdom	23 June 1953			
United States of America	23 June 1953	18 February 1955	x	
Upper Volta				
Uruguay				
Venezuela	30 December 1953			
Yemen				
Yugoslavia	24 June 1953			
Zanzibar				

¹ For the list of territories to which the Protocol was extended, see page VI-54.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page VI-55.

14. Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium**Territorial application**

<i>Notification by:</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>		<i>Extension to:</i>
Australia	13 January	1955	Papua and Norfolk Island and the Trust Territories of New Guinea and Nauru.
Belgium	30 June	1958	Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.
France	21 April	1954	Territories of the French Union.
New Zealand	2 November	1956	The Cook Islands (including Niue), the Tokelau Island and the Trust Territory of Western Samoa.
South Africa	9 March	1960	South West Africa.
United States of America..	18 February	1955	All areas for the international relations of which the United States is responsible.

14. Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium**Declarations and Reservations****CAMBODIA**

The Royal Government of Cambodia expresses its intention of availing itself of the provisions of article 19 of the Protocol.¹

FRANCE

It is expressly declared that the French Government reserves the right, in respect of French establishments in India, to apply the transitional measures of article 19 of this Protocol, it being understood that the period mentioned in paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (b) (iii) of that article shall be fifteen years after the coming into effect of this Protocol.

The French Government likewise reserves the right in accordance with the transitional measures of article 19 to authorize the export of opium to French establishments in India for the same period of time.¹

INDIA

"1. It is hereby expressly declared that the Government of India, in accordance with the provisions of article 19 of this Protocol, will permit

(i) The use of opium for quasi-medical purposes until 31 December 1959;

(ii) The production of opium and the export thereof, for quasi-medical purposes, to Pakistan, Ceylon, Aden and the French and Portuguese possessions on the subcontinent of India for a period of fifteen years from the date of the coming into force of this Protocol; and

(iii) The smoking of opium, for their lifetime, by addicts not under 21 years of age, registered by the appropriate authorities for that purpose on or before 30 September 1953.

2. The Government of India expressly reserve to themselves the right to modify this declaration or to make any other declaration under article 19 of this Protocol, at the time of the deposit by them of their instrument of ratification."

IRAN

"The Imperial Government of Iran, in accordance with article 25 of the Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium, done at New York on 23 June 1953, and in accordance with article 16 of the Bill approved by the Iranian Parliament on 16 Bahman 1337, declares its ratification of the Protocol, and hereby further specifies that its ratification of the Protocol will in no way affect the status of the Law providing for the Prohibition of the Poppy Cultivation, as approved by Parliament on 7 Aban 1334."

PAKISTAN

"The Government of Pakistan will permit for a period of fifteen years after the coming into effect of the said Protocol: (i) the use of opium for quasi-medical purposes; and (ii) the production of opium and/or import thereof from India or Iran for such purposes."

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

15. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961

DONE at New York on 30 March 1961

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Not yet in force (see article 41)

TEXT: E/CONF.34/22

Article 40

Languages of the Convention and Procedure for Signature,
Ratification and Accession

1. This Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be open for signature until 1 August 1961 on behalf of any Member of the United Nations, of any non-member State which is a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice or member of a specialized agency of the United Nations, and also of any other State which the Council may invite to become a Party.

2. This Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General.

3. This Convention shall be open after 1 August 1961 for accession by the States referred to in paragraph 1. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General.

Article 41

Entry into Force

1. This Convention shall come into force on the thirtieth day following the date on which the fortieth instrument of ratification or accession is deposited in accordance with article 40.

2. In respect of any other State depositing an instrument of ratification or accession after the date of deposit of the said fortieth instrument, this Convention shall come into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit by that State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 42

Territorial Application

This Convention shall apply to all non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which any Party is responsible, except where the previous consent of such a territory is required by the Constitution of the Party or of the territory concerned, or required by custom. In such case the Party shall endeavour to secure the needed consent of the territory within the shortest period possible,

and when that consent is obtained the Party shall notify the Secretary-General. This Convention shall apply to the territory or territories named in such notification from the date of its receipt by the Secretary-General. In those cases where the previous consent of the non-metropolitan territory is not required, the Party concerned shall, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, declare the non-metropolitan territory or territories to which this Convention applies.

Article 43

Territories for the purposes of articles 19, 20, 21 and 31

1. Any Party may notify the Secretary-General that, for the purposes of articles 19, 20, 21 and 31, one of its territories is divided into two or more territories, or that two or more of its territories are consolidated into a single territory.

2. Two or more Parties may notify the Secretary-General that, as the result of the establishment of a customs union between them, those Parties constitute a single territory for the purposes of articles 19, 20, 21 and 31.

3. Any notification under paragraph 1 or 2 above shall take effect on 1 January of the year following the year in which the notification was made.

...

Article 49

Transitional Reservations

1. A Party may at the time of signature, ratification or accession reserve the right to permit temporarily in any one of its territories:

- (a) the quasi-medical use of opium;
- (b) opium smoking;
- (c) coca leaf chewing;
- (d) the use of cannabis, cannabis resin, extracts and tinctures of cannabis for non-medical purposes; and
- (e) the production and manufacture of and trade in the drugs referred to under (a) to (d) for the purposes mentioned therein.

2. The reservations under paragraph 1 shall be subject to the following restrictions:

- (a) the activities mentioned in paragraph 1 may be authorized only to the extent that they were traditional in the territories in respect of which the reservation is made, and were there permitted on 1 January 1961.
- (b) no export of the drugs referred to in paragraph 1 for the purposes mentioned therein may be permitted to a non-party or to a territory to which this Convention does not apply under article 42.

(c) only such persons may be permitted to smoke opium as were registered by the competent authorities to this effect on 1 January 1964.

(d) the quasi-medical use of opium must be abolished within 15 years from the coming into force of this Convention as provided in paragraph 1 of article 41.

(e) coca leaf chewing must be abolished within twenty-five years from the coming into force of this Convention as provided in paragraph 1 of article 41.

(f) the use of cannabis for other than medical and scientific purposes must be discontinued as soon as possible but in any case within twenty-five years from the coming into force of this Convention as provided in paragraph 1 of article 41.

(g) the production and manufacture of and trade in the drugs referred to in paragraph 1 for any of the uses mentioned therein must be reduced and finally abolished simultaneously with the reduction and abolition of such uses.

3. A Party making a reservation under paragraph 1 shall:

(a) include in the annual report to be furnished to the Secretary-General in accordance with article 18, paragraph 1(a), an account of the progress made in the preceding year towards the abolition of the use, production, manufacture or trade referred to under paragraph 1; and

(b) furnish to the Board separate estimates (article 19) and statistical returns (article 20) in respect of the reserved activities in the manner and form prescribed by the Board.

4. (a) If a Party which makes a reservation under paragraph 1 fails to furnish:

(i) the report referred to in paragraph 3(a) within six months after the end of the year to which the information relates;

(ii) the estimates referred to in paragraph 3(b) within three months after the date fixed for that purpose by the Board in accordance with article 12, paragraph 1;

(iii) the statistics referred to in paragraph 3(b) within three months after the date on which they are due in accordance with article 20, paragraph 2,

the Board or the Secretary-General, as the case may be, shall send to the Party concerned a notification of the delay, and shall request such information within a period of three months after the receipt of that notification.

(b) If the Party fails to comply within this period with the request of the Board or the Secretary-General, the reservation in question made under paragraph 1 shall cease to be effective.

5. A State which has made reservations may at any time by notification in writing withdraw all or part of its reservations.

Article 50Other reservations

1. No reservations other than those made in accordance with article 49 or with the following paragraphs shall be permitted.

2. Any State may at the time of signature, ratification or accession make reservations in respect of the following provisions of this Convention: article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3; article 13, paragraph 2; article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2; article 31, paragraph 1(b); and article 48.

3. A State which desires to become a Party but wishes to be authorized to make reservations other than those made in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article or with article 49 may inform the Secretary-General of such intention. Unless by the end of twelve months after the date of the Secretary-General's communication of the reservation concerned, this reservation has been objected to by one third of the States that have ratified or acceded to this Convention before the end of that period, it shall be deemed to be permitted, it being understood however that States which have objected to the reservation need not assume towards the reserving State any legal obligation under this Convention which is affected by the reservation.

4. A State which has made reservations may at any time by notification in writing withdraw all or part of its reservations.

15. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961

DONE at New York on 30 March 1961

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Not yet in force (see article 41)

TEXT: E/CONF.34/22

*Article 40***LANGUAGES OF THE CONVENTION AND PROCEDURE FOR SIGNATURE,
RATIFICATION AND ACCESSION**

1. This Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be open for signature until 1 August 1961 on behalf of any Member of the United Nations, of any non-member State which is a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice or member of a specialized agency of the United Nations, and also of any other State which the Council may invite to become a Party.

2. This Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General.

3. This Convention shall be open after 1 August 1961 for accession by the States referred to in paragraph 1. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General.

*Article 41***ENTRY INTO FORCE**

1. This Convention shall come into force on the thirtieth day following the date on which the fortieth instrument of ratification or accession is deposited in accordance with article 40.

2. In respect of any other State depositing an instrument of ratification or accession after the date of deposit of the said fortieth instrument, this Convention shall come into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit by that State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

*Article 42***TERRITORIAL APPLICATION**

This Convention shall apply to all non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which any Party is responsible, except where the previous consent of such a territory is required by the Constitution of the Party or of the territory concerned, or required by custom. In such case the Party shall endeavour to secure the needed consent of the territory within the shortest period possible, and when that consent is obtained the Party shall notify the Secretary-General. This Convention shall apply to the territory or territories named in such notification from the date of its receipt by the Secretary-General. In those cases where the previous consent of the non-metropolitan territory is not required, the Party concerned shall, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, declare the non-metropolitan territory or territories to which this Convention applies.

Article 43

TERRITORIES FOR THE PURPOSES OF ARTICLES 19, 20, 21 AND 31

1. Any Party may notify the Secretary-General that, for the purposes of articles 19, 20, 21 and 31, one of its territories is divided into two or more territories, or that two or more of its territories are consolidated into a single territory.
2. Two or more Parties may notify the Secretary-General that, as the result of the establishment of a customs union between them, those Parties constitute a single territory for the purposes of articles 19, 20, 21 and 31.
3. Any notification under paragraph 1 or 2 above shall take effect on 1 January of the year following the year in which the notification was made.

Article 49

TRANSITIONAL RESERVATIONS

1. A Party may at the time of signature, ratification or accession reserve the right to permit temporarily in any one of its territories:
 - (a) The quasi-medical use of opium;
 - (b) Opium smoking;
 - (c) Coca leaf chewing;
 - (d) The use of cannabis, cannabis resin, extracts and tinctures of cannabis for non-medical purposes; and
 - (e) The production and manufacture of and trade in the drugs referred to under (a) to (d) for the purposes mentioned therein.
2. The reservations under paragraph 1 shall be subject to the following restrictions:
 - (a) The activities mentioned in paragraph 1 may be authorized only to the extent that they were traditional in the territories in respect of which the reservation is made, and were there permitted on 1 January 1961.
 - (b) No export of the drugs referred to in paragraph 1 for the purposes mentioned therein may be permitted to a non-party or to a territory to which this Convention does not apply under article 42.
 - (c) Only such persons may be permitted to smoke opium as were registered by the competent authorities to this effect on 1 January 1964.
 - (d) The quasi-medical use of opium must be abolished within 15 years from the coming into force of this Convention as provided in paragraph 1 of article 41.
 - (e) Coca leaf chewing must be abolished within twenty-five years from the coming into force of this Convention as provided in paragraph 1 of article 41.
 - (f) The use of cannabis for other than medical and scientific purposes must be discontinued as soon as possible but in any case within twenty-five years from the coming into force of this Convention as provided in paragraph 1 of article 41.
 - (g) The production and manufacture of and trade in the drugs referred to in paragraph 1 for any of the uses mentioned therein must be reduced and finally abolished simultaneously with the reduction and abolition of such uses.

3. A Party making a reservation under paragraph 1 shall:
 - (a) Include in the annual report to be furnished to the Secretary-General in accordance with article 18, paragraph 1 (a), an account of the progress made in the preceding year towards the abolition of the use, production, manufacture or trade referred to under paragraph 1; and
 - (b) Furnish to the Board separate estimates (article 19) and statistical returns (article 20) in respect of the reserved activities in the manner and form prescribed by the Board.
4. (a) If a Party which makes a reservation under paragraph 1 fails to furnish:
 - (i) The report referred to in paragraph 3 (a) within six months after the end of the year to which the information relates;
 - (ii) The estimates referred to in paragraph 3 (b) within three months after the date fixed for that purpose by the Board in accordance with article 12, paragraph 1;
 - (iii) The statistics referred to in paragraph 3 (b) within three months after the date on which they are due in accordance with article 20, paragraph 2.

the Board or the Secretary-General, as the case may be, shall send to the Party concerned a notification of the delay, and shall request such information within a period of three months after the receipt of that notification.

(b) If the Party fails to comply within this period with the request of the Board or the Secretary-General, the reservation in question made under paragraph 1 shall cease to be effective.

5. A State which has made reservations may at any time by notification in writing withdraw all or part of its reservations.

Article 50

OTHER RESERVATIONS

1. No reservations other than those made in accordance with article 49 or with the following paragraphs shall be permitted.

2. Any State may at the time of signature, ratification or accession make reservations in respect of the following provisions of this Convention: article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3; article 13, paragraph 2; article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2; article 31, paragraph 1 (b); and article 48.

3. A State which desires to become a Party but wishes to be authorized to make reservations other than those made in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article or with article 49 may inform the Secretary-General of such intention. Unless by the end of twelve months after the date of the Secretary-General's communication of the reservation concerned, this reservation has been objected to by one third of the States that have ratified or acceded to this Convention before the end of that period, it shall be deemed to be permitted, it being understood however that States which have objected to the reservation need not assume towards the reserving State any legal obligation under this Convention which is affected by the reservation.

4. A State which has made reservations may at any time by notification in writing withdraw all or part of its reservations.

15. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1953
 (not yet in force)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>		<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Afghanistan	30 March	1961	19 March	1963		
Albania						
Algeria						
Argentina	31 July	1961	10 October	1963		x
Australia	30 March	1961				
Austria						
Belgium	28 July	1961				
Bolivia						
Brazil	30 March	1961				
Bulgaria	31 July	1961				x
Burma	30 March	1961	29 July	1963		x
Burundi						
Byelorussian SSR	31 July	1961				x
Cambodia	30 March	1961				
Cameroon			15 January	1962 <i>a</i>		
Canada	30 March	1961	11 October	1961		
Central African Republic						
Ceylon			11 July	1963 <i>a</i>		x
Chad	30 March	1961	29 January	1963		
Chile	30 March	1961				
China	30 March	1961				
Colombia						
Congo (Brazzaville)	30 March	1961				
Congo (Leopoldville)	28 April	1961				
Costa Rica	30 March	1961				
Cuba			30 August	1962 <i>a</i>		
Cyprus						
Czechoslovakia	31 July	1961				x
Dahomey	30 March	1961	27 April	1962		
Denmark	30 March	1961				
Dominican Republic						
Ecuador						
El Salvador	30 March	1961				
Ethiopia						
Federal Republic of Germany	31 July	1961				
Finland	30 March	1961				
France						
Gabon						
Ghana	30 March	1961				
Greece						

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page VI-68.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Guatemala	26 July 1961			
Guinea				
Haiti	3 April 1961			
Holy See	30 March 1961			
Honduras				
Hungary	31 July 1961			x
Iceland				
India	30 March 1961			x
Indonesia	28 July 1961			x
Iran	30 March 1961			
Iraq	30 March 1961	29 August 1962		
Ireland				
Israel		23 November 1962 <i>a</i>		
Italy	4 April 1961			
Ivory Coast		10 July 1962 <i>a</i>		
Jamaica				
Japan	26 July 1961			
Jordan	30 March 1961	15 November 1962		
Kenya				
Kuwait		16 April 1962 <i>a</i>		
Laos				
Lebanon	30 March 1961			
Liberia	30 March 1961			
Libya				
Liechtenstein	14 July 1961			
Luxembourg	28 July 1961			
Madagascar	30 March 1961			
Malaysia				
Mali				
Mauritania				
Mexico	24 July 1961			
Monaco				
Mongolia				
Morocco		4 December 1961 <i>a</i>		
Nepal				
Netherlands	31 July 1961			x
New Zealand	30 March 1961	26 March 1963	x	
Nicaragua	30 March 1961			
Niger		18 April 1963 <i>a</i>		
Nigeria	30 March 1961			
Norway	30 March 1961			
Pakistan	30 March 1961			
Panama	30 March 1961	4 December 1963		
Paraguay	30 March 1961			
Peru	30 March 1961			x
Philippines	30 March 1961			
Poland	31 July 1961			x
Portugal	30 March 1961			

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page VI-68.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>		<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Republic of Korea	30 March	1961	13 February	1962		
Republic of Viet-Nam						
Romania						
Rwanda						
San Marino						
Saudi Arabia						
Senegal						
Sierra Leone						
Somalia						
South Africa						
Spain	27 July	1961				
Sudan						
Sweden	3 April	1961				
Switzerland	20 April	1961				
Syria			22 August	1962 <i>a</i>		
Tanganyika						
Thailand	24 July	1961	31 October	1961		
Togo			6 May	1963 <i>a</i>		
Trinidad and Tobago						
Tunisia	30 March	1961				
Turkey						
Uganda						
Ukrainian SSR	31 July	1961				x
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	31 July	1961				x
United Arab Republic	30 March	1961				
United Kingdom	30 March	1961				
United States of America						
Upper Volta						
Uruguay						
Venezuela	30 March	1961				
Western Samoa						
Yemen						
Yugoslavia	30 March	1961	27 August	1963		
Zanzibar						

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page VI-68.

15. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961

Territorial application

<i>Notification by:</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>	<i>Extension to:</i>
New Zealand	26 March 1963	The Cook Islands (including Niue) and the Tokelau Islands

15. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961

Declarations and Reservations

ARGENTINA

Reservation to article 48, paragraph 2: The Argentine Republic does not recognize the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

Reservation to article 49: The Argentine Republic reserves the rights conferred by paragraph 1 (c) "Coca leaf chewing" and paragraph 1 (e) "Trade in the drug referred to under (c) for the purposes mentioned therein".¹

BULGARIA

"(1) The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria accepts the provision of paragraph 2 of article 48 with the reservation that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, the agreement of all parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.

"(2) As regards countries which have been deprived of the opportunity of becoming parties, on the basis of the provisions of article 40 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, to the Convention, the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider as obligatory upon herself points 2 and 3 of article 12, point 2 of article 13, points 1 and 2 of article 14 and sub-point 1 (b) of article 31."

BURMA

"I declare that my signature to this Single Convention is subject to the understanding that the Shan State is being allowed to have reservation of the right:

"(1) To allow addicts in the Shan State to smoke opium for a transitory period of 20 years with effect from the date of coming into force of this Single Convention;

"(2) To produce and manufacture opium for the above purpose;

"(3) To furnish a list of opium consumers in the Shan State after the Shan State Government has completed the taking of such list on the 31st December, 1963."

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic will not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3, article 13, paragraph 2, article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2 and article 31, paragraph 1 (b) of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs as applied to States not entitled to become Parties to the Single Convention on the basis of the procedure provided for in article 40 of that Convention.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

CEYLON

The Government of Ceylon notified the Secretary-General that in respect of article 17 of the Convention, "the existing administration will be maintained for the purpose of applying the provisions of the Convention without setting up a 'special administration' for the purpose".

The Government added that this was to be considered a statement and not a reservation.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is not bound by the provisions of article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3, article 13, paragraph 2, article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2 and article 31, paragraph 1 (b) of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, concerning those States, which have been deprived of the possibility to become Parties of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, according to the procedure embodied in the article 40 of the aforesaid Convention."

HUNGARY

"(1) The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic accepts the provision of paragraph 2 of article 48 with the reservation that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, the agreement of all parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.

"(2) As regards countries which have been deprived of the possibility of becoming parties, on the basis of the provisions of article 40 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, to the Convention, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic does not consider as obligatory upon herself points 2 and 3 of article 12, point 2 of article 13, points 1 and 2 of article 14 and sub-point 1 (b) of article 31."

INDIA

"Subject to ratification and to the reservations provided for in article 49, paragraph 1 (a), (b), (d) and (e). The Government of India will, in accordance with the second sub-alinea of article 42, endeavour to secure, within the shortest time possible, the consent of Sikkim to the application of the Convention to that territory."

INDONESIA

"Subject to ratification and to reservations to article 48, para. 2, and to a declaration of intention to make reservations to articles 40 and 42 in accordance with the attached text."

"(1) With respect to article 40, paragraph 1, the Indonesian Government does not agree to the present formulation which does not permit any State which wishes to become a Party to this Convention to do so.

"(2) With respect to article 42, the Indonesian Government does not agree to the present formulation which may prevent the application of this Convention to non-metropolitan territories.

"(3) With respect to article 48, paragraph 2, the Indonesian Government does not consider itself bound by the provisions of this paragraph which provide for a mandatory reference to the International Court of Justice of any dispute which cannot be resolved according to the terms of paragraph 1. The Indonesian Government takes the position that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case."

NETHERLANDS

In view of the equality from the point of view of public law between the Netherlands, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, the term "non-metropolitan" mentioned in article 42 of this Convention no longer has its original meaning so far as Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles are concerned, and will consequently be deemed to mean "non-European".¹

PERU

Ad referendum with reservations regarding article 49, paragraphs 2 (b) and 4 (b).¹

POLAND

"The Government of the Polish People's Republic does not consider itself being bound by the provisions of article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3, article 13, paragraph 2, article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2 and article 31, paragraph 1 (b) of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and concerning States deprived of the opportunity to participate in the above Convention.

"In the opinion of the Government of the Polish People's Republic it is inadmissible to impose obligations contained in the mentioned provisions, upon States which in result of other provisions of the same Convention may be deprived of the opportunity to adhere to it."

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic will not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3, article 13, paragraph 2, article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2 and article 31, paragraph 1 (b) of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs as applied to States not entitled to become Parties to the Single Convention on the basis of the procedure provided for in article 40 of that Convention.¹

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3, article 13, paragraph 2, article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2 and article 31, paragraph 1 (b) of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs as applied to States not entitled to become Parties to the Single Convention on the basis of the procedure provided for in article 40 of that Convention.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

CHAPTER VII. TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

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1. Protocol to amend the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, concluded at Geneva on 30 September 1921, and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age, concluded at Geneva on 11 October 1933

SIGNED at Lake Success, New York, on 12 November 1947

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 12 November 1947, in accordance with article V

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 53, p. 13. Registration No. 770

Article III

The present Protocol shall be open for signature or acceptance by any of the Parties to the Convention of 30 September 1921 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children or the Convention of 11 October 1933 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age, to which the Secretary-General has communicated a copy of this Protocol.

Article IV

States may become Parties to the present Protocol by:

- (a) Signature without reservation as to approval; or
- (b) Acceptance, which shall be effected by the deposit of a formal instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article V

1. The present Protocol shall come into force on the date on which two or more States shall have become Parties thereto.

2. The amendments set forth in the annex to the present Protocol shall come into force in respect of each Convention when a majority of the Parties thereto have become Parties to the present Protocol, and consequently any State becoming a Party to either Convention after the amendments thereto have come into force, shall become a Party to the Convention as so amended.

1. Protocol of 12 November 1947 to amend the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, concluded at Geneva on 30 September 1921, and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age, concluded at Geneva on 11 October 1933 (in force since 12 November 1947)

<i>State</i>	<i>Signature without reservation as to approval</i>	<i>Signature subject to approval</i>		<i>Acceptance</i>	
Afghanistan	12 November 1947				
Albania				25 July	1949
Australia	13 November 1947				
Austria	7 June 1950				
Belgium	12 November 1947				
Brazil		17 March	1948	6 April	1950
Bulgaria					
Burma	13 May 1949				
Byelorussian SSR					
Cameroon					
Canada	24 November 1947				
Central African Republic					
Ceylon					
Chile					
China	12 November 1947				
Colombia					
Congo (Brazzaville)					
Cuba					
Czechoslovakia	12 November 1947				
Dahomey					
Denmark		12 November	1947	21 November	1949
Finland				6 January	1949
France					
Ghana					
Greece		9 March	1951	5 April	1960
Hungary	2 February 1950				
India	12 November 1947				
Iran		16 July	1953		
Iraq					
Ireland				19 July	1961
Italy				5 January	1949
Ivory Coast	5 November 1962				
Japan					
Jordan					
Lebanon	12 November 1947				
Luxembourg		12 November	1947	14 March	1955
Mexico	12 November 1947				

<i>State</i>	<i>Signature without reservation as to approval</i>	<i>Signature subject to approval</i>	<i>Acceptance</i>
Monaco			
Netherlands		12 November 1947	7 March 1949
New Zealand			
Nicaragua		12 November 1947	24 April 1950
Niger			
Norway		12 November 1947	28 November 1947
Pakistan ¹	12 November 1947		
Poland			21 December 1950
Portugal			
Romania	2 November 1950		
Sierra Leone	13 August 1962		
South Africa	12 November 1947		
Spain			
Sudan			
Sweden	9 June 1948		
Switzerland			
Syria	17 November 1947		
Thailand			
Turkey	12 November 1947		
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	18 December 1947		
United Arab Republic	12 November 1947		
United Kingdom			
Uruguay			
Yugoslavia	12 November 1947		

¹ "The representative of Pakistan wishes to indicate that in accordance with paragraph 4 of the Schedule to the Indian Independence Order, 1947, Pakistan considers itself a Party to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children concluded at Geneva on 30 September 1921 by the fact that India became a party to the above-mentioned International Convention before the 15th day of August 1947."

2. Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children

CONCLUDED at Geneva on 30 September 1921 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 12 November 1947

ENTRY INTO FORCE: On 24 April 1950, the date on which the amendments, as set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 12 November 1947; entered into force in accordance with article V

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 53, p. 39. Registration No. 771
Sales No. 1948.IV.4

Article 9

The present Convention is subject to ratification. As from 1 January 1948 instruments of ratification shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who will notify the receipt of them to Members of the United Nations and to non-member States to which the Secretary-General has communicated a copy of the Convention. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the United Nations.

Article 10

Members of the United Nations may accede to the present Convention.

The same applies to non-member States to which the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations may decide officially to communicate the present Convention.

Accession will be notified to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who will notify all Members of the United Nations and the non-member States to which the Secretary-General has communicated a copy of the Convention.

Article 11

The present Convention shall come into force in respect of each Party on the date of the deposit of its ratification or act of accession.

**2. Convention of 30 September 1921, as amended,
for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and
Children
(in force since 24 April 1950)**

<i>State¹</i>	<i>Date of signature without reservation as to approval or of receipt of instrument of acceptance of the Protocol of 12 November 1947</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification of or accession (a) to the Convention as amended</i>
Afghanistan	12 November 1947	
Albania	25 July 1949	
Algeria		31 October 1963 <i>a</i>
Argentina		
Australia	13 November 1947	
Austria	7 June 1950	
Belgium	12 November 1947	
Bolivia		
Brazil	6 April 1950	
Bulgaria		
Burma	13 May 1949	
Burundi		
Byelorussian SSR		
Cambodia		
Cameroon		
Canada	24 November 1947	
Central African Republic		
Ceylon		
Chad		
Chile		
China	12 November 1947	
Colombia		
Congo (Brazzaville)		
Congo (Leopoldville)		
Costa Rica		
Cuba		
Cyprus		
Czechoslovakia	12 November 1947	
Dahomey		
Denmark	21 November 1949	
Dominican Republic		
Ecuador		
El Salvador		
Ethiopia		
Finland	6 January 1949	
France		
Gabon		
Ghana		

¹ For the status of the Convention of 30 September 1921, see pages VII-9 to 11.

<i>State¹</i>	<i>Date of signature without reservation as to approval or of receipt of instrument of acceptance of the Protocol of 12 November 1947</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification of or accession (a) to the Convention as amended</i>
Greece	5 April 1960	
Guatemala		
Guinea		
Haiti		
Honduras		
Hungary	2 February 1950	
Iceland		
India	12 November 1947	
Indonesia		
Iran		
Iraq		
Ireland	19 July 1961	
Israel		
Italy	5 January 1949	
Ivory Coast		
Jamaica		
Japan		
Jordan		
Kenya		
Kuwait		
Laos		
Lebanon	12 November 1947	
Liberia		
Libya		17 February 1959 <i>a</i>
Liechtenstein		
Luxembourg	14 March 1955	
Madagascar		18 February 1963 <i>a</i>
Malaysia		
Mali		
Mauritania		
Mexico	12 November 1947	
Monaco		
Mongolia		
Morocco		
Nepal		
Netherlands	7 March 1949	
New Zealand		
Nicaragua	24 April 1950	
Niger		
Nigeria		
Norway	28 November 1947	
Pakistan	12 November 1947	
Panama		
Paraguay		
Peru		
Philippines		30 September 1954 <i>a</i>

¹ For the status of the Convention of 30 September 1921, see pages VII-9 to 11.

<i>State¹</i>	<i>Date of signature without reservation as to approval or of receipt of instrument of acceptance of the Protocol of 12 November 1947</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification of or accession (a) to the Convention as amended</i>
Poland	21 December	1950
Portugal		
Romania	2 November	1950
Rwanda		
San Marino		
Saudi Arabia		
Sénégal		
Sierra Leone	13 August	1962
Somalia		
South Africa	12 November	1947
Spain		
Sudan		
Sweden	9 June	1948
Switzerland		
Syria	17 November	1947
Tanganyika		
Thailand		
Togo		
Trinidad and Tobago		
Tunisia		
Turkey	12 November	1947
Uganda		
Ukrainian SSR		
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	18 December	1947
United Arab Republic	12 November	1947
United Kingdom		
United States of America		
Upper Volta		
Uruguay		
Venezuela		
Yemen		
Yugoslavia	12 November	1947

¹ For the status of the Convention of 30 September 1921, see pages VII-9 to 11.

3. Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children

CONCLUDED at Geneva on 30 September 1921

ENTRY INTO FORCE: In accordance with article 11, the Convention is in force in respect of each Party on the date of the deposit of its ratification or act of accession

TEXT: Treaty Series of the League of Nations, vol. 9, p. 415. Registration No. 269

RATIFICATIONS OR DEFINITIVE ACCESSIONS (a)

Afghanistan	10 April	1935 <i>a</i>
Albania	13 October	1924
Austria	9 August	1922
Belgium	15 June	1922
Brazil	18 August	1933
British Empire	28 June	1922
Does not include the Island of Newfoundland, the British Colonies and Protectorates, the Island of Nauru, or any territories administered under mandates by Great Britain.		
Bahamas, Barbados, British Honduras, Ceylon, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Grenada, Hong Kong, Kenya (Colony and Protectorate), Malta, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Seychelles, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Southern Rhodesia, Straits Settlements, Trinidad and Tobago	18 September	1922 <i>a</i>
British Guiana and Fiji	24 October	1922 <i>a</i>
Jamaica and Mauritius	7 March	1924 <i>a</i>
Leeward Islands	7 March	1924 <i>a</i>
Falkland Islands and Dependencies	8 May	1924 <i>a</i>
Gold Coast Colony	3 July	1924 <i>a</i>
Sierra Leone (Colony)	16 November	1927 <i>a</i>
Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Tanganyika (Territory), Uganda (Protectorate)	10 April	1931 <i>a</i>
British Solomon Islands (Protectorate), Gilbert and Ellice Islands (Colony), Palestine (including Transjordan), Sarawak (Protected State)	2 November	1931 <i>a</i>
Zanzibar (Protectorate)	14 January	1932 <i>a</i>
Burma ¹		
Burma reserves the right at her discretion to substitute the age of sixteen years or any greater age that may be subsequently decided upon for the age-limit prescribed in paragraph (b) of the Final Protocol of the Convention of 4 May 1910, and in article 5 of the 1921 Convention.		
Canada	28 June	1922
Australia	28 June	1922
Does not include Papua, Norfolk Island and the mandated territory of New Guinea		
Papua, Norfolk Island, New Guinea, Nauru	2 September	1936
New Zealand	28 June	1922
Does not include the mandated territory of Western Samoa		
Union of South Africa	28 June	1922
Ireland	18 May	1934 <i>a</i>

¹ See footnote 1, page VI-8.

India	28 June	1922
Reserves the right at its discretion to substitute the age of sixteen years or any greater age that may be subsequently decided upon for the age-limit prescribed in paragraph (b) of the Final Protocol of the Convention of 4 May 1910, and in article 5 of the present Convention.		
Bulgaria	29 April	1925 <i>a</i>
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	21 May	1948 <i>a</i>
Chile	15 January	1929
China	24 February	1926
Colombia	8 November	1934
Cuba	7 May	1923
Cyprus	16 May	1963 <i>d</i>
Czechoslovakia	29 September	1923
Denmark	23 April	1931 <i>a</i> ¹
This ratification does not include Greenland, the Convention, in view of the special circumstances, being of no interest for that possession.		
Egypt	13 April	1932 <i>a</i>
Estonia	28 February	1930
Finland	16 August	1926 <i>a</i>
France	1 March	1926 <i>a</i>
Does not include the French Colonies, the countries in the French Protectorate or the territories under French mandate.		
Syria and Lebanon	2 June	1930 <i>a</i>
Germany	8 July	1924
Ghana	7 April	1958
Greece	9 April	1923
Hungary	25 April	1925
Iran	28 March	1933
Iraq	15 May	1925 <i>a</i>
The Government of Iraq desire to reserve to themselves the right to fix an age-limit lower than that specified in article 5 of the Convention.		
Italy	39 June	1924
Italian colonies	27 July	1922 <i>a</i>
Subject to the age-limit for Native women and children, referred to in article 5, being reduced from twenty-one to sixteen years.		
Japan	15 December	1925
Does not include Chosen, Taiwan, the leased Territory of Kwantung, the Japanese portion of Saghalien Island and Japan's mandated territory in the South Seas.		
Latvia	12 February	1924
Lithuania	14 September	1931
Luxembourg	31 December	1929 <i>a</i>
Mexico	10 May	1932 <i>a</i>
Monaco	18 July	1931 <i>a</i>
Netherlands (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)	19 September	1923

¹ According to a reservation made by the Danish Government when ratifying the Convention, the latter was to take effect in respect of Denmark, only upon the coming into force of the Danish Penal Code of 15 April 1930. This Code having entered into force on 1 January 1933, the Convention has become effective for Denmark from the same date.

Nicaragua	12 December	1935 <i>a</i>
Norway	16 August	1922
Poland	8 October	1924
Portugal	1 December	1923
Romania	5 September	1923
Sierra Leone	13 March	1962 <i>d</i>
Spain	12 May	1924 <i>a</i>
Does not include the Spanish possessions in Africa or the territories of the Spanish Protectorate in Morocco.		
Sudan	1 June	1932 <i>a</i>
Sweden	9 June	1925
Switzerland	20 January	1926
Thailand	13 July	1922
With reservation as to the age-limit prescribed in paragraph (b) of the Final Protocol of the Convention of 1910 and in article 5 of this Convention, in so far as concerns the nationals of Thailand.		
Turkey	15 April	1937 <i>a</i>
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	18 December	1947 <i>a</i>
Uruguay	21 October	1924 <i>a</i>
Yugoslavia	2 May	1929 <i>a</i>

4. Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age

CONCLUDED at Geneva on 11 October 1933 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 12 November 1947

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 April 1950, the date on which the amendments as set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 12 November 1947, entered into force in accordance with article V of the Protocol

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 53, p. 49. Registration No. 772
Sales No. 1948.IV.3

Article 6

The present Convention shall be ratified. As from 1 January 1948 the instruments of ratification shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall notify their receipt to all Members of the United Nations and to non-member States to which the Secretary-General has communicated a copy of the Convention.

Article 7

Members of the United Nations may accede to the present Convention. The same applies to non-member States to which the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations may decide officially to communicate the present Convention.

The instruments of accession shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall notify their receipt to all Members of the United Nations and to non-member States to which the Secretary-General has communicated a copy of the Convention.

Article 8

. [Subsequent] ratifications or accessions shall take effect at the end of sixty days after their receipt by the Secretary-General.

**4. Convention of 11 October 1933, as amended,
for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of
Full Age
(in force since 24 April 1950)**

<i>State¹</i>	<i>Date of signature without reservation as to approval or of receipt of instrument of acceptance of the Protocol of 12 November 1947</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification of or accession (a) to the Convention as amended</i>
Afghanistan	12 November 1947	
Albania		
Algeria		31 October 1963 ^a
Argentina		
Australia	13 November 1947	
Austria	7 June 1950	
Belgium	12 November 1947	
Bolivia		
Brazil	6 April 1950	
Bulgaria		
Burma		
Burundi		
Byelorussian SSR		
Cambodia		
Cameroon		
Canada		
Central African Republic		
Ceylon		
Chad		
Chile		
China		
Colombia		
Congo (Brazzaville)		
Congo (Leopoldville)		
Costa Rica		
Cuba		
Cyprus		
Czechoslovakia	12 November 1947	
Dahomey		
Denmark		
Dominican Republic		
Ecuador		
El Salvador		
Ethiopia		
Finland	6 January 1949	

¹ For the status of the Convention of 11 October 1933, see page VII-16.

<i>State¹</i>	<i>Date of signature without reservation as to approval or of receipt of instrument of acceptance of the Protocol of 12 November 1947</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a) to the Convention as amended</i>
France		
Gabon		
Ghana		
Greece	5 April	1960
Guatemala		
Guinea		
Haiti		
Honduras		
Hungary	2 February	1950
Iceland		
India		
Indonesia		
Iran		
Iraq		
Ireland	19 July	1961
Israel		
Italy		
Ivory Coast	5 November	1962
Jamaica		
Japan		
Jordan		
Laos		
Lebanon		
Liberia		
Libya		17 February 1959 <i>a</i>
Luxembourg		14 March 1955 <i>a</i>
Madagascar		
Malaysia		
Mali		
Mauritania		
Mexico	12 November	1947
Monaco		
Mongolia		
Morocco		
Nepal		
Netherlands	7 March	1949
New Zealand		
Nicaragua	24 April	1950
Niger		
Nigeria		
Norway	28 November	1947
Pakistan		
Panama		
Paraguay		
Peru		

¹ For the status of the Convention of 11 October 1933, see page VII-16.

<i>State¹</i>	<i>Date of signature without reservation as to approval or of receipt of instrument of acceptance of the Protocol of 12 November 1947</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a) to the Convention as amended</i>
Philippines		30 September 1954 a.
Poland	21 December 1950	
Portugal		
Romania	2 November 1950	
Rwanda		
Saudi Arabia		
Senegal		
Sierra Leone		
Somalia		
South Africa	12 November 1947	
Spain		
Sudan		
Sweden	9 June 1948	
Switzerland		
Syria		
Tanganyika		
Thailand		
Togo		
Trinidad and Tobago		
Tunisia		
Turkey	12 November 1947	
Uganda		
Ukrainian SSR		
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	18 December 1947	
United Arab Republic		
United Kingdom		
United States of America		
Upper Volta		
Uruguay		
Venezuela		
Yemen		
Yugoslavia		

¹ For the status of the Convention of 11 October 1933, see page VII-16.

5. Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age

SIGNED at Geneva on 11 October 1933

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 August 1934, in accordance with article 8

TEXT: Treaty Series of the League of Nations, vol. 150, p. 431. Registration No. 3476

RATIFICATIONS OR DEFINITIVE ACCESSIONS (a)

Afghanistan	10 April	1935 <i>a</i>
Australia (including Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru)	2 September	1936
Austria	2 August	1936
Union of South Africa	20 November	1935
Belgium	11 June	1936
With reservation as regards article 10		
Brazil	24 June	1938 <i>a</i>
Bulgaria	19 December	1934
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	21 May	1948 <i>a</i>
Cameroon	27 October	1961 <i>d</i>
Central African Republic	4 September	1962 <i>d</i>
Chile	20 March	1935
Congo (Brazzaville)	15 October	1962 <i>d</i>
Cuba	25 June	1930 <i>a</i>
Czechoslovakia	27 July	1935
Dahomey	4 April	1962 <i>d</i>
Finland	21 December	1936 <i>a</i>
France	8 January	1947
Greece	20 August	1937
Hungary	12 August	1935
Iran	12 April	1935 <i>a</i>
Ireland	25 May	1938 <i>a</i>
Ivory Coast	8 December	1961 <i>d</i>
Latvia	17 September	1935
Mexico	3 May	1938 <i>a</i>
Netherlands (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)	20 September	1935
Nicaragua	12 December	1935 <i>a</i>
Niger	25 August	1961 <i>d</i>
Norway	26 June	1935 <i>a</i>
Poland	8 December	1937
Portugal	7 January	1937
Romania	6 June	1935 <i>a</i>
Senegal	2 May	1963 <i>d</i>
Sudan	13 June	1934 <i>a</i>
Sweden	25 June	1934
Switzerland	17 July	1934
Turkey	19 March	1941 <i>a</i>
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	18 December	1947 <i>a</i>

6. Protocol amending the International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris on 18 May 1904, and the International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris on 4 May 1910

SIGNED at Lake Success, New York, on 4 May 1949

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 4 May 1949, in accordance with article 5

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 30, p. 23. Registration No. 446

Article 3

The present Protocol shall be open for signature or acceptance by any of the Parties to the International Agreement of 18 May 1904 for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic or to the International Convention of 4 May 1910 for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic to which the Secretary-General has communicated for this purpose a copy of the present Protocol.

Article 4

States may become Parties to the present Protocol by:

- (a) Signature without reservation as to acceptance;
- (b) Signature with reservation as to acceptance, followed by acceptance;
- (c) Acceptance.

Acceptance shall be effected by the deposit of a formal instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 5

The present Protocol shall come into force on the date on which two or more States shall have become Parties thereto.

The amendments set forth in the annex to the present Protocol shall come into force in respect of the International Agreement of 18 May 1904 for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic when twenty Parties thereto shall have become Parties to the present Protocol; and in respect of the International Convention of 4 May 1910 for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic when twenty Parties thereto shall have become Parties to the present Protocol; and, consequently, any State becoming a Party to the Agreement or to the Convention after the amendments thereto have come into force shall become a Party to the Agreement or to the Convention as so amended.

6. Protocol of 4 May 1949 amending the International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris on 18 May 1904, and the International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris on 4 May 1910
(in force since 4 May 1949)

<i>State</i>	<i>Signature without reservation as to acceptance</i>	<i>Signature subject to acceptance</i>		<i>Acceptance</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>
Australia	8 December 1949				x
Austria	7 June 1950				
Belgium		20 May 1949		13 October 1952	
Brazil		4 May 1949			
Bulgaria					
Burma					
Canada	4 May 1949				
Ceylon	14 July 1949				
Chile	20 June 1949				
China	4 May 1949				
Colombia					
Cuba		4 May 1949			
Czechoslovakia		9 May 1949		21 June 1951	
Denmark		21 November 1949		1 March 1950	
Finland				31 October 1949	
France	5 May 1949				
Guinea					
Hungary					
Iceland					
India		12 May 1949		28 December 1949	
Indonesia					
Iran		28 December 1949		30 December 1959	
Iraq	1 June 1949				
Ireland				19 July 1961	
Italy				13 November 1952	
Japan					
Jordan					
Lebanon					
Luxembourg		4 May 1949		14 March 1955	
Monaco					
Netherlands		2 June 1949		26 September 1950	
New Zealand					
Norway	4 May 1949				
Pakistan		13 May 1949		16 June 1952	
Poland					
Portugal					

¹ For the list of territories to which the Protocol was extended, see page VII-20.

<i>State</i>	<i>Signature without reservation as to acceptance</i>	<i>Signature subject to acceptance</i>	<i>Acceptance</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>
South Africa		22 August 1950	14 August 1951	
Spain				
Sudan				
Sweden	25 February 1952			
Switzerland			23 September 1949	
Syria				
Thailand				
Tunisia				
Turkey		4 May 1949	13 September 1950	
United Arab Republic		9 May 1949	16 September 1949	
United Kingdom	4 May 1949			
United States of America		4 May 1949	14 August 1950	
Uruguay				
Yugoslavia		4 May 1949	26 April 1951	

¹ For the list of territories to which the Protocol was extended, see page VII-22.

Territorial application

<i>Notification by:</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>	<i>Extension to:</i>
Australia	8 December 1949	All territories for the conduct of whose foreign relations Australia is responsible.

7. International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic

SIGNED at Paris on 18 May 1904 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York on 4 May 1949

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 June 1951, the date on which the amendments, as set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 4 May 1949, entered into force in accordance with article 5 of the Protocol

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 92, p. 19. Registration No. 1257
Sales No. 1950.IV.1

Article 7

Non-signatory States may adhere to the present Agreement. For this purpose they shall notify their intention to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall acquaint all the Contracting States and all the Members of the United Nations.

Article 8

The present Agreement shall come into force six months after the exchange of ratifications. If one of the Contracting Parties denounces it, this denunciation shall only have effect as regards that party, and that only twelve months after the date of denunciation.

7. International Agreement of 18 May 1904, as amended, for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic
(in force since 21 June 1951)

<i>State¹</i>	<i>Date of signature without reservation as to acceptance or of receipt of instrument of acceptance of the Protocol of 4 May 1949</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification of or accession (a) to the Agreement as amended</i>
Afghanistan		
Albania		
Algeria		31 October 1963 <i>a</i>
Argentina		
Australia	8 December 1949	
Austria	7 June 1950	
Belgium	13 October 1952	
Bolivia		
Brazil		
Bulgaria		
Burma		
Burundi		
Byelorussian SSR		
Cambodia		
Cameroon		3 November 1961 <i>d</i>
Canada	4 May 1949	
Central African Republic		4 September 1962 <i>d</i>
Ceylon	14 July 1949	
Chad		
Chile	20 June 1949	
China	4 May 1949	
Colombia		
Congo (Brazzaville)		15 October 1962 <i>d</i>
Congo (Leopoldville)		
Costa Rica		
Cuba		
Cyprus		16 May 1963 <i>d</i>
Czechoslovakia	21 June 1951	
Dahomey		4 April 1962 <i>d</i>
Denmark	1 March 1950	
Dominican Republic		
Ecuador		
El Salvador		
Ethiopia		
Finland	31 October 1949	
France	5 May 1949	
Gabon		

¹ For the status of the Agreement of 18 May 1904, see pages VII-25 and 26.

<i>State¹</i>	<i>Date of signature without reservation as to acceptance or of receipt of instrument of acceptance of the Protocol of 4 May 1949</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification of or accession (a) to the Agreement as amended</i>
Ghana		7 April 1958 <i>d</i>
Greece		
Guatemala		
Guinea		
Haiti		
Honduras		
Hungary		
Iceland		
India	28 December 1949	
Indonesia		
Iran	30 December 1959	
Iraq	1 June 1949	
Ireland	19 July 1961	
Israel		
Italy	13 November 1952	
Ivory Coast		8 December 1961 <i>d</i>
Jamaica		
Japan		
Jordan		
Kenya		
Kuwait		
Laos		
Lebanon		
Liberia		
Libya		
Luxembourg	14 March 1955	
Madagascar		9 October 1963 <i>d</i>
Malaysia		
Mali		
Mauritania		
Mexico		21 February 1956 <i>a</i>
Monaco		
Mongolia		
Morocco		7 November 1956 <i>d</i>
Nepal		
Netherlands	26 September 1950	
New Zealand		
Nicaragua		
Niger		25 August 1961 <i>d</i>
Nigeria		26 June 1961 <i>d</i>
Norway	4 May 1949	
Pakistan	16 June 1952	
Panama		
Paraguay		
Peru		

¹ For the status of the Agreement of 18 May 1904, see pages VII-25 and 26.

<i>State¹</i>	<i>Date of signature without reservation as to acceptance or of receipt of instrument of acceptance of the Protocol of 4 May 1949</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification of or accession (a) to the Agreement as amended</i>
Philippines		
Poland		
Portugal		
Romania		
Rwanda		
Saudi Arabia		
Senegal		2 May 1963 <i>d</i>
Sierra Leone		13 March 1962 <i>d</i>
Somalia		
South Africa	14 August 1951	
Spain		
Sudan		
Sweden	25 February 1952	
Switzerland	23 September 1949	
Syria		
Tanganyika		18 March 1963 <i>a</i>
Thailand		
Togo		
Trinidad and Tobago		
Tunisia		
Turkey	13 September 1950	
Uganda		
Ukrainian SSR		
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		
United Arab Republic	16 September 1949	
United Kingdom	4 May 1949	
United States of America	14 August 1950	
Upper Volta		
Uruguay		
Venezuela		
Yemen		
Yugoslavia	26 April 1951	
Zanzibar		

¹ For the status of the Agreement of 18 May 1904, see pages VII-25 and 26.

8. International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic ¹

SIGNED at Paris on 18 May 1904

ENTRY INTO FORCE: In accordance with article 8 of the Agreement, it came into force six months after the exchange of ratifications

TEXT: Treaty Series of the League of Nations, vol. 1, p. 83. Registration No. 11.

(1) States which ratified the Agreement

Belgium	Italy	Spain
Denmark	Netherlands	Sweden and Norway
France	Portugal	Switzerland
Germany	Russia	United Kingdom

(2) States which acceded to the Agreement

Austria-Hungary	Colombia	Luxembourg
Brazil	Czechoslovakia	Poland
Bulgaria	Lebanon ²	United States of America

(3) The Agreement was declared applicable to the following colonies, dominions and protectorates

German colonies	Gibraltar	Seychelles
Iceland and Danish West Indies	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	Sierra Leone
Australia	Gold Coast	Somaliland
Bahamas	Hong Kong	Southern Rhodesia
Barbados	India	Trinidad
British Central Africa	Jamaica	Uganda
British Guinea and Guiana	Leeward Islands	Wei-hai-wei
British Solomon Islands	Malta	Windward Islands
Burma ³	New Zealand	Zanzibar
Canada	Northern Nigeria	French colonies
Ceylon	Palestine and Transjordan	Eritrea
Fiji Islands	St. Helena	Netherlands colonies
Gambia	Sarawak	

¹ The list of Parties to this Agreement was provided by the French Government, depositary of the Agreement until 21 June 1951.² The instrument of accession was received on 20 June 1949.³ See footnote 1, page VI-8.

(4) The following colonies, dominions and protectorates consented to concur in article I of the Agreement

Basutoland	British Honduras	Orange River Colony
Bechuanaland	Cape Town	Southern Nigeria
Bermuda	Cyprus	Straits Settlements
British East Africa	Natal	Transvaal

(5) States and territories on behalf of which accession to the Convention of 4 May 1910 on the White Slave Traffic entailed *ipso facto* accession to the Agreement of 18 May 1904 by virtue of article 8 of the Convention of 1910

Chile	Union of South Africa	Nauru
Cuba	Kenya	Jersey
Egypt	Nyasaland	Guernsey
Finland	Papua and Norfolk	Falkland Islands
Irish Free State	Grenada	Iraq
Lithuania	St. Lucia	Sudan
Norway	St. Vincent	Turkey
Persia	Isle of Man	Uruguay
Siam	Japan	Monaco
Estonia	China	Morocco
Newfoundland	Yugoslavia	Tunisia
Tanganyika	New Guinea	Mauritius

9. International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic

SIGNED at Paris on 4 May 1910 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 4 May 1949

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 14 August 1951, the date on which the amendments, as set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 4 May 1949, entered into force in accordance with article 5 of the Protocol

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 98, p. 101. Registration No. 1358
Sales No. 1950.IV.2

Article 8

Non-signatory States may accede to the present Convention. For this purpose, they shall notify their intention by an instrument which shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall send a certified copy to each of the Contracting States and to all the Members of the United Nations, and shall at the same time inform them of the date of deposit. The said instrument of notification shall also transmit any laws promulgated by the acceding State relating to the subject of the present Convention.

Six months after the date of deposit of the instrument of notification, the Convention shall come into force in the whole territory of the acceding State, which shall thus become a Contracting State.

Accession to the Convention shall entail *ipso facto*, and without special notification, simultaneous and complete accession to the Agreement of 18 May 1904, which shall come into force, on the same date as the Convention itself, in the whole territory of the acceding State.

The above provision shall, however, be without prejudice to article 7 of the aforesaid Agreement of 18 May 1904, which remains applicable in cases where a State may prefer to accede to that Agreement only.

9. International Convention of 4 May 1910, as amended, for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic
(in force since 14 August 1951)

<i>State¹</i>	<i>Date of signature without reservation as to acceptance or of receipt of instrument of acceptance of the Protocol of 4 May 1949</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification of or accession (a) to the Convention as amended</i>
Afghanistan		
Albania		
Algeria		31 October 1963 <i>a</i>
Argentina		
Australia	8 December 1949	
Austria	7 June 1950	
Belgium	13 October 1952	
Bolivia		
Brazil		
Bulgaria		
Burma		
Burundi		
Byelorussian SSR		
Cambodia		
Cameroon		3 November 1961 <i>d</i>
Canada	4 May 1949	
Central African Republic		4 September 1962 <i>d</i>
Ceylon	14 July 1949	
Chad		
Chile	20 June 1949	
China	4 May 1949	
Colombia		
Congo (Brazzaville)		15 October 1962 <i>d</i>
Congo (Leopoldville)		
Costa Rica		
Cuba		
Cyprus		16 May 1963 <i>d</i>
Czechoslovakia	21 June 1951	
Dahomey		4 April 1962 <i>d</i>
Denmark	1 March 1950	
Dominican Republic		
Ecuador		
El Salvador		
Ethiopia		
Finland	31 October 1949	
France	5 May 1949	
Gabon		

¹ For the status of the Convention of 4 May 1910, see page VII-31.

<i>State¹</i>	<i>Date of signature without reservation as to acceptance or of receipt of instrument of acceptance of the Protocol of 4 May 1949</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification of or accession (a) to the Convention as amended</i>
Ghana		7 April 1958 <i>d</i>
Greece		
Guatemala		
Guinea		
Haiti		
Honduras		
Hungary		
Iceland		
India	28 December 1949	
Indonesia		
Iran	30 December 1959	
Iraq	1 June 1949	
Ireland	19 July 1961	
Israel		
Italy	13 November 1952	
Ivory Coast		8 December 1961 <i>d</i>
Jamaica		
Japan		
Jordan		
Kenya		
Kuwait		
Laos		
Lebanon		
Liberia		
Libya		
Luxembourg	14 March 1955	
Madagascar		9 October 1963 <i>d</i>
Malaysia		
Mali		
Mauritania		
Mexico		21 February 1956 <i>a</i>
Monaco		
Mongolia		
Morocco		7 November 1956 <i>d</i>
Nepal		
Netherlands	26 September 1950	
New Zealand		
Nicaragua		
Niger		25 August 1961 <i>d</i>
Nigeria		
Norway	4 May 1949	
Pakistan	16 June 1952	
Panama		
Paraguay		
Peru		

¹ For the status of the Convention of 4 May 1910, see page VII-31.

<i>State¹</i>	<i>Date of signature without reservation as to acceptance or of receipt of instrument of acceptance of the Protocol of 4 May 1949</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification of or accession (a) to the Convention as amended</i>	
Philippines			
Poland			
Portugal			
Romania			
Rwanda			
Saudi Arabia			
Senegal		2 May	1963 <i>d</i>
Sierra Leone		13 March	1962 <i>d</i>
Somalia			
South Africa	14 August	1951	
Spain			
Sudan			
Sweden	25 February	1952	
Switzerland	23 September	1949	
Syria			
Tanganyika		18 March	1963 <i>a</i>
Thailand			
Togo			
Trinidad and Tobago ..			
Tunisia			
Turkey	13 September	1950	
Uganda			
Ukrainian SSR			
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics			
United Arab Republic...	16 September	1949	
United Kingdom	4 May	1949	
United States of America			
Upper Volta			
Uruguay			
Venezuela			
Yemen			
Yugoslavia	26 April	1951	
Zanzibar			

¹ For the status of the Convention of 4 May 1910, see page VII-31.

10. International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic¹

SIGNED at Paris on 4 May 1910

ENTRY INTO FORCE: In accordance with article 9, the Convention came into force six months after the date of deposit of the ratifications

TEXT: United Nations Publications Sales No. 1950.IV.2

(1) States which ratified the Convention		
Austria-Hungary	Germany	Spain
Belgium	Italy	Sweden
Brazil	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Denmark	Portugal	
France	Russia	
(2) States which acceded to the Convention		
Bulgaria	Finland	Persia
Chile	Irish Free State	Poland
China	Japan	Siam
Colombia	Lebanon ²	Switzerland
Cuba	Lithuania	Turkey
Czechoslovakia	Luxembourg	Uruguay
Egypt	Monaco	Yugoslavia
Estonia	Norway	
(3) The Convention was declared applicable to the following colonies, dominions and protectorates		
French colonies, Morocco, Tunisia	Southern Rhodesia	Falkland Islands
	Straits Settlements	Gold Coast
Netherlands East and West Indies, Surinam and Curaçao	Trinidad	Iraq
	Australia	Gambia
Canada	Papua and Norfolk	Uganda
Union of South Africa	India	Tanganyika
Newfoundland	Barbados	Burma ³
New Zealand	British Honduras	New Guinea
Bahamas	Grenada	Nauru
Ceylon	St. Lucia	Sudan
Cyprus	St. Vincent	Sierra Leone
Kenya	Seychelles	Palestine and Transjordan
Fiji Islands	British Guiana	Sarawak
Gibraltar	Isle of Man	Gilbert and Ellice Islands
Hong Kong	Jersey	British Solomon Islands
Jamaica	Guernsey	Zanzibar
Malta	Mauritius	
Nyasaland	Leeward Islands	

¹ The list of Parties to this Convention was provided by the French Government, depositary of the Convention until 14 August 1951.² The instrument of accession was received on 22 September 1949³ See footnote 1, page VI-8.

11(a). Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others

OPENED FOR SIGNATURE at Lake Success, New York on 21 March 1950

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 25 July 1951, in accordance with article 24

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 96, p. 271. Registration No. 1342

Article 23

The present Convention shall be open for signature on behalf of any Member of the United Nations and also on behalf of any other State to which an invitation has been addressed by the Economic and Social Council.¹

The present Convention shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The States mentioned in the first paragraph which have not signed the Convention may accede to it.

Accession shall be effected by deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

For the purposes of the present Convention the word "State" shall include all colonies and Trust Territories of a State signatory or acceding to the Convention and all territories for which such State is internationally responsible.

Article 24

The present Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of the second instrument of ratification or accession.

For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the second instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force ninety days after the deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

¹ See page VII-33.

11(a): Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others

In accordance with Resolution 392 (XIII) adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 22 August 1951 the Secretary-General was requested to dispatch invitations to sign and ratify or accede to the Convention to "each non-member State which is or hereafter becomes a member of one or more of the specialized agencies of the United Nations, or which is or hereafter becomes a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice". Accordingly, invitations were addressed to the following States, non-members or then non-members of the United Nations, on the dates indicated below:

5 October 1951

Albania	Portugal
Austria	Romania
Bulgaria	Switzerland
Cambodia	Republic of Viet-Nam
Ceylon	
Finland	<i>2 June 1952</i>
Federal Republic of Germany	Libya
Hungary	
Ireland	<i>4 September 1953</i>
Italy	Nepal
Japan	
Jordan	<i>2 March 1954</i>
Republic of Korea	San Marino
Laos	
Liechtenstein	<i>21 December 1962</i>
Monaco	Kuwait
	Western Samoa

11 (a). Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic
in Persons and of the Exploitation of the
Prostitution of Others
(in force since 25 July 1951)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Afghanistan			
Albania		6 November 1958 <i>a</i>	x
Algeria		31 October 1963 <i>a</i>	x
Argentina		15 November 1957 <i>a</i>	
Australia			
Austria			
Belgium			
Bolivia			
Brazil	5 October 1951	12 September 1958	
Bulgaria		18 January 1955 <i>a</i>	x
Burma	14 March 1956		
Burundi			
Byelorussian SSR		24 August 1956 <i>a</i>	x
Cambodia			
Cameroon			
Canada			
Central African Republic			
Ceylon		15 April 1958 <i>a</i>	
Chad			
Chile			
China			
Colombia			
Congo (Brazzaville)			
Congo (Leopoldville)			
Costa Rica			
Cuba		4 September 1952 <i>a</i>	
Cyprus			
Czechoslovakia		14 March 1958 <i>a</i>	
Dahomey			
Denmark	12 February 1951		
Dominican Republic			
Ecuador	24 March 1950		
El Salvador			
Ethiopia			
Federal Republic of Germany			

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see pages VII-40 to 42.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Finland	27 February 1953		
France		19 November 1960 <i>a</i>	x
Gabon			
Ghana			
Greece			
Guatemala			
Guinea		26 April 1962 <i>a</i>	
Haiti		26 August 1953 <i>a</i>	
Honduras	13 April 1954		
Hungary		29 September 1955 <i>a</i>	x
Iceland			
India	9 May 1950	9 January 1953	
Indonesia			
Iran	16 July 1953		
Iraq		22 September 1955 <i>a</i>	
Ireland			
Israel		28 December 1950 <i>a</i>	
Italy			
Ivory Coast			
Jamaica			
Japan		1 May 1958 <i>a</i>	
Jordan			
Kuwait			
Laos			
Lebanon			
Liberia	21 March 1950		
Libya		3 December 1956 <i>a</i>	
Liechtenstein			
Luxembourg	9 October 1950		
Madagascar			
Malaysia			
Mali			
Mauritania			
Mexico		21 February 1956 <i>a</i>	
Monaco			
Mongolia			
Morocco			
Nepal			
Netherlands			
New Zealand			
Nicaragua			
Niger			
Nigeria			
Norway		23 January 1952 <i>a</i>	
Pakistan	21 March 1950	11 July 1952	
Panama			
Paraguay			

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page VII-40.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Peru			
Philippines	20 December 1950	19 September 1952	
Poland		2 June 1952 <i>a</i>	
Portugal			
Republic of Korea		13 February 1962 <i>a</i>	
Republic of Viet-Nam			
Romania		15 February 1955 <i>a</i>	
Rwanda			
San Marino			
Saudi Arabia			
Senegal			
Sierra Leone			
Somalia			
South Africa	16 October 1950	10 October 1951	
Spain		18 June 1962 <i>a</i>	
Sudan			
Sweden			
Switzerland			
Syria		12 June 1959 <i>a</i> ²	
Tanganyika			
Thailand			
Togo			
Trinidad and Tobago			
Tunisia			
Turkey			
Uganda			
Ukrainian SSR		15 November 1954 <i>a</i>	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		11 August 1954 <i>a</i>	
United Arab Republic		12 June 1959 <i>a</i>	
United Kingdom			
United States of America			
Upper Volta		27 August 1962 <i>a</i>	
Uruguay			
Venezuela			
Western Samoa			
Yemen			
Yugoslavia	6 February 1951	26 April 1951	

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page VII-40.

² Accession by the United Arab Republic. See footnote 2, page I-3.

11(b). Final Protocol

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession. (a)</i>
Afghanistan		
Albania		6 November 1958 a
Algeria		
Argentina		1 December 1960 a
Australia		
Austria		
Belgium		
Bolivia		
Brazil	5 October 1951	12 September 1958
Bulgaria		18 January 1955 a
Burma	14 March 1956	
Burundi		
Byelorussian SSR		24 August 1956 a
Cambodia		
Cameroon		
Canada		
Central African Republic		
Ceylon		7 August 1958 a
Chad		
Chile		
China		
Colombia		
Congo (Brazzaville)		
Congo (Leopoldville)		
Costa Rica		
Cuba		4 September 1952 a
Cyprus		
Czechoslovakia		14 March 1958 a
Dahomey		
Denmark	12 February 1951	
Dominican Republic		
Ecuador	24 March 1950	
El Salvador		
Ethiopia		
Federal Republic of Germany		
Federation of Malaya		
Finland	27 February 1953	
France		
Gabon		

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	
Ghana			
Greece			
Guatemala			
Guinea		26 April	1962 <i>a</i>
Haiti		26 August	1953 <i>a</i>
Honduras	13 April	1954	
Hungary			
Iceland			
India	9 May	1950	9 January 1953
Indonesia			
Iran	16 July	1953	
Iraq			
Ireland			
Israel			28 December 1950 <i>a</i>
Italy			
Ivory Coast			
Jamaica			
Japan		1 May	1958 <i>a</i>
Jordan			
Laos			
Lebanon			
Liberia	21 March	1950	
Libya			3 December 1956 <i>a</i>
Liechtenstein			
Luxembourg	9 October	1950	
Madagascar			
Mali			
Mauritania			
Mexico			21 February 1956 <i>a</i>
Monaco			
Mongolia			
Morocco			
Nepal			
Netherlands			
New Zealand			
Nicaragua			
Niger			
Nigeria			
Norway			23 January 1952 <i>a</i>
Pakistan	21 March	1950	
Panama			
Paraguay			
Peru			
Philippines	20 December	1950	19 September 1952 2 June 1952 <i>a</i>
Poland			
Portugal			
Republic of Korea			13 February 1962 <i>a</i>

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	
Republic of Viet-Nam...			
Romania		15 February	1955 a
Rwanda			
San Marino			
Saudi Arabia			
Senegal			
Sierra Leone			
Somalia			
South Africa	16 October 1950	10 October	1951
Spain		18 June	1962 a*
Sudan			
Sweden			
Switzerland			
Syria		20 October	1959 a ¹
Tanganyika			
Thailand			
Togo			
Trinidad and Tobago ...			
Tunisia			
Turkey			
Uganda			
Ukrainian SSR		15 November	1954 a
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		11 August	1954 a
United Arab Republic		20 October	1959 a
United Kingdom			
United States of America			
Upper Volta			
Uruguay			
Venezuela			
Yemen			
Yugoslavia	6 February 1951	26 April	1951

* By a communication received on 23 August 1962, the Government of Spain has informed the Secretary-General that the instrument of accession to the Convention deposited on 18 June 1962 extends to the Protocol.

¹ Accession by the United Arab Republic. See footnote 2, page I-3.

11. Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others

Declarations and Reservations

ALBANIA

Declaration:

Thanks to the conditions created by the popular democratic regime in Albania, the offences covered by this Convention do not find favourable ground for development there, since the social conditions which give rise to such offences have been eliminated. Nevertheless, in view of the importance of the campaign against these offences in the countries where they still exist and the international importance of that campaign, the People's Republic of Albania has decided to accede to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others adopted on 2 December 1949 at the fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Reservation to article 22:

The People's Republic of Albania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 which stipulate that any dispute between the parties to the Convention relating to its interpretation, application or execution shall, at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice. The People's Republic of Albania declares that with respect to the competence of the International Court in that connexion, it will continue to maintain as in the past that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.¹

BULGARIA²

Declaration:

The offences referred to in the Convention are unknown under the socialist régime of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for the conditions favouring them have been eliminated. Nevertheless, since it is important to counteract these offences in the countries where they still exist, and since it is important to the international community that such action should be taken, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has decided to accede to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others adopted by the fourth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on 2 December 1949.

Reservation to article 22:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria declares, with respect to the competence of the International Court of Justice in disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention, that the consent of all the parties to the dispute is necessary in each particular case before any dispute whatsoever can be referred to the Court.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

² The Governments of Haiti and the Union of South Africa have informed the Secretary-General that they object to the reservation of Bulgaria.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC¹

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22, which provides that any dispute between the parties to the present Convention relating to its interpretation or application shall, at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice, and declares that with respect to the competence of the International Court to adjudicate disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic will take the position that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.²

FRANCE

The Government of the French Republic declares that, until further notice, this Convention will only be applicable to the metropolitan territory of the French Republic.²

HUNGARY¹

“The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People’s Republic declares explicit reservation concerning Article 22 of the Convention being its view that the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice may be based solely on the previous voluntary submission of all parties interested.”

ROMANIA¹

With the following reservation to article 22: the People’s Republic of Romania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and declares that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.²

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Declaration:

In the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic the social conditions which give rise to the offences covered by the Convention have been eliminated. Nevertheless, in view of the international importance of suppressing these offences, the Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic has decided to accede to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others adopted on 2 December 1949 at the fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Reservation to article 22:

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22, which provides that any dispute between the parties to the present Convention relating to its interpretation or application shall, at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice, and declares that with respect to the competence of the International Court to adjudicate disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic will take the position that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.²

¹ The Governments of Haiti, the Philippines and the Union of South Africa have informed the Secretary-General that they object to the reservations of the Byelorussian SSR and Hungary.

The Governments of Haiti and the Union of South Africa have objected to the reservation of Romania.

² Translation by the Secretariat.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Declaration:

In the Soviet Union the social conditions which give rise to the offences covered by the Convention have been eliminated. Nevertheless, in view of the international importance of suppressing these offences, the Government of the Soviet Union has decided to accede to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others adopted on 2 December 1949 at the fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Reservation to article 22:

The Soviet Union does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22, which provides that any dispute between the parties to the present Convention relating to its interpretation or application shall, at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice, and declares that with respect to the competence of the International Court to adjudicate disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention, the Soviet Union will take the position that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.¹

ALGERIA

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, which provides for the compulsory competence of the International Court of Justice and declares that the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

CHAPTER VIII. OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS

1. Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 12 November 1947, to amend the Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of, and Traffic in, Obscene Publications, concluded at Geneva on 12 September 1923 2
2. Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of, and Traffic in, Obscene Publications, concluded at Geneva on 12 September 1923 and amended by the Protocol of 12 November 1947 5
3. Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of, and Traffic in, Obscene Publications, concluded at Geneva on 12 September 1923 9
4. Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 4 May 1949 amending the Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications, signed at Paris on 4 May 1910 12
5. Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications, signed at Paris on 4 May 1910 and amended by the Protocol of 4 May 1949 15
6. Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications, signed at Paris on 4 May 1910 19

1. Protocol to amend the Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of, and Traffic in, Obscene Publications, concluded at Geneva on 12 September 1923

SIGNED at Lake Success, New York, on 12 November 1947

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 12 November 1947, in accordance with article V

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 46, p. 169. Registration No. 709

Article III

The present Protocol shall be open for signature or acceptance by any of the Parties to the Convention of 12 September 1923 for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications, to which the Secretary-General has communicated a copy of this Protocol.

Article IV

States may become Parties to the present Protocol by:

- (a) Signature without reservation as to approval; or
- (b) Acceptance, which shall be effected by the deposit of a formal instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article V

1. The present Protocol shall come into force on the date on which two or more States shall have become Parties thereto.

2. The amendments set forth in the annex to the present Protocol shall come into force when a majority of the Parties to the Convention of 12 September 1923 for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications have become Parties to the present Protocol, and consequently any State becoming a Party to the Convention after the amendments thereto have come into force shall become a Party to the Convention as so amended.

1. Protocol of 12 November 1947 to amend the Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of, and Traffic in, Obscene Publications, concluded at Geneva on 12 September 1923 (in force since 12 November 1947)

<i>State</i>	<i>Signature without reservation as to approval</i>	<i>Signature subject to approval</i>	<i>Acceptance</i>	
Afghanistan	12 November 1947			
Albania			25 July	1949
Australia	13 November 1947			
Austria	4 August 1950			
Belgium	12 November 1947			
Brazil		17 March 1948	3 April	1950
Bulgaria				
Burma	13 May 1949			
Canada	24 November 1947			
China	12 November 1947			
Colombia				
Cuba				
Czechoslovakia	12 November 1947			
Denmark		12 November 1947	21 November	1949
El Salvador				
Finland			6 January	1949
France				
Greece		9 March 1951	5 April	1960
Guatemala		9 July 1948	26 August	1949
Hungary	2 February 1950			
India	12 November 1947			
Iran		16 July 1953		
Iraq				
Ireland			28 February	1952
Italy	16 June 1949			
Japan				
Luxembourg		12 November 1947	14 March	1955
Mexico	4 February 1948			
Monaco				
Morocco				
Netherlands		12 November 1947	7 March	1949
New Zealand	28 October 1948			
Norway		12 November 1947	28 November	1947
Pakistan	12 November 1947			
Paraguay				
Poland			21 December	1950
Portugal				
Romania	2 November 1950			

<i>State</i>	<i>Signature without reservation as to approval</i>	<i>Signature subject to approval</i>	<i>Acceptance</i>
San Marino			
South Africa	12 November 1947		
Spain			
Switzerland			
Thailand			
Turkey	12 November 1947		
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	18 December 1947		
United Arab Republic	12 November 1947		
United Kingdom	16 May 1949		
Yugoslavia	12 November 1947		

2. Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of, and Traffic in, Obscene Publications

CONCLUDED at Geneva on 12 September 1923 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York on 12 November 1947

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 2 February 1950, the date on which the amendments to the Convention, as set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 12 November 1947, entered into force in accordance with paragraph 2 of article V of the Protocol

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 46, p. 201. Registration No. 710
Sales No. 1948.IV.5

Article 8

The present Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall notify the receipt of them to the Members of the United Nations and to the non-member States to which the Secretary-General has communicated a copy of the Convention.

...

Article 9

Members of the United Nations may accede to the present Convention. The same applies to non-member States to which the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations may decide officially to communicate the present Convention.

Accession shall be effected by an instrument communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat. The Secretary-General shall at once notify such deposit to Members of the United Nations and to the non-member States to which the Secretary-General has communicated a copy of the Convention.

Article 10

Ratification of or accession to the present Convention shall, *ipso facto*, and without special notification, involve concomitant and full acceptance of the Agreement of May 4th, 1910,¹ which shall come into force on the same date as the Convention itself in the whole of the territory of the ratifying or acceding Member of the United Nations or State.

Article 4 of the above-mentioned Agreement of May 4th, 1910, shall not, however, be invalidated by the preceding provision, but shall remain applicable should any State prefer to accede to that Agreement only.

¹ See page VIII-15.

**2. Convention of 12 September 1923, as amended,
for the Suppression of the Circulation of, and
Traffic in, Obscene Publications**
(in force since 2 February 1950)

<i>State¹</i>	<i>Date of signature without reservation as to approval or of receipt of instrument of acceptance of the Protocol of 12 November 1947</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification of or accession (a) to the Convention as amended</i>	
Afghanistan	12 November 1947		
Albania	25 July 1949		
Algeria			
Argentina			
Australia	13 November 1947		
Austria	4 August 1950		
Belgium	12 November 1947		
Bolivia			
Brazil	3 April 1950		
Bulgaria			
Burma	13 May 1949		
Burundi			
Byelorussian SSR			
Cambodia		30 March	1959 <i>a</i>
Cameroon			
Canada	24 November 1947		
Central African Republic			
Ceylon		15 April	1958 <i>a</i>
Chad			
Chile			
China	12 November 1947		
Colombia			
Congo (Brazzaville)			
Congo (Leopoldville)		31 May	1962 <i>d</i>
Costa Rica			
Cuba			
Cyprus		16 May	1963 <i>d</i>
Czechoslovakia	12 November 1947		
Dahomey			
Denmark	21 November 1949		
Dominican Republic			
Ecuador			
El Salvador			
Ethiopia			
Finland	6 January 1949		
France			
Gabon			

¹ For the status of the Convention of 12 September 1923, see page VIII-9.

<i>State¹</i>	<i>Date of signature without reservation as to approval or of receipt of instrument of acceptance of the Protocol of 12 November 1947</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification of or accession (a) to the Convention as amended</i>
Ghana		7 April 1958 <i>d</i>
Greece	5 April 1960	
Guatemala	26 August 1949	
Guinea		
Haiti		26 August 1953
Honduras		
Hungary	2 February 1950	
Iceland		
India	12 November 1947	
Indonesia		
Iran		
Iraq		
Ireland	28 February 1952	
Israel		
Italy	16 June 1949	
Ivory Coast		
Jamaica		
Japan		
Jordan		11 May 1959 <i>a</i>
Kenya		
Kuwait		
Laos		
Lebanon		
Liberia		
Libya		
Luxembourg	14 March 1955	
Madagascar		10 April 1963 <i>a</i>
Malaysia		21 August 1958 <i>d</i>
Mali		
Mauritania		
Mexico	4 February 1948	
Monaco		
Mongolia		
Morocco		
Nepal		
Netherlands	7 March 1949	
New Zealand	28 October 1948	
Nicaragua		
Niger		
Nigeria		26 June 1961 <i>d</i>
Norway	28 November 1947	
Pakistan	12 November 1947	
Panama		
Paraguay		
Peru		

¹ For the status of the Convention of 12 September 1923, see page VIII-9.

<i>State¹</i>	<i>Date of signature without reservation as to approval or of receipt of instrument of acceptance of the Protocol of 12 November 1947,</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a) to the Convention as amended</i>
Philippines		
Poland	21 December 1950	
Portugal		
Romania	2 November 1950	
Rwanda		
San Marino		
Saudi Arabia		
Senegal		
Sierra Leone		13 March 1962 <i>d</i>
Somalia		
South Africa	12 November 1947	
Spain		
Sudan		
Sweden		
Switzerland		
Syria		
Tanganyika		28 November 1962 <i>a</i>
Thailand		
Togo		
Trinidad and Tobago		
Tunisia		
Turkey	12 November 1947	
Uganda		
Ukrainian SSR		
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	18 December 1947	
United Arab Republic	12 November 1947	
United Kingdom	16 May 1949	
United States of America		
Upper Volta		
Uruguay		
Venezuela		
Yemen		
Yugoslavia	12 November 1947	

¹ For the status of the Convention of 12 September 1923, see page VIII-9.

3. Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of, and Traffic in, Obscene Publications

CONCLUDED at Geneva on 12 September 1923

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 August 1924, in accordance with article 11

TEXT: Treaty Series of the League of Nations, vol. 27, p. 213. Registration No. 685

RATIFICATIONS OR DEFINITIVE ACCESSIONS (a)

Afghanistan	10 May	1937 <i>a</i>
Albania	13 October	1924
Austria	12 January	1925
Belgium (includes also the Belgian Congo and the mandated territory of Ruanda-Urundi)	31 July	1926
Brazil	19 September	1931
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11 December	1925
Does not include any of the Colonies, overseas possessions, Protectorates or territories under His Britannic Majesty's sovereignty or authority.		
Newfoundland	31 December	1925 <i>a</i>
Southern Rhodesia	31 December	1925 <i>a</i>
Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Ceylon, Cyprus, Fiji, Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Kenya (Colony and Protectorate), Leeward Islands, Malay States [(a) Federated Malay States; (b) Non-Federated Malay States; Brunei, Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu], Malta, Mauritius, Nigeria [(a) Colony, (b) Protectorate, (c) Cameroons under British Mandate], Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Seychelles, Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate), Somaliland, Straits Settlements, Swaziland, Tanganyika Territory, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Windward Islands, Zanzibar	3 November	1926 <i>a</i>
Bahamas, Bermuda, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Palestine, St. Helena, Transjordan....	23 May	1927 <i>a</i>
Jamaica	22 August	1927 <i>a</i>
British Guiana	23 September	1929 <i>a</i>
Burma ¹		
Canada	23 May	1924 <i>a</i>
Australia (including the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru)	29 June	1935 <i>a</i>
New Zealand (including the mandated territory of Western Samoa)	11 December	1925
Union of South Africa (including the mandated territory of South West Africa) ..	11 December	1925
Ireland	15 September	1930
India	11 December	1925
Bulgaria	1 July	1924
China	24 February	1926
Colombia	8 November	1934
Cuba	20 September	1934

¹ See footnote 1, page VI-8.

Czechoslovakia	11 April	1927
Denmark	6 May	1930
With regard to article IV, see also article I. The acts mentioned in article I are punishable under the rules of Danish law if they fall within the provisions of article 184 of the Danish Penal Code, which inflicts penalties upon any person publishing obscene writings, or placing on sale, distributing, or otherwise circulating or publicly exposing obscene images. Further, it is to be observed that the Danish legislation relating to the Press contains special provisions on the subject of the persons who may be prosecuted for Press offences. The latter provisions apply to the acts covered by article 184 in so far as these acts can be considered as Press offences. The modification of Danish legislation on these points must await the revision of the Danish Penal Code, which is likely to be effected in the near future.		
Egypt	29 October	1924 <i>a</i>
Estonia	10 March	1936 <i>a</i>
Finland	29 June	1925
France	16 January	1940
The French Government does not assume any obligation as regards its Colonies or Protectorates or the territories placed under its mandate.		
Morocco	7 May	1940 <i>a</i>
Germany	11 May	1925
Greece	9 October	1929
Guatemala	25 October	1933 <i>a</i>
Hungary	12 February	1929
Iran	28 September	1932
Iraq	26 April	1929 <i>a</i>
Italy	8 July	1924
Japan	13 May	1936
The provisions of article 15 of the Convention are in no way derogatory to the acts of the Japanese judicial authorities in the application of Japanese laws and decrees. ¹		
Latvia	7 October	1925
Luxembourg ²	10 August	1927
Subject to reservation "that, in the application of the penal clauses of the Convention, the Luxembourg authorities will observe the closing paragraph of article 24 of the Constitution of the Grand-Duchy, which provides that proceedings may not be taken against the publisher, printer or distributor if the author is known and if he is a Luxembourg subject residing in the Grand-Duchy".		
San Marino	21 April	1926 <i>a</i>
Mexico	9 January	1948 <i>a</i>
Monaco	11 May	1925
Netherlands (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)	13 September	1927
Norway	8 May	1929 <i>a</i>
Paraguay	21 October	1933 <i>a</i>
Poland	8 March	1927
Portugal	4 October	1927
Romania	7 June	1926

¹ By a communication dated 14 February 1936, the Japanese Government withdrew the declaration regarding Taiwan, Chosen, the leased territory of Kwantung, Karafuto and the territories under Japanese mandate, expressed at the time of signing the Convention.

² This ratification, given subject to reservation, has been submitted to the signatory States for acceptance.

Salvador	2 July	1937
Spain	19 December	1924
Switzerland	20 January	1926
Thailand	28 July	1924
The Thai Government reserve full right to enforce the provisions of the present Convention against foreigners in Thailand in accordance with the principles prevailing for applying Thai legislation to such foreigners.		
Turkey	12 September	1929
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	8 July	1935 <i>a</i>
Yugoslavia	2 May	1929

4. Protocol amending the Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications, signed at Paris on 4 May 1910

SIGNED at Lake Success, New York, on 4 May 1949

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 4 May 1949, in accordance with article 5

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 30, p. 3. Registration No. 445

Article 3

The present Protocol shall be open for signature or acceptance by any of the Parties to the Agreement of 4 May 1910 for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications to which the Secretary-General has communicated for this purpose a copy of the present Protocol.

Article 4

States may become Parties to the present Protocol by:

- (a) Signature without reservation as to acceptance;
- (b) Signature with reservation as to acceptance, followed by acceptance;
- (c) Acceptance.

Acceptance shall be effected by the deposit of a formal instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 5

The present Protocol shall come into force on the date on which two or more States shall have become Parties thereto.

The amendments set forth in the annex to the present Protocol shall come into force in respect of the Agreement of 4 May 1910 for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications when thirteen Parties thereto shall have become Parties to the present Protocol, and consequently, any State becoming a Party to the Agreement after the amendments thereto have come into force shall become a Party to the Agreement as so amended.

4. Protocol of 4 May 1949 amending the Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications, signed at Paris on 4 May 1910
(in force since 4 May 1949)

<i>State</i>	<i>Signature without reservation as to acceptance</i>	<i>Signature subject to acceptance</i>	<i>Acceptance</i>
Afghanistan			
Albania			
Australia	8 December 1949		
Austria	4 August 1950		
Belgium		20 May 1949	13 October 1952
Brazil		4 May 1949	
Bulgaria			
Burma			
Canada	4 May 1949		
Ceylon	14 July 1949		
China	4 May 1949		
Colombia		1 June 1949	
Cuba		4 May 1949	
Czechoslovakia		9 May 1949	21 June 1951
Denmark		21 November 1949	1 March 1950
El Salvador		5 May 1949	
Finland			31 October 1949
France	5 May 1949		
Greece			
Guatemala			
Hungary			
Iceland			25 October 1950
India		12 May 1949	28 December 1949
Iran		28 December 1949	30 December 1959
Iraq		1 June 1949	14 September 1950
Ireland			28 February 1952
Italy			13 November 1952
Japan			
Luxembourg		4 May 1949	14 March 1955
Mexico			22 July 1952
Monaco			
Netherlands		2 June 1949	26 September 1950
New Zealand	14 October 1950		
Norway	4 May 1949		
Pakistan		13 May 1949	4 May 1951
Paraguay			
Poland			
Portugal			
Romania	2 November 1950		
San Marino			

<i>State</i>	<i>Signature without reservation as to acceptance</i>	<i>Signature subject to acceptance</i>		<i>Acceptance</i>
South Africa	1 September 1950			
Spain				23 September 1949
Switzerland ..				
Thailand				
Turkey		4 May	1949	13 September 1950
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	14 May		1949	
United Arab Republic.....		9 May	1949	16 September 1949
United Kingdom	4 May		1949	
United States of America.....		4 May	1949	14 August 1950
Yugoslavia		4 May	1949	29 April 1953

5. Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications

SIGNED at Paris on 4 May 1910 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 4 May 1949

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 March 1950, the date on which the amendments to the Agreement, as set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 4 May 1949, entered into force in accordance with article 5 of the Protocol

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 47, p. 159. Registration No. 728
Sales No. 1950.IV.3

Article 4

Non-signatory States will be permitted to adhere to the present Agreement. They shall notify their intention to that effect by means of an instrument which shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall send a certified copy of the said instrument to each one of the Contracting States and to all the Members of the United Nations, and at the same time apprise them of the date of deposit.

Six months after that date, the Agreement will go into effect throughout the territory of the adhering State, which will thereby become a Contracting State.

Article 7

Should a Contracting State wish to enforce the present Agreement in one or more of its colonies, possessions or areas under consular jurisdiction, it shall notify its intention to that effect by an instrument which shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall send a certified copy to each of the Contracting States and to all the Members of the United Nations and at the same time apprise them of the date of the deposit.

**5. Agreement of 4 May 1910, as amended, for the
Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene
Publications**
(in force since 1 March 1950)

<i>State¹</i>	<i>Date of signature without reservation as to acceptance or of receipt of instrument of acceptance of the Protocol of 4 May 1949</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification of or accession (a) to the Agreement as amended</i>
Afghanistan		
Albania		
Algeria		
Argentina		
Australia	8 December 1949	
Austria	4 August 1950	
Belgium	13 October 1952	
Bolivia		
Brazil		
Bulgaria		
Burma		
Burundi		
Byelorussian SSR		
Cambodia*		30 March 1959 <i>a</i>
Cameroon		
Canada	4 May 1949	
Central African Republic		
Ceylon	14 July 1949	
Chad		
Chile		
China	4 May 1949	
Colombia		
Congo (Brazzaville)		
Congo (Leopoldville)		31 May 1962 <i>d</i>
Costa Rica		
Cuba		
Cyprus		16 May 1963 <i>d</i>
Czechoslovakia	21 June 1951	
Dahomey		
Denmark	1 March 1950	
Dominican Republic		
Ecuador		
El Salvador		
Ethiopia		
Finland	31 October 1949	
France	5 May 1949	
Gabon		

* States which by their ratification of or accession to the Convention of 12 September 1923 as amended, *ipso facto* ratified or acceded to the Agreement of 4 May 1910 as amended.

¹ For the status of the Agreement of 4 May 1910, see page VIII-19.

State ¹	<i>Date of signature without reservation as to acceptance or of receipt of instrument of acceptance of the Protocol of 4 May 1949</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification of or accession (a) to the Agreement as amended</i>	
Ghana*		7 April	1958 <i>d</i>
Greece			
Guatemala			
Guinea			
Haiti*		26 August	1953
Honduras			
Hungary			
Iceland	25 October		1950
India	28 December		1949
Indonesia			
Iran	30 December		1959
Iraq	14 September		1950
Ireland	28 February		1952
Israel			
Italy	13 November		1952
Ivory Coast			
Jamaica			
Japan			
Jordan*		11 May	1959 <i>a</i>
Kenya			
Kuwait			
Laos			
Lebanon			
Liberia			
Libya			
Luxembourg	14 March		1955
Madagascar		10 April	1963 <i>a</i>
Malaysia*		31 August	1957 <i>d</i>
Mali			
Mauritania			
Mexico	22 July		1952
Monaco			
Mongolia			
Morocco			
Nepal			
Netherlands	26 September		1950
New Zealand	14 October		1950
Nicaragua			
Niger			
Nigeria		26 June	1961 <i>d</i>
Norway	4 May		1949
Pakistan	4 May		1951
Panama			
Paraguay			
Peru			

* States which by their ratification of or accession to the Convention of 12 September 1923 as amended, *ipso facto* ratified or acceded to the Agreement of 4 May 1910 as amended.

¹ For the status of the Agreement of 4 May 1910, see page VIII-19.

<i>State¹</i>	<i>Date of signature without reservation as to acceptance or of receipt of instrument of acceptance of the Protocol of 4 May 1949</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification of or accession (a) to the Agreement as amended</i>
Philippines		
Poland		
Portugal		
Romania	2 November 1950	
Rwanda		
San Marino		
Saudi Arabia		
Senegal		
Sierra Leone		13 March 1962 <i>d</i>
Somalia		
South Africa	1 September 1950	
Spain		
Sudan		
Sweden		
Switzerland	23 September 1949	
Syria		
Tanganyika		28 November 1962 <i>a</i>
Thailand		
Togo		
Trinidad and Tobago ...		
Tunisia		
Turkey	13 September 1950	
Uganda		
Ukrainian SSR		
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ...	14 May 1949	
United Arab Republic ...	16 September 1949	
United Kingdom	4 May 1949	
United States of America	14 August 1950	
Upper Volta		
Uruguay		
Venezuela		
Yemen		
Yugoslavia	29 April 1953	
Zanzibar		

¹ For the status of the Agreement of 4 May 1910, see page VIII-19.

6. Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications ¹

SIGNED at Paris on 4 May 1910

TEXT: See Agreement as amended by the Protocol of 4 May 1949, United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 47, p. 159**(1) States which ratified the Agreement**

Austria-Hungary	Germany	Spain
Belgium	Italy	Switzerland
Brazil	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Denmark	Portugal	United States of America
France	Russia	

(2) States which acceded to the Agreement

Albania	Finland	Poland
Bulgaria	Ireland	Romania
China	Latvia	San Marino
Czechoslovakia	Luxembourg	Siam
Egypt	Monaco	
Estonia	Norway	

(3) The Agreement was declared applicable to the following colonies, dominions and protectorates

German colonies	Hong Kong	Uganda
Zanzibar	Iraq	Wei-hai-wei
Canada	Leeward Islands (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis)	Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent)
Union of South Africa	Virgin Islands	India
Newfoundland	Jamaica	Nyasaland
New Zealand	Turks and Caicos Islands	Palestine
Australia	Kenya	Samoa
Bahamas	Malay States	Somaliland
Barbados	Malta	Tanganyika
Basutoland	Mauritius	Transjordan
Bechuanaland	Northern Nigeria	South West Africa
Bermuda	Northern Rhodesia	Western Pacific Islands
British Guiana	St. Helena	Gilbert and Ellice Islands
British Honduras	Seychelles	Solomon Islands
Ceylon	Sierra Leone	Iceland and Danish West Indies
Cyprus	Southern Nigeria	Netherlands East Indies, Surinam and Curaçao
British East Africa	Southern Rhodesia	Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi
Falkland Islands	Straits Settlements	
Fiji	Swaziland	
Gambia	Trinidad and Tobago	
Gibraltar		
Gold Coast		

¹ The list of Parties to this Agreement was provided by the French Government, depositary of the Agreement until 1 March 1950.

- (4) States which by their accession to or their ratification of the Convention of 12 September 1923 for the Suppression of the Circulation of, and Traffic in, Obscene Publications, *ipso facto* accepted the Agreement of 4 May 1910 by virtue of article 10 of the Convention of 12 September 1923

Afghanistan
Colombia
Cuba
El Salvador

Greece
Guatemala
Iran
Japan

Mexico
Paraguay
Turkey
Yugoslavia

I. Constitution of the World Health Organization

SIGNED at New York on 22 July 1946

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 April 1948, in accordance with article 80. The amendments to articles 24 and 25 came into force for all Members of the World Health Organization on 25 October 1960 (see pages IX-12 to 14).

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 14, p. 185. Registration No. 221

Article 3

Membership in the Organization shall be open to all States.

Article 4

Members of the United Nations may become members of the Organization by signing or otherwise accepting this Constitution in accordance with the provisions of chapter XIX and in accordance with their constitutional processes.

Article 5

The States whose governments have been invited to send observers¹ to the International Health Conference held in New York, 1946, may become members by signing or otherwise accepting this Constitution in accordance with the provisions of chapter XIX and in accordance with their constitutional processes provided that such signature or acceptance shall be completed before the first session of the Health Assembly.

Article 6

Subject to the conditions of any agreement between the United Nations and the Organization, approved pursuant to chapter XVI, States which do not become members in accordance with articles 4 and 5 may apply to become members and shall be admitted as members when their application has been approved by a simple majority vote of the Health Assembly.

Article 8

Territories or groups of territories which are not responsible for the conduct of their international relations may be admitted as associate members by the Health Assembly upon application made on behalf of such territory or group of territories by the member or other authority having responsibility for their international relations. Representatives of associate members to the Health Assembly should be qualified by their technical competence in the field of health and should be chosen from the native population. The nature and extent of the rights and obligations of associate members shall be determined by the Health Assembly.

• • •

¹ The Governments of the following States were invited to send observers: Afghanistan, Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Yemen.

Article 73

Texts of proposed amendments to this Constitution shall be communicated by the Director-General to Members at least six months in advance of their consideration by the Health Assembly. Amendments shall come into force for all Members when adopted by a two-thirds vote of the Health Assembly and accepted by two-thirds of the Members in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Article 78

Subject to the provisions of chapter III, this Constitution shall remain open to all States for signature or acceptance.

Article 79

- (a) States may become parties to this Constitution by :
- (i) Signature without reservation as to approval ;
 - (ii) Signature subject to approval followed by acceptance ; or
 - (iii) Acceptance.
- (b) Acceptance shall be effected by the deposit of a formal instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 80

This Constitution shall come into force when twenty-six Members of the United Nations have become parties to it in accordance with the provisions of article 79.

**1. Constitution of the World Health Organization
(in force since 7 April 1948)**

<i>State</i>	<i>Signature without reservation as to approval</i>	<i>Signature subject to approval</i>	<i>Acceptance</i>
Afghanistan			19 April 1948
Albania		22 July 1946	26 May 1947
Algeria			8 November 1962
Argentina		22 July 1946	22 October 1948
Australia		22 July 1946	2 February 1948
Austria		22 July 1946	30 June 1947
Belgium		22 July 1946	25 June 1948
Bolivia		22 July 1946	23 December 1949
Brazil		22 July 1946	2 June 1948
Bulgaria		22 July 1946	9 June 1948
Burma			1 July 1948
Burundi			22 October 1962
Byelorussian SSR		22 July 1946	7 April 1948
Cambodia ¹			17 May 1950
Cameroon ¹			6 May 1960
Canada		22 July 1946	29 August 1946
Central African Republic			20 September 1960
Ceylon ¹			7 July 1948
Chad			1 January 1961
Chile		22 July 1946	15 October 1948
China	22 July 1946		
Colombia		22 July 1946	14 May 1959
Congo (Brazzaville)			26 October 1960
Congo (Leopoldville)			24 February 1961
Costa Rica		22 July 1946	17 March 1949
Cuba		22 July 1946	9 May 1950
Cyprus			16 January 1961
Czechoslovakia		22 July 1946	1 March 1948
Dahomey			20 September 1960
Denmark		22 July 1946	19 April 1948
Dominican Republic		22 July 1946	21 June 1948
Ecuador		22 July 1946	1 March 1949
El Salvador		22 July 1946	22 June 1948
Ethiopia		22 July 1946	11 April 1947
Federal Republic of Germany ¹			29 May 1951
Finland		22 July 1946	7 October 1947
France		22 July 1946	16 June 1948
Gabon			21 November 1960
Ghana			8 April 1957
Greece		22 July 1946	12 March 1948

¹ For the date of approval of application for membership in the World Health Organization, see page IX-7.

<i>State</i>	<i>Signature without reservation as to approval</i>	<i>Signature subject to approval</i>	<i>Acceptance</i>
Guatemala	22 July	1946	26 August 1949
Guinea			19 May 1959
Haiti	22 July	1946	12 August 1947
Honduras	22 July	1946	8 April 1949
Hungary	19 February	1947	17 June 1948
Iceland			17 June 1948
India	22 July	1946	12 January 1948
Indonesia ¹			23 May 1950
Iran	22 July	1946	23 November 1946
Iraq	22 July	1946	23 September 1947
Ireland	22 July	1946	20 October 1947
Israel			21 June 1949
Italy	22 July	1946	11 April 1947
Ivory Coast			28 October 1960
Jamaica			21 March 1963
Japan ¹			16 May 1951
Jordan	22 July	1946	7 April 1947
Kenya			
Kuwait ¹			9 May 1960
Laos ¹			17 May 1950
Lebanon	22 July	1946	19 January 1949
Liberia	22 July	1946	14 March 1947
Libya ¹			16 May 1952
Luxembourg	22 July	1946	3 June 1949
Madagascar			16 January 1961
Malaysia			24 April 1958
Mali			17 October 1960
Mauritania ¹			7 March 1961
Mexico	22 July	1946	7 April 1948
Monaco ¹			8 July 1948
Mongolia			18 April 1962
Morocco ¹			14 May 1956
Nepal ¹			2 September 1953
Netherlands	22 July	1946	25 April 1947
New Zealand	22 July	1946	10 December 1946
Nicaragua	22 July	1946	24 April 1950
Niger			5 October 1960
Nigeria			25 November 1960
Norway	22 July	1946	18 August 1947
Pakistan			23 June 1948
Panama	22 July	1946	20 February 1951
Paraguay	22 July	1946	4 January 1949
Peru	22 July	1946	11 November 1949
Philippines	22 July	1946	9 July 1948
Poland	22 July	1946	6 May 1948
Portugal	22 July	1946	13 February 1948
Republic of Korea ¹			17 August 1949

¹ For the date of approval of application for membership in the World Health Organization, see page IX-7.

<i>State</i>	<i>Signature without reservation as to approval</i>	<i>Signature subject to approval</i>	<i>Acceptance</i>	
Republic of Viet-Nam ¹			17 May	1950
Romania			8 June	1948
Rwanda			7 November	1962
Saudi Arabia		22 July 1946	26 May	1947
Senegal			31 October	1960
Sierra Leone			20 October	1961
Somalia			26 January	1961
South Africa		22 July 1946	7 August	1947
Spain ¹			28 May	1951
Sudan ¹			14 May	1956
Sweden		13 January 1947	28 August	1947
Switzerland		22 July 1946	26 March	1947
Syria		22 July 1946	18 December	1946
Tanganyika			15 March	1962
Thailand		22 July 1946	26 September	1947
Togo ¹			13 May	1960
Trinidad and Tobago			3 January	1963
Tunisia ¹			14 May	1956
Turkey		22 July 1946	2 January	1948
Uganda			7 March	1963
Ukrainian SSR		22 July 1946	3 April	1948
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		22 July 1946	24 March	1948
United Arab Republic		22 July 1946	16 December	1947
United Kingdom	22 July 1946			
United States of America ²		22 July 1946	21 June	1948
Upper Volta			4 October	1960
Uruguay		22 July 1946	22 April	1949
Venezuela		22 July 1946	7 July	1948
Western Samoa ¹			16 May	1962
Yemen	20 November 1953			
Yugoslavia		22 July 1946	19 November	1947
Zanzibar				

¹ For the date of approval of application for membership in the World Health Organization, see page IX-7.

² Accepted subject to the provisions of the joint resolution of the Congress of the United States of America approved 14 June 1948 (Public Law 643, 80th Congress), section 4 of which reads as follows: "In adopting this joint resolution the Congress does so with the understanding that, in the absence of any provision in the World Health Organization Constitution for withdrawal from the organization, the United States reserves its right to withdraw from the organization on a one-year notice, provided, however, that the financial obligations of the United States to the organization shall be met in full for the organization's current fiscal year."

The World Health Assembly adopted unanimously on 2 July 1948 the following resolution: "The Assembly recognized the validity of the ratification by the United States of America and resolved that the Secretary-General of the United Nations be advised of this decision."

1. Constitution of the World Health Organization

Approval of applications for membership in the World Health Organization, in accordance with article 6 of the Constitution

In accordance with article 6 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization, the applications for membership of the following States were approved by the World Health Assembly on the dates indicated below:

Ceylon	28 June	1948
Monaco	2 July	1948
Republic of Korea	30 June	1949
Cambodia	16 May	1950
Indonesia	16 May	1950
Laos	16 May	1950
Republic of Viet-Nam.	16 May	1950
Japan	16 May	1951
Federal Republic of Germany	16 May	1951
Spain	16 May	1951
Libya	6 May	1952
Nepal	15 May	1953
Morocco	9 May	1956
Sudan	9 May	1956
Tunisia	9 May	1956
Cameroun	4 May	1960
Togo	4 May	1960
Kuwait	9 May	1960
Mauritania	20 February	1961
Western Samoa	16 May	1962

2. Protocol concerning the Office international d'hygiène publique

SIGNED at New York on 22 July 1946

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 October 1947, in accordance with article 7

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 9, page 3. Registration No. 125

Article 5

Any Government Party to the Agreement of 1907 which is not a Signatory of this Protocol may at any time accept this Protocol by sending an instrument of acceptance to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who will inform all signatory and other Governments which have accepted this Protocol of such accession.

Article 6

Governments may become Parties to this Protocol by:

- (a) Signature without reservation as to approval;
- (b) Signature subject to approval followed by acceptance; or
- (c) Acceptance.

Acceptance shall be effected by the deposit of a formal instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 7

This Protocol shall come into force when twenty Governments Parties to the Agreement of 1907 have become Parties to this Protocol.

**2. Protocol concerning the Office international
d'hygiène publique
(in force since 20 October 1947)**

State	Signature without reservation as to acceptance		Signature subject to acceptance		Acceptance	
Afghanistan					19 April	1948
Albania	22 July	1946				
Argentina ¹			22 July	1946	22 October	1948
Australia ¹			22 July	1946	8 May	1947
Austria	22 July	1946				
Belgium ¹			22 July	1946	25 June	1948
Bolivia ¹	22 July	1946				
Brazil ¹			22 July	1946	2 June	1948
Bulgaria ¹	22 July	1946				
Burma ¹					1 July	1948
Byelorussian SSR	22 July	1946				
Canada ¹			22 July	1946	29 August	1946
Ceylon					23 May	1949
Chile ¹			22 July	1946		
China	22 July	1946				
Colombia	22 July	1946				
Costa Rica	22 July	1946				
Cuba			22 July	1946	9 May	1950
Czechoslovakia ¹			22 July	1946	1 March	1948
Denmark ¹			22 July	1946	21 April	1947
Dominican Republic			22 July	1946		
Ecuador			22 July	1946		
Ethiopia			22 July	1946	11 April	1947
Finland	22 July	1946				
France ¹			22 July	1946		
Greece ¹			22 July	1946	12 March	1948
Guatemala			22 July	1946	26 August	1949
Haiti			22 July	1946	12 August	1947
Honduras			22 July	1946	8 April	1949
Hungary ¹			19 February	1947	17 June	1948
India ¹			22 July	1946	12 January	1948
Iran ¹			22 July	1946	27 January	1947
Iraq ¹			22 July	1946	23 September	1947
Ireland ¹			22 July	1946	20 October	1947
Italy ¹			22 July	1946	11 April	1947
Japan ¹					11 December	1951
Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	22 July	1946				
Lebanon ¹			22 July	1946		
Liberia			22 July	1946		

¹ States Parties to the Arrangement for the creation at Paris of an Office international d'hygiène publique, signed at Rome on 9 December 1907.

<i>State</i>	<i>Signature without reservation as to acceptance</i>		<i>Signature subject to acceptance</i>		<i>Acceptance</i>	
Luxembourg ¹			22 July	1946	3 June	1949
Mexico ¹			22 July	1946	7 April	1948
Netherlands ¹			22 July	1946	25 April	1947
New Zealand ¹			22 July	1946	10 December	1946
Nicaragua			22 July	1946		
Norway ¹			22 July	1946	18 August	1947
Pakistan ¹					23 June	1948
Panama			22 July	1946	20 February	1951
Paraguay			22 July	1946		
Peru ¹			22 July	1946		
Philippines	22 July	1946				
Poland ¹	22 July	1946				
Portugal ¹			22 July	1946	11 August	1948
Saudi Arabia ¹	22 July	1946				
South Africa ¹			22 July	1946	19 March	1948
Sweden ¹			13 January	1947	28 August	1947
Switzerland ¹			22 July	1946	26 March	1947
Syria			22 July	1946		
Thailand	22 July	1946				
Turkey ¹	22 July	1946				
Ukrainian SSR	22 July	1946				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ¹	22 July	1946				
United Arab Republic ¹			22 July	1946	16 December	1947
United Kingdom ¹	22 July	1946				
United States of America ¹			22 July	1946	7 August	1947
Uruguay ¹			22 July	1946		
Venezuela			22 July	1946	7 March	1949
Yugoslavia ¹			22 July	1946	19 November	1947

¹ States Parties to the Arrangement for the creation at Paris of an Office international d'hygiène publique, signed at Rome on 9 December 1907.

3. Amendments to Articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization

ADOPTED by the Twelfth World Health Assembly at its Eleventh Plenary Meeting on 28 May 1959

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 25 October 1960, in accordance with Article 73 of the Constitution¹

Resolution of the Twelfth World Health Assembly

....

3. FURTHER DECIDES that acceptance of the amendments to the Constitution set forth in this Resolution under Article 73 of the Constitution,¹ shall be effected by the deposit of a formal instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

¹ See page IX-3.

**3. Amendments to Articles 24 and 25 of the
Constitution of the World Health Organization
(in force since 25 October 1960)**

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of acceptance</i>
Afghanistan	11 August 1960
Albania	27 July 1960
Algeria	8 November 1962
Argentina	11 April 1962
Australia	12 August 1959
Austria	29 March 1960
Belgium	20 November 1959
Bolivia	
Brazil	18 March 1963
Bulgaria	11 February 1960
Burma	19 April 1960
Burundi	22 October 1962
Byelorussian SSR	
Cambodia	8 December 1959
Cameroon	6 May 1960
Canada	25 February 1960
Central African Republic	20 September 1960
Ceylon	9 May 1960
Chad	1 January 1961
Chile	28 April 1960
China	25 April 1960
Colombia	
Congo (Brazzaville)	26 October 1960
Congo (Leopoldville)	24 February 1961
Costa Rica	
Cuba	27 July 1960
Cyprus	16 January 1961
Czechoslovakia	
Dahomey	20 September 1960
Denmark	15 January 1960
Dominican Republic	16 September 1960
Ecuador	10 June 1960
El Salvador	10 February 1960
Ethiopia	3 May 1960
Federal Republic of Germany	
Finland	4 May 1960
France	10 March 1961
Gabon	21 November 1960
Ghana	16 September 1960
Greece	23 May 1960

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of acceptance</i>	
Guatemala		
Guinea	5 August	1960
Haiti		
Honduras	23 February	1960
Hungary		
Iceland	5 January	1961
India	23 February	1960
Indonesia	4 November	1959
Iran	2 May	1960
Iraq	25 November	1959
Ireland	15 October	1960
Israel	4 January	1960
Italy	28 December	1960
Ivory Coast	28 October	1960
Jamaica	21 March	1963
Japan		
Jordan	25 March	1960
Kuwait	9 May	1960
Laos	4 May	1960
Lebanon	3 January	1961
Liberia		
Libya	8 February	1960
Luxembourg	25 October	1960
Madagascar	16 January	1961
Malaysia	4 February	1960
Mali	17 October	1960
Mauritania	7 March	1961
Mexico	2 August	1960
Monaco		
Morocco	28 March	1960
Nepal	12 May	1960
Netherlands ¹	14 September	1960
New Zealand	4 April	1960
Nicaragua		
Niger	5 October	1960
Nigeria	25 November	1960
Norway	2 November	1959
Pakistan	12 February	1960
Panama		
Paraguay	8 February	1960
Peru		
Philippines	25 March	1960
Poland	18 February	1960
Portugal		
Republic of Korea	29 December	1959

¹ For the Realm in Europe, Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles and Netherlands New Guinea.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of acceptance</i>
Republic of Viet-Nam	7 September 1959
Romania	2 December 1960
Rwanda	7 November 1962
Saudi Arabia	
Somalia	26 January 1961
South Africa	
Spain	4 November 1959
Sudan	1 April 1960
Sweden	1 December 1959
Switzerland	15 January 1960
Syria	25 March 1960 ¹
Thailand	24 September 1959
Togo	13 May 1960
Trinidad and Tobago	3 January 1963
Tunisia	18 March 1960
Turkey	10 January 1962
Uganda	7 March 1963
Ukrainian SSR	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	17 June 1960
United Arab Republic	25 March 1960
United Kingdom	1 April 1960
United States of America	
Upper Volta	4 October 1960
Uruguay	
Venezuela	20 March 1961
Western Samoa	16 May 1962
Yemen	
Yugoslavia	8 April 1960

¹ Acceptance by the United Arab Republic. See footnote 2, page I-3.

CHAPTER X. INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

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1. A. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

LIST OF AGREEMENTS, PROTOCOLS, ETC., RELATING TO THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE:

(*Note:* The following agreements, protocols, etc., adopted by the Contracting Parties¹ to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade prior to 1 February 1955, have been deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Except for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which is being applied provisionally by the Protocol of Provisional Application, all these instruments have entered into force.

All instruments concluded after 1 February 1955 are deposited with the Executive Secretary of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. For the status of those instruments, see GATT Publication *Status of Multilateral Protocols*, PROT/1.)

Agreement and Protocol concluded at Geneva on 30 October 1947

1. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Signed at Geneva on 30 October 1947
2. Protocol of Provisional Application of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Signed at Geneva on 30 October 1947

Protocols and Declaration concluded at Havana on 24 March 1948

3. Protocol of Rectifications to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Signed at Havana on 24 March 1948
4. Declaration. Signed at Havana on 24 March 1948
5. Protocol modifying certain provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Signed at Havana on 24 March 1948
6. Special Protocol modifying article XIV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Signed at Havana on 24 March 1948
7. Special Protocol relating to article XXIV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Signed at Havana on 24 March 1948

Protocols concluded at Geneva on 14 September 1948

8. Second Protocol of Rectifications to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Signed at Geneva on 14 September 1948
9. Protocol modifying part I and article XXIX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Signed at Geneva on 14 September 1948
10. Protocol modifying part II and article XXVI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Signed at Geneva on 14 September 1948
11. Protocol for the Accession of Signatories of the Final Act of 30 October 1947. Signed at Geneva on 14 September 1948

¹ See page X-5.

Protocols concluded at Annecy on 13 August 1949

12. Third Protocol of Rectifications to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Signed at Annecy on 13 August 1949
13. First Protocol of Modifications to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Signed at Annecy on 13 August 1949
14. Protocol modifying article XXVI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Signed at Annecy on 13 August 1949
15. Protocol replacing schedule I (Australia) of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Signed at Annecy on 13 August 1949
16. Protocol replacing schedule VI (Ceylon) of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Signed at Annecy on 13 August 1949
17. Annecy Protocol of Terms of Accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Opened for signature at Annecy on 10 October 1949
18. Fourth Protocol of Rectifications to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Signed at Geneva on 3 April 1950
19. Fifth Protocol of Rectifications to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Signed at Torquay on 16 December 1950

Decisions, Protocol and Declaration concluded at Torquay on 21 April 1951

20. Decisions Agreeing to the Accession of certain Governments to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
 - (a) Decision by the Contracting Parties Agreeing to the Accession of the Republic of Austria to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Opened for signature at Torquay on 21 April 1951
 - (b) Decision by the Contracting Parties Agreeing to the Accession of the Federal Republic of Germany to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Opened for signature at Torquay on 21 April 1951
 - (c) Decision by the Contracting Parties Agreeing to the Accession of the Republic of Korea to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Opened for signature at Torquay on 21 April 1951
 - (d) Decision by the Contracting Parties Agreeing to the Accession of Peru to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Opened for signature at Torquay on 21 April 1951
 - (e) Decision by the Contracting Parties Agreeing to the Accession of the Republic of the Philippines to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Opened for signature at Torquay on 21 April 1951
 - (f) Decision by the Contracting Parties Agreeing to the Accession of the Republic of Turkey to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Opened for signature at Torquay on 21 April 1951
21. Torquay Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Opened for signature at Torquay on 21 April 1951
22. Declaration on the continued application of the schedules to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Done at Torquay on 21 April 1951

Protocols concluded at Geneva on 27 October 1951

23. First Protocol of Rectifications and Modifications to the texts of the schedules to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Done at Geneva on 27 October 1951
24. First Protocol of Supplementary Concessions to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Union of South Africa and Federal Republic of Germany). Done at Torquay on 27 October 1951
25. Second Protocol of Rectifications and Modifications to the texts of the schedules to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Signed at Geneva on 8 November 1952
26. Second Protocol of Supplementary Concessions to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. (Austria and Federal Republic of Germany). Done at Innsbruck on 22 November 1952
27. Third Protocol of Rectifications and Modifications to the texts of the schedules to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Signed at Geneva on 24 October 1953
28. Declaration on the Continued Application of schedules to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Done at Geneva on 24 October 1953

B. International Trade Organization

1. The Havana Charter for an International Trade Organization. Signed at Havana on 24 March 1948

Not in force; no instruments of acceptance have been deposited.

C. Agreement on Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment

1. Agreement on most-favoured-nation treatment for areas of Western Germany under military occupation. Signed at Geneva on 14 September 1948
2. Memorandum of understanding relative to application to the Western Sectors of Berlin of the Agreement on most-favoured-nation treatment for areas of Western Germany under military occupation. Signed at Annecy on 13 August 1949

The Contracting Parties to the General Agreement which were signatories to the above-mentioned Agreement met informally at Geneva on 16 October 1951. At that meeting it was recommended that all signatories to the Agreement who wished to do so should if possible notify their withdrawal from the Agreement by depositing a notice of their intention with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the same date. Such notices to cover also the Memorandum of understanding. The date of 14 December 1951 was generally considered as an appropriate date for such action (the withdrawal to take effect on 15 June 1952). For the dates of receipt of the notices of withdrawal, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 117, 121 and 128.

A. GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE**Contracting Parties**

Australia	Japan
Austria	Kenya
Belgium	Kuwait
Brazil	Luxembourg
Burma	Madagascar
Cameroon	Malaysia
Canada	Mauritania
Central African Republic	Netherlands
Ceylon	New Zealand
Chad	Nicaragua
Chile	Niger
Congo (Brazzaville)	Nigeria
Cuba	Norway
Cyprus	Pakistan
Czechoslovakia	Peru
Dahomey	Portugal
Denmark	Senegal
Dominican Republic	Sierra Leone
Federal Republic of Germany	South Africa
Finland	Southern Rhodesia
France	Spain
Gabon	Sweden
Ghana	Tanganyika
Greece	Trinidad and Tobago
Haiti	Turkey
India	Uganda
Indonesia	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Israel	United States of America
Italy	Upper Volta
Ivory Coast	Uruguay
Jamaica	

2. Agreement establishing the African Development Bank

DONE at Khartoum on 4 August 1963

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Not yet in force (See article 65)

TEXT:

Article 3

(1) Any African country which has the status of an independent State may become a member of the Bank. It shall acquire membership in accordance with paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) of Article 64 of this Agreement.

(2) The geographical area to which the membership and development activities of the Bank may extend (referred to in this Agreement as "Africa" or "African", as the case may be) shall comprise the continent of Africa and African islands.

. . .

Article 63

(1) This Agreement, deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations (hereinafter called the "Depositary"), shall remain open until 31 December 1963 for signature by the Governments of States whose names are set forth in Annex A to this Agreement.

(2) The Depositary shall communicate certified copies of this Agreement to all the Signatories.

Article 64

(1) (a) This Agreement shall be subject to ratification or acceptance by the Signatories. Instruments of ratification or acceptance shall be deposited by the Signatory Governments with the Depositary before 1 July 1965. The Depositary shall notify each deposit and the date thereof to the other Signatories.

(b) A State whose instrument of ratification or acceptance is deposited before the date on which this Agreement enters into force, shall become a member of the Bank on that date. Any other Signatory which complies with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, shall become a member on the date on which its instrument of ratification or acceptance is deposited.

(2) States which do not acquire membership of the Bank in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article, may become members — after the Agreement has entered into force — by accession thereto on such terms as the Board of Governors shall determine. The Government of any such State shall deposit, on or before a date appointed by that Board, an instrument of accession with the Depositary who shall notify such deposit and the date thereof to the Bank and to the Parties to this Agreement. Upon the deposit, the State shall become member of the Bank on the appointed date.

Article 65

This Agreement shall enter into force upon the deposit of instruments of ratification or acceptance by twelve signatory Governments whose initial subscriptions, as set forth in Annex A to this Agreement, in aggregate comprise not less than sixty-five per cent of the authorized capital stock of the Bank; provided always that 1 January 1964 shall be the earliest date on which this Agreement may enter into force in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

2. Agreement establishing the African
Development Bank
(not yet in force)

<u>State</u>	<u>Date of signature</u>	<u>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession (a)</u>
Algeria	4 August	1963
Burundi	4 August	1963
Cameroon		
Central African Republic ..	4 August	1963
Chad		
Congo (Brazzaville)		
Congo (Leopoldville)	4 August	1963
Dahomey		
Ethiopia	4 August	1963
Gabon		
Ghana	4 August	1963
Guinea	4 August	1963
Ivory Coast	4 August	1963
Kenya	4 August	1963
Liberia	4 August	1963
Libya	4 August	1963
Madagascar		
Mali	4 August	1963
Mauritania	4 August	1963
Morocco	4 August	1963
Niger		
Nigeria	4 August	1963
Rwanda		
Senegal		
Sierra Leone	4 August	1963
Somalia	4 August	1963
Sudan	4 August	1963
Tanganyika	4 August	1963
Togo		
Tunisia	4 August	1963
Uganda	4 August	1963
United Arab Republic	4 August	1963
Upper Volta		

9 September 1963

2. Agreement establishing the African Development Bank

DONE at Khartoum on 4 August 1963

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Not yet in force (See article 65)

TEXT: E/CN.14/FMAB/39

Article 3

(1) Any African country which has the status of an independent State may become a member of the Bank. It shall acquire membership in accordance with paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) of Article 64 of this Agreement.

(2) The geographical area to which the membership and development activities of the Bank may extend (referred to in this Agreement as "Africa" or "African", as the case may be) shall comprise the continent of Africa and African islands.

...

Article 6³

(1) This Agreement, deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations (hereinafter called the "Depositary"), shall remain open until 31 December 1963 for signature by the Governments of States whose names are set forth in Annex A to this Agreement.

(2) The Depositary shall communicate certified copies of this Agreement to all the Signatories.

Article 64

(1) (a) This Agreement shall be subject to ratification or acceptance by the Signatories. Instruments of ratification or acceptance shall be deposited by the Signatory Governments with the Depositary before 1 July 1965. The Depositary shall notify each deposit and the date thereof to the other Signatories.

(b) A State whose instrument of ratification or acceptance is deposited before the date on which this Agreement enters into force, shall become a member of the Bank on that date. Any other Signatory which complies with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, shall become a member on the date on which its instrument of ratification or acceptance is deposited.

(2) States which do not acquire membership of the Bank in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article, may become members—after the Agreement has entered into force—by accession thereto on such terms as the Board of Governors shall determine. The Government of any such State shall deposit, on or before a date appointed by that Board, an instrument of accession with the Depositary who shall notify such deposit and the date thereof to the Bank and to the Parties to this Agreement. Upon the deposit, the State shall become member of the Bank on the appointed date.

Article 65

This Agreement shall enter into force upon the deposit of instruments of ratification or acceptance by twelve signatory Governments whose initial subscriptions, as set forth in Annex A to this Agreement, in aggregate comprise not less than sixty-five per cent of the authorized capital stock of the Bank; provided always that 1 January 1964 shall be the earliest date on which this Agreement may enter into force in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

**2. Agreement establishing the African
Development Bank
(not yet in force)**

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession (a)</i>
Algeria	4 August 1963	
Burundi	4 August 1963	
Cameroon	8 October 1963	
Central African Republic	4 August 1963	
Chad		
Congo (Brazzaville)	29 November 1963	
Congo (Leopoldville)	4 August 1963	
Dahomey	8 October 1963	
Ethiopia	4 August 1963	
Gabon		
Ghana	4 August 1963	
Guinea	4 August 1963	
Ivory Coast	4 August 1963	
Kenya	4 August 1963	
Liberia	4 August 1963	
Libya	4 August 1963	
Madagascar		
Mali	4 August 1963	
Mauritania	4 August 1963	
Morocco	4 August 1963	
Niger	25 October 1963	
Nigeria	4 August 1963	
Rwanda	18 December 1963	
Senegal	17 December 1963	
Sierra Leone	4 August 1963	
Somalia	4 August 1963	
Sudan	4 August 1963	9 September 1963
Tanganyika	4 August 1963	27 November 1963
Togo	18 October 1963	
Tunisia	4 August 1963	
Uganda	4 August 1963	16 December 1963
United Arab Republic ...	4 August 1963	
Upper Volta	21 November 1963	

3. Convention on Transit Trade of
Land-Locked States
(not yet in force)

<u>State</u>	<u>Date of signature</u>	<u>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</u>	<u>Declarations & Reservations</u>
Afghanistan	8 July	1965	
Argentina	29 December	1965	
Belgium	30 December	1965	x
Bolivia	29 December	1965	
Brazil	4 August	1965	
Byelorussian SSR	28 December	1965	x
Cameroon	10 August	1965	
Central African Republic	30 December	1965	
Chile	20 December	1965	x
Czechoslovakia	10 December	1965	x
Federal Republic of Germany ...	20 December	1965	x
Holy See	30 December	1965	
Hungary	30 December	1965	
Italy	31 December	1965	x
Laos	8 July	1965	
Luxembourg	28 December	1965	x
Nepal	9 July	1965	
Netherlands	30 December	1965	
Paraguay	23 December	1965	
Rwanda	23 July	1965	
San Marino	23 July	1965	
Sudan	11 August	1965	x
Switzerland	10 December	1965	
Uganda	21 December	1965	
Ukrainian SSR	31 December	1965	x
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	28 December	1965	x
United States of America	30 December	1965	
Yugoslavia	8 July	1965	
Zambia	23 December	1965	

3. Convention on Transit Trade of Land-Locked States

Declarations and Reservations

BELGIUM

1. With regard to the application of article 3 of the Convention, the Belgian Government considers that the exemption relates exclusively to duties or taxes on imports or exports, and not to taxes on transactions, such as the Belgian tax on transport and auxiliary services, which also apply to internal trade.

2. Belgium can apply article 4, paragraph 1, only in so far as State-owned means of transport and handling equipment are concerned.

3. The Belgian Government intends, upon depositing its instrument of ratification of the Convention, to make a reservation concerning the rights and obligations of Belgium arising from its adherence to certain international treaties relating to economic matters or trade.^{1/}

BOLIVIA

I have been instructed by my Government to place on record the Bolivian view, which is already to be found in the records of the Conference, that "Bolivia is not a land-locked State but a nation which is deprived by temporary circumstances of access to the sea across its own coast" and that "unrestricted and unconditional freedom of transit must be recognized in international law as an inherent right of enclosed territories and countries for reasons of justice and because of the need to facilitate such transit as a contribution to general progress on a basis of equality."

Bolivia will on no occasion fail to maintain these views, which are inherent in national sovereignty, and, by signing the Convention, will give evidence of its willingness to co-operate with the United Nations and the developing countries without a sea-coast. ^{1/}

^{1/} Translation by the Secretariat.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic considers it necessary to draw attention to the discriminatory nature of articles 17, 19, 22 and 23 of the Convention, under which a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention. The Convention deals with matters that affect the interests of all States, and it should therefore be open for participation by all States. According to the principle of sovereign equality, no States have the right to exclude other States from participation in a Convention of this type.

The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16 of the Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States, under which members of the arbitration commission may be appointed by the President of the International Court of Justice, and declares that, in each individual case, the consent of the contending States is necessary for the appointment of members of the arbitration commission by the President of the International Court of Justice. 1/

CHILE

... With a reservation with regard to article 16, to the effect that, in any dispute with American countries over the interpretation or implementation of this Convention, Chile shall proceed in accordance with whatever inter-American instruments concerning the peaceful settlement of disputes may be binding both on Chile and on the other American country. 1/

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1) The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by article 16 providing for a compulsory procedure of arbitration for any dispute which may arise with respect to interpretation or application of the provisions of the Convention. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic maintains that the consensus of all Parties to the dispute is indispensable in any particular case to be submitted for arbitration.

1/ Translation by the Secretariat.

2) The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic considers articles 17 and 19 to be of discriminatory character since, on the basis of their provisions, a number of States has been deprived of the possibility of becoming a Party to the Convention.'

The Convention relates to matters which are of interest to all States; consequently, it has to be open for participation of all States. In accordance with the principle of sovereign equality, no States have the right to exclude other States from becoming a Party to the Convention of general interest.

3) The latter reservation applies also to articles 22 and 23 for the same reasons. 1/

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

"In respect of article 2, paragraph 1, article 5 and article 7 :

The Federal Republic of Germany starts from the assumption that normal frontier controls which, in accordance with international agreements and with existing national legislation, are carried through in an adequate and non-discriminatory manner, meet the requirements of article 2, paragraph 1, article 5 and article 7.

In respect of article 2, paragraph 2 :

The Federal Republic of Germany understands this provision to imply that, as long as agreements according to article 2, paragraph 2, have not been concluded, the national regulations of the transit state will apply.

In respect of article 4, paragraph 1 and article 6, paragraph 1 :

The Federal Republic of Germany is not in a position to assume obligations as provided for in article 4, paragraph 1 and in article 6, paragraph 1. Considering transport conditions in the Federal Republic of Germany, however, it may be taken for granted that sufficient means of transport as well as handling equipment and storage facilities will be available for traffic in transit. Should difficulties arise nevertheless, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany would be prepared to seek remedies.

In respect of article 4, paragraph 2 and article 6, paragraph 2 :

The Federal Republic of Germany is not in a position to assume obligations as contained in article 4, paragraph 2 and article 6, paragraph 2. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is, however, prepared, within the scope of its possibilities, to use its influence as regards tariffs and charges so as to facilitate traffic in transit as much as possible.

1/ Translation by the Secretariat.

ITALY

... The Permanent Representative of Italy wishes to notify the Secretary-General that the Italian Government intends to enter specific reservations to the Convention on depositing its instrument of ratification. 1/

LUXEMBOURG

The Government of Luxembourg envisages the possibility, on depositing the instrument of ratification of the Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States, of entering a reservation relating to its membership in regional economic unions or common markets. 1/

SUDAN

"The Government of the Republic of the Sudan will not consider itself bound by the third sentence of article 2, paragraph 1, of the Convention in respect of the passage across its territory of goods destined to or coming from South Africa or Portugal or goods the ownership of which could be claimed by South Africa or Portugal. The reservation is made in accordance with the spirit of Security Council resolution S/5773, in which the Security Council condemned the apartheid policies of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, resolution A/AC.109/124 in which the Special Committee condemned the colonial policy of Portugal and its persistent refusal to carry out the resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Special Committee, and resolution CM/Res.6(I) of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity. The reservations will remain in force pending the ending of the prevailing situation in South Africa and the Portuguese colonies.

Nor will the Republic of the Sudan, as a member of the Arab League, consider itself bound by the same provision in respect of the passage across its territory of goods destined for or coming from Israel."

1/ Translation by the Secretariat.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic considers it necessary to draw attention to the discriminatory nature of articles 17, 19, 22 and 23 of the Convention, under which a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention. The Convention deals with matters that affect the interests of all States, and it should therefore be open for participation by all States. According to the principle of sovereign equality, no States have the right to exclude other States from participation in a Convention of this type.

The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16 of the Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States, under which members of the arbitration commission may be appointed by the President of the International Court of Justice, and declares that, in each individual case, the consent of the contending States is necessary for the appointment of members of the arbitration commission by the President of the International Court of Justice. 1/

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers it necessary to draw attention to the discriminatory nature of articles 17, 19, 22 and 23 of the Convention, under which a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention. The Convention deals with matters that affect the interests of all States, and it should therefore be open for participation by all States. According to the principle of sovereign equality, no States have the right to exclude other States from participation in a Convention of this type.

The Government of the Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16 of the Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States, under which members of the arbitration commission may be appointed by the President of the International Court of Justice, and declares that, in each individual case, the consent of the contending States is necessary for the appointment of members of the arbitration commission by the President of the International Court of Justice. 1/

1/ Translation by the Secretariat.

4. Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank

DONE at Manila on 4 December 1965

ENTRY INTO FORCE : Not yet in force (See article 65)

Article 3

1. Membership in the Bank shall be open to: (i) members and associate members of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East; and (ii) other regional countries and non-regional developed countries which are members of the United Nations or of any of its specialized agencies.
2. Countries eligible for membership under paragraph 1 of this Article which do not become members in accordance with Article 64 of this Agreement may be admitted, under such terms and conditions as the Bank may determine, to membership in the Bank upon the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the total number of Governors, representing not less than three-fourths of the total voting power of the members.
3. In the case of associate members of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East which are not responsible for the conduct of their international relations, application for membership in the Bank shall be presented by the member of the Bank responsible for the international relations of the applicant and accompanied by an undertaking by such member that, until the applicant itself assumes such responsibility, the member shall be responsible for all obligations that may be incurred by the applicant by reason of admission to membership in the Bank and enjoyment of the benefits of such membership. "Country" as used in this Agreement shall include a territory which is an associate member of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

Article 63

1. The original of this Agreement in a single copy in the English language shall remain open for signature at the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, in Bangkok, until 31 January 1966 by Governments of countries listed in Annex A to this Agreement. This document shall thereafter be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations (hereinafter called the "Depositary").
2. The Depositary shall send certified true copies of this Agreement to all the Signatories and other countries which become members of the Bank.

Article 64

1. This Agreement shall be subject to ratification or acceptance by the Signatories. Instruments of ratification or acceptance shall be deposited with the Depository not later than 30 September 1966. The Depository shall duly notify the other Signatories of each deposit and the date thereof.

2. A Signatory whose instrument of ratification or acceptance is deposited before the date on which this Agreement enters into force, shall become a member of the Bank on that date. Any other Signatory which complies with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, shall become a member of the Bank on the date on which its instrument of ratification or acceptance is deposited.

Article 65

This Agreement shall enter into force when instruments of ratification or acceptance have been deposited by at least fifteen (15) Signatories (including not less than ten [10] regional countries) whose initial subscriptions, as set forth in Annex A to this Agreement, in the aggregate comprise not less than sixty-five (65) per cent of the authorized capital stock of the Bank.

4. Agreement establishing the Asian
Development Bank
(not yet in force)

<u>State</u>	<u>Date of Signature</u>	
Afghanistan	4 December	1965
Australia	4 December	1965
Austria	31 January	1966
Belgium	31 January	1966
Cambodia	4 December	1965
Canada	4 December	1965
Ceylon	4 December	1965
China	4 December	1965
Denmark	28 January	1966
Federal Republic of Germany	4 December	1965
Finland	28 January	1966
India	4 December	1965
Iran	4 December	1965
Italy	31 January	1966
Japan	4 December	1965
Laos	4 December	1965
Malaysia.....	4 December	1965
Nepal	4 December	1965
Netherlands	4 December	1965
New Zealand	4 December	1965
Norway.....	30 January	1966
Pakistan	4 December	1965
Philippines	4 December	1965
Republic of Korea	4 December	1965
Republic of Viet-Nam	28 January	1966
Singapore	28 January	1966
Sweden	31 January	1966
Thailand	4 December	1965
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4 December	1965
United States of America	4 December	1965
Western Samoa	4 December	1965

CHAPTER XI. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

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A. CUSTOMS CONVENTIONS**I. Agreement providing for the provisional application of the Draft International Customs Conventions on Touring, on Commercial Road Vehicles and on the International Transport of Goods by Road**

SIGNED at Geneva on 16 June 1949

As from 7 July 1955, the Additional Protocol of 28 November 1952 is considered an integral part of this Agreement (see page XI.A-8).

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 January 1950, in accordance with article III

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 45, p. 149. Registration No. 696
Sales No. 1950.VIII.1

Article I

The Contracting Governments undertake to apply on a reciprocal basis the provisions of the draft conventions. Nevertheless, at the time of signature or accession each Contracting Government shall have the right to declare that such signature or accession applies only to one or two of the draft conventions, which shall be specified. Any Contracting Government whose signature or accession does not apply to all three of the draft conventions may at any time, by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, declare that such signature or accession covers any other of the draft conventions.

Article II

1. Signature of, or accession to, this Agreement, without a declaration to the contrary at the time of signature or accession, shall be regarded as having effect for the metropolitan territory only of the Contracting Government concerned.

2. A Contracting Government may at any time, by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, declare that the present Agreement shall extend to any of the other territories for which it has international responsibility. The Contracting Government concerned shall state whether such extension applies to one or more of the draft conventions, which shall be specified.

Article III

1. The present Agreement shall enter into force on 1 January 1950.

Article IV

1. Any Contracting Government may denounce the present Agreement by notice in writing to the Secretary-General of the United Nations at least three months before the expiry of any of the periods mentioned in Article III. Such denunciation may relate to each of the Draft Conventions or only to one or two of them.

2. Any Government which has made a declaration under Article II, extending the present Agreement, may at any time thereafter, by notification given to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, declare that the Agreement shall cease to extend to any territory named in the notification, and the Agreement shall cease to extend to such territory three months from the date of the receipt of such notification.

...

Article VI

The present Agreement shall remain open until 31 December 1949 for signature by the Governments invited to take part in the preparation of the draft conventions.¹ After that date, the said Governments may accede to it.

¹ The following States were invited to take part in the preparation of the draft conventions: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

1. Agreement providing for the provisional application of the Draft International Customs Conventions on Touring, on Commercial Road Vehicles and on the International Transport of Goods by Road
(in force since 1 January 1950)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Albania					
Austria	27 December 1949*				x
Belgium ³	16 June 1949				
Bulgaria					
Byelorussian SSR					
Czechoslovakia	28 December 1949				x
Denmark	29 December 1949*				
Federation of Malaya.....		29 June	1959 <i>d</i>		x
Finland					
France	16 June 1949*				
Greece					
Hungary					
Iceland					
Iraq					
Ireland					
Italy	16 June 1949	26 January	1954		
Jordan					
Lebanon					
Liechtenstein ⁴	6 December 1949*				
Luxembourg ³	16 June 1949				
Netherlands ⁵	16 June 1949*				
Norway	16 June 1949*				
Poland		7 January	1959 <i>a</i>		x
Portugal					
Romania					
Sweden ⁶		15 September	1950 <i>a</i>		
Switzerland ⁴	16 June 1949*				

¹ For the list of territories to which the Agreement was extended, see page XI.A-4.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.A-5.

³ The signature was affixed by the Representative of the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union.

⁴ Referring to article II of the Agreement, the Federal Political Department of the Swiss Confederation declared that as the Principality of Liechtenstein forms part of the Customs territory of the Confederation, the provisions of the draft conventions will also apply to it.

⁵ In a statement signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Government of the Netherlands indicated that the reservation as to ratification is to be considered as having been withdrawn. This communication was received by the Secretary-General on 10 April 1952.

⁶ In a communication accompanying its instrument of accession, the Government of Sweden indicated its desire to apply the provisions of the Agreement as from 1 July 1950.

* Signature without reservation as to ratification.

Note by the Secretariat: In a communication emanating from the Secretary-General of the Allied High Commission for Germany which was transmitted to the Secretariat by the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe. "The German Federal Government, with the approval of the High Commission, agrees to the application within the territory of the Federal Republic of the three International Customs Conventions on touring, commercial road vehicles, and on the international transport of goods by road, provided that this is on a basis of reciprocity". This communication was received by the Secretariat on 5 September 1950.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Turkey		16 January 1957 <i>a</i>		x
Ukrainian SSR				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics				
United Arab Republic				
United Kingdom	16 June 1949*		x	x
United States of America				
Yugoslavia		10 July 1958 <i>a</i>		

Denunciations

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>		<i>To take effect on:</i>		<i>In respect of the Draft Convention on:</i>
Austria	25 April	1961	1 January	1962	Touring Commercial Road Vehicles
	15 October	1963	1 January	1965	International Transport of Goods by Road
Denmark	15 September	1961	1 January	1962	Touring Commercial Road Vehicles International Transport of Goods by Road ⁴
France	16 May	1960	1 January	1961	Touring Commercial Road Vehicles International Transport of Goods by Road
Liechtenstein	7 July	1960	1 January	1961	Touring Commercial Road Vehicles International Transport of Goods by Road
Netherlands	15 September	1960	1 January	1961	Touring Commercial Road Vehicles International Transport of Goods by Road ³
Norway	2 March	1960	1 January	1961	International Transport of Goods by Road

¹ For the list of territories to which the Agreement was extended, see page XI.A-4.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.A-5.

³ In its notice of denunciation, the Government of the Netherlands made the following statement: "However, as to the Draft Customs Convention on International Transport of Goods by Road annexed to the Agreement of 16 June 1949, the Netherlands Government will consider itself no longer bound in its relations with only those Parties to the Draft Convention, for whom the Customs Convention of 15 January 1959 has come into force, as from the date on which the 1959 Convention enters into force between those Parties and the Kingdom of the Netherlands".

⁴ In its notice of denunciation, the Government of Denmark made the following statement: "However, the Government of Denmark regards its denunciation as limited only to those Parties to the three Draft Conventions, who have adhered to and ratified—or in future may adhere to and ratify—the Customs Convention of May 18, 1956 on the Temporary Importation for Private Use of Aircraft and Pleasure Boats, the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles done at Geneva on May 18, 1956, and the Customs Convention of January 15, 1959, on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets".

* Signature without reservation as to ratification.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>	<i>To take effect on:</i>		<i>In respect of the Draft Convention on:</i>
Poland	20 October 1961	1 January	1963	International Transport of Goods by Road
Sweden	25 February 1959	1 January	1960	Touring Commercial Road Vehicles
Switzerland	7 July 1960	1 January	1961	Touring Commercial Road Vehicles International Transport of Goods by Road
United Kingdom	30 September 1958	1 January	1959	Touring
	30 July 1959	1 January	1960	Commercial Road Vehicles
Yugoslavia	8 December 1960	1 January	1962	Touring International Transport of Goods by Road

Territorial application

<i>Notification by:</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>	<i>Extension to:</i>
United Kingdom	17 March	1950 In respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on Touring only, Gibraltar, Malta, Mauritius, Nyasaland, Sarawak and the Somaliland Protectorate.
	28 July	1950 In respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on Touring only, Cyprus, St. Helena, Seychelles, Fiji and the Colony of Aden.
	18 October	1950 In respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on Touring only, North Borneo, Singapore, Federation of Malaya, Leeward Islands, "Colonies of the Windward Islands", Trinidad, British Guiana, British Honduras, and Sierra Leone. In respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on Commercial Road Vehicles, Singapore and Sierra Leone.
	7 September	1951 In respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on Touring only, Brunei, Gambia, Jamaica, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar. In respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on Commercial Road Vehicles, Brunei, Gambia, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.
	6 February	1952 In respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on Touring only, Northern Rhodesia. In respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on Commercial Road Vehicles, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

1. Agreement providing for the provisional application of the Draft International Customs Conventions on Touring, on Commercial Road Vehicles and on the International Transport of Goods by Road

Declarations and Reservations

AUSTRIA

Only in respect of the Draft International Convention on Touring and the Draft International Customs Convention on Commercial Road Vehicles.

In a notification received on 22 May 1950 by the Secretariat, the Austrian Liaison Officer with the United Nations declared that the signature on 27 December 1949 by the Austrian Minister in Washington of this Agreement also applies to the Draft International Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods by Road.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

This signature applies only to the Draft International Customs Convention on Commercial Road Vehicles, and the Draft Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods by Road. With the reservation that the date of the entry into force of the Draft Customs Convention on International Transport of Goods by Road will be determined later, according to the results of the meeting of Customs Experts of the European Economic Commission which will be held in Geneva on 20 February 1950.

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

Only in respect of the Draft Customs Convention on Touring.

POLAND

Only in respect of the Draft Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods by Road.

TURKEY

Only in respect of the Draft Customs Convention on Touring.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Only in respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on Touring and the Draft International Customs Convention on Commercial Road Vehicles.

A. CUSTOMS CONVENTIONS

2. Additional Protocol

SIGNED at Geneva on 16 June 1949

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 45, p. 158. Registration No. 696
Sales No. 1950.VIII.1.

Paragraph 1

Should the conclusion of the world-wide conventions contemplated in the second paragraph of the Preamble not be recommended by the United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport, or be delayed, the Contracting Governments would be prepared to leave the present Agreement open to subsequent accession by Governments invited to that Conference which may wish to become Parties to the present Agreement.

<i>Signatory State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	
Austria	27 December	1949
Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union	16 June	1949
Czechoslovakia	28 December	1949
Denmark	29 December	1949
France	16 June	1949
Italy	16 June	1949
Netherlands	16 June	1949
Norway	16 June	1949
Switzerland	16 June	1949
United Kingdom	16 June	1949
	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of accession</i>	
Turkey	16 January	1957

A. CUSTOMS CONVENTIONS

3. Additional Protocol relating to the international transport of goods by container under the T.I.R. Carnet Régime

SIGNED at Geneva on 11 March 1950

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 11 March 1950. This Protocol was abrogated by the Additional Protocol of 28 November 1952 (see page XI.A-8).

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 65, p. 319. Registration No. 696

<i>Signatory State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>
Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union	11 March 1950
Czechoslovakia	6 September 1950
Denmark	7 July 1950*
France	11 March 1950*
Italy	11 March 1950*
Netherlands	11 March 1950*
Switzerland	11 March 1950*

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>
Italy	26 January 1954
Sweden	7 December 1950 a

* Signature without reservation as to ratification.

A. CUSTOMS CONVENTIONS**4. Additional Protocol amending certain provisions of the Agreement providing for the provisional application of the Draft International Customs Conventions on Touring, on Commercial Road Vehicles and on the International Transport of Goods by Road**

OPENED FOR SIGNATURE at Geneva from 28 November 1952 to 1 July 1953, and after that date at the Headquarters of the United Nations until its entry into force

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 July 1955, in accordance with article VI
As from 7 July 1955, this Protocol is considered to be an integral part of the Agreement of 16 June 1949 (see page XI.A-1)

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 212, p. 296. Registration No. 696

Article V

The Additional Protocol to the Draft Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods by Road, concerning the International Transport of Goods by Containers, of 11 March 1950,¹ is hereby abrogated.

Article VI

1. This Protocol shall enter into force when all the Governments Parties to the Provisional Agreement² which have accepted the Draft Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods by Road shall have signed it without any reservation as to ratification, or shall have ratified it if they have signed subject to ratification.

2. In the event of a signature being subject to ratification, the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article VII

From the time of its entry into force, this Protocol shall be considered as an integral part of the Provisional Agreement.

Article VIII

This Protocol shall be open for signature at Geneva from 28 November 1952 to 1 July 1953. It shall then be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and shall, if required, remain open for signature at the United Nations Headquarters until its entry into force.

¹ See page XI.A-7.

² See pages XI.A-2 and 3.

4. Additional Protocol amending certain provisions of the Agreement providing for the provisional application of the Draft International Customs Conventions on Touring, on Commercial Road Vehicles and on the International Transport of Goods by Road

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification</i>	
Austria ¹	3 June 1954*		
Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union	5 December 1952		
Denmark ¹	28 November 1952*		
France ¹	28 November 1952*		
Italy ¹	28 November 1952	7 July	1955
Netherlands ¹	28 November 1952*		
Norway ¹	10 February 1954*		
Sweden ¹	28 November 1952*		
Switzerland ¹	28 November 1952*		

¹ States parties to the Agreement providing for the provisional application of the Draft International Customs Conventions (see pages XI.A-2 and 3).

* Signature without reservation as to ratification.

A. CUSTOMS CONVENTIONS**5. International Convention to Facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material**

DONE at Geneva on 7 November 1952

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 November 1955, in accordance with Article XI

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 221, p. 255. Registration No. 3010
GATT Document 6/33, 5 November 1952, p. 7

Article IX

1. The present Convention shall be open for signature until 30 June 1953 by the Governments contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, by the Governments of all States Members of the United Nations and by the Government of any other State to which the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall have communicated a copy of the Convention for this purpose.¹

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification or acceptance by the signatory Governments in accordance with their constitutional procedures, and the instruments of ratification or acceptance shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article X

1. The present Convention shall be open for accession by the Governments of any of the States referred to in paragraph 1 of Article IX.

2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article XI

When fifteen of the Governments referred to in Article IX have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance or accession, the present Convention shall come into force between them on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit of the fifteenth instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession. It shall come into force for each other government on the thirtieth day after the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession.

Article XIII

1. Any Government may at the time of the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession or at any time thereafter by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations declare that the present Convention shall extend to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible, and the Convention shall extend to the territories named in the notification as from the thirtieth day after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General of the United Nations or on the date on which the Convention comes into force under Article XI whichever is the later.

¹ See page XI.A-12.

Article XIV

1. Any State may at the time of its signature or of the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession declare that it shall not be bound by specified provisions of this Convention.

2. Any State may at the time of making a notification under Article XIII that the present Convention shall extend to any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible make a separate declaration in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article in respect of all or any of the territories to which the notification applies.

3. If any State submits a reservation to any of the articles of this Convention at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance or accession, or at the time of making a notification under Article XIII, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall communicate the text of such reservation to all States which are or may become parties to this Convention. Any State which has signed, ratified, accepted or acceded before the reservation is made (or, if the Convention has not entered into force, which has signed, ratified, accepted or acceded by the date of its entry into force), shall have the right to object to any reservation. If no objection is received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations from any State entitled to object by the ninetieth day from the date of his communication (or from the date of entry into force of the Convention, whichever is the later), the reservation shall be deemed to be accepted.

4. In the event of an objection being received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations from any State entitled to object, he shall notify the State making the reservation of such objection, and request it to inform him whether it is prepared to withdraw the reservation or whether it prefers to abstain from ratification, acceptance or accession or from extending the Convention to the territory or territories to which the reservation applies, as the case may be.

5. A State which has made a reservation in regard to which an objection has been presented in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article shall not become a party to this Convention unless the objection has been withdrawn or has ceased to have effect as provided in paragraph 6; neither shall a State have the right to claim the benefits of this Convention in respect of any territory for the international relations of which it is responsible and in respect of which it has made a reservation if any objection has been made to the reservation in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article, unless the objection has been withdrawn or has ceased to have effect as provided in paragraph 6.

6. An objection by a State which has signed but not ratified or accepted the Convention shall cease to have effect if, within a period of twelve months from the date of making its objection, the objecting State has not ratified or accepted the Convention.

5. International Convention to Facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material

In addition to the Members of the United Nations, the Convention was open for signature or accession to the following States:

(i) States non-members or then non-members of the United Nations, which were Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade:

Austria	Federal Republic of Germany
Ceylon	Italy
Finland	Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

(ii) States non-members or then non-members of the United Nations, which were not parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, but which were invited to attend the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment by resolution 62(V) of the Economic and Social Council dated 28 July 1947:

Albania	Japan
Bulgaria	Portugal
Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	Republic of Korea
Hungary	Romania
Ireland	Switzerland

(iii) States non-members or then non-members of the United Nations, which were not invited to attend the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, but which were members of a specialized agency dealing in economic matters, such as the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the International Monetary Fund, or which participated in the work of a regional economic commission:

Cambodia	Nepal
Laos	Republic of Viet-Nam
Libya	

In accordance with a decision of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, an invitation to accede to the Convention was addressed to the Government of Spain on 17 November 1953.

5. International Convention to Facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material
(in force since 20 November 1955)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Afghanistan					
Albania					
Algeria					
Argentina					
Australia		6 January	1956 a	x	
Austria		8 June	1956 a		
Belgium	30 June 1953	28 August	1957	x	
Bolivia					
Brazil					
Bulgaria					
Burma					
Burundi					
Byelorussian SSR					
Cambodia					
Cameroon					
Canada					
Central African Republic					
Ceylon		28 October	1959 a		x
Chad					
Chile					
China					
Colombia					
Congo (Brazzaville)					
Congo (Leopoldville)		31 May	1962 d		
Costa Rica					
Cuba					
Cyprus		16 May	1963 d		
Czechoslovakia		12 January	1956 a		
Dahomey					
Denmark		5 October	1955 a		
Dominican Republic					
Ecuador					
El Salvador					
Ethiopia					
Federal Republic of Germany ³	12 June 1953	2 September	1955		x

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XI.A-16.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.A-17.

³ By a notification received on 15 December 1955, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany indicated that the Convention also applies to Land Berlin, as of the date on which the Convention entered into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland		30 April 1956 <i>a</i>		
Finland		27 May 1954 <i>a</i>		
France				
Gabon				
Ghana		7 April 1958 <i>d</i>		
Greece	12 June 1953	10 February 1955		
Guatemala				
Guinea		8 May 1962 <i>a</i>		
Haiti		12 February 1958 <i>a</i>		
Honduras				
Hungary		3 June 1957 <i>a</i>		
Iceland				
India		3 August 1954 <i>a</i>		x
Indonesia		21 April 1954 <i>a</i>		
Iran				
Iraq				
Ireland		23 April 1959 <i>a</i>		
Israel		8 October 1957 <i>a</i>		
Italy		20 February 1958 <i>a</i>		
Ivory Coast				
Jamaica		11 November 1963 <i>d</i>		
Japan		2 August 1955 <i>a</i>		
Jordan				
Kenya				
Kuwait				
Laos				
Lebanon				
Liberia				
Libya				
Luxembourg		9 September 1957 <i>a</i>		
Madagascar				
Malaysia		21 August 1958 <i>d</i>		
Mali				
Mauritania				
Mexico				
Mongolia				
Morocco				
Nepal				
Netherlands		3 May 1955 <i>a</i>	x	
New Zealand		19 April 1957 <i>a</i>	x	
Nicaragua				
Niger				
Nigeria		26 June 1961 <i>d</i>		
Norway		2 November 1954 <i>a</i>		
Pakistan		12 October 1953 <i>a</i>		
Panama				

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XI.A-16.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.A-17.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Paraguay				
Peru				
Philippines				
Poland		18 February 1960	<i>a</i>	
Portugal		24 September 1956	<i>a</i>	
Republic of Korea				
Republic of Viet-Nam				
Romania				
Rwanda				
Saudi Arabia				
Senegal				
Sierra Leone		13 March 1962	<i>d</i>	
Somalia				
South Africa				
Spain ³		9 September 1954	<i>a</i>	
Sudan				
Sweden	30 June 1953	23 February 1955		
Switzerland		4 December 1954	<i>a</i>	
Syria				
Tanganyika		28 November 1962	<i>a</i>	x
Thailand				
Togo				
Trinidad and Tobago				
Tunisia				
Turkey		8 December 1956	<i>a</i>	
Uganda				
Ukrainian SSR				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics				
United Arab Republic		29 September 1955	<i>a</i>	
United Kingdom	30 June 1953	21 October 1955		x
United States of America	28 May 1953	17 September 1957		x
Upper Volta				
Uruguay				
Venezuela				
Yemen				
Yugoslavia		29 May 1956	<i>a</i>	
Zanzibar				

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XI.A-16.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.A-17.

³ By a communication received by the Secretary-General on 17 June 1959, the Government of Spain withdrew the reservation made by it to article VI. For the text of that reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 221, p. 282.

5. International Convention to Facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material

Territorial application			
<i>Notification by:</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>		<i>Extension to:</i>
Australia	12 January	1956	Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea.
Belgium	28 August	1957	Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi.
Netherlands	3 May	1955	Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles and the Netherlands New Guinea.
New Zealand	19 April	1957	The Cook Islands (including Niue), the Tokelau Islands and the Trust Territory of Western Samoa.
United Kingdom	21 October	1955	The Isle of Man.
	5 February	1957	Aden, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Kenya (with reservation) ¹ , Leeward Islands (Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla, British Virgin Islands), Federation of Malaya, Malta (with reservations) ¹ , Mauritius, North Borneo, Federation of Nigeria, St. Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somaliland Protectorate, Tanganyika (with reservation) ¹ , Trinidad and Tobago (with reservation) ¹ , Uganda (with reservation) ¹ , Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent), Zanzibar, Tonga.
United States of America..	17 September	1957	All possessions of the United States except American Samoa, Guam, Kingman Reef, Johnston Island, Midway Islands, the Virgin Islands and Wake Island.

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.A-17.

5. International Convention to Facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Materials

Declarations and Reservations

CEYLON¹

“. . . subject to a reservation on paragraph 2 of article III of that convention, which provision the Ceylon Government is unable to accept.”

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

“The Federal Republic of Germany cannot consider roasted coffee, coffee—and tea extracts as well as tobacco goods including cigarette paper as samples of negligible value. No privileges provided for in article II of the International Convention to Facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material can be granted with respect to the importation of the above-described products into the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany.”

INDIA

“The concession of duty-free import would be available to only those catalogues, price lists and trade notices which are supplied free.”

TANGANYIKA

“In accordance with article XIV, Tanganyika reserves the right not to grant to advertising films temporary duty-free admission treatment.”

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

KENYA

“Kenya shall not be bound by Article V of the Convention.”

MALTA

“(i) The period allowed by law for re-exportation of goods released on temporary importation is three months but this period may be extended on sufficient cause being shown. (ii) If the whole quantity of goods is not taken out of Malta the deposit made to cover duty shall be forfeited. (iii) Samples of high value will be controlled under temporary importation and under regulations to be made in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article III of the Convention”.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

“Paragraph 6 of Article III cannot be implemented in Trinidad as the Customs and Excise Department is not self-accounting and refunds are made on Treasury vouchers.”

UGANDA

“Uganda shall not be bound by Article V of the Convention.”

¹ By a communication received on 29 January 1963, the Government of Ceylon informed the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation in respect of paragraph 2 of Article III of the Convention.

A. CUSTOMS CONVENTIONS**6. Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring**

DONE at New York on 4 June 1954

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 11 September 1957, in accordance with article 16

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 276, p. ²³⁰191. Registration No. 3992
E/CONF.16/23 (Sales No. 1955.VIII.1)

Article 14

1. This Convention shall be open for signature until 31 December 1954 on behalf of any State Member of the United Nations and any other State invited to attend the United Nations Conference on Customs Formalities for the Temporary Importation of Private Road Motor Vehicles and for Tourism held in New York in May and June 1954,¹ hereinafter referred to as the Conference.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. From 1 January 1955 this Convention shall be open for accession by any State referred to in paragraph 1 of article 14 and any other State so invited by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. It shall also be open for accession on behalf of any Trust Territory of which the United Nations is the Administering Authority.

2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 16

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of the fifteenth instrument of ratification or accession either without reservation or with reservations accepted in accordance with article 20.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the date of deposit of the fifteenth instrument of ratification or accession in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date of the deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession either without reservation or with reservations accepted in accordance with article 20.

¹ In addition to the Members of the United Nations, the following States non-members or then non-members of the United Nations were invited to attend the Conference: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Ceylon, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Libya, Monaco, Nepal, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Viet-Nam, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Switzerland and Vatican City.

Article 19

1. Any State may, at the time of the deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession or at any time thereafter, declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that this Convention shall extend to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. The Convention shall extend to the territories named in the notification as from the ninetieth day after its receipt by the Secretary-General if the notification is not accompanied by a reservation, or from the ninetieth day after the notification has taken effect in accordance with article 20, or on the date on which the Convention enters into force for the State concerned, whichever is the later.

2. Any State which has made a declaration under the preceding paragraph extending this Convention to any territory for whose international relations it is responsible may denounce the Convention separately in respect of that territory in accordance with the provisions of article 17.

Article 20

1. Reservations to this Convention made before the signing of the Final Act shall be admissible if they have been accepted by a majority of the members of the Conference and recorded in the Final Act.

2. Reservations made after the signing of the Final Act shall not be admitted if objection is expressed by one-third of the Signatory States or of the Contracting States as hereinafter provided.

3. The text of any reservation submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations by a State at the time of the signature, the deposit of an instrument of ratification or accession or of any notification under article 19 shall be circulated by the Secretary-General to all States which have at that time signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention. If one-third of these States expresses an objection within ninety days from the date of circulation, the reservation shall not be accepted. The Secretary-General shall notify all States referred to in this paragraph of any objection received by him as well as of the acceptance or rejection of the reservation.

4. An objection by a State which has signed but not ratified the Convention shall cease to have effect if, within a period of nine months from the date of making its objection, the objecting State has not ratified the Convention. If, as the result of an objection ceasing to have effect, a reservation is accepted by application of the preceding paragraph, the Secretary-General shall so inform the States referred to in that paragraph. The text of any reservation shall not be circulated to any signatory State under the preceding paragraph if that State has not ratified the Convention within three years following the date of signature on its behalf.

5. The State submitting the reservation may, within a period of twelve months from the date of the notification by the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 3 that a reservation has been rejected in accordance with the procedure provided for in that paragraph, withdraw the reservation, in which case the instrument of ratification or accession or the notification under article 19 as the case may be shall take effect with respect to such State as from the date of withdrawal. Pending such withdrawal, the instrument or the notification as the case may be shall not have effect, unless, by application of the provisions of paragraph 4, the reservation is subsequently accepted.

6. Reservations accepted in accordance with this article may be withdrawn at any time by notification to the Secretary-General.

7. No Contracting State shall be required to extend to a State making a reservation the benefit of the provisions to which such reservation applies. Any State availing itself of this right shall notify the Secretary-General accordingly and the latter shall communicate this decision to all signatory and Contracting States.

6. Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring
(in force since 11 September 1957)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Afghanistan					
Albania					
Algeria					
Argentina	4 June 1954				
Australia					
Austria	4 June 1954	30 March 1956			
Belgium	4 June 1954	21 February 1955		x	
Bolivia					
Brazil					
Bulgaria		7 October 1959	a		x
Burma					
Burundi					
Byelorussian SSR					
Cambodia	4 June 1954	29 November 1955			
Cameroon					
Canada		1 June 1955	a		
Central African Republic		15 October 1962	a		
Ceylon	4 June 1954	28 November 1955			
Chad					
Chile					
China					
Colombia					
Congo (Brazzaville)					
Congo (Leopoldville)					
Costa Rica	20 July 1954	4 September 1963			
Cuba	4 June 1954				
Cyprus		16 May 1963	d		
Czechoslovakia					
Dahomey					
Denmark		13 October 1955	a		x
Dominican Republic	4 June 1954				
Ecuador	4 June 1954	30 August 1962			
El Salvador		18 June 1958	a		
Ethiopia					
Federal Republic of Germany ³	4 June 1954	16 September 1957			
Finland		21 June 1962	a		x

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XIA-23.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XIA-24.

³ By a notification made on ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Convention would also apply to Land Berlin.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>		<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
France	4 June	1954	24 April	1959		
Gabon						
Ghana			16 June	1958 a		x
Greece						
Guatemala	4 June	1954				x
Guinea						
Haiti	4 June	1954	12 February	1958		x
Holy See (Vatican City) .	4 June	1954				
Honduras	15 June	1954				
Hungary						
Iceland						
India	30 December	1954	5 May	1958		
Indonesia						
Iran						
Iraq						
Ireland						
Israel			1 August	1957 a		
Italy	4 June	1954	12 February	1958		
Ivory Coast						
Jamaica			11 November	1963 d		
Japan	2 December	1954	7 September	1955		
Jordan			18 December	1957 a		
Kenya						
Kuwait						
Laos						
Lebanon						
Liberia						
Libya						
Luxembourg	6 December	1954	21 November	1956		
Madagascar						
Malaysia			7 May	1958 d		
Mali						
Mauritania						
Mexico	4 June	1954	13 June	1957		
Monaco	4 June	1954				
Mongolia						
Morocco			25 September	1957 a		
Nepal			21 September	1960 a		
Netherlands	4 June	1954	7 March	1958	x	
New Zealand			17 August	1962 a	x	
Nicaragua						
Niger						
Nigeria			26 June	1961 d		
Norway			10 October	1961 a		
Pakistan						
Panama	4 June	1954				
Paraguay						

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XIA-23.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XIA-24.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Peru		16 January 1959 <i>a</i>		
Philippines	4 June 1954	9 February 1960		
Poland		16 March 1960 <i>a</i>		x
Portugal	4 June 1954	18 September 1958	x	
Republic of Korea				
Republic of Viet-Nam		31 January 1956 <i>a</i>		
Romania		26 January 1961 <i>a</i>		x
Rwanda				
San Marino				
Saudi Arabia				
Senegal				
Sierra Leone		13 March 1962 <i>d</i>		
Somalia				
South Africa				
Spain	4 June 1954	18 August 1958		
Sudan				
Sweden	4 June 1954	11 June 1957		x
Switzerland	4 June 1954	23 May 1956		
Syria		26 March 1959 ³		x
Tanganyika				
Thailand				
Togo				
Trinidad and Tobago				
Tunisia				
Turkey				
Uganda				
Ukrainian SSR				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		17 August 1959 <i>a</i>		x
United Arab Republic	4 June 1954	4 April 1957		x
United Kingdom	4 June 1954	27 February 1956	x	
United States of America	4 June 1954	25 July 1956	x	
Upper Volta				
Uruguay	4 June 1954			
Venezuela				
Yemen				
Yugoslavia		10 July 1958 <i>a</i>		
Zanzibar				

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XI.A-23.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.A-24.

³ Notification by the United Arab Republic. See footnote 2, page I-3.

6. Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring

Territorial application

<i>Notification by:</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>		<i>Extension to:</i>
Belgium	21 February	1955	Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, with reservations. ¹
Netherlands	7 March	1958	Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles and the Netherlands New Guinea.
New Zealand	21 May	1963	Cook Islands (including Niue).
Portugal	18 September	1958	Overseas Provinces.
United Kingdom	7 August	1957	North Borneo, Cyprus, Fiji, Jamaica, Federation of Malaya, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somaliland Protectorate, Tonga and Zanzibar; and Malta with reservation. ¹
	14 January	1958	Brunei, Antigua, Mauritius, Sarawak, Dominica, Bermuda, Gambia, Montserrat, Federation of Nigeria, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Gibraltar, Virgin Islands, St. Helena, Grenada, St. Vincent; and Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika with reservations. ¹
	16 June	1959	Barbados.
	12 September	1960	British Honduras.
	11 November	1960	Hong Kong.
	9 January	1961	St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla.
	15 September	1961	Trinidad and Tobago.
United States of America .	5 February	1962	British Guiana
	25 July	1956	Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

¹ For the text of the declarations and reservations, see page XI.A-24.

6. Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring**Declarations and Reservations¹****BELGIUM**

This Convention is applicable to the Territory of the Belgian Congo and to the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, subject to the following reservations:

(1) The temporary importation of firearms and their ammunition cannot be considered without a temporary importation document (article 2 of the Convention);

(2) The exemption in the case of wine, spirits, toilet water and perfume must continue to be limited to opened containers and subject, in the case of alcoholic beverages in particular, to the observance of the legal provisions in force (article 3 of the Convention);

(3) Worked ivory and objects of indigenous art must be excluded from the operation of the Convention (article 4).²

BULGARIA³

... the People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound with respect to the arbitration referred to in article 21, paragraphs 2 and 3.²

DENMARK

Notwithstanding the provisions of article 3 of this Convention, the Scandinavian countries shall be permitted to make special rules applicable to persons residing in those countries.²

FINLAND

"(i) Notwithstanding the provisions of article 3 the Government of Finland shall be permitted to make special rules applicable to persons residing in the Scandinavian countries;

"(ii) Taking into account the relevant provisions in the Finnish legislation the Government of Finland apply the rule in article 10, paragraph 2 so far as subparagraph c is concerned to tourists under 21 years of age."

¹ These reservations were accepted in accordance with the provisions of article 20 of the Convention.

² Translation by the Secretariat.

³ The Governments of Italy and Switzerland have notified the Secretary-General that they object to this reservation. The Government of the United States of America has notified the Secretary-General that it has no objection to this reservation, but "considers that it may, and hereby states that it will, apply the aforesaid reservation reciprocally with respect to Bulgaria".

GHANA

“(1) That exemption on arms and ammunition included in article 2(3) of the Convention shall not be applicable to Ghana.

“(2) That the authorisation contained in article 4(b) of the Convention, to export travel souvenirs of a total value not exceeding 100 USA dollars, without the formalities applying to Exchange Control and without payment of export duties shall not apply to Ghana.”

GUATEMALA

“The Guatemalan Government reserves the right:

“(1) Not to consider as tourists persons who enter the country for business as provided in article 1.

“(2) Not to accept the provisions of article 19 in respect of territories in dispute which are under the *de facto* administration of another State.”

HAITI

“The Delegation of Haiti reserves its Government’s right to withhold the advantages provided for by the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring from any person who, while visiting Haiti as a tourist, accepts any paid employment or engages in any other form of gainful occupation.”

POLAND¹

1. The Government of the People’s Republic of Poland reserves the right not to apply the provisions of article 4 of the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring.

2. Notwithstanding article 21 of the Convention, a dispute may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the States parties to the dispute, whose consent is needed for the appointment of an arbitrator or arbitrators.²

ROMANIA³

The Romanian People’s Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 21, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention. The position of the Romanian People’s Republic is that a dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the parties in dispute and that only persons nominated by unanimous agreement of the parties in dispute may act as arbitrators.²

¹ The Governments of Italy and Switzerland have notified the Secretary-General that they object to these reservations.

² Translation by the Secretariat.

³ The Governments of Switzerland and Viet-Nam informed the Secretary-General that they object to this reservation. The Government of the United States of America informed the Secretary-General that it has no objection to this reservation but “considers that it may and hereby states that it will apply this reservation reciprocally with respect to Romania”.

SWEDEN

“Notwithstanding the provisions of article 3 of the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, the Scandinavian countries shall be permitted to make special rules applicable to persons residing in those countries.”

SYRIA

Reserving “the right of the Government to deny the privileges and facilities provided in the said Convention, to any tourist who takes up any job—paid or unpaid—during his stay in the country”.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS¹

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, considering that disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring can be decided by arbitration, declares that a dispute may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the parties in dispute and that only persons nominated by unanimous agreement of the parties in dispute may act as arbitrators.²

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

“The Delegation of Egypt reserves its Government’s right to withhold the advantages provided for by the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring from any person who, while visiting Egypt as a tourist, takes up employment with or without pay.”

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

MALTA

“The definition of ‘Personal effects’ contained in paragraph 3 of article 2 of the Convention shall not include ‘one portable wireless receiving set’.”

KENYA, UGANDA AND TANGANYIKA

“(i) The Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika shall not be bound by article 2 of the Convention in so far as it refers to portable musical instruments, portable gramophones with records, portable sound-recording apparatus, non-powered bicycles and sporting firearms with cartridges; but undertake to allow the temporary importation of these articles in accordance with the temporary importation permit procedure.

“(ii) The Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika shall not be bound by article 3 of the Convention but undertake to grant reasonable concessions in respect of the items referred to therein.

“(iii) The Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika shall not be bound by article 4 of the Convention and reserve the right to require a temporary importation permit in respect of the articles referred to therein.”

¹ The Governments of Italy and Switzerland have notified the Secretary-General that they object to this reservation. The Government of the United States of America has notified the Secretary-General that it has no objection to this reservation, but “considers that it may and hereby states that it will apply this reservation reciprocally with respect to the Soviet Union”. The Government of Yugoslavia has informed the Secretary-General that it does not object to this reservation subject to the provisions of paragraph 7 of article 20 of the Convention.

² Translation by the Secretariat.

ALGERIA

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria reserves the right, notwithstanding article 1 of the said Convention, not to regard as tourists persons who, in the course of their visit, accept any paid employment.

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 21 of the said Convention concerning compulsory arbitration and declares that the agreement of all the parties in dispute is required for the submission of each individual dispute to arbitration.^{1/}

CUBA

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 21 of the Convention.^{1/}

HUNGARY

"... the Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the terms of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 21 of the Convention."

^{1/} Translation by the Secretariat.

A. CUSTOMS CONVENTIONS**7. Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, relating to the Importation of Tourist Publicity Documents and Material**

DONE at New York on 4 June 1954

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 28 June 1956, in accordance with article 10

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 276, p. ²⁶⁶191. Registration No. 3992
E/CONF.16/23 (Sales No. 1955.VIII.1)

Article 8

This Protocol shall be open for signature until 31 December 1954 on behalf of any State Member of the United Nations and any other State invited to attend the United Nations Conference on Customs Formalities for the Temporary Importation of Private Road Motor Vehicles and for Tourism¹ held in New York in May and June 1954, hereinafter referred to as the Conference.

2. This Protocol shall be subject to ratification and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 9

1. From 1 January 1955, this Protocol shall be open for accession by any State referred to in paragraph 1 of article 8 and any other State so invited by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. It shall also be open for accession on behalf of any Trust Territory of which the United Nations is the Administering Authority.

2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 10

1. This Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date of the deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification or accession either without reservation or with reservations accepted in accordance with article 14.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Protocol after the date of deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification or accession in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date of the deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession either without reservation or with reservations accepted in accordance with article 14.

...

¹ See footnote 1, page XI.A-18.

Article 13

1. Any State may, at the time of the deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession or at any time thereafter, declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that this Protocol shall extend to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. The Protocol shall extend to the territories named in the notification as from the ninetieth day after its receipt by the Secretary-General if the notification is not accompanied by a reservation, or from the ninetieth day after the notification has taken effect in accordance with article 14, or on the date on which the Protocol enters into force for the State concerned, whichever is the later.

2. Any State which has made a declaration under the preceding paragraph, extending this Protocol to any territory for whose international relations it is responsible, may denounce the Protocol separately in respect of that territory in accordance with the provisions of article 11.

Article 14

1. Reservations to this Protocol made before the signing of the Final Act shall be admissible if they have been accepted by a majority of the members of the Conference and recorded in the Final Act.

2. Reservations made after the signing of the Final Act shall not be admitted if objection is expressed by one-third of the signatory States or of the Contracting States as hereinafter provided.

3. The text of any reservation submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations by a State at the time of the signature, the deposit of an instrument of ratification or accession or of any notification under article 13 shall be circulated by the Secretary-General to all States which have at that time signed, ratified or acceded to the Protocol. If one-third of these States expresses an objection within ninety days from the date of circulation, the reservation shall not be accepted. The Secretary-General shall notify all States referred to in this paragraph of any objection received by him as well as of the acceptance or rejection of the reservation.

4. An objection by a State which has signed but not ratified the Protocol shall cease to have effect if, within a period of nine months from the date of making its objection, the objecting State has not ratified the Protocol. If, as the result of an objection ceasing to have effect, a reservation is accepted by application of the preceding paragraph, the Secretary-General shall so inform the States referred to in that paragraph. The text of any reservation shall not be circulated to any signatory State under the preceding paragraph if that State has not ratified the Protocol within three years following the date of signature on its behalf.

5. The State submitting the reservation may, within a period of twelve months from the date of the notification by the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 3 that a reservation has been rejected in accordance with the procedure provided for in that paragraph, withdraw the reservation, in which case the instrument of ratification or accession or the notification under article 13 as the case may be shall take effect with respect to such State as from the date of withdrawal. Pending such withdrawal, the instrument or the notification, as the case may be, shall not have effect, unless, by application of the provisions of paragraph 4, the reservation is subsequently accepted.

6. Reservations accepted in accordance with this article may be withdrawn at any time by notification to the Secretary-General.

7. No Contracting State shall be required to extend to a State making a reservation the benefit of the provisions to which such reservation applies. Any State availing itself of this right shall notify the Secretary-General accordingly and the latter shall communicate this decision to all signatory and Contracting States.

7. Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, relating to the Importation of Tourist Publicity Documents and Material
(in force since 28 June 1956)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Afghanistan				
Albania				
Algeria				
Argentina	4 June 1954			
Australia				
Austria	4 June 1954	30 March 1956		
Belgium	4 June 1954	21 February 1955	x	
Bolivia				
Brazil				
Bulgaria		7 October 1959 <i>a</i>		x
Burma				
Burundi				
Byelorussian SSR				
Cambodia	4 June 1954			
Cameroon				
Canada				
Central African Republic		15 October 1962 <i>a</i>		
Ceylon				
Chad				
Chile				
China				
Colombia				
Congo (Brazzaville)				
Congo (Leopoldville)				
Costa Rica	20 July 1954	4 September 1963		
Cuba	4 June 1954			
Cyprus		16 May 1963 <i>d</i>		
Czechoslovakia				
Dahomey				
Denmark		13 October 1955 <i>a</i>		
Dominican Republic				
Ecuador	4 June 1954	30 August 1962		
El Salvador		18 June 1958 <i>a</i>		
Ethiopia				
Federal Republic of Germany ³	4 June 1954	16 September 1957		

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XI.A-31.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.A-32.

³ By a notification made on ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Protocol would also apply to Land Berlin.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Finland		21 June 1962 <i>a</i>		
France	4 June 1954	24 April 1959		
Gabon				
Ghana		16 June 1958 <i>a</i>		
Greece				
Guatemala				
Guinea				
Haiti	4 June 1954	12 February 1958		
Holy See (Vatican City) ..	4 June 1954			
Honduras	15 June 1954			
Hungary				
Iceland ..				
India ..		15 February 1957 <i>a</i>		
Indonesia ..				
Iran ..				
Iraq ..				
Ireland ..				
Israel ..		1 August 1957 <i>a</i>		
Italy	4 June 1954	12 February 1958		
Ivory Coast				
Jamaica		11 November 1963 <i>d</i>		
Japan	2 December 1954	7 September 1955		
Jordan		18 December 1957 <i>a</i>		
Kenya				
Kuwait				
Laos				
Lebanon				
Liberia ..				
Libya ..				
Luxembourg	6 December 1954	21 November 1956		
Madagascar				
Malaysia		7 May 1958 <i>d</i>		
Mali				
Mauritania				
Mexico	4 June 1954	13 June 1957		
Monaco	4 June 1954			
Mongolia				
Morocco		25 September 1957 <i>a</i>		
Nepal		21 September 1960 <i>a</i>		
Netherlands	4 June 1954	7 March 1958	x	
New Zealand		17 August 1962 <i>a</i>	x	
Nicaragua				
Niger				
Nigeria		26 June 1961 <i>d</i>		
Norway		10 October 1961 <i>a</i>		
Pakistan				

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XI.A-31.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.A-32.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Panama	4 June 1954			
Paraguay				
Peru		16 January 1959 <i>a</i>		
Philippines	4 June 1954	9 February 1960		
Poland		16 March 1960 <i>a</i>		x
Portugal		18 September 1958 <i>a</i>	x	
Republic of Korea				
Republic of Viet-Nam				
Romania		26 January 1961 <i>a</i>		x
Rwanda				
San Marino				
Saudi Arabia				
Senegal				
Sierra Leone		13 March 1962 <i>d</i>		
Somalia				
South Africa				
Spain		5 September 1958 <i>a</i>		
Sudan				
Sweden	4 June 1954	11 June 1957		
Switzerland	4 June 1954	23 May 1956		
Syria		26 March 1959 ³		
Tanganyika				
Thailand				
Togo				
Trinidad and Tobago				
Tunisia				
Turkey				
Uganda				
Ukrainian SSR				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		17 August 1959 <i>a</i>		x
United Arab Republic	4 June 1954	4 April 1957		
United Kingdom ⁴	4 June 1954	27 February 1956	x	
United States of America				
Upper Volta				
Uruguay	4 June 1954			
Venezuela				
Yemen				
Yugoslavia		10 July 1958 <i>a</i>		
Zanzibar				

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XI.A-31.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.A-32.

³ Notification by the United Arab Republic. See footnote 2, page I-3.

⁴ By a notification received on 4 March 1959, the Government of the United Kingdom gave notice of the withdrawal of the reservation to article 2 and informed the Secretary-General that "... the United Kingdom has been giving full effect to article 2 of the Additional Protocol since the 1st of January 1959 ...". For the text of that reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 276, p. 204.

7. Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, relating to the Importation of Tourist Publicity Documents and Material

Territorial application

<i>Notification by:</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>		<i>Extension to:</i>
Belgium	21 February	1955	Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi.
Netherlands	7 March	1958	Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles and the Netherlands New Guinea.
New Zealand	21 May	1963	Cook Islands (including Niue).
Portugal	18 September	1958	Overseas Provinces.
United Kingdom	7 August	1957	North Borneo, Cyprus, Jamaica, Federation of Malaya, Malta, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somaliland Protectorate, Tonga and Zanzibar.
	14 January	1958	Brunei, Antigua, Mauritius, Sarawak, St. Vincent, Gambia, Montserrat, Federation of Nigeria, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Gibraltar, Virgin Islands, Grenada, St. Helena and Dominica; and Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika with reservations. ¹
	16 June	1959	Barbados.
	12 September	1960	British Honduras.
	11 November	1960	Hong Kong.
	9 January	1961	St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla.
	15 September	1961	Trinidad and Tobago.
5 February	1962	British Guiana	

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.A-32.

7. Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, relating to the Importation of Tourist Publicity Documents and Material

Declarations and Reservations¹

BULGARIA²

... the People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound with respect to the arbitration referred to in article 15, paragraphs 2 and 3.³

POLAND⁴

Notwithstanding article 15 of the Protocol, a dispute may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the States parties to the dispute, whose consent is needed for the appointment of an arbitrator or arbitrators.³

ROMANIA⁴

The Romanian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 15, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Additional Protocol. The position of the Romanian People's Republic is that a dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Additional Protocol may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the parties in dispute and that only persons nominated by unanimous agreement of the parties in dispute may act as arbitrators.³

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, considering that disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring can be decided by arbitration, declares that a dispute may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the parties in dispute and only persons nominated by unanimous agreement of the parties in dispute may act as arbitrators.³

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

KENYA, UGANDA AND TANGANYIKA

"Notwithstanding articles 2, 3 and 4 of the Additional Protocol, the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika reserve the right to require temporary importation permits in respect of any item specified therein which may at any time be dutiable."

¹ These reservations were accepted in accordance with the provisions of article 14 of the Protocol.

² The Governments of Italy and Switzerland have notified the Secretary-General that they object to this reservation.

³ Translation by the Secretariat.

⁴ The Government of Switzerland has notified the Secretary-General that it objects to this reservation.

ALGERIA

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 15 of the Protocol concerning compulsory arbitration and declares that the agreement of all the parties in dispute is required for the submission of each individual dispute to arbitration.^{1/}

HUNGARY

"... the Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the terms of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 15 of the Protocol."

^{1/} Translation by the Secretariat.

A. CUSTOMS CONVENTIONS

8. Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles

DONE at New York on 4 June 1954

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 December 1957, in accordance with article 35

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 282, p. 249. Registration No. 4101
E/CONF.16/23 (Sales No. 1955.XIII.1)
1955.VIII.1

Article 33

1. This Convention shall be open for signature until 31 December 1954 on behalf of any State Member of the United Nations and any other State invited to attend the United Nations Conference on Customs Formalities for the Temporary Importation of Private Road Motor Vehicles and for Tourism¹ held in New York in May and June 1954, hereafter referred to as the Conference.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 34

1. From 1 January 1955 this Convention shall be open for accession by any State referred to in paragraph 1 of article 33 and any other State so invited by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. It shall be open for accession on behalf of any Trust Territory of which the United Nations is the Administering Authority.

2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 35

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date of the deposit of the fifteenth instrument of ratification or accession either without reservation or with reservations accepted in accordance with article 39.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the date of the deposit of the fifteenth instrument of ratification or accession in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date of the deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession either without reservation or with reservations accepted in accordance with article 39.

...

¹ See footnote 1, page XI.A-18.

Article 38

1. Any State may, at the time of the deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession or at any time thereafter, declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that this Convention shall extend to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. The Convention shall extend to the territories named in the notification as from the ninetieth day after its receipt by the Secretary-General if the notification is not accompanied by a reservation, or from the ninetieth day after the notification has taken effect in accordance with article 39, or on the date on which the Convention enters into force for the State concerned, whichever is the later.

2. Any State which has made a declaration under the preceding paragraph extending this Convention to any territory for whose international relations it is responsible may denounce the Convention separately in respect of that territory in accordance with the provisions of article 36.

Article 39

1. Reservations to this Convention made before the signing of the Final Act shall be admissible if they have been accepted by a majority of the members of the Conference and recorded in the Final Act.

2. Reservations made after the signing of the Final Act shall not be admitted if objection is expressed by one-third of the Signatory States or of the Contracting States as hereinafter provided.

3. The text of any reservation submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations by a State at the time of the signature, the deposit of an instrument of ratification or accession or of any notification under article 38 shall be circulated by the Secretary-General to all States which have at that time signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention. If one-third of these States expresses an objection within ninety days from the date of circulation, the reservation shall not be accepted. The Secretary-General shall notify all States referred to in this paragraph of any objection received by him as well as of the acceptance or rejection of the reservation.

4. An objection by a State which has signed but not ratified the Convention shall cease to have effect if, within a period of nine months from the date of making its objection, the objecting State has not ratified the Convention. If, as the result of an objection ceasing to have effect, a reservation is accepted by application of the preceding paragraph, the Secretary-General shall so inform the States referred to in that paragraph. The text of any reservation shall not be circulated to any signatory State under the preceding paragraph if that State has not ratified the Convention within three years following the date of signature on its behalf.

5. The State submitting the reservation may, within a period of twelve months from the date of the notification by the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 3 that a reservation has been rejected in accordance with the procedure provided for in that paragraph, withdraw the reservation, in which case the instrument of ratification or accession or the notification under article 38 as the case may be shall take effect with respect to such State as from the date of withdrawal. Pending such withdrawal, the instrument or the notification as the case may be shall not have effect, unless, by application of the provisions of paragraph 4, the reservation is subsequently accepted.

6. Reservations accepted in accordance with this article may be withdrawn at any time by notification to the Secretary-General.

7. No Contracting State shall be required to extend to a State making a reservation the benefit of the provisions to which such reservation applies. Any State availing itself of this right shall notify the Secretary-General accordingly and the latter shall communicate this decision to all signatory and Contracting States.

8. Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles
(in force since 15 December 1957)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Afghanistan				
Albania				
Algeria				
Argentina	4 June 1954			
Australia				
Austria	4 June 1954	30 March 1956		
Belgium	4 June 1954	21 February 1955	x	
Bolivia				
Brazil				
Bulgaria		7 October 1959	<i>a</i>	x
Burma				
Burundi				
Byelorussian SSR				
Cambodia	4 June 1954			
Cameroon				
Canada		1 June 1955	<i>a</i>	
Central African Republic		15 October 1962	<i>a</i>	
Ceylon	4 June 1954	28 November 1955		x
Chad				
Chile				
China				
Colombia				
Congo (Brazzaville)				
Congo (Leopoldville)				
Costa Rica	20 July 1954	4 September 1963		
Cuba	4 June 1954			
Cyprus		16 May 1963	<i>d</i>	
Czechoslovakia				
Dahomey				
Denmark		13 October 1955	<i>a</i>	
Dominican Republic	4 June 1954			
Ecuador	4 June 1954	30 August 1962		
El Salvador		18 June 1958	<i>a</i>	x
Ethiopia				
Federal Republic of Germany ³	4 June 1954	16 September 1957		
Finland		21 June 1962	<i>a</i>	
France	4 June 1954	24 April 1959		

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XI.A-38.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.A-39.

³ By a notification made on ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Convention would also apply to Land Berlin.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Gabon					
Ghana		16 June	1958 <i>a</i>		
Greece					
Guatemala	4 June 1954				x
Guinea					
Haiti	4 June 1954	12 February	1958		
Holy See (Vatican City)	4 June 1954				
Honduras	15 June 1954				
Hungary					
Iceland					
India	4 June 1954	5 May	1958		x
Indonesia					
Iran					
Iraq					
Ireland					
Israel		1 August	1957 <i>a</i>		x
Italy	4 June 1954	12 February	1958		
Ivory Coast					
Jamaica		11 November	1963 <i>d</i>		
Japan	2 December 1954				
Jordan		18 December	1957 <i>a</i>		
Kenya					
Kuwait					
Laos					
Lebanon					
Liberia					
Libya					
Luxembourg	6 December 1954	21 November	1956		
Madagascar					
Malaysia		7 May	1958 <i>d</i>		
Mali					
Mauritania					
Mexico	4 June 1954	13 June	1957		x
Monaco	4 June 1954				
Mongolia					
Morocco		25 September	1957 <i>a</i>		
Nepal		21 September	1960 <i>a</i>		
Netherlands	4 June 1954	7 March	1958	x	
New Zealand		17 August	1962 <i>a</i>	x	
Nicaragua					
Niger					
Nigeria		26 June	1961 <i>d</i>		
Norway		10 October	1961 <i>a</i>		
Pakistan					
Panama	4 June 1954				
Paraguay					

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XI.A-38.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.A-39.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Peru		16 January 1959 <i>a</i>		
Philippines	4 June 1954	9 February 1960		
Poland		16 March 1960 <i>a</i>		x
Portugal	4 June 1954	18 September 1958	x	
Republic of Korea				
Republic of Viet-Nam		31 January 1956 <i>a</i>		
Romania		26 January 1961 <i>a</i>		x
Rwanda				
San Marino				
Saudi Arabia				
Senegal				
Sierra Leone		13 March 1962 <i>d</i>		
Somalia				
South Africa				
Spain	4 June 1954	18 August 1958		
Sudan				
Sweden	4 June 1954	11 June 1957		
Switzerland	4 June 1954	23 May 1956		
Syria		26 March 1959 ³		
Tanganyika		28 November 1962 <i>a</i>		
Thailand				
Togo				
Trinidad and Tobago				
Tunisia				
Turkey				
Uganda				
Ukrainian SSR				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		17 August 1959 <i>a</i>		x
United Arab Republic	4 June 1954	4 April 1957		
United Kingdom	4 June 1954	27 February 1956	x	
United States of America	4 June 1954	25 July 1956	x	
Upper Volta				
Uruguay	4 June 1954			
Venezuela				
Yemen				
Yugoslavia		10 July 1958 <i>a</i>		
Zanzibar				

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XI.A-38.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.A-39.

³ Notification by the United Arab Republic. See footnote 2, page I-3.

8. Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles

Territorial application		
<i>Notification by:</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>	<i>Extension to:</i>
Belgium	21 February 1955	Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, with reservations. ¹
Netherlands	7 March 1958	Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles and the Netherlands New Guinea.
New Zealand	21 May 1963	Cook Islands (including Niue).
Portugal	18 September 1958	Overseas Provinces.
United Kingdom	7 August 1957	North Borneo, Cyprus, Fiji, Jamaica, Federation of Malaya, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somaliland Protectorate, Tonga and Zanzibar; and Malta with reservation. ¹
	14 January 1958	Brunei, Antigua, Mauritius, Sarawak, Kenya, Dominica, Gambia, Montserrat, Federation of Nigeria, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, St. Helena, Uganda, Gibraltar, Virgin Islands, Grenada, St. Vincent, Tanganyika.
	16 June 1959	Barbados.
	12 September 1960	British Honduras.
	11 November 1960	Hong Kong.
	9 January 1961	St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla.
	15 September 1961	Trinidad and Tobago.
	5 February 1962	British Guiana
United States of America	25 July 1956	Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.A-39.

8. Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles

Declarations and Reservations¹

BELGIUM

With regard to the application to the Territory of the Belgian Congo and to the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi of the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles, concluded at New York on 4 June 1954, the Belgian Government considers that in present circumstances the system of free international circulation of motor vehicles should not be extended to legal persons. Temporary admittance without payment should not be granted in respect of component parts imported for the repair of a vehicle covered by free circulation papers.

The latter restriction does not, of course, apply to component parts accompanying vehicles when they are listed in the counterfoil of the international circulation document.²

BULGARIA³

... the People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound with respect to the arbitration referred to in article 40, paragraphs 2 and 3.²

CEYLON

"Notwithstanding the provisions of article 2 of this Convention, the Government of Ceylon reserves to itself the right to exclude from the benefits of this article persons normally resident outside Ceylon who, on the occasion of a temporary visit to Ceylon, take up paid employment or any other form of gainful occupation."

EL SALVADOR

In connexion with article 4, El Salvador reserves its rights with respect to the temporary importation of component parts for the repair of motor vehicles in view of the fact that such component parts may be difficult to identify when taken out of the country; it therefore considers that payment of the taxes prescribed by the law should be made in such cases. The same reservation is made in connexion with other articles of the Convention which refer to component parts for repairs.²

GUATEMALA

"The Guatemalan Government reserves its right :

"(1) To consider that the provisions of the Convention shall apply solely to natural persons and not to legal persons and bodies corporate as provided in chapter I, article 1 ;

"(2) To consider that article 4 shall not be applicable to Guatemala ;

"(3) Not to accept the provisions of article 38 in respect of territories in dispute which are under the *de facto* administration of another State."

¹ These reservations were accepted in accordance with the provisions of article 39 of the Convention.

² Translation by the Secretariat.

³ The Governments of Italy and Switzerland notified the Secretary-General that they object to this reservation. The Government of the United States of America has notified the Secretary-General that it has no objection to this reservation, but "considers that it may, and hereby states that it will, apply the aforesaid reservation reciprocally with respect to Bulgaria".

INDIA

With reference to article 1 (e) :

“The Government of India reserves the right to exclude ‘legal’ persons from the categories of persons to whom concessions envisaged in this Convention are applicable.”

With reference to article 2:

“Notwithstanding the provisions of article 2 of this Convention, the Government of India reserves the right to exclude from the benefits of this article persons normally resident outside India who, on the occasion of a temporary visit to India, take up paid employment or any other form of gainful occupation.”

ISRAEL

“Article 4, paragraph 1

“The Government of Israel shall not be bound to admit without payment of import duties and import taxes the importation of component parts of the repair of vehicles temporarily imported; likewise, import prohibitions and restrictions in force at the time being in Israel may be applied to the importation of such component parts.

“Article 24, paragraphs 1 and 2

“In view of the fact that land frontiers with neighbouring States are closed at the present time and that, consequently, private road vehicles may not be re-exported except through an Israel port, the Government of Israel shall not be bound to accept as evidence of re-exportation of vehicles or component parts thereof, any of the documents referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 24.”

MEXICO

“The Delegation of Mexico, in accordance with the declaration duly made when the matter was under discussion in Working Party I, reserves its rights with regard to article 4, which authorizes the temporary importation of component parts for the repair of motor vehicles. The Delegation cannot agree to this article because the procedure in question is contrary to the legislation of its country, and because such spare parts do not usually have the specifications which would permit of their identification on exit. In the Delegation’s opinion, this procedure would be prejudicial to the country’s fiscal interests, because in this way it would be possible to import new spare parts without payment of duty by re-exporting old parts belonging to a vehicle not the tourist’s own. It has therefore been considered more appropriate that in such cases the proper duty should be paid.

“The same reservation is made with regard to other articles of this Convention which refer to component parts for making repairs”.

POLAND¹

Notwithstanding article 40 of the Convention, a dispute may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the States parties to the dispute, whose consent is needed for the appointment of an arbitrator or arbitrators.²

¹ The Government of Switzerland has notified the Secretary-General that it objects to this reservation.

² Translation by the Secretariat.

ROMANIA¹

The Romanian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 40, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention. The position of the Romanian People's Republic is that a dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the parties in dispute and that only persons nominated by unanimous agreement of the parties in dispute may act as arbitrators.²

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS³

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, considering that disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles can be decided by arbitration, declares that a dispute may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the parties in dispute and that only persons nominated by unanimous agreement of the parties in dispute may act as arbitrators.²

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

MALTA

"Article 4 of the Convention shall not apply."

¹ The Government of Switzerland has notified the Secretary-General that it objects to this reservation. The Government of the United States of America has notified the Secretary-General that it has no objection to this reservation, but "considers that it may and hereby states that it will apply this reservation reciprocally with respect to Romania".

² Translation by the Secretariat.

³ The Governments of Italy and Switzerland have notified the Secretary-General that they object to this reservation. The Government of the United States of America has notified the Secretary-General that it has no objection to this reservation, but "considers that it may and hereby states that it will apply this reservation reciprocally with respect to the Soviet Union".

A. CUSTOMS CONVENTIONS**9. Customs Convention on Containers**

DONE at Geneva on 18 May 1956

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 4 August 1959, in accordance with article 13

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 338, p. 103. Registration No. 4834
E/ECE/251 (E/ECE/TRANS/487), 1956

Article 12

1. Countries members of the Economic Commission for Europe and countries admitted to the Commission in a consultative capacity under paragraph 8 of the Commission's Terms of Reference, may become Contracting Parties to this Convention:

- (a) By signing it;
- (b) By ratifying it after signing it subject to ratification;
- (c) By acceding to it.

2. Such countries as may participate in certain activities of the Economic Commission for Europe in accordance with paragraph 11 of the Commission's Terms of Reference may become Contracting Parties to this Convention by acceding thereto after its entry into force.

3. The Convention shall be open for signature until 31 August 1956 inclusive. Thereafter, it shall be open for accession.

4. Ratification or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 13

1. This Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day after five of the countries referred to in Article 12, paragraph 1, have signed it without reservation of ratification or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession.

2. For any country ratifying or acceding to it after five countries have signed it without reservation of ratification or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession, this Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the said country has deposited its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 16

1. Any country may, at the time of signing this Convention without reservation of ratification or of depositing its instrument of ratification or accession or at any time thereafter, declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that this Convention shall extend to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. The Convention shall extend to the territory or territories named in the notification as from the ninetieth day after its receipt by the Secretary-General or, if on that day the Convention has not yet entered into force, at the time of its entry into force.

2. Any country which has made a declaration under the preceding paragraph extending this Convention to any territory for whose international relations it is responsible may denounce the Convention separately in respect of that territory in accordance with the provisions of Article 14.

...

Article 18

1. Each Contracting Party may, at the time of signing, ratifying, or acceding to, this Convention, declare that it does not consider itself as bound by Article 17 of the Convention. Other Contracting Parties shall not be bound by Article 17 in respect of any Contracting Party which has entered such a reservation.

2. Any Contracting Party having entered a reservation as provided for in paragraph 1 may at any time withdraw such reservation by notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. No other reservation to this Convention shall be permitted.

9. Customs Convention on Containers
 (in force since 4 August 1959)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Afghanistan				
Albania				
Algeria		31 October 1963 <i>a</i>		x
Argentina				
Australia				
Austria	18 May 1956	13 November 1957		
Belgium	18 May 1956	27 May 1960		
Bolivia				
Brazil				
Bulgaria		18 January 1960 <i>a</i>		x
Burma				
Burundi				
Byelorussian SSR				
Cambodia		4 August 1959 <i>a</i>		
Cameroon		24 September 1963 <i>a</i>		
Canada				
Central African Republic				
Ceylon				
Chad				
Chile				
China				
Colombia				
Congo (Brazzaville)				
Congo (Leopoldville)				
Costa Rica				
Cuba				
Cyprus				
Czechoslovakia		31 May 1962 <i>a</i>		x
Dahomey				
Denmark				
Dominican Republic				
Ecuador				
El Salvador				
Ethiopia				
Federal Republic of Germany ³	18 May 1956	23 October 1961		
Finland		15 June 1961 <i>a</i>		
France	18 May 1956	20 May 1959		
Gabon				

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XI.A-46.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.A-47.

³ By a notification received on 30 November 1961, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Convention would also apply to Land Berlin.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Ghana				
Greece		12 September 1961	<i>a</i>	
Guatemala				
Guinea				
Haiti				
Honduras				
Hungary	18 May 1956	23 July 1957		
Iceland				
India				
Indonesia				
Iran				
Iraq				
Ireland				
Israel				
Italy	18 May 1956	29 March 1962		
Ivory Coast				
Jamaica		11 November 1963	<i>d</i>	
Japan				
Jordan				
Kenya				
Kuwait				
Laos				
Lebanon				
Liberia				
Libya				
Liechtenstein ³		7 July 1960		
Luxembourg	18 May 1956	25 October 1960		
Madagascar				
Malaysia				
Mali				
Mauritania				
Mexico				
Mongolia				
Morocco				
Nepal				
Netherlands	18 May 1956	27 July 1960	x	
New Zealand				
Nicaragua				
Niger				
Nigeria				
Norway		22 November 1961	<i>a</i>	
Pakistan				
Panama				
Paraguay				
Peru				

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XI.A-46.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.A-47.

³ See footnote 3, page XI.A-45.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>		<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Philippines						
Poland	18 May	1956	6 May	1959		x
Portugal						
Romania						
Rwanda						
Saudi Arabia						
Senegal						
Sierra Leone			13 March	1962 <i>d</i>		
Somalia						
South Africa						
Spain			21 January	1959 <i>a</i>		
Sudan						
Sweden	18 May	1956	11 August	1959		
Switzerland ³	18 May	1956	7 July	1960		
Syria						
Tanganyika						
Thailand						
Togo						
Trinidad and Tobago						
Tunisia						
Turkey						
Uganda						
Ukrainian SSR						
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics						
United Arab Republic						
United Kingdom	18 May	1956	23 May	1958	x	
United States of America						
Upper Volta						
Uruguay						
Venezuela						
Yemen						
Yugoslavia			9 March	1961 <i>a</i>		

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XI.A-46

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.A-47.

³ When ratifying the Convention, the Government of Switzerland declared that the provisions of the Convention will apply to the Principality of Liechtenstein, so long as it is linked to Switzerland by a customs union treaty.

9. Customs Convention on Containers**Territorial application**

<i>Notification by:</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>		<i>Extension to:</i>
Netherlands	27 July	1960	Netherlands Antilles and Netherlands New Guinea.
United Kingdom	23 May	1958	The Isle of Man, Jersey and the Bailiwick of Guernsey.
	19 October	1959	Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Brunei, Cyprus, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, Grenada, Jamaica, Mauritius, Montserrat, North Borneo, St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Sierra Leone, State of Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, Zanzibar.

9. Customs Convention on Containers

Declarations and Reservations

ALGERIA

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 17 of the said Convention relating to compulsory arbitration.¹

BULGARIA

... with respect to article 17, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Convention ... the People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound in the matter of compulsory arbitration.¹

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

“... in accordance with article 18, paragraph 1 of the Convention, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will not be bound by the provisions of article 17 of the Convention.”

POLAND

The Government of the People's Republic of Poland does not consider itself bound by article 17 of the Convention.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

A. CUSTOMS CONVENTIONS**10. Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles**

DONE at Geneva on 18 May 1956

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 8 April 1959, in accordance with article 34

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 327, p. 123. Registration No. 4721
E/ECE/250 (E/ECE/TRANS/486), 1956

Article 33

1. Countries members of the Economic Commission for Europe and countries admitted to the Commission in a consultative capacity under paragraph 8 of the Commission's Terms of Reference, may become Contracting Parties to this Convention:

- (a) By signing it;
- (b) By ratifying it after signing it subject to ratification;
- (c) By acceding to it.

2. Such countries as may participate in certain activities of the Economic Commission for Europe in accordance with paragraph 11 of the Commission's Terms of Reference may become Contracting Parties to this Convention by acceding thereto after its entry into force.

3. The Convention shall be open for signature until 31 August 1956 inclusive. Thereafter, it shall be open for accession.

4. Ratification or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 34

1. This Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day after five of the countries referred to in Article 33, paragraph 1, have signed it without reservation of ratification or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession.

2. For any country ratifying or acceding to it after five countries have signed it without reservation of ratification or have deposited their instrument of ratification or accession, this Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the said country has deposited its instrument of ratification or accession.

...

Article 37

1. Any country may, at the time of signing this Convention without reservation of ratification or of depositing its instrument of ratification or accession or at any time thereafter, declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that this Convention shall extend to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. The Convention shall extend to the territory or territories named in the notification as from the ninetieth day after its receipt by the Secretary-General or, if on that day the Convention has not yet entered into force, at the time of its entry into force.

2. Any country which has made a declaration under the preceding paragraph extending this Convention to any territory for whose international relations it is responsible may denounce the Convention separately in respect of that territory in accordance with the provisions of Article 35.

...

Article 39

1. Each Contracting Party may, at the time of signing, ratifying, or acceding to, this Convention, declare that it does not consider itself as bound by Article 38 of the Convention. Other Contracting Parties shall not be bound by Article 38 in respect of any Contracting Party which has entered such a reservation.

2. Any Contracting Party having entered a reservation as provided for in paragraph 1 may at any time withdraw such reservation by notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. No other reservation to this Convention shall be permitted.

10. Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles
(in force since 8 April 1959)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Afghanistan				
Albania				
Algeria		31 October 1963	<i>a</i>	x
Argentina				
Australia				
Austria	18 May 1956	13 November 1957		
Belgium	18 May 1956	18 February 1963		
Bolivia				
Brazil				
Bulgaria		7 October 1959	<i>a</i>	x
Burma				
Burundi				
Byelorussian SSR				
Cambodia		8 April 1959	<i>a</i>	
Cameroon				
Canada				
Central African Republic				
Ceylon				
Chad				
Chile				
China				
Colombia				
Congo (Brazzaville)				
Congo (Leopoldville)				
Costa Rica				
Cuba				
Cyprus				
Czechoslovakia				
Dahomey				
Denmark		8 January 1959	<i>a</i>	
Dominican Republic				
Ecuador				
El Salvador				
Ethiopia				
Federal Republic of Germany ³	18 May 1956	23 October 1961		
Finland				

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XI.A-53.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.A-54.

³ By a notification received on 30 November 1961, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Convention would also apply to Land Berlin.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>		<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
France	18 May	1956	20 May	1959		
Gabon						
Ghana						
Greece			12 September	1961	<i>a</i>	
Guatemala						
Guinea						
Haiti						
Honduras						
Hungary	18 May	1956	23 July	1957		
Iceland						
India						
Indonesia						
Iran						
Iraq						
Ireland						
Israel						
Italy	18 May	1956	29 March	1962		
Ivory Coast						
Jamaica						
Japan						
Jordan						
Laos						
Lebanon						
Liberia						
Libya						
Liechtenstein ³			7 July	1960		
Luxembourg	18 May	1956				
Madagascar						
Malaysia						
Mali						
Mauritania						
Mexico						
Mongolia						
Morocco						
Nepal						
Netherlands	18 May	1956	27 July	1960		
New Zealand						
Nicaragua						
Niger						
Nigeria						
Norway						
Pakistan						
Panama						
Paraguay						
Peru						

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XI.A-53.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.A-54.

³ See footnote 3, page XI.A-45.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Philippines					
Poland	18 May 1956	6 May	1959		x
Portugal					
Romania					
Rwanda					
Saudi Arabia					
Senegal					
Sierra Leone		13 March	1962 <i>d</i>		
Somalia					
South Africa					
Spain		17 November	1958 <i>a</i>		
Sudan					
Sweden	18 May 1956	16 January	1958		
Switzerland ³	18 May 1956	7 July	1960		
Syria					
Tanganyika					
Thailand					
Togo					
Trinidad and Tobago					
Tunisia					
Turkey					
Uganda					
Ukrainian SSR					
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics					
United Arab Republic					
United Kingdom	18 May 1956	30 July	1959	x	
United States of America					
Upper Volta					
Uruguay					
Venezuela					
Yemen					
Yugoslavia		12 June	1961 <i>a</i>		

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XI.A-53.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.A-54.

³ See footnote 3, page XI.A-45.

10. Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles**Territorial application**

<i>Notification by:</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>	<i>Extension to:</i>
United Kingdom	30 July 1959	The Isle of Man, Jersey and the Bailiwick of Guernsey.
	6 November 1959	Gibraltar, Brunei, Somaliland, North Borneo, Seychelles and Singapore.
	29 April 1960	Cyprus, Gambia:
	12 September 1960	Sierra Leone.
	21 September 1960	Hong Kong.
	19 July 1962	Kenya, Uganda.

10. Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles

Declarations and Reservations

ALGERIA

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 38 of the said Convention relating to the compulsory arbitration of the International Court of Justice.¹

BULGARIA

The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 38 of the Convention relating to compulsory arbitration.¹

POLAND

The Government of the People's Republic of Poland does not consider itself bound by article 38 of the Convention.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

A. CUSTOMS CONVENTIONS**11. Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation for Private Use of Aircraft and Pleasure Boats**

DONE at Geneva on 18 May 1956

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 January 1959, in accordance with article 34

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 319. Registration No. 4630
E/ECE/249 (E/ECE/TRANS/485)

Article 33

1. Countries members of the Economic Commission for Europe and countries admitted to the Commission in a consultative capacity under paragraph 8 of the Commission's Terms of Reference, may become Contracting Parties to this Convention:

- (a) By signing it;
- (b) By ratifying it after signing it subject to ratification;
- (c) By acceding to it.

2. Such countries as may participate in certain activities of the Economic Commission for Europe in accordance with paragraph 11 of the Commission's Terms of Reference may become Contracting Parties to this Convention by acceding thereto after its entry into force.

3. The Convention shall be open for signature until 31 August 1956 inclusive. Thereafter, it shall be open for accession.

4. Ratification or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 34

1. This Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day after five of the countries referred to in Article 33, paragraph 1, have signed it without reservation of ratification or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession.

2. For any country ratifying or acceding to it after five countries have signed it without reservation of ratification or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession, this Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the said country has deposited its instrument of ratification or accession.

...

Article 37

1. Any country may, at the time of signing this Convention without reservation of ratification or of depositing its instrument of ratification or accession or at any time thereafter, declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that this Convention shall extend to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. The Convention shall extend to the territory or territories named in the notification as from the ninetieth day after its receipt by the Secretary-General or, if on that day the Convention has not yet entered into force, at the time of its entry into force.

2. Any country which has made a declaration under the preceding paragraph extending this Convention to any territory for whose international relations it is responsible may denounce the Convention separately in respect of that territory in accordance with the provisions of Article 35.

...

Article 39

1. Each Contracting Party may, at the time of signing, ratifying, or acceding to, this Convention, declare that it does not consider itself as bound by Article 38 of the Convention. Other Contracting Parties shall not be bound by Article 38 in respect of any Contracting Party which has entered such a reservation.

2. Any Contracting Party having entered a reservation as provided for in paragraph 1 may at any time withdraw such reservation by notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. No other reservation to this Convention shall be permitted.

11. Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation for Private Use of Aircraft and Pleasure Boats
(in force since 1 January 1959)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Afghanistan				
Albania				
Algeria		31 October 1963	<i>a</i>	x
Argentina				
Australia				
Austria	18 May 1956	13 November 1957		
Belgium	18 May 1956	18 February 1963		
Bolivia				
Brazil				
Bulgaria				
Burma				
Burundi				
Byelorussian SSR				
Cambodia				
Cameroon				
Canada				
Central African Republic				
Ceylon				
Chad				
Chile				
China				
Colombia				
Congo (Brazzaville)				
Congo (Leopoldville)				
Costa Rica				
Cuba				
Cyprus				
Czechoslovakia				
Dahomey				
Denmark		8 January 1959	<i>a</i>	
Dominican Republic				
Ecuador				
El Salvador				
Ethiopia				
Federal Republic of Germany ³	18 May 1956	23 October 1961		
Finland				
France	18 May 1956	20 May 1959		x
Gabon				

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XI.A-60.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.A-61.

³ By a notification received on 30 November 1961, the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Convention would also apply to Land Berlin.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Ghana					
Greece					
Guatemala					
Guinea					
Haiti					
Honduras					
Hungary	18 May	1956	23 July	1957	
Iceland					
India					
Indonesia					
Iran					
Iraq					
Ireland					
Israel					
Italy	18 May	1956	29 March	1962	
Ivory Coast					
Jamaica			11 November	1963 <i>d</i>	
Japan					
Jordan					
Kenya					
Kuwait					
Laos					
Lebanon					
Liberia					
Libya					
Liechtenstein ³			7 July	1960	
Luxembourg	18 May	1956			
Madagascar					
Malaysia					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Mexico					
Mongolia					
Morocco					
Nepal					
Netherlands	18 May	1956	27 July	1960	x
New Zealand					
Nicaragua					
Niger					
Nigeria					
Norway					
Pakistan					
Panama					
Paraguay					
Peru					

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XI.A-60.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.A-61.

³ See footnote 3, page XI.A-45.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Philippines					
Poland					
Portugal					
Romania					
Rwanda					
Saudi Arabia					
Senegal					
Sierra Leone		13 March	1962	<i>d</i>	
Somalia					
South Africa					
Spain ³		2 October	1958	<i>a</i>	x
Sudan					
Sweden	18 May	16 January	1956		
Switzerland ⁴	18 May	7 July	1956		
Syria					
Tanganyika					
Thailand					
Togo					
Trinidad and Tobago					
Tunisia					
Turkey					
Uganda					
Ukrainian SSR					
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics					
United Arab Republic					
United Kingdom	18 May	3 October	1956		
United States of America					
Upper Volta					
Uruguay					
Venezuela					
Yemen					
Yugoslavia		29 January	1960	<i>a</i>	

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XIA-60.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XIA-61.

³ On 2 October 1958, the Government of Spain withdrew the instrument deposited on 29 July 1958 and deposited a new instrument subject to a reservation.

⁴ See footnote 3, page XIA-45.

11. Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation for Private Use of Aircraft and Pleasure Boats

Territorial application		
<i>Notification by:</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>	<i>Extension to:</i>
France	14 December 1959	Overseas Territories (St. Pierre and Miquelon, French Somaliland, Comoro Archipelago, New Caledonia and Dependencies, French Polynesia).
France	28 December 1959	} Condominium of the New Hebrides.
United Kingdom	23 December 1959	
Netherlands	27 July 1960	Surinam, Netherlands Antilles and Netherlands New Guinea.
United Kingdom	3 October 1958	The Isle of Man, Jersey and the Bailiwick of Guernsey.
	13 May 1959	Aden, British Guiana, Brunei, Gambia, Gibraltar, Kenya, Leeward Islands (Antigua, Montserrat), North Borneo, St. Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Singapore, Somaliland Protectorate, Tanganyika, Uganda, Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent), Zanzibar, British Solomon Islands Protectorate; and Cyprus (with a note). ¹
	15 September 1959	Jamaica.
	19 October 1959	Malta, Sierra Leone.
	12 May 1960	Hong Kong and Falkland Islands.
	12 January 1961	British Honduras.
	10 February 1961	Mauritius.
	8 May 1961	Trinidad and Tobago.

¹ For the text of the note, see page XI.A-61.

**11. Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation for Private Use of Aircraft and
Pleasure Boats****Declarations and Reservations****ALGERIA**

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 38 of the said Convention relating to compulsory arbitration.¹

SPAIN

With reference to the provisions of article 39, paragraph 1, of this Convention, Spain does not consider itself bound by article 38 of the Convention.¹

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND**CYPRUS**

Note: "It will involve amendment to Customs and Tariff Law which will be made at earliest opportunity. Facilities as provided by the Convention will be granted by administrative action in respect of any importation that may be made between the date of extension of the Convention to Cyprus and the amendment of the law."

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

A. CUSTOMS CONVENTIONS**12. Customs Convention concerning Spare Parts used for repairing EUROP Wagons**

DONE at Geneva on 15 January 1958

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 January 1961, in accordance with article 6

TEXT: E/ECE/323 (E/ECE/TRANS/504), 1958

Article 5

1. Countries which are members of the Economic Commission for Europe and countries which are admitted to the Commission in a consultative capacity under paragraph 8 of the Commission's Terms of Reference may become Contracting Parties to this Convention:

- (a) By signing it;
- (b) By ratifying it after signing it subject to ratification;
- (c) By acceding to it.

2. The Convention shall be open for signature until 20 February 1958 inclusive. Thereafter, it shall be open for accession.

3. Ratification or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 6

1. This Convention shall come into force on 1 January of the year following that in which all the countries referred to in article 5, paragraph 1, whose railway administrations were participating in the EUROP wagon pool prior to the day on which this Convention is opened for signature,¹ have signed it without reservation of ratification or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession.

2. For any country acceding to it after the date specified in paragraph 1 of this article, this Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the said country has deposited its instrument of accession.

...

Article 10

No reservation to this Convention shall be permitted.

¹ Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland.

12. Customs Convention concerning Spare Parts
used for repairing EUROP Wagons
(in force since 1 January 1961)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>
Albania		
Austria	20 February 1958	3 March 1959
Belgium	5 February 1958	10 September 1959
Bulgaria		
Byelorussian SSR		
Czechoslovakia		
Denmark ¹	5 February 1958*	
Finland		
France	7 February 1958	19 August 1959
Federal Republic of Germany ²	10 February 1958	21 October 1960
Greece		
Hungary		
Iceland		
Ireland		
Italy	5 February 1958	8 March 1960
Liechtenstein ³		7 July 1960
Luxembourg	12 February 1958	19 February 1960
Netherlands	7 February 1958	7 May 1959
Norway		
Poland		
Portugal		
Romania		
Spain		
Sweden		
Switzerland ³	20 February 1958	7 July 1960
Turkey		
Ukrainian SSR		
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		
United Kingdom		
United States of America		
Yugoslavia		

¹ By a communication received on 16 May 1958, the Government of Denmark notified the Secretary-General that it withdraws the reservation as to ratification.

² By a notification made on ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Convention would also apply to Land Berlin.

³ See footnote 3, page XI.A-45.

* Signature without reservation as to ratification.

A. CUSTOMS CONVENTIONS**13. Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention) and Protocol of Signature**

DONE at Geneva on 15 January 1959

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 January 1960, in accordance with article 40

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 348; page 13. Registration No. 4996
E/ECE/332 (E/ECE/TRANS/510), 1959

Article 39

1. Countries members of the Economic Commission for Europe and countries admitted to the Commission in a consultative capacity under paragraph 8 of the Commission's terms of reference may become Contracting Parties to this Convention:

- (a) By signing it;
- (b) By ratifying it after signing it subject to ratification; or
- (c) By acceding to it.

2. Such countries as may participate in certain activities of the Economic Commission for Europe in accordance with paragraph 11 of the Commission's terms of reference may become Contracting Parties to this Convention by acceding thereto after its entry into force.

3. The Convention shall be open for signature until 15 April 1959 inclusive. Thereafter, it shall be open for accession.

4. Ratification or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 40

1. This Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day after five of the countries referred to in article 39, paragraph 1, have signed it without reservation of ratification or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession.

2. For any country ratifying or acceding to it after five countries have signed it without reservation of ratification or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession, this Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the said country has deposited its instrument of ratification or accession.

...

Article 43

1. Any country may at the time of signing this Convention without reservation of ratification or of depositing its instrument of ratification or accession or at any time thereafter, declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that this Convention shall extend to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. The Convention shall extend to the territory or territories named in the notification as from the ninetieth day after its receipt by the Secretary-General or, if on that day the Convention has not yet entered into force, at the time of its entry into force.

2. Any country which has made a declaration under the preceding paragraph extending this Convention to any territory for whose international relations it is responsible, may denounce the Convention separately in respect of that territory, in accordance with the provisions of article 41.

...

Article 45

1. Any country may declare at the time of signing, ratifying, or acceding to this Convention, or notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations after becoming a Contracting Party to the Convention, that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Chapter IV of the Convention; notifications addressed to the Secretary-General shall take effect on the ninetieth day after their receipt by the Secretary-General.

...

3. Any country may, at the time of signing, ratifying or acceding to this Convention, declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 44 of the Convention. Other Contracting Parties shall not be bound by these paragraphs in respect of any Contracting Party which has entered such a reservation.

4. Any Contracting Party having entered a reservation as provided for in paragraph 1 or paragraph 3 of this article may at any time withdraw such reservation by notifying the Secretary-General.

5. Apart from the reservations provided for in paragraphs 1 and 3 of this article, no reservation to this Convention shall be permitted.

...

Article 49

As soon as a country which is a Contracting Party to the Agreement providing for the provisional application of the Draft International Customs Conventions on Touring, on Commercial Road Vehicles, and on the International Transport of Goods by Road, done at Geneva on 16 June 1949,¹ becomes a Contracting Party to this Convention, it shall take the measures required by article IV of that Agreement to denounce it as regards the Draft International Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods by Road.

¹ See pages XI.A-2 and 3.

13. Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention)
(in force since 7 January 1960)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Afghanistan				
Albania				
Algeria				
Argentina				
Australia				
Austria	15 February 1959	3 February 1960		
Belgium	4 March 1959	14 March 1962		
Bolivia				
Brazil				
Bulgaria	15 April 1959*			x
Burma				
Burundi				
Byelorussian SSR				
Cambodia				
Cameroon				
Canada				
Central African Republic				
Ceylon				
Chad				
Chile				
China				
Colombia				
Congo (Brazzaville)				
Congo (Leopoldville)				
Costa Rica				
Cuba				
Cyprus				
Czechoslovakia		31 August 1961 ^a		x
Dahomey				
Denmark	15 April 1959*			
Dominican Republic				
Ecuador				
El Salvador				
Ethiopia				
Federal Republic of Germany ³	13 April 1959	23 October 1961		

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XI.A-69.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.A-70.

³ By a notification received on 1 December 1961, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Convention would also apply to Land Berlin.

* Signature without reservation as to ratification.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Finland		14 June	1960 <i>a</i>		
France	14 April 1959	3 July	1959		
Gabon					
Ghana					
Greece		2 May	1961 <i>a</i>		x
Guatemala					
Guinea					
Haiti					
Honduras					
Hungary		6 December	1961 <i>a</i>		x
Iceland					
India					
Indonesia					
Iran					
Iraq					
Ireland					
Israel					
Italy	15 April 1959	11 January	1963		
Ivory Coast					
Jamaica					
Japan					
Jordan					
Kenya					
Kuwait					
Laos					
Lebanon					
Liberia					
Libya					
Liechtenstein ³		7 July	1960		
Luxembourg	14 April 1959	3 July	1962		
Madagascar					
Malaysia					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Mexico					
Mongolia					
Morocco					
Nepal					
Netherlands	9 April 1959	27 July	1960		
New Zealand					
Nicaragua					
Niger					
Nigeria					
Norway		2 March	1960 <i>a</i>		
Pakistan					

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XI.A-69.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.A-70.

³ See footnote 3, page XI.A-45.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Panama					
Paraguay					
Peru					
Philippines					
Poland		3 October	1961 <i>a</i>		x
Portugal					
Romania					
Rwanda					
Saudi Arabia					
Senegal					
Sierra Leone					
Somalia					
South Africa					
Spain		12 May	1961 <i>a</i>		
Sudan					
Sweden	14 April		1959*		
Switzerland ³	12 March	7 July	1960		
Syria					
Tanganyika					
Thailand					
Togo					
Trinidad and Tobago					
Tunisia					
Turkey					
Uganda					
Ukrainian SSR					
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics					
United Arab Republic					
United Kingdom	13 April	9 October	1959	x	
United States of America					
Upper Volta					
Uruguay					
Venezuela					
Yemen					
Yugoslavia		23 August	1960 <i>a</i>		
Zanzibar					

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XI.A-69.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.A-70.

³ See footnote 3, page XI.A-45.

* Signature without reservation as to ratification.

13. Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets

Territorial application

<i>Notification by:</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>	<i>Extension to:</i>
United Kingdom	9 October 1959	The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

13. Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets

Declarations and Reservations

BULGARIA

Declaring that it is not bound by paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 44.¹

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

“. . . the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by provisions of article 44, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Convention.”

GREECE

“The Government of Greece does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Chapter IV of the Convention.”

HUNGARY

“The Hungarian People’s Republic does not consider as obligatory paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 44 of the Convention.”

POLAND

. . . does not consider itself bound by paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 44 of the Convention.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

**13. Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods
under Cover of TIR Carnets**

Amendments to article 5 of annex 3 to the Convention

Article 5 of annex 3 to the Convention was amended by agreement between the competent administrations of all the Contracting Parties. The amendments entered into force on 19 November 1963, in accordance with article 47, paragraph 4, of the Convention.

A. CUSTOMS CONVENTIONS**14. European Convention on Customs Treatment of Pallets used in International Transport**

DONE at Geneva on 9 December 1960

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 12 June 1962, in accordance with article 7

TEXT: E/ECE/396 (E/ECE/TRANS/519), 1960

Article 6

1. Countries members of the Economic Commission for Europe and countries admitted to the Commission in a consultative capacity under paragraph 8 of the Commission's terms of reference may become Contracting Parties to the present Convention:

- (a) By signing it;
- (b) By ratifying it after signing it subject to ratification; or
- (c) By acceding to it.

2. Countries which may participate in certain activities of the Economic Commission for Europe in accordance with paragraph 11 of the Commission's terms of reference may become Contracting Parties to the present Convention by acceding to it after its entry into force.

3. The present Convention shall be open for signature until 15 March 1961 inclusive. Thereafter, it shall be open for accession.

4. Ratification or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 7

1. The present Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day after five of the countries referred to in article 6, paragraph 1, thereof have signed it without reservation of ratification or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession.

2. With respect to any country which ratifies or accedes to this Convention after five countries have signed it without reservation of ratification or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession, the present Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the said country has deposited its instrument of ratification or accession.

...

Article 10

1. Any country may, at the time of signing the present Convention without reservation of ratification or of depositing its instrument of ratification or accession or at any time thereafter, declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the present Convention shall be applicable to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. The present Convention shall be applicable to the territory or territories named in the notification as from the ninetieth day after receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General or, if on that day the present Convention has not yet entered into force, as from the date of its entry into force.

2. Any country, which has made a declaration under the preceding paragraph making the present Convention applicable to a territory for whose international relations it is responsible, may denounce the present Convention separately in respect of that territory, in accordance with the provisions of article 8 thereof.

Article 12

1. Any country may, at the time of signing, ratifying or acceding to the present Convention, declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 11 of the present Convention. The other Contracting Parties shall not be bound by these paragraphs in respect of any Contracting Party which has entered such a reservation.

2. Any Contracting Party which has entered a reservation as provided for in paragraph 1 of this article may at any time withdraw such reservation by notifying the Secretary-General.

3. Apart from the reservation provided for in paragraph 1 of this article, no reservation to the present Convention shall be permitted.

14. European Convention on Customs Treatment
of Pallets used in International Transport
(in force as from 12 June 1962)

	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations</i>
Afghanistan					
Albania					
Algeria					
Argentina					
Australia					
Austria			7 October 1963 <i>a</i>		
Belgium	21 February 1961	14 March 1962			
Bolivia					
Brazil					
Bulgaria	28 February 1961*				x
Burma					
Burundi					
Byelorussian SSR					
Cambodia					
Cameroon					
Canada					
Central African Republic					
Ceylon					
Chad					
Chile					
China					
Colombia					
Congo (Brazzaville)					
Congo (Leopoldville)					
Costa Rica					
Cuba			26 September 1963 <i>a</i>		x
Cyprus					
Czechoslovakia			31 May 1962 <i>a</i>		x
Dahomey					
Denmark	14 March 1961*				
Dominican Republic					
Ecuador					
El Salvador					
Ethiopia					
Federal Republic of Germany	20 December 1960				
Finland					
France	8 March 1961	12 March 1962			
Gabon					

* Signature without reservation as to ratification.

	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations</i>
Ghana					
Greece					
Guatemala					
Guinea					
Haiti					
Honduras					
Hungary		26 July	1963	<i>a</i>	x
Iceland					
India					
Indonesia					
Iran					
Iraq					
Ireland					
Israel					
Italy	15 March	1961			
Ivory Coast					
Jamaica					
Japan					
Jordan					
Kenya					
Kuwait					
Laos					
Lebanon					
Liberia					
Libya					
Luxembourg	6 February	1961	31 July	1962	
Madagascar					
Malaysia					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Mexico					
Mongolia					
Morocco					
Nepal					
Netherlands	13 March	1961	22 October	1962	x
New Zealand					
Nicaragua					
Niger					
Nigeria					
Norway					
Pakistan					
Panama					
Paraguay					
Peru					
Philippines					
Poland					
Portugal					

	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations</i>
Romania					
Rwanda					
Saudi Arabia					
Senegal					
Sierra Leone					
Somalia					
South Africa					
Spain					
Sudan					
Sweden	1 March	1961*			
Switzerland	6 March	1961	24 April	1963	
Syria					
Tanganyika					
Thailand					
Togo					
Trinidad and Tobago					
Tunisia					
Turkey					
Uganda					
Ukrainian SSR					
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics					
United Arab Republic					
United Kingdom	7 February	1961	1 October	1962	x
United States of America					
Upper Volta					
Uruguay					
Venezuela					
Yemen					
Yugoslavia					
Zanzibar					

* Signature without reservation as to ratification.

14. European Convention on Customs Treatment of Pallets used in International Transport**Territorial application**

<i>Notification by:</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>	<i>Extension to:</i>
Netherlands	22 October 1962	Netherlands Antilles.
United Kingdom	1 October 1962	Aden Colony, Antigua, Bahama Islands, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Channel Islands, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Hong Kong, Isle of Man, Kenya, Montserrat, North Borneo, Sarawak, Uganda.

**14. European Convention on Customs Treatment of Pallets
used in International Transport**

Declarations and Reservations

BULGARIA

Subject to the reservation that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 11, paragraphs 2 and 3.¹

CUBA

The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 11 of the Convention.¹

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

“...in accordance with article 12, paragraph 1 of the Convention, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will not be bound by the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 11 of the Convention.”

HUNGARY

“...the Hungarian People's Republic shall not be bound by the provisions contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 11 of the Convention.”

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

B. ROAD TRAFFIC**1. Convention on Road Traffic**

SIGNED at Geneva on 19 September 1949

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 26 March 1952, in accordance with article 29

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 125, p. 4. Registration No. 1671
Sales No. 1950.VIII.2

Article 2

1. The annexes to this Convention shall be considered as integral parts of the Convention; it being understood, however, that any State may on signature or ratification of, or accession to, the Convention, or at any time thereafter, by declaration exclude annexes 1 and 2 from its application of the Convention.

2. Any Contracting State may at any time give notice to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it will be bound, as from the date of the said notification, by annexes 1 and 2 as excluded under the terms of paragraph 1 of this article.

...

Article 27

1. This Convention shall be open, until 31 December 1949, for signature by all States Members of the United Nations and by every State invited to attend the United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport held at Geneva in 1949.¹

2. This Convention shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. From 1 January 1950, this Convention shall be open for accession by those of the States referred to in paragraph 1 of this article which have not signed this Convention and by any other State which the Economic and Social Council may by resolution declare to be eligible.¹ It shall also be open for accession on behalf of any Trust Territory of which the United Nations is the administering authority.

4. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 28

1. Any State may, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, or at any time thereafter, declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, that the provisions of the Convention will be applicable to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. These provisions shall become applicable in the territories named in the notification thirty days after the date of receipt of such notification by the Secretary-General or, if the Convention has not entered into force at that time, then upon the date of its entry into force.

2. Each Contracting State, when circumstances permit, undertakes to take as soon as possible the necessary steps in order to extend the application of this Convention to the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible, subject, where necessary for constitutional reasons, to the consent of the Governments of such territories.

¹ See page XI.B-2.

Article 29

This Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification or accession. This Convention shall enter into force for each State ratifying or acceding after that date on the thirtieth day after the deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify each of the signatory or acceding States and every other State invited to attend the United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport of the date on which this Convention enters into force.

(i) STATES, NON-MEMBERS OR THEN NON-MEMBERS, INVITED TO ATTEND THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ROAD AND MOTOR TRANSPORT

Albania	Hungary	Portugal
Austria	Ireland	Romania
Bulgaria	Italy	Switzerland
Finland	Jordan	

(ii) STATES NON-MEMBERS WHICH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL HAS BY RESOLUTION DECLARED TO BE ELIGIBLE TO ACCEDE TO THE CONVENTION

<i>State</i>	<i>ECOSOC resolution</i>	<i>Dated</i>		<i>Invitation addressed on</i>	
Federal Republic of Germany . . .	348 (XII) A	12 March	1951	17 April	1951
Monaco	348 (XII) B	16 March	1951	17 April	1951
Vatican City	507 (XVI)	7 July	1953	19 August	1953
Republic of Viet-Nam	506 (XVI)	7 July	1953	19 August	1953
San Marino	857 (XXXII)	21 December	1961	16 January	1962

1. Convention on Road Traffic
(in force since 26 March 1952)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Afghanistan				
Albania				
Algeria		16 May 1963		
Argentina		25 November 1960		
Australia		7 December 1954	x	x
Austria	19 September 1949	2 November 1955		
Belgium	19 September 1949	23 April 1954	x	
Bolivia				
Brazil				
Bulgaria		13 February 1963		x
Burma				
Burundi				
Byelorussian SSR				
Cambodia		14 March 1956		
Cameroon				
Canada				
Central African Republic		4 September 1962		
Ceylon		26 July 1957		
Chad				
Chile		10 August 1960		x
China		27 June 1957		
Colombia				
Congo (Brazzaville)		15 May 1962		
Congo (Leopoldville)		6 March 1961		
Costa Rica				
Cuba		1 October 1952		
Cyprus		6 July 1962		x
Czechoslovakia	28 December 1949	3 November 1950		x
Dahomey		5 December 1961		
Denmark	19 September 1949	3 February 1956		x
Dominican Republic	19 September 1949	15 August 1957		x
Ecuador		26 September 1962		
El Salvador				
Ethiopia				
Federal Republic of Germany				
Finland		24 September 1958		x
France	19 September 1949	15 September 1950	x	x
Gabon				

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XI.B-6.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.B-7.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Ghana		6 January	1959 <i>a</i>		x
Greece		1 July	1952 <i>a</i>		
Guatemala		10 January	1962 <i>a</i>		x
Guinea					
Haiti		12 February	1958 <i>a</i>		
Holy See (Vatican City)		5 October	1953 <i>a</i>		
Honduras					
Hungary		30 July	1962 <i>a</i>		x
Iceland					
India	19 September 1949	9 March	1962		x
Indonesia					
Iran					
Iraq					
Ireland		31 May	1962 <i>a</i>		x
Israel	19 September 1949	6 January	1955		x
Italy	19 September 1949	15 December	1952		
Ivory Coast		8 December	1961 <i>d</i>		
Jamaica		9 August	1963 <i>d</i>		x
Japan					
Jordan		14 January	1960 <i>a</i>		
Kenya					
Kuwait					
Laos		6 March	1959 <i>a</i>		
Lebanon	19 September 1949	2 August	1963		
Liberia					
Libya					
Luxembourg	19 September 1949	17 October	1952		
Madagascar		27 June	1962 <i>d</i>		
Malaysia		10 September	1958 <i>a</i>		x
Mali		19 November	1962 <i>d</i>		
Mauritania					
Mexico					
Monaco		3 August	1951 <i>a</i>		x
Mongolia					
Morocco		7 November	1956 <i>d</i>		
Nepal					
Netherlands	19 September 1949	19 September	1952	x	x
New Zealand		12 February	1958 <i>a</i>	x	x
Nicaragua					
Niger		25 August	1961 <i>d</i>		
Nigeria					
Norway	19 September 1949	11 April	1957		x
Pakistan					
Panama					
Paraguay					
Peru		9 July	1957 <i>a</i>		

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XI.B-6.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.B-7.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Philippines	19 September 1949	15 September 1952		x
Poland		29 October 1958 <i>a</i>		
Portugal		28 December 1955 <i>a</i>	x	x
Republic of Viet-Nam		2 November 1953 <i>a</i>		
Romania		26 January 1961 <i>a</i>		x
Rwanda				
San Marino		19 March 1962 <i>a</i>		x
Saudi Arabia				
Senegal		13 July 1962 <i>d</i>		x
Sierra Leone		13 March 1962 <i>d</i>		x
Somalia				
South Africa	19 September 1949	9 July 1952	x	x
Spain		13 February 1958 <i>a</i>	x	
Sudan				
Sweden	19 September 1949	25 February 1952		x
Switzerland	19 September 1949			
Syria		11 December 1953 <i>a</i>		
Tanganyika				
Thailand		15 August 1962 <i>a</i>		
Togo		27 February 1962 <i>d</i>		
Trinidad and Tobago				
Tunisia		8 November 1957 <i>a</i>		
Turkey		17 January 1956 <i>a</i>		
Uganda				
Ukrainian SSR				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		17 August 1959 <i>a</i>		x
United Arab Republic	19 September 1949	28 May 1957		
United Kingdom	19 September 1949	8 July 1957	x	x
United States of America	19 September 1949	30 August 1950	x	
Upper Volta				
Uruguay				
Venezuela		11 May 1962 <i>a</i>		x
Yemen				
Yugoslavia	19 September 1949	8 October 1956		

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XI.B-6.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.B-7.

I. Convention on Road Traffic

Territorial application

<i>Notification by:</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>		<i>Extension to:</i>
Australia	3 May	1961	Papua and Trust Territory of New Guinea.
Belgium	23 April	1954	Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi.
France	29 October	1952	French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia, all French Overseas Territories and Togoland and the Cameroons under French Mandate.
	19 January	1953	Principality of Andorra.
Netherlands	14 January	1955	Surinam and the Netherlands New Guinea with declaration. ¹
	9 May	1957	The Netherlands Antilles with declaration. ¹
New Zealand	29 November	1961	Trust Territory of Western Samoa, with declaration. ¹
Portugal	19 January	1956	All Overseas Provinces—excluding Macau—with declaration. ¹
South Africa	9 July	1952	South West Africa.
Spain	13 February	1958	African localities and provinces.
United Kingdom	22 January	1958	The Isle of Man with declarations and reservations. ¹
	28 May	1958	Bailiwick of Guernsey and the States of Jersey with declarations and reservations. ¹
	27 August	1958	Aden Colony, British Guiana, Seychelles, Cyprus, Gibraltar, British Honduras and Uganda with declarations and reservations. ¹
	5 March	1959	Jamaica, St. Lucia and Trinidad with declarations and reservations. ¹
	25 March	1959	Gambia.
	13 May	1959	Mauritius and Singapore with declarations and reservations. ¹
	23 November	1959	Malta with a declaration. ¹
	8 February	1960	Zanzibar.
	25 March	1960	Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland with declaration. ¹
	22 April	1960	St. Vincent, North Borneo and Sierra Leone with declarations and reservations. ¹
	27 September	1960	Barbados with declarations and reservations. ¹
	12 January	1961	Hong Kong, with declarations and reservations. ¹
	3 August	1961	Bahamas, with declaration. ¹
United States of America	30 August	1950	All of the territories for the international relations of which the United States of America is responsible.

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.B-7.

1. Convention on Road Traffic

Declarations and Reservations

AUSTRALIA

Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1 of this Convention, annexes 1 and 2 from the application of the Convention.

BULGARIA

(a) Article 33 of the Convention on Road Traffic, which provides that any dispute between any two or more Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention, which the Parties are unable to settle by negotiation or by another mode of settlement, may be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision.¹

(b) Annex 1 to the Convention on Road Traffic, which provides that cycles fitted with an auxiliary internal combustion engine having a maximum cylinder capacity of 50 cm³ (3.05 cu.in.) shall not be considered as motor vehicles, provided that they retain all the normal characteristics of cycles with respect to their structure.

(c) Section II, paragraph (c) second sentence, of annex 6 to the Convention on Road Traffic, which stipulates: "However, motor cycles with an engine of a maximum cylinder capacity of 50 cm³ (3.05 cu.in.) may be excluded from this obligation."²

CHILE

Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1 of this Convention, annex 1 from the application of the Convention.²

CYPRUS

Subject to the following reservations:

"(1) In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Government of Cyprus reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in Cyprus, if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward or for the carriage of goods and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would by the domestic legislation of Cyprus be required to have a special vocational licence.

"(2) In connexion with article 26 of the said Convention, cycles in international traffic admitted to Cyprus shall, from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary, show only a white light to the front, and show to the rear a red light or a red reflex reflector in accordance with the domestic legislation of Cyprus."

and with the following declarations:

"(1) In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the Convention, the Government of Cyprus excludes annexes 1 and 2 from its application of the Convention.

"(2) In accordance with section IV (b) of annex 6 to the Convention, the Government of Cyprus will only permit that one trailer be drawn by a vehicle, it will not permit an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer and it will not permit articulated vehicles to be used for transport of passengers for hire or reward."

¹ The Government of the United Kingdom has informed the Secretary-General that it is unable to accept this reservation because in its view it is not of the kind which intending parties to the Convention have the right to make.

² Translation by the Secretariat.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1 of this Convention, annex 2 from the application of the Convention.

DENMARK

Subject to a declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2 of this Convention, excluding annex 1 from its application of the Convention.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1 of this Convention, annexes 1 and 2 from the application of the Convention and renewing the reservation concerning paragraph 2 of article 1 of the Convention already made in plenary meeting.

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1 of this Convention, annexes 1 and 2 from the application of the Convention.

FINLAND

Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1 of this Convention, annex 1 from the application of the Convention.

With reference to annex 6, section IV (b), the Government of Finland declare that they will permit only one trailer to be drawn by a vehicle and that they will not permit an articulate vehicle to draw a trailer.

FRANCE

With reference to annex 6, section IV (b), the French Government declares that it will only permit that one trailer be drawn by a vehicle and that it will not permit an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer.

GHANA

“Subject to the following reservations:

“(i) Cycles in international traffic admitted to Ghana shall from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary show only a white light to the front and show to the rear a red light, a reflex reflector and a white surface with regard to article 26 of the Convention.”

“(ii) In accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2 of this Convention, annexes 1 and 2 should be excluded.”

GUATEMALA

Article 33 of the Convention shall apply without prejudice to the provisions of article 149, item 3, of the Constitution of the Republic.¹

Notification received on 26 September 1962

The Government of Guatemala:

1. Excludes annex 1 from its application of the Convention.
2. Will only permit that one trailer be drawn by a vehicle and will not permit articulated vehicles for the transport of passengers.¹

HUNGARY²

"The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 33 of the Convention."

INDIA

Subject to a declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2 of this Convention, excluding annexes 1 and 2 from its application of the Convention.

IRELAND

- "1. Annexes 1 and 2 are excluded from Ireland's application of the Convention.
2. In relation to annex 6, the number of trailers drawn by a mechanically propelled vehicle may not exceed that permitted under Irish legislation."

ISRAEL

"Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1 of this Convention, annex 1 from the application of the Convention."

JAMAICA

"(a) In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Government of Jamaica reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in Jamaica, if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward or for the carriage of goods and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by the domestic legislation of Jamaica, be required to have a special vocational licence.

(b) In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the said Convention, annexes 1 and 2 shall be excluded from Jamaica's application of the Convention.

(c) In accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of section IV of annex 6 to the said Convention, the Jamaica Government will permit only one trailer to be drawn by a vehicle, will not permit an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer and will not permit articulated vehicles to be used for the transport of passengers for hire or reward."

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

² The Government of the United Kingdom has informed the Secretary-General that it is unable to accept this reservation because in its view it is not of the kind which intending parties to the Convention have the right to make.

MONACO

With reference to annex 6, section IV (b), the Government of the Principality of Monaco indicates that it will permit only one trailer to be drawn by a vehicle and that it will not permit an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer.

NETHERLANDS

Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1 of this Convention, annex 2 from the application of the Convention.

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA

Excluding annexes 1 and 2 from the application of the Convention to Netherlands New Guinea.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Excluding annexes 1 and 2 from the application of the Convention to the Netherlands Antilles.

NEW ZEALAND

Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1 of this Convention, annexes 1 and 2 from the application of the Convention.

TRUST TERRITORY OF WESTERN SAMOA

“Excluding annexes 1 and 2 from the application of the Convention.”

NORWAY

Subject to a declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2 of this Convention, excluding annex 1 from its application of the Convention.

PHILIPPINES

Subject to a declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2 of this Convention, excluding annex 1 from its application of the Convention.

PORTUGAL

In accordance with section IV (b) of annex 6, the Government of Portugal has indicated that it will only permit one trailer to be drawn by a vehicle and that it will not permit an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer, and that it will not permit articulated vehicles for the transport of passengers.

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES
(excluding Macau)

Subject to the stipulation mentioned above.

ROMANIA¹

The Romanian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 33, under which any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention may be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision by application from any of the States concerned. The position of the Romanian People's Republic is that the agreement of all the parties in dispute is required in each case for the submission of any dispute to the International Court of Justice for decision.²

SAN MARINO

Excluding, in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2, annex 1 from the application of the Convention.²

SENEGAL

Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1 of the Convention, annex 1 from the application of the Convention.

SIERRA LEONE

Subject to the following reservations:

“(1) In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Government of Sierra Leone reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in Sierra Leone if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward, and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by the domestic legislation of Sierra Leone, be required to have a special vocational licence.

“(2) In connexion with article 26 of the Convention, cycles in international traffic admitted to Sierra Leone shall, from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary, show only a white light to the front and show to the rear a red light in accordance with the domestic legislation of the territory.”

and with the following declarations:

“(1) In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the Convention, the Government of Sierra Leone excludes annexes 1 and 2 from its application of the Convention.

“(2) In accordance with section IV (b) of annex 6 to the Convention, the Government of Sierra Leone will only permit that one trailer be drawn by a vehicle, it will not permit an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer and it will not permit articulated vehicles to be used for transport of passenger for hire or reward.”

¹ The Government of the United States of America has informed the Secretary-General that it has no objection to this reservation, but “considers that it may and hereby states that it will apply this reservation reciprocally with respect to Romania”.

The Government of the United Kingdom has informed the Secretary-General that it is unable to accept this reservation because in its view it is not of the kind which intending parties to the Convention have the right to make.

² Translation by the Secretariat.

SWEDEN

Subject to a declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2 of this Convention, excluding annex 1 from its application of the Convention.¹

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Subject to a declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2 of this Convention, excluding annexes 1 and 2 from its application of the Convention.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS¹

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 33 of the Convention on Road Traffic, which lays down that disputes between Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention may be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision by application from any of the States concerned, and declares that the agreement of all the States in dispute is required in each separate case for the submission of any dispute to the International Court of Justice for decision.²

¹ The Government of the United States America has informed the Secretary-General that it has no objection to this reservation, but "considers that it may and hereby states that it will apply this reservation reciprocally with respect to the Soviet Union".

The Governments of Greece and of the Netherlands informed the Secretary-General that they do not consider themselves bound by the provisions to which the reservation is made, as far as the Soviet Union is concerned.

The Government of the United Kingdom has informed the Secretary-General that it is unable to accept this reservation because in its view it is not of the kind which intending parties to the Convention have the right to make.

² Translation by the Secretariat.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

“Subject to the following reservations:

“(1) In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward or for the carriage of goods and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by the domestic legislation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, be required to have a special vocational licence.

“(2) In connexion with article 26 of the said Convention, cycles in international traffic admitted to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, shall, from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary, show only a white light to the front, and show to the rear a red light and a red reflex reflector in accordance with the domestic legislation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

“(3) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reserve the right, in applying the said Convention to any of the other territories for whose international relations they are responsible, to apply it subject to reservations similar to those set out above.”¹

“Furthermore, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declare:

“(1) That, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the said Convention, they exclude annexes 1 and 2 from their application of the Convention.

“(2) In accordance with section IV (b) of annex 6 to the said Convention, they will only permit that one trailer be drawn by a vehicle, that they will not permit an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer and that they will not permit articulated vehicles to be used for the transport of passengers for hire or reward.”

ISLE OF MAN

The Convention is applied to the Isle of Man subject to declarations and reservations the terms of which are identical to those of the United Kingdom set out under Nos. 1 and 2 above.

BAILIWICK OF GUERNSEY

The declarations made by the Insular Authorities of the Bailiwick of Guernsey are identical to those made by the United Kingdom upon signature and on deposit of its instrument of ratification.

“Subject to the following reservations:

“(1) The provisions of the said Convention concerning motor vehicles shall not apply in the Island of Sark, in which Island the use of motor vehicles, except motor tractors for use for certain limited purposes, is prohibited.

¹ At the 1949 United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport, the Conference placed on record that there would be no objection to a reservation by the United Kingdom in respect of article 26 of the Convention. In the letter transmitting the instrument of ratification of the Convention, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom drew the attention of the Secretary-General to the fact that “. . . the reservation made in respect of article 26 of the Convention omits the phrase ‘and a white surface’ between the words ‘a red reflex reflector’ and the words ‘in accordance with the domestic legislation of the United Kingdom’, which were included in the text of the reservation set out in sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph 7 of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport, 1949. This omission is occasioned by the fact that the white surface requirement has since been repealed by United Kingdom legislation.”

“(2) In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Insular Authorities of the Bailiwick of Guernsey reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in the Bailiwick if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by domestic legislation of the Bailiwick, be required to have a special vocational licence.

“(3) In connexion with article 26 of the said Convention, cycles in international traffic admitted to the Bailiwick of Guernsey shall, from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary, show only a white light to the front and show to the rear a red reflex reflector, in accordance with the domestic legislation of the Bailiwick.”

STATES OF JERSEY

The declarations made by the States of Jersey are identical to those made by the United Kingdom upon signature and on deposit of its instrument of ratification.

“The Convention is applied to the States of Jersey subject to the following reservations:

“(1) In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the States of Jersey reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle other than one brought into and only temporarily in the Island if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by the domestic legislation of the Island, be required to have a special vocational licence.

“(2) In connexion with article 26 of the said Convention, cycles in international traffic admitted to the Island shall, from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions rendered it necessary, show to the rear a red light and a red reflex reflector in accordance with the domestic legislation of the Island.”

ADEN COLONY, BRITISH GUIANA AND SEYCHELLES

The declarations made by the Governments of Aden Colony, British Guiana and Seychelles are identical to those made by the United Kingdom upon signature and on deposit of its instrument of ratification.

“The Convention is extended to Aden Colony, British Guiana and Seychelles subject to the following reservations:

“(1) In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Governments of Aden Colony, British Guiana and Seychelles reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in Aden Colony, British Guiana and Seychelles, if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward or for the carriage of goods and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by the domestic legislation of Aden Colony, British Guiana and Seychelles be required to have a special vocational licence.

“(2) In connexion with article 26 of the said Convention, cycles in international traffic admitted to the territory shall, from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary, show only a white light to the front, and show to the rear a red light and a red reflex reflector in accordance with the domestic legislation of Aden Colony, British Guiana and Seychelles.”

GIBRALTAR

The declarations made by the Government of Gibraltar are identical to those made by the United Kingdom upon signature and on deposit of its instrument of ratification.

“The Convention is extended to Gibraltar subject to the following reservation:

“In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention the Government of Gibraltar reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in Gibraltar, if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would by the domestic legislation of Gibraltar be required to have a special vocational licence.”

BRITISH HONDURAS

“The Convention is extended to British Honduras subject to the following reservations:

“(1) In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Government of British Honduras reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in British Honduras, if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward or for the carriage of goods and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would by the domestic legislation of British Honduras be required to have a special vocational licence.

“(2) In connexion with article 26 of the said Convention, cycles in international traffic admitted to British Honduras shall, from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary, show only a white light to the front, and show to the rear a red light and a red reflex reflector in accordance with the domestic legislation of British Honduras.”

UGANDA

“The Convention is extended to Uganda subject to the following reservation:

“In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Government of Uganda reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in Uganda, if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward or for the carriage of goods and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would by the domestic legislation of Uganda be required to have a special vocational licence.”

JAMAICA

“The Convention is extended to Jamaica subject to the following reservation:

“In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Government of Jamaica reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in Jamaica, if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward or, for the carriage of goods and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by the domestic legislation of Jamaica, be required to have a special vocational licence.”

ST. LUCIA AND TRINIDAD

The declarations made by the Governments of St. Lucia and Trinidad are identical to those made by the United Kingdom upon signature and on deposit of its instrument of ratification.

“The Convention is extended to St. Lucia and Trinidad subject to the following reservations:

“(1) In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Governments of St. Lucia and Trinidad reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in St. Lucia and Trinidad, if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward or for the carriage of goods and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by the domestic legislation of St. Lucia and Trinidad, be required to have a special vocational licence.

“(2) In connexion with article 26 of the said Convention, cycles in international traffic admitted to the territory, from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary, show only a white light to the front, and show to the rear a red light and a red reflex reflector in accordance with the domestic legislation of St. Lucia and Trinidad.”

MAURITIUS

“In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the Convention, the Government of Mauritius excludes annex 2 from its application of the Convention.”

“The Convention is extended to Mauritius subject to the following reservations:

“(1) In accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of section IV of annex 6, the Government of Mauritius will only permit that one trailer be drawn by a vehicle, will not permit an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer or that articulated vehicles shall be used for the transport of passengers for hire or reward.

“(2) The Government of Mauritius reserves the right not to apply the provisions of paragraph 1 of annex 8 of the said Convention whereby the minimum age for driving a motor vehicle under the conditions set out in article 24 of the Convention shall be eighteen years.”

SINGAPORE

“In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the Convention, the Government of Singapore excludes annexes 1 and 2 from its application of the Convention.”

MALTA

“In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the Convention, the Government of Malta excludes annex 1 from its application of the Convention.”

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

“In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the Convention, the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland exclude annexes 1 and 2 from their application of the Convention.”

ST. VINCENT

The declarations made by the Government of St. Vincent are identical to those made by the United Kingdom upon signature and on deposit of its instrument of ratification.

“The Convention is extended to St. Vincent subject to the following reservations:

“(1) In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Government of St. Vincent reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle other than one brought into and only temporarily in St. Vincent if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward or for the carriage of goods and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by the domestic legislation of St. Vincent, be required to have a special vocational licence.

“(2) In connexion with article 26 of the said Convention, cycles in international traffic admitted to the territory shall, from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary, show only a white light to the front, and show to the rear a red light and a red reflex reflector in accordance with the domestic legislation of St. Vincent.”

NORTH BORNEO

“The Convention is extended to North Borneo subject to the following reservation:

“In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Government of North Borneo reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and temporarily in North Borneo, if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward or for the carriage of goods and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by the domestic legislation of North Borneo, be required to have a special vocational licence.”

BARBADOS

“The declarations and reservations relating to Barbados are the same as those made by the United Kingdom in its instrument of ratification.”

HONG KONG

The declarations made by the Government of Hong Kong are identical to those made by the United Kingdom upon signature and on deposit of its instrument of ratification.

“The Convention is extended to Hong Kong subject to the following reservations:

“(1) In connexion with article 26 of the said Convention, cycles in international traffic admitted to the territory shall, from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary, show only a white light to the front, and show to the rear a red light and a red reflex reflector in accordance with the domestic legislation of Hong Kong.

“(2) In connexion with paragraph (b) of Section II of Annex 6—Lighting, Hong Kong legislation stipulates that every motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle with or without a sidecar, shall be equipped with direction indicators of one of the types described in that paragraph.”

BAHAMAS

“In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the Convention, the Government of the Bahamas exclude annexes 1 and 2 from their application of the Convention.”

VENEZUELA¹*Article 31* (System of amendments to the Convention)

Amendments to the Convention shall not enter into force with respect to the Republic of Venezuela until the relevant constitutional requirements have been complied with.

Article 33 (Settlement of disputes)

The Republic shall be bound by the terms of Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice. That is to say, no case may be submitted to the International Court of Justice except by agreement between the Parties.²

¹ The Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam has informed the Secretary-General that it objects to the reservation made to article 33 of the Convention.

The Government of the United Kingdom has informed the Secretary-General that it is unable to accept these reservations because in its view these reservations are not of the kind which intending parties to the Convention have the right to make.

² Translation by the Secretariat.

I. Convention on Road Traffic

Distinguishing Sign of Vehicles in International Traffic

Distinctive letters selected by States in accordance with paragraph 3 of Annex 4 of the Convention

(This list is in addition to that published in Annex 4 of the Convention)

<i>State</i>	<i>Distinctive letters</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Distinctive letters</i>
Algeria	DZ	Netherlands	
Argentina	RA	New Guinea	NGN
Brazil	BR	Surinam	SME
Burma	BUR	Netherlands Antilles	NA
Cambodia	K	New Zealand	NZ
Canada	CDN	Nicaragua	NIC
Central African Republic	RCA	Niger	NIG
Ceylon	CL	Pakistan	PAK
China	RC	Peru	PE
Congo (Brazzaville)	RCB	Portugal	P
Congo (Leopoldville)	CGO	Republic of Viet-Nam	VN
Costa Rica	CR	Romania	R
Dahomey	DY	San Marino	RSM
Dominican Republic	DOM	Senegal	SN
Ecuador	EC	Spain	E
Finland	SF	(African localities and provinces)	
France		Syria	SYR
Andorra	AND	Thailand	T
Ghana	GH	Togo	TG
Greece	GR	Tunisia	TN
Guatemala	GCA	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	SU
Haiti	RH	United Arab Republic	ET
Hungary	H	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	
Iceland	IS	Barbados	BDS
Indonesia	RI	Brunei	BRU
Ireland	IRL	North Borneo (including Labuan)	CNB
Ivory Coast	CI	Northern Rhodesia	RNR
Jordan	JOR	Nyasaland	RNY
Laos	LAO	Singapore (as from 1 July 1955)	SGP
Madagascar	RM	Sarawak	SK
Malaysia	PTM	Southern Rhodesia	RSR
Mali	RMM	Uruguay	U
Mexico	MEX	Vatican City	V
Monaco	MC	Venezuela	YV
Morocco	MA	Western Samoa	WS

2. Protocol concerning Countries or Territories at present occupied

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	
Afghanistan			
Albania			
Argentina			
Australia			
Austria			
Belgium	19 September 1949	23 April	1954
Bolivia			
Brazil			
Bulgaria			
Burma			
Byelorussian SSR			
Cambodia		14 March	1956 <i>a</i>
Cameroun			
Canada			
Central African Republic			
Ceylon			
Chad			
Chile		10 August	1960 <i>a</i>
China			
Colombia			
Congo (Brazzaville)			
Congo (Leopoldville)			
Costa Rica			
Cuba		1 October	1952 <i>a</i>
Cyprus			
Czechoslovakia			
Dahomey			
Denmark	19 September 1949		
Dominican Republic	19 September 1949	15 August	1957
Ecuador			
El Salvador			
Ethiopia			
Federal Republic of Germany			
Federation of Malaya			
Finland			
France	19 September 1949	15 September	1950
Gabon			

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>
Ghana		
Greece		
Guatemala		
Guinea		
Haiti		12 February 1958 <i>a</i>
Holy See (Vatican City)		
Honduras		
Hungary		
Iceland		
India	19 September 1949	
Indonesia		
Iran		
Iraq		
Ireland		
Israel		
Italy	19 September 1949	15 December 1952
Ivory Coast		
Japan		
Jordan		
Laos		
Lebanon	19 September 1949	
Liberia		
Libya		
Luxembourg	19 September 1949	17 October 1952
Madagascar		
Mali		
Mauritania		
Mexico		
Monaco		
Mongolia		
Morocco		
Nepal		
Netherlands	19 September 1949	
New Zealand		
Nicaragua		
Niger		
Nigeria		
Norway	19 September 1949	
Pakistan		
Panama		
Paraguay		
Peru		
Philippines	19 September 1949	
Poland		
Portugal		28 December 1955 <i>a</i>

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	
Republic of Viet-Nam.....			
Romania			
Saudi Arabia			
Senegal			
Sierra Leone			
Somalia			
South Africa	19 September 1949	9 July	1952
Spain			
Sudan			
Sweden	19 September 1949		
Switzerland	19 September 1949		
Syria			
Tanganyika			
Thailand			
Togo			
Tunisia		8 November	1957 <i>a</i>
Turkey		17 January	1956 <i>a</i>
Ukrainian SSR			
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics			
United Arab Republic	19 September 1949	28 May	1957
United Kingdom	19 September 1949	8 July	1957
United States of America	19 September 1949	30 August	1950
Upper Volta			
Uruguay			
Venezuela			
Yemen			
Yugoslavia			

B. ROAD TRAFFIC**3. Protocol on Road Signs and Signals**

SIGNED at Geneva on 19 September 1949

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 December 1953, in accordance with article 58

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 182, p. 228. Registration No. 1671
Sales No. 1950.VIII.2

[E/CONF.8/41-50 REV]

Article 56

1. This Protocol shall be open, until 31 December 1949, for signature by all States signatories to the Convention on Road Traffic, opened for signature at Geneva on 19 September 1949.
2. This Protocol shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
3. From 1 January 1950, this Protocol shall be open for accession by States signatories to the Convention on Road Traffic and by States acceding or having acceded to it. It shall also be open for accession on behalf of any Trust Territory of which the United Nations is the administering authority and on behalf of which the said Convention has been acceded to.
4. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 57

1. Any State may, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, or at any time thereafter, declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, that the provisions of this Protocol will be applicable to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. These provisions shall become applicable in the territories named in the notification thirty days after the date of receipt of such notification by the Secretary-General or, if the Protocol has not entered into force at that time, then upon the date of its entry into force.
2. Each Contracting Party, when the circumstances permit, undertakes to take as soon as possible the necessary steps in order to extend the application of this Protocol to the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible, subject, where necessary for constitutional reasons, to the consent of the Governments of such territories.

Article 58

This Protocol shall enter into force fifteen months after the date of deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification or accession. This Protocol shall enter into force for each State ratifying or acceding after that date fifteen months after the deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify each of the signatory or acceding States and every other State invited to attend the United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport of the date on which this Protocol comes into force.

3. Protocol on Road Signs and Signals
(in force since 20 December 1953)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Afghanistan				
Albania				
Algeria				
Argentina				
Australia				
Austria	19 September 1949	2 November 1955		x
Belgium	19 September 1949	23 April 1954		
Bolivia				
Brazil				
Bulgaria		13 February 1963 <i>a</i>		x
Burma				
Burundi				
Byelorussian SSR				
Cambodia		14 March 1956 <i>a</i>		
Cameroon				
Canada				
Central African Republic				
Ceylon				
Chad				
Chile				
China				
Colombia				
Congo (Brazzaville)				
Congo (Leopoldville)				
Costa Rica				
Cuba		1 October 1952 <i>a</i>		
Cyprus				
Czechoslovakia	28 December 1949	3 November 1950		
Dahomey				
Denmark	19 September 1949	1 July 1959		
Dominican Republic		15 August 1957 <i>a</i>		
Ecuador		26 September 1962 <i>a</i>		
El Salvador				
Ethiopia				
Federal Republic of Germany				
Finland		24 September 1958 <i>a</i>		x

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XI.B-21.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.B-22.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
France	19 September 1949	18 August	1954		
Gabon					
Ghana					
Greece		1 July	1952 <i>a</i>		
Guatemala					
Guinea					
Haiti		12 February	1958 <i>a</i>		
Holy See (Vatican City)		1 October	1956 <i>a</i>		
Honduras					
Hungary		30 July	1962 <i>a</i>		x
Iceland					
India	29 December 1949				
Indonesia					
Iran					
Iraq					
Ireland					
Israel	19 September 1949				
Italy	19 September 1949	15 December	1952		
Ivory Coast					
Jamaica					
Japan					
Jordan					
Laos					
Lebanon	19 September 1949				
Liberia					
Libya					
Luxembourg	19 September 1949	17 October	1952		
Madagascar					
Malaysia					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Mexico					
Monaco		25 September	1951 <i>a</i>		
Mongolia					
Morocco					
Nepal					
Netherlands	19 September 1949	19 September	1952	x	
New Zealand					
Nicaragua					
Niger					
Nigeria					
Norway	19 September 1949				x
Pakistan					
Panama					
Paraguay					
Peru					

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XI.B-22.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.B-23.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Philippines				
Poland		29 October 1958 <i>a</i>		
Portugal		15 February 1957 <i>a</i>	x	
Republic of Viet-Nam				
Romania		26 January 1961 <i>a</i>		x
Rwanda				
San Marino		19 March 1962 <i>a</i>		
Saudi Arabia				
Senegal		13 July 1962 <i>a</i>		
Sierra Leone				
Somalia				
South Africa				
Spain		13 February 1958 <i>a</i>	x	
Sudan				
Sweden	19 September 1949	25 February 1952		x
Switzerland	19 September 1949			
Syria				
Tanganyika				
Thailand		15 August 1962 <i>a</i>		
Togo				
Trinidad and Tobago				
Tunisia		8 November 1957 <i>a</i>		
Turkey				
Uganda				
Ukrainian SSR				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		17 August 1959 <i>a</i>		x
United Arab Republic	19 September 1949	28 May 1957		
United Kingdom				
United States of America				
Upper Volta				
Uruguay				
Venezuela				
Yemen				
Yugoslavia	19 September 1949	8 October 1956		

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XI.B-22.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.B-23.

3. Protocol on Road Signs and Signals**Territorial application**

<i>Notification by:</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>	<i>Extension to:</i>
Netherlands	14 January 1955	Surinam and the Netherlands New Guinea.
	9 May 1957	The Netherlands Antilles.
Portugal	15 February 1957	Portuguese Overseas Provinces of Angola and Mozambique.
Spain	13 February 1958	African localities and provinces.

3. Protocol on Road Signs and Signals

Declarations and Reservations

AUSTRIA

“That the signs for the special identification of routes in Austria may be either rectangular or circular in shape.”

BULGARIA

Article 62 of the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, which provides that any dispute between any two or more Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of this Protocol, which the Parties are unable to settle by negotiation or by another mode of settlement, may be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision.¹

FINLAND

“With reference to article 15, paragraph 5 of this Protocol, the Government of Finland reserve the right to use the Saint Andrew’s Cross at level-crossings with gates.”

HUNGARY

“The Hungarian People’s Republic does not consider itself bound by the provision of paragraph 5, article 15 of the Protocol which stipulates that level-crossings with gates shall not be provided with a sign in the form of a Saint Andrew’s cross, as well as by the provisions of article 62 of the said Protocol.”

NORWAY

“That the use of the Saint Andrew’s Cross at level-crossings with gates shall be permitted in Sweden and in Norway.”

ROMANIA

The Romanian People’s Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 62, under which any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Protocol may be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision by application from any of the States concerned. The position of the Romanian People’s Republic is that the agreement of all the parties in dispute is required in each case for the submission of any dispute to the International Court of Justice for decision.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

SWEDEN

“That the use of the Saint Andrew’s Cross at level-crossings with gates shall be permitted in Sweden and in Norway.”

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS¹

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 62 of the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, which lays down that disputes between Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of this Protocol may be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision by application from any of the States concerned, and declares that the agreement of all the States in dispute is required in each separate case for the submission of any dispute to the International Court of Justice for decision.²

¹ The Government of Greece has informed the Secretary-General that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions to which the reservation is made, as far as the Soviet Union is concerned.

² Translation by the Secretariat.

3. Protocol on Road Signs and Signals

Denunciations of the Convention of 30 March 1931 concerning the Unification of Road Signals, in accordance with article 59 of the Protocol

NOTE: The Convention ceased to be in force on 30 July 1963, in accordance with article 15, the number of States bound by the provisions of the Convention having been reduced to less than five as the result of successive denunciations.

<i>State</i>	<i>Notification of denunciation received</i>	
Austria	2 May	1956
France	19 October	1954
Italy	29 May	1953
Luxembourg	30 November	1954
Monaco	18 May	1953
Netherlands	26 December	1952
By a communication received on 14 January 1955, notice was given of the cessation of the application of the Convention to Surinam and Netherlands New Guinea.		
By a communication received on 9 May 1957, notice was given of the cessation of the application of the Convention to the Netherlands Antilles.		
Poland	29 October	1958
Portugal ¹	6 June	1957
Romania	26 May	1961
Spain	28 February	1958
Sweden	31 March	1952
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	26 April	1961
Hungary	30 July	1962

¹ In its notification, the Government of Portugal indicated that this denunciation shall take effect as from 15 May 1958, the date on which the Protocol of 1949 enters into force for Portugal.

B. ROAD TRAFFIC**4. European Agreement supplementing the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic and the 1949 Protocol on Road Signs and Signals**

SIGNED at Geneva on 16 September 1950

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 December 1953, in accordance with article 4

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 182, p. 286. Registration No. 1671
E/ECE/TRANS/228 (E/ECE/TRANS/SC.1/90)
Sales 1950.VIII.2

Article 2

1. This Agreement shall be open until 30 June 1951 for signature and, after that date, for accession by the countries participating in the work of the Economic Commission for Europe and Parties to the Convention on Road Traffic and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals of 19 September 1949.¹

2. The instruments of accession and, if required, of ratification, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall notify all the countries referred to in paragraph 1 of this article of the receipt thereof.

Article 4

1. This Agreement shall enter into force at the time of the entry into force of the Convention and Protocol of 19 September 1949, referred to in article 1, on condition that three of the States Parties to the said Convention and Protocol shall have become Parties to the Agreement.

¹ See pages XI.B-3 to 5 and XI.B-19 to 21.

**4. European Agreement supplementing the 1949
Convention on Road Traffic and the 1949
Protocol on Road Signs and Signals
(in force since 20 December 1953)**

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Afghanistan			
Albania			
Algeria			
Argentina			
Australia			
Austria	28 June 1951	2 November 1955	
Belgium	16 September 1950	23 April 1954	
Bolivia			
Brazil			
Bulgaria ..			
Burma ..			
Burundi ..			
Byelorussian SSR			
Cambodia			
Cameroon			
Canada			
Central African Republic			
Ceylon ..			
Chad ..			
Chile ..			
China			
Colombia ..			
Congo (Brazzaville)			
Congo (Leopoldville)			
Costa Rica			
Cuba			
Cyprus			
Czechoslovakia			
Dahomey			
Denmark ..			
Dominican Republic			
Ecuador ..			
El Salvador ..			
Ethiopia ..			
Federal Republic of Germany			
Federation of Malaya			
Finland ..			

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.B-28.01.

<i>State.</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
France	16 September 1950*		
Gabon			
Ghana			
Greece		1 July 1952 a	
Guatemala			
Guinea			
Haiti			
Holy See (Vatican City)		1 October 1956 a	
Honduras			
Hungary		30 July 1962 a	x
Iceland			
India			
Indonesia			
Iran			
Iraq			
Ireland			
Israel			
Italy		30 March 1957 a	
Ivory Coast			
Jamaica			
Japan			
Jordan			
Laos			
Lebanon			
Liberia			
Libya			
Luxembourg	16 September 1950	17 October 1952	
Madagascar			
Mali			
Mauritania			
Mexico			
Monaco			
Mongolia			
Morocco			
Nepal			
Netherlands ²	16 September 1950*		
New Zealand			
Nicaragua			
Niger			
Nigeria			
Norway			
Pakistan			
Panama			
Paraguay			

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.B-28 01.

² In a statement signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Government of the Netherlands indicated that its reservation as to ratification is to be considered as having been withdrawn. This communication was received by the Secretary-General on 4 December 1952.

* Signature without reservation as to ratification.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Peru			
Philippines			
Poland		29 October 1958 <i>a</i>	
Portugal			
Republic of Viet-Nam			
Romania			
Rwanda			
Saudi Arabia			
San Marino			
Senegal			
Sierra Leone			
Somalia			
South Africa			
Spain		9 June 1960 <i>a</i>	
Sudan			
Sweden			
Switzerland			
Syria			
Tanganyika			
Thailand			
Togo			
Trinidad and Tobago			
Tunisia			
Turkey			
Uganda			
Ukrainian SSR			
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics			
United Arab Republic			
United Kingdom			
United States of America			
Upper Volta			
Uruguay			
Venezuela			
Yemen			
Yugoslavia	16 September 1950*		

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.B-28.01.

* Signature without reservation as to ratification.

**4. European Agreement supplementing the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic and the
1949 Protocol on Road Signs and Signals**

Declarations and Reservations

HUNGARY

“The Hungarian People’s Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 5 of the said Agreement.”

B. ROAD TRAFFIC**5. European Agreement on the application of article 3 of annex 7 of the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic concerning the dimensions and weights of vehicles permitted to travel on certain roads of the Contracting Parties**

SIGNED at Geneva on 16 September 1950

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Came into force on 23 April 1954, and terminated on 27 November 1954, in accordance with article 5, the denunciation by France, received by the Secretary-General on 7 June 1954, having reduced the number of Contracting Parties to less than three

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, p. 366. Registration No. 1671
E/ECE/TRANS/230 (E/ECE/TRANS/SC.1/92), 18 September 1950

<i>Signatory State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>
Belgium	16 September 1950
France	16 September 1950*
Luxembourg	16 September 1950

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>
Belgium	23 April 1954
Luxembourg	17 October 1952

Denunciations

	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>	<i>Effective</i>
France	7 June 1954	27 November 1954

* Signature without reservation as to ratification.

B. ROAD TRAFFIC**6. European Agreement on the application of article 23 of the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic concerning the dimensions and weights of vehicles permitted to travel on certain roads of the Contracting Parties**

SIGNED at Geneva on 16 September 1950

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 July 1952, in accordance with article 5

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 133, p. 368. Registration No. 1671
E/ECE/TRANS/229 (E/ECE/TRANS/SC.1/91), 18 September 1950

Article 2

1. Any Contracting Party may, at any time, notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations that, as from the date of the said notification, this Agreement shall cease to apply for a limited or unlimited period to a particular road designated in the annex hereto.

2. Any Contracting Party may, at any time, notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations that, as from the date of the said notification, it will designate a road other than those designated in the annex hereto on which vehicles, of which the permissible maximum dimensions and weights, unladen or with load, do not exceed the maximum dimensions and weights set forth in annex 7 of the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic, shall be permitted to travel.

3. The Secretary-General shall bring the above-mentioned notifications to the attention of the other Contracting Parties.

Article 3

1. This Agreement shall be open until 30 June 1951 for signature and, after that date, for accession by the countries participating in the work of the Economic Commission for Europe.

2. Instruments of accession and, if required, of ratification, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall notify all the countries referred to in paragraph 1 of this article of the receipt thereof.

Article 4

This Agreement may be denounced by means of six months' notice given to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall notify the other Contracting Parties thereof. After the expiration of the six months' period, the Agreement shall cease to be in force as regards the Contracting Party which has denounced it.

Article 5

1. This Agreement shall enter into force when three of the countries referred to in article 3, paragraph 1 above, shall have become Contracting Parties thereto.

2. It shall terminate if at any time the number of Contracting Parties thereto is less than three.

6. European Agreement on the application of article 23 of the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic concerning the dimensions and weights of vehicles permitted to travel on certain roads of the Contracting Parties
(in force since 1 July 1952)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	
Albania			
Austria			
Belgium	16 September 1950	23 April	1954
Bulgaria			
Byelorussian SSR			
Cyprus			
Czechoslovakia			
Denmark			
Finland			
France ¹	16 September 1950*		
Federal Republic of Germany			
Greece		1 July	1952 <i>a</i>
Hungary			
Iceland			
Ireland			
Italy		30 March	1957 <i>a</i>
Luxembourg	16 September 1950	17 October	1952
Netherlands ²	16 September 1950*		
Norway			
Poland			
Portugal			
Romania			
Spain			
Sweden			
Switzerland			
Turkey			
Ukrainian SSR			
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics			
United Kingdom			
United States of America			
Yugoslavia	16 September 1950*		

¹ By a communication received on 27 March 1961, the Government of France gave notice of the denunciation of the Agreement.

² In a statement signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Government of the Netherlands indicated that its reservation as to ratification is to be considered as having been withdrawn. This communication was received by the Secretary-General on 4 December 1952.

* Signature without reservation as to ratification.

B. ROAD TRAFFIC**7. Declaration on the Construction of Main International Traffic Arteries**

SIGNED at Geneva on 16 September 1950

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 16 September 1950, in accordance with paragraph 6

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 92, p. 91. Registration No. 1264
E/ECE/TRANS/227 (E/ECE/TRANS/SC.1/89), 18 September 1950

4. This declaration shall be open for signature until 30 June 1951 and, after that date, for accession by all countries participating in the work of the Economic Commission for Europe.

5. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall notify each of the countries mentioned in paragraph 4 above of such deposit.

6. This Declaration shall enter into force on the date of its signature.

7. Declaration on the Construction of Main International Traffic Arteries
(in force since 16 September 1950)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>
Albania		
Austria		1 October 1951 <i>a</i>
Belgium		23 April 1954 <i>a</i>
Bulgaria		8 May 1962 <i>a</i>
Byelorussian SSR		
Cyprus		
Czechoslovakia		
Denmark		
Finland		
France	16 September 1950*	
Federal Republic of Germany		13 November 1957 <i>a</i>
Greece		1 July 1952 <i>a</i>
Hungary		5 December 1962 <i>a</i>
Iceland		
Ireland		
Italy		30 March 1957 <i>a</i>
Luxembourg	16 September 1950*	
Netherlands ¹	16 September 1950*	
Norway		15 December 1953 <i>a</i>
Poland		26 September 1960 <i>a</i>
Portugal		1 April 1954 <i>a</i>
Romania		
Spain		25 March 1960 <i>a</i>
Sweden		31 March 1952 <i>a</i>
Switzerland		
Turkey		10 June 1954 <i>a</i>
Ukrainian SSR		
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		
United Kingdom	16 September 1950*	
United States of America		
Yugoslavia		18 November 1960 <i>a</i>

¹ In a statement signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Government of the Netherlands indicated that this reservation as to ratification is to be considered as having been withdrawn. This communication was received by the Secretary-General on 4 December 1952.

* Signature without reservation as to ratification.

B. ROAD TRAFFIC**8. General Agreement on Economic Regulations for International Road Transport and Set of Rules**

DONE at Geneva on 17 March 1954

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Not yet in force (see article 10)

TEXT: E/ECE/186 (E/ECE/TRANS/460), 22 March 1954

Article 8

1. Countries participating in the work of the Economic Commission for Europe, and countries granted the right to do so by a resolution of the Commission, may become Parties to the present Agreement:

- (a) By signing it;
- (b) By ratifying it after signing it subject to ratification;
- (c) By acceding to it.

2. The Agreement shall be open for signature on this day's date and after that date shall be open for accession.

3. Ratification or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 10

1. The present Agreement shall come into force on the ninetieth day after five of the countries referred to in paragraph 1 of article 8 have signed it without reservation of ratification, have ratified it or have acceded to it.

2. For any country ratifying or acceding to it after that date, the present Agreement shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the said country has deposited its instrument of ratification or accession.

3. The present Agreement shall terminate if at any time the number of Contracting Parties thereto is less than five.

**8. General Agreement on Economic Regulations for
International Road Transport and Set of Rules
(not yet in force)**

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>		<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	
Albania				
Austria				
Belgium	17 March	1954		
Bulgaria				
Byelorussian SSR				
Cyprus				
Czechoslovakia				
Denmark	17 March	1954		
Finland				
France	17 March	1954*		
Federal Republic of Germany				
Greece	17 March	1954	11 December	1956
Hungary				
Iceland				
Ireland				
Italy	17 March	1954	18 October	1957
Luxembourg	17 March	1954		
Netherlands	17 March	1954		
Norway			17 January	1956 <i>a</i>
Poland				
Portugal				
Romania				
Spain				
Sweden	17 March	1954		
Switzerland	17 March	1954		
Turkey				
Ukrainian SSR				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics				
United Kingdom	17 March	1954		
United States of America				
Yugoslavia	17 March	1954		

* Signature without reservation as to ratification.

B. ROAD TRAFFIC**8. General Agreement on Economic Regulations for International Road Transport****(a) Additional Protocol**

DONE at Geneva on 17 March 1954

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 17 March 1954, in accordance with paragraph 3

TEXT: E/ECE/186 (E/ECE/TRANS/460), 22 March 1954

(3) This Protocol shall enter into force on the date of its signature and shall be considered as an integral part of the General Agreement on the date of entry into force of this Agreement.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>		<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	
Belgium	17 March	1954		
Denmark	17 March	1954		
France	17 March	1954*		
Greece	17 March	1954	11 December	1956
Italy	17 March	1954	18 October	1957
Luxembourg	17 March	1954		
Netherlands	17 March	1954		
Norway			17 January	1956 ^a
Sweden	17 March	1954		
Switzerland	17 March	1954		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	17 March	1954		
Yugoslavia	17 March	1954		

* Signature without reservation as to ratification.

B. ROAD TRAFFIC**8. General Agreement on Economic Regulations for International Road Transport****(b) Protocol of Signature**

DONE AT GENEVA ON 17 March 1954

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Not yet in force

TEXT: E/ECE/186 (E/ECE/TRANS/460), 22 March 1954

Article 2

Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 8 of Article 9 of the General Agreement, Annex C.1 shall be open, on 1 July 1954, for signature by countries which have by that date signed the General Agreement or acceded to it. It shall form an integral part of the General Agreement in so far as concerns countries which have accepted it by either signing it on the date stated above, subsequently acceding to it or acceding, without reservation to the General Agreement after 1 July 1954.

The present Protocol will have the same force, effect and duration as the General Agreement, of which it is to be considered as an integral part.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>		<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	
Belgium	17 March	1954		
Denmark	17 March	1954		
France	17 March	1954*		
Greece	17 March	1954	11 December	1956
Italy	17 March	1954	18 October	1957
Luxembourg	17 March	1954		
Netherlands	17 March	1954		
Norway			17 January	1956 ^a
Sweden	17 March	1954		
Switzerland	17 March	1954		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	17 March	1954		
Yugoslavia	17 March	1954		

* Signature without reservation as to ratification.

B. ROAD TRAFFIC**9. Agreement on Signs for Road Works, amending the European Agreement of 16 September 1950 supplementing the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic and the 1949 Protocol on Road Signs and Signals**

DONE at Geneva on 16 December 1955

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Not yet in force. See article 2

TEXT: E/ECE/223 (E/ECE/TRANS/481), 1956

Article 2

This Agreement shall be open until 16 January 1956 for signature and thereafter for accession by the Contracting Parties to the European Agreement of 16 September 1950, supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals of 19 September 1949 and shall enter into force when all these Contracting Parties have signed it and ratified it if necessary, or have acceded to it.

9. Agreement on Signs for Road Works, amending the European Agreement of 16 September 1950 supplementing the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic and 1949 Protocol on Road Signs and Signals
(not yet in force)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	
Afghanistan			
Albania			
Algeria			
Argentina			
Australia			
Austria	16 December 1955		
Belgium	16 December 1955	28 May	1956
Bolivia			
Brazil			
Bulgaria			
Burma			
Burundi			
Byelorussian SSR			
Cambodia			
Cameroon			
Canada			
Central African Republic			
Ceylon			
Chad			
Chile			
China			
Colombia			
Congo (Brazzaville)			
Congo (Leopoldville)			
Costa Rica			
Cuba			
Cyprus			
Czechoslovakia			
Dahomey			
Denmark			
Dominican Republic			
Ecuador			
El Salvador			
Ethiopia			
Federal Republic of Germany			
Federation of Malaya			
Finland			

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>
France	16 December 1955*	
Gabon		
Ghana		
Greece	16 December 1955	
Guatemala		
Guinea		
Haiti		
Holy See (Vatican City)		1 October 1956 <i>a</i>
Honduras		
Hungary		30 July 1962 <i>a</i>
Iceland		
India		
Indonesia		
Iran		
Iraq		
Ireland		
Israel		
Italy		12 February 1958 <i>a</i>
Ivory Coast		
Jamaica		
Japan		
Jordan		
Laos		
Lebanon		
Liberia		
Libya		
Luxembourg	16 December 1955	3 June 1957
Madagascar		
Mali		
Mauritania		
Mexico		
Monaco		
Mongolia		
Morocco		
Nepal		
Netherlands	16 December 1955	31 January 1958
New Zealand		
Nicaragua		
Niger		
Nigeria		
Norway		
Pakistan		
Panama		
Paraguay		
Peru		

* Signature without reservation as to ratification.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	
Philippines			
Poland		29 October	1958 <i>a</i>
Portugal			
Republic of Viet-Nam			
Romania			
Rwanda			
San Marino			
Saudi Arabia			
Senegal			
Sierra Leone			
Somalia			
South Africa			
Spain		9 June	1960 <i>a</i>
Sudan			
Sweden			
Switzerland			
Syria			
Tanganyika			
Thailand			
Togo			
Trinidad and Tobago			
Tunisia			
Turkey			
Uganda			
Ukrainian SSR			
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics			
United Arab Republic			
United Kingdom			
United States of America			
Upper Volta			
Uruguay			
Venezuela			
Yemen			
Yugoslavia	16 December 1955	19 March	1957

B. ROAD TRAFFIC**10. Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles for Private Use in International Traffic, and Protocol of Signature**

DONE at Geneva on 18 May 1956

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 18 August 1959, in accordance with article 6

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 339, p. 3. Registration No. 4844
E/ECE/252 (E/ECE/TRANS/488), 1956

Article 5

1. Countries members of the Economic Commission for Europe and countries admitted to the Commission in a consultative capacity under paragraph 8 of the Commission's Terms of Reference, may become Contracting Parties to this Convention:

- (a) By signing it;
- (b) By ratifying it after signing it subject to ratification;
- (c) By acceding to it.

2. Such countries as may participate in certain activities of the Economic Commission for Europe in accordance with paragraph 11 of the Commission's Terms of Reference may become Contracting Parties to this Convention by acceding thereto after its entry into force.

3. The Convention shall be open for signature until 31 August 1956, inclusive. Thereafter, it shall be open for accession.

4. Ratification or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 6

1. This Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day after five of the countries referred to in Article 5, paragraph 1, have signed it without reservation of ratification or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession.

2. For any country ratifying or acceding to it after five countries have signed it without reservation of ratification or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession, this Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the said country has deposited its instrument of ratification or accession.

...

Article 9

1. Any country may, at the time of signing this Convention without reservation of ratification or of depositing its instrument of ratification or accession or at any time thereafter, declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that this Convention shall extend to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. The Convention shall extend to the territory or territories named in the notification as from the ninetieth day after its receipt by the Secretary-General or, if on that day the Convention has not yet entered into force, at the time of its entry into force.

2. Any country which has made a declaration under the preceding paragraph extending this Convention to any territory for whose international relations it is responsible may denounce the Convention separately in respect of that territory in accordance with the provisions of Article 7.

...

Article 11

1. Each Contracting Party may at the time of signing, ratifying, or acceding to, this Convention, or at any time thereafter, declare that it will not apply the Convention to cycles without engines.

2. Each Contracting Party may, at the time of signing, ratifying, or acceding to, this Convention, declare that it does not consider itself as bound by Article 10 of the Convention. Other Contracting Parties shall not be bound by Article 10 in respect of any Contracting Party which has entered such a reservation.

3. Any Contracting Party having entered a reservation as provided for in paragraph 1 or in paragraph 2 may at any time withdraw such reservation by notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

4. No other reservation to this Convention shall be permitted.

**10. Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles
for Private Use in International Traffic
(in force since 18 August 1959)**

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Afghanistan				
Albania				
Algeria				
Argentina				
Australia		3 May 1961 <i>a</i>	x	
Austria	18 May 1956	12 November 1958		
Belgium	18 May 1956			
Bolivia				
Brazil				
Bulgaria				
Burma				
Burundi				
Byelorussian SSR				
Cambodia		22 September 1959 <i>a</i>		
Cameroon				
Canada				
Central African Republic				
Ceylon				
Chad				
Chile				
China				
Colombia				
Congo (Brazzaville)				
Congo (Leopoldville)				
Costa Rica				
Cuba				
Cyprus				
Czechoslovakia		2 July 1962 <i>a</i>		x
Dahomey				
Denmark				
Dominican Republic				
Ecuador				
El Salvador				
Ethiopia				
Federal Republic of Germany ³		7 July 1961 <i>a</i>		
Federation of Malaya				
Finland	18 May 1956*			

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XI.B-48.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.B-49.

³ By a notification made on accession, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Convention would also apply to Land Berlin.

* Signature without reservation as to ratification.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
France	18 May 1956	20 May 1959		
Gabon				
Ghana		18 August 1959	<i>a</i>	
Greece				
Guatemala				
Guinea				
Haiti				
Honduras				
Hungary				
Iceland				
India				
Indonesia				
Iran				
Iraq				
Ireland		31 May 1962	<i>a</i>	
Israel				
Italy				
Ivory Coast				
Jamaica				
Japan				
Jordan				
Laos				
Lebanon				
Liberia				
Libya				
Luxembourg	18 May 1956			
Madagascar				
Mali				
Mauritania				
Mexico				
Mongolia				
Morocco				
Nepal				
Netherlands	18 May 1956	20 April 1959		<i>x</i>
New Zealand				
Nicaragua				
Nigér				
Nigeria				
Norway				
Pakistan				
Panama				
Paraguay				
Peru				
Philippines				

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XI.B-48.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.B-49.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Poland	18 May 1956			x
Portugal				
Romania				
Rwanda				
Saudi Arabia				
Senegal				
Sierra Leone				
Somalia				
South Africa				
Spain				
Sudan				
Sweden	18 May 1956	16 January 1958		
Switzerland				
Syria				
Tanganyika				
Thailand				
Togo				
Trinidad and Tobago				
Tunisia				
Turkey				
Uganda				
Ukrainian SSR				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics				
United Arab Republic				
United Kingdom	18 May 1956	15 January 1963	x	
United States of America				
Upper Volta				
Uruguay				
Venezuela				
Yemen				
Yugoslavia	18 May 1956	8 April 1960		
Zanzibar				

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XI.B-48.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.B-49.

10. Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles for Private Use in International Traffic**Territorial application**

<i>Notification by:</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>		<i>Extension to:</i>
Australia	3 May	1961	Papua and Trust Territory of New Guinea.
Netherlands	20 April	1959	Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles and the Netherlands New Guinea
United Kingdom	15 January	1963	Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and the Isle of Man.
	6 June	1963	Falkland Islands and Gibraltar.
	18 July	1963	Seychelles and Virgin Islands.
	26 July	1963	St. Lucia and Montserrat.
	8 November	1963	St. Vincent, Brunei, Zanzibar and British Guiana.

10. Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles for Private Use in International Traffic

Declarations and Reservations

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

“ . . . in accordance with article 11, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will not be bound by the provisions of article 10 of the Convention.”

POLAND

The Government of the People's Republic of Poland does not consider itself bound by article 10 of the Convention.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

B. ROAD TRAFFIC**II. Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road' (CMR)**

DONE at Geneva on 19 May 1956

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 2 July 1961, in accordance with article 43.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 399, p. 189. Registration No. 5742
E/ECE/253 (E/ECE/TRANS/489), 1956.

Article 42

1. This Convention is open for signature or accession by countries members of the Economic Commission for Europe and countries admitted to the Commission in a consultative capacity under paragraph 8 of the Commission's Terms of Reference.

2. Such countries as may participate in certain activities of the Economic Commission for Europe in accordance with paragraph 11 of the Commission's Terms of Reference may become Contracting Parties to this Convention by acceding thereto after its entry into force.

3. The Convention shall be open for signature until 31 August 1956 inclusive. Thereafter, it shall be open for accession.

4. This Convention shall be ratified.

5. Ratification or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 43

1. This Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day after five of the countries referred to in Article 42, paragraph 1, have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession.

2. For any country ratifying or acceding to it after five countries have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession, this Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the said country has deposited its instrument of ratification or accession.

...

Article 46

1. Any country may, at the time of depositing the instrument of ratification or accession or at any time thereafter, declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that this Convention shall extend to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. The Convention shall extend to the territory or territories named in the notification as from the ninetieth day after the receipt by the Secretary-General or, if on that day the Convention has not yet entered into force, at the time of its entry into force.

2. Any country which has made a declaration under the preceding paragraph extending this Convention to any territory for whose international relations it is responsible may denounce the Convention separately in respect of that territory in accordance with the provisions of Article 44.

Article 48

1. Each Contracting Party may, at the time of signing, ratifying, or acceding to, this Convention, declare that it does not consider itself as bound by Article 47 of the Convention. Other Contracting Parties shall not be bound by Article 47 in respect of any Contracting Party which has entered such a reservation.

2. Any Contracting Party having entered a reservation as provided for in paragraph 1 may at any time withdraw such reservation by notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. No other reservation to this Convention shall be permitted.

11. Convention on the Contract for the International
Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR)
(in force since 2 July, 1961)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Afghanistan				
Albania				
Algeria				
Argentina				
Australia				
Austria	19 May 1956	18 July 1960		
Belgium	19 May 1956	18 September 1962		
Bolivia				
Brazil				
Bulgaria				
Burma				
Burundi				
Byelorussian SSR				
Cambodia				
Cameroon				
Canada				
Central African Republic				
Ceylon				
Chad				
Chile				
China				
Colombia				
Congo (Brazzaville)				
Congo (Leopoldville)				
Costa Rica				
Cuba				
Cyprus				
Czechoslovakia				
Dahomey				
Denmark				
Dominican Republic				
Ecuador				
El Salvador				
Ethiopia				
Federal Republic of Germany ²	19 May 1956	7 November 1961		
Federation of Malaya				
Finland				

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.B-56.

² By a notification received on 7 November 1961, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Convention would also apply to Land Berlin.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
France	19 May 1956	20 May 1959		
Gabon				
Ghana				
Greece				
Guatemala				
Guinea				
Haiti				
Honduras				
Hungary				
Iceland				
India				
Indonesia				
Iran				
Iraq				
Ireland				
Israel				
Italy		3 April 1961	<i>a</i>	
Ivory Coast				
Jamaica				
Japan				
Jordan				
Laos				
Lebanon				
Liberia				
Libya				
Luxembourg	19 May 1956			
Madagascar				
Mali				
Mauritania				
Mexico				
Mongolia				
Morocco				
Nepal				
Netherlands	19 May 1956	27 September 1960		
New Zealand				
Nicaragua				
Niger				
Nigeria				
Norway				
Pakistan				
Panama				
Paraguay				
Peru				
Philippines				
Poland	19 May 1956	13 June 1962		x
Portugal				

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.B-56.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Romania				
Rwanda				
Saudi Arabia				
Senegal				
Sierra Leone				
Somalia				
South Africa				
Spain				
Sudan				
Sweden	19 May	1956		
Switzerland	19 May	1956		
Syria				
Tanganyika				
Thailand				
Togo				
Trinidad and Tobago				
Tunisia				
Turkey				
Uganda				
Ukrainian SSR				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics				
United Arab Republic				
United Kingdom				
United States of America				
Upper Volta				
Uruguay				
Venezuela				
Yemen				
Yugoslavia	19 May	1956	22 October	1958

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.B-56.

II. Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR)

Declarations and Reservations

POLAND

The Government of the People's Republic of Poland does not consider itself bound by article 47 of the Convention.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

B. ROAD TRAFFIC**12. Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles Engaged in International Goods Transport**

DONE at Geneva on 14 December 1956.

ENTRY into force: 29 August 1962, in accordance with article 5

TEXT: E/ECE/262 (E/ECE/TRANS/496). 1957

Article 4

1. Countries members of the Economic Commission for Europe and countries admitted to the Commission in a consultative capacity under paragraph 8 of the Commission's Terms of Reference, may become Contracting Parties to this Convention:

- (a) by signing it;
- (b) by ratifying it after signing it subject to ratification;
- (c) by acceding to it.

2. Such countries as may participate in certain activities of the Economic Commission for Europe, in accordance with paragraph 11 of the Commission's Terms of Reference may become Contracting Parties to this Convention by acceding thereto after its entry into force.

3. The Convention shall be open for signature until 18 May 1957, inclusive. Thereafter, it shall be open for accession.

4. Ratification or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 5

1. This Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day after five of the countries referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1, have signed it without reservation of ratification or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession.

2. For any country ratifying or acceding to it after five countries have signed it without reservation of ratification or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession, this Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the said country has deposited its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 8

1. Any country may, at the time of signing this Convention without reservation of ratification or of depositing its instrument of ratification or accession or at any time thereafter, declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that this Convention shall extend to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. The Convention shall extend to the territory or territories named in the notification as from the ninetieth day after its receipt by the Secretary-General or, if on that day the Convention has not yet entered into force, at the time of its entry into force.

2. Any country which has made a declaration under the preceding paragraph extending this Convention to any territory for whose international relations it is responsible may denounce the Convention separately in respect of that territory in accordance with the provisions of Article 6.

Article 10

1. Each Contracting Party may, at the time of signing, ratifying, or acceding to, this Convention, declare that it does not consider itself as bound by Article 9 of the Convention. Other Contracting Parties shall not be bound by Article 9 in respect of any Contracting Party which has entered such a reservation.

2. Any Contracting Party having entered a reservation as provided for in the preceding paragraph may at any time withdraw such reservation by notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. No other reservation to this Convention shall be permitted.

**12. Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles
Engaged in International Goods Transport
(in force as from 29 August 1962)**

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations</i>
Afghanistan				
Albania				
Algeria				
Argentina				
Australia				
Austria	14 December 1956	7 April 1960		
Belgium				
Bolivia				
Brazil				
Bulgaria				
Burma				
Burundi				
Byelorussian SSR				
Cambodia				
Cameroon				
Canada				
Central African Republic				
Ceylon				
Chad				
Chile				
China				
Colombia				
Congo (Brazzaville)				
Congo (Leopoldville)				
Costa Rica				
Cuba				
Cyprus				
Czechoslovakia		2 July 1962 ^a		x
Dahomey				
Denmark				
Dominican Republic				
Ecuador				
El Salvador				
Ethiopia				
Federal Republic of Germany				
Federation of Malaya				
Finland				
France				
Gabon				

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations</i>
Ghana		29 August 1962	a	
Greece				
Guatemala				
Guinea				
Haiti				
Honduras				
Hungary				
Iceland				
India				
Indonesia				
Iran				
Iraq				
Ireland		31 May 1962	a	
Israël				
Italy				
Ivory Coast				
Jamaica				
Japan				
Jordan				
Laos				
Lebanon				
Libéria				
Libya				
Luxembourg	20 February 1957			
Madagascar				
Mali				
Mauritania				
Mexico				
Mongolia				
Morocco		29 August 1962	a	x
Nepal				
Netherlands	15 May 1957			
New Zealand				
Nicaragua				
Niger				
Nigeria				
Norway	17 May 1957*			
Pakistan				
Panama				
Paraguay				
Péru				
Philippines				
Poland	14 December 1956			
Portugal				

* Signature without reservation as to ratification.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations</i>
Romania				
Rwanda				
Saudi Arabia				
Senegal				
Sierra Leone				
Somalia				
South Africa				
Spain				
Sudan				
Sweden	14 December 1956	16 January 1958		
Switzerland				
Syria				
Tanganyika				
Thailand				
Togo				
Trinidad and Tobago				
Tunisia				
Turkey				
Uganda				
Ukrainian SSR				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics				
United Arab Republic				
United Kingdom				
United States of America				
Upper Volta				
Uruguay				
Venezuela				
Yemen				
Yugoslavia		29 May 1959 ^a		

12. Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles Engaged in International Goods Transport

Declarations and Reservations

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

“ . . . in accordance with article 10, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will not be bound by the provisions of article 9 of the Convention.”

MOROCCO

. . . subject to the reservation that if the point of departure and the destination of vehicles engaged in transport are both in Moroccan territory, those vehicles shall not enjoy the privileges granted under the said Convention.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

B. ROAD TRAFFIC**13. Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles Engaged in International Passenger Transport**

DONE at Geneva on 14 December 1956

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 29 August 1962, in accordance with article 5

TEXT: E/ECE/261 (E/ECE/TRANS/495), 1957

Article 4

1. Countries members of the Economic Commission for Europe and countries admitted to the Commission in a consultative capacity under paragraph 8 of the Commission's Terms of Reference, may become Contracting Parties to this Convention:

- (a) By signing it;
- (b) By ratifying it after signing it subject to ratification;
- (c) By acceding to it.

2. Such countries as may participate in certain activities of the Economic Commission for Europe in accordance with paragraph 11 of the Commission's Terms of Reference may become Contracting Parties to this Convention by acceding thereto after its entry into force.

3. The Convention shall be open for signature until 18 May 1957, inclusive. Thereafter, it shall be open for accession.

4. Ratification or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 5

1. This Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day after five of the countries referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1, have signed it without reservation of ratification or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession.

2. For any country ratifying or acceding to it after five countries have signed it without reservation of ratification or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession, this Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the said country has deposited its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 8

1. Any country may, at the time of signing this Convention without reservation of ratification or of depositing its instrument of ratification or accession or at any time thereafter, declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that this Convention shall extend to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. The Convention shall extend to the territory or territories named in the notification as from the ninetieth day after its receipt by the Secretary-General or, if on that day the Convention has not yet entered into force, at the time of its entry into force.

2. Any country which has made a declaration under the preceding paragraph extending this Convention to any territory for whose international relations it is responsible may denounce the Convention separately in respect of that territory in accordance with the provisions of Article 6.

Article 10

1. Each Contracting Party may, at the time of signing, ratifying, or acceding to, this Convention, declare that it does not consider itself as bound by Article 9 of the Convention. Other Contracting Parties shall not be bound by Article 9 in respect of any Contracting Party which has entered such a reservation.
2. Any Contracting Party having entered a reservation as provided for in the preceding paragraph may at any time withdraw such reservation by notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
3. No other reservation to this Convention shall be permitted.

13. Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles
Engaged in International Passenger Transport
(in force as from 29 August 1962)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations</i>
Afghanistan				
Albania				
Algeria				
Argentina				
Australia				
Austria	14 December 1956	7 April 1960		
Belgium				
Bolivia				
Brazil				
Bulgaria				
Burma				
Burundi				
Byelorussian SSR				
Cambodia				
Cameroon				
Canada				
Central African Republic				
Ceylon				
Chad				
Chile				
China				
Colombia				
Congo (Brazzaville)				
Congo (Leopoldville)				
Costa Rica				
Cuba				
Cyprus				
Czechoslovakia		2 July 1962 ^a		x
Dahomey				
Denmark				
Dominican Republic				
Ecuador				
El Salvador				
Ethiopia				
Federal Republic of Germany				
Federation of Malaya				
Finland				
France				
Gabon				

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations</i>
Ghana		29 August	1962 ^a	
Greece				
Guatemala				
Guinea				
Haiti				
Honduras				
Hungary				
Iceland				
India				
Indonesia				
Iran				
Iraq				
Ireland		31 May	1962 ^a	
Israel				
Italy				
Ivory Coast				
Jamaica				
Japan				
Jordan				
Laos				
Lebanon				
Liberia				
Libya				
Luxembourg	20 February	1957		
Madagascar				
Mali				
Mauritania				
Mexico				
Mongolia				
Morocco				
Nepal				
Netherlands	15 May	1957		
New Zealand				
Nicaragua				
Niger				
Nigeria				
Norway	17 May	1957*		
Pakistan				
Panama				
Paraguay				
Peru				
Philippines				
Poland	14 December	1956		
Portugal				

*Signature without reservation as to ratification.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations</i>
Romania					
Rwanda					
Saudi Arabia					
Senegal					
Sierra Leone					
Somalia					
South Africa					
Spain					
Sudan					
Sweden	14 December 1956	16 January	1958		
Switzerland					
Syria					
Tanganyika					
Thailand					
Togo					
Trinidad and Tobago					
Tunisia					
Turkey					
Uganda					
Ukrainian SSR					
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics					
United Arab Republic					
United Kingdom	17 May 1957	15 January	1963	x	
United States of America					
Upper Volta					
Uruguay					
Venezuela					
Yemen					
Yugoslavia		29 May	1959 <i>a</i>		
Zanzibar					

13. Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles Engaged in International Passenger Transport**Territorial application**

<i>Notification by:</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>	<i>Extension to:</i>
United Kingdom	15 January 1963	Jersey and the Isle of Man.
	6 June 1963	Gibraltar.

**13. Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles Engaged
in International Passenger Transport**

Declarations and Reservations

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

“ . . . in accordance with article 10, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will not be bound by the provisions of article 9 of the Convention.”

B. ROAD TRAFFIC**14. European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR), with Protocol of signature**

DONE at Geneva on 30 September 1957

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Not yet in force (see article 7)

TEXT: E/ECE/322 (E/ECE/TRANS/503), 1958

Article 6

1. Countries members of the Economic Commission for Europe and countries admitted to the Commission in a consultative capacity under paragraph 8 of the Commission's terms of reference may become Contracting Parties to this Agreement:

- (a) By signing it;
- (b) By ratifying it after signing it subject to ratification;
- (c) By acceding to it.

2. Such countries as may participate in certain activities of the Economic Commission for Europe in accordance with paragraph 11 of the Commission's terms of reference may become Contracting Parties to this Agreement by acceding to it after its entry into force.

3. The Agreement shall be open for signature until 15 December 1957. Thereafter, it shall be open for accession.

4. Ratification or accession shall be effected by the depositing of an instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 7

1. This Agreement shall enter into force one month after the date on which the number of countries mentioned in article 6, paragraph 1, which have signed it without reservation of ratification or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession has reached a total of five. However, the Annexes thereto shall not apply until six months after the entry into force of the Agreement itself.

2. For any country ratifying or acceding to this Agreement after five of the countries referred to in article 6, paragraph 1, have signed it without reservation of ratification or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession, this Agreement shall enter into force one month after the said country has deposited its instrument of ratification or accession and the Annexes thereto shall apply for the said country either on the same date, if they are already in force by that date, or, if they are not in force by that date, on the date on which they apply under the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article.

...

Article 10

1. Any country may, at the time of signing this Agreement without reservation of ratification or of depositing its instrument of ratification or accession or at any time thereafter, declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that this Agreement shall extend to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. The Agreement and the annexes thereto shall extend to the territory or territories named in the notification one month after it is received by the Secretary-General.

2. Any country which has made a declaration under paragraph 1 of this article extending this Agreement to any territory for whose international relations it is responsible may denounce the Agreement separately in respect of the said territory in accordance with the provisions of article 8.

...

Article 12

1. Each Contracting Party may, at the time of signing, ratifying, or acceding to, this Agreement, declare that it does not consider itself bound by article 11. Other Contracting Parties shall not be bound by article 11 in respect of any Contracting Party which has entered such a reservation.

2. Any Contracting Party having entered a reservation as provided for in paragraph 1 of this article may at any time withdraw such reservation by notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

...

Article 16

1. The Protocol of Signature of this Agreement shall have the same force, effect and duration as the Agreement itself, of which it shall be considered to be an integral part.

2. No reservation to this Agreement, other than those entered in the Protocol of Signature and those made in accordance with article 12, shall be permitted.

14. European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR), with Protocol of Signature (not yet in force)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations</i>
Afghanistan				
Albania				
Algeria				
Argentina				
Australia				
Austria	13 December 1957			
Belgium	18 October 1957	25 August 1960		
Bolivia				
Brazil				
Bulgaria				
Burma				
Burundi				
Byelorussian SSR				
Cambodia				
Cameroon				
Canada				
Central African Republic				
Ceylon				
Chad				
Chile				
China				
Colombia				
Congo (Brazzaville)				
Congo (Leopoldville)				
Costa Rica				
Cuba				
Cyprus				
Czechoslovakia				
Dahomey				
Denmark				
Dominican Republic				
Ecuador				
El Salvador				
Ethiopia				
Federal Republic of Germany	13 December 1957			
Finland				
France	13 December 1957	2 February 1960		
Gabon				
Ghana				

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations</i>
Greece				
Guatemala				
Guinea				
Haiti				
Honduras				
Hungary				
Iceland				
India				
Indonesia				
Iran				
Iraq				
Ireland				
Israel				
Italy	13 December 1957	3 June 1963		
Ivory Coast				
Jamaica				
Japan				
Jordan				
Kenya				
Kuwait				
Laos				
Lebanon				
Liberia				
Libya				
Luxembourg	13 December 1957			
Madagascar				
Malaysia				
Mali				
Mauritania				
Mexico				
Mongolia				
Morocco				
Nepal				
Netherlands	13 December 1957	1 November 1963		
New Zealand				
Nicaragua				
Niger				
Nigeria				
Norway				
Pakistan				
Panama				
Paraguay				
Peru				
Philippines				
Poland				
Portugal				

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations</i>
Romania				
Rwanda				
Saudi Arabia				
Senegal				
Sierra Leone				
Somalia				
South Africa				
Spain				
Sudan				
Sweden				
Switzerland	6 November	1957		
Syria				
Tanganyika				
Thailand				
Togo				
Trinidad and Tobago				
Tunisia				
Turkey				
Uganda				
Ukrainian SSR				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics				
United Arab Republic				
United Kingdom	1 October	1957		
United States of America				
Upper Volta				
Uruguay				
Venezuela				
Yemen				
Yugoslavia				

B. ROAD TRAFFIC**15. European Agreement on Road Markings**

DONE at Geneva on 13 December 1957

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 10 August 1960, in accordance with article 9

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 372. Registration No. 5296
E/ECE/303 (E/ECE/TRANS/501), 1958

Article 9

1. Countries members of the Economic Commission for Europe and countries admitted to the Commission in a consultative capacity under paragraph 8 of the Commission's Terms of Reference may become Contracting Parties to this Agreement:

- (a) By signing it;
- (b) By ratifying it after signing it subject to ratification;
- (c) By acceding to it.

2. Such countries as may participate in certain activities of the Economic Commission for Europe in accordance with paragraph 11 of the Commission's Terms of Reference may become Contracting Parties to this Agreement by acceding thereto after its entry into force.

3. The Agreement shall be open for signature until 28 February 1958, inclusive. Thereafter it shall be open for accession.

4. Ratification or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 10

1. This Agreement shall come into force on the ninetieth day after five of the countries referred to in article 9, paragraph 1, have signed it without reservation of ratification or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession.

2. For any country ratifying or acceding to it after five countries have signed it without reservation of ratification or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession, this Agreement shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the said country has deposited its instrument of ratification or accession.

...

Article 13

1. Any country may, at the time of signing this Agreement without reservation of ratification or of depositing its instruments of ratification or accession or at any time thereafter, declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that this Agreement shall extend to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. The Agreement shall extend to the territory or territories named in the notification as from the ninetieth day after its receipt by the Secretary-General, or, if on that day the Agreement has not yet entered into force, as from its entry into force.

2. Any country which has made a declaration under paragraph 1 of this article extending this Agreement to any territory for whose international relations it is responsible may denounce the Agreement separately in respect of that territory in accordance with the provisions of article 11 of the Agreement.

...

Article 15

1. Each Contracting Party may, at the time of signing, ratifying, or acceding to this Agreement, declare that it does not consider itself bound by article 14 of the Agreement. Other Contracting Parties shall not be bound by article 14 in respect of any Contracting Party which has entered such a reservation.

2. Any Contracting Party having entered a reservation as provided for in paragraph 1 of this article may at any time withdraw such reservation by notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. No other reservation to this Agreement shall be permitted.

15. European Agreement on Road Markings
 (in force since 10 August 1960)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Afghanistan					
Albania					
Algeria					
Argentina					
Australia					
Austria					
Belgium	14 January 1958	28 August	1958		x
Bolivia					
Brazil					
Bulgaria		14 March	1963 a		x
Burma					
Burundi					
Byelorussian SSR					
Cambodia					
Cameroon					
Canada					
Central African Republic					
Ceylon					
Chad					
Chile					
China					
Colombia					
Congo (Brazzaville)					
Congo (Leopoldville)					
Costa Rica					
Cuba					
Cyprus					
Czechoslovakia		12 May	1960 a		x
Dahomey					
Denmark					
Dominican Republic					
Ecuador					
El Salvador					
Ethiopia					
Federal Republic of Germany ²	13 December 1957	3 January	1963		
Finland					
France	4 February 1958*				
Gabon					
Ghana		10 August	1960 a		

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.B-84.

² By a notification made on ratification the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Agreement would also apply to Land Berlin.

* Signature without reservation as to ratification.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Greece				
Guatemala				
Guinea				
Haiti				
Honduras				
Hungary		30 July 1962 a		x
Iceland				
India				
Indonesia				
Iran				
Iraq				
Ireland				
Israel				
Italy	13 February 1958			
Ivory Coast				
Jamaica				
Japan				
Jordan				
Kenya				
Kuwait				
Laos				
Lebanon				
Liberia				
Libya				
Luxembourg	13 December 1957	28 June 1961		
Madagascar				
Malaysia				
Mali				
Mauritania				
Mexico				
Mongolia				
Morocco				
Nepal				
Netherlands	13 December 1957			
New Zealand				
Nicaragua				
Niger				
Nigeria				
Norway				
Pakistan				
Panama				
Paraguay				
Peru				
Philippines				
Poland				
Portugal	13 December 1957	26 March 1959		

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.B-84.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Romania		20 December 1963 <i>a</i>		x
Rwanda				
Saudi Arabia				
Senegal				
Sierra Leone				
Somalia				
South Africa				
Spain		3 January 1961 <i>a</i>		
Sudan				
Sweden				
Switzerland	17 February 1958			
Syria				
Tanganyika				
Thailand				
Togo				
Trinidad and Tobago				
Tunisia				
Turkey	28 February 1958	25 May 1961		
Uganda				
Ukrainian SSR				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics				
United Arab Republic				
United Kingdom	25 February 1958			
United States of America				
Upper Volta				
Uruguay				
Venezuela				
Yemen				
Yugoslavia		29 May 1959 <i>a</i>		
Zanzibar				

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.B-84.

15. European Agreement on Road Markings

Declarations and Reservations

BELGIUM

Belgium does not consider itself bound by article 14 of the Agreement.¹

BULGARIA

... the People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 14 as they stand.¹

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

“The Czechoslovak Republic does not consider itself bound by the provision of article 14 of the Agreement.”

HUNGARY

“The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 14 of the said Agreement.”

ROMANIA

The Romanian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the stipulations of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 14 of this Agreement.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

B. ROAD TRAFFIC**16. Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts**

DONE at Geneva on 20 March 1958

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 June 1959, in accordance with article 7

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 335, p. 211. Registration No. 4789
E/ECE/324 (E/ECE/TRANS/505), 1958

Article 6

1. Countries members of the Economic Commission for Europe and countries admitted to the Commission in a consultative capacity in accordance with paragraph 8 of the Commission's terms of reference may become Contracting Parties to this Agreement:

- (a) By signing it;
- (b) By ratifying it after signing it subject to ratification;
- (c) By acceding to it.

2. Such countries as may participate in certain activities of the Economic Commission for Europe in accordance with paragraph 11 of the Commission's terms of reference may become Contracting Parties to this Agreement by acceding thereto after its entry into force.

3. The Agreement shall be open for signature until 30 June 1958 inclusive. Thereafter, it shall be open for accession.

4. Ratification or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 7

1. This Agreement shall come into force on the sixtieth day after two of the countries referred to in paragraph 1 of article 6 thereof have signed it without reservation of ratification or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession.

2. For any country ratifying or acceding to it after two countries have signed it without reservation of ratification or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession, this Agreement shall enter into force on the sixtieth day after the said country has deposited its instrument of ratification or accession.

...

Article 9

1. Any country may, at the time of signing this Agreement without reservation of ratification or of depositing its instrument of ratification or accession or at any time thereafter, declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that this Agreement shall extend to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. The Agreement shall extend to the territory or territories named in the notification as from the sixtieth day after its receipt by the Secretary-General or, if on that day the Agreement has not yet entered into force, as from its entry into force.

2. Any country which has made a declaration in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article extending this Agreement to any territory for whose international relations it is responsible may denounce the Agreement separately in respect of that territory, in accordance with the provisions of article 8.

Article 11

1. Each Contracting Party may, at the time of signing, ratifying or acceding to this Agreement, declare that it does not consider itself bound by article 10 of the Agreement. Other Contracting Parties shall not be bound by article 10 in respect of any Contracting Party which has entered such a reservation.

2. Any Contracting Party having entered a reservation as provided for in paragraph 1 of this article may at any time withdraw such reservation by notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. No other reservation to this Agreement, or to the Regulations annexed thereto shall be permitted; but any Contracting Party may, in accordance with the terms of article 1, declare that it does not propose to apply certain of the Regulations or that it does not propose to apply any of them.

16. Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts
(in force since 20 June 1959)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Afghanistan					
Albania					
Algeria					
Argentina					
Australia					
Austria					
Belgium		7 July	1959 a		x
Bolivia					
Brazil					
Bulgaria					
Burma					
Burundi					
Byelorussian SSR					
Cambodia					
Cameroon					
Canada					
Central African Republic					
Ceylon					
Chad					
Chile					
China					
Colombia					
Congo (Brazzaville)					
Congo (Leopoldville)					
Costa Rica					
Cuba					
Cyprus					
Czechoslovakia		12 May	1960 a		x
Dahomey					
Denmark					
Dominican Republic					
Ecuador					
El Salvador					
Ethiopia					
Federal Republic of Germany	19 June				1958
Finland					
France	26 June				1958*
Gabon					

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.B-93.

* Signature without reservation as to ratification.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Ghana					
Greece					
Guatemala					
Guinea					
Haiti					
Honduras					
Hungary	30 June 1958	3 May	1960		x
Iceland					
India					
Indonesia					
Iran					
Iraq					
Ireland					
Israel					
Italy	28 March 1958	25 February	1963		x
Ivory Coast					
Jamaica					
Japan					
Jordan					
Kenya					
Kuwait					
Laos					
Lebanon					
Liberia					
Libya					
Luxembourg					
Madagascar					
Malaysia					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Mexico					
Mongolia					
Morocco					
Nepal					
Netherlands	30 March 1958	30 June	1960		
New Zealand					
Nicaragua					
Niger					
Nigeria					
Norway					
Pakistan					
Panama					
Paraguay					
Peru					
Philippines					
Poland					
Portugal					

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.B-93.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Romania				
Rwanda				
Saudi Arabia				
Senegal				
Sierra Leone				
Somalia				
South Africa				
Spain		11 August 1961	<i>a</i>	x
Sudan				
Sweden		21 April 1959	<i>a</i>	
Switzerland				
Syria				
Tanganyika				
Thailand				
Togo				
Trinidad and Tobago				
Tunisia				
Turkey				
Uganda				
Ukrainian SSR				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics				
United Arab Republic				
United Kingdom		15 January 1963	<i>a</i>	
United States of America				
Upper Volta				
Uruguay				
Venezuela				
Yemen				
Yugoslavia		14 February 1962	<i>a</i>	
Zanzibar				

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.B-93.

16. Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts

Regulations Nos. 1 and 2 annexed to the Agreement
(in force since 8 August 1960 and amended with effect from 28 April 1963)

States applying Regulations

<i>State</i>	<i>Regulation No. 1: Date of entry into force</i>		<i>Regulation No. 2: Date of entry into force</i>	
Belgium	8 August	1960	8 August	1960
France	8 August	1960	8 August	1960
Hungary			8 August	1960
Sweden	8 August	1960	8 August	1960
Czechoslovakia	8 May	1961	8 May	1961
Spain	10 October	1961	10 October	1961
Netherlands	9 March	1962	9 March	1962
Yugoslavia	15 April	1962	15 April	1962
United Kingdom	30 June	1963	30 June	1963
Italy	26 July	1963	26 July	1963

16. Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts**Regulation No. 3 annexed to the Agreement
(in force since 1 November 1963)****States applying the Regulation**

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of entry into force</i>
France	1 November 1963
United Kingdom	1 November 1963
Czechoslovakia	16 February 1964

16. Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts**Declarations and Reservations**

BELGIUM

(a) In accordance with article 1, paragraph 6, Belgium declares that it is not bound by any of the Regulations annexed to the Agreement;

(b) In accordance with article 11, paragraph 1, Belgium declares that it does not consider itself bound by article 10 of the Agreement.¹

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

“The Czechoslovak Republic does not consider itself bound by the provision of article 10 of the Agreement.”

HUNGARY

“The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People’s Republic hereby ratifies the Agreement . . . with the reservation that it does not recognize article 10 of the Agreement as binding upon it.”

ITALY

. . . Italy does not consider itself bound by article 10 of the Agreement.¹

SPAIN

. . . subject to reservations provided for in article 11 of the Agreement.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

B. ROAD TRAFFIC**17. Agreement on Special Equipment for the Transport of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Use of such Equipment for the International Transport of some of those Foodstuffs**

DONE at Geneva on 15 January 1962

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Not yet in force (see article 8)

TEXT: E/ECE/456 (E/ECE/TRANS/526), 1962

Article 7

1. Countries members of the Economic Commission for Europe and countries admitted to the Commission in a consultative capacity under paragraph 8 of the Commission's terms of reference may become Contracting Parties to this Agreement,

- (a) By signing it;
- (b) By ratifying it after signing it subject to ratification; or
- (c) By acceding to it.

2. Countries which may participate in certain activities of the Economic Commission for Europe under paragraph 11 of the Commission's terms of reference may become Contracting Parties to this Agreement by acceding thereto after its entry into force.

3. This Agreement shall be open for signature until 30 June 1962 inclusive. Thereafter, it shall be open for accession.

4. Ratification or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 8

1. This Agreement shall come into force on the ninetieth day after five of the countries referred to in article 7, paragraph 1, have signed it without reservation as to ratification or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession.

2. With respect to any country which ratifies or accedes to this Agreement after five countries have signed it without reservation as to ratification or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession, the Agreement shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the said country has deposited its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 11

1. Any country may at the time of signing this Agreement without reservation as to ratification or of depositing its instrument of ratification or accession, or at any time thereafter, declare by notice addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the Agreement will be applicable to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which that country is responsible. This Agreement shall be applicable to the territory or territories named in the notice as from the ninetieth day after receipt of the notice by the Secretary-General or, if on that day, the Agreement has not yet entered into force, as from its entry into force.

2. Any country which has made a declaration under the preceding paragraph making this Agreement applicable to a territory for whose international relations it is responsible, may denounce the Agreement separately in respect of that territory in conformity with article 9 thereof.

Article 13

1. Any country may, at the time of signing, ratifying or acceding to this Agreement, declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 12 of the Agreement. The other Contracting Parties shall not be bound by these paragraphs with respect to any Contracting Party which has entered such a reservation.

2. Any Contracting Party which has entered a reservation under paragraph 1 of this article may at any time withdraw the reservation by notice addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. With the exception of the reservation provided for in paragraph 1 of this article, no reservation to this Agreement shall be permitted.

17. Agreement on Special Equipment for the Transport of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Use of such Equipment for the International Transport of some of those Foodstuffs
(not yet in force)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Albania				
Austria				
Belgium	29 June	1962		
Bulgaria	19 January	1962		
Byelorussian SSR				
Cyprus				
Czechoslovakia				
Denmark				
Federal Republic of Germany	10 April	1962		
Finland				
France	13 February	1962*		
Greece				
Hungary				
Iceland				
Ireland				
Italy				
Luxembourg	22 June	1962		
Netherlands				
Norway				
Poland	19 June	1962		x
Portugal				
Romania				
Spain				
Sweden				
Switzerland	19 January	1962		
Turkey				
Ukrainian SSR				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics				
United Kingdom				
United States of America				
Yugoslavia		25 September 1963 <i>a</i>		

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.B-102.

* Signature without reservation as to ratification.

17. Agreement on Special Equipment for the Transport of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Use of such Equipment for the International Transport of some of those Foodstuffs

Declarations and Reservations

POLAND

Declaring that it is not bound by paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 12 of this Agreement.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

B. ROAD TRAFFIC**18. European Agreement Concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles Engaged in International Road Transport (AETR)**

DONE at Geneva on 19 January 1962

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Not yet in force (see article 18)

TEXT: E/ECE/457 (E/ECE/TRANS/527), 1962

Article 18

1. The present Agreement shall be open until 30 June 1962 for signature, and thereafter for accession, by countries members of the Economic Commission for Europe and countries admitted to the Commission in a consultative capacity under paragraph 8 of the Commission's terms of reference.
2. The Agreement shall be ratified.
3. The instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the manner provided for in paragraphs 4 and 5 of this article.
4. On the expiry of two years after 30 June 1962, or at an earlier date if at least three of the countries referred to in paragraph 1 of this article so request, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall invite the governments of the countries referred to in paragraph 1 to send representatives to a meeting to consider whether it is possible and expedient to bring the Agreement into force, having regard to whether or not the countries prepared to deposit their instruments of ratification or accession are contiguous. If at that meeting at least three countries deposit their instruments of ratification or accession, the Agreement shall enter into force between them on the one hundred and eightieth day after the deposit of the said instruments; if this condition is not fulfilled, no instrument of ratification or accession shall be deposited, a further meeting shall be convened by the Secretary-General when three of the countries referred to in paragraph 1 so request and the Agreement shall enter into force on the one hundred and eightieth day after the deposit at that meeting of at least three instruments of ratification or accession.
5. Each country which ratifies or accedes to the present Agreement after at least three countries have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession at the meeting provided for in paragraph 4 of this article shall become a Contracting Party to the Agreement on the one hundred and eightieth day after its ratification or accession.

Article 21

1. Any country may, at the time of signing the present Agreement or of depositing its instrument of ratification or accession or at any time thereafter, declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the validity of the present Agreement shall be extended to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. The Agreement shall apply to the territory or territories named in the notification as from the one hundred and eightieth day after receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General or, if on that day the Agreement has not yet entered into force, as from the date of its entry into force.

2. Any country which has made a declaration under the preceding paragraph making the present Agreement applicable to a territory for whose international relations it is responsible may denounce the Agreement separately in respect of that territory, in conformity with the provisions of article 19 thereof.

Article 23

1. Any country may, at the time of signing, ratifying or acceding to the present Agreement, declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 22 of the Agreement. The other Contracting Parties shall not be bound by these paragraphs with respect to any Contracting Party which has entered such a reservation.

2. If, at the time of depositing its instrument of ratification or accession, a country enters a reservation other than that provided for in paragraph 1 of this article, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall communicate the reservation to the countries which have previously deposited their instruments of ratification or accession and have not since denounced this Agreement. The reservation shall be deemed to be accepted if, within six months after such communication, none of these countries has expressed its opposition to the acceptance of the reservation. Otherwise, the reservation shall not be admitted, and, if the country which entered the reservation does not withdraw it, the deposit of that country's instrument of ratification or accession shall be without effect. For the purpose of the application of this paragraph, the opposition of countries whose accession or ratification is without effect under this paragraph, by reason of the reservations entered by them, shall be disregarded.

3. Any Contracting Party which has entered a reservation in the Protocol of signature of the present Agreement or has entered a reservation which has been accepted pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article may at any time withdraw such reservation by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General.

Article 27

The Protocol of Signature of this Agreement shall have the same force, effect and duration as the Agreement itself of which it shall be deemed to be an integral part:

18. European Agreement Concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles Engaged in International Road Transport (AETR)
(not yet in force)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Albania				
Austria				
Belgium	29 May	1962		
Bulgaria				
Byelorussian SSR				
Cyprus				
Czechoslovakia				
Denmark				
Federal Republic of Germany	16 March	1962		
Finland				
France	13 February	1962		
Greece				
Hungary				
Iceland				
Ireland				
Italy				
Luxembourg	1 March	1962		
Netherlands	12 April	1962		
Norway				
Poland	17 May	1962		x
Portugal				
Romania				
Spain				
Sweden	19 June	1962		
Switzerland				
Turkey				
Ukrainian SSR				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics				
United Kingdom	31 January	1962		
United States of America				
Yugoslavia				

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XI.B-109.

**18. European Agreement Concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles Engaged in
International Road Transport (AETR)**

Declarations and Reservations

POLAND

Declaring that it is not bound by paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 22 of this Agreement.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

C. CONVENTIONS TO FACILITATE THE CROSSING OF FRONTIERS**1. International Convention to Facilitate the Crossing of Frontiers for Passengers and Baggage carried by Rail**

SIGNED at Geneva on 10 January 1952

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 April 1953, in accordance with article 14

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 163, p. 3. Registration No. 2138
E/ECE/137 (E/ECE/TRANS/318), 17 January 1952

Article 12

1. After signature this day, this Convention shall be open for accession by the countries participating in the work of the Economic Commission for Europe.

2. The instruments of accession and, if required, of ratification, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations who shall notify all the countries referred to in paragraph 1 of this article of the receipt thereof.

...

Article 14

1. This Convention shall enter into force when three of the countries referred to in article 12, paragraph 1, shall have become Contracting Parties thereto.

...

1. International Convention to Facilitate the Crossing of Frontiers for Passengers and Baggage carried by Rail
(in force since 1 April 1953)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>		<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	
Albania				
Austria			8 June	1956 <i>a</i>
Belgium	10 January	1952	22 July	1953
Bulgaria				
Byelorussian SSR				
Cyprus				
Czechoslovakia				
Denmark				
Finland				
France	10 January	1952	1 April	1953
Federal Republic of Germany				
Greece				
Hungary				
Iceland				
Ireland				
Italy	10 January	1952	22 June	1955
Luxembourg	10 January	1952	26 January	1954
Netherlands ¹	10 January	1952*		
Norway	10 January	1952	28 October	1952
Poland				
Portugal			24 September	1956 <i>a</i>
Romania				
Spain				
Sweden	10 January	1952		
Switzerland	10 January	1952	5 June	1957
Turkey				
Ukrainian SSR				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics				
United Kingdom				
United States of America				
Yugoslavia				

¹The Convention was signed subject to ratification. In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 25 May 1952, the Government of the Netherlands gave notice of the withdrawal of the reservation as to ratification.

* Signature without reservation as to ratification.

C. CONVENTIONS TO FACILITATE THE CROSSING OF FRONTIERS**2. International Convention to Facilitate the Crossing of Frontiers for Goods carried by Rail**

SIGNED at Geneva on 10 January 1952

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 April 1953, in accordance with article 14

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 163, p. 27. Registration No. 2139
E/ECE/138 (E/ECE/TRANS/319), 17 January 1952

Article 12

1. After signature this day, this Convention shall be open for accession by the countries participating in the work of the Economic Commission for Europe.

2. The instruments of accession and, if required, of ratification, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations who shall notify all the countries referred to in paragraph 1 of this article of the receipt thereof.

...

Article 14

1. This Convention shall enter into force when three of the countries referred to in article 12, paragraph 1, shall have become Contracting Parties thereto.

...

**2. International Convention to Facilitate the Crossing of Frontiers for Goods carried by Rail
(in force since 1 April 1953)**

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>		<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	
Albania			8 June	1956 <i>a</i>
Austria			22 July	1953
Belgium	10 January	1952		
Bulgaria				
Byelorussian SSR				
Cyprus				
Czechoslovakia				
Denmark				
Finland				
France	10 January	1952	1 April	1953
Federal Republic of Germany				
Greece				
Hungary				
Iceland				
Ireland				
Italy	10 January	1952	22 June	1955
Luxembourg	10 January	1952	26 January	1954
Netherlands ¹	10 January	1952*		
Norway	10 January	1952	28 October	1952
Poland				
Portugal			24 September	1956 <i>a</i>
Romania				
Spain			17 April	1962 <i>a</i>
Sweden	10 January	1952		
Switzerland	10 January	1952	5 June	1957
Turkey				
Ukrainian SSR				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics				
United Kingdom				
United States of America				
Yugoslavia				

¹ See footnote 1, page XI.C-2.

* Signature without reservation as to ratification.

CHAPTER XII. NAVIGATION

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I. Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

SIGNED at Geneva on 6 March 1948

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 17 March 1958, in accordance with article 60

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 289, p. 3. Registration No. 4214
E/CONF.4/64 (Sales No. 1948.VIII.2)

Part III. Membership

Article 6

Members of the United Nations may become members of the Organization by becoming Parties to the Convention in accordance with the provisions of article 57.

Article 7

States not Members of the United Nations which have been invited to send representatives to the United Nations Maritime Conference¹ convened in Geneva on 19 February 1948 may become members by becoming Parties to the Convention in accordance with the provisions of article 57.

Article 8

Any State not entitled to become a member under article 6 or 7 may apply through the Secretary-General of the Organization to become a member and shall be admitted as a member upon its becoming a Party to the Convention in accordance with the provisions of article 57 provided that, upon the recommendation of the Council, its application has been approved by two-thirds of the members other than associate members.²

Article 9

Any territory or group of territories to which the Convention has been made applicable under article 58, by the member having responsibility for its international relations or by the United Nations, may become an associate member of the Organization by notification in writing given by such member or by the United Nations, as the case may be, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Part XVI. Miscellaneous provisions

Article 57. Signature and acceptance

Subject to the provisions of part III the present Convention shall remain open for signature or acceptance and States may become Parties to the Convention by:

- (a) Signature without reservation as to acceptance;
- (b) Signature subject to acceptance followed by acceptance;

or

- (c) Acceptance.

Acceptance shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

¹ The following States non-members or then non-members of the United Nations were invited to send representatives to the United Nations Maritime Conference: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Portugal, Romania, Switzerland.

² Applications of the Federal Republic of Germany, Kuwait, Mauritania and the Republic of Korea were approved on 5 January 1959, 5 July 1960, 13 April 1961 and 21 December 1961, respectively.

Article 58. Territories

(a) Members may make a declaration at any time that their participation in the Convention includes all or a group or a single one of the territories for whose international relations they are responsible.

(b) The Convention does not apply to territories for whose international relations members are responsible unless a declaration to that effect has been made on their behalf under the provisions of paragraph (a) of this article.

(c) A declaration made under paragraph (a) of this article shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and a copy of it will be forwarded by him to all States invited to the United Nations Maritime Conference and to such other States as may have become members.

(d) In cases where under a trusteeship agreement the United Nations is the administering authority, the United Nations may accept the Convention on behalf of one, several, or all of the Trust Territories in accordance with the procedure set forth in article 57.

*Part XVII. Entry into Force**Article 60*

The present Convention shall enter into force on the date when twenty-one States, of which seven shall each have a total tonnage of not less than 1,000,000 gross tons of shipping, have become Parties to the Convention in accordance with article 57.

**1. Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime
Consultative Organization
(in force since 17 March 1958)**

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of acceptance</i>		<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Afghanistan					
Albania					
Algeria			31 October 1963		
Argentina	6 March 1948		18 June 1953		
Australia	6 March 1948		13 February 1952		
Austria					
Belgium	6 March 1948		9 August 1951		
Bolivia					
Brazil			4 March 1963		
Bulgaria			5 April 1960		
Burma			6 July 1951		
Burundi					
Byelorussian SSR					
Cambodia			3 January 1961		x
Cameroon			1 May 1961		
Canada			15 October 1948		
Central African Republic					
Ceylon					
Chad					
Chile	6 March 1948				
China			1 July 1958		
Colombia	6 March 1948				
Congo (Brazzaville)					
Congo (Leopoldville)					
Costa Rica					
Cuba					
Cyprus					
Czechoslovakia			1 October 1963		
Dahomey					
Denmark			3 June 1959		x
Dominican Republic			25 August 1953		
Ecuador			12 July 1956		x
El Salvador					
Ethiopia					
Federal Republic of Germany	7 January 1959*				
Finland	6 March 1948		21 April 1959		x
France	6 March 1948		9 April 1952		

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XII-7.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XII-8.

* Signature without reservation as to acceptance.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of acceptance</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Gabon				
Ghana		6 July 1959		
Greece	6 March 1948	31 December 1958		x
Guatemala				
Guinea				
Haiti		23 June 1953		
Honduras	13 April 1954	23 August 1954		
Hungary				
Iceland		8 November 1960		x
India	6 March 1948	6 January 1959		x
Indonesia		18 January 1961		x
Iran	10 June 1954	2 January 1958		
Iraq				
Ireland	6 March 1948	26 February 1951		
Israel		24 April 1952		
Italy	6 March 1948	28 January 1957		
Ivory Coast		4 November 1960		
Jamaica				
Japan		17 March 1958		
Jordan				
Kenya				
Kuwait		5 July 1960		
Laos				
Lebanon	6 March 1948			
Liberia	9 March 1954	6 January 1959		
Libya				
Luxembourg				
Madagascar		8 March 1961		
Malaysia				
Mali				
Mauritania		8 May 1961		
Mexico		21 September 1954		x
Mongolia				
Morocco		30 July 1962		x
Nepal				
Netherlands	6 March 1948	31 March 1949	x	
New Zealand		9 November 1960		
Nicaragua				
Niger				
Nigeria		15 March 1962		
Norway		29 December 1958		x
Pakistan		21 November 1958		
Panama		31 December 1958		
Paraguay				
Peru				
Philippines				

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XII-7.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XII-8.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of acceptance</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Poland	6 March 1948	16 March 1960		x
Portugal	6 March 1948			
Republic of Korea		10 April 1962		
Romania				
Rwanda				
Saudi Arabia				
Senegal		7 November 1960		
Sierra Leone				
Somalia				
South Africa				
Spain		23 January 1962		x
Sudan				
Sweden		27 April 1959		x
Switzerland	6 March 1948	20 July 1955		x
Syria		28 January 1963		
Tanganyika				
Thailand				
Togo				
Trinidad and Tobago				
Tunisia		23 May 1963		
Turkey	6 March 1948	25 March 1958		x
Uganda				
Ukrainian SSR				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		24 December 1958		
United Arab Republic	6 March 1948	17 March 1958		
United Kingdom	6 March 1948	14 February 1949	x	
United States of America	6 March 1948	17 August 1950		x
Upper Volta				
Uruguay				
Venezuela				
Yemen				
Yugoslavia		12 February 1960		x
Zanzibar				

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XII-7.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XII-8.

1. Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization**Territorial application**

<i>Notification by:</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>		<i>Extension to:</i>
Netherlands	3 October	1949	Indonesia, Surinam and the Netherlands West Indies. By a further notification received on 12 July 1951, notice was given that the participation of the Netherlands in this Convention, from 27 December 1949, no longer includes the territories under the jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia but includes Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles (formerly the Netherlands West Indies) and Netherlands New Guinea.
United Kingdom	19 January	1960	Federation of Nigeria.
	2 October	1961	Sarawak and Borneo.

1. Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

Declarations and Reservations

CAMBODIA¹

In accepting the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the Royal Government of Cambodia declares that the measures it has adopted or may adopt for giving encouragement or assistance to its national shipping and shipping industries (such, for instance, as loan-financing of national shipping companies at reasonable or even concessional rates of interest, or the allocation to Cambodian ships of cargoes owned or controlled by the Royal Government, or the reservation of coastal trade for national shipping) and such other matters as it may adopt with the object of promoting the development of its own national shipping, are consistent with the purposes of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization as defined in article 1 (b) of the Convention.

Accordingly, the Royal Government will proceed to a re-examination, before they are put into effect, of any recommendations relating to this subject that may be adopted by the Organization.

The Royal Government further declares that its acceptance of the above-mentioned Convention neither has nor shall have the effect of altering or modifying in any way the law in force in the territory of the Kingdom of Cambodia.²

¹ In communications addressed to the Secretary-General on 14 September 1961, 30 November 1961 and 14 March 1962, respectively, the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Norway and Greece, referring to the declaration set forth above, stated that they assumed that it was a declaration of policy and did not constitute a reservation; and that it had no legal effect with regard to the interpretation of the Convention. They further stated that they would welcome assurances from the Government of Cambodia that the declaration was to be understood in this sense.

In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General on 31 January 1962, the Government of Cambodia stated that (translation from French) "...the Royal Government agrees that the first part of the declaration which it made at the time of the acceptance of the Convention is of a political nature. It therefore has no legal effect regarding the interpretation of the Convention. The statements contained in the third paragraph of the declaration, on the other hand, constitute a reservation to the Convention by the Royal Government of Cambodia."

In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General on 3 July 1962, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stated that "...Her Majesty's Government do not share the view of the Cambodian Government that the third paragraph of the declaration constitutes a reservation, but they do not wish on that account, to raise formal objection to the terms of Cambodia's acceptance of the Convention."

In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General on 23 July 1962, the Government of France stated that (translation from French) "...It considers that, for reasons of principle as well as of fact, it cannot accept the terms of the declaration in question, the third paragraph of which is, moreover, described by the Permanent Representative of Cambodia as constituting a reservation."

² Translation by the Secretariat.

DENMARK

“The Government of Denmark supports the work programme adopted during the first Assembly of the Organization in January 1959 and holds the view that it is in the field of technical and nautical matters that the Organization can make its contribution towards the development of shipping and seaborne trade throughout the world.

“If the Organization were to extend its activities to matters of a purely commercial or economic nature, a situation might arise where the Government of Denmark would have to consider resorting to the provisions regarding withdrawal contained in article 59 of the Convention.”

ECUADOR

The Government of Ecuador declares that the protectionist measures adopted in the interests of its National Merchant Marine and the Merchant Fleet of Greater Colombia (*Flota Mercante Grancolombiana*), the vessels belonging to which are regarded as Ecuadorian by reason of the participation of the Government of Ecuador in the said Fleet, are measures the sole object of which is to promote the development of the National Merchant Marine and of the Merchant Fleet of Greater Colombia and are consistent with the purposes of the Intergovernmental Maritime Organization, as defined in article 1 (b) of the Convention. Accordingly, any recommendations relating to this subject that may be adopted by the Organization will be re-examined by the Government of Ecuador.¹

FINLAND

“The Government of Finland support the work programme proposed by the Preparatory Committee of the Organization in document IMCO/A.I/11. The Government of Finland hold the view that it is in the field of technical and nautical matters that the Organization can make its contribution towards the development of shipping and seaborne trade throughout the world.

“If the Organization were to extend its activities to matters of a purely commercial or economic nature, a situation might arise where the Government of Finland would have to consider resorting to the provisions regarding withdrawal contained in article 59 of the Convention.”

GREECE

“In this connection, I wish to state that Greece, in reconfirming its acceptance, considers that the aforesaid organization can play a useful and important role in the field of technical and nautical matters, thus contributing to the development of shipping and seaborne trade throughout the world. In case the organization extends its activities to matters of commercial and economic nature, the Greek Government may find itself bound to reconsider its acceptance of the Convention and avail itself of its provisions concerning withdrawal as laid down in article 59.”

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

ICELAND

“... Iceland will reconsider its ratification, if it subsequently were decided to extend IMCO's competence so as also to deal with questions of an entirely financial or commercial nature.

“... great stress is laid by Iceland on the real validity of article 59 of the Convention, regarding withdrawal.”

INDIA

“In accepting the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the Government of India declare that any measures which it adopt or may have adopted for giving encouragement and assistance to its national shipping and shipping industries (such, for instance, as loan-financing of national shipping companies at reasonable or even concessional rates of interest, or the allocation of Government-owned or Government-controlled cargoes to national ships or the reservation of the coastal trade for national shipping) and such other matters as the Government of India may adopt, the sole object of which is to promote the development of its own national shipping, are consistent with the purposes of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization as defined in article 1(b) of the Convention. Accordingly, any recommendations relating to this subject that may be adopted by the Organization will be subject to re-examination by the Government of India. The Government of India further expressly state that its 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 the territories of the Republic of India.”¹

¹ In Resolution 1452 (XIV) adopted on 7 December 1959, the General Assembly of the United Nations, noting the statement made on behalf of India at the 614th meeting of its Sixth Committee (Legal) explaining that the Indian declaration was a declaration of policy and that it did not constitute a reservation, expressed the hope “that, in the light of the above-mentioned statement of India an appropriate solution may be reached in the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization at an early date to regularize the position of India”.

By a resolution adopted on 1 March 1960, the Council of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, taking note of the statement made on behalf of India referred to in the foregoing resolution and noting, therefore, that the declaration of India has no legal effect with regard to the interpretation of the Convention “considers India to be a member of the Organization”.

INDONESIA¹

"In accepting the Convention, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia declares that it is in the field of technical and nautical matters that the Organization can make its contribution towards the development of shipping and seaborne trade throughout the world.

"On matters of a purely commercial or economic nature, the Government holds the view that assistance and encouragement to its national shipping industries for the development of its domestic and foreign trade and for purposes of security, are consistent with the purposes of the Organization as defined in article 1 (b) of the Convention.

"Accordingly, the acceptance shall never have the effect of altering or modifying in any way the laws in force in the Republic of Indonesia and any recommendation relating to this subject adopted by the Organization will be subject to re-examination by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia."

¹In communications addressed to the Secretary-General on 14 September 1961, 30 November 1961 and 14 March 1962, respectively, the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Norway and Greece, referring to the declaration set forth above, stated that they assumed that it was a declaration of policy and did not constitute a reservation; and that it had no legal effect with regard to the interpretation of the Convention. They further stated that they would welcome assurances from the Government of Indonesia that the declaration was to be understood in this sense.

In communications addressed to the Secretary-General on 30 October 1961, 11 January 1962 and 28 March 1962, the Government of Indonesia stated that the declaration in question "... does not constitute a reservation but is an interpretation of article 1 (b) of the said Convention and should be understood as such.

"In view of the above fact, the Government of Indonesia cannot accept the assumption made by [the above-mentioned Governments] that this declaration has no legal effect with regard to the interpretation of the Convention."

In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General on 18 April 1962, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stated that "... Her Majesty's Government do not wish to raise formal objection to the terms of Indonesia's acceptance, but they desire to place on record that they do not thereby concede that they will necessarily regard any measures of assistance and encouragement which the Government of Indonesia may give to its national shipping as consistent with the Convention."

In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General on 23 July 1962, the Government of France stated that (translation from French) "... It considers that, for reasons of principle as well as of fact, it cannot accept the terms of the declaration in question."

In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General on 5 September 1962, the Government of the United States of America stated the following:

"The Government of the United States will not raise objection to the terms of Indonesia's acceptance of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization. However, it does not thereby concede that it will necessarily regard every measure of assistance and encouragement which the Government of Indonesia may give to its national shipping as consistent with the Convention."

MEXICO

The Government of the United States of Mexico, in accepting the Convention on the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, on the understanding that nothing in the said Convention is intended to change national legislation relating to restrictive business practices, expressly states that its acceptance of the above-mentioned international instrument neither has nor shall have the effect of altering or modifying in any way the application of the laws against monopolies in the territory of the Republic of Mexico.¹

MOROCCO

In joining the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco wishes to declare that it is not in agreement with a possible broadening of the scope of the activities of this Organization from the purely technical and nautical activities into the field of matters of an economic and commercial nature as stated in article 1 (b) and (c) of the Convention for the Establishment of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization. If such a broadening of the field of activities of the Organization were to take place, the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco reserves the right to reconsider its position concerning the ensuing situation, and might be led to invoke the provisions of article 59 of the Convention, regarding the withdrawal of members from the Organization.¹

NORWAY

“The Norwegian Government supports the work programme proposed by the Preparatory Committee of the Organization in document IMCO/A.I/11. The Norwegian Government holds the view that it is in the field of technical and nautical matters that the Organization can make its contribution towards the development of shipping and seaborne trade throughout the world.

“If the Organization were to extend its activities to matters of a purely commercial or economic nature, a situation might arise where the Norwegian Government would have to consider resorting to the provisions regarding withdrawal contained in article 59 of the Convention.”

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

POLAND

“In accepting the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, signed at Geneva on 6 March 1948, the Government of the Polish People’s Republic declares that it supports the work programme of the Organization, approved by the Assembly at its First Session held in January 1959.

“The Government of the Polish People’s Republic holds the view that it is in the field of technical and nautical matters that the Organization shall make its contribution towards the development of shipping and seaborne trade throughout the world.”

SPAIN

. . . the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization may not extend its activities to economic or commercial questions but must limit itself to questions of a technical character.¹

SWEDEN

“In accepting the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the Government of Sweden declares that it supports the work programme of the Organization as per document A.I/11 and its corrigendum 1, decided upon by the first meeting of the Assembly of the Organization in January 1959.

“The Government of Sweden holds the view that it is in the field of technical and nautical matters that the Organization can make its contribution towards the development of shipping and seaborne trade throughout the world.

“If the Organization were to extend its activities to matters of a purely commercial or economic nature, a situation might arise in which the Government of Sweden would have to consider resorting to the provisions regarding withdrawal contained in article 59 of the Convention.”

SWITZERLAND

In depositing its instrument of ratification of the Convention on the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), Switzerland makes the general reservation that its participation in the work of IMCO, more particularly as regards that organization’s relations with the United Nations, cannot exceed the bounds implicit in Switzerland’s status as a perpetually neutral State. In conformity with this general reservation, Switzerland wishes to make a particular reservation both in respect of the text of article VI as incorporated in the agreement, at present in draft form, between IMCO and the United Nations, and in respect of any similar clause which may replace or supplement that provision in the said agreement or in any other arrangement.¹

TURKEY

“. . . will in no wise have any effect on the provisions of the Turkish laws concerning cabotage and monopoly.”

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

“It being understood that nothing in the Convention on the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization is intended to alter domestic legislation with respect to restrictive business practices, it is hereby declared that ratification of that Convention by the Government of the United States of America does not and will not have the effect of altering or modifying in any way the application of the anti-trust statutes of the United States of America.”¹

YUGOSLAVIA

“In joining the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the Government of the Federal People’s Republic of Yugoslavia wishes to declare that it is not in agreement with a possible broadening of the scope of the activities of this Organization from the purely technical and nautical activities into the field of matters of an economic and commercial nature as stated in Article 1, sections under (b) and (c) of the Convention for the establishment of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization. If such a broadening of the field of activities of the Organization were to take place, the Government of the Federal People’s Republic of Yugoslavia reserves the right to reconsider its position concerning the ensuing situation.”

“At the same time, the Government of the Federal People’s Republic of Yugoslavia declares its readiness to fulfill all its obligations toward the Organization, as stated in the instrument of ratification.”

¹ In a *note verbale* accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Permanent Representative of the United States of America drew the attention of the Secretary-General to the fact that . . . “Article 2 of the Convention provides that the functions of the Organization ‘shall be consultative and advisory’. Article 3 of the Convention indicates that the functions of the Organization are to make recommendations and to facilitate consultation and exchange of information. The history of the Convention and the records of the conference at which it was formulated indicate no intention to nullify or alter the domestic legislation of any contracting party relating to restrictive business practices or to alter or modify in any way the application of domestic statutes governing the prevention or regulation of business monopolies. It is considered therefore, that the statement as quoted above is merely a clarification of the intended meaning of the convention and a safeguard against any possible misinterpretation, particularly as to the application of Article 4.”

2. Convention regarding the Measurement and Registration of Vessels Employed in Inland Navigation

DONE at Bangkok on 22 June 1956

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Not yet in force (see article 9)

TEXT: E/CN.11/461 (Sales No. 1957.II.F.9)

Article 6

The present Convention, of which the English and French texts shall be equally authentic, shall bear this day's date and shall be open for signature at Bangkok until 31 December 1956 by any State falling within the geographical scope of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. It shall thereafter be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and will remain open for accession.

Article 7

The present Convention shall be ratified by the signatory States in conformity with their respective constitutional processes. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 8

1. The present Convention may be acceded to by any State falling within the geographical scope of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 9

The present Convention shall come into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the fourth instrument of ratification. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the fourth instrument of ratification, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

...

Article 15

No reservations may be made to the present Convention.

2. Convention regarding the Measurement and Registration of Vessels Employed in Inland Navigation (not yet in force)	
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<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>		<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>
Afghanistan			
Australia			
Burma			
Cambodia	22 June	1956	
Ceylon			
China	22 June	1956	
Federation of Malaya			
France			
India			
Indonesia	22 June	1956	
Iran			
Japan			
Republic of Korea			
Laos	22 June	1956	
Nepal			
Netherlands			
New Zealand			
Pakistan			
Philippines			
Thailand	22 June	1956	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics			
United Kingdom			
United States of America			
Republic of Viet-Nam	22 June	1956	

3. Convention relating to the Unification of Certain Rules concerning Collisions in Inland Navigation

DONE at Geneva on 15 March 1960

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Not yet in force (see article 11)

TEXT: E/ECE/388 (E/ECE/TRANS/515)

Article 10

1. This Convention is open to signature or accession by countries members of the Economic Commission for Europe and countries admitted to the Commission in a consultative capacity under paragraph 8 of the Commission's terms of reference.

2. Such countries as may participate in certain activities of the Economic Commission for Europe in accordance with paragraph 11 of the Commission's terms of reference may become Contracting Parties to this Convention by acceding thereto after its entry into force.

3. The Convention shall be open to signature until 15 June 1960 inclusive. Thereafter, it shall be open for accession.

4. This Convention shall be ratified.

5. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 11

1. This Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day after five of the countries referred to in article 10, paragraph 1, have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession.

2. With respect to any country which ratifies the Convention or accedes to it after five countries have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession, this Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the said country has deposited its instrument of ratification or accession.

...

Article 15

1. Any country may, at the time of signing this Convention or of depositing its instrument of ratification or accession, declare that it does not consider itself bound by article 14 of the Convention in so far as it concerns the referral of disputes to the International Court of Justice. Other Contracting Parties shall not be bound by article 14 with respect to any Contracting Party which has entered such a reservation.

2. Any Contracting Party which has entered a reservation under paragraph 1 may at any time withdraw the reservation by notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 16

Save for the reservations provided for in article 9, sub-paragraphs (a) and (b), and in article 15 of this Convention, no reservation to this Convention shall be admitted.

3. Convention relating to the Unification of Certain Rules concerning Collisions in Inland Navigation
(not yet in force)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Afghanistan			
Albania			
Algeria			
Argentina			
Australia			
Austria	14 June 1960	27 September 1962	x
Belgium	15 June 1960		x
Bolivia			
Brazil			
Bulgaria			
Burma			
Burundi			
Byelorussian SSR			
Cambodia			
Cameroon			
Canada			
Central African Republic			
Ceylon			
Chad			
Chile			
China			
Colombia			
Congo (Brazzaville)			
Congo (Leopoldville)			
Costa Rica			
Cuba			
Cyprus			
Czechoslovakia			
Dahomey			
Denmark			
Dominican Republic			
Ecuador			
El Salvador			
Ethiopia			
Federal Republic of Germany	14 June 1960		x
Federation of Malaya			
Finland			
France	15 June 1960	12 March 1962	x
Gabon			

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see pages XII-18 to 19.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Ghana			
Greece			
Guatemala			
Guinea			
Haiti			
Honduras			
Hungary			
Iceland			
India			
Indonesia			
Iran			
Iraq			
Ireland			
Israel			
Italy			
Ivory Coast			
Jamaica			
Japan			
Jordan			
Laos			
Lebanon			
Liberia			
Libya			
Luxembourg			
Madagascar			
Mali			
Mauritania			
Mexico			
Mongolia			
Morocco			
Nepal			
Netherlands	14 June	1960	
New Zealand			
Nicaragua			
Niger			
Nigeria			
Norway			
Pakistan			
Panama			
Paraguay			
Peru			
Philippines			
Poland			
Portugal			

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see pages XII-18 to 19.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Romania			
Rwanda			
Saudi Arabia			
Senegal			
Sierra Leone			
Somalia			
South Africa			
Spain			
Sudan			
Sweden			
Switzerland			
Syria			
Tanganyika			
Thailand			
Togo			
Trinidad and Tobago			
Tunisia			
Turkey			
Uganda			
Ukrainian SSR			
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		26 January 1962 <i>a</i>	x
United Arab Republic			
United Kingdom			
United States of America			
Upper Volta			
Uruguay			
Venezuela			
Yemen			
Yugoslavia		14 February 1962 <i>a</i>	x

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see pages XII-18 to 19.

3. Convention relating to the Unification of Certain Rules concerning Collisions in Inland Navigation

Declarations and reservations

AUSTRIA

My Government considers the German text as authentic, in accordance with article 19 of the Convention.¹

BELGIUM

My Government considers the French text as authentic, in accordance with article 19 of the Convention.¹

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

I declare that, in accordance with article 19, my Government adopts the German text.¹

FRANCE

In accordance with article 19 of the Convention, my Government considers the French text as authentic.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

(a) With respect to the Convention as a whole: The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that the provisions of this Convention will not be applied on inland waterways of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that are open to navigation only by ships sailing under the flag of the USSR;

(b) With respect to article 14: The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by article 14 of this Convention with regard to the reference of disputes to the International Court.

In acceding to the Convention, the Government of the USSR deems it necessary at the same time to state its view that article 10 of the Convention, which limits the number of States which may become Parties to it, is illegal.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

YUGOSLAVIA

The Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia declares, in accordance with article 9 of the aforementioned Convention:

(a) that it reserves the right to provide by law or international agreement that the provisions of this Convention shall not apply to vessels exclusively employed by the public authorities;

(b) that it reserves the right to provide by law that the provisions of this Convention shall not apply on waterways reserved exclusively for its own shipping.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

4. Convention on the Registration of Inland Navigation Vessels and annexed Protocols :

Protocol No. 1 concerning Rights In Rem in Inland Navigation Vessels
Protocol No. 2 concerning Attachment and Forced Sale of Inland Navigation Vessels

DONE at Geneva on 25 January 1965

ENTRY INTO FORCE : Not yet in force (See article 17)

Article 15

1. Any country may, at the time of signing this Convention or of depositing its instrument of ratification or accession, or at any subsequent time, declare that it accepts Protocol No. 1 concerning rights in rem in inland navigation vessels, annexed hereto; at the time of such declaration, or at any subsequent time, it may declare that it also accepts Protocol No. 2 on attachment and forced sale of inland navigation vessels, annexed hereto.
2. Protocol No. 1 shall be deemed to be an integral part of the Convention as between the Contracting Parties which have made declarations concerning that Protocol under paragraph 1 of this article; similarly, Protocol No. 2 shall be deemed to be an integral part of the Convention as between the Contracting Parties which have made declarations concerning that Protocol also. Nevertheless, if the declaration of a country is made after that country has become a Contracting Party to the Convention, the Protocol to which the declaration relates shall not be deemed to be an integral part of the Convention as between that Contracting Party and the other Contracting Parties which have made a like declaration until the expiry of the ninetieth day after notice of the declaration has been given to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
3. Any Contracting Party which has made a declaration under paragraph 1 of this article may withdraw the same at any time by notice addressed to the Secretary-General; the withdrawal of a declaration concerning Protocol No. 1 shall imply the withdrawal of any declaration which may have been made concerning Protocol No. 2. The Protocol or Protocols in respect of which a Contracting Party notifies the withdrawal of its declaration shall cease to have effect for that Contracting Party twelve months after the date of the notice.

Article 16

1. This Convention is open for signature or accession by countries members of the Economic Commission for Europe and countries admitted to the Commission in a consultative capacity under paragraph 8 of the Commission's terms of reference.
2. Such countries as may participate in certain activities of the Economic Commission for Europe in accordance with paragraph 11 of the Commission's terms of reference may become Contracting Parties to this Convention by acceding thereto after its entry into force.
3. This Convention shall be open for signature until 31 December 1965 inclusive. Thereafter, it shall be open for accession.
4. This Convention shall be ratified.
5. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 17

1. This Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day after five of the countries referred to in article 16, paragraph 1, have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession.
2. With respect to any country which ratifies the Convention or accedes to it after five countries have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession, this Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the said country has deposited its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 18

1. Any Contracting Party may denounce this Convention by so notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
2. Denunciation shall take effect twelve months after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification of denunciation.

Article 19

This Convention shall cease to be in force only if the number of Contracting Parties is reduced to less than two.

Article 20

Any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation or application of this Convention which the Parties are unable to settle by negotiation or other means may, at the request of any one of the Contracting Parties concerned, be referred for settlement to the International Court of Justice.

Article 21

1. Any country may, at the time of signing this Convention or of depositing its instrument of ratification or accession, declare
 - (a) that it does not consider itself bound by article 20 of this Convention insofar as it concerns the referral of disputes to the International Court of Justice; other Contracting Parties shall not be bound by article 20 with respect to any Contracting Party which has entered such a reservation;
 - (b) that its registration offices will supply extracts as defined under article 2, paragraph 3, of this Convention only to applicants who produce evidence of a legitimate interest in obtaining such extracts;
 - (c) that it will not apply this Convention to vessels navigating on lakes and adjacent sections of waterways and belonging to national railway administrations or operating under licence;
 - (d) that it will not apply this Convention to vessels used exclusively for a non-commercial government service.
2. Any country which, in pursuance of article 15 of this Convention, declares that it accepts Protocol No. 1 annexed hereto, may at the same time enter the reservation to that Protocol authorized by the said Protocol.
3. Except for the reservations referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, no reservation to this Convention shall be permitted. Countries making a declaration under article 15 of this Convention may not enter any reservation to the Protocol or Protocols annexed hereto which they accept by their declaration other than the reservation referred to in paragraph 2 of this article.
4. Any Contracting Party which has entered a reservation under paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 of this article may at any time withdraw the reservation by notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 24

1. This Convention is done in a single copy, in the French and Russian languages, the two texts being equally authentic.
2. Any country may, at the time when it deposits its instrument of ratification of the present Convention or its instrument of accession, deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations a translation of the text of the Convention in a language other than French or Russian or declare that it adopts a translation which has already been deposited. Such deposit or such declaration shall signify that, for the country or countries which have deposited the text in question or have declared that they adopt it, that text shall be deemed to constitute an official translation, but in the event of a discrepancy between the aforesaid text and the French and Russian texts, only the latter shall be authoritative. The Secretary-General shall communicate the texts deposited, and the names of the countries which have deposited them or declared that they adopt them, to all countries which have signed this Convention or deposited their instrument of accession thereto.

Protocol No. 1 concerning Rights In Rem in Inland Navigation Vessels

Article 19

Pursuant to article 21, paragraph 2, of the Convention, any country may declare that it will not apply the provisions of article 14, paragraph 2 (b), of this Protocol in the event of a forced sale in its territory.

4. Convention on the Registration of Inland Navigation Vessels
 Protocol No. 1 concerning Rights In Rem in Inland Navigation Vessels
 Protocol No. 2 concerning Attachment and Forced Sale of Inland Navigation Vessels
 (not yet in force)

<u>State</u>	<u>Date of Signature</u>	<u>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</u>	<u>Declarations and Reservations</u>
<u>Convention</u>			
Austria	18 June	1965	
Belgium.....	31 December	1965	X
Federal Republic of Germany ...	5 November	1965	X
France	31 December	1965	X
Luxembourg.....	14 December	1965	
Netherlands ...	30 December	1965	
Switzerland....	28 December	1965.....	X
Yugoslavia	17 May	1965	

4. Convention on the Registration of Inland Navigation Vessels
Declarations and Reservations

BELGIUM

Belgium enters the reservations provided for in article 21, paragraph 1 (b), (c) and (d). 1/

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

The Federal Republic of Germany declares that

- (1) German registration offices will supply extracts from documents deposited with them and referred to by the entries in the register only to applicants who produce evidence of a legitimate interest in obtaining such extracts;
- (2) It will not apply the Convention to vessels navigating on lakes and adjacent sections of waterways and belonging to the German Federal Railways. 1/

FRANCE

France declares that it accepts Protocol No. 1, annexed hereto, concerning Rights In Rem in Inland Navigation Vessels, and Protocol No. 2, also annexed hereto, concerning Attachment and Forced Sale of Inland Navigation Vessels. 1/

SWITZERLAND

Switzerland enters the following reservations pursuant to article 21, paragraph 1 (b), (c) and (d), of the Convention :

- ad (b): Its registration offices will supply extracts as specified in article 2, paragraph 3, of the Convention only to applicants who produce evidence of a legitimate interest in obtaining such extracts;
- ad (c): It will not apply the Convention to vessels navigating on lakes and adjacent sections of waterways and belonging to national railways administrations or operating under licence;
- ad (d): It will not apply the Convention to vessels used exclusively for a non-commercial government service.

Switzerland declares that it accepts Protocol No. 1 concerning Rights In Rem in Inland Navigation Vessels and declares that, pursuant to article 19 of the said Protocol and to article 21, paragraph 2, of the Convention, it will not apply the provisions of article 14, paragraph 2 (b), of the said Protocol in the event of a forced sale in its territory. 1/

1/ Translation by the Secretariat.

CHAPTER XIII. ECONOMIC STATISTICS

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**1. Protocol amending the International Convention relating to Economic Statistics,
signed at Geneva on 14 December 1928**

SIGNED at Paris on 9 December 1948

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 9 December 1948, in accordance with article V

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 20, p. 229. Registered No. 318
Official Records of the General Assembly, 3rd session, part I, resolutions (A/810), annex to resolution 255 (III).

Article III

The present Protocol shall be open for signature or acceptance by any of the Parties to the Convention of 14 December 1928 relating to economic statistics, to which the Secretary-General has communicated for this purpose a copy of this Protocol.

Article IV

States may become Parties to the present Protocol by:

- (a) Signature without reservation as to acceptance;
- (b) Signature with reservation as to acceptance, followed by acceptance;
- (c) Acceptance.

Acceptance shall be effected by the deposit of a formal instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article V

The present Protocol shall come into force on the date on which two or more States shall have become Parties thereto.

The amendments set forth in the annex to the present Protocol shall come into force when fifteen States have become Parties to the present Protocol, and consequently any State becoming a Party to the Convention, after the amendments thereto have come into force, shall become a Party to the Convention as so amended.

1. Protocol of 9 December 1948 amending the International Convention relating to Economic Statistics, signed at Geneva on 14 December 1928 (in force since 9 December 1948)

<i>State</i>	<i>Signature without reservation as to acceptance</i>	<i>Signature subject to acceptance</i>	<i>Acceptance</i>
Australia	9 December 1948		
Austria			10 November 1949
Belgium			
Bulgaria			
Burma		9 December 1948	
Canada	9 December 1948		
Chile			
Cuba			
Czechoslovakia			
Denmark		9 December 1948	27 September 1949
Finland			17 August 1949
France		9 December 1948	11 January 1949
Greece		9 December 1948	9 October 1950
India		9 December 1948	14 March 1949
Indonesia			
Ireland			28 February 1952
Italy	20 May 1949		
Japan			2 December 1952
Netherlands		9 December 1948	13 April 1950
Norway		9 December 1948	22 March 1949
Pakistan	3 March 1952		
Poland			
Portugal			
Romania			
Sweden	9 December 1948		
Switzerland		9 December 1948	
Union of South Africa	10 December 1948		
United Arab Republic	9 December 1948		
United Kingdom	9 December 1948		

2. International Convention relating to Economic Statistics

SIGNED at Geneva on 14 December 1928 and amended by the Protocol signed at Paris on 9 December 1948

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 9 October 1950, the date on which the amendments to the Convention, as set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 9 December 1948, entered into force in accordance with article V of the Protocol

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 73, p. 39. Registration No. 942
Sales No. 1950.XVII.1

Article 11

Any High Contracting Party may, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, declare that, in accepting the present Convention, he does not assume any obligation in respect of all or any of his colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or all Trust Territories for which he acts as Administering Authority, and the present Convention shall not apply to any territories named in such declaration.

Any High Contracting Party may give notice to the Secretary-General of the United Nations at any time subsequently that he desires that the Convention shall apply to all or any of his territories which have been made the subject of a declaration under the preceding paragraph, and the Convention shall apply to all the territories named in such notice one year after its receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Any High Contracting Party may, at any time after the expiration of the five years' period mentioned in article 16, declare that he desires that the present Convention shall cease to apply to all or any of his colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or all Trust Territories for which he acts as Administering Authority, and the Convention shall cease to apply to the territories named in such declaration six months after its receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall communicate to all the Members of the United Nations and to non-member States to which he has communicated a copy of this Convention all declarations and notices received in virtue of this Article.

Article 12

....
The present Convention shall be ratified. As from the date of entry into force of the Protocol signed at Paris to amend this Convention, the instruments of ratification shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall notify their receipt to all Members of the United Nations and to non-member States to which he has communicated a copy of this Convention.

Article 13

From the date of entry into force of the Protocol signed at Paris to amend this Convention, the present Convention may be acceded to on behalf of any Member of the United Nations or any non-member State to which the Economic and Social Council may decide to communicate officially the present Convention.

The instruments of accession shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall notify their receipt to all Members of the United Nations and to non-member States to which he has communicated a copy of this Convention.

Article 15

Ratifications or accessions received after the entry into force of the Convention in accordance with article 14 shall take effect as from the ninetieth day following the date of their receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

**2. International Convention of 14 December 1928,
as amended, relating to Economic Statistics
(in force since 9 October 1950)**

<i>State¹</i>	<i>Date of signature without reservation as to acceptance or of receipt of instrument of acceptance of the Protocol of 9 December 1948</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification of or accession (a) to the Convention as amended</i>	<i>Territorial Application²</i>
Afghanistan			
Albania			
Algeria			
Argentina			
Australia	9 December 1948		
Austria	10 November 1949		
Belgium		2 May 1952	x
Bolivia			
Brazil			
Bulgaria			
Burma			
Burundi			
Byelorussian SSR			
Cambodia			
Cameroon			
Canada	9 December 1948		
Central African Republic			
Ceylon			
Chad			
Chile			
China			
Colombia			
Congo (Brazzaville)			
Congo (Leopoldville)			
Costa Rica			
Cuba			
Cyprus			
Czechoslovakia			
Dahomey			
Denmark	27 September 1949		
Dominican Republic			
Ecuador			
El Salvador			
Ethiopia			
Federation of Malaya			
Finland	17 August 1949		
France	11 January 1949		
Gabon			

¹ For the status of the Convention of 14 December 1928, see pages XIII-10 to 12.

² For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XIII-9.

<i>State</i> ¹	<i>Date of signature without reservation as to acceptance or of receipt of instrument of acceptance of the Protocol of 9 December 1948</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification of or accession (a) to the Convention as amended</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i> ²
Ghana		7 April	1958 d
Greece	9 October		1950
Guatemala			
Guinea			
Haiti			
Honduras			
Hungary			
Iceland			
India	14 March		1949
Indonesia			
Iran			
Iraq			
Ireland	28 February		1952
Israel		28 December	1950 a
Italy	20 May		1949
Ivory Coast			
Jamaica			
Japan	2 December		1952
Jordan			
Laos			
Lebanon			
Liberia			
Libya			
Luxembourg		23 July	1953
Madagascar			
Mali			
Mauritania			
Mexico			
Mongolia			
Morocco			
Nepal			
Netherlands	13 April		1950
New Zealand			
Nicaragua			
Niger			
Nigeria			
Norway	22 March		1949
Pakistan	3 March		1952
Panama			
Paraguay			
Peru			
Philippines			
Poland			
Portugal			

¹ For the status of the Convention of 14 December 1928, see pages XIII-10 to 12.

² For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XIII-9.

<i>State</i> ¹	<i>Date of signature without reservation as to acceptance or of receipt of instrument of acceptance of the Protocol of 9 December 1948</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification of or accession (a) to the Convention as amended</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i> ²
Romania			
Rwanda			
Saudi Arabia			
Senegal			
Sierra Leone			
Somalia			
South Africa	10 December	1948	
Spain			
Sudan			
Sweden	9 December	1948	
Switzerland			
Syria			
Tanganyika			
Thailand			
Togo			
Trinidad and Tobago			
Tunisia			
Turkey			
Uganda			
Ukrainian SSR			
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics			
United Arab Republic	9 December	1948	
United Kingdom	9 December	1948	
United States of America			
Upper Volta			
Uruguay			
Venezuela			
Yemen			
Yugoslavia			

¹ For the status of the Convention of 14 December 1928, see pages XIII-10 to 12.

² For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XIII-9.

2. International Convention of 14 December 1928, as amended, relating to Economic Statistics**Territorial application**

<i>Notification by:</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>	<i>Extension to:</i>
Belgium	2 May 1952	This ratification applies only to the metropolitan territories, the territories of the Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi being expressly excluded.
United Kingdom	2 December 1949	Southern Rhodesia.

3 (a). International Convention relating to Economic Statistics

SIGNED at Geneva on 14 December 1928

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 14 December 1930, in accordance with article 14

TEXT: Treaty Series of the League of Nations, vol. 110, p. 171. Registered No. 2560

Ratifications or definitive accessions (a)

Great Britain and Northern Ireland and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations	9 May	1930
Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate.		
Southern Rhodesia	14 October	1931 <i>a</i>
¹ Returns provided for in article 2, III (B), will not contain information with regard to areas under crops on Native farms, and in Native reserves, locations and mission stations.		
Canada	23 August	1930 <i>a</i>
Australia	13 April	1932 <i>a</i>
Does not apply to the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island, New Guinea and Nauru.		
(1) The provision under article 3, Annex I, Part I (b), for separate returns for direct transit trade shall not apply to the Commonwealth of Australia.		
(2) The provision under article 3, Annex I, Part I, paragraph IV, that when the quantity of goods of any kind is expressed in any unit or units of measure other than weight, an estimate of the average weight of each unit, or multiple of units shall be shown in the annual returns, shall not apply to the Commonwealth of Australia.		
Union of South Africa (including the mandated territory of South West Africa)	1 May	1930
Ireland	15 September	1930
India	15 May	1931 <i>a</i>
A. Under the terms of article 11, the obligations of the Convention shall not extend to the territories in India of any prince or chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty the King Emperor.		
B. ¹ (1) Article 2. I (a). The provisions for returns of "transit trade" made in Annex I, Part I, 1 (b) shall not apply to India nor shall returns of the "land frontier trade" of India be required.		
(2) Article 2. II (a). The question whether a general census of agriculture can be held in India and, if so, on what lines and at what intervals still remains to be settled. For the present, India can assume no obligations under this article.		
(3) Article 2. III (b). (1). For farms in the "permanently settled" tracts in India, estimates of the cultivated areas may be used in compiling the returns.		
(4) Article 2. III (b). (2). The returns of quantities of crops harvested may be based on estimates of yield each year per unit area in each locality.		
(5) Article 2. III (d). Complete returns cannot be guaranteed from Burma, and in respect of the rest of India the returns shall refer to Government forests only.		
The Government of India further declared that, with regard to the second paragraph of article 3 of the Convention, they cannot, with the means of investigation at their disposal, usefully undertake to prepare experimentally the specified tables, and that for similar reasons they are not in a position to accept the proposal contained in Recommendation II of the Convention.		

¹ These reservations were accepted by the States Parties to the Convention, which were consulted in accordance with article 17.

Austria	27 March	1931
Belgium	5 May	1950
Bulgaria	29 November	1929
Chile	20 November	1934 <i>a</i>
Cuba	17 August	1932 <i>a</i>
Czechoslovakia	19 February	1931
Denmark	9 September	1929
In pursuance of article 11, Greenland is excepted from the provisions of this Convention. Furthermore, the Danish Government, in accepting the Convention, does not assume any obligation in respect of statistics concerning the Faroe Islands.		
Egypt	27 June	1930
Finland	23 September	1938
France	1 February	1933
By its acceptance, France does not intend to assume any obligation in regard to any of its Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under its suzerainty or mandate.		
Greece	18 September	1930
Italy	11 June	1931
In accepting the present Convention, Italy does not assume any obligation in respect of her Colonies, Protectorates and other territories referred to in the first paragraph of article 11.		
Japan	3 September	1952
Latvia	5 July	1937
Lithuania	2 April	1938 <i>a</i>
Netherlands	13 September	1932
This ratification applies only to the territory of the Netherlands in Europe; the Netherlands does not intend to assume, at present, any obligation as regards the whole of the Netherlands overseas territories.		
Netherlands Indies	5 May	1933 <i>a</i>
1. The following shall not be applicable:		
(a) The provisions of article 2, III, (E) and V;		
(b) The provisions concerning the system of valuations known as "declared values" mentioned in Annex I, Part I, and II (see article 3);		
(c) Article 3, paragraph 2.		
2. The returns mentioned in article 2, IV, shall apply only to coal, petroleum, natural gas, tin, manganese, gold and silver.		
3. The statistics of foreign trade mentioned in article 3 shall not comprise tables concerning transit. ¹		
Norway	20 March	1929
In accordance with article 11, the Bouvet Island is excepted from the provisions of the present Convention. Furthermore, in ratifying the Convention, Norway does not assume any obligation as regards statistics relating to the Svalbard.		
Poland	23 July	1931
Portugal	23 October	1931
In accordance with article 11, the Portuguese Delegation declares on behalf of its Government that the present Convention does not apply to the Portuguese Colonies.		
Romania	22 June	1931
Sweden	17 February	1930
Switzerland	10 July	1930

¹ See footnote 1, page XIII-10.

3. International Convention relating to Economic Statistics

(b) Protocol

Ratifications or definitive accessions (a)

Great Britain and Northern Ireland and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations	9 May	1930
Southern Rhodesia	14 October	1931 <i>a</i>
Canada	23 August	1930 <i>a</i>
Australia	13 April	1932 <i>a</i>
Union of South Africa (including the mandated territory of South West Africa) . . .	1 May	1930
Ireland	15 September	1930
India	15 May	1931 <i>a</i>
Austria	27 March	1931
Bulgaria	29 November	1929
Chile	20 November	1934 <i>a</i>
Cuba	17 August	1932 <i>a</i>
Czechoslovakia	19 February	1931
Denmark	9 September	1929
Egypt	27 June	1930
Finland	23 September	1938
France	1 February	1933
Greece	18 September	1930
Italy	11 June	1931
Latvia	5 July	1937
Lithuania	2 April	1938 <i>a</i>
Netherlands	13 September	1932
This ratification applies only to the territory of the Netherlands in Europe; the Netherlands does not intend to assume, at present, any obligation as regards the whole of the Netherlands overseas territories.		
Netherlands Indies	5 May	1933 <i>a</i>
Norway	20 March	1929
Poland	23 July	1931
Portugal	23 October	1931
Romania	22 June	1931
Sweden	17 February	1930
Switzerland	10 July	1930

1 (a). Agreement for Facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Character with Protocol of Signature

OPENED FOR SIGNATURE at Lake Success, New York on 15 July 1949

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 12 August 1954, in accordance with article XII

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 197, p. 3. Registration No. 2631

Article X

The present Agreement is open to acceptance by the signatory States. The instrument of acceptance shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations who shall notify all the Members of the United Nations of each deposit and the date thereof.

Article XI

1. On or after 1 January 1950 any Member of the United Nations not a signatory to the present Agreement, and any non-member State¹ to which a certified copy of the present Agreement has been communicated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, may accede to it.

2. The instrument of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall notify all the Members of the United Nations and the non-member States, referred to in the preceding paragraph, of each deposit and the date thereof.

Article XII

1. The present Agreement shall come into force ninety days after the Secretary-General of the United Nations has received at least ten instruments of acceptance or accession in accordance with article X or article XI. As soon as possible thereafter the Secretary-General shall draw up a *procès-verbal* specifying the date on which, in accordance with this paragraph, the present Agreement shall come into force.

2. In respect of each State on behalf of which an instrument of acceptance or accession is subsequently deposited, the present Agreement shall come into force ninety days after the date of the deposit of such instrument.

Article XIV

1. Any Contracting State may declare, at the time of signature, acceptance, or accession, that in accepting the present Agreement it is not assuming any obligation in respect of all or any territories, for which such Contracting State has international obligations. The present Agreement shall, in that case, not be applicable to the territories named in the declaration.

2. The Contracting States in accepting the present Agreement do not assume responsibility in respect of any or all Non-Self-Governing Territories for which they are responsible but may notify the acceptance of the Agreement by any or all of such territories at the time of acceptance by such Contracting States or at any time thereafter. The present Agreement shall, in such cases, apply to all the territories named in the notification ninety days after the receipt thereof by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

¹ The following States non-members or then non-members of the United Nations were invited to accede to the Convention: Cambodia, Ceylon, Federal Republic of Germany, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Japan, Laos, Republic of Korea, Republic of Viet-Nam.

3. Any Contracting State may at any time after the expiration of the period of three years provided for in article XIII declare that it desires the present Agreement to cease to apply to all or any territories for which such Contracting State has international obligations or to any or all Non-Self-Governing Territories for which it is responsible. The present Agreement shall, in that case, cease to apply to the territories named in the declaration six months after the receipt thereof by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article XVI

The original of the present Agreement shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations and shall be open for signature at Lake Success on 15 July 1949 where it shall remain open for signature until 31 December 1949. Certified copies of the present Agreement shall be furnished by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to each of the Members of the United Nations and to such other Governments as may be designated by agreement between the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

I. Agreement for Facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Character (in force since 12 August 1954)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of acceptance or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Afghanistan	29 December 1949			
Albania				
Algeria				
Argentina				
Australia				
Austria				
Belgium				
Bolivia				
Brazil	15 September 1949	15 August 1962		
Bulgaria				
Burma				
Burundi				
Byelorussian SSR				
Cambodia		20 February 1952 <i>a</i>		
Cameroon				
Canada	17 December 1949	4 October 1950		
Central African Republic				
Ceylon				
Chad				
Chile				
China				
Colombia				
Congo (Brazzaville)				
Congo (Leopoldville)				
Costa Rica				
Cuba				
Cyprus				
Czechoslovakia				
Dahomey				
Denmark	29 December 1949	10 August 1955		
Dominican Republic	5 August 1949			
Ecuador	29 December 1949			
El Salvador	29 December 1949	24 June 1953		
Ethiopia				
Federal Republic of Germany				
Federation of Malaya				
Finland				

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XIV-9.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of acceptance or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
France				
Gabon				
Ghana		22 March 1960	<i>a</i>	
Greece	31 December 1949	9 July 1954		
Guatemala				
Guinea				
Haiti	2 December 1949	14 May 1954		
Honduras				
Hungary				
Iceland				
India				
Indonesia				
Iran	31 December 1949	30 December 1959		
Iraq		29 August 1952	<i>a</i>	
Ireland				
Israel				
Italy				
Ivory Coast				
Jamaica				
Japan				
Jordan				
Laos				
Lebanon	30 December 1949			
Liberia				
Libya				
Luxembourg				
Madagascar		23 May 1962	<i>a</i>	
Mali				
Mauritania				
México				
Mongolia				
Morocco				
Nepal				
Netherlands	30 December 1949			
New Zealand				
Nicaragua				
Niger				
Nigeria				
Norway	20 December 1949	12 January 1950		
Pakistan		16 February 1950	<i>a</i>	
Panama				
Paraguay				
Peru				
Philippines	31 December 1949	13 November 1952		
Poland				

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XIV-9.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of acceptance or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Portugal				
Republic of Korea				
Republic of Viet-Nam				
Romania				
Rwanda				
Saudi Arabia				
Senegal				
Sierra Leone				
Somalia				
South Africa				
Spain				
Sudan				
Sweden				
Syria		16 September 1951	<i>a</i>	
Tanganyika				
Thailand				
Togo				
Trinidad and Tobago				
Tunisia				
Turkey				
Uganda				
Ukrainian SSR				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics				
United Arab Republic				
United Kingdom				
United States of America	13 September 1949			
Upper Volta				
Uruguay	31 December 1949			
Venezuela				
Yemen				
Yugoslavia		30 June 1950	<i>a</i>	

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XIV-9.

**1. Agreement for Facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials
of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Character**

(b) Protocol of Signature

<i>Signatory State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>
Afghanistan	29 December 1949
Brazil	15 September 1949
Canada	17 December 1949
Denmark	29 December 1949
Dominican Republic	5 August 1949
Ecuador	29 December 1949
El Salvador	29 December 1949
Greece	31 December 1949
Haiti	2 December 1949
Iran	31 December 1949
Lebanon	30 December 1949
Netherlands	30 December 1949
Norway	20 December 1949
Philippines	31 December 1949
United States of America	13 September 1949
Uruguay	31 December 1949

**I. Agreement for Facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials
of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Character**

Declarations and Reservations

NETHERLANDS

“At the time of signing the present Agreement, the Plenipotentiary of the Netherlands Government deems it essential to state the following:

“As regards article III, paragraph 1: the words: ‘and quantitative restrictions and from the necessity of applying for an import licence’ will be deleted and excluded from the application of the Agreement.”

2. Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials (with annexed Protocol)

OPENED FOR SIGNATURE at Lake Success, New York on 22 November 1950

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 May 1952, in accordance with article XI

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 131, p. 25. Registration No. 1734

Article IX

1. This Agreement, of which the English and French texts are equally authentic, shall bear today's date and remain open for signature by all Member States of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, all Members of the United Nations and any non-member State¹ to which an invitation may have been addressed by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

2. This Agreement shall be ratified on behalf of the signatory State in accordance with their respective constitutional procedure.

3. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article X

The States referred to in paragraph 1 of article IX may accept this Agreement from 22 November 1950. Acceptance shall become effective on the deposit of a formal instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article XI

This Agreement shall come into force on the date on which the Secretary-General of the United Nations receives instruments of ratification or acceptance from ten States.

...

Article XIII

Any Contracting State may, at the time of signature or the deposit of its instrument of ratification or acceptance, or at any time thereafter, declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that this Agreement shall extend to all or any of the territories for the conduct of whose foreign relations that Contracting State is responsible.

¹ The following States non-members or then non-members of the United Nations were invited to become Parties to the Agreement: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Ceylon, Finland, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, Libya, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Nepal, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, and Republic of Viet-Nam.

**2. Agreement on the Importation of Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Materials**
(in force since 21 May 1952)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or acceptance (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Afghanistan	8 October 1951	19 March	1958		
Albania					
Algeria					
Argentina					
Australia					
Austria		12 June	1958 <i>a</i>		
Belgium	22 November 1950	31 October	1957	x	
Bolivia	22 November 1950				
Brazil					
Bulgaria					
Burma					
Burundi					
Byelorussian SSR					
Cambodia		5 November	1951 <i>a</i>		
Cameroon					
Canada					
Central African Republic					
Ceylon		8 January	1952 <i>a</i>		
Chad					
Chile					
China	22 November 1950				
Colombia	22 November 1950				
Congo (Brazzaville)					
Congo (Leopoldville)		3 May	1962 <i>d</i>		
Costa Rica					
Cuba		27 August	1952 <i>a</i>		
Cyprus		16 May	1963 <i>d</i>		
Czechoslovakia					
Dahomey					
Denmark		4 April	1960 <i>a</i>		
Dominican Republic	22 November 1950				
Ecuador	22 November 1950				
El Salvador	4 December 1950	24 June	1953		
Ethiopia					
Federal Republic of Germany ³		9 August	1957 <i>a</i>		x
Finland		30 April	1956 <i>a</i>		
France	14 May 1951	14 October	1957		
Gabon		4 September	1962 <i>a</i>		

¹ For the list of territories to which the Agreement was extended, see page XIV-14.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XIV-15.

³ By a notification made on acceptance, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Agreement would also apply to Land Berlin.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or acceptance (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Ghana		7 April 1958 <i>d</i>		
Greece	22 November 1950	12 December 1955		
Guatemala	22 November 1950	8 July 1960		
Guinea				
Haiti	22 November 1950	14 May 1954		
Honduras	13 April 1954			
Hungary				
Iceland				
India				
Indonesia				
Iran	9 February 1951			
Iraq				
Ireland				
Israel	22 November 1950	27 March 1952		
Italy		26 November 1962 <i>a</i>		
Ivory Coast		19 July 1963 <i>a</i>		
Jamaica				
Japan				
Jordan		31 December 1958 <i>a</i>		
Kenya				
Kuwait				
Laos		28 February 1952 <i>a</i>		
Lebanon				
Liberia				
Libya				
Liechtenstein				
Luxembourg	22 November 1950	31 October 1957		
Madagascar		23 May 1962 <i>a</i>		
Malaysia		29 June 1959 <i>d</i>		
Mali				
Mauritania				
Mexico				
Monaco		18 March 1952 <i>a</i>		
Mongolia				
Morocco				
Nepal				
Netherlands	22 November 1950	31 October 1957	x	
New Zealand	16 March 1951	29 June 1962	x	
Nicaragua		17 December 1963 <i>a</i>		
Niger				
Nigeria		26 June 1961 <i>d</i>		
Norway		2 April 1959 <i>a</i>		
Pakistan	9 May 1951	17 January 1952		
Panama				
Paraguay				
Peru				

¹ For the list of territories to which the Agreement was extended, see page XIV-14.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XIV-15.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or acceptance (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Philippines	22 November 1950	30 August	1952		
Poland					
Portugal					
Republic of Korea					
Republic of Viet-Nam		1 June	1952 <i>a</i>		
Romania					
Rwanda					
Saudi Arabia					
Senegal					
Sierra Leone		13 March	1962 <i>d</i>		
Somalia					
South Africa					
Spain		7 July	1955 <i>a</i>		
Sudan					
Sweden	20 November 1951	21 May	1952		
Switzerland	22 November 1950	7 April	1953		x
Syria					
Tanganyika		26 March	1963 <i>a</i>		
Thailand	22 November 1950	18 June	1951		
Togo					
Trinidad and Tobago					
Tunisia					
Turkey					
Uganda					
Ukrainian SSR					
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics					
United Arab Republic	22 November 1950	8 February	1952		
United Kingdom	22 November 1950	11 March	1954	x	
United States of America	24 June 1959				
Upper Volta					
Uruguay					
Venezuela					
Yemen					
Yugoslavia		26 April	1951 <i>a</i>		
Zanzibar					

¹ For the list of territories to which the Agreement was extended, see page XIV-14.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XIV-15.

2. Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials

Territorial application

<i>Notification by:</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>		<i>Extension to:</i>
Belgium	31 October	1957	Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi.
Netherlands	31 October	1957	Surinam and Netherlands New Guinea.
New Zealand	29 June	1962	Tokelau Islands.
United Kingdom	11 March	1954	Aden (Colony and Protectorate), Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Brunei (Protected State), Fiji, Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gibraltar, Gold Coast: (a) Colony, (b) Ashanti, (c) Northern Territories, (d) Togoland (under United Kingdom Trusteeship), Hong Kong, Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands), Kenya (Colony and Protectorate), Leeward Islands (Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla), Virgin Islands, Federation of Malaya (The British Settlements of Penang and Malacca and the Protected States of Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Perlis, Selangor and Trengganu), Malta, Mauritius, Nigeria: (a) Colony, (b) Protectorate, (c) Cameroons (under United Kingdom Trusteeship), St. Helena (including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha), Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate), Singapore (including Christmas and Cocos (Keeling) Islands), Somaliland Protectorate, Tanganyika (under United Kingdom Trusteeship), Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda (Protectorate), Western Pacific High Commission Territories: British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, Central and Southern Line Islands, Zanzibar Protectorate.
	16 September	1954	Cyprus, Falkland Islands (Colony and Dependencies), North Borneo (including Labuan), Tonga (Protected State), Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent).
	18 May	1955	The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.
	22 March	1956	The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.
	14 March	1960	Bahamas.

2. Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials**Declarations and Reservations****FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY**

“(1) Until the expiration of the interim period as defined in article 3 of the Treaty between France and the Federal Republic of Germany of 27 October 1956 on the Settlement of the Saar Questions, the above-mentioned Agreement does not apply to the Saar Territory;

“(2) In accordance with the aims of the Agreement, as outlined in its preamble, the Federal Republic’s interpretation of the provision contained in article 1 of the Agreement is that the granting of customs exemption is intended to serve the promotion of a free exchange of ideas and knowledge between the States Parties; that, however, this provision does not aim at furthering the shifting of production to a foreign country if such shifts are made chiefly for commercial reasons.”

SWITZERLAND

“The Government of Switzerland reserves the right to resume its freedom of action with regard to contracting States which unilaterally apply quantitative restrictions and exchange control measures of a nature to render the Agreement inoperative.

“Furthermore, my signature is appended without prejudice to the attitudes of the Government of Switzerland in regard to the Havana Charter for an International Trade Organization signed at Havana on 24 March 1948.”

3. International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations

DONE at Rome on 26 October 1961

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Not yet in force (see article 25)

Article 23

This Convention shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. It shall be open until June 30, 1962 for signature by any State invited to the Diplomatic Conference on the International Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations which is a party to the Universal Copyright Convention or a member of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.

Article 24

1. This Convention shall be subject to ratification or acceptance by the signatory States.
2. This Convention shall be open for accession by any State invited to the Conference referred to in Article 23, and by any State Member of the United Nations, provided that in either case such State is a party to the Universal Copyright Convention or a member of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.
3. Ratification, acceptance or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 25

1. This Convention shall come into force three months after the date of deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession.
2. Subsequently, this Convention shall come into force in respect of each State three months after the date of deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession.

...

Article 27

1. Any State may, at the time of ratification, acceptance or accession, or at any time thereafter, declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that this Convention shall extend to all or any of the territories for whose international relations it is responsible, provided that the Universal Copyright Convention or the International Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works applies to the territory or territories concerned. This notification shall take effect three months after the date of its receipt.

2. The notifications referred to in paragraph 3 of Article 5, paragraph 2 of Article 6, paragraph 2 of Article 16 and Articles 17 and 18, may be extended to cover all or any of the territories referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

...

Article 31

Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 5, paragraph 2 of Article 6, paragraph 1 of Article 16 and Article 17, no reservation may be made to this Convention.

**3. International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations
(not yet in force)**

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations¹</i>
Afghanistan				
Albania				
Algeria				
Andorra				
Argentina	26 October	1961		
Australia				
Austria	26 October	1961		
Belgium	26 October	1961		
Bolivia				
Brazil	26 October	1961		
Bulgaria				
Burma				
Burundi				
Byelorussian SSR				
Cambodia	26 October	1961		
Cameroon				
Canada				
Central African Republic				
Ceylon				
Chad				
Chile	26 October	1961		
China				
Colombia				
Congo (Brazzaville)		29 June	1962 <i>a</i>	
Congo (Leopoldville)				
Costa Rica				
Cuba				
Cyprus				
Czechoslovakia				
Dahomey				
Denmark	26 October	1961		
Dominican Republic				
Ecuador	26 June	1962	19 December	1963
El Salvador				
Ethiopia				
Federal Republic of Germany	26 October	1961		
Finland	21 June	1962		
France	26 October	1961		

¹ For the text of declarations, see page XIV-27.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>		<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations¹</i>
Gabon					
Ghana					
Greece					
Guatemala					
Guinea					
Haiti					
Holy See	26 October	1961			
Honduras					
Hungary					
Iceland	26 October	1961			
India	26 October	1961			
Indonesia					
Iran					
Iraq					
Ireland	30 June	1962			
Israel	7 February	1962			
Italy	26 October	1961			
Ivory Coast					
Jamaica					
Japan					
Jordan					
Kenya					
Kuwait					
Laos					
Lebanon	26 June	1962			
Liberia					
Libya					
Liechtenstein					
Luxembourg					
Madagascar					
Malaysia					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Mexico	26 October	1961			
Monaco	22 June	1962			
Morocco					
Nepal					
Netherlands					
New Zealand					
Nicaragua					
Niger	5 April	1963 <i>a</i>	x
Nigeria					
Norway					
Pakistan					
Panama					
Paraguay	30 June	1962			
Peru					

¹ For the text of declarations, see page XIV-27.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>		<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations¹</i>
Philippines						
Poland						
Portugal						
Republic of Korea						
Republic of Viet-Nam						
Romania						
Rwanda						
Saudi Arabia						
Senegal						
Sierra Leone						
Somalia						
South Africa						
Spain	26 October	1961				
Sudan						
Sweden	26 October	1961	13 July	1962		x
Switzerland						
Thailand						
Togo						
Trinidad and Tobago						
Tunisia						
Turkey						
Uganda						
Ukrainian SSR						
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics						
United Arab Republic						
United Kingdom	26 October	1961	30 October	1963		x
United States of America						
Upper Volta						
Uruguay						
Venezuela						
Yemen						
Yugoslavia	26 October	1961				
Zanzibar						

¹ For the text of declarations, see page XIV-27.

3. International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations

Declarations

NIGER

By a communication received on 25 June 1963, the Government of the Niger has notified the Secretary-General that it has decided to make its accession subject to the following declarations:

- (1) Article 5, paragraph 3: the "criterion of publication" is excluded;
- (2) Article 16: the application of article 12 is completely excluded.

SWEDEN

- (a) With regard to article 6, paragraph 2;
- (b) With regard to article 16, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (a) (ii): the provisions of article 12 will be applied only with respect to use for broadcasting;
- (c) With regard to article 16, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (a) (iv);
- (d) With regard to article 16, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (b): the provisions of article 13, item (d), will be applied only with respect to the communication to the public of television broadcasts in a cinema or similar place;
- (e) With regard to article 17.¹

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"(1) In respect of article 5(1)(b) and in accordance with article 5(3) of the Convention, the United Kingdom will not apply, in respect of phonograms, the criterion of fixation;

"(2) In respect of article 6(1) and in accordance with article 6(2) of the Convention, the United Kingdom will protect broadcasts only if the headquarters of the broadcasting organisation is situated in another Contracting State and the broadcast was transmitted from a transmitter situated in the same Contracting State;

"(3) In respect of article 12 and in accordance with article 16(1) of the Convention,

"(a) The United Kingdom will not apply the provisions of article 12 in respect of the following uses:

"(i) The causing of a phonogram to be heard in public at any premises where persons reside or sleep, as part of the amenities provided exclusively or mainly for residents or inmates therein except where a special charge is made for admission to the part of the premises where the phonogram is to be heard.

"(ii) The causing of a phonogram to be heard in public as part of the activities of, or for the benefit of, a club, society or other organisation which is not established or conducted for profit and whose main objects are charitable or are otherwise concerned with the advancement of religion, education or social welfare, except where a charge is made for admission to the place where the phonogram is to be heard, and any of the proceeds of the charge are applied otherwise than for the purposes of the organisation.

"(b) As regards phonograms the producer of which is not a national of another Contracting State or as regards phonograms the producer of which is a national of a Contracting State which has made a declaration under article 16(1)(a)(i) stating that it will not apply the provisions of article 12, the United Kingdom will not grant the protection provided for by article 12, unless, in either event, the phonogram has been first published in a Contracting State which has made no such declaration."

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

By a communication received on 16 May 1964, the Government of the Congo has notified the Secretary-General that it has decided to make its accession subject to the following declarations:

- (1) Article 5, paragraph 3: the "criterion of publication" is excluded;
- (2) Article 16: the application of article 12 is completely excluded.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"With reservations set forth in article 16, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (a) (iii) and (iv) of the Convention."

CHAPTER XV. DECLARATION OF DEATH OF MISSING PERSONS

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1. Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons, established and opened for accession on 6 April 1950 by the United Nations Conference on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons	2
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1. Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons

ESTABLISHED and opened for accession on 6 April 1950 by the United Nations Conference on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 January 1952 in accordance with article 14

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 119, p. 99. Registration No. 1610
A/CONF.1/9, 1950 (Sales No. 1950.V.1)

Note: In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 17, the Convention ceased to be valid on 23 January 1957. However, under the Protocol which was open for accession as from 16 January 1957, on behalf of the States Parties to the Convention and the other States referred to in article 13 of the Convention, the validity of the Convention has been extended for a further period of ten years as between States Parties to the said Protocol (see page XV-9). Section II (c) of the Protocol provides that accession by any State to this Protocol after 23 January 1957 shall be deemed also to be accession to the Convention as extended by this Protocol.

Article 13

ACCESSION

1. The present Convention shall be open for accession on behalf of Members of the United Nations, non-member States which are Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice,¹ and also any other non-member State to which an invitation has been addressed by the Economic and Social Council passing upon the request of the State concerned.²

2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of a formal instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. The word "State" as used in the present Convention shall be understood to include the territories for which each Contracting State bears international responsibility, unless the State concerned, on acceding to the Convention, has stipulated that the Convention shall not apply to certain of its territories. Any State making such a stipulation may, at any time thereafter, by notification to the Secretary-General, extend the application of the Convention to any or all of such territories.

Article 14

ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. The present Convention shall come into force on the thirtieth day following the day of deposit of the second instrument of accession in accordance with article 13.

2. For each State acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the second instrument of accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit by such State of its instrument of accession.

Article 17

DURATION

1. The present Convention shall be valid for a period of five years from the date of its entry into force under paragraph 1 of article 14.

¹ See page I-7.

² In accordance with resolution 479 (XV) of the Economic and Social Council, dated 10 April 1953, an invitation to accede to the Convention was addressed to the Government of Italy then a non-member of the United Nations on 1 May 1953.

In accordance with resolution 508 (XVI) of the Economic and Social Council dated 5 August 1953, an invitation to accede to the Convention was addressed to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on 29 September 1953.

*Article 19***RESERVATIONS**

Any State may subject its accession to the present Convention to reservations which may be formulated only at the time of accession.

If a Contracting State does not accept the reservations which another State may have thus attached to its accession, the former may, provided it does so within ninety days from the date on which the Secretary-General will have transmitted the reservations to it, notify the Secretary-General that it considers such accession as not having entered into force between the State making the reservation and the State not accepting it. In such case, the Convention shall be considered as not being in force between such two States.

1. Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons
(in force since 24 January 1952)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of accession</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Belgium	22 July 1953		
China	20 December 1950		
Federal Republic of Germany ²	30 January 1956		x
Guatemala	25 December 1951		
Israel	7 May 1952		x
Italy	25 March 1958		
Pakistan	6 December 1955		x

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XV-8.

² By a notification made on accession, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Convention would also apply to Land Berlin.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of accession</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Romania			
San Marino			
Saudi Arabia			
Senegal			
Somalia			
Spain			
Sudan			
Sweden			
Switzerland			
Thailand			
Togo			
Tunisia			
Turkey			
Ukrainian SSR			
Union of South Africa			
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics			
United Arab Republic			
United Kingdom			
United States of America			
Upper Volta			
Uruguay			
Venezuela			
Yemen			
Yugoslavia			

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XV-8.

1. Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons

Declarations and Reservations

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

“Moreover, the Permanent Observer on instructions from his government has the honour to communicate to the Secretary-General that in accordance with article 2, sub-paragraph 3, of the Convention the Amtsgericht Schöneberg in Berlin-Schöneberg has been designated as the tribunal which shall be exclusively competent to receive applications and to issue declarations of death which otherwise would have come within the competence of the tribunals specified in article 2, sub-paragraph 2. This transfer of competence to the Amtsgericht Schöneberg also applies to Land Berlin.

“Furthermore, the Permanent Observer on instructions from his government has the honour to notify the Secretary-General that in accordance with article 1, sub-paragraph 2, the Federal Government has extended the application of the Convention to persons who subsequent to 1945 disappeared under circumstances similar to those specified in its article 1, sub-paragraph 1. This extension of the application of the Convention likewise applies to Land Berlin.”

ISRAEL

“Having regard to the provisions of the domestic law of Israel according to which matters of marriage are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the established Religious Courts, the effect to be given to declarations of death, whether issued pursuant to the Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons or satisfying the conditions and requirements contained in articles 1, 2 and 3 of the said Convention, and valid by virtue of article 6 thereof, as regards the dissolution of marriages, will depend upon the extent to which the appropriate Religious Court exercising jurisdiction in a given case will be able to recognize the same in accordance with its own religious law.”

PAKISTAN

The Government of Pakistan extends the application of the Convention to persons having disappeared subsequent to 1945.¹

¹ A notification to this effect was received by the Secretary-General from the Government of Pakistan on 11 April 1956.

**2. Protocol for extending the period of validity of the Convention
on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons**

DONE at New York on 16 January 1957

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 22 January 1957, in accordance with article III (a)

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 258, p. 392. Registration No. 1610

UNST LEG(092) M41

I. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 17 of the Convention on Declaration of Death of Missing Persons, the Convention shall remain in force for a further period of ten years, subject to the provisions of this Protocol, as between States Parties to this Protocol.

II. (a) This Protocol shall be open for accession as from 16 January 1957 on behalf of the States Parties to the Convention and the other States referred to in article 13 of the Convention.

(b) Accession shall be effected by the deposit of a formal instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

(c) Accession by any State to this Protocol after 23 January 1957 shall be deemed also to be accession to the Convention as extended by this Protocol.

III. (a) This Protocol shall enter into force on the day of deposit of the second instrument of accession in accordance with the provisions of section II of this Protocol.

(b) For each State acceding to this Protocol after the deposit of the second instrument of accession, the Protocol shall enter into force on the date of deposit by such State of its instrument of accession.

2. Protocol for extending the period of validity of the Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons
(in force since 22 January 1957)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of accession</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Afghanistan			
Albania			
Algeria			
Argentina			
Australia			
Austria			
Belgium			
Bolivia			
Brazil			
Bulgaria			
Burma			
Burundi			
Byelorussian SSR			
Cambodia	30 July	1957	
Cameroon			
Canada			
Central African Republic			
Ceylon			
Chad			
Chile			
China	9 September	1957	
Colombia			
Congo (Brazzaville)			
Congo (Leopoldville)			
Costa Rica			
Cuba			
Cyprus			
Czechoslovakia			
Dahomey			
Denmark			
Dominican Republic			
Ecuador			
El Salvador			
Ethiopia			
Federal Republic of Germany ²	23 October	1958	x
Federation of Malaya			
Finland			

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XV-14.

² By a notification made on accession, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Protocol would also apply to Land Berlin.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of accession</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
France			
Gabon			
Ghana			
Greece			
Guatemala	8 August	1961	
Guinea			
Haiti			
Honduras			
Hungary			
Iceland			
India			
Indonesia			
Iran			
Iraq			
Ireland			
Israel	22 January	1957	
Italy	25 March	1958	
Ivory Coast			
Jamaica			
Japan			
Jordan			
Laos			
Lebanon			
Liberia			
Libya			
Liechtenstein			
Luxembourg			
Madagascar			
Mali			
Mauritania			
Mexico			
Mongolia			
Morocco			
Nepal			
Netherlands			
New Zealand			
Nicaragua			
Nigér			
Nigeria			
Norway			
Pakistan	21 January	1957	
Panama			
Paraguay			
Peru			
Philippines			

¹For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XV-14.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of accession</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Poland			
Portugal			
Romania			
Rwanda			
San Marino			
Saudi Arabia			
Senegal			
Sierra Leone			
Somalia			
South Africa			
Spain			
Sudan			
Sweden			
Switzerland			
Syria			
Tanganyika			
Thailand			
Togo			
Trinidad and Tobago			
Tunisia			
Turkey			
Uganda			
Ukrainian SSR			
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics			
United Arab Republic			
United Kingdom			
United States of America			
Upper Volta			
Uruguay			
Venezuela			
Yemen			
Yugoslavia			

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XV-14.

2. Protocol for extending the period of validity of the Convention on Declaration of Death of Missing Persons

Declarations and Reservations

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

“The Protocol for extending the period of validity of the Convention on Declaration of Death of Missing Persons also applies to *Land* Berlin.

“Moreover, the Permanent Observer, on instructions from his Government, has the honour to communicate to the Secretary-General that, in accordance with article 2, sub-paragraph 3 of the Convention, the Amtsgericht Schöneberg in Berlin-Schöneberg has been designated as the tribunal which shall be exclusively competent to receive applications and to issue declarations of death which otherwise would have come within the competence of the tribunals specified in article 2, sub-paragraph 2. This transfer of competence to the Amtsgericht Schöneberg also applies to *Land* Berlin.

“Furthermore, the Permanent Observer, on instructions from his Government, has the honour to notify the Secretary-General that, in accordance with article 1, sub-paragraph 2 the Federal Government has extended the application of the Convention to persons who subsequent to 1945 disappeared under circumstances similar to those specified in its article 1, sub-paragraph 1. This extension of the application of the Protocol likewise applies to *Land* Berlin.”

CHAPTER XVI. STATUS OF WOMEN

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1. Convention on the Political Rights of Women. Opened for signature at New York on 31 March 1953	2
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3. Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages. Signed at New York on 10 December 1962	26

1. Convention on the Political Rights of Women

OPENED FOR SIGNATURE on 31 March 1953

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 July 1954, in accordance with article VI

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 193, p. 135. Registration No. 2613
Official Records of the General Assembly, seventh session, supplement No. 20 (A/2361), resolution 640 (VII), p. 27

Article IV

1. This Convention shall be open for signature on behalf of any Member of the United Nations and also on behalf of any other State to which an invitation has been addressed by the General Assembly.¹

2. This Convention shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article V

1. This Convention shall be open for accession to all States referred to in paragraph 1 of article IV.

2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article VI

1. This Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification or accession.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification or accession the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article VII

In the event that any State submits a reservation to any of the articles of this Convention at the time of signature, ratification or accession, the Secretary-General shall communicate the text of the reservation to all States which are or may become parties to this Convention. Any State which objects to the reservation may, within a period of ninety days from the date of the said communication (or upon the date of its becoming a party to the Convention), notify the Secretary-General that it does not accept it. In such case, the Convention shall not enter into force as between such State and the State making the reservation.

¹ See page XVI-3.

1. Convention on the Political Rights of Women

In accordance with resolution 793 (VIII) adopted by the General Assembly on 23 October 1953 the Secretary-General was requested to dispatch invitations to sign, ratify or accede to the Convention to "each non-member State which is or hereafter becomes a member of one or more of the specialized agencies of the United Nations, or which is or hereafter becomes a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice". Accordingly, invitations were addressed to the following States, non-members or then non-members of the United Nations, on the dates indicated below:

10 November 1953

Albania	Jordan
Austria	Laos
Bulgaria	Libya
Cambodia	Liechtenstein
Ceylon	Monaco
Federal Republic of Germany	Nepal
Finland	Portugal
Hungary	Republic of Korea
Ireland	Republic of Viet-Nam
Italy	Romania
Japan	Switzerland

2 March 1954

San Marino

24 December 1962

Kuwait

Western Samoa

1. Convention on the Political Rights of Women
 (in force since 7 July 1954)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>		<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Afghanistan			12 May	1955 <i>a</i>	x
Albania					
Algeria					
Argentina	31 March	1953	27 February	1961	x
Australia					
Austria	19 October	1959			
Belgium					
Bolivia	9 April	1953			
Brazil	20 May	1953	13 August	1963	
Bulgaria			17 March	1954 <i>a</i>	x
Burma	14 September	1954			
Burundi					
Byelorussian SSR	31 March	1953	11 August	1954	x
Cambodia					
Cameroon					
Canada			30 January	1957 <i>a</i>	x
Central African Republic			4 September	1962 <i>d</i>	
Ceylon					
Chad					
Chile	31 March	1953			
China	9 June	1953	21 December	1953	
Colombia					
Congo (Brazzaville)			15 October	1962 <i>d</i>	
Congo (Leopoldville)					
Costa Rica	31 March	1953			
Cuba	31 March	1953	8 April	1954	
Cyprus					
Czechoslovakia	31 March	1953	6 April	1955	x
Dahomey					
Denmark	29 October	1953	7 July	1954	x
Dominican Republic	31 March	1953	11 December	1953	
Ecuador	31 March	1953	23 April	1954	x
El Salvador	24 June	1953			
Ethiopia	31 March	1953			
Federal Republic of Germany					
Finland			6 October	1958 <i>a</i>	x
France ²	31 March	1953	22 April	1957	
Gabon					

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XVI-8.

² By a communication received on 26 November 1960, the Government of France gave notice of the withdrawal of the reservation made on signature. For the text of that reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 193, p. 159.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>		<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Ghana					
Greece	1 April	1953	29 December	1953	
Guatemala	31 March	1953	7 October	1959	x
Guinea					
Haiti	23 July	1957	12 February	1958	
Honduras					
Hungary	2 September	1954	20 January	1955	x
Iceland	25 November	1953	30 June	1954	
India	29 April	1953	1 November	1961	x
Indonesia	31 March	1953	16 December	1958	x
Iran					
Iraq					
Ireland					
Israel	14 April	1953	6 July	1954	
Italy					
Ivory Coast					
Jamaica					
Japan	1 April	1955	13 July	1955	
Jordan					
Kenya					
Kuwait					
Laos					
Lebanon	24 February	1954	5 June	1956	
Liberia	9 December	1953			
Libya					
Liechtenstein					
Luxembourg					
Madagascar					
Malaysia					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Mexico	31 March	1953			x
Monaco					
Mongolia					
Morocco					
Nepal					
Netherlands					
New Zealand					
Nicaragua			17 January	1957 <i>a</i>	
Niger					
Nigeria					
Norway	18 September	1953	24 August	1956	
Pakistan	18 May	1954	7 December	1954	x
Panama					
Paraguay	16 November	1953			
Peru					

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XVI-8.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Philippines	23 September 1953	12 September 1957	
Poland	31 March 1953	11 August 1954	x
Portugal			
Republic of Korea		23 June 1959 <i>a</i>	
Republic of Viet-Nam			
Romania	27 April 1954	6 August 1954	x
Rwanda			
San Marino			
Saudi Arabia			
Senegal		2 May 1963 <i>d</i>	
Sierra Leone		25 July 1962 <i>a</i>	x
Somalia			
South Africa			
Spain			
Sudan			
Sweden	6 October 1953	31 March 1954	
Switzerland			
Syria			
Tanganyika			
Thailand	5 March 1954	30 November 1954	
Togo			
Trinidad and Tobago			
Tunisia			
Turkey	12 January 1954	26 January 1960	
Uganda			
Ukrainian SSR	31 March 1953	15 November 1954	x
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	31 March 1953	3 May 1954	x
United Arab Republic			
United Kingdom			
United States of America			
Upper Volta			
Uruguay	26 May 1953		
Venezuela			
Western Samoa			
Yemen			
Yugoslavia	31 March 1953	23 June 1954	
Zanzibar			

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XVI-8.

I. Convention on the Political Rights of Women

Declarations and Reservations

ALBANIA

1. *As regards Article VII:* The People's Republic of Albania declares its disagreement with the last sentence of article VII and considers that the juridical effect of a reservation is to make the Convention operative as between the State making the reservation and all other States parties to the Convention, with the exception only of that part thereof to which the reservation relates.

2. *As regards Article IX:* The People's Republic of Albania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and declares that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.¹

ARGENTINA

The Argentine Government reserves the right not to submit to the procedure set out in this article [article IX] any dispute which is directly or indirectly connected with territories which fall within Argentine sovereignty.¹

BULGARIA

1. *As regards article VII:* The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria declares its disagreement with the last sentence of article VII and considers that the juridical effect of a reservation is to make the Convention operative as between the State making the reservation and all other States parties to the Convention, with the exception only of that part thereof to which the reservation relates.

2. *As regards article IX:* The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and declares that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.¹

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

As regards article VII: The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic declares its disagreement with the last sentence of article VII and considers that the juridical effect of a reservation is to make the Convention operative as between the State making the reservation and all other States parties to the Convention, with the exception only of that part thereof to which the reservation relates.

As regards article IX: The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and declares that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

CANADA

“Inasmuch as under the Canadian constitutional system legislative jurisdiction in respect of political rights is divided between the provinces and the Federal Government, the Government of Canada is obliged, in acceding to this Convention, to make a reservation in respect of rights within the legislative jurisdiction of the provinces.”

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Government of the Czechoslovak Republic declares its disagreement with the last sentence of article VII and considers that the juridical effect of this reservation is to make the Convention operative as between the State making the reservation and all the other signatories of the Convention, with the exception only of that part of the paragraph to which the reservation relates.

The Government of the Czechoslovak Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and declares that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.¹

DENMARK

Subject to a reservation with respect to article III of the Convention, in so far as it relates to the right of women to hold military appointments or to act as heads of recruitment services or to serve on recruitment boards.¹

ECUADOR

The Government of Ecuador signs this Convention subject to a reservation with respect to the last phrase in article I, “without any discrimination”, since article 22 of the Political Constitution of the Republic specifies that “a vote in popular elections is obligatory for a man and optional for a woman”.¹

FINLAND

As regards Article III: “A decree may be issued to the effect that only men or women can be appointed to certain functions, which because of their nature, can be properly discharged either only by men or by women.”

GUATEMALA

1. Articles I, II and III shall apply only to female citizens of Guatemala in accordance with the provisions of article 16, paragraph 2 of the Constitution of the Republic.

2. In order to satisfy constitutional requirements, article IX shall be interpreted subject to the provisions of article 149, paragraph 3(b) of the Constitution of the Republic.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

HUNGARY

"The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic declares its disagreement with the last sentence of article VII and considers that the juridical effect of a reservation is to make the Convention operative as between the State making the reservation and all the other signatories of the Convention, with the exception only of that part thereof to which the reservation relates.

"The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and declares that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case."

INDIA

"Article 3 of the Convention shall have no application as regards recruitment to, and conditions of service in any of the Armed Forces of India or the Forces charged with the maintenance of public order in India."

INDONESIA

"that the last sentence of article VII and the whole article IX do not apply to Indonesia".

MEXICO

Declaration: "It is expressly understood that the Government of Mexico will not deposit its instrument of ratification pending the entry into force of the amendment to the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States which is now under consideration, providing that citizenship rights shall be granted to Mexican women."

PAKISTAN

"Article III of the Convention shall have no application as regards recruitment to and conditions of services charged with the maintenance of public order or unsuited to women because of the hazards involved."

POLAND

The Government of the People's Republic of Poland declares its disagreement with the last sentence of article VII and considers that the juridical effect of this reservation is to make the Convention operative as between the State making the reservation and all the other signatories of the Convention, with the exception only of that part of the paragraph to which the reservation relates.

The Government of the People's Republic of Poland does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and declares that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

ROMANIA

"The Government of the Romanian People's Republic declares its disagreement with the last sentence of article VII and considers that the juridical effect of a reservation is to make the Convention operative as between the State making the reservation and all other States parties to the Convention, with the exception only of that part thereof to which the reservation relates.

"The Government of the Romanian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and declares that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case."

SIERRA LEONE

"In acceding to this Convention, the Government of Sierra Leone hereby declares that it does not consider itself bound by article III in so far as that article applies to recruitment to and conditions of service in the Armed Forces or to jury service."

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

As regards article VII: The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic declares its disagreement with the last sentence of article VII and considers that the juridical effect of a reservation is to make the Convention operative as between the State making the reservation and all other States parties to the Convention, with the exception only of that part thereof to which the reservation relates.

As regards article IX: The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and declares that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.¹

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

As regards article VII: The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares its disagreement with the last sentence of article VII and considers that the juridical effect of a reservation is to make the Convention operative as between the State making the reservation and all other States parties to the Convention, with the exception only of that part thereof to which the reservation relates.

As regards article IX: The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and declares that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

BELGIUM

In exercise of the option available to each State under article VII of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, the Government of Belgium declares that it submits the following reservations to article III of the Convention:

1. The Constitution reserves the exercise of royal powers to men.

As regards the exercise of the functions of regency, article III of the Convention shall not prevent the application of the constitutional rules as interpreted by the Belgian State.

2. Both with respect to the past and the future, the Convention cannot prevent the public authorities from establishing conditions for access to public functions when without any thought of discrimination, they are guided either by the desire to protect women from certain physical or moral risks or by objective considerations deriving from requirements indispensable to the satisfactory operation of certain public services.^{1/}

^{1/} Translation by the Secretariat.

I. Convention on the Political Rights of Women

Tabulation of reservations and objections thereto

Reserving States	Reservations to article	Objecting States										
		Canada	China	Denmark	Dominican Republic	Ethiopia**	Israel	Norway	Pakistan	Philippines	Sweden	Yugoslavia
Albania	VII and IX	x	x	x		x	x*	x	x	x	x	
Argentina . . .	IX							x	x		x	
Bulgaria	VII and IX	x	x	x		x		x	x		x	
Byelorussian SSR	VII and IX	x	x	x		x	x*	x	x		x	
Canada	(see page XVI-9)											
Czechoslovakia	VII and IX	x	x	x		x		x	x		x	
Denmark	III											
Ecuador	I											
Finland	III											
Guatemala	I, II, III and IX							x	x		x	x
Hungary	VII and IX	x	x	x		x	x*	x	x		x	
India	III											
Indonesia	VII and IX											
Pakistan	III											
Poland	VII and IX	x	x	x		x	x*	x	x		x	
Romania	VII and IX	x	x	x		x	x*	x	x	x	x	
Sierra Leone	III											
Ukrainian SSR	VII and IX	x	x	x		x		x	x		x	
USSR	VII and IX	x	x	x	x	x	x*	x	x		x	

* Does not accept reservation in respect of article VII only.

** Denotes States which have signed the Convention but have not yet deposited an instrument of ratification.

2. Convention on the Nationality of Married Women

DONE at New York, on 20 February 1957

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 11 August 1958, in accordance with article 6

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 309, p. 65. Registration No. 4468
Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/3572),
Resolution 1040 (XI), p. 18

Article 4

1. The present Convention shall be open for signature and ratification on behalf of any State Member of the United Nations and also on behalf of any other State which is or hereafter becomes a member of any specialized agency of the United Nations, or which is or hereafter becomes a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, or any other State to which an invitation has been addressed by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

2. The present Convention shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 5

1. The present Convention shall be open for accession to all States referred to in paragraph 1 of article 4.

2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 6

1. The present Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification or accession.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 7

1. The present Convention shall apply to all non-self governing, trust, colonial and other non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which any Contracting State is responsible; the Contracting State concerned shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of the present article, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, declare the non-metropolitan territory or territories to which the Convention shall apply *ipso facto* as a result of such signature, ratification or accession.

2. In any case in which, for the purpose of nationality, a non-metropolitan territory is not treated as one with the metropolitan territory, or in any case in which the previous consent of a non-metropolitan territory is required by the constitutional laws or practices of the Contracting State or of the non-metropolitan territory for the application of the Convention to that territory, that Contracting State shall endeavour to secure the needed consent of the non-metropolitan territory within the period of twelve months from the date of signature of the Convention by that Contracting State, and when such consent

has been obtained the Contracting State shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The present Convention shall apply to the territory or territories named in such notification from the date of its receipt by the Secretary-General.

3. After the expiry of the twelve-month period mentioned in paragraph 2 of the present article, the Contracting States concerned shall inform the Secretary-General of the results of the consultations with those non-metropolitan territories for whose international relations they are responsible and whose consent to the application of the present Convention may have been withheld.

Article 8

1. At the time of signature, ratification or accession, any State may make reservations to any article of the present Convention other than articles 1 and 2.

2. If any State makes a reservation in accordance with paragraph 1 of the present article, the Convention, with the exception of those provisions to which the reservation relates, shall have effect as between the reserving State and the other Parties. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall communicate the text of the reservation to all States which are or may become Parties to the Convention. Any State Party to the Convention or which thereafter becomes a Party may notify the Secretary-General that it does not agree to consider itself bound by the Convention with respect to the State making the reservation. This notification must be made, in the case of a State already a Party, within ninety days from the date of the communication by the Secretary-General; and, in the case of a State subsequently becoming a Party, within ninety days from the date when the instrument of ratification or accession is deposited. In the event that such a notification is made, the Convention shall not be deemed to be in effect as between the State making the notification and the State making the reservation.

3. Any State making a reservation in accordance with paragraph 1 of the present article may at any time withdraw the reservation, in whole or in part, after it has been accepted, by a notification to this effect addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such notification shall take effect on the date on which it is received.

**2. Convention on the Nationality of Married Women
(in force since 11 August 1958)**

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Afghanistan					
Albania		27 July	1960	<i>a</i>	
Algeria					
Argentina		10 October	1963	<i>a</i>	x
Australia		14 March	1961	<i>a</i>	x
Austria					
Belgium					
Bolivia					
Brazil					
Bulgaria		22 June	1960	<i>a</i>	
Burma					
Burundi					
Byelorussian SSR	7 October	1957	23 December	1958	
Cambodia					
Cameroon					
Canada	20 February	1957	21 October	1959	
Central African Republic					
Ceylon			30 May	1958	<i>a</i>
Chad					
Chile	18 March	1957			x
China	20 February	1957	22 September	1958	
Colombia	20 February	1957			
Congo (Brazzaville)					
Congo (Leopoldville)					
Costa Rica					
Cuba	20 February	1957	5 December	1957	
Cyprus					
Czechoslovakia	3 September	1957	5 April	1962	
Dahomey					
Denmark	20 February	1957	22 June	1959	
Dominican Republic	20 February	1957	10 October	1957	
Ecuador	16 January	1958	29 March	1960	
El Salvador					
Ethiopia					
Federal Republic of Germany					
Finland					
France					
Gabon					

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XVI-19.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XVI-20.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Ghana					
Greece					
Guatemala	20 February 1957	13 July	1960		x
Guinea					
Haiti					
Holy See (Vatican City)					
Honduras					
Hungary	5 December 1957	3 December	1959		
Iceland					
India	15 May 1957				x
Indonesia					
Iran					
Iraq					
Ireland	24 September 1957	25 November	1957		
Israel	12 March 1957	7 June	1957		
Italy					
Ivory Coast					
Jamaica					
Japan					
Jordan					
Kenya					
Kuwait					
Laos					
Lebanon					
Liberia					
Libya					
Liechtenstein					
Luxembourg					
Madagascar					
Malaysia		24 February	1959 <i>a</i>		
Mali					
Mauritania					
Mexico					
Monaco					
Mongolia					
Morocco					
Nepal					
Netherlands					
New Zealand	7 July 1958	17 December	1958	x	
Nicaragua					
Niger					
Nigeria					
Norway	9 September 1957	20 May	1958		
Pakistan	10 April 1958				
Panama					

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XVI-19.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XVI-20.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Paraguay				
Peru				
Philippines				
Poland		3 July 1959	<i>a</i>	
Portugal	21 February 1957			
Republic of Korea				
Republic of Viet-Nam				
Romania		2 December 1960	<i>a</i>	
Rwanda				
San Marino				
Saudi Arabia				
Senegal				
Sierra Leone		13 March 1962	<i>d</i>	
Somalia				
South Africa				
Spain				
Sudan				
Sweden	6 May 1957	13 May 1958		
Switzerland				
Syria				
Tanganyika		28 November 1962	<i>a</i>	
Thailand				
Togo				
Trinidad and Tobago				
Tunisia				
Turkey				
Uganda				
Ukrainian SSR	15 October 1957	3 December 1958		
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	6 September 1957	17 September 1958		
United Arab Republic				
United Kingdom	20 February 1957	28 August 1957	<i>x</i>	
United States of America				
Upper Volta				
Uruguay	20 February 1957			<i>x</i>
Venezuela				
Yemen				
Yugoslavia	27 March 1957	13 March 1959		
Western Samoa				

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XVI-19.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XVI-20.

2. Convention on the Nationality of Married Women

Territorial application

<i>Notification by:</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>		<i>Extension to:</i>
Australia	14 March	1961	All the non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which Australia is responsible.
New Zealand	17 December	1958	The Cook Islands (including Niue), the Tokelau Islands, and the Trust Territory of Western Samoa.
United Kingdom	28 August	1957	The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.
	18 March	1958	Aden, the Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands, British Somaliland, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Kenya, the Leeward Islands (Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis), the British Virgin Islands, Malta, Mauritius, North Borneo, St. Helena, Sarawak, the Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Swaziland, Tanganyika, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent), Zanzibar.
	19 May	1958	The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.
	3 November	1960	Tonga.
	1 October	1962	Brunei.

2. Convention on the Nationality of Married Women

Declarations and Reservations

ARGENTINA

Article 7: The Argentine Government expressly reserves the rights of the Republic with respect to the Islas Malvinas (Falkland Islands), the South Sandwich Islands and the lands included within the Argentine Antarctic Sector, declaring that they do not constitute a colony or possession of any nation but are part of Argentine territory and lie within its dominion and sovereignty.

Article 10: The Argentine Government reserves the right not to submit disputes directly or indirectly linked with the territories under Argentine sovereignty to the procedure indicated in this article.¹

CHILE

The Government of Chile makes a reservation with regard to article 10, in the sense that it does not accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for the purpose of the settlement of disputes which may arise between Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention.¹

GUATEMALA

Article 10 of the said Convention shall, by reason of constitutional requirements, be applied without prejudice to article 149, paragraph 3 (b) of the Constitution of the Republic.¹

INDIA

“With the following reservation as to Article 10:

“Any dispute which may arise between any two or more contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiations shall with the consent of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision unless the parties agree to another mode of settlement.”

URUGUAY

On behalf of Uruguay we hereby make a reservation to the provisions of article 3 which has a bearing on the application of the Convention. The Constitution of Uruguay does not authorize the granting of nationality to an alien unless he is the child of a Uruguayan father or mother, in which case he may become a natural citizen. This case apart, an alien who fulfils the constitutionality and legal conditions may be granted only legal citizenship, and not nationality.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat

3. Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages

SIGNED at New York on 10 December 1962

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Not yet in force (see article 6)

TEXT: A/RES/1763 (XVII) of 8 November 1962

Article 4

1. The present Convention shall, until 31 December 1963, be open for signature on behalf of all States Members of the United Nations or members of any of the specialized agencies, and of any other State invited by the the General Assembly of the United Nations to become party to the Convention.

2. The present Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 5

1. The present Convention shall be open for accession to all States referred to in article 4, paragraph 1.

2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 6

1. The present Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of the eighth instrument of ratification or accession.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the eighth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

3. Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages (not yet in force)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Afghanistan				
Albania				
Algeria				
Argentina				
Australia				
Austria				
Belgium				
Bolivia				
Brazil				
Bulgaria				
Burma				
Burundi				
Byelorussian SSR				
Cambodia				
Cameroon				
Canada				
Central African Republic				
Ceylon	12 December	1962		
Chad				
Chile	10 December	1962		
China	4 April	1963		
Colombia				
Congo (Brazzaville)				
Congo (Leopoldville)				
Costa Rica				
Cuba	17 October	1963		
Cyprus				
Czechoslovakia	8 October	1963		
Dahomey				
Denmark	31 October	1963		x
Dominican Republic				
Ecuador				
El Salvador				
Ethiopia				
Federal Republic of Germany				

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XVI-31.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Finland				
France	10 December	1962		
Gabon				
Ghana				
Greece	3 January	1963		x
Guatemala				
Guinea	10 December	1962		
Haiti				
Holy See				
Honduras				
Hungary				
Iceland				
India				
Indonesia				
Iran				
Iraq				
Ireland				
Israel	10 December	1962		
Italy	20 December	1963		
Ivory Coast				
Jamaica				
Japan				
Jordan				
Kenya				
Kuwait				
Laos				
Lebanon				
Liberia				
Libya				
Liechtenstein				
Luxembourg				
Madagascar				
Malaysia				
Mali				
Mauritania				
Mexico				
Monaco				
Mongolia				
Morocco				
Nepal				
Netherlands	10 December	1962		x
New Zealand	23 December	1963		
Nicaragua				
Niger				
Nigeria				
Norway				
Pakistan				
Panama				

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XVI-31.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Paraguay				
Peru				
Philippines	5 February 1963			
Poland	17 December 1962			
Portugal				
Republic of Korea.....				
Republic of Viet-Nam....				
Romania	27 December 1963			
Rwanda				
San Marino				
Saudi Arabia				
Senegal				
Sierra Leone				
Somalia				
South Africa				
Spain				
Sudan				
Sweden	10 December 1962			
Switzerland				
Syria				
Tanganyika				
Thailand				
Togo				
Trinidad and Tobago....				
Tunisia				
Turkey				
Uganda				
Ukrainian SSR				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics				
United Arab Republic....				
United Kingdom				
United States of America.	10 December 1962			x
Upper Volta				
Uruguay				
Venezuela				
Western Samoa				
Yemen				
Yugoslavia	10 December 1962			
Zanzibar				

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XVI-31.

3. Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages

Declarations and Reservations

DENMARK

“With the reservation that article 1, paragraph 2, shall not apply to the Kingdom of Denmark.”

GREECE

With reservation to article 1, paragraph 2, of the Convention.¹

NETHERLANDS

In signing the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, I the undersigned, Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, hereby declare that, in view of the equality which exists, from the standpoint of public law, between the Netherlands, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, the Government of the Kingdom reserves the right to ratify the Convention in respect of only one or two parts of the Kingdom and to declare at a later date, by written notification to the Secretary-General, that the Convention is to apply also to the other part or parts of the Kingdom.¹

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

“With the understanding that legislation in force in the various States of the United States of America is in conformity with this Convention and that action by the United States of America with respect to this Convention does not constitute acceptance of the provisions of article 8 as a precedent for any subsequent instruments.”

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

CHAPTER XVII. FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

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I. Convention on the International Right of Correction

OPENED FOR SIGNATURE at New York on 31 March 1953

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 August 1962, in accordance with article VIII

TEXT: Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/2361), resolution 630 (VII), p. 22

Article VI

1. The present Convention shall be open for signature to all States Members of the United Nations, to every State invited to the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information held at Geneva in 1948,¹ and to every other State which the General Assembly may, by resolution, declare to be eligible.

2. The present Convention shall be ratified by the States signatory hereto in conformity with their respective constitutional processes. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article VII

1. The present Convention shall be open for accession to the States referred to in article VI(1).

2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article VIII

When any six of the States referred to in article VI(1) have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession, the present Convention shall come into force among them on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification or accession. It shall come into force for each State which ratifies or accedes after that date on the thirtieth day after the deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession.

¹ In addition to the Members of the United Nations, the following States non-members or then non-members of the United Nations were invited to the Conference: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, Jordan, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Switzerland.

1. Convention on the International Right of Correction
(in force since 24 August 1962)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations</i>
Afghanistan				
Albania				
Algeria				
Argentina	11 June	1953		
Australia				
Austria				
Belgium				
Bolivia				
Brazil				
Bulgaria				
Burma				
Burundi				
Byelorussian SSR				
Cambodia				
Cameroon				
Canada				
Central African Republic				
Ceylon				
Chad				
Chile	22 April	1953		
China				
Colombia				
Congo (Brazzaville)				
Congo (Leopoldville)				
Costa Rica				
Cuba			17 November 1954 ^a	
Cyprus				
Czechoslovakia				
Dahomey				
Denmark				
Dominican Republic				
Ecuador	31 March	1953		
El Salvador	11 March	1958	28 October	1958
Ethiopia	31 March	1953		
Federation of Malaya				
Finland				
France	2 April	1954	16 November	1962
Gabon				

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations</i>
Ghana				
Greece				
Guatemala	1 April	1953	9 May	1957
Guinea				
Haiti				
Honduras				
Hungary				
Iceland				
India				
Indonesia				
Iran				
Iraq				
Ireland				
Israel				
Italy				
Ivory Coast				
Jamaica				
Japan				
Jordan				
Laos				
Lebanon				
Liberia				
Libya				
Luxembourg				
Madagascar				
Mali				
Mauritania				
Mexico				
Mongolia				
Morocco				
Nepal				
Netherlands				
New Zealand				
Nicaragua				
Niger				
Nigeria				
Norway				
Pakistan				
Panama				
Paraguay	16 November	1953		
Peru	12 November	1959		
Philippines				
Poland				
Portugal				

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations</i>
Romania				
Rwanda				
Saudi Arabia				
Senegal				
Sierra Leone		25 July	1962 <i>a</i>	
Somalia				
South Africa				
Spain				
Sudan				
Sweden				
Switzerland				
Syria				
Tanganyika				
Thailand				
Togo				
Trinidad and Tobago				
Tunisia				
Turkey				
Uganda				
Ukrainian SSR				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	27 January	1955	4 August	1955
United Arab Republic				
United Kingdom				
United States of America				
Upper Volta				
Uruguay				
Venezuela				
Yemen				
Yugoslavia		31 January	1956 <i>a</i>	

CHAPTER XVIII. SLAVERY

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1. Protocol amending the Slavery Convention signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926

OPENED FOR signature and acceptance at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, on 7 December 1953

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 December 1953, in accordance with article III

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 182, p. 51. Registration No. 2422
Official Records of the General Assembly, eighth session, supplement No. 17 (A/2630), resolution 794 (VIII), p. 50

ARTICLE II

1. The present Protocol shall be open for signature or acceptance by any of the States Parties to the Convention to which the Secretary-General has communicated for this purpose a copy of the Protocol.

2. States may become Parties to the present Protocol by:

- (a) Signature without reservation as to acceptance;
- (b) Signature with reservation as to acceptance, followed by acceptance;
- (c) Acceptance.

3. Acceptance shall be effected by the deposit of a formal instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

ARTICLE III

1. The present Protocol shall come into force on the date on which two States shall have become Parties thereto, and shall thereafter come into force in respect of each State upon the date on which it becomes a Party to the Protocol.

2. The amendments set forth in the annex to the present Protocol shall come into force when twenty-three States shall have become Parties to the Protocol, and consequently any State becoming a Party to the Convention, after the amendments thereto have come into force, shall become a Party to the Convention as so amended.

I. Protocol of 7 December 1953 amending the Slavery Convention signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926
(in force since 7 December 1953)

<i>State</i>	<i>Signature without reservation as to acceptance</i>	<i>Signature subject to acceptance</i>	<i>Acceptance</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>
Afghanistan	16 August 1954			
Australia	9 December 1953			
Austria		7 December 1953	16 July 1954	
Belgium		24 February 1954	13 December 1962	
Bulgaria				
Burma		14 March 1956	29 April 1957	
Cambodia				
Cameroon				
Canada	17 December 1953			
Central African Republic				
China		7 December 1953	14 December 1955	
Congo (Brazzaville)				
Cuba	28 June 1954			
Czechoslovakia				
Dahomey				
Denmark	3 March 1954			
Ecuador		7 September 1954	17 August 1955	
Finland			19 March 1954	
France		14 January 1954	14 February 1963	
Ghana				
Greece		7 December 1953	12 December 1955	
Guinea			12 July 1962	
Haiti				
Hungary			26 February 1958	
Iceland				
India	12 March 1954			
Indonesia				
Iraq			23 May 1955	
Ireland			31 August 1961	
Israel			12 September 1955	
Italy	4 February 1954			
Ivory Coast				
Laos				
Lebanon				

¹ For the list of territories to which the Protocol was extended, see page XVIII-5.

<i>State</i>	<i>Signature without reservation as to acceptance</i>	<i>Signature subject to acceptance</i>		<i>Acceptance</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>
Liberia	7 December 1953				
Mexico	3 February 1954				
Monaco		28 January 1954		12 November 1954	
Morocco				11 May 1959	
Netherlands		15 December 1953		7 July 1955	x
New Zealand	16 December 1953				
Nicaragua					
Niger					
Norway		24 February 1954		11 April 1957	
Poland					
Portugal					
Romania	13 November 1957				
South Africa	29 December 1953				
Spain					
Sweden	17 August 1954				
Switzerland	7 December 1953				
Syria				4 August 1954	
Togo					
Tunisia					
Turkey	14 January 1955				
United Arab Republic		15 June 1954		29 September 1954	
United Kingdom	7 December 1953				
United States of America		16 December 1953		7 March 1956	
Yugoslavia		11 February 1954		21 March 1955	

¹ For the list of territories to which the Protocol was extended, see page XVIII-5.

Territorial application

<i>Notification by:</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>	<i>Extension to:</i>
Netherlands	7 July 1955	Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles and Netherlands New Guinea.

2. Slavery Convention

SIGNED at Geneva on 25 September 1926 and amended by the Protocol signed at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, on 7 December 1953

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 July 1955, the date on which the amendments to the Convention, as set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 7 December 1953, entered into force in accordance with article III of the Protocol

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 212, p. 17. Registration No. 2861

ARTICLE 9

At the time of signature or of ratification or of accession, any High Contracting Party may declare that its acceptance of the present Convention does not bind some or all of the territories placed under its sovereignty, jurisdiction, protection, suzerainty or tutelage in respect of all or any provisions of the Convention; it may subsequently accede separately on behalf of any one of them or in respect of any provision to which any one of them is not a party.

ARTICLE 11

The present Convention shall be open to accession by all States, including States which are not Members of the United Nations, to which the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall have communicated a certified copy of the Convention.¹

Accession shall be effected by the deposit of a formal instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall give notice thereof to all States Parties to the Convention and to all other States contemplated in the present article, informing them of the date on which each such instrument of accession was received in deposit.

ARTICLE 12

The present Convention will be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General will inform all the High Contracting Parties of such deposit.

The Convention will come into operation for each State on the date of deposit of its ratification or of its accession.

¹ A certified true copy was addressed to the following States non-members or then non-members of the United Nations on 20 February 1956: Japan, Republic of Korea, Liechtenstein, San Marino and Republic of Viet-Nam.

2. Slavery Convention of 25 September 1926, as amended
(in force since 7 July 1955)

State ¹	<i>Date of signature without reservation as to acceptance or of receipt of instrument of acceptance of the Protocol of 7 December 1953</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification of or accession (a) to the Convention as amended</i>	<i>Territorial Application²</i>
Afghanistan	16 August 1954		
Albania		2 July 1957 <i>a</i>	
Algeria		20 November 1963 <i>a</i>	
Argentina			
Australia	9 December 1953		
Austria	16 July 1954		
Belgium	13 December 1962		
Bolivia			
Brazil			
Bulgaria			
Burma	29 April 1957		
Burundi			
Byelorussian SSR		13 September 1956 <i>a</i>	
Cambodia			
Cameroon			
Canada	17 December 1953		
Central African Republic			
Ceylon		21 March 1958 <i>a</i>	
Chad			
Chile			
China	14 December 1955		
Colombia			
Congo (Brazzaville)			
Congo (Leopoldville)			
Costa Rica			
Cuba	28 June 1954		
Cyprus			
Czechoslovakia			
Dahomey			
Denmark	3 March 1954		
Dominican Republic			
Ecuador	17 August 1955		
El Salvador			
Ethiopia			
Finland	19 March 1954		
France	14 February 1963		
Gabon			
Ghana			
Greece	12 December 1955		

¹ For the status of the Convention of 25 September 1926, see pages XVIII-11 and 12.

² For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XVIII-10.

State ¹	<i>Date of signature without reservation as to acceptance or of receipt of instrument of acceptance of the Protocol of 7 December 1953</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification of or accession (a) to the Convention as amended</i>	Territorial Application ²
Guatemala			
Guinea	12 July	1962	
Haiti			
Honduras			
Hungary	26 February	1958	
Iceland			
India	12 March	1954	
Indonesia			
Iran			
Iraq	23 May	1955	
Ireland	31 August	1961	
Israel	12 September	1955	
Italy	4 February	1954	
Ivory Coast			
Jamaica			
Japan			
Jordan		5 May	1959 <i>a</i>
Kenya			
Kuwait		28 May	1963 <i>a</i>
Laos			
Lebanon			
Liberia	7 December	1953	
Libya		14 February	1957 <i>a</i>
Liechtenstein			
Luxembourg			
Madagascar			
Malaysia			
Mali			
Mauritania			
Mexico	3 February	1954	
Monaco	12 November	1954	
Mongolia			
Morocco	11 May	1959	
Nepal		7 January	1963 <i>a</i>
Netherlands	7 July	1955	<i>x</i>
New Zealand	16 December	1953	
Nicaragua			
Niger			
Nigeria		26 June	1961 <i>d</i>
Norway	11 April	1957	
Pakistan		30 September	1955 <i>a</i>
Panama			
Paraguay			
Peru			
Philippines		12 July	1955 <i>a</i>
Poland			

¹ For the status of the Convention of 25 September 1926, see pages XVIII-11 and 12.

² For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XVIII-10.

State ¹	<i>Date of signature without reservation as to acceptance or of receipt of instrument of acceptance of the Protocol of 7 December 1953</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification of or accession (a) to the Convention as amended</i>	<i>Territorial Application²</i>
Portugal			
Republic of Korea			
Republic of Viet-Nam		14 August	1956 a
Romania	13 November 1957		
Rwanda			
San Marino			
Saudi Arabia			
Senegal			
Sierra Leone		13 March	1962 d
Somalia			
South Africa	29 December 1953		
Spain			
Sudan		9 September	1957 d
Sweden	17 August 1954		
Switzerland	7 December 1953		
Syria	4 August 1954		
Tanganyika		28 November	1962 a
Thailand			
Togo			
Trinidad and Tobago			
Tunisia			
Turkey	14 January 1955		
Uganda			
Ukrainian SSR		27 January	1959 a
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics			
(By a communication received on 25 March 1959, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics notified the Secretary-General that it confirms the accession of the Soviet Union to the Convention as amended, of which the Permanent Mission of the USSR to the United Nations advised the Secretary-General of the United Nations in its note of 8 August 1956, and that 8 August 1956 is thus the date on which the aforesaid Convention became formally applicable by the Soviet Union in its relations with other States.)			
United Arab Republic	29 September 1954		
United Kingdom	7 December 1953		
United States of America	7 March 1956		
Upper Volta			
Uruguay			
Venezuela			
Western Samoa			
Yemen			
Yugoslavia	21 March 1955		

¹ For the status of the Convention of 25 September 1926, see pages XVIII-11 and 12.

² For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XVIII-10.

2. Slavery Convention of 25 September 1926, as amended

Territorial application

<i>Notification by:</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>	<i>Extension to:</i>
Netherlands	7 July , 1955	Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles and Netherlands New Guinea.

3. Slavery Convention

SIGNED at Geneva on 25 September 1926

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 9 March 1927, in accordance with article 12

TEXT: Treaty Series of the League of Nations, Vol. 60, p. 253. Registration No. 1414

RATIFICATIONS OR DEFINITE ACCESSIONS (a)

Austria	19 August	1927
Afghanistan	9 November	1935 a
Belgium	23 September	1927
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	18 June	1927
Burma ¹		
The Convention is not binding upon Burma in respect of article 3 in so far as that article may require her to enter into any Convention whereby vessels by reason of the fact that they are owned, fitted out or commanded by Burmans, or of the fact that one-half of the crew is Burman, are classified as native vessels or are denied any privilege, right or immunity enjoyed by similar vessels of other States signatories of the Covenant or are made subject to any liability or disability to which similar ships of these other States are not subject.		
Canada	6 August	1928
Australia	18 June	1927
New Zealand	18 June	1927
Union of South Africa	18 June	1927
(including South West Africa)		
Ireland	18 June	1930 a
India	18 June	1927
The signature of the Convention is not binding in respect of article 3 in so far as that article may require India to enter into any Convention whereby vessels, by reason of the fact that they are owned, fitted out or commanded by Indians, or of the fact that one-half of the crew is Indian, are classified as native vessels, or are denied any privilege, right or immunity enjoyed by similar vessels of other States signatories of the Covenant or are made subject to any liability or disability to which similar ships of such other States are not subject.		
Israel	6 January	1955 a
Bulgaria	9 March	1927
Cameroon	7 March	1962 d
Central African Republic	4 September	1962 d
China	22 April	1927
Congo (Brazzaville)	15 October	1962 d
Cuba	6 July	1931
Czechoslovakia	10 October	1930
Dahomey	4 April	1962 d
Denmark	17 May	1927
Ecuador	26 March	1928 a
Egypt	25 January	1928 a

¹ See footnote 1, page VI-8.

Estonia	16 May	1929
Finland	29 September	1927
France	28 March	1931
Syria and Lebanon	25 June	1931 <i>a</i>
Germany	12 March	1929
Ghana	3 May	1963 <i>d</i>
Greece	4 July	1930
Guinea	30 March	1962 <i>d</i>
Haiti	3 September	1927 <i>a</i>
Hungary	17 February	1933 <i>a</i>
Iraq	18 January	1929 <i>a</i>
Italy	25 August	1928
Ivory Coast	8 December	1961 <i>d</i>
Latvia	9 July	1927
Liberia	17 May	1930
Mexico	8 September	1934 <i>a</i>
Monaco	17 January	1928 <i>a</i>
Netherlands (Including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)	7 January	1928
Nicaragua	3 October	1927 <i>a</i>
Niger	25 August	1961 <i>d</i>
Norway	10 September	1927
Poland	17 September	1930
Portugal	4 October	1927
Romania	22 June	1931
Senegal	2 May	1963 <i>d</i>
Spain (For Spain and the Spanish Colonies, with the exception of the Spanish Protectorate of Morocco)	12 September	1927
Sudan	15 September	1927 <i>a</i>
Sweden	17 December	1927
Switzerland	1 November	1930 <i>a</i>
Togo	27 February	1962 <i>d</i>
Turkey	24 July	1933 <i>a</i>
United States of America Subject to the reservation that the Government of the United States, adhering to its policy of opposition to forced or compulsory labour except as punishment for crime of which the person concerned has been duly convicted, adheres to the Convention except as to the first subdivision of the second paragraph of article five, which reads as follows: "(1) Subject to the transitional provisions laid down in paragraph 2 below, compulsory or forced labour may only be exacted for public purposes" ¹	21 March	1929 <i>a</i>
Yugoslavia	28 September	1929

¹ This accession, given subject to reservation, has been communicated to the signatory States for acceptance.

4. Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery

DONE at Geneva on 7 September 1956

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 30 April 1957 in accordance with article 13

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 266, p. 3. Registration No. 3822
E/CONF.24/23 (Sales No. 1957.XIV.2)

Article 9

No reservations may be made to this Convention.

...

Article 11

1. This Convention shall be open until 1 July 1957 for signature by any State Member of the United Nations or of a specialized agency. It shall be subject to ratification by the signatory States, and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall inform each signatory and acceding State.

2. After 1 July 1957 this Convention shall be open for accession by any State Member of the United Nations or of a specialized agency, or by any other State to which an invitation to accede has been addressed by the General Assembly of the United Nations. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of a formal instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall inform each signatory and acceding State.

Article 12

1. This Convention shall apply to all non-self-governing, trust, colonial and other non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which any State Party is responsible; the Party concerned shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of this article, at the time of signature, ratification or accession declare the non-metropolitan territory or territories to which the Convention shall apply *ipso facto* as a result of such signature, ratification or accession.

2. In any case in which the previous consent of a non-metropolitan territory is required by the constitutional laws or practices of the Party or of the non-metropolitan territory, the Party concerned shall endeavour to secure the needed consent of the non-metropolitan territory within the period of twelve months from the date of signature of the Convention by the metropolitan State, and when such consent has been obtained the Party shall notify the Secretary-General. This Convention shall apply to the territory or territories named in such notification from the date of its receipt by the Secretary-General.

3. After the expiry of the twelve month period mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the States Parties concerned shall inform the Secretary-General of the results of the consultations with those non-metropolitan territories for whose international relations they are responsible and whose consent to the application of this Convention may have been withheld.

Article 13

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the date on which two States have become Parties thereto.
2. It shall thereafter enter into force with respect to each State and territory on the date of deposit of the instrument of ratification or accession of that State or notification of application to that territory.

Article 14

1. The application of this Convention shall be divided into successive periods of three years, of which the first shall begin on the date of entry into force of the Convention in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 13.
2. Any State Party may denounce this Convention by a notice addressed by that State to the Secretary-General not less than six months before the expiration of the current three-year period. The Secretary-General shall notify all other Parties of each such notice and the date of the receipt thereof.
3. Denunciations shall take effect at the expiration of the current three-year period.
4. In cases where, in accordance with the provisions of article 12, this Convention has become applicable to a non-metropolitan territory of a Party, that Party may at any time thereafter, with the consent of the territory concerned, give notice to the Secretary-General of the United Nations denouncing this Convention separately in respect of that territory. The denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of the receipt of such notice by the Secretary-General, who shall notify all other Parties of such notice and the date of the receipt thereof.

4. Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery
(in force since 30 April 1957)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>
Afghanistan			
Albania		6 November 1958 <i>a</i>	
Algeria		31 October 1963 <i>a</i>	
Argentina			
Australia	7 September 1956	6 January 1958	x
Austria		7 October 1963 <i>a</i>	
Belgium	7 September 1956	13 December 1962	
Bolivia			
Brazil			
Bulgaria	26 June 1957	21 August 1958	
Burma			
Burundi			
Byelorussian SSR	7 September 1956	5 June 1957	
Cambodia		12 June 1957 <i>a</i>	
Cameroon			
Canada	7 September 1956	10 January 1963	
Central African Republic			
Ceylon	5 June 1957	21 March 1958	
Chad			
Chile			
China	23 May 1957	28 May 1959	
Colombia			
Congo (Brazzaville)			
Congo (Leopoldville)			
Costa Rica			
Cuba	10 January 1957	21 August 1963	
Cyprus		11 May 1962 <i>d</i>	
Czechoslovakia	7 September 1956	13 June 1958	
Dahomey			
Denmark	27 June 1957	24 April 1958	
Dominican Republic		31 October 1962 <i>a</i>	
Ecuador		29 March 1960 <i>a</i>	
El Salvador	7 September 1956		
Ethiopia			
Federal Republic of Germany	7 September 1956	14 January 1959	
Finland		1 April 1959 <i>a</i>	
France	7 September 1956		
Gabon			

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XVIII-18.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>
Ghana		3 May 1963 <i>a</i>	
Greece	7 September 1956		
Guatemala	7 September 1956		
Guinea			
Haiti	7 September 1956	12 February 1958	
Holy See (Vatican City)			
Honduras			
Hungary	7 September 1956	26 February 1958	
Iceland			
India	7 September 1956	23 June 1960	
Indonesia			
Iran		30 December 1959 <i>a</i>	
Iraq	7 September 1956	30 September 1963	
Ireland		18 September 1961 <i>a</i>	
Israel	7 September 1956	23 October 1957	
Italy	7 September 1956	12 February 1958	x
Ivory Coast			
Jamaica			
Japan			
Jordan		27 September 1957 <i>a</i>	
Kenya			
Kuwait		18 January 1963 <i>a</i>	
Laos		9 September 1957 <i>a</i>	
Lebanon			
Liberia	7 September 1956		
Libya			
Liechtenstein			
Luxembourg	7 September 1956		
Madagascar			
Malaysia		18 November 1957 <i>a</i>	
Mali			
Mauritania			
Mexico	7 September 1956	30 June 1959	
Monaco			
Mongolia			
Morocco		11 May 1959 <i>a</i>	
Nepal		7 January 1963 <i>a</i>	
Netherlands	7 September 1956	3 December 1957	x
New Zealand		26 April 1962 <i>a</i>	x
Nicaragua			
Niger		22 July 1963 <i>a</i>	
Nigeria		26 June 1961 <i>d</i>	
Norway	7 September 1956	3 May 1960	
Pakistan	7 September 1956	20 March 1958	
Panama			
Paraguay			

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XVIII-18.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application¹</i>
Peru	7 September 1956			
Philippines				
Poland	7 September 1956	10 January	1963	
Portugal	7 September 1956	10 August	1959	
Republic of Korea				
Republic of Viet-Nam....	7 September 1956			
Romania	7 September 1956	13 November	1957	
Rwanda				
San Marino	7 September 1956			
Saudi Arabia				
Senegal				
Sierra Leone		13 March	1962 <i>d</i>	
Somalia				
South Africa				
Spain				
Sudan	7 September 1956	9 September	1957	
Sweden		28 October	1959 <i>a</i>	
Switzerland				
Syria		17 April	1958 <i>a</i> ²	
Tanganyika		28 November	1962 <i>a</i>	
Thailand				
Togo				
Trinidad and Tobago.....				
Tunisia				
Turkey	28 June 1957			
Uganda				
Ukrainian SSR	7 September 1956	3 December	1958	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ...	7 September 1956	12 April	1957	
United Arab Republic		17 April	1958 <i>a</i>	
United Kingdom	7 September 1956	30 April	1957	x
United States of America				
Upper Volta				
Uruguay				
Venezuela				
Western Samoa				
Yemen				
Yugoslavia	7 September 1956	20 May	1958	
Zanzibar				

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XVIII-18.

² Accession by the United Arab Republic. See footnote 2, page I-3.

**4. Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade,
and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery**

Territorial application

<i>Notification by:</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>	<i>Extension to:</i>
Australia	6 January 1958	All the non-self-governing, trust and other non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which Australia is responsible.
Italy	12 February 1958	Somaliland under Italian Administration.
Netherlands	3 December 1957	Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles and Netherlands New Guinea.
New Zealand	26 April 1962	The Cook Islands (including Niue) and the Tokelau Islands.
United Kingdom	30 April 1957	The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.
	6 September 1957	Aden, Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Brunei, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Kenya, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis, Virgin Islands, Malta, Mauritius, North Borneo, St. Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somaliland Protectorate, Swaziland, Tanganyika, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Solomon Islands Protectorate, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Zanzibar, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Bahrain, Qatar, The Trucial States (Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujairah, Ras al Khaimah, Sharjah and Ummal Qaiwain).
	18 October 1957	Dominica and Tonga.
	21 October 1957	Kuwait.
	30 October 1957	Uganda.
	14 November 1957	Trinidad and Tobago.
	1 July 1958	The Federation of Nigeria.

CHAPTER XIX. COMMODITIES

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1. International Agreement on Olive Oil, 1956

OPENED FOR SIGNATURE at the Headquarters of the United Nations from 15 November 1955 to 15 February 1956

TEXT: E/CONF. 19/5 (Sales No. 1956.II, D.1)

NOTE: The International Agreement on Olive Oil, 1956, which was drawn up at the first session of the United Nations Conference on Olive Oil held at Geneva from 3 to 17 October 1955 and opened for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations, had not come into force. It was amended by the Protocol of 3 April 1958, adopted at the second session of the United Nations Conference on Olive Oil held in Geneva from 31 March to 3 April 1958 (see page XIX-3). The International Agreement on Olive Oil, 1956, as amended by the said Protocol, entered into force on 26 June 1959 and terminated on 30 September 1963 in accordance with the provisions of its article 37 (see page XIX-4). A new International Agreement on Olive Oil, 1963, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Olive Oil on 20 April 1963 at Geneva (E/CONF.45/4) is deposited with the Government of Spain.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	
France	14 February 1956		
(With the following statement: The Government of the French Republic interprets article 11, paragraph 2, of this Agreement as not precluding the application of the provisions of domestic laws and regulations, where such provisions are stricter than those of the Agreement. ¹)			
Italy		5 June	1956 a
Libya	14 February 1956		
Portugal	15 February 1956		
Spain	29 July 1958		
Tunisia	14 February 1956		

A communication dated 14 February 1956 from the Government of France confirms that the Tunisian Government's interpretation of article 11, paragraph 2, of this Agreement is the same as that of the French Government.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

2. Protocol amending the International Agreement on Olive Oil, 1956

DONE at Geneva on 3 April 1958

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 11 April 1958 in accordance with article 4

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 302, p. 121. Registration No. 4355
E/CONF.19/L.9, 8 April 1958

Article 3

The present Protocol shall be open for signature from 3 to 10 April 1958 at the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva, by any of the Governments mentioned in paragraph 1 of article 2 above, and from 16 April to 1 August 1958 at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York for signature by any Government which has signed the Agreement or acceded thereto.

Article 4

1. The present Protocol shall take effect from the date on which it shall have been signed by two Governments, but not prior to 11 April 1958.

2. The Agreement as amended in accordance with the present Protocol shall be open for signature from 16 April 1958 at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York. However, the unamended Agreement of 1956 shall remain open for signature until 1 August 1958 by any Government which, though it may not have signed the aforementioned Agreement, shall have signed the present Protocol before 11 April 1958.

Article 5

Any Government becoming a Party to the Agreement shall become a Party to the Agreement as amended by the present Protocol and the amended Agreement shall have full and sole effect.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>
France	3 April 1958
Italy	30 July 1958
Portugal	8 April 1958
Spain	9 April 1958
Tunisia	3 April 1958

3. International Agreement on Olive Oil, 1956

OPENED for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations from 15 November 1955 to 15 February 1956, and amended by the Protocol of 3 April 1958

ENTERED INTO FORCE on 26 June 1959 in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 36 and terminated on 30 September 1963 in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 37

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 336, p. 177. Registration No. 4806
E/CONF.19/9, 15 May 1958

Article 36

5. This Agreement shall enter into force on the day that the Governments of the five main producing countries and the Governments of at least two mainly importing countries have ratified or acceded to it but not earlier than 1 October 1958 nor later than 1 October 1959; nevertheless, in the event of only the Governments of four of the five main producing countries and the Governments of two mainly importing countries having ratified or acceded to it, all the Governments which have ratified or acceded to it may decide by mutual agreement that it shall enter into force between them. For the purposes of this paragraph an undertaking by a Government to seek to obtain as rapidly as possible under its constitutional procedure ratification or accession will be considered as equivalent to ratification or accession.

Article 37

1. This Agreement shall remain in force until the end of the fourth complete olive crop year of its operation.

State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of undertaking under article 36 (5)		Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)	
Belgium		21 April	1959	27 August	1962 a
France	3 April 1958			3 June	1959
Greece	1 August 1958	23 April	1959	5 October	1960
Israel				10 September	1958 a
Italy		22 May	1959		
Libya				2 September	1959 a
Morocco				11 August	1958 a
Portugal	8 April 1958			9 June	1959
Spain	9 April 1958	26 June	1959	29 September	1959
Tunisia	3 April 1958	12 May	1959	18 March	1960
United Kingdom ¹	31 July 1958			19 June	1959

¹ With the following declaration:

"1. Her Majesty's Government understand articles 13 and 14 of the Agreement to mean that Her Majesty's Government would have no direct responsibility for publicity, and would assume no such responsibility.

"2. Her Majesty's Government do not regard the provisions about voting in article 28 as setting a precedent but as deriving solely from the special circumstances of the olive oil industry."

4. International Coffee Agreement, 1962

SIGNED at New York on 28 September 1962

ENTERED INTO FORCE provisionally on 1 July 1963 in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 64 and definitively on 27 December 1963 in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 64

TEXT: E/CONF.42/7
Sales No. 63.II.D.1

Article 62

The Agreement shall be open for signature at United Nations Headquarters until and including 30 November 1962 by any Government invited to the United Nations Coffee Conference, 1962, and by the Government of any State represented before independence as a dependent territory at that Conference.

Article 63

The Agreement shall be subject to ratification or acceptance by the signatory Governments in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures. Instruments of ratification or acceptance shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations not later than 31 December 1963. Each Government depositing an instrument of ratification or acceptance shall, at the time of such deposit, indicate whether it is joining the Organization as an exporting Member or an importing Member, as defined in paragraphs (7) and (8) of article 2.

Article 64

(1) The Agreement shall enter into force between those Governments which have deposited instruments of ratification or acceptance when Governments representing at least twenty exporting countries having at least 80 per cent of total exports in the year 1961, as specified in annex D, and Governments representing at least ten importing countries having at least 80 per cent of world imports in the same year, as specified in the same annex, have deposited such instruments. The Agreement shall enter into force for any Government which subsequently deposits an instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession on the date of such deposit.

(2) The Agreement may enter into force provisionally. For this purpose, a notification by a signatory Government containing an undertaking to seek ratification or acceptance in accordance with its constitutional procedures as rapidly as possible, which is received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations not later than 30 December 1963, shall be regarded as equal in effect to an instrument of ratification or acceptance. It is understood that a Government which gives such a notification will provisionally apply the Agreement and be provisionally regarded as a party thereto until either it deposits its instrument of ratification or acceptance or until 31 December 1963, whichever is earlier.

...

(4) Whether or not the Agreement has provisionally entered into force in accordance with paragraph (2) of this article, if by 31 December 1963 it has not definitively entered into force in accordance with paragraph (1), those Governments which have by that date deposited instruments of ratification or acceptance may consult together to consider what action the situation requires, and may, by mutual consent, decide that it shall enter into force among themselves.

Article 65

The Government of any State Member of the United Nations or of any of its specialized agencies and any Government invited to the United Nations Coffee Conference, 1962, may accede to this Agreement upon conditions that shall be established by the Council. In establishing such conditions the Council shall, if such country is not listed in annex A, establish a basic export quota for it. If such country is listed in annex A, the respective basic export quota specified therein shall be the basic export quota for that country unless the Council decides otherwise by a distributed two-thirds majority vote. Each Government depositing an instrument of accession shall, at the time of such deposit, indicate whether it is joining the Organization as an exporting Member or an importing Member, as defined in paragraphs (7) and (8) of article 2.

Article 66

Reservations may not be made with respect to any of the provisions of the Agreement.

Article 67

(1) Any Government may, at the time of signature or deposit of an instrument of acceptance, ratification or accession, or at any time thereafter, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, declare that the Agreement shall extend to any of the territories for whose international relations it is responsible, and the Agreement shall extend to the territories named therein from the date of such notification.

(2) Any Contracting Party which desires to exercise its rights under article 4 in respect of any of its dependent territories, or which desires to authorize one of its dependent territories to become part of a Member group formed under article 5 or 6, may do so by making a notification to that effect to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, either at the time of the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, or at any later time.

(3) Any Contracting Party which has made a declaration under paragraph (1) of this article may at any time thereafter, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, declare that the Agreement shall cease to extend to the territory named in the notification, and the Agreement shall cease to extend to such territory from the date of such notification.

(4) The Government of a territory to which the Agreement has been extended under paragraph (1) of this article and which has subsequently become independent may, within 90 days after the attainment of independence, declare by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it has assumed the rights and obligations of a Contracting Party to the Agreement. It shall, as from the date of such notification, become a party to the Agreement.

4. International Coffee Agreement, 1962
(entered into force provisionally on 1 July 1963
and definitively on 27 December 1963)

<i>State¹</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of undertaking under article 64(2)</i>		<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification, acceptance (A) or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application</i>
Afghanistan						
Albania						
Algeria						
Argentina	28 September 1962	15 May	1963	10 October	1963	
Australia	23 November 1962	3 April	1963	11 November	1963	x
Austria	23 November 1962			5 July	1963	
Belgium	28 September 1962	8 April	1963			
Bolivia	28 September 1962	29 July	1963			
Brazil	28 September 1962	17 October	1962	16 October	1963	
Bulgaria						
Burma						
Burundi	28 September 1962			4 December	1962	
Byelorussian SSR						
Cambodia						
Cameroon	28 September 1962			24 May	1963	
Canada	16 October 1962			20 November	1962	
Central African Republic	16 November 1962	23 April	1963	31 December	1963	
Ceylon						
Chad						
Chile	30 November 1962	15 August	1963			
China						
Colombia	28 September 1962	15 November	1962	24 May	1963	
Congo (Brazzaville)				6 August	1963 ^a	
Congo (Leopoldville)	27 November 1962	25 July	1963	31 December	1963	
Costa Rica	28 September 1962	25 July	1963	23 October	1963	
Cuba	30 November 1962	1 February	1963	21 August	1963	
Cyprus						
Czechoslovakia						
Dahomey				6 August	1963 ^a	
Denmark	29 November 1962	21 May	1963	27 December	1963	
Dominican Republic	28 September 1962			8 May	1963	
Ecuador	28 November 1962	1 April	1963	30 December	1963	
El Salvador	28 September 1962	1 March	1963	17 May	1963	
Ethiopia		17 August	1963			
Federal Republic of Germany ²	19 November 1962	19 July	1963	13 August	1963	
Finland						

¹ For the text of declarations, see page XIX-11.

² By a notification made on ratification, the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Agreement would also apply to Land Berlin.

<i>State¹</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of undertaking under article 64(2)</i>		<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification, acceptance (A) or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application</i>
France	28 September 1962			4 April	1963	
Gabon	12 October 1962			14 November	1962	
Ghana						
Greece						
Guatemala	28 September 1962	5 March	1963	5 June	1963	
Guinea						
Haiti	28 September 1962	25 July	1963			
Honduras	28 September 1962	30 July	1963			
Hungary						
Iceland						
India	29 November 1962	29 July	1963	19 November	1963	
Indonesia	21 November 1962	8 February	1963	31 December	1963 (A)	
Iran						
Iraq						
Ireland						
Israel						
Italy	28 September 1962	28 September	1962			
Ivory Coast	24 October 1962			6 May	1963	
Jamaica						
Japan	28 September 1962	10 May	1963			
Jordan						
Kenya						
Kuwait						
Laos						
Lebanon	12 October 1962					
Liberia						
Libya						
Luxembourg	20 November 1962					
Madagascar	28 September 1962	29 January	1963	26 December	1963	
Malaysia						
Mali						
Mauritania						
Mexico	28 September 1962	26 November	1962	1 August	1963	
Mongolia						
Morocco						
Nepal						
Netherlands	30 November 1962	17 May	1963	30 December	1963	
New Zealand	29 November 1962			23 December	1963	x
Nicaragua	29 October 1962	26 June	1963	31 December	1963	
Niger						
Nigeria	29 November 1962	12 March	1963	21 June	1963	
Norway	30 November 1962			30 October	1963	
Pakistan						
Panama	8 November 1962			4 June	1963	
Paraguay						

¹ For the text of declarations, see page XIX-11.

<i>State¹</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of undertaking under article 64(2)</i>		<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification, acceptance (A) or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application</i>
Peru	28 September 1962			4 April	1963	
Philippines						
Poland						
Portugal	29 November 1962	8 April	1963	31 December	1963	
Republic of Korea...						
Republic of Viet-Nam						
Romania						
Rwanda	2 October 1962			10 December	1962	
Saudi Arabia						
Senegal						
Sierra Leone	30 November 1962	7 February	1963			
Somalia						
South Africa						
Spain	28 September 1962	9 July	1963	18 October	1963	
Sudan						
Sweden	5 October 1962			1 July	1963	
Switzerland	30 November 1962	25 July	1963			
Syria						
Tanganyika	28 September 1962			27 November	1962	
Thailand						
Togo		6 August	1963	31 December	1963	<i>a</i>
Trinidad and Tobago.	30 November 1962	30 November	1962	31 December	1963	
Tunisia				18 November	1963	<i>a</i>
Turkey						
Uganda	21 November 1962	19 December	1962	16 April	1963	
Ukrainian SSR						
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	23 November 1962	26 July	1963	31 December	1963	
United Arab Republic						
United Kingdom	28 September 1962			25 April	1963	<i>x</i>
United States of America	28 September 1962	24 June	1963	27 December	1963	
Upper Volta						
Uruguay						
Venezuela	28 September 1962	29 January	1963			
Yemen						
Yugoslavia						
Zanzibar						

¹ For the text of declarations, see page XIX-11.

4. International Coffee Agreement, 1962**Territorial application**

<i>Notification by:</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>	<i>Extension to:</i>
Australia	23 November 1962	Papua and Trust Territory of New Guinea.
New Zealand	23 December 1963	Cook Islands (including Niue) and the Tokelau Islands.
United Kingdom	10 July 1963	Barbados and Kenya.

4. International Coffee Agreement, 1962

Declarations

CHILE

The Government of Chile, having taken part with the greatest interest in the discussions which took place during the United Nations Coffee Conference, 1962;

Recognizing with satisfaction the efforts made by the United Nations to find a solution to the serious problems created for developing countries by constant fluctuations in the prices of primary commodities, and, in this particular case, its decisive action in sponsoring an international conference so that coffee-producing and coffee-consuming countries might agree on measures for their common good; and

Drawing attention to the fact that although Chile is not a coffee producer and although its characteristics are those of a small consumer, it took part in the International Coffee Conference as a gesture of solidarity with the American producing countries, whose economies are dependent to a high degree on their sales of coffee and on world coffee prices;

Hereby declares that it approves and signs the International Coffee Agreement, 1962, as an indication of its friendship and solidarity with the American coffee-producing countries and as an expression of its desire for a permanent solution to be found, within the framework of the United Nations and of international co-operation, to the difficulties of trade in primary commodities on the world market.¹

CUBA

The Government of Cuba practises international economic collaboration, based on the equality of rights and on mutual respect between countries, and in particular on the agreements which are aimed at stabilizing the markets for primary commodities.

Pursuing, as it does, such a policy, Cuba has been a member of all the agreements and conventions on coffee which have been concluded in the past, and took an active part in the United Nations Coffee Conference that culminated in the International Coffee Agreement, 1962, which it is now signing.

In view of the fact that in article 47 (3) of the Agreement it is stated that operations of Government import monopolies and official purchasing agencies may to a greater or lesser extent hinder the increase in consumption of coffee, the Government of Cuba considers it necessary to declare that that statement cannot be interpreted as applying to the Cuban foreign trade monopoly, because that monopoly is an efficient instrument of Cuban policy for the development of Cuba's trade with every country, regardless of its

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

economic, social and political system, on a basis of mutual advantage and respect, and for the development of Cuba's national economy, which contributes directly to raising the standard of living and increasing popular consumption, as can be verified in Cuba in the case of coffee and many other primary commodities.¹

PANAMA

In view of the fact that the Free Zone of Colon is considered to be outside the customs territory of the Republic, I hereby place on record, in signing the International Coffee Agreement, that coffee passing in transit through the Free Zone of Colon is regarded by the Republic of Panama as coffee in international transit through the said zone and that consequently it cannot be regarded as coffee imported into or re-exported from the Republic, but solely as coffee in transit proceeding from the producing country, to whose export quota it should be charged, and bound for the consuming country, to whose import quota it should be charged.¹

SWEDEN

“On the occasion of the deposit today of the Swedish instrument of ratification, I have the honour to state, in accordance with article 63 of the International Coffee Agreement, 1962, that Sweden is joining the organization as an importing member. In this connection I wish to draw your attention to the fact that the declaration made by the United States of America on the occasion of its notification in the opinion of the Swedish Government implies an important change in the background of factors against which the Government sought and obtained parliamentary approval of the Agreement.”

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, desirous of promoting the expansion and strengthening of economic co-operation among countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, upholds international measures aimed at stabilizing the markets for raw materials and foodstuffs. Such a policy meets the interests of all countries, especially the economically under-developed countries, for the economy of the latter is dependent to a substantial degree on conditions in the markets for raw materials and foodstuffs.

Whereas the International Coffee Agreement is the only international instrument aimed at stabilizing the coffee market and solving other coffee problems, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, desirous of facilitating the achievement of this aim, has signed the aforesaid Agreement.

In view of the fact that article 47 (3) of the Agreement contains a reference to the effect that operations of Government import monopolies and official purchasing agencies to a greater or lesser extent hinder the increase in consumption of coffee, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics believes it necessary to state that the above-mentioned reference cannot be interpreted as applicable to the foreign-trade monopoly of the USSR.

Soviet foreign trade is conducted on the basis of state monopoly, which has been fixed in the Constitution of the USSR and which is an organic consequence and an integral part of the socio-economical system of the USSR.

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

The foreign-trade monopoly is aimed at promoting the economic development of the country. As the history of nearly 45 years of Soviet foreign trade confirms, the USSR foreign-trade monopoly ensures the comprehensive development of trade with all countries, irrespective of their social systems and levels of development. Suffice it to say that the USSR is trading with more than 80 countries and the volume of Soviet foreign trade in 1961 (in comparable prices) almost doubled as compared with 1955 and exceeded the 1938 level almost 10 times. The foreign-trade monopoly, far from hindering, actually promotes the development of foreign trade.

Distorting the nature of the Soviet foreign-trade monopoly and its goals can lead nowhere and is an attempt to misinform the public and business circles with regard to the nature of the economic ties of the USSR.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

4. International Coffee Agreement, 1962

SIGNED at New York on 28 September 1962

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Not yet in force (see article 64)

TEXT: E/CONF.42/7

Article 62

The Agreement shall be open for signature at United Nations Headquarters until and including 30 November 1962 by any Government invited to the United Nations Coffee Conference, 1962, and by the Government of any State represented before independence as a dependent territory at that Conference.

Article 63

The Agreement shall be subject to ratification or acceptance by the signatory Governments in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures. Instruments of ratification or acceptance shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations not later than 31 December 1963. Each Government depositing an instrument of ratification or acceptance shall, at the time of such deposit, indicate whether it is joining the Organization as an exporting Member or an importing Member, as defined in paragraphs (7) and (8) of article 2.

Article 64

(1) The Agreement shall enter into force between those Governments which have deposited instruments of ratification or acceptance when Governments representing at least twenty exporting countries having at least 80 per cent of total exports in the year 1961, as specified in annex D, and Governments representing at least ten importing countries having at least 80 per cent of world imports in the same year, as specified in the same annex, have deposited such instruments. The Agreement shall enter into force for any Government which subsequently deposits an instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession on the date of such deposit.

(2) The Agreement may enter into force provisionally. For this purpose, a notification by a signatory Government containing an undertaking to seek ratification or acceptance in accordance with its constitutional procedures as rapidly as possible, which is received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations not later than 30 December 1963, shall be regarded as equal in effect to an instrument of ratification or acceptance. It is understood that a Government which gives such a notification will provisionally apply the Agreement and be provisionally regarded as a party thereto until either it deposits its instrument of ratification or acceptance or until 31 December 1963, whichever is earlier.

(4) Whether or not the Agreement has provisionally entered into force in accordance with paragraph (2) of this article, if by 31 December 1963 it has not definitively entered into force in accordance with paragraph (1), those Governments which have by that date deposited instruments of ratification or acceptance may consult together to consider what action the situation requires, and may, by mutual consent, decide that it shall enter into force among themselves.

Article 65

The Government of any State Member of the United Nations or of any of its specialized agencies and any Government invited to the United Nations Coffee Conference, 1962, may accede to this Agreement upon conditions that shall be established by the Council. In establishing such conditions the Council shall, if such country is not listed in annex A, establish a basic export quota for it. If such country is listed in annex A, the respective basic export quota specified therein shall be the basic export quota for that country unless the Council decides otherwise by a distributed two-thirds majority vote. Each Government depositing an instrument of accession shall, at the time of such deposit, indicate whether it is joining the Organization as an exporting Member or an importing Member, as defined in paragraphs (7) and (8) of article 2.

Article 66

Reservations may not be made with respect to any of the provisions of the Agreement.

Article 67

(1) Any Government may, at the time of signature or deposit of an instrument of acceptance, ratification or accession, or at any time thereafter, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, declare that the Agreement shall extend to any of the territories for whose international relations it is responsible, and the Agreement shall extend to the territories named therein from the date of such notification.

(2) Any Contracting Party which desires to exercise its rights under article 4 in respect of any of its dependent territories, or which desires to authorize one of its dependent territories to become part of a Member group formed under article 5 or 6, may do so by making a notification to that effect to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, either at the time of the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, or at any later time.

(3) Any Contracting Party which has made a declaration under paragraph (1) of this article may at any time thereafter, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, declare that the Agreement shall cease to extend to the territory named in the notification, and the Agreement shall cease to extend to such territory from the date of such notification.

(4) The Government of a territory to which the Agreement has been extended under paragraph (1) of this article and which has subsequently become independent may, within 90 days after the attainment of independence, declare by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it has assumed the rights and obligations of a Contracting Party to the Agreement. It shall, as from the date of such notification, become a party to the Agreement.

4. International Coffee Agreement, 1962
(not yet in force)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a) or of undertaking under article 64(2)</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations¹</i>
Afghanistan				
Albania				
Algeria				
Argentina	28 September 1962			
Australia	23 November 1962		x	
Austria	23 November 1962			
Belgium	28 September 1962			
Bolivia	28 September 1962			
Brazil	28 September 1962	17 October 1962*		
Bulgaria				
Burma				
Burundi	28 September 1962	4 December 1962		
Byelorussian SSR				
Cambodia				
Cameroon	28 September 1962			
Canada	16 October 1962	20 November 1962		
Central African Republic	16 November 1962			
Ceylon				
Chad				
Chile	30 November 1962			x
China				
Colombia	28 September 1962	15 November 1962*		
Congo (Brazzaville)				
Congo (Leopoldville)	27 November 1962			
Costa Rica	28 September 1962			
Cuba	30 November 1962			x
Cyprus				
Czechoslovakia				
Dahomey				
Denmark	29 November 1962			
Dominican Republic	28 September 1962			
Ecuador	28 November 1962			
El Salvador	28 September 1962			
Ethiopia				
Federal Republic of Germany	19 November 1962			
Federation of Malaya				
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland				

¹ For the text of declarations, see page XIX-21.

* Denotes undertakings.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a) or of undertaking under article 64(2)</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations¹</i>
Finland				
France	28 September 1962			
Gabon	12 October 1962	14 November 1962		
Ghana				
Greece				
Guatemala	28 September 1962			
Guinea				
Haiti	28 September 1962			
Honduras	28 September 1962			
Hungary				
Iceland				
India	29 November 1962			
Indonesia	21 November 1962			
Iran				
Iraq				
Ireland				
Israel				
Italy	28 September 1962	28 September 1962*		
Ivory Coast	24 October 1962			
Jamaica				
Japan	28 September 1962			
Jordan				
Kuwait				
Laos				
Lebanon	12 October 1962			
Liberia				
Libya				
Luxembourg	20 November 1962			
Madagascar	28 September 1962			
Mali				
Mauritania				
Mexico	28 September 1962	26 November 1962*		
Mongolia				
Morocco				
Nepal				
Netherlands	30 November 1962			
New Zealand	29 November 1962			
Nicaragua	29 October 1962			
Niger				
Nigeria	29 November 1962			
Norway	30 November 1962			
Pakistan				
Panama	8 November 1962			x

¹ For the text of declarations, see page XIX-21.

* Denotes undertakings.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a) or of undertaking under article 64(2)</i>	<i>Territorial Application</i>	<i>Declarations¹</i>
Paraguay				
Peru	28 September 1962			
Philippines				
Poland				
Portugal	29 November 1962			
Republic of Korea				
Republic of Viet-Nam				
Romania				
Rwanda	2 October 1962	10 December 1962		
Saudi Arabia				
Senegal				
Sierra Leone	30 November 1962			
Somalia				
South Africa				
Spain	28 September 1962			
Sudan				
Sweden	5 October 1962			
Switzerland	30 November 1962			
Syria				
Tanganyika	28 September 1962	27 November 1962		
Thailand				
Togo				
Trinidad and Tobago	30 November 1962	30 November 1962*		
Tunisia				
Turkey				
Uganda	21 November 1962	19 December 1962*		
Ukrainian SSR				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	23 November 1962			x
United Arab Republic				
United Kingdom	28 September 1962			
United States of America	28 September 1962			
Upper Volta				
Uruguay				
Venezuela	28 September 1962			
Yemen				
Yugoslavia				

¹ For the text of declarations, see page XIX-21.

* Denotes undertakings.

4. International Coffee Agreement, 1962

Territorial application

<i>Notification by:</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>	<i>Extension to:</i>
Australia	23 November 1962	Papua and Trust Territory of New Guinea.

4. International Coffee Agreement, 1962

Declarations

CHILE

The Government of Chile, having taken part with the greatest interest in the discussions which took place during the United Nations Coffee Conference, 1962;

Recognizing with satisfaction the efforts made by the United Nations to find a solution to the serious problems created for developing countries by constant fluctuations in the prices of primary commodities, and, in this particular case, its decisive action in sponsoring an international conference so that coffee-producing and coffee-consuming countries might agree on measures for their common good; and

Drawing attention to the fact that although Chile is not a coffee producer and although its characteristics are those of a small consumer, it took part in the International Coffee Conference as a gesture of solidarity with the American producing countries, whose economies are dependent to a high degree on their sales of coffee and on world coffee prices;

Hereby declares that it approves and signs the International Coffee Agreement, 1962, as an indication of its friendship and solidarity with the American coffee-producing countries and as an expression of its desire for a permanent solution to be found, within the framework of the United Nations and of international co-operation, to the difficulties of trade in primary commodities on the world market.¹

CUBA

The Government of Cuba practises international economic collaboration, based on the equality of rights and on mutual respect between countries, and in particular on the agreements which are aimed at stabilizing the markets for primary commodities.

Pursuing, as it does, such a policy, Cuba has been a member of all the agreements and conventions on coffee which have been concluded in the past, and took an active part in the United Nations Coffee Conference that culminated in the International Coffee Agreement, 1962, which it is now signing.

In view of the fact that in article 47 (3) of the Agreement it is stated that operations of Government import monopolies and official purchasing agencies may to a greater or lesser extent hinder the increase in consumption of coffee, the Government of Cuba considers it necessary to declare that that statement cannot be interpreted as applying to the Cuban foreign trade monopoly, because that monopoly is an efficient instrument of Cuban policy for the development of Cuba's trade with every country, regardless of its

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

economic, social and political system, on a basis of mutual advantage and respect, and for the development of Cuba's national economy, which contributes directly to raising the standard of living and increasing popular consumption, as can be verified in Cuba in the case of coffee and many other primary commodities.¹

PANAMA

In view of the fact that the Free Zone of Colon is considered to be outside the customs territory of the Republic, I hereby place on record, in signing the International Coffee Agreement, that coffee passing in transit through the Free Zone of Colon is regarded by the Republic of Panama as coffee in international transit through the said zone and that consequently it cannot be regarded as coffee imported into or re-exported from the Republic, but solely as coffee in transit proceeding from the producing country, to whose export quota it should be charged, and bound for the consuming country, to whose import quota it should be charged.¹

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, desirous of promoting the expansion and strengthening of economic co-operation among countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, upholds international measures aimed at stabilizing the markets for raw materials and foodstuffs. Such a policy meets the interests of all countries, especially the economically under-developed countries, for the economy of the latter is dependent to a substantial degree on conditions in the markets for raw materials and foodstuffs.

Whereas the International Coffee Agreement is the only international instrument aimed at stabilizing the coffee market and solving other coffee problems, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, desirous of facilitating the achievement of this aim, has signed the aforesaid Agreement.

In view of the fact that article 47 (3) of the Agreement contains a reference to the effect that operations of Government import monopolies and official purchasing agencies to a greater or lesser extent hinder the increase in consumption of coffee, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics believes it necessary to state that the above-mentioned reference cannot be interpreted as applicable to the foreign-trade monopoly of the USSR.

Soviet foreign trade is conducted on the basis of state monopoly, which has been fixed in the Constitution of the USSR and which is an organic consequence and an integral part of the socio-economical system of the USSR.

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

The foreign-trade monopoly is aimed at promoting the economic development of the country. As the history of nearly 45 years of Soviet foreign trade confirms, the USSR foreign-trade monopoly ensures the comprehensive development of trade with all countries, irrespective of their social systems and levels of development. Suffice it to say that the USSR is trading with more than 80 countries and the volume of Soviet foreign trade in 1961 (in comparable prices) almost doubled as compared with 1955 and exceeded the 1938 level almost 10 times. The foreign-trade monopoly, far from hindering, actually promotes the development of foreign trade.

Distorting the nature of the Soviet foreign-trade monopoly and its goals can lead nowhere and is an attempt to misinform the public and business circles with regard to the nature of the economic ties of the USSR.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

CHAPTER XX. MAINTENANCE OBLIGATIONS

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I. Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance

OPENED FOR SIGNATURE at New York on 20 June 1956

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 25 May 1957, in accordance with article 14

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 268, p. 3. Registration No. 3850
E/CONF.21/7 (Sales No. 1956.V.4)

*Article 12***Territorial Application**

The provisions of this Convention shall extend or be applicable equally to all non-self-governing trust or other territories for the international relations of which a Contracting Party is responsible, unless the latter, on ratifying or acceding to this Convention, has given notice that the Convention shall not apply to any one or more of such territories. Any Contracting Party making such a declaration may, at any time thereafter, by notification to the Secretary-General, extend the application of the Convention to any or all of such territories.

*Article 13***Signature, Ratification and Accession**

1. This Convention shall be open for signature until 31 December 1956 on behalf of any Member of the United Nations, any non-member State which is a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, or member of a specialized agency, and any other non-member State which has been invited by the Economic and Social Council to become a Party to the Convention.¹

2. This Convention shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General.

3. This Convention may be acceded to at any time on behalf of any of the States referred to in paragraph 1 of this article. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General.

*Article 14***Entry into force**

1. This Convention shall come into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the third instrument of ratification or accession in accordance with article 13.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the third instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of the deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

...

*Article 17***Reservations**

1. In the event that any State submits a reservation to any of the articles of this Convention at the time of ratification or accession, the Secretary-General shall communicate the text of the reservation to all States which are Parties to this Convention, and to the other States referred to in article 13. Any Contracting Party which objects to the reservation may, within a period of ninety days from the date of the communication, notify the Secretary-General that it does not accept it, and the Convention shall not enter into force as between the objecting State and the State making the reservation. Any State thereafter acceding may make such notification at the time of its accession.

2. A Contracting Party may at any time withdraw a reservation previously made and shall notify the Secretary-General of such withdrawal.

1. Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance
(in force since 25 May 1957)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Afghanistan				
Albania				
Algeria				
Argentina				
Australia				
Austria	21 December 1956			
Belgium				
Bolivia	20 June 1956			
Brazil	31 December 1956	14 November 1960		
Bulgaria				
Burma				
Burundi				
Byelorussian SSR				
Cambodia	20 June 1956			
Cameroon				
Canada				
Central African Republic		15 October 1962 <i>a</i>		
Ceylon	20 June 1956	7 August 1958		
Chad				
Chile		9 January 1961 <i>a</i>		
China	4 December 1956	25 June 1957		
Colombia	16 July 1956			
Congo (Brazzaville)				
Congo (Leopoldville)				
Costa Rica				
Cuba	20 June 1956			
Cyprus				
Czechoslovakia		3 October 1958 <i>a</i>		
Dahomey				
Denmark	28 December 1956	22 June 1959		
Dominican Republic	20 June 1956			
Ecuador	20 June 1956			
El Salvador	20 June 1956			
Ethiopia				
Federal Republic of Germany ³	20 June 1956	20 July 1959		
Federation of Malaya				
Finland		13 September 1962 <i>a</i>		

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XX-7.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XX-8.

³ By a notification made on ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Convention would also apply to Land Berlin.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
France	5 September 1956	24 June	1960	x	
Gabon					
Ghana					
Greece	20 June 1956				
Guatemala	26 December 1956	25 April	1957		
Guinea					
Haiti	21 December 1956	12 February	1958		
Holy See (Vatican City)	20 June 1956				
Honduras					
Hungary		23 July	1957 <i>a</i>		
Iceland					
India					
Indonesia					
Iran					
Iraq					
Ireland					
Israel	20 June 1956	4 April	1957		x
Italy	1 August 1956	28 July	1958		
Ivory Coast					
Jamaica					
Japan					
Jordan					
Kuwait					
Laos					
Lebanon					
Liberia					
Libya					
Liechtenstein					
Luxembourg					
Madagascar					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Mexico	20 June 1956				
Monaco	20 June 1956	28 June	1961		
Mongolia					
Morocco		18 March	1957 <i>a</i>		
Nepal					
Netherlands	20 June 1956	31 July	1962		x
New Zealand					
Nicaragua					
Niger					
Nigeria					
Norway		25 October	1957 <i>a</i>		
Pakistan		14 July	1959 <i>a</i>		
Panama					
Paraguay					

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XX-7.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XX-8.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Peru					
Philippines	20 June 1956				
Poland		13 October	1960	<i>a</i>	
Portugal					
Republic of Korea					
Republic of Viet-Nam					
Romania					
Rwanda					
San Marino					
Saudi Arabia					
Senegal					
Sierra Leone					
Somalia					
South Africa					
Spain					
Sudan					
Sweden	4 December 1956	1 October	1958		x
Switzerland					
Syria					
Tanganyika					
Thailand					
Togo					
Trinidad and Tobago					
Tunisia					
Turkey					
Uganda					
Ukrainian SSR					
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics					
United Arab Republic					
United Kingdom					
United States of America					
Upper Volta		27 August	1962	<i>a</i>	
Uruguay					
Venezuela					
Western Samoa					
Yemen					
Yugoslavia	31 December 1956	29 May	1959		

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XX-7.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XX-8.

I. Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance**Territorial Application**

<i>Notification by:</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>	<i>Extension to:</i>
France	24 June 1960	Algerian Departments, Departments of the Oases and of Saoura, Departments of Guadeloupe, Guiana, Martinique, Réunion, and Overseas Territories (St. Pierre and Miquelon, French Somaliland, Comoro Archipelago, New Caledonia and Dependencies, French Polynesia).

I. Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance

Declarations and Reservations

ISRAEL

Article 5: The Transmitting Agency shall transmit under paragraph 1 any order, final or provisional, and any other judicial act, obtained by the claimant for the payment of maintenance in a competent tribunal of Israel, and, where necessary and possible, the record of the proceedings in which such order was made.

Article 10: Israel reserves the right:

“a) to take the necessary measures to prevent transfers of funds under this Article for purposes other than the bona fide payment of existing maintenance obligations;

“b) to limit the amounts transferable pursuant to this Article, to amounts necessary for subsistence.”

NETHERLANDS

The Government of the Kingdom makes the following reservation with regard to article 1 of the Convention: the recovery of maintenance shall not be facilitated by virtue of this article if, the claimant and the respondent being both in the Netherlands, or, respectively, in Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles or Netherlands New Guinea, and assistance having been granted or similar arrangements made under the Assistance to the Needy Act (*Loi sur l'Assistance des Pauvres*), no recovery was in general obtained for such assistance from the respondent, having regard to the circumstances of the case in question.¹

“The Convention has for the time being been ratified for the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Europe only. If, in accordance with article 12, the application of the Convention will at any time be extended to the parts of the Kingdom outside Europe, the Secretary-General will be duly notified thereof. In that event the notification will contain such reservation as may be made on behalf of any of these parts of the Kingdom.”

SWEDEN

Article 1: Sweden reserves the right to reject, where the circumstances of the case under consideration appear to make this necessary, any application for legal support aimed at the recovery of maintenance from a person who entered Sweden as a political refugee.

Article 9: Where the proceedings are pending in Sweden, the exemptions in the payment of costs and the facilities provided in article 9, paragraphs 1 and 2, shall be granted only to nationals of or stateless persons resident in another State Party to this Convention or to any person who would in any case enjoy such advantages under an agreement concluded with the State of which he is a national.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

CHAPTER XXI. LAW OF THE SEA

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1. Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone

DONE at Geneva on 29 April 1958

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Not yet in force (see article 29)

TEXT: A/CONF.13/38 (Sales No. 58.V.4, vol. II), p. 132 . ,

Article 26

This Convention shall, until 31 October 1958, be open for signature by all States Members of the United Nations or of any of the specialized agencies, and by any other State invited by the General Assembly to become a Party to the Convention.

Article 27

This Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 28

This Convention shall be open for accession by any States belonging to any of the categories mentioned in article 26. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 29

1. This Convention shall come into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

**1. Convention on the Territorial Sea and the
Contiguous Zone
(not yet in force)**

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Afghanistan	30 October 1958			
Albania				
Algeria				
Argentina	29 April 1958			
Australia	30 October 1958	14 May	1963	
Austria	27 October 1958			
Belgium				
Bolivia	17 October 1958			
Brazil				
Bulgaria	31 October 1958	31 August	1962	x
Burma				
Burundi				
Byelorussian SSR	30 October 1958	27 February	1961	x
Cambodia		18 March	1960 ^a	
Cameroon				
Canada	29 April 1958			
Central African Republic				
Ceylon	30 October 1958			
Chad				
Chile				
China	29 April 1958			
Colombia	29 April 1958			x
Congo (Brazzaville)				
Congo (Leopoldville)				
Costa Rica	29 April 1958			
Cuba	29 April 1958			
Cyprus				
Czechoslovakia	30 October 1958	31 August	1961	x
Dahomey				
Denmark	29 April 1958			
Dominican Republic	29 April 1958			
Ecuador				
El Salvador				
Ethiopia				
Federal Republic of Germany				
Finland	27 October 1958			
France				

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XXI-6.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Gabon				
Ghana	29 April 1958			
Greece				
Guatemala	29 April 1958			
Guinea				
Haiti	29 April 1958	29 March	1960	
Holy See (Vatican City)	30 April 1958			
Honduras				
Hungary	31 October 1958	6 December	1961	x
Iceland	29 April 1958			
India				
Indonesia				
Iran	28 May 1958			x
Iraq				
Ireland	2 October 1958			
Israel	29 April 1958	6 September	1961	x
Italy				
Ivory Coast				
Jamaica				
Japan				
Jordan				
Kenya				
Kuwait				
Laos				
Lebanon				
Liberia	27 May 1958			
Libya				
Liechtenstein				
Luxembourg				
Madagascar		31 July	1962 <i>a</i>	
Malaysia		21 December	1960 <i>a</i>	
Mali				
Mauritania				
Mexico				
Monaco				
Mongolia				
Morocco				
Nepal	29 April 1958			
Netherlands	31 October 1958			
New Zealand	29 October 1958			
Nicaragua				
Niger				
Nigeria		26 June	1961 <i>d</i>	
Norway				
Pakistan	31 October 1958			
Panama	2 May 1958			
Paraguay				

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XXI-6.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Peru				
Philippines				
Poland				
Portugal	28 October 1958	8 January	1963	
Republic of Korea				
Republic of Viet-Nam				
Romania	31 October 1958	12 December	1961	x
Rwanda				
San Marino				
Saudi Arabia				
Senegal		25 April	1961 <i>a</i>	
Sierra Leone		13 March	1962 <i>d</i>	
Somalia				
South Africa		9 April	1963 <i>a</i>	
Spain				
Sudan				
Sweden				
Switzerland	22 October 1958			
Syria				
Tanganyika				
Thailand	29 April 1958			
Togo				
Trinidad and Tobago				
Tunisia	30 October 1958			x
Turkey				
Uganda				
Ukrainian SSR	30 October 1958	12 January	1961	x
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	30 October 1958	22 November	1960	x
United Arab Republic				
United Kingdom	9 September 1958	14 March	1960	x
United States of America	15 September 1958	12 April	1961	
Upper Volta				
Uruguay	29 April 1958			
Venezuela	30 October 1958	15 August	1961	x
Western Samoa				
Yemen				
Yugoslavia	29 April 1958			
Zanzibar				

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XXI-6.

1. Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone

Declarations and Reservations¹

BULGARIA

Article 20: The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that government ships in foreign waters have immunity and that the measures set forth in this article may therefore apply to such ships only with the consent of the flag State.

Article 23 (Sub-Section D. Rule applicable to warships): The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that the coastal State has the right to establish procedures for the authorization of the passage of foreign warships through its territorial waters.²

Reservations made upon ratification:

Article 20. The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that government ships in the territorial sea of another State have immunity and that the measures set forth in this article may therefore apply to such ships only with the consent of the flag State.

Article 23 (Sub-section D. Rules applicable to warships): The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that the coastal State has the right to establish procedures for the authorization of the passage of foreign warships through its territorial sea.²

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Article 20: The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that government ships in foreign territorial waters have immunity and that the measures mentioned in this article may therefore be applied to them only with the consent of the flag State.

Article 23 (Sub-Section D. Rule applicable to warships): The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that the coastal State has the right to establish procedures for the authorization of the passage of foreign warships through its territorial waters.²

COLOMBIA

With respect to the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, the delegation of Colombia declares that, under article 98 of the Colombian Constitution, authorization by the Senate is required for the passage of foreign troops through Colombian territory and that, by analogy, such authorization is accordingly also required for the passage of foreign warships through Colombian territorial waters.²

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Articles 14 and 23: "In view of the fact that the Conference had not adopted a special article concerning the passage of warships through the territorial waters of foreign States, the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic deems it necessary to stress that articles 14 and 23 cannot in any sense be interpreted as establishing a right of innocent passage for warships through the territorial waters."

Article 21: "The Government of the Czechoslovak Republic holds that under international law in force all government ships without distinction enjoy immunity and therefore does not agree with the application of articles 19 and 20 of the Convention to government ships operated for commercial purposes."

¹ For objections to certain declarations and reservations, see page XXI-8.05.

² Translation by the Secretariat.

HUNGARY

Articles 14 and 23: "The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic is of the opinion that the coastal State is entitled to make the passage of warships through its territorial waters subject to previous authorization.

Article 21: "The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic is of the opinion that the rules contained in Sub-Section B of Section III of Part I of the Convention are generally inapplicable to government ships operated for commercial purposes so far as they encroach on the immunities enjoyed under international law by all government ships, whether commercial or non-commercial, on foreign territorial waters. Consequently, the provisions of Sub-Section B restricting the immunities of government ships operated for commercial purposes are applicable only upon consent of the State whose flag the ship flies."

IRAN

In signing the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, I make the following reservation:

Article 14. The Iranian Government maintains the objection, on the ground of excess of competence, expressed by its delegation at the twelfth plenary meeting of the Conference on the Law of the Sea on 24 April 1958, to the articles recommended by the Fifth Committee of the Conference and incorporated in part in article 14 of this Convention. The Iranian Government accordingly reserves all rights regarding the contents of this article in so far as it relates to countries having no sea coast.¹

ROMANIA

Article 20: The Government of the Romanian People's Republic considers that government ships have immunity in foreign territorial waters and that the measures envisaged in this article may not be applied to such ships except with the consent of the flag State.

Article 23: The Government of the Romanian People's Republic considers that the coastal State has the right to provide that the passage of foreign warships through its territorial waters shall be subject to previous approval.¹

TUNISIA

With the following reservation: the Government of the Tunisian Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16, paragraph 4 of this Convention.¹

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Article 20: The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that government ships in foreign territorial waters have immunity and that the measures mentioned in this article may therefore be applied to them only with the consent of the flag State.

Article 23 (Sub-Section D. Rule applicable to warships): The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that a coastal State has the right to establish procedures for the authorization of the passage of foreign warships through its territorial waters.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Article 20: The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers that government ships in foreign territorial waters have immunity and that the measures mentioned in this article may therefore be applied to them only with the consent of the flag State.

Article 23 (Sub-Section D. Rule applicable to warships): The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers that a coastal State has the right to establish procedures for the authorization of the passage of foreign warships through its territorial waters.¹

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"In depositing their instrument of ratification . . . Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declare that, save as may be stated in any further and separate notices that may hereafter be given, ratification of this Convention on behalf of the United Kingdom does not extend to the States in the Persian Gulf enjoying British protection. Multilateral conventions to which the United Kingdom becomes a party are not extended to these States until such time as an extension is requested by the Ruler of the State concerned."

VENEZUELA

In signing the present Convention, the Republic of Venezuela declares with reference to article 12 that there are special circumstances to be taken into consideration in the following areas: the Gulf of Paria and zones adjacent thereto; the area between the coast of Venezuela and the island of Aruba; and the Gulf of Venezuela.²

Reservation made upon ratification: . . . with express reservation in respect of article 12 and paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 24 of the said Convention.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

1. Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone

Objections

AUSTRALIA

"... I am instructed by my Government to place on record its formal objections to the reservations hereunder mentioned, which have been made on behalf of other States to the Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone:

- (a) The declaration made with reference to Article 12 by Venezuela on signature and the reservation made to that Article by Venezuela on ratification.
- (b) The reservation made to Article 14 by Iran on signature.
- (c) The reservations made to Articles 14 and 23 by Czechoslovakia and Hungary on signature and confirmed on ratification.
- (d) The reservation made to paragraph 4 of Article 16 by Tunisia on signature.
- (e) The reservation made with regard to the application of Articles 19 and 20 to government ships operated for commercial purposes by Czechoslovakia on signature and confirmed on ratification.
- (f) The reservations made to Article 20 by Bulgaria on signature and on ratification.
- (g) The reservations made to Article 20 by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on signature and confirmed on ratification.
- (h) The reservation made to Article 21 by Hungary on signature and confirmed on ratification.
- (i) The reservations made to Article 23 by Bulgaria on signature and on ratification.
- (j) The reservations made to Article 23 by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on signature and confirmed on ratification.
- (k) The reservation made to paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 24 by Venezuela on ratification.

If the statements referred to above with regard to Article 23 are juridically in the nature of declarations rather than of reservations strictly so-called, the objections recorded by my Government will serve to record disagreement with the opinions so declared."

1. Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone

Objections

AUSTRALIA

“...I am instructed by my Government to place on record its formal objections to the reservations hereunder mentioned, which have been made on behalf of other States to the Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone:

- (a) The declaration made with reference to article 12 by Venezuela on signature and the reservation made to that article by Venezuela on ratification.
- (b) The reservation made to article 14 by Iran on signature.
- (c) The reservations made to articles 14 and 23 by Czechoslovakia and Hungary on signature and confirmed on ratification.
- (d) The reservation made to paragraph 4 of article 16 by Tunisia on signature.
- (e) The reservation made with regard to the application of articles 19 and 20 to government ships operated for commercial purposes by Czechoslovakia on signature and confirmed on ratification.
- (f) The reservations made to article 20 by Bulgaria on signature and on ratification.
- (g) The reservations made to article 20 by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on signature and confirmed on ratification.
- (h) The reservation made to article 21 by Hungary on signature and confirmed on ratification.
- (i) The reservations made to article 23 by Bulgaria on signature and on ratification.
- (j) The reservations made to article 23 by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on signature and confirmed on ratification.
- (k) The reservation made to paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 24 by Venezuela on ratification.

If the statements referred to above with regard to article 23 are juridically in the nature of declarations rather than of reservations strictly so-called, the objections recorded by my Government will serve to record disagreement with the opinions so declared.”

ISRAEL

“I am instructed to place on record the Government of Israel’s formal objection to all reservations and declarations made in connection with the signing or ratification of or accession to the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone and the Convention on the High Seas which are incompatible with the purposes and objects of these Conventions. This objection applies in particular to the declaration or reservation made by Tunisia to article 16, paragraph 4, of the first of the above-mentioned Conventions on the occasion of signature.”

MADAGASCAR

The Malagasy Republic formally expresses its objection to all reservations and statements made in connexion with signature or ratification of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone or in connexion with accession to the said Convention which are inconsistent with the aims and purposes of this Convention.

This objection applies in particular to the statements or reservations made with regard to the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Tunisia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has informed the Secretary-General that it objects to the following reservations:

1. To article 12 by Venezuela
2. To article 14 by Iran
3. To article 16, paragraph 4, by Tunisia
4. To article 19 by Czechoslovakia
5. To article 20 by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR
6. To article 21 by Hungary
7. To article 24, paragraphs 2 and 3, by Venezuela.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Objection to the following reservations:

“1. The reservations made by the Government of Czechoslovakia to article 19, by the Governments of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to article 20, and by Hungary to article 21.

2. The reservation made by the Government of the Tunisian Republic to article 16, paragraph 4.

3. The reservation made by the Government of Venezuela to article 12 and to article 24, paragraphs 2 and 3.”

THE NETHERLANDS

"In depositing their instrument of ratification regarding the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone concluded at Geneva on April 29th 1958, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands declare that they do not find acceptable

the reservations made by the Government of Czechoslovakia to article 19, by the Governments of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to article 20, and by the Governments of Hungary and Czechoslovakia to article 21;

the reservations made by the Iranian Government to article 14;

the declaration by the Government of Colombia as far as it amounts to a reservation on article 14;

the reservation made by the Government of the Tunisian Republic to article 16, paragraph 4;

the declarations made by the Governments of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on article 23, and the declaration made by the Governments of Czechoslovakia and Hungary on the articles 14 and 23 as far as these declarations amount to a reservation to the said articles;

the reservation made by the Government of the Republic of Italy to article 24, paragraph 1.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands reserve all rights regarding the reservations made by the Government of Venezuela on ratifying the present Convention in respect of article 12 and article 24, paragraphs 2 and 3."

2. Convention on the High Seas

DONE at Geneva on 29 April 1958

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 30 September 1962, in accordance with article 34

TEXT: A/CONF.13/38 (Sales No. 58.V.4, vol. II), p. 135

Article 31

This Convention shall, until 31 October 1958, be open for signature by all States Members of the United Nations or of any of the specialized agencies, and by any other State invited by the General Assembly to become a Party to the Convention.

Article 32

This Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 33

This Convention shall be open for accession by any States belonging to any of the categories mentioned in article 31. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 34

1. This Convention shall come into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

2. Convention on the High Seas
(in force since 30 September 1962)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Afghanistan	30 October 1958	28 April 1959	
Albania			
Algeria			
Argentina	29 April 1958		
Australia	30 October 1958	14 May 1963	
Austria	27 October 1958		
Belgium			
Bolivia	17 October 1958		
Brazil			
Bulgaria	31 October 1958	31 August 1962	x
Burma			
Burundi			
Byelorussian SSR	30 October 1958	27 February 1961	x
Cambodia		18 March 1960 <i>a</i>	
Cameroon			
Canada	29 April 1958		
Central African Republic		15 October 1962 <i>a</i>	
Ceylon	30 October 1958		
Chad			
Chile			
China	29 April 1958		
Colombia	29 April 1958		
Congo (Brazzaville)			
Congo (Leopoldville)			
Costa Rica	29 April 1958		
Cuba	29 April 1958		
Cyprus			
Czechoslovakia	30 October 1958	31 August 1961	x
Dahomey			
Denmark	29 April 1958		
Dominican Republic	29 April 1958		
Ecuador			
El Salvador			
Ethiopia			
Federal Republic of Germany	30 October 1958		
Finland	27 October 1958		
France	30 October 1958		
Gabon			

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XXI-13.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Ghana	29 April 1958		
Greece			
Guatemala	29 April 1958	27 November 1961	
Guinea			
Haiti	29 April 1958	29 March 1960	
Holy See (Vatican City) ..	30 April 1958		
Honduras			
Hungary	31 October 1958	6 December 1961	x
Iceland	29 April 1958		
India			
Indonesia	8 May 1958	10 August 1961	x
Iran	28 May 1958		x
Iraq			
Ireland	2 October 1958		
Israel	29 April 1958	6 September 1961	x
Italy			
Ivory Coast			
Jamaica			
Japan			
Jordan			
Kenya			
Kuwait			
Laos			
Lebanon	29 May 1958		
Liberia	27 May 1958		
Libya			
Liechtenstein			
Luxembourg			
Madagascar		31 July 1962 <i>a</i>	
Malaysia		21 December 1960 <i>a</i>	
Mali			
Mauritania			
Mexico			
Monaco			
Mongolia			
Morocco			
Nepal	29 April 1958	28 December 1962	
Netherlands	31 October 1958		
New Zealand	29 October 1958		
Nicaragua			
Niger			
Nigeria		26 June 1961 <i>d</i>	
Norway			
Pakistan	31 October 1958		
Panama	2 May 1958		
Paraguay			

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XXI-13.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Peru				
Philippines				
Poland	31 October 1958	29 June	1962	x
Portugal	28 October 1958	8 January	1963	
Republic of Korea				
Republic of Viet-Nam				
Romania	31 October 1958	12 December	1961	x
Rwanda				
San Marino				
Saudi Arabia				
Senegal		25 April	1961 <i>a</i>	
Sierra Leone		13 March	1962 <i>d</i>	
Somalia				
South Africa		9 April	1963 <i>a</i>	
Spain				
Sudan				
Sweden				
Switzerland	24 May 1958			
Syria				
Tanganyika				
Thailand	29 April 1958			
Togo				
Trinidad and Tobago				
Tunisia	30 October 1958			
Turkey				
Uganda				
Ukrainian SSR	30 October 1958	12 January	1961	x
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	30 October 1958	22 November	1960	x
United Arab Republic				
United Kingdom	9 September 1958	14 March	1960	x
United States of America	15 September 1958	12 April	1961	
Upper Volta				
Uruguay	29 April 1958			
Venezuela	30 October 1958	15 August	1961	
Western Samoa				
Yemen				
Yugoslavia	29 April 1958			
Zanzibar				

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XXI-13.

2. Convention on the High Seas

Declarations and Reservations¹

BULGARIA

Article 9: The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that the principle of international law according to which a ship on the high seas is not subject to any jurisdiction except that of the flag State applies without restriction to all government ships.

Declaration: The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that the definition of piracy given in the Convention does not cover certain acts which under contemporary international law should be considered as acts of piracy and does not serve to ensure freedom of navigation on international sea routes.²

Reservation and declaration made upon ratification:

Reservation concerning article 9: The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that the principle of international law according to which ships on the high seas are subject to the jurisdiction of the flag State applies without restriction to all government ships.

Declaration: The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that the definition of piracy given in the Convention does not cover certain acts which under contemporary international law should be considered as acts of piracy and does not serve to ensure freedom of navigation on international sea routes.²

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Article 9: The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that the principle of international law according to which a ship on the high seas is not subject to any jurisdiction except that of the flag State applies without restriction to all government ships.

Declaration: The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that the definition of piracy given in the Convention does not cover certain acts which under contemporary international law should be considered as acts of piracy and does not serve to ensure freedom of navigation on international sea routes.²

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Article 9: "The Government of the Czechoslovak Republic holds that under international law in force government ships operated for commercial purposes also enjoy on the high seas complete immunity from the jurisdiction of any State other than the flag State."

Declaration: "The Government of the Czechoslovak Republic maintains that the notion of piracy as defined in the Convention is neither in accordance with the present international law nor with the interest of safeguarding the freedom of navigation on the high seas."

HUNGARY

Article 9: "The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic is of the opinion that, according to the general rules of international law, ships owned or operated by a State and used on government service, whether commercial or non-commercial, enjoy on the high seas the same immunity as warships."

Declaration: "The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic declares that the definition of piracy as given in the Convention is not consistent with present international law and does not serve the general interests of the freedom of navigation on the high seas."

¹ For objections to certain declarations and reservations, see page XXI-15.05.

² Translation by the Secretariat.

INDONESIA

Reservation made upon ratification: “. . . that the terms ‘territorial sea’ and ‘internal waters’ mentioned in the Convention, as far as the Republic of Indonesia is concerned, are interpreted in accordance with Article 1 of the Government Regulation in Lieu of an Act No. 4 of the Year 1960 (State Gazette 1960, No. 22) concerning Indonesian Waters, which, in accordance with Article 1 of the Act No. 1 of the Year 1961 (State Gazette 1961, No. 3) concerning the Enactment of All Emergency Acts and All Government Regulations in Lieu of an Act which were promulgated before January 1, 1961, has become Act, which Article word by word is as follows:

“*Article 1:* 1. The Indonesian Waters consist of the territorial sea and the internal waters of Indonesia.

2. The Indonesian territorial sea is a maritime belt of a width of twelve nautical miles, the outer limit of which is measured perpendicular to the baselines or points on the baselines which consist of straight lines connecting the outermost point on the low water mark of the outermost islands or part of such islands comprising Indonesian territory with the provision that in case of straits of a width of not more than twenty-four nautical miles and Indonesia is not the only coastal state the outer limit of the Indonesian territorial sea shall be drawn at the middle of the strait.

3. The Indonesian internal waters are all waters lying within the baselines mentioned in paragraph 2.

4. One nautical mile is sixty to one degree of latitude.”

IRAN

In signing the Convention on the High Seas, I make the following reservations:

Article 2. With respect to the words “no State may validly purport to subject any part of them to its sovereignty”, it shall be understood that this prohibition does not apply to the continental shelf, which is governed by article 2 of the Convention on the Continental Shelf.

Articles 2, 3 and 4. The Iranian Government maintains the objection on the ground of excess of competence, expressed by its delegation at the twelfth plenary meeting of the Conference on the Law of the Sea on 24 April 1958, to the articles recommended by the Fifth Committee of the Conference and incorporated in the afore-mentioned articles of the Convention on the High Seas. The Iranian Government accordingly reserves all rights regarding the contents of these articles in so far as they relate to countries having no sea coast.

Article 2(3)—article 26, paragraphs 1 and 2. Application of the provisions of these articles relating to the laying of submarine cables and pipelines shall be subject to the authorization of the coastal State, in so far as the continental shelf is concerned.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

POLAND

Article 9: "The Government of the Polish People's Republic considers that the rule expressed in article 9 applies to all ships owned or operated by a State."

Declaration: "The Government of the Polish People's Republic considers that the definition of piracy as contained in the Convention does not fully correspond with the present state of international law in this respect."

ROMANIA

Article 9: The Government of the Romanian People's Republic considers that the principle of international law according to which a ship on the high seas is not subject to any jurisdiction except that of the flag State applies to all government ships regardless of the purpose for which they are used.

Declaration: The Government of the Romanian People's Republic considers that the definition of piracy as given in article 15 of the Convention on the High Seas does not cover certain acts which under contemporary international should be considered as acts of piracy.¹

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Article 9: The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that the principle of international law according to which a ship on the high seas is not subject to any jurisdiction except that of the flag State applies without restriction to all government ships.

Declaration: The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that the definition of piracy given in the Convention does not cover certain acts which under contemporary international law should be considered as acts of piracy and does not serve to ensure freedom of navigation on international sea routes.¹

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Article 9: The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers that the principle of international law according to which a ship on the high seas is not subject to any jurisdiction except that of the flag State applies without restriction to all government ships.

Declaration: The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers that the definition of piracy given in the Convention does not cover certain acts which under contemporary international law should be considered as acts of piracy and does not serve to ensure freedom of navigation on international sea routes.¹

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"In depositing their instrument of ratification... Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declare that, save as may be stated in any further and separate notices that may hereafter be given, ratification of this Convention on behalf of the United Kingdom does not extend to the States in the Persian Gulf enjoying British protection. Multilateral conventions to which the United Kingdom becomes a party are not extended to these States until such time as an extension is requested by the Ruler of the State concerned."

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

ISRAEL

"I am instructed to place on record the Government of Israel's formal objection to all reservations and declarations made in connection with the signing or ratification of or accession to the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone and the Convention on the High Seas which are incompatible with the purposes and objects of these Conventions. This objection applies in particular to the declaration or reservation made by Tunisia to Article 16, paragraph 4, of the first of the above-mentioned Conventions on the occasion of signature."

2. Convention on the High Seas

Objections

AUSTRALIA

"... I am instructed by my Government to place on record its formal objections to the reservations hereunder mentioned, which have been made on behalf of other States to the Convention on the High Seas:

- (a) The reservation made to Articles 2, 3 and 4 by Iran on signature.
- (b) The reservation made to paragraph 3 of Article 2 and to paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 26 by Iran on signature.
- (c) The reservation made to Article 9 by Bulgaria on signature and on ratification.
- (d) The reservations made to Article 9 by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on signature and confirmed on ratification.
- (e) The reservation made by Indonesia on ratification.

In relation to the reservation made by Indonesia I am instructed to point out that the Australian Government has previously informed the Indonesian Government that it does not recognize the validity in international law of the Regulation referred to in the reservation and that it does not consider itself bound by it."

2. Convention on the High Seas

Objections

AUSTRALIA

“... I am instructed by my Government to place on record its formal objections to the reservations hereunder mentioned, which have been made on behalf of other States to the Convention on the High Seas:

- (a) The reservation made to articles 2, 3 and 4 by Iran on signature.
- (b) The reservation made to paragraph 3 of article 2 and to paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 26 by Iran on signature.
- (c) The reservation made to article 9 by Bulgaria on signature and on ratification.
- (d) The reservations made to article 9 by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on signature and confirmed on ratification.
- (e) The reservation made by Indonesia on ratification.

In relation to the reservation made by Indonesia I am instructed to point out that the Australian Government has previously informed the Indonesian Government that it does not recognize the validity in international law of the Regulation referred to in the reservation and that it does not consider itself bound by it.”

ISRAEL

“I am instructed to place on record the Government of Israel’s formal objection to all reservations and declarations made in connection with the signing or ratification of or accession to the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone and the Convention on the High Seas which are incompatible with the purposes and objects of these Conventions. This objection applies in particular to the declaration or reservation made by Tunisia to article 16, paragraph 4, of the first of the above-mentioned Conventions on the occasion of signature.”

MADAGASCAR

The Malagasy Republic formally expresses its objection to all reservations and statements made in connexion with signature or ratification of the Convention on the High Seas or in connexion with accession to the said Convention which are inconsistent with the aims and purposes of this Convention.

This objection applies in particular to the statements or reservations made with regard to the Convention on the High Seas by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Indonesia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has informed the Secretary-General that it objects to the following reservations:

1. To articles 2, 3 and 4 and article 2(3) by Iran

2. To article 9 by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and USSR.

The Government of the United Kingdom has also informed the Secretary-General that it objects to the reservation made on ratification by the Government of Indonesia and in addition has informed him of the following:

“Her Majesty’s Government have already stated to the Indonesian Government that they cannot regard as valid under international law the provisions of ‘Government Regulation No. 4, 1960, in lieu of an Act concerning Indonesian Waters’ to the extent that these provisions embody a claim to territorial waters extending to 12 miles or purport to demarcate territorial waters by the drawing of straight base lines between the outermost islands, or points, of a group of islands or purport to treat as internal waters all waters enclosed by those lines.”

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Objection to the following reservations:

“1. The reservations to article 9 made by the Governments of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

2. The reservation made by the Iranian Government to articles 2, 3, and 4 and article 26, paragraphs 1 and 2.

3. The reservation made by the Government of Indonesia.”

THE NETHERLANDS

"In depositing their instrument of ratification regarding the Convention on the High Seas concluded at Geneva on April 29th 1958, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands declare that they do not find acceptable

the reservations to article 9 made by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

the declarations made by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the definition of piracy given in the Convention, as far as these declarations amount to a reservation;

the reservations made by the Iranian Government to articles 2, 3, and 4, and

to articles 2, paragraph 3, and 26, paragraphs 1 and 2;

the declaration made by the Government of Iran on article 2 as far as it amounts to a reservation to the said article;

the reservation made by the Government of Indonesia."

3. Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas

DONE at Geneva on 29 April 1958

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Not yet in force (see article 18)

TEXT: A/CONF.13/38 (Sales No. 58.V.4, vol. II), p. 139

Article 15

This Convention shall, until 31 October 1958, be open for signature by all States Members of the United Nations or of any of the specialized agencies, and by any other State invited by the General Assembly to become a Party to the Convention.

Article 16

This Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 17

This Convention shall be open for accession by any States belonging to any of the categories mentioned in article 15. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 18

1. This Convention shall come into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 19

1. At the time of signature, ratification or accession, any State may make reservations to articles of the Convention other than to articles 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12 inclusive.

2. Any Contracting State making a reservation in accordance with the preceding paragraph may at any time withdraw the reservation by a communication to that effect addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

**3. Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas
(not yet in force)**

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Afghanistan	30 October 1958			
Albania				
Algeria				
Argentina	29 April 1958			
Australia	30 October 1958	14 May	1963	
Austria				
Belgium				
Bolivia	17 October 1958			
Brazil				
Bulgaria				
Burma				
Burundi				
Byelorussian SSR				
Cambodia		18 March	1960 <i>a</i>	
Cameroon				
Canada	29 April 1958			
Central African Republic				
Ceylon	30 October 1958			
Chad				
Chile				
China	29 April 1958			
Colombia	29 April 1958	3 January	1963	
Congo (Brazzaville)				
Congo (Leopoldville)				
Costa Rica	29 April 1958			
Cuba	29 April 1958			
Cyprus				
Czechoslovakia				
Dahomey				
Denmark	29 April 1958			
Dominican Republic	29 April 1958			
Ecuador				
El Salvador				
Ethiopia				
Federal Republic of Germany				
Finland	27 October 1958			
France	30 October 1958			
Gabon				
Ghana	29 April 1958			

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XXI-19.01.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Greece			
Guatemala			
Guinea			
Haiti	29 April 1958	29 March 1960	
Holy See (Vatican City)			
Honduras			
Hungary			
Iceland	29 April 1958		
India			
Indonesia	8 May 1958		
Iran	28 May 1958		
Iraq			
Ireland	2 October 1958		
Israel	29 April 1958		
Italy			
Ivory Coast			
Jamaica			
Japan			
Jordan			
Kenya			
Kuwait			
Laos			
Lebanon	29 May 1958		
Liberia	27 May 1958		
Libya			
Liechtenstein			
Luxembourg			
Madagascar		31 July 1962 <i>a</i>	
Malaysia		21 December 1960 <i>a</i>	
Mali			
Mauritania			
Mexico			
Monaco			
Mongolia			
Morocco			
Nepal	29 April 1958		
Netherlands	31 October 1958		
New Zealand	29 October 1958		
Nicaragua			
Niger			
Nigeria		26 June 1961 <i>d</i>	
Norway			
Pakistan	31 October 1958		
Panama	2 May 1958		
Paraguay			
Peru			
Philippines			

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XXI-19.01.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Poland				
Portugal	28 October 1958	8 January	1963	
Republic of Korea				
Republic of Viet-Nam				
Romania				
Rwanda				
San Marino				
Saudi Arabia				
Senegal		25 April	1961 <i>a</i>	
Sierra Leone		13 March	1962 <i>d</i>	
Somalia				
South Africa		9 April	1963 <i>a</i>	
Spain				
Sudan				
Sweden				
Switzerland	22 October 1958			
Syria				
Tanganyika				
Thailand	29 April 1958			
Togo				
Trinidad and Tobago				
Tunisia	30 October 1958			
Turkey				
Uganda				
Ukrainian SSR				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics				
United Arab Republic				
United Kingdom	9 September 1958	14 March	1960	x
United States of America	15 September 1958	12 April	1961	x
Upper Volta				
Uruguay	29 April 1958			
Venezuela	30 October 1958	10 July	1963	
Western Samoa				
Yemen				
Yugoslavia	29 April 1958			
Zanzibar				

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XXI-19.01.

3. Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas

Declarations and Reservations

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

“In depositing their instrument of ratification . . . Her Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declare that, save as may be stated in any further and separate notices that may hereafter be given, ratification of this Convention on behalf of the United Kingdom does not extend to the States in the Persian Gulf enjoying British protection. Multilateral conventions to which the United Kingdom becomes a party are not extended to these States until such time as an extension is requested by the Ruler of the State concerned.”

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

“ . . . subject to the understanding that such ratification shall not be construed to impair the applicability of the principle of ‘abstention’, as defined in paragraph A.1 of the documents of record in the proceedings of the Conference [on the Law of the Sea, held at Geneva from 24 February to 27 April 1958], identified as A/CONF.13/C.3/L.69, 8 April 1958.”

4. Convention on the Continental Shelf

DONE at Geneva on 29 April 1958

ENTRY INTO FORCE: Not yet in force (see article 11)

TEXT: A/CONF.13/38 (Sales No. 58.V:4, vol. II), p. 142

Article 8

This Convention shall, until 31 October 1958, be open for signature by all States Members of the United Nations or of any of the specialized agencies, and by any other State invited by the General Assembly to become a Party to the Convention.

Article 9

This Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 10

This Convention shall be open for accession by any State belonging to any of the categories mentioned in article 8. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 11

1. This Convention shall come into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 12

1. At the time of signature, ratification or accession, any State may make reservations to articles of the Convention other than to articles 1 to 3 inclusive.

2. Any Contracting State making a reservation in accordance with the preceding paragraph may at any time withdraw the reservation by a communication to that effect addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

**4. Convention on the Continental Shelf
(not yet in force)**

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Afghanistan	30 October 1958			
Albania				
Algeria				
Argentina	29 April 1958			
Australia	30 October 1958	14 May	1963	
Austria				
Belgium				
Bolivia	17 October 1958			
Brazil				
Bulgaria		31 August	1962 <i>a</i>	
Burma				
Burundi				
Byelorussian SSR	31 October 1958	27 February	1961	
Cambodia		18 March	1960 <i>a</i>	
Cameroon				
Canada	29 April 1958			
Central African Republic				
Ceylon	30 October 1958			
Chad				
Chile	31 October 1958			
China	29 April 1958			
Colombia	29 April 1958	8 January	1962	
Congo (Brazzaville)				
Congo (Leopoldville)				
Costa Rica	29 April 1958			
Cuba	29 April 1958			
Cyprus				
Czechoslovakia	31 October 1958	31 August	1961	
Dahomey				
Denmark	29 April 1958	12 June	1963	
Dominican Republic	29 April 1958			
Ecuador	31 October 1958			
El Salvador				
Ethiopia				
Federal Republic of Germany	30 October 1958			x
Finland	27 October 1958			
France				
Gabon				
Ghana	29 April 1958			

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XXI-24.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Greece			
Guatemala	29 April 1958	27 November 1961	
Guinea			
Haiti	29 April 1958	29 March 1960	
Holy See (Vatican City)			
Honduras			
Hungary			
Iceland	29 April 1958		
India			
Indonesia	8 May 1958		
Iran	28 May 1958		x
Iraq			
Ireland	2 October 1958		
Israel	29 April 1958	6 September 1961	
Italy			
Ivory Coast			
Jamaica			
Japan			
Jordan			
Kenya			
Kuwait			
Laos			
Lebanon	29 May 1958		
Liberia	27 May 1958		
Libya			
Liechtenstein			
Luxembourg			
Madagascar		31 July 1962 <i>a</i>	
Malaysia		21 December 1960 <i>a</i>	
Mali			
Mauritania			
Mexico			
Monaco			
Mongolia			
Morocco			
Nepal	29 April 1958		
Netherlands	31 October 1958		
New Zealand	29 October 1958		
Nicaragua			
Niger			
Nigeria			
Norway			
Pakistan	31 October 1958		
Panama	2 May 1958		
Paraguay			
Peru	31 October 1958		
Philippines			

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XXI-24.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Poland	31 October 1958	29 June 1962	
Portugal	28 October 1958	8 January 1963	
Republic of Korea			
Republic of Viet-Nam			
Romania		12 December 1961 <i>a</i>	
Rwanda			
San Marino			
Saudi Arabia			
Senegal		25 April 1961 <i>a</i>	
Sierra Leone			
Somalia			
South Africa		9 April 1963 <i>a</i>	
Spain			
Sudan			
Sweden			
Switzerland	22 October 1958		
Syria			
Tanganyika			
Thailand	29 April 1958		
Togo			
Trinidad and Tobago			
Tunisia	30 October 1958		
Turkey			
Uganda			
Ukrainian SSR	31 October 1958	12 January 1961	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ..	31 October 1958	22 November 1960	
United Arab Republic			
United Kingdom	9 September 1958		
United States of America ..	15 September 1958	12 April 1961	
Upper Volta			
Uruguay	29 April 1958		
Venezuela	30 October 1958	15 August 1961	x
Western Samoa			
Yemen			
Yugoslavia	29 April 1958		
Zanzibar			

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XXI-24.

4. Convention on the Continental Shelf

Declarations and Reservations¹

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

"In signing the Convention on the Continental Shelf of 29 April 1958, the Federal Republic of Germany declares with reference to article 5, paragraph 1 of the Convention on the Continental Shelf that in the opinion of the Federal Government article 5, paragraph 1 guarantees the exercise of fishing rights (*Fischerei*) in the waters above the continental shelf in the manner hitherto generally in practice."

IRAN

"In signing this Convention on the Continental Shelf, I am instructed by the Iranian Government to make the following reservations:

(a) *Article 4*: With respect to the phrase "the Coastal State may not impede the laying or maintenance of submarine cables or pipe-lines on the continental shelf", the Iranian Government reserves its right to allow or not to allow the laying or maintenance of submarine cables or pipe-lines on its continental shelf.

(b) *Article 6*: With respect to the phrase "and unless another boundary line is justified by special circumstances" included in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article, the Iranian Government accepts this phrase on the understanding that one method of determining the boundary line in special circumstances would be that of measurement from the high water mark."

VENEZUELA

In signing the present Convention, the Republic of Venezuela declares with reference to article 6 that there are special circumstances to be taken into consideration in the following areas: the Gulf of Paria, in so far as the boundary is not determined by existing agreements, and in zones adjacent thereto; the area between the coast of Venezuela and the island of Aruba; and the Gulf of Venezuela.¹

Reservation made upon ratification: . . . with express reservation in respect of article 6 of the said Convention.²

¹ For objections to certain declarations and reservations, see page XXI-24.05.

² Translation by the Secretariat.

4. Convention on the Continental Shelf

Objections

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Objection to the following reservations:

- “1. The reservation made by the Iranian Government to article 4.
- “2. The reservation made by the Federal Republic of Germany to article 5, paragraph 1.”

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

In a communication received on 14 January 1966, the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations has informed the Secretary-General of the following with respect to the reservations and declarations made by France upon accession :

"Article 1 : The Government of the United Kingdom take note of the declaration made by the Government of the French Republic and reserve their position concerning it.

Article 2 (paragraph 4) : This declaration does not call for any observations on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom.

Article 4 : The Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the French Republic are both parties to the Optional Protocol of Signature concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes done at Geneva on the 29th of April, 1958. The Government of the United Kingdom assume that the declaration made by the Government of the French Republic is not intended to derogate from the rights and obligations of the parties to the Optional Protocol.

Article 5 (paragraph 1) : Reservation (a) does not call for any observations on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom.

The Government of the United Kingdom are unable to accept reservation (b).

The Government of the United Kingdom are prepared to accept reservation (c) on the understanding that it is not intended to derogate from the rights and obligations of parties to the Optional Protocol of Signature concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes.

Article 6 (paragraphs 1 and 2) : The Government of the United Kingdom are unable to accept the reservations made by the Government of the French Republic."

THE NETHERLANDS

"In depositing their instrument of ratification regarding the Convention on the Continental Shelf concluded at Geneva on April 29th 1958, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands declare that they do not find acceptable

the reservations made by the Iranian Government to article 4;

the reservations made by the Government of the French Republic to articles 5, paragraph 1, and 6, paragraphs 1 and 2.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands reserve all rights regarding the reservations in respect of article 6 made by the Government of Venezuela when ratifying the present Convention."

5. Optional Protocol of Signature concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes

DONE at Geneva on 29 April 1958

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 30 September 1962

TEXT: A/CONF.13/38 (Sales No. 58.V.4, vol. II), p. 145

Article V

This Protocol shall remain open for signature by all States who become Parties to any Convention on the Law of the Sea adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and is subject to ratification, where necessary, according to the constitutional requirements of the signatory States.

**5. Optional Protocol of Signature concerning the
Compulsory Settlement of Disputes**
(in force since 30 September 1962)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Afghanistan			
Albania			
Algeria			
Argentina			
Australia	14 May	1963	
Austria**	27 October	1958	
Belgium			
Bolivia	17 October	1958	
Brazil			
Bulgaria			
Burma			
Burundi			
Byelorussian SSR			
Cambodia			
Cameroon			
Canada**	29 April	1958	
Central African Republic			
Ceylon	30 October	1958	
Chad			
Chile			
China	29 April	1958	
Colombia	29 April	1958	x
Congo (Brazzaville)			
Congo (Leopoldville)			
Costa Rica	29 April	1958	
Cuba	29 April	1958	
Cyprus			
Czechoslovakia			
Dahomey			
Denmark**	29 April	1958	
Dominican Republic	29 April	1958	
Ecuador			
El Salvador			
Ethiopia			
Federal Republic of Germany	30 October	1958	
Finland	27 October	1958	
France	30 October	1958	
Gabon			

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XXI-29.

**** Subject to ratification.**

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>		<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification</i>		<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Ghana	29 April	1958			
Greece					
Guatemala					
Guinea					
Haiti	29 April	1958	29 March	1960	
Holy See (Vatican City) .	30 April	1958			
Honduras					
Hungary					
Iceland					
India					
Indonesia**	8 May	1958			
Iran					
Iraq					
Ireland					
Israel**	29 April	1958			
Italy					
Ivory Coast					
Jamaica					
Japan					
Jordan					
Kenya					
Kuwait					
Laos					
Lebanon					
Liberia	27 May	1958			
Libya					
Liechtenstein					
Luxembourg					
Madagascar	10 August	1962			
Malaysia	1 May	1961			
Mali					
Mauritania					
Mexico					
Monaco					
Mongolia					
Morocco					
Nepal	29 April	1958			
Netherlands**	31 October	1958			
New Zealand	29 October	1958			
Nicaragua					
Niger					
Nigeria					
Norway					
Pakistan	6 November	1958			
Panama	2 May	1958			
Paraguay					

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XXI-29.

** Subject to ratification.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>		<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification</i>		<i>Declarations and Reservations¹</i>
Peru					
Philippines					
Poland					
Portugal**	28 October	1958	8 January	1963	
Republic of Korea					
Republic of Viet-Nam.....					
Romania ..					
Rwanda					
San Marino					
Saudi Arabia					
Senegal ..					
Sierra Leone	14 February	1963			
Somalia					
South Africa					
Spain ..					
Sudan					
Sweden					
Switzerland**	24 May	1958			
Syria					
Tanganyika					
Thailand					
Togo ..					
Trinidad and Tobago....					
Tunisia					
Turkey					
Uganda					
Ukrainian SSR					
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics					
United Arab Republic					
United Kingdom	9 September	1958			
United States of America** ..	15 September	1958			
Upper Volta ..					
Uruguay	29 April	1958			
Venezuela ..					
Western Samoa					
Yemen ..					
Yugoslavia**	29 April	1958			
Zanzibar ..					

¹ For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XXI-29.

** Subject to ratification.

5. Optional Protocol of Signature concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes

Declaration and Reservations

COLOMBIA

In signing the Optional Protocol, the delegation of Colombia reserves the obligations of Colombia arising out of conventions concerning the peaceful settlement of disputes which Colombia has ratified and out of any previous conventions concerning the same subject which Colombia may ratify.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

CHAPTER XXII. COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION

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1. Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards¹

DONE at New York on 10 June 1958

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 June 1959, in accordance with article XII

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 330, p. 3. Registration No. 4739
E/CONF.26/8/Rev.1, 10 June 1958

Article VIII

1. This Convention shall be open until 31 December 1958 for signature on behalf of any Member of the United Nations and also on behalf of any other State which is or hereafter becomes a member of any specialized agency of the United Nations, or which is or hereafter becomes a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, or any other State to which an invitation has been addressed by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

2. This Convention shall be ratified and the instrument of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article IX

1. This Convention shall be open for accession to all States referred to in article VIII.

2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article X

1. Any State may, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, declare that this Convention shall extend to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. Such a declaration shall take effect when the Convention enters into force for the State concerned.

2. At any time thereafter any such extension shall be made by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and shall take effect as from the ninetieth day after the day of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of this notification, or as from the date of entry into force of the Convention for the State concerned, whichever is the later.

3. With respect to those territories to which this Convention is not extended at the time of signature, ratification or accession, each State concerned shall consider the possibility of taking the necessary steps in order to extend the application of this Convention to such territories, subject, where necessary for constitutional reasons, to the consent of the Governments of such territories.

¹ The Final Act of the United Nations Conference on International Commercial Arbitration contains the following paragraph:

"14. The Conference decided that, without prejudice to the provisions of its articles I(3), X, XI and XIV, no reservations shall be admissible to the 'Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards'."

Article XII

1. This Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of the third instrument of ratification or accession.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to this Convention after the deposit of the third instrument of ratification or accession, this Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

**1. Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards
(in force since 7 June 1959)**

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Afghanistan					
Albania					
Algeria					
Argentina	26 August 1958				x
Australia					
Austria		2 May 1961	a		x
Belgium	10 June 1958				
Bolivia					
Brazil					
Bulgaria	17 December 1958	10 October 1961			x
Burma					
Burundi					
Byelorussian SSR	29 December 1958	15 November 1960			x
Cambodia		5 January 1960	a		
Cameroon					
Canada					
Central African Republic		15 October 1962	a		x
Ceylon	30 December 1958	9 April 1962			
Chad					
Chile					
China					
Colombia					
Congo (Brazzaville)					
Congo (Leopoldville)					
Costa Rica	10 June 1958				
Cuba					
Cyprus					
Czechoslovakia	3 October 1958	10 July 1959			x
Dahomey					
Denmark					
Dominican Republic					
Ecuador	17 December 1958	3 January 1962			x
El Salvador	10 June 1958				
Ethiopia					
Federal Republic of Germany ³	10 June 1958	30 June 1961			x
Federation of Malaya					
Finland	29 December 1958	19 January 1962			

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XXII-7.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XXII-8.

³ By a notification made on ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Convention would also apply to Land Berlin.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>		<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
France	25 November 1958	26 June	1959	x	x
Gabon					
Ghana					
Greece		16 July	1962 <i>a</i>		
Guatemala					
Guinea					
Haiti					
Holy See (Vatican City)					
Honduras					
Hungary		5 March	1962 <i>a</i>		x
Iceland					
India	10 June 1958	13 July	1960		x
Indonesia					
Iran					
Iraq					
Ireland					
Israel	10 June 1958	5 January	1959		
Italy					
Ivory Coast					
Jamaica					
Japan		20 June	1961 <i>a</i>		x
Jordan	10 June 1958				
Kuwait					
Laos					
Lebanon					
Liberia					
Libya					
Liechtenstein					
Luxembourg	11 November 1958	16 July	1962 <i>a</i>		x
Madagascar					
Mali					
Mauritania					
Mexico					
Monaco	31 December 1958				
Mongolia					
Morocco		12 February	1959 <i>a</i>		x
Nepal					
Netherlands	10 June 1958				
New Zealand					
Nicaragua					
Niger					
Nigeria					
Norway		14 March	1961 <i>a</i>		x
Pakistan	30 December 1958				
Panama					
Paraguay					

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XXII-7.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XXII-8.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>Territorial Application¹</i>	<i>Declarations and Reservations²</i>
Peru				
Philippines	10 June 1958			x
Poland	10 June 1958	3 October 1961		x
Portugal				
Republic of Korea				
Republic of Viet-Nam				
Romania		13 September 1961 <i>a</i>		x
Rwanda				
San Marino				
Saudi Arabia				
Senegal				
Sierra Leone				
Somalia				
South Africa				
Spain				
Sudan				
Sweden	23 December 1958			
Switzerland	29 December 1958			
Syria		9 March 1959 <i>a</i> ³		
Tanganyika				
Thailand		21 December 1959 <i>a</i>		
Togo				
Trinidad and Tobago				
Tunisia				
Turkey				
Uganda				
Ukrainian SSR	29 December 1958	10 October 1960		x
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	29 December 1958	24 August 1960		x
United Arab Republic		9 March 1959 <i>a</i>		
United Kingdom				
United States of America				
Upper Volta				
Uruguay				
Venezuela				
Western Samoa				
Yemen				
Yugoslavia				

¹ For the list of territories to which the Convention was extended, see page XXII-7.

² For the text of declarations and reservations, see page XXII-8.

³ Accession by the United Arab Republic. See footnote 2, page I-3.

1. Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards

Territorial application

<i>Notification by:</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>	<i>Extension to:</i>
France	26 June 1959	All the territories of the French Republic.

I. Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards**Declarations and Reservations****ARGENTINA**

“If another Contracting Party extends the application of the Convention to territories which fall within the sovereignty of the Argentine Republic, the rights of the Argentine Republic shall in no way be affected by that extension.”

AUSTRIA*Reservation made upon accession:*

The Republic of Austria will apply the Convention, in accordance with the first sentence of article I (3) thereof, only to the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards made in the territory of another Contracting State.¹

BULGARIA

“Bulgaria will apply the Convention to recognition and enforcement of awards made in the territory of another contracting State. With regard to awards made in the territory of non-contracting States it will apply the Convention only to the extent to which these States grant reciprocal treatment.”

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic will apply the provisions of this Convention in respect to arbitral awards made in the territories of non-contracting States only to the extent to which they grant reciprocal treatment.¹

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Referring to the possibility offered by paragraph 3 of article I of the Convention, the Central African Republic declares that it will apply the Convention on the basis of reciprocity, to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another contracting State; it further declares that it will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under its national law.¹

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

“Czechoslovakia will apply the Convention to recognition and enforcement of awards made in the territory of another contracting State. With regard to awards made in the territory of non-contracting States it will apply the Convention only to the extent to which these States grant reciprocal treatment.”

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

ECUADOR

Ecuador, on a basis of reciprocity, will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards made in the territory of another contracting State only if such awards have been made with respect to differences arising out of legal relationships which are regarded as commercial under Ecuadorian law.¹

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

“With respect to paragraph 1 of article I, and in accordance with paragraph 3. of article I of the Convention, the Federal Republic of Germany will apply the Convention only to the recognition and enforcement of awards made in the territory of another Contracting State.”

FRANCE

Referring to the possibility offered by paragraph 3 of Article I of the Convention, France declares that it will apply the Convention on the basis of reciprocity, to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another contracting State; it further declares that it will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under its national law.¹

HUNGARY

“ . . . the Hungarian People’s Republic shall apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of such awards only as have been made in the territory of one of the other Contracting States and are dealing with differences arising in respect of a legal relationship considered by the Hungarian law as a commercial relationship.”

INDIA

“In accordance with Article I of the Convention, the Government of India declare that they will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of a State, party to this Convention. They further declare that they will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under the Law of India.”

JAPAN

“ . . . it will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another Contracting State.”

MADAGASCAR

The Malagasy Republic declares that it will apply the Convention on the basis of reciprocity, to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another contracting State; it further declares that it will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under its national law.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

MOROCCO

The Government of His Majesty the King of Morocco will only apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another contracting State.¹

NORWAY

“1. We will apply the Convention only to the recognition and enforcement of awards made in the territory of one of the Contracting States.”

“2. We will not apply the Convention to differences where the subject matter of the proceedings is immovable property situated in Norway, or a right in or to such property.”

PHILIPPINES

“The Philippines delegation signs *ad referendum* this Convention with the reservation that it does so on the basis of reciprocity and declares that the Philippines will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another contracting State pursuant to Article I, paragraph 3 of the Convention.”

POLAND

“With reservation as mentioned in Article I, par. 3.”

ROMANIA

The Romanian People's Republic will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under its legislation.

The Romanian People's Republic will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of awards made in the territory of another Contracting State. As regards awards made in the territory of certain non-contracting States, the Romanian People's Republic will apply the Convention only on the basis of reciprocity established by joint agreement between the parties.¹

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic will apply the provisions of this Convention in respect to arbitral awards made in the territories of non-contracting States only to the extent to which they grant reciprocal treatment.¹

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will apply the provisions of this Convention in respect to arbitral awards made in the territories of non-contracting States only to the extent to which they grant reciprocal treatment.¹

¹ Translation by the Secretariat.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

"In accordance with article 1 of the Convention, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago declares that it will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another Contracting State. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago further declares that it will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contracted or not, which are considered as commercial under the Law of Trinidad and Tobago."

2. European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration

DONE at Geneva on 21 April 1961

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 January 1964, in accordance with article X, paragraph 8

TEXT: E/ECE/423 (E/ECE/TRADE/48)

Article X

1. This Convention is open for signature or accession by countries members of the Economic Commission for Europe and countries admitted to the Commission in a consultative capacity under paragraph 8 of the Commission's terms of reference.

2. Such countries as may participate in certain activities of the Economic Commission for Europe in accordance with paragraph 11 of the Commission's terms of reference may become Contracting Parties to this Convention by acceding thereto after its entry into force.

3. The Convention shall be open for signature until 31 December 1961 inclusive. Thereafter, it shall be open for accession.

4. This Convention shall be ratified.

5. Ratification or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

6. When signing, ratifying or acceding to this Convention, the Contracting Parties shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations a list of the Chambers of Commerce or other institutions in their country who will exercise the functions conferred by virtue of Article IV of this Convention on Presidents of the competent Chambers of Commerce.

...

8. This Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day after five of the countries referred to in paragraph 1 above have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession. For any country ratifying or acceding to it later, this Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the said country has deposited its instrument of ratification or accession.

**2. European Convention on International
Commercial Arbitration**
(entry into force: 7 January 1964)

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>		<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	
Afghanistan				
Albania				
Algeria				
Argentina				
Australia				
Austria	21 April	1961		
Belgium	21 April	1961		
Bolivia				
Brazil				
Bulgaria	21 April	1961		
Burma				
Burundi				
Byelorussian SSR	21 April	1961	14 October	1963
Cambodia				
Cameroon				
Canada				
Central African Republic				
Ceylon				
Chad				
Chile				
China				
Colombia				
Congo (Brazzaville)				
Congo (Leopoldville)				
Costa Rica				
Cuba				
Cyprus				
Czechoslovakia	21 April	1961	13 November	1963
Dahomey				
Denmark	21 April	1961		
Dominican Republic				
Ecuador				
El Salvador				
Ethiopia				
Federal Republic of Germany	21 April	1961		
Finland	21 December	1961		
France	21 April	1961		
Gabon				
Ghana				

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>		<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	
Greece				
Guatemala				
Guinea				
Haiti				
Honduras				
Hungary	21 April	1961	9 October	1963
Iceland				
India				
Indonesia				
Iran				
Iraq				
Ireland				
Israel				
Italy	21 April	1961		
Ivory Coast				
Jamaica				
Japan				
Jordan				
Kenya				
Kuwait				
Laos				
Lebanon				
Liberia				
Libya				
Luxembourg				
Madagascar				
Malaysia				
Mali				
Mauritania				
Mexico				
Mongolia				
Morocco				
Nepal				
Netherlands				
New Zealand				
Nicaragua				
Niger				
Nigeria				
Norway				
Pakistan				
Panama				
Paraguay				
Peru				
Philippines				
Poland	21 April	1961		
Portugal				

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>
Romania	21 April 1961	16 August 1963
Rwanda		
Saudi Arabia		
Senegal		
Sierra Leone		
Somalia		
South Africa		
Spain	14 December 1961	
Sudan		
Sweden		
Switzerland		
Syria		
Tanganyika		
Thailand		
Togo		
Trinidad and Tobago ..		
Tunisia		
Turkey	21 April 1961	
Uganda		
Ukrainian SSR	21 April 1961	18 March 1963
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ..	21 April 1961	27 June 1962
United Arab Republic ..		
United Kingdom		
United States of America ..		
Upper Volta		
Uruguay ..		
Venezuela		
Yemen		
Yugoslavia ..	21 April 1961	25 September 1963
Zanzibar		

2. European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration

List of the Chambers of Commerce or other institutions communicated to the Secretary-General pursuant to article X, paragraph 6

BULGARIA

The President of the Chamber of Commerce of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The All-Union Chamber of Commerce

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Chamber of Commerce of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, through its President.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Deutsche Ausschuss für Schiedsgerichtswesen (German Arbitration Commission), through its Chairman, Bonn, Markt 26-32

HUNGARY

The President of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce

ITALY

Associazione Italiana per l'Arbitrato (Italian Association for Arbitration)

POLAND

The President of the Polish Chamber of External Trade, *Polska Izba Handlu Zagranicznego* (Polish Chamber of External Trade), 4 Trebacka Street, Warsaw

ROMANIA

The Chamber of Commerce of the Romanian People's Republic, through its Chairman

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The All-Union Chamber of Commerce

TURKEY

The Union of Turkish Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchanges. Mr. Berin Beydag, its Secretary-General, will participate in the meeting for the election of the members of the Special Committee.