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MULTILATERAL TREATIES

**in respect of which
the Secretary-General
performs depositary functions**

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MULTILATERAL TREATIES

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the Secretary-General performs depositary functions

Annex : FINAL CLAUSES



UNITED NATIONS

NOTE

1. This volume contains the final clauses of treaties covered by the publication *Multilateral Treaties in respect of which the Secretary-General performs Depositary Functions*. Published separately as an annex to the main body of the publication, which contains the list of signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., relating to those treaties, this volume is intended to serve as a reference book to the current as well as future annual issues of that list. To this end, it is designed in loose-leaf form, permitting the insertion of supplemental pages reproducing the text of final clauses of new multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General.

2. For ease of reference, the material in this Annex is arranged in the same manner as in the above-mentioned list. The Annex consists of two parts, part I dealing with United Nations multilateral treaties, and part II with League of Nations multilateral treaties. Part I is further divided by subject into twenty-two chapters. Within each chapter and in part II, the treaties are shown in the same order as in the list. Thus, for instance, for a treaty appearing in the list in chapter IV under number 2, the final clauses will be found in the Annex in the same chapter and under the same number.

3. A general table of contents placed at the beginning of this Annex shows the division of material into parts and chapters. A detailed table of contents precedes each chapter and part II. To permit the insertion of supplemental pages, each chapter and part II are paginated separately, starting with page 1. At the bottom of each page, the date of issue is given on the left (or on the right), the number of the part to which it belongs is in the centre, and the chapter and page numbers are on the right (or on the left) (except in part II, which has no chapters and therefore no chapter numbers). Parts and chapters are indicated by roman numerals, pages by arabic numerals.

4. Additional pages reproducing the text of final clauses of any new multilateral treaty deposited with the Secretary-General and revised title pages of the chapters will be issued in the form of numbered supplements to this volume at the same time as the annual editions of the list of signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc.

5. Omitted from this Annex are final clauses of the following categories of treaties: treaties which have ceased to be in force or in respect of which the conditions for their entry into force were not fulfilled within the prescribed time-limit; all instruments relating to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, these instruments being no longer open under their own provisions for States to become parties; and those League of Nations treaties and certain other pre-United Nations treaties which were amended by Protocols adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations. For the text of all these treaties, references are given instead to other publications.



CORRIGENDUM

Ref.: Sales No. E.76.V.6
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30 September 1976

NEW YORK

**MULTILATERAL TREATIES IN RESPECT OF WHICH THE SECRETARY-
GENERAL PERFORMS DEPOSITARY FUNCTIONS**

Corrigendum

Pages VI-41/VI-42, XI.A-1/XI.B-1 and XI.B-2/blank

Replace these pages by the attached pages VI-41/VI-42, XI.A-1/blank and XI.B-1/XI.B-2.

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PART II. LEAGUE OF NATIONS MULTILATERAL TREATIES



MULTILATERAL TREATIES
in respect of which
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
PERFORMS DEPOSITARY FUNCTIONS
ANNEX: FINAL CLAUSES

1. Supplement No. 1 brings up to date as at 31 December 1968 the contents of the Annex to the publication, *Multilateral Treaties in respect of which the Secretary-General Performs Depositary Functions* by providing the text of the final clauses of the following five new multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations during the year 1968: (1) Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 26 November 1968; (2) Convention on Road Traffic, done at Vienna on 8 November 1968; (3) Convention on Road Signs and Signals, done at Vienna on 8 November 1968; (4) International Coffee Agreement, 1968, open for signature at New York from 18 to 31 March 1968; and (5) International Sugar Agreement, 1968, open for signature at New York, from 3 to 24 December 1968.

2. The Supplement consists of revised title pages of Chapters IV, XI.B and XIX, where the new treaties have been placed, and additional pages reproducing the text of the final clauses. As in the basic edition of the Annex, the pages are designated as follows: at the bottom of each page, the date of issue is given on the left (or on the right), the number of the part to which it belongs in the centre, and the chapter and page number are on the right (or on the left). Parts and chapters are indicated by roman numerals, and pages by arabic numerals. In order to bring the basic edition of the Annex up to date, the revised pages should be substituted for the existing pages bearing the identical designation and the additional pages should be inserted at the end of the chapters concerned.

3. There is also transmitted an unnumbered page with the revised text of the *Note*, which shall be substituted for the existing page, immediately following the Table of Contents.

4. With the view to maintaining the record of completeness of the Annex, this page as well as the title pages of all future supplements should be inserted in the basic issue of the Annex immediately following its title page.

5. Supplement No. 1 is published simultaneously with the second annual issue of the main part of this publication, consisting of the list of signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., as at 31 December 1968 (ST/LEG/SER.D/2).



TRAITÉS MULTILATÉRAUX
pour lesquels
LE SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL
EXERCE LES FONCTIONS DE DÉPOSITAIRE

ANNEXE : CLAUSES FINALES

1. Le Supplément n° 2 met à jour, au 31 décembre 1969, le contenu de l'Annexe à la publication intitulée *Traités multilatéraux pour lesquels le Secrétaire général exerce les fonctions de dépositaire* en reproduisant le texte des clauses finales des cinq traités multilatéraux suivants déposés auprès du Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies au cours de l'année 1969: 1) Convention sur les missions spéciales, ouverte à la signature, à New York, le 16 décembre 1969; 2) Protocole de signature facultative à ladite Convention concernant le règlement obligatoire des différends, ouvert à la signature, à New York, le 16 décembre 1969; 3) Accord établissant la Banque de développement des Caraïbes, et Protocole établissant la procédure de modification de l'article 36 dudit Accord, en date, à Kingston (Jamaïque), du 18 octobre 1969; 4) Accord instituant la Communauté asiatique de la noix de coco, ouvert à la signature, à Bangkok, le 12 décembre 1968, et 5) Convention de Vienne sur le droit des traités et annexe, en date, à Vienne, du 23 mai 1969. Le texte des clauses finales de la Convention sur le régime international des voies ferrées ainsi que du Protocole de signature, Genève, 9 décembre 1923, qui a été ajouté à la liste des traités multilatéraux figurant dans la troisième édition annuelle de la partie principale de cette publication, est également reproduit dans le présent supplément.

2. Le supplément comprend: 1) des pages de titre révisées des chapitres III, X, XIX et de la deuxième partie; 2) une page de titre d'un nouveau chapitre XXIII; et 3) des pages supplémentaires reproduisant le texte des clauses finales. De même que dans l'édition de base de l'Annexe, les pages sont désignées de la façon suivante: au bas de chaque page sont indiqués, à gauche (ou à droite), la date de publication, au centre, le numéro de la partie où se trouve la page et à droite (ou à gauche) le numéro du chapitre et celui de la page elle-même (sauf dans la deuxième partie, qui n'est pas divisée en chapitres et qui, par conséquent, n'a pas de numéro de chapitre). Les parties et les chapitres sont indiqués en chiffres romains, les pages en chiffres arabes. Pour mettre à jour l'édition de base de l'Annexe, il convient de substituer les pages révisées aux pages existantes qui portent la même désignation, d'insérer à la fin de la première partie la page de titre du nouveau chapitre XXIII ainsi que les pages supplémentaires qui s'y rapportent et d'insérer les pages supplémentaires qui restent à la fin des chapitres auxquels elles se rattachent ou, lorsqu'il s'agit de pages relevant de la deuxième partie, d'insérer celles-ci à la fin de la deuxième partie.

3. Est aussi transmise une nouvelle page contenant la table des matières révisée; il conviendra de substituer cette page à la page existante.

4. Pour s'assurer que l'Annexe reste complète, il convient d'insérer cette page dans l'édition de base de l'Annexe immédiatement après la page de titre du Supplément n° 1.

5. Le Supplément n° 2 est publié concurremment avec la troisième édition annuelle de la partie principale de cette publication, qui comprend la liste des signatures, des ratifications, des adhésions, etc., au 31 décembre 1969 (ST/LEG/SER.D/3).



MULTILATERAL TREATIES
in respect of which
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
PERFORMS DEPOSITARY FUNCTIONS
ANNEX : FINAL CLAUSES

1. Supplement No. 3 brings up to date as at 31 December 1971 the contents of the Annex to the publication *Multilateral Treaties in respect of which the Secretary-General Performs Depositary Functions* by providing the text of the final clauses of the following five new multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations during the year 1971: (1) Convention on Psychotropic Substances, done at Vienna on 21 February 1971; (2) European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles Engaged in International Road Transport (AETR), done at Geneva on 1 July 1970; (3) Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment to be used for such Carriage (ATP), done at Geneva on 1 September 1970; (4) Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against Unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms, done at Geneva on 29 October 1971, and (5) Agreement establishing the Pepper Community, opened for signature at Bangkok on 16 April 1971. No multilateral treaty had been deposited with the Secretary-General in 1970.

2. The Supplement consists of: (1) revised title pages of chapters VI, XI, XIV and XIX, and (2) additional pages reproducing the text of the final clauses of the new treaties. As in the basic edition of the Annex, the pages are designated as follows: at the bottom of each page, the date of issue is given on the left (or on the right), the number of the part to which it belongs in the centre, and the chapter and page number are on the left (or on the right). Parts and chapters are indicated by Roman numerals, and pages by Arabic numerals. In order to bring the basic edition of the Annex up to date, the revised pages should be substituted for the existing pages bearing the identical designation and the additional pages should be inserted at the end of the chapters concerned.

3. There is also transmitted an unnumbered page with the revised table of contents, which should be substituted for the existing page.

4. With the view to maintaining the record of completeness of the Annex, this page should be inserted in the basic issue of the Annex immediately following the title page of Supplement No. 2.

5. Supplement No. 3 is published simultaneously with the fifth annual issue of the main part of this publication, consisting of the list of signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., as at 31 December 1971 (ST/LEG/SER.D/5).



MULTILATERAL TREATIES
in respect of which
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
PERFORMS DEPOSITARY FUNCTIONS

ANNEX : FINAL CLAUSES

1. Supplement No. 4 brings up to date as at 31 December 1972 the contents of the Annex to the publication *Multilateral Treaties in respect of which the Secretary-General Performs Depositary Functions* by providing the text of the final clauses of the following five new multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations during the year 1972: (1) Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, done at Geneva on 25 March 1972; (2) Customs Convention on Containers, 1972, done at Geneva on 2 December 1972; (3) European Agreement (with annex) supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968, done at Geneva on 1 May 1971; (4) European Agreement (with annex) supplementing the Convention on Road Signs and Signals opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968, done at Geneva on 1 May 1971, and (5) International Cocoa Agreement, 1972, open for signature at New York from 15 November 1972 to 15 January 1973. Also provided is the text of the final clauses of the Convention regarding the measurement of vessels employed in inland navigation, Paris, 27 November 1925, which has been added to the list of multilateral treaties covered by this publication in the sixth annual issue of its main part.

2. The Supplement consists of: (1) revised title pages of Part I (chapters VI, XI, and XIX), and a revised title page of Part II; and (2) additional pages reproducing the text of the final clauses of the new treaties. As in the basic edition of the Annex, the pages are designated as follows: at the bottom of each page, the date of issue is given on the left (or on the right), the number of the part to which it belongs in the centre, and the chapter and page number are on the left (or on the right). Parts and chapters are indicated by Roman numerals, and pages by Arabic numerals. In order to bring the basic edition of the Annex up to date, the revised pages should be substituted for the existing pages bearing the identical designation and the additional pages should be inserted at the end of the chapters concerned.

3. With the view to maintaining the record of completeness of the Annex, this page should be inserted in the basic issue of the Annex immediately following the title page of Supplement No. 3.

4. Supplement No. 4 is published simultaneously with the sixth annual issue of the main part of this publication, consisting of the list of signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., as at 31 December 1972 (ST/LEG/SER.D/6).



MULTILATERAL TREATIES
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ANNEX: FINAL CLAUSES

1. Supplement No. 5 brings up to date as at 31 December 1973 the contents of the Annex to the publication *Multilateral Treaties in respect of which the Secretary-General Performs Depositary Functions* by providing the text of the final clauses of the following four new multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations during the year 1973: (1) Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973; (2) International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 30 November 1973; (3) International Sugar Agreement, 1973, concluded at Geneva on 13 October 1973, and (4) Agreement establishing the Asian Rice Trade Fund, drawn up at Bangkok on 16 March 1973.

2. The Supplement consists of: (1) revised title pages of chapters III, IV, VI, VII, VIII and XIX in Part I and a revised title page for Part II, (2) additional pages reproducing the text of the final clauses of the new treaties, and (3) revised pages incorporating corrections or modifications to the corresponding pages previously issued. As in the basic edition of the Annex, the pages are designated as follows: at the bottom of each page, the date of issue is given on the left (or on the right), the number of the part to which it belongs in the centre, and the chapter and page number are on the left (or on the right). Parts and chapters are indicated by Roman numerals, and pages by Arabic numerals. In order to bring the basic edition of the Annex up to date, the revised pages should be substituted for the existing pages bearing the identical designation and the additional pages should be inserted at the end of the chapters concerned.

3. With the view to maintaining the record of completeness of the Annex, this page should be inserted in the basic issue of the Annex immediately following the title page of Supplement No. 4.

4. Supplement No. 5 is published simultaneously with the seventh annual issue of the main part of this publication, consisting of the list of signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., as at 31 December 1973 (ST/LEG/SER.D/7).



MULTILATERAL TREATIES
in respect of which
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
PERFORMS DEPOSITARY FUNCTIONS

ANNEX: FINAL CLAUSES

1. Supplement No. 6 brings up to date as at 31 December 1974 the contents of the Annex to the publication *Multilateral Treaties in respect of which the Secretary-General Performs Depositary Functions* by providing the text of the final clauses of the following seven new multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations during the year 1973: (1) Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods, concluded at New York on 12 June 1974; (2) Protocol on Road Markings, additional to the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Signs and Signals opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968, done at Geneva on 1 March 1973; (3) Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Passengers and Luggage by Road (CVR), done at Geneva on 1 March 1973; (4) Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences, concluded at Geneva on 6 April 1974; (5) Convention relating to the Distribution of Programme-carrying Signals transmitted by Satellite, adopted at Brussels on 21 May 1974; (6) Protocol for the Continuation in force of the International Coffee Agreement, 1968, as Extended, concluded at London on 26 September 1974; and (7) Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 12 November 1974. Also provided is the text of the final clauses of the General Act of Arbitration (Pacific Settlement of International Disputes), Geneva, 26 September 1928, and of the Convention concerning the Unification of Road Signals, Geneva, 30 March 1931, which have been added to the list of multilateral treaties covered by this publication in the seventh annual edition of its main part.

2. The Supplement consists of: (1) revised title pages of chapters X, XI, XII, XIV, XIX and XX in Part I and a revised title page for Part II, as well as a new title page for chapter XXIV; (2) additional pages reproducing the text of the final clauses of the new treaties, and (3) revised pages incorporating corrections or modifications to the corresponding pages previously issued. As in the basic edition of the Annex, the pages are designated as follows: at the bottom of each page, the date of issue is given on the left (or on the right), the number of the part to which it belongs in the centre, and the chapter and page number are on the left (or on the right). Parts and chapters are indicated by Roman numerals, and pages by Arabic numerals. In order to bring the basic edition of the Annex up to date, the revised pages should be substituted for the existing pages bearing the identical designation and the additional pages should be inserted at the end of the chapters concerned.

3. With a view to maintaining the record of completeness of the Annex, this page should be inserted in the basic issue of the Annex immediately following the title page of Supplement No. 5.

4. Supplement No. 6 is published simultaneously with the eighth annual issue of the main part of this publication, consisting of the list of signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., as at 31 December 1974 (ST/LEG/SER.D/8).



MULTILATERAL TREATIES
in respect of which
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
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ANNEX: FINAL CLAUSES

1. Supplement No. 7 brings up to date as of 31 December 1975 the contents of the Annex to the publication *Multilateral Treaties in respect of which the Secretary-General Performs Depositary Functions* by providing the text of the final clauses of the following six new multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations during the year 1975: (1) Vienna Convention on the representation of States in their relations with international organizations of a universal character, done at Vienna on 14 March 1975; (2) Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention), with annexes, concluded at Geneva on 14 November 1975; (3) Protocol amending article 14(3) of the European Agreement of 30 September 1957 concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR), done at New York on 21 August 1975; (4) International Tin Agreement, 1975, concluded at Geneva on 21 June 1975; (5) International Cocoa Agreement, 1975, concluded at Geneva on 20 October 1975, and (6) International Coffee Agreement, 1976, concluded at London on 3 December 1975. Also provided are the final clauses of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 (the text of the Convention as amended was established by the Secretary-General on 8 August 1975, in accordance with article 22 of the Protocol of 25 March 1972).

2. The Supplement consists of: (1) revised title pages of chapters III, VI, XI.A, XI.B and XIX in Part I; (2) additional pages reproducing the text of the final clauses of the new treaties, and (3) revised pages incorporating corrections or modifications to the corresponding pages previously issued. As in the basic edition of the Annex, the pages are designated as follows: at the bottom of each page, the date of issue is given on the left (or on the right), the number of the part to which it belongs in the centre, and the chapter and page number are on the left (or on the right). Parts and chapters are indicated by Roman numerals, and pages by Arabic numerals. In order to bring the basic edition of the Annex up to date, the revised pages should be substituted for the existing pages bearing the identical designation and the additional pages should be inserted at the end of the chapters concerned.

3. With a view to maintaining the record of completeness of the Annex, this page should be inserted in the basic issue of the Annex immediately following the title page of Supplement No. 6.

4. Supplement No. 7 is published simultaneously with the ninth annual issue of the main part of this publication, consisting of the list of signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., as at 31 December 1975 (ST/LEG/SER.D/9).



MULTILATERAL TREATIES
in respect of which
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
PERFORMS DEPOSITARY FUNCTIONS

ANNEX: FINAL CLAUSES

1. Supplement No. 8 brings up to date as of 31 December 1976 the contents of the Annex to the publication *Multilateral Treaties in respect of which the Secretary-General Performs Depositary Functions* by providing the text of the final clauses of the following three new multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations during the year 1976: (1) Agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development, concluded at Rome on 13 June 1976; (2) Agreement on Minimum Requirements for the Issue and Validity of Driving Permits (APC), concluded at Geneva on 1 April 1976; and (3) Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity, concluded at Bangkok on 27 March 1976. Also provided are the texts of resolution No. 264, approved by the International Coffee Council on 14 April 1973, extending the International Coffee Agreement, 1968, and resolutions Nos. 1 and 2, approved by the International Sugar Council on 30 September 1975 and 18 June 1976 respectively, extending the International Sugar Agreement, 1973. Furthermore, the text of the final clauses of the Convention relating to the Distribution of Programme-carrying Signals transmitted by Satellite concluded at Brussels on 21 May 1974, which in earlier editions was published under chapter XIV (Educational and Cultural Matters) now appears under new chapter XXV entitled "Telecommunications".

2. The Supplement consists of: (1) revised title pages of chapters X, XI.B, XIV, XIX and XXV in Part I; (2) additional pages reproducing the text of the final clauses of the new treaties, and (3) revised pages incorporating corrections or modifications to the corresponding pages previously issued. As in the basic edition of the Annex, the pages are designated as follows: at the bottom of each page, the date of issue is given on the left (or on the right), the number of the part to which it belongs in the centre, and the chapter and page number are on the left (or on the right). Parts and chapters are indicated by Roman numerals, and pages by Arabic numerals. In order to bring the basic edition of the Annex up to date, the revised pages should be substituted for the existing pages bearing the identical designation and the additional pages should be inserted at the end of the chapters concerned.

3. With a view to maintaining the record of completeness of the Annex, this page should be inserted in the basic issue of the Annex immediately following the title page of Supplement No. 7.

4. Supplement No. 8 is published concurrently with the tenth annual issue of the main part of this publication, consisting of the list of signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., as at 31 December 1976 (ST/LEG/SER.D/10).



MULTILATERAL TREATIES
in respect of which
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
PERFORMS DEPOSITARY FUNCTIONS

ANNEX: FINAL CLAUSES

1. Supplement No. 9 brings up to date as of 31 December 1977 the contents of the Annex to the publication *Multilateral Treaties in respect of which the Secretary-General Performs Depositary Functions* by providing the text of the final clauses of the following eight new multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations during the year 1977: (1) European Agreement on main international traffic arteries (AGR), concluded at Geneva on 15 November 1975; (2) Convention relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Inland Navigation Vessels (CLN), concluded at Geneva on 1 March 1973; (3) Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Passengers and Luggage by Inland Waterway (CVN), concluded at Geneva on 6 February 1976; (4) Protocol to the Agreement on the Importation of Educational Scientific and Cultural Materials of 22 November 1950, concluded at Nairobi on 26 November 1976; (5) Agreement establishing the International Tea Promotion Association, concluded at Geneva on 31 March 1977; (6) Agreement establishing the Southeast Asia Tin Research and Development Centre, signed at Bangkok on 28 April 1977; (7) International Sugar Agreement, 1977, concluded at Geneva on 7 October 1977; and (8) Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any Other Hostile use of Environmental Modification Techniques, approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 10 December 1976.

2. The Supplement consists of (1) a new table of contents; (2) revised or new title pages of Chapters VI, XI.B, XI.C, XI.D, XIV, XIX and XXVI in Part I; (3) additional pages reproducing the text of the final clauses of the new treaties, and (4) revised pages incorporating corrections or modifications to the corresponding pages previously issued. As in the basic edition of the Annex, the pages are designated as follows: at the bottom of each page, the date of issue is given on the left (or on the right), the number of the part to which it belongs in the centre, and the chapter and page number are on the left (or on the right). Parts and chapters are indicated by Roman numerals, and pages by Arabic numerals. In order to bring the basic edition of the Annex up to date, the revised pages should be substituted for the existing pages bearing the identical designation and the additional pages should be inserted at the end of the chapters concerned.

3. With a view to maintaining the record of completeness of the Annex, this page should be inserted in the basic issue of the Annex immediately following the title page of Supplement 8.

4. Supplement No. 9 is published concurrently with the eleventh annual issue of the main part of this publication, consisting of the list of signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., as at 31 December 1977 (ST/LEG/SER.D/11).

1. Charter of the United Nations

Signed at San Francisco on 26 June 1945

CHAPTER II MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

The original Members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or having previously signed the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

Article 4

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.¹

Article 5

A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

Article 6

A Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the Principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

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CHAPTER XIV THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 92

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed Statute, which is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present Charter.

¹ For the procedure regarding the admission of new Members, see provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council (rules 58-60), and rules of procedure of the General Assembly (rules 135-139).

Article 93

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.

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CHAPTER XVIII

AMENDMENTS

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 109¹

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 ~~nine~~ 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.

CHAPTER XIX

RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

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.

¹ In resolution 2101 (XX) of 20 December 1965, the General Assembly adopted an amendment to paragraph 1 of this Article to the effect that the word "seven" in the first sentence of the said paragraph shall be replaced by the word "nine". The amendment came into force on 12 June 1968.

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

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

Article VIII

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Section 29

The United Nations shall make provisions for appropriate modes of settlement of :

- (a) disputes arising out of contracts or other disputes of a private law character to which the United Nations is a party;
- (b) disputes involving any official of the United Nations who by reason of his official position enjoys immunity, if immunity has not been waived by the Secretary-General.

Section 30

All differences arising out of the interpretation or application of the present convention shall be referred to the International Court of Justice, unless in any case it is agreed by the parties to have recourse to another mode of settlement. If a difference arises between the United Nations on the one hand and a Member on the other hand, a request shall be made for an advisory opinion on any legal question involved in accord.

Final article

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.

Section 33

The Secretary-General shall inform all Members of the United Nations of the deposit of each accession.

Section 34

It is understood that, when an instrument of accession is deposited on behalf of any Member, the Member will be in a position under its own law to give effect to the terms of this convention.

Section 35

This convention shall continue in force as between the United Nations and every Member which has deposited an instrument of accession for so long as that Member remains a Member of the United Nations, or until a revised general convention has been approved by the General Assembly and that Member has become a party to this revised convention.

Section 36

The Secretary-General may conclude with any Member or Members supplementary agreements adjusting the provisions of this convention so far as that Member or those Members are concerned. These supplementary agreements shall in each case be subject to the approval of the General Assembly.

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

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

Article IX

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Section 31

Each specialized agency shall make provision for appropriate modes of settlement of:

- (a) Disputes arising out of contracts or other disputes of private character to which the specialized agency is a party;
- (b) Disputes involving any official of a specialized agency who by reason of his official position enjoys immunity, if immunity has not been waived in accordance with the provisions of section 22.

Section 32

All differences arising out of the interpretation or application of the present Convention shall be referred to the International Court of Justice unless in any case it is agreed by the parties to have recourse to another mode of settlement. If a difference arises between one of the specialized agencies on the one hand, and a member on the other hand, a request shall be made for an advisory opinion on any legal question involved in accordance with Article 96 of the Charter and Article 65 of the Statute of the Court and the relevant provisions of the agreements concluded between the United Nations and the specialized agency concerned. The opinion given by the Court shall be accepted as decisive by the parties.

Article X

ANNEXES AND APPLICATION TO INDIVIDUAL SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Section 33

In their application to each specialized agency, the standard clauses shall operate subject to any modifications set forth in the final (or revised) text of the annex relating to that agency, as provided in sections 36 and 38.

Section 34

The provisions of the Convention in relation to any specialized agency must be interpreted in the light of the functions with which that agency is entrusted by its constitutional instrument.

Section 35

Draft annexes I to IX are recommended to the specialized agencies named therein. In the case of any specialized agency not mentioned by name in section 1, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit to the agency a draft annex recommended by the Economic and Social Council.

Section 36

The final text of each annex shall be that approved by the specialized agency in question in accordance with its constitutional procedure. A copy of the annex as approved by each spe-

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.

6. In the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 37

Whenever a treaty or convention in force provides for reference of a matter to a tribunal to have been instituted by the League of Nations, or to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the matter shall, as between the parties to the present Statute, be referred to the International Court of Justice.

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CHAPTER V

AMENDMENT

Article 69

Amendments to the present Statute shall be effected by the same procedure as is provided by the Charter of the United Nations for amendments to that Charter, subject however to any provisions which the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council may adopt concerning the participation of states which are parties to the present Statute but are not Members of the United Nations.

Article 70

The Court shall have power to propose such amendments to the present Statute as it may deem necessary, through written communications to the Secretary-General, for consideration in conformity with the provisions of Article 69.

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

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

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 41

Disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the present General Act, including those concerning the classification of disputes and the scope of reservations, shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice.

Article 42

The present General Act shall bear the date of 28 April 1949.

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 Justice or to which the General Assembly of the United Nations shall have communicated a copy for this purpose.¹

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 In resolution 603 (VI) of 1 February 1952, the General Assembly decided to defer the consideration of the question of designation of non-member States to which a certified copy of the General Act should be communicated until at least ten Members of the United Nations had become parties to the Act.

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	3

Article 46

A copy of the present General Act, signed by the President of the General Assembly and by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat. A certified true copy shall be delivered by the Secretary-General to each of the Members of the United Nations, to the non-member States which shall have become parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice and to those designated by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Article 47

The present General Act shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the date of its entry into force.

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.

Article 111

The present Charter, of which the Chinese, French, Russian, English, and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the representatives of the Governments of the United Nations have signed the present Charter.

DONE at the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

2. Statute of the International Court of Justice

CHAPTER II

Article 34

1. Only states may be parties in cases before the Court.
2. The Court, subject to and in conformity with its Rules, may request of public international organizations information relevant to cases before it, and shall receive such information presented by such organizations on their own initiative.
3. Whenever the construction of the constituent instrument of a public international organization or of an international convention adopted thereunder is in question in a case before the Court, the Registrar shall so notify the public international organization concerned and shall communicate to it copies of all the written proceedings.

Article 35

1. The Court shall be open to the states parties to the present Statute.
2. The conditions under which the Court shall be open to other states shall, subject to the special provisions contained in treaties in force, be laid down by the Security Council, but in no case shall such conditions place the parties in a position of inequality before the Court.
3. When a state which is not a Member of the United Nations is a party to a case, the Court shall fix the amount which that party is to contribute towards the expenses of the Court. This provision shall not apply if such state is bearing a share of the expenses of the Court.

Article 36

1. The jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases which the parties refer to it and all matters specially provided for in the Charter of the United Nations or in treaties and conventions in force.
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

CHAPTER III. PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES, DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS

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cialized agency shall be transmitted by the agency in question to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and shall thereupon replace the draft referred to in section 35.

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 39

The provisions of this Convention shall in no way limit or prejudice the privileges and immunities which have been, or may hereafter be, accorded by any State to any specialized agency by reason of the location in the territory of that State of its headquarters or regional offices. This Convention shall not be deemed to prevent the conclusion between any State party thereto and any specialized agency of supplemental agreements adjusting the provisions of this Convention or extending or curtailing the privileges and immunities thereby granted.

Section 40

It is understood that the standard clauses, as modified by the final text of an annex sent by a specialized agency to the Secretary-General of the United Nations under section 36 (or any revised annex sent under section 38), will be consistent with the provisions of the constitutional instrument then in force of the agency in question, and that if any amendment to that instrument is necessary for the purpose of making the constitutional instrument so consistent, such amendment will have been brought into force in accordance with the constitutional procedure of that agency before the final (or revised) annex is transmitted.

The Convention shall not itself operate so as to abrogate, or derogate from, any provisions of the constitutional instrument of any specialized agency or any rights or obligations which the agency may otherwise have, acquire, or assume.

Article XI

FINAL PROVISIONS

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 46

It is understood that, when an instrument of accession or a subsequent notification is deposited on behalf of any State, this State will be in a position under its own law to give effect to the terms of this Convention, as modified by the final texts of any annexes relating to the agencies covered by such accessions or notifications.

Section 47

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraphs 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. Each State party to this Convention, however, which is not, or has ceased to be, a member of a specialized agency, may address a written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive head of the agency concerned to the effect that it intends to withhold from that agency the benefits of this Convention as from a specified date, which shall not be earlier than three months from the date of receipt of the notification.

3. Each State party to this Convention may withhold the benefit of this Convention from any specialized agency which ceases to be in relationship with the United Nations.

4. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all member States parties to this Convention of any notification transmitted to him under the provisions of this section.

Section 48

At the request of one-third of the States parties to this Convention, the Secretary-General of the United Nations will convene a conference with a view to its revision.

Section 49

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit copies of this Convention to each specialized agency and to the Government of each Member of the United Nations.

3. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations

Done at Vienna on 18 April 1961

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.

Article 52

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States belonging to any of the four categories mentioned in Article 48:

- (a) of signatures to the present Convention and of the deposit of instruments of ratification or accession, in accordance with Articles 48, 49 and 50;
- (b) of the date on which the present Convention will enter into force, in accordance with Article 51.

Article 53

The original of the present Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all States belonging to any of the four categories mentioned in Article 48.

4. Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality

Done at Vienna on 18 April 1961

Article III

The present Protocol shall be open for signature by all States which may become Parties to the Convention,¹ 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.

Article VII

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States which may become Parties to the Convention:

- (a) of signatures to the present Protocol and of the deposit of instruments of ratification or accession, in accordance with Articles III, IV and V;
- (b) of the date on which the present Protocol will enter into force, in accordance with Article VI.

Article VIII

The original of the present Protocol, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all States referred to in Article III.

¹ See Article 48 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, Part I, p. III-7.

5. Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes

Done at Vienna on 18 April 1961

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,¹ 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.

Article IX

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States which may become Parties to the Convention:

- (a) of signatures to the present Protocol and of the deposit of instruments of ratification or accession, in accordance with Articles V, VI and VII;

¹ See Article 48 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, Part I, p. III-7.

- (b) of declarations made in accordance with Article IV of the present Protocol;
- (c) of the date on which the present Protocol will enter into force, in accordance with Article VIII.

Article X.

The original of the present Protocol, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all States referred to in Article V.

6. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations

Done at Vienna on 24 April 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.

Article 78

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States belonging to any of the four categories mentioned in Article 74:

- (a) of signatures to the present Convention and of the deposit of instruments of ratification or accession, in accordance with Articles 74, 75 and 76;
- (b) of the date on which the present Convention will enter into force, in accordance with Article 77.

Article 79

AUTHENTIC TEXTS

The original of the present Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all States belonging to any of the four categories mentioned in Article 74.

7. Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality

Done at Vienna on 24 April 1963

Article III

The present Protocol shall be open for signature by all States which may become Parties to the Convention¹ 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 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.

Article VII

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States which may become Parties to the Convention :

- (a) of signatures to the present Protocol and of the deposit of instruments of ratification or accession, in accordance with Articles III, IV and V;
- (b) of the date on which the present Protocol will enter into force, in accordance with Article VI.

Article VIII

The original of the present Protocol, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all States referred to in Article III.

¹ See Article 74 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, Part I, p. III-11.

9. Convention sur les missions spéciales

Ouverte à la signature, à New York, le 16 décembre 1969

Article 50

SIGNATURE

La présente Convention sera ouverte à la signature de tous les Etats Membres de l'Organisation des Nations Unies ou d'une institution spécialisée ou de l'Agence internationale de l'énergie atomique, ainsi que de tout Etat Partie au Statut de la Cour internationale de Justice et de tout autre Etat invité par l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies à devenir Partie à la Convention, jusqu'au 31 décembre 1970, au Siège de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, à New York.

Article 51

RATIFICATION

La présente Convention est sujette à ratification. Les instruments de ratification seront déposés auprès du Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies.

Article 52

ADHÉSION

La présente Convention restera ouverte à l'adhésion de tout Etat appartenant à l'une des catégories mentionnées à l'article 50. Les instruments d'adhésion seront déposés auprès du Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies.

Article 53

ENTRÉE EN VIGUEUR

1. La présente Convention entrera en vigueur le trentième jour qui suivra la date du dépôt auprès du Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies du vingt-deuxième instrument de ratification ou d'adhésion.

2. Pour chacun des Etats qui ratifieront la Convention ou y adhéreront après le dépôt du vingt-deuxième instrument de ratification ou d'adhésion, la Convention entrera en vigueur le trentième jour suivant le dépôt par cet Etat de son instrument de ratification ou d'adhésion.

Article 54

NOTIFICATIONS PAR LE DÉPOSITAIRE

Le Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies notifiera à tous les Etats appartenant à l'une des catégories mentionnées à l'article 50:

a) Les signatures apposées sur la présente Convention et le dépôt des instruments de ratification ou d'adhésion conformément aux articles 50, 51 et 52;

b) La date à laquelle la présente Convention entrera en vigueur conformément à l'article 53.

Article 55

TEXTES AUTHENTIQUES

L'original de la présente Convention, dont les textes anglais, chinois, espagnol, français et russe sont également authentiques, sera déposé auprès du Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, qui en fera tenir copie certifiée conforme à tous les Etats appartenant à l'une des catégories mentionnées à l'article 50.

EN FOI DE QUOI les soussignés, dûment autorisés à cet effet par leurs gouvernements respectifs, ont signé la présente Convention, qui a été ouverte à la signature, à New York, le 16 décembre 1969.

9. Convention on Special Missions

Opened for signature at New York on 16 December 1969

Article 50

SIGNATURE

The present Convention shall be open for signature by all States Members of the United Nations or of any of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency 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, until 31 December 1970 at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Article 51

RATIFICATION

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

Article 52

ACCESSION

The present Convention shall remain open for accession by any State belonging to any of the categories mentioned in article 50. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.¹

Article 53

ENTRY INTO FORCE

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.

Article 54

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEPOSITARY

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States belonging to any of the categories mentioned in article 50:

(a) Of signatures to the present Convention and of the deposit of instruments of ratification or accession in accordance with articles 50, 51 and 52;

(b) Of the date on which the present Convention will enter into force in accordance with article 53.

¹ By resolution 3233 (XXIX) of 12 November 1974 the General Assembly decided to invite all States to become parties to the Convention.

Article 55

AUTHENTIC TEXTS

The original of the present Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all States belonging to any of the categories mentioned in article 50.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention, opened for signature at New York on 16 December 1969.

10. Optional Protocol to the Convention on Special Missions concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes

Opened for signature at New York on 16 December 1969

Article IV

The present Protocol shall be open for signature by all States which may become Parties to the Convention, until 31 December 1970 at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Article V

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

Article VI

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.¹

Article VII

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 day is 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.

Article VIII

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States which may become Parties to the Convention:

(a) Of signatures to the present Protocol and of the deposit of instruments of ratification or accession in accordance with articles IV, V and VI;

(b) Of the date on which the present Protocol will enter into force in accordance with article VII.

Article IX

The original of the present Protocol, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all States referred to in article IV.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Protocol, opened for signature at New York on 16 December 1969.

¹ By resolution 3233 (XXIX) of 12 November 1974 the General Assembly decided to invite all States to become parties to the Protocol.

11. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents

Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973

Article 12

The provisions of this Convention shall not affect the application of the Treaties on Asylum, in force at the date of the adoption of this Convention, as between the States which are parties to those Treaties; but a State Party to this Convention may not invoke those Treaties with respect to another State Party to this Convention which is not a party to those Treaties.

Article 13

1. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If within six months from the date of the request for arbitration the parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court.

2. Each State Party may at the time of signature or ratification of this Convention or accession thereto declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of this article. The other States Parties shall not be bound by paragraph 1 of this article with respect to any State Party which has made such a reservation.

3. Any State Party which has made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article may at any time withdraw that reservation by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 14

This Convention shall be open for signature by all States, until 31 December 1974 at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Article 15

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

Article 16

This Convention shall remain open for accession by any State. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 17

1. This 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.

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 18

1. Any State Party may denounce this Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Denunciation shall take effect six months following the date on which notification is received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 19

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States, *inter alia*:

(a) Of signatures to this Convention, of the deposit of instruments of ratification or accession in accordance with articles 14, 15 and 16 and of notifications made under article 18.

(b) Of the date on which this Convention will enter into force in accordance with article 17.

Article 20

The original of this Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at New York on 14 December 1973.

12. Vienna Convention on the representation of States in their relations with international organizations of a universal character

Done at Vienna on 14 March 1975

FINAL CLAUSES

Article 86

SIGNATURE

The present Convention shall be open for signature by all States until 30 September 1975 at the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria and subsequently, until 30 March 1976, at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Article 87

RATIFICATION

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

Article 88

ACCESSION

The present Convention shall remain open for accession by any State. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 89

ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or accession.

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

Article 90

IMPLEMENTATION BY ORGANIZATIONS

After the entry into force of the present Convention, the competent organ of an international organization of a universal character may adopt a decision to implement the relevant provisions of the Convention. The Organization shall communicate the decision to the host State and to the depositary of the Convention.

Article 91

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEPOSITARY

1. As depositary of the present Convention, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States:

- (a) Of signatures to the Convention and of the deposit of instruments of ratification or accession, in accordance with articles 86, 87 and 88;
- (b) Of the date on which the Convention will enter into force, in accordance with article 89;
- (c) Of any decision communicated in accordance with article 90.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall also inform all States, as necessary, of other acts, notifications or communications relating to the present Convention.

Article 92

AUTHENTIC TEXTS

The original of the present Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Vienna, this fourteenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-five.

CHAPTER IV. HUMAN RIGHTS¹

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¹ For other multilateral treaties concluded in the field of human rights, see chapters V, VII, XVI, XVII and XVIII.

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

Article IX

Disputes between the Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the present Convention, including those relating to the responsibility of a State for genocide or for any of the other acts enumerated in article III, shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice at the request of any of the parties to the dispute.

Article X

The present Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall bear the date of 9 December 1948.

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 State to which an invitation¹ 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 In resolution 368 (IV) of 3 December 1949, the General Assembly decided to request the Secretary-General to dispatch an invitation to sign and ratify or to 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".

Article XIV

The present Convention shall remain in effect for a period of ten years as from the date of its coming into force.

It shall thereafter remain in force for successive periods of five years for such Contracting Parties as have not denounced it at least six months before the expiration of the current period.

Denunciation shall be effected by a written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article XV

If, as a result of denunciations, the number of Parties to the present Convention should become less than sixteen, the Convention shall cease to be in force as from the date on which the last of these denunciations shall become effective.

Article XVI

A request for the revision of the present Convention may be made at any time by any Contracting Party by means of a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General.

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

Article XVII

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify all Members of the United Nations and the non-member States contemplated in article XI of the following :

- (a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions received in accordance with article XI;
- (b) Notifications received in accordance with article XII;
- (c) The date upon which the present Convention comes into force in accordance with article XIII;
- (d) Denunciations received in accordance with article XIV;
- (e) The abrogation of the Convention in accordance with article XV;
- (f) Notifications received in accordance with article XVI.

Article XVIII

The original of the present Convention shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

A certified copy of the Convention shall be transmitted to each Member of the United Nations and to each of the non-member States contemplated in article XI.

Article XIX

The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the date of its coming into force.

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

Opened for signature at New York on 7 March 1966

Article 14

1. A State Party may at any time declare that it recognizes the competence of the Committee¹ to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation by that State Party of any of the rights set forth in this Convention. No communication shall be received by the Committee if it concerns a State Party which has not made such a declaration.

2. Any State Party which makes a declaration as provided for in paragraph 1 of this article may establish or indicate a body within its national legal order which shall be competent to receive and consider petitions from individuals and groups of individuals within its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation of any of the rights set forth in this Convention and who have exhausted other available local remedies.

3. A declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article and the name of any body established or indicated in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article shall be deposited by the State Party concerned with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the other States Parties. A declaration may be withdrawn at any time by notification to the Secretary-General, but such a withdrawal shall not affect communications pending before the Committee.

4. A register of petitions shall be kept by the body established or indicated in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article, and certified copies of the register shall be filed annually through appropriate channels with the Secretary-General on the understanding that the contents shall not be publicly disclosed.

5. In the event of failure to obtain satisfaction from the body established or indicated in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article, the petitioner shall have the right to communicate the matter to the Committee within six months.

6. (a) The Committee shall confidentially bring any communication referred to it to the attention of the State Party alleged to be violating any provision of this Convention, but the identity of the individual or groups of individuals concerned shall not be revealed without his or their express consent. The Committee shall not receive anonymous communications.

(b) Within three months, the receiving State shall submit to the Committee written explanations or statements clarifying the matter and the remedy, if any, that may have been taken by that State.

7. (a) The Committee shall consider communications in the light of all information made available to it by the State Party concerned and by the petitioner. The Committee shall not consider any communication from a petitioner unless it has ascertained that the petitioner has exhausted all available domestic remedies. However, this shall not be the rule where the application of the remedies is unreasonably prolonged.

(b) The Committee shall forward its suggestions and recommendations, if any, to the State Party concerned and to the petitioner.

8. The Committee shall include in its annual report a summary of such communications and, where appropriate, a summary of the explanations and statements of the States Parties concerned and of its own suggestions and recommendations.

9. The Committee shall be competent to exercise the functions provided for in this article only when at least ten States Parties to this Convention are bound by declarations in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article.

¹ See articles 8 to 13 of the Convention

Article 16

The provisions of this Convention concerning the settlement of disputes or complaints shall be applied without prejudice to other procedures for settling disputes or complaints in the field of discrimination laid down in the constituent instruments of, or in conventions adopted by, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and shall not prevent the States Parties from having recourse to other procedures for settling a dispute in accordance with general or special international agreements in force between them.

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.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention, opened for signature at New York, on the seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six.

3. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Opened for signature at New York on 19 December 1966

PART V

Article 26

1. The present Covenant 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 the present Covenant.

2. The present Covenant is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. The present Covenant shall be open to accession by any State referred to in paragraph 1 of this article.

4. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

5. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States which have signed the present Covenant or acceded to it of the deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 27

1. The present Covenant shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.

2. For each State ratifying the present Covenant or acceding to it after the deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or instrument of accession, the present Covenant shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.

Article 28

The provisions of the present Covenant shall extend to all parts of federal States without any limitations or exceptions.

Article 29

1. Any State Party to the present Covenant may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General shall thereupon communicate any proposed amendments to the States Parties to the present Covenant with a request that they notify him whether they favour a conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and voting upon the proposals. In the event that at least one third of the States Parties favours such a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment adopted by a majority of the States Parties present and voting at the conference shall be submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations for approval.

2. Amendments shall come into force when they have been approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and accepted by a two-thirds majority of the States Parties to the present Covenant in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

3. When amendments come into force they shall be binding on those States Parties which have accepted them, other States Parties still being bound by the provisions of the present Covenant and any earlier amendment which they have accepted.

Article 30

Irrespective of the notifications made under article 26, paragraph 5, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States referred to in paragraph 1 of the same article of the following particulars :

- (a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions under article 26;
- (b) The date of the entry into force of the present Covenant under article 27 and the date of the entry into force of any amendments under article 29.

Article 31

1. The present Covenant, 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 the present Covenant to all States referred to in article 26.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Covenant, opened for signature at New York, on the nineteenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six.

4. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Opened for signature at New York on 19 December 1966

Article 4

1. In time of public emergency which threatens the life of the nation and the existence of which is officially proclaimed, the States Parties to the present Covenant may take measures derogating from their obligations under the present Covenant to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation, provided that such measures are not inconsistent with their other obligations under international law and do not involve discrimination solely on the ground of race, colour, sex, language, religion or social origin.

2. No derogation from articles 6, 7, 8 (paragraphs 1 and 2), 11, 15, 16 and 18 may be made under this provision.

3. Any State Party to the present Covenant availing itself of the right of derogation shall immediately inform the other States Parties to the present Covenant, through the intermediary of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, of the provisions from which it has derogated and of the reasons by which it was actuated. A further communication shall be made, through the same intermediary, on the date on which it terminates such derogation:

Article 41

1. A State Party to the present Covenant may at any time declare under this article that it recognizes the competence of the Committee¹ to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the present Covenant. Communications under this article may be received and considered only if submitted by a State Party which has made a declaration recognizing in regard to itself the competence of the Committee. No communication shall be received by the Committee if it concerns a State Party which has not made such a declaration. Communications received under this article shall be dealt with in accordance with the following procedure :

2. The provisions of this article shall come into force when ten States Parties to the present Covenant have made declarations under paragraph 1 of this article. Such declarations shall be deposited by the States Parties with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the other States Parties. A declaration may be withdrawn at any time by notification to the Secretary-General. Such a withdrawal shall not prejudice the consideration of any matter which is the subject of a communication already transmitted under this article; no further communication by any State Party shall be received after the notification of withdrawal of the declaration has been received by the Secretary-General, unless the State Party concerned has made a new declaration.

PART V

Article 46

Nothing in the present Covenant shall be interpreted as impairing the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and of the constitutions of the specialized agencies which define the respective responsibilities of the various organs of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies in regard to the matters dealt with in the present Covenant.

¹ See articles 28 to 40 of the Covenant.

Article 47

Nothing in the present Covenant shall be interpreted as impairing the inherent right of all peoples to enjoy and utilize fully and freely their natural wealth and resources.

PART VI

Article 48

1. The present Covenant 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 the present Covenant.

2. The present Covenant is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. The present Covenant shall be open to accession by any State referred to in paragraph 1 of this article.

4. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

5. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States which have signed this Covenant or acceded to it of the deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 49

1. The present Covenant shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.

2. For each State ratifying the present Covenant or acceding to it after the deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or instrument of accession, the present Covenant shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.

Article 50

The provisions of the present Covenant shall extend to all parts of federal States without any limitations or exceptions.

Article 51

1. Any State Party to the present Covenant may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall thereupon communicate any proposed amendments to the States Parties to the present Covenant with a request that they notify him whether they favour a conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and voting upon the proposals. In the event that at least one third of the States Parties favours such a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment adopted by a majority of the States Parties present and voting at the conference shall be submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations for approval.

2. Amendments shall come into force when they have been approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and accepted by a two-thirds majority of the States Parties to the present Covenant in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

3. When amendments come into force, they shall be binding on those States Parties which have accepted them, other States Parties still being bound by the provisions of the present Covenant and any earlier amendment which they have accepted.

Article 52

Irrespective of the notifications made under article 48, paragraph 5, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States referred to in paragraph 1 of the same article of the following particulars :

- (a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions under article 48;
- (b) The date of the entry into force of the present Covenant under article 49 and the date of the entry into force of any amendments under article 51.

Article 53

1. The present Covenant, 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 the present Covenant to all States referred to in article 48.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Covenant, opened for signature at New York, on the nineteenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six.

5. Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Opened for signature at New York on 19 December 1966

Article 8

1. The present Protocol is open for signature by any State which has signed the Covenant.
2. The present Protocol is subject to ratification by any State which has ratified or acceded to the Covenant. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
3. The present Protocol shall be open to accession by any State which has ratified or acceded to the Covenant.
4. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
5. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States which have signed the present Protocol or acceded to it of the deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 9

1. Subject to the entry into force of the Covenant, the present Protocol shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the tenth instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.
2. For each State ratifying the present Protocol or acceding to it after the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification or instrument of accession, the present Protocol shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.

Article 10

The provisions of the present Protocol shall extend to all parts of federal States without any limitations or exceptions.

Article 11

1. Any State Party to the present Protocol may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General shall thereupon communicate any proposed amendments to the States Parties to the present Protocol with a request that they notify him whether they favour a conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and voting upon the proposal. In the event that at least one third of the States Parties favours such a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment adopted by a majority of the States Parties present and voting at the conference shall be submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations for approval.
2. Amendments shall come into force when they have been approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and accepted by a two-thirds majority of the States Parties to the present Protocol in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.
3. When amendments come into force, they shall be binding on those States Parties which have accepted them, other States Parties still being bound by the provisions of the present Protocol and any earlier amendment which they have accepted.

Article 12

1. Any State Party may denounce the present Protocol at any time by written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation shall take effect three months after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

2. Denunciation shall be without prejudice to the continued application of the provisions of the present Protocol to any communication submitted under article 2 before the effective date of denunciation.

Article 13

Irrespective of the notifications made under article 8, paragraph 5, of the present Protocol, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States referred to in article 48, paragraph 1, of the Covenant of the following particulars :

- (a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions under article 8;
- (b) The date of the entry into force of the present Protocol under article 9 and the date of the entry into force of any amendments under article 11;
- (c) Denunciations under article 12.

Article 14

1. The present Protocol, 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 the present Protocol to all States referred to in article 48 of the Covenant.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Protocol, opened for signature at New York, on the nineteenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six.

6. Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity

Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 26 November 1968

Article V

This Convention shall, until 31 December 1969, be open for signature by any State Member of the United Nations or member of any of its specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, 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.

Article VI

This Convention is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article VII

This Convention shall be open to accession by any State referred to in article V. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article VIII

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession.

2. For each State ratifying this Convention or acceding to it after the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or accession.

Article IX

1. After the expiry of a period of ten years from the date on which this Convention enters into force, a request for the revision of the Convention may be made at any time by any Contracting 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 X

1. This Convention shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies of this Convention to all States referred to in article V.

3. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States referred to in article V of the following particulars.

- (a) Signatures of this Convention, and instruments of ratification and accession deposited under articles V, VI and VII;
- (b) The date of entry into force of this Convention in accordance with article VIII;
- (c) Communications received under article IX.

Article XI

This Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall bear the date of 26 November 1968.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized for that purpose, have signed this Convention.

7. International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*

Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 30 November 1973

Article XII

Disputes between States Parties arising out of the interpretation, application or implementation of the present Convention which have not been settled by negotiation shall, at the request of the States Parties to the dispute, be brought before the International Court of Justice, save where the parties to the dispute have agreed on some other form of settlement.

Article XIII

The present Convention is open for signature by all States. Any State which does not sign the Convention before its entry into force may accede to it.

Article XIV

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

2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article XV

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

2. For each State ratifying the present Convention or acceding to it after the deposit of the twentieth 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 XVI

A State Party may denounce the present 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 XVII

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 request.

Article XVIII

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States of the following particulars:

- (a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions under articles XIII and XIV;
- (b) The date of entry into force of the present Convention under article XV;
- (c) Denunciations under article XVI;
- (d) Notifications under article XVII.

Article XIX

1. The present 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 the present Convention to all States.

CHAPTER V. REFUGEES AND STATELESS PERSONS

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1. Constitution of the International Refugee Organization

Opened for signature on 15 December 1946 at Flushing Meadow, New York

[*Note:* For the final clauses of this Constitution, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. 18, p. 3.]

2. Convention relating to the Status of Refugees

Done at Geneva on 28 July 1951

Article 1

DEFINITION OF THE TERM "REFUGEE"

B. (1) For the purposes of this Convention, the words "events occurring before 1 January 1951" in article 1, section A, shall be understood to mean either

- (a) "events occurring in Europe before 1 January 1951"; or
- (b) "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951"; and each Contracting State shall make a declaration at the time of signature, ratification or accession, specifying which of these meanings it applies for the purpose of its obligations under this Convention.

(2) Any Contracting State which has adopted alternative (a) may at any time extend its obligations by adopting alternative (b) by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 36

INFORMATION ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION

The Contracting States shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the laws and regulations which they may adopt to ensure the application of this Convention.

*Article 37*¹

RELATION TO PREVIOUS CONVENTIONS

Without prejudice to article 28, paragraph 2, of this Convention, this Convention replaces, as between parties to it, the Arrangements of 5 July 1922, 31 May 1924, 12 May 1926, 30 June 1928 and 30 July 1935, the Conventions of 28 October 1933 and 10 February 1938, the Protocol of 14 September 1939 and the Agreement of 15 October 1946.

CHAPTER VII

FINAL CLAUSES

Article 38

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Any dispute between parties to this Convention relating to its interpretation or application, which cannot be settled by other means, shall be referred to the International Court of Justice at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute.

¹ For references to the treaties mentioned in this article, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, p. 178, footnotes 1 to 7.

Article 39

SIGNATURE, RATIFICATION AND ACCESSION

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 re-opened 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.² 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

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.

Article 41

FEDERAL CLAUSE

In the case of a Federal or non-unitary State, the following provisions shall apply :

- (a) With respect to those articles of this Convention that come within the legislative jurisdiction of the federal legislative authority, the obligations of the Federal Government shall to this extent be the same as those of Parties which are not Federal States;
- (b) With respect to those articles of this Convention that come within the legislative jurisdiction of constituent States, provinces or cantons which are not, under the constitutional

² 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 Viet-Nam, Romania and Switzerland.

system of the federation, bound to take legislative action, the Federal Government shall bring such articles with a favourable recommendation to the notice of the appropriate authorities of states, provinces or cantons at the earliest possible moment.

- (c) A Federal State Party to this Convention shall, at the request of any other Contracting State transmitted through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, supply a statement of the law and practice of the Federation and its constituent units in regard to any particular provision of the Convention showing the extent to which effect has been given to that provision by legislative or other action.

Article 42

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), 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.

Article 43

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.

Article 44

DENUNCIATION

1. Any Contracting State may denounce this Convention at any time by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Such denunciation shall take effect for the Contracting State concerned one year from the date upon which it is received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. Any State which has made a declaration or notification under article 40 may, at any time thereafter, by a notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, declare that the Convention shall cease to extend to such territory one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

Article 45

REVISION

1. Any Contracting State may request revision of this Convention at any time by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

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

Article 46

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all Members of the United Nations and non-member States referred to in article 39 :

- (a) Of declarations and notifications in accordance with section B of article 1;
- (b) Of signatures, ratifications and accessions in accordance with article 39;
- (c) Of declarations and notifications in accordance with article 40;
- (d) Of reservations and withdrawals in accordance with article 42;
- (e) Of the date on which this Convention will come into force in accordance with article 43;
- (f) Of denunciations and notifications in accordance with article 44;
- (g) Of requests for revision in accordance with article 45.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed this Convention on behalf of their respective Governments,

DONE at Geneva, this twenty-eighth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-one, in a single copy, of which the English and French texts are equally authentic and which shall remain deposited in the archives of the United Nations, and certified true copies of which shall be delivered to all Members of the United Nations and to the non-member States referred to in article 39.

3. Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons

Done at New York on 28 September 1954

CHAPTER VI
FINAL CLAUSES

Article 33

INFORMATION ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION

The Contracting States shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the laws and regulations which they may adopt to ensure the application of this Convention.

Article 34

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Any dispute between parties to this Convention relating to its interpretation or application, which cannot be settled by other means, shall be referred to the International Court of Justice at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute.

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 General Assembly 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.

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, Holy See, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Nepal, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Viet-Nam, Romania and Switzerland.

² In resolution 928 (X) of 14 December 1955, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General "to invite on its behalf to accede to the Convention any non-member State which was not invited to attend the United Nations Conference on the Status of Stateless Persons, but which is, or hereafter becomes, a member of any specialized agency or is, or hereafter becomes, a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice".

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.

Article 37

FEDERAL CLAUSE

In the case of a Federal or non-unitary State, the following provisions shall apply :

- (a) With respect to those articles of this Convention that come within the legislative jurisdiction of the federal legislative authority, the obligations of the Federal Government shall to this extent be the same as those of Parties which are not Federal States;
- (b) With respect to those articles of this Convention that come within the legislative jurisdiction of constituent States, provinces or cantons which are not, under the constitutional system of the Federation, bound to take legislative action, the Federal Government shall bring such articles with a favourable recommendation to the notice of the appropriate authorities of states, provinces or cantons at the earliest possible moment.
- (c) A Federal State Party to this Convention shall, at the request of any other Contracting State transmitted through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, supply a statement of the law and practice of the Federation and its constituent units in regard to any particular provision of the Convention showing the extent to which effect has been given to that provision by legislative or other action.

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.

Article 40

DENUNCIATION

1. Any Contracting State may denounce this Convention at any time by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Such denunciation shall take effect for the Contracting State concerned one year from the date upon which it is received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. Any State which has made a declaration or notification under article 36 may, at any time thereafter, by a notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, declare that the Convention shall cease to extend to such territory one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

Article 41

REVISION

1. Any Contracting State may request revision of this Convention at any time by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

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

Article 42

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all Members of the United Nations and non-Member States referred to in article 35 :

- (a) Of signatures, ratifications and accessions in accordance with article 35;
- (b) Of declarations and notifications in accordance with article 36;
- (c) Of reservations and withdrawals in accordance with article 38;
- (d) Of the date on which this Convention will come into force in accordance with article 39;
- (e) Of denunciations and notifications in accordance with article 40;
- (f) Of requests for revision in accordance with article 41.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed this Convention on behalf of their respective Governments.

DONE at New York, this twenty-eighth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four, in a single copy, of which the English, French and Spanish texts are equally authentic and which shall remain deposited in the archives of the United Nations, and certified true copies of which shall be delivered to all Members of the United Nations and to the non-Member States referred to in article 35.

4. Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness

Done at New York on 30 August 1961

Article 13

This Convention shall not be construed as affecting any provisions more conducive to the reduction of statelessness which may be contained in the law of any Contracting State now or hereafter in force, or may be contained in any other Convention, treaty or agreement now or hereafter in force between two or more Contracting States.

Article 14

Any dispute between Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which cannot be settled by other means shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute.

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

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.

(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.

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.

Article 19

1. Any Contracting State may denounce this Convention at any time by a written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such denunciation shall take effect for the Contracting State concerned one year after the date of its receipt by the Secretary-General.

2. In cases where, in accordance with the provisions of Article 15, this Convention has become applicable to a non-metropolitan territory of a Contracting State, that State 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 Contracting States of such notice and the date or receipt thereof.

Article 20

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify all Members of the United Nations and the non-member States referred to in Article 16 of the following particulars :

- (a) signatures, ratifications and accessions under Article 16;
- (b) reservations under Article 17;
- (c) the date upon which this Convention enters into force in pursuance of Article 18;
- (d) denunciations under Article 19.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, after the deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification or accession at the latest, bring to the attention of the General Assembly the question of the establishment, in accordance with Article 11, of such a body as therein mentioned.

Article 21

This Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the date of its entry into force.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention.

DONE at New York, this thirtieth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one, in a single copy, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic and which shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations, and certified copies of which shall be delivered by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to all Members of the United Nations and to the non-member States referred to in Article 16 of this Convention.

5. Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees

Done at New York on 31 January 1967

Article 1

GENERAL PROVISION

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3. The present Protocol shall be applied by the States Parties hereto without any geographic limitation, save that existing declarations made by States already Parties to the Convention [relating to the Status of Refugees, done at Geneva on 28 July 1951] in accordance with article 1 B (1) (a) of the Convention, shall, unless extended under article 1 B (2) thereof, apply also under the present Protocol.

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Article IV

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Any dispute between States Parties to the present Protocol which relates to its interpretation or application and which cannot be settled by other means shall be referred to the International Court of Justice at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute.

Article V

ACCESSION

The present Protocol shall be open for accession on behalf of all States Parties to the Convention and of any other State Member of the United Nations or member of any of the specialized agencies or to which an invitation to accede may have been addressed by the General Assembly of the United Nations. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article VI

FEDERAL CLAUSE

In the case of a Federal or non-unitary State, the following provisions shall apply :

- (a) With respect to those articles of the Convention to be applied in accordance with article 1, paragraph 1, of the present Protocol that come within the legislative jurisdiction of the federal legislative authority, the obligations of the Federal Government shall to this extent be the same as those of States Parties which are not Federal States;
- (b) With respect to those articles of the Convention to be applied in accordance with article 1, paragraph 1, of the present Protocol that come within the legislative jurisdiction of constituent States, provinces or cantons which are not, under the constitutional system of the federation, bound to take legislative action, the Federal Government shall bring such articles with a favourable recommendation to the notice of the appropriate authorities of States, provinces or cantons at the earliest possible moment;

- (c) A Federal State Party to the present Protocol shall, at the request of any other State Party hereto transmitted through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, supply a statement of the law and practice of the Federation and its constituent units in regard to any particular provision of the Convention to be applied in accordance with article 1, paragraph 1, of the present Protocol, showing the extent to which effect has been given to that provision by legislative or other action.

Article VII

RESERVATIONS AND DECLARATIONS

1. At the time of accession, any State may make reservations in respect of article IV of the present Protocol and in respect of the application in accordance with article I of the present Protocol of any provisions of the Convention other than those contained in articles 1, 3, 4, 16 (1) and 33 thereof, provided that in the case of a State Party to the Convention reservations made under this article shall not extend to refugees in respect of whom the Convention applies.

2. Reservations made by States Parties to the Convention in accordance with article 42 thereof shall, unless withdrawn, be applicable in relation to their obligations under the present Protocol.

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

4. Declaration made under article 40, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Convention by a State Party thereto which accedes to the present Protocol shall be deemed to apply in respect of the present Protocol, unless upon accession a notification to the contrary is addressed by the State Party concerned to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The provisions of article 40, paragraphs 2 and 3, and of article 44, paragraph 3, of the Convention shall be deemed to apply *mutatis mutandis* to the present Protocol.

Article VIII

ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. The present Protocol shall come into force on the day of deposit of the sixth instrument of accession.

2. For each State acceding to the Protocol after the deposit of the sixth instrument of accession, the Protocol shall come into force on the date of deposit by such State of its instrument of accession.

Article IX

DENUNCIATION

1. Any State Party hereto may denounce this Protocol at any time by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Such denunciation shall take effect for the State Party concerned one year from the date on which it is received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article X

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform the States referred to in article V above of the date of entry into force, accessions, reservations and withdrawals of reservations to and denunciations of the present Protocol, and of declarations and notifications relating hereto.

Article XI

DEPOSIT IN THE ARCHIVES OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS

A copy of the present Protocol, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, signed by the President of the General Assembly and by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the United Nations. The Secretary-General will transmit certified copies thereof to all States Members of the United Nations and to the other States referred to in article V above.

UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL



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COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

Twenty-third session
Item 3 (iv) of the provisional agenda

STATUS OF MULTILATERAL TREATIES

The following tabular statement concerning the multilateral narcotics treaties has been extracted from the publication ST/LEG/SER.D/1 "Multilateral Treaties in respect of which the Secretary-General performs Depositary Functions", prepared by the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations. It has been brought up to date as of 30 November 1968. For further explanations in certain cases reference may be made to that publication.

No entry generally means that the relevant treaty is deemed not to apply to the State or territory concerned. In some cases, however, it may be due to lack of information.

GE.68-25306

~~69-00163~~

69-00191

State
or
Territory

	International Opium Convention of 23 January 1912	International Opium Convention of 19 February 1925	International Opium Convention of 19 February 1925 as amended	Convention of 13 July 1931	Convention of 13 July 1931 as amended	Convention of 26 June 1936	Convention of 26 June 1936 as amended	Protocol of 11 December 1946	Protocol of 19 November 1948	Protocol of 23 June 1953	Protocol of 13 July 1953
Brazil	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Bulgaria	x	x		x		s					
Burma	xd	xd		xd					x		
Burundi											
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic								x	x		
Cambodia	xd	xd	xd	xd	xd		x			xr	
Cameroon	xd		xd		xd		x		xd	xd	
Canada	xd	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Central African Republic	xd		xd		xd				xd	xd	
Ceylon	xd		xd	xd	xd		x		x	x	
Chad											
Chile	x	x	x	x	x			x	s	x	x
China	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	y	
Colombia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	s		
Congo (Brazzaville)	xd		xd		xd				xd	xd	
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	xd		xd		xd				xd	xd	
Costa Rica	x	x		x				s	s	s	
Cuba	x	x		x			x	s	x	x	
Cyprus	xd										
Czechoslovakia	x	x	x	x	x	s		x	x		
Dahomey			xd		xd				xd		
Denmark	x	x	x	x	x	s		x	x		

<u>State</u> or <u>Territory</u>	International Opium Convention of 23 January 1912	International Opium Convention of 19 February 1925	International Opium Convention of 19 February as amended	Convention of 13 July 1931	Convention of 13 July 1931 as amended	Convention of 26 June 1936	Convention of 26 June 1936 as amended	Protocol of 11 December 1946	Protocol of 19 November 1948	Protocol of 23 June 1953	Single Convention of 30 March 1961
Dominican Republic	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Ecuador	X	X	X	X	X	S		X	X	X	X
El Salvador	X	X		XT					X	X	S
Equatorial Guinea											
Ethiopia	X		X		X		X		X		X
Federal Republic of Germany*			X		X			X	X	X	S
Finland	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X
France (including the Overseas Departments: Martinique, Guadeloupe, Reunion, French Guiana) (1)	XT	XT	X	XT	X	X	X	X	X	XT	
Comoro Islands	X	XT	X	XT	X				X	X	
French Polynesia	X	XT	X	XT	X				X	X	
French Territory of the Azors and Issas	X	XT	X	XT	X				X	X	
New Caledonia	X	XT	X	XT	X				X	X	
New Hebrides (2)	X	XT	X	XT	X				X	X	
St. Pierre and Miquelon	X	XT	X	XT	X				X	X	

(1) The 1936 Convention does not apply to the territories in brackets
 (2) Jointly administered by France and the United Kingdom

<u>State</u> <u>or</u> <u>territory</u>	International Opium Convention of 23 January 1912	International Opium Convention of 19 February 1925	International Opium Convention of 19 February 1925 as amended	Convention of 13 July 1931	Convention of 13 July 1931 as amended	Convention of 26 June 1936	Convention of 26 June 1936 as amended	Protocol of 11 December 1946	Protocol of 19 November 1948	Protocol of 23 June 1953	Single Convention of 30 March 1961
Gabon											X
Gambia											
Germany (see Federal Republic of)											
Ghana	xd				xd						X
Greece	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Guatemala	X			X		X		S	S	X	X
Guinea					xd						X
Guyana											
Haiti	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			S
Holy See (Vatican City)*											S
Honduras	X	X	X	X	X	S		X	S		
Hungary	X	X	X	X	X	S		X	X		AT
Iceland	xd										
India	xd	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	XT	XT
Sikkim											X
Indonesia	X		X		X		X	X	X	X	S*
Iran		S		X	X			X		X	S
Iraq		X	X	X	X			X	X	S	X
Ireland		X	X	X	X			X	X		
Israel	X		X		X		X	X	X	X	X
Italy	X	X	X	X	X		XT	X	X	X	S

State
OR
territory

Ivory Coast	xd		px							International Opium Convention of 23 January 1912
Jamaica	xd		px							International Opium Convention of 19 February 1925
Japan	x	x	x	xr	x	x	x	x		International Opium Convention of 19 February 1925 as amended
Jordan	x		x	px	x					Convention of 13 July 1931
Kenya										Convention of 13 July 1931 as amended
Korea (see Republic of)										Convention of 26 June 1936
Kuwait										Convention of 26 June 1936 as amended
Laos	xd		xd		xd	x				Protocol of 11 December 1946
Lebanon	xd		x		x	x	x	px		Protocol of 19 November 1948
Lesotho										Protocol of 23 June 1953
Liberia	x			s		x		s		Single Convention of 30 March 1961
Libya										
Liechtenstein*	xd	xd	x	xd	x	x	x	x		
Luxembourg	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	px	
Madagascar										
Malawi	xd		xd		xd	x		px	px	
Malaysia	xd		xd		xd			px		
Maldivive Islands										
Mali										
Malta	xd									
Mauritania										
Mauritius										
Mexico	x			xr	x		xr	x	x	
Monaco*	x	x	x	x	x	s		x	x	

State
or
territory

	International Opium Convention of 23 January 1912	International Opium Convention of 19 February 1925	International Opium Convention of 19 February 1925 as amended	Convention of 13 July 1931	Convention of 13 July 1931 as amended	Convention of 26 June 1936	Convention of 26 June 1936 as amended	Protocol of 11 December 1946	Protocol of 19 November 1948	Protocol of 23 June 1953	Single Convention of 30 March 1961
Mongolia											
Morocco											x
Nauru *			xd		xd				xd		
Nepal											
Netherlands	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	s	
Netherlands Antilles	x	x	x	x	x				x		x
Surinam	x	x	x	x	x				x		x
New Zealand	xd	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x
Cook, Niue and Tokelau Islands	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x
Nicaragua	x	s		x	x			x	x	x	s
Niger	xd		xd		xd				xd	xd	x
Nigeria	xd		xd		xd				xd		s
Norway	x	x	x	x	x			x	x		x
Pakistan									x	xt	xt
Panama	x			x	x	s		x	s	x	x
Paraguay	x	x		x				s	s		
Peru	x			x				s	s		x
Philippines	xd				x			x	x	x	x
Poland	x	x	x	x	x	s		x	x		xt

State
or
territory

	International Opium Convention of 23 January 1912	International Opium Convention of 19 February 1925	International Opium Convention of 19 February 1925 as amended Convention of 13 July 1931	Convention of 13 July 1931 as amended	Convention of 26 June 1936	Convention of 26 June 1936 as amended	Protocol of 11 December 1946	Protocol of 19 November 1948	Protocol of 23 June 1953	Single Convention of 30 March 1961
Spain	x	x	x	x	x	S	x	x	x	x
Spanish West Africa	x	x	x	x	x					
Sudan		x		x						
Swaziland										
Sweden	xr	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
Switzerland*	xr	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	S
Syrian Arab Republic	xd	x	x		x		x			x
Thailand	xr	x	x	xr	x		x			x
Togo			xd		xd			xd		x
Trinidad and Tobago	xd		xd		xd			xd		x
Tunisia										x
Turkey	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Uganda			x		x			x		
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic							x	x		xr
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		x	x	x	x	S	x	x		xr
United Arab Republic	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	xr
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	xr	x	x	x	x	S	x	x	S	x

State
or
territory

	International Opium Convention of 23 January 1912	International Opium Convention of 19 February 1925	International Opium Convention of 19 February 1925 as amended	Convention of 13 July 1931	Convention of 13 July 1931 as amended	Convention of 26 June 1936	Convention of 26 June 1936 as amended	Protocol of 11 December 1946	Protocol of 19 November 1948	Protocol of 23 June 1953	Single Convention of 30 March 1961
United Kingdom (cont'd)											
Bahama Islands	X	X	X	X	X	S			X		X
Bahrain		X	X			S					
Bermuda	X	X	X	X	X	S			X		X
British Honduras	X	X	X	X	X	S			X		X
British Solomon Islands	X	X	X	X	X	S			X		X
Brunei	X	X	X	X	X	S			X		X
Cayman Islands	X	X	X	X	X	S			X		X
Dominica		X	X	X	X	S			X		X
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	X	X	X	X	X	S					X
Fiji Islands	X	X	X	X	X	S			X		X
Gibraltar	X	X	X	X	X	S			X		X
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	X	X	X	X	X	S			X		X
Grenada	X	X	X	X	X	S			X		X
Hong Kong	X	X	X	X	X	S			X		X
Leeward Islands (Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Montserrat and the British Virgin Islands)	X	X	X	X	X	S			X		X

State
or
territory

	International Opium Convention of 23 January 1912	International Opium Convention of 19 February 1925	International Opium Convention of 19 February 1925 as amended	Convention of 13 July 1931	Convention of 13 July 1931 as amended	Convention of 26 June 1936	Convention of 26 June 1936 as amended	Protocol of 11 December 1946	Protocol of 19 November 1948	Protocol of 23 June 1953	Single Convention of 30 March 1961
New Hebrides (4)	X	X	X	X	X	S			X		
Qatar		X	X			S					
St. Helena	X	X	X	X	X	S			X		X
St. Lucia	X	X	X	X	X	S			X		X
St. Vincent	X	X	X	X	X	S			X		X
Seychelles	X	X	X	X	X	S			X		X
Southern Rhodesia	X	X	X	X	X	S			X		X
Tonga		X	X	X	X	S			X		X
Trucial States (Muscat and Oman)		X	X			S					
Turks and Caicos Islands	X	X	X	X	X	S			X		X
Virgin Islands (British) (see Leeward Islands)											
United Republic of Tanzania					X				X		

(4) Jointly administered by the United Kingdom and France.

State
 or
territory

United States of America	Guam	Pacific Islands (under United States Administration)	
x	x	x	International Opium Convention of 23 January 1912
			International Opium Convention of 19 February 1925
			International Opium Convention of 19 February 1925 as amended
	x	XI	Convention of 13 July 1931
	x	x	Convention of 13 July 1931 as amended
			Convention of 26 June 1936
			Convention of 26 June 1936 as amended
		x	Protocol of 11 December 1946
	x	x	Protocol of 19 November 1948
	x	x	Protocol of 23 June 1953
	x	x	Single Convention of 30 March 1963

CHAPTER VI. NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

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1. Protocol amending the Agreements, Conventions and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs, concluded at The Hague on 23 January 1912, 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

Article IV

As soon as possible after this Protocol has been opened for signature, the Secretary-General shall prepare texts of the Agreements, Conventions and Protocols revised in accordance with the present Protocol and shall send copies for their information to the Government of every Member of the United Nations and every non-member State to which this Protocol has been communicated by the Secretary-General.

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 on 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.

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.

Article VIII

In accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the United Nations will register and publish the amendments made in each instrument by the present Protocol on the dates of the entry into force of these amendments.

Article IX

The present Protocol, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations Secretariat. The Agreements, Conventions and Protocols to be amended in accordance with the Annex being in the English and French languages only, the English and French texts of the Annex shall equally be the authentic texts and the Chinese, Russian and Spanish texts will be translations. A certified copy of the Protocol, including the Annex, shall be sent by the Secretary-General to each 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, as well as to all Members of the United Nations and non-member States mentioned in Article IV.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed the present Protocol on behalf of their respective Governments on the dates appearing opposite their respective signatures.

DONE at Lake Success, New York, the eleventh day of December one thousand nine hundred and forty-six.

2. International Opium Convention

The Hague, 23 January 1912

CHAPTER VI

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 22

Any Power not represented at the conference shall be allowed to sign the present convention.

With this object, the Government of the Netherlands will, immediately after the signature of the convention by the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers which have taken part in the conference, invite all the Powers of Europe and America not represented at the conference, that is to say :

The Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Republic of Cuba, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, the Republic of Ecuador, Spain, Greece, Guatemala, the Republic of Haiti, Honduras, Luxemburg, Mexico, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Roumania, Salvador, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, the United States of Venezuela,

to appoint a delegate, furnished with the necessary full powers, to sign the convention at The Hague.

These signatures shall be affixed to the convention by means of a " Protocol of signature by Powers not represented at the conference ", to be added after the signatures of the Powers represented, the date of each signature being mentioned.

The Government of the Netherlands will, every month, notify the signatory Powers of each supplementary signature.

Article 23

After all the Powers, as well on their own behalf as on behalf of their possessions, colonies, protectorates, and leased territories, have signed the convention or the supplementary protocol above referred to, the Government of the Netherlands will invite all the Powers to ratify the convention with this protocol.

In the event of the signature of all the Powers invited not having been obtained on the date of the 31st December, 1912, the Government of the Netherlands will immediately invite the Powers who have signed by that date to appoint delegates to examine at The Hague the possibility of depositing their ratifications notwithstanding.

The ratification shall take place within as short a period as possible and shall be deposited at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at The Hague.

The Government of the Netherlands will every month notify the signatory Powers of the ratifications which they have received in the interval.

As soon as the ratifications of all the signatory Powers, as well on their own behalf as on behalf of their colonies, possessions, protectorates, and leased territories, have been received by the Government of the Netherlands, the latter will notify all the Powers who have ratified the convention of the date on which it received the last instrument of ratification.

Article 24

The present convention shall come into force three months after the date mentioned in the notification by the Government of the Netherlands, referred to in the last paragraph of the preceding article.

With regard to the laws, regulations, or other measures contemplated by the present convention, it is agreed that the Bills or drafts required for this purpose shall be prepared not later than six months after the entry into force of the convention. As regards the laws, they shall also be submitted by their Governments to the Parliaments or legislative bodies within the same period of six months, or in any case at the first session following the expiration of this period.

The date on which these laws, regulations, or measures shall come into force shall form the subject of an agreement between the contracting Powers, at the instance of the Government of the Netherlands.

In the event of questions arising relative to the ratifications of the present convention or to the enforcement either of the convention or of the laws, regulations, or measures resulting therefrom, the Government of the Netherlands will, if these questions cannot be settled by other means, invite all the contracting Powers to appoint delegates to meet at The Hague in order to arrive at an immediate agreement on these questions.

Article 25

If one of the contracting Powers should wish to denounce the present convention, the denunciation shall be notified in writing to the Government of the Netherlands, who will immediately communicate a certified copy of the notification to all the other Powers, informing them of the date on which it was received.

The denunciation shall take effect only as regards the Powers which notified it and one year after the notification thereof has reached the Government of the Netherlands.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the plenipotentiaries have affixed their signatures to the present convention.

DONE at The Hague the 23rd January, 1912, in a single copy, which shall be deposited and remain in the archives of the Government of the Netherlands, and of which certified copies will be transmitted through the diplomatic channel to all the Powers represented at the conference.

*FINAL PROTOCOL OF THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONFERENCE,
1913*

At a series of meetings held from the July 1st to the 9th, 1913, the Conference, having examined the question submitted to it under paragraph 2 of Article 23 of the International Opium Convention of January the 23rd, 1912,

1. Has decided that the deposit of ratifications may now take place.

3. Has resolved as follows :

That should the signature of all the Powers invited in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 23 not be obtained by the 31st December, 1913, the Government of the Netherlands will immediately request the signatory Powers to appoint delegates to proceed to The Hague to examine the possibility of putting into effect the International Opium Convention of the 23rd January, 1912.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the delegates have attached their signatures to this protocol.

DONE at The Hague, the 9th July, 1913, in one instrument, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the Netherlands, and copies of which, duly certified, shall be forwarded through diplomatic channels to all the signatory and the non-signatory Powers.

*FINAL PROTOCOL OF THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONFERENCE,
1914*

At a series of meetings held from June 15 to 25, 1914, the Conference, having examined the question submitted to it under the third resolution passed by the Second Conference.

(A) Has placed on record the following opinions :

1. That it is possible to bring into force the International Opium Convention of January 23, 1912, notwithstanding the fact that some of the Powers invited, in pursuance of paragraph 1 of Article 23, have not yet signed the Convention.

2. That the Convention shall come into force between all the signatory Powers as soon as the Powers which have already signed, and those which expressed their intention to adhere to it, have ratified it. The date of the coming into force of the Convention shall be that fixed by paragraph 1 of article 24.

3. That, if by a date to be determined by the Conference all the signatory Powers have not yet deposited their ratifications, it shall be permissible for the signatory Powers whose ratifications have been deposited by that date, to bring the Convention into force. The same power shall obtain for the signatory Powers which may successively deposit their ratifications after that date.

4. That the date indicated in 3 shall be December 31, 1914.

5. That the power of acceding to the Convention do remain open to the Powers which have not yet signed.

(B) Has decided :

That a protocol by which the signatory Powers desirous of availing themselves of the power mentioned in 3 shall be able to declare their intention of putting the convention in force shall be opened at The Hague.

His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, in accordance with the unanimous wish of the Conference, has consented to draw up this protocol, which will remain open for signature.

(C) Has unanimously carried the following resolution :

The Conference invites His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands to make, in the name of the Conference, an urgent and respectful representation to the signatory Powers which have not yet ratified the Convention nor expressed their intention of doing so, with a view to induce them to declare their readiness shortly to deposit their ratifications, in order that the Convention may come into force as soon as possible.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the delegates have attached their signatures to this protocol.

DONE at The Hague, June 25, 1914, in one instrument, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the Netherlands, and copies of which, duly certified, shall be forwarded through diplomatic channels to all the signatory and the non-signatory Powers.

*PROTOCOL RESPECTING THE PUTTING INTO FORCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL
OPIUM CONVENTION*

The undersigned, duly authorised by their respective Governments, in virtue of the power provided under No. 3 of the Final Protocol of the Third International Opium Conference, declare that their Governments, having ratified the International Opium Convention of January 23, 1912, intend to put it into operation.

As regards the Powers which shall sign that Protocol before December 31, 1914, the Convention will come into force on that date; as regards the Powers which shall sign it after December 31, 1914, the Convention will come into force on the date of signature.

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, on 11 December 1946

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.

The Agreement shall not come into force until it has been ratified by two Powers. The date of its coming into force shall be the 90th day after the receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the second ratifications. Thereafter the Agreement shall take effect for each Contracting Power 90 days after the receipt of its ratification.

The Agreement shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the United Nations upon the day of its coming into force.

Article XV

If one of the Contracting Powers should wish to denounce the present Agreement, the denunciation shall be notified in writing to the Secretary-General of the United Nations who will immediately communicate a copy of the notification to all the other Powers, informing them of the date on which it was received.

The denunciation shall take effect only as regards the Power which notified it, and one year after the notification thereof has reached the Secretary-General.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-named plenipotentiaries have signed the present Agreement.

DONE AT GENEVA, the eleventh day of February of nineteen hundred and twenty-five, in a single copy which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and of which authenticated copies shall be transmitted to all the Contracting Powers.

*PROTOCOL**Article VII*

The present Protocol shall come into force for each of the signatory States at the same time as the Agreement relating to the use of prepared opium signed this day. .

Article VIII

Any State represented at the Conference at which the present Protocol was drawn up may accede to it at any time after its coming into force.

DONE at Geneva, the eleventh day of February, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

**4. Agreement concerning the Suppression of the Manufacture of, Internal Trade in,
and Use of, Prepared Opium, with Protocol and Final Act**

Geneva, 11 February 1925

[*Note: For the final clauses of this Agreement, see Treaty Series
of the League of Nations, Vol. 51, p. 337.*]

5. International Opium Convention, with Protocol

Signed at Geneva on 19 February 1925 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946

Article 31

The present Convention replaces, as between the Contracting Parties, the provisions of Chapters I, III and V of the Convention signed at The Hague on January 23rd, 1912, which provisions remain in force as between the Contracting Parties and any States Parties to the said Convention which are not Parties to the present Convention.

Article 32

1. In order as far as possible to settle in a friendly manner disputes arising between the Contracting Parties in regard to the interpretation or application of the present Convention which they have not been able to settle through diplomatic channels, the parties to such a dispute may, before resorting to any proceedings for judicial settlement or arbitration, submit the dispute for an advisory opinion to such technical body as the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations may appoint for this purpose.

2. The advisory opinion shall be given within six months commencing from the day on which the dispute has been submitted to the technical body, unless this period is prolonged by mutual agreement between the parties to the dispute. The technical body shall fix the period within which the parties are to decide whether they will accept the advisory opinion given by it.

3. The advisory opinion shall not be binding upon the parties to the dispute unless it is accepted by each of them.

4. Disputes which it has not been found possible to settle either directly or on the basis of the advice of the above-mentioned technical body shall, at the request of any one of the parties thereto, be brought before the International Court of Justice, unless a settlement is attained by way of arbitration or otherwise by application of some existing convention or in virtue of an arrangement specially concluded.

5. Proceedings shall be open before the International Court of Justice in the manner laid down in Article 40 of the Statute of the Court.

6. A decision of the parties to a dispute to submit it for an advisory opinion to the technical body appointed by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, or to resort to arbitration, shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and by him to the other Contracting Parties, which shall have the right to intervene in the proceedings.

7. The parties to a dispute shall bring before the International Court of Justice any question of international law or question as to the interpretation of the present Convention arising during proceedings before the technical body or arbitral tribunal, decision of which by the Court is, on the demand of one of the parties, declared by the technical body or arbitral tribunal to be necessary for the settlement of the dispute.

Article 33

The present Convention, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall bear to-day's date and shall be open for signature until the 30th day of September, 1925, by any State represented at the Conference at which the present Convention was drawn up, by any Member of the League of Nations, and by any State to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the Convention for this purpose.

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.

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 shall not come into force until it has been ratified by ten Powers, including seven of the States by which the Central Board is to be appointed in pursuance of Article 19, of which at least two must be permanent Members of the Council of the League. The date of its coming into force shall be the ninetieth day after the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the last of the necessary ratifications. Thereafter, 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.

In compliance with the provisions of Article 18 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Secretary-General will register the present Convention upon the day of its coming into force.

Article 37

A special record shall be kept by the Secretary-General of the United Nations showing which states have signed, ratified, acceded to or denounced the present Convention. This record shall be open to the Contracting Parties and shall be published from time to time as may be directed.

Article 38

The present Convention may be denounced by an instrument in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The denunciation shall become effective one year after the date of the receipt of the instrument of denunciation by the Secretary-General, and shall operate only in respect of the Contracting Party which makes it.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the receipt of any such denunciations to all the Members of the United Nations and to the States mentioned in Article 34.

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.

Denunciation may also be made separately in respect of any such colony, overseas possession, protectorate or territory, and the provisions of Article 38 shall apply to any such denunciation.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

PROTOCOL

III

The present Protocol shall come into force for each of the signatory States at the same time as the Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs signed this day. Articles 33 and 35 of the Convention are applicable to the Present Protocol.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the present Protocol was drawn up at Geneva the nineteenth day of February 1925, in a single copy, which will remain deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations; certified copies will be transmitted to all States represented at the Conference and to all Members of the League of Nations.

6. (a) International Opium Convention

Geneva, 19 February 1925

(b) Protocol

Geneva, 19 February 1925

[*Note: For the final clauses of this Convention, see Treaty Series of the League of Nations, Vol. 81, p. 317.*]

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, on 11 December 1946

Article 24

The present Convention shall supplement the Hague Convention of 1912 and the Geneva Convention of 1925 in the relations between the High Contracting Parties bound by at least one of these latter Conventions.

Article 25

If there should arise between the High Contracting Parties a dispute of any kind relating to the interpretation or application of the present Convention and if such dispute cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, it shall be settled in accordance with any applicable agreements in force between the Parties providing for the settlement of international disputes.

In case there is no such agreement in force between the Parties, the dispute shall be referred to arbitration or judicial settlement. In the absence of agreement on the choice of another tribunal, the dispute shall, at the request of any one of the Parties, be referred to the International Court of Justice, if all the Parties to the dispute are Parties to the Statute, and, if any of the Parties to the dispute is not a Party to the Statute, to an arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with the Hague Convention of 18 October 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

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.

Any High Contracting Party may, at any time after the expiration of the five-years period mentioned in Article 32, declare that he desires that the present Convention shall cease to apply to all or any of his colonies, protectorates and overseas territories under suzerainty or mandate, and the Convention shall cease to apply to the territories named in such declaration as if it were a denunciation under the provisions of Article 32.

The Secretary-General shall communicate to all Members of the United Nations or non-member States mentioned in Article 28 all declarations and notices received in virtue of the present Article.

Article 27

The present Convention, of which the French and English texts shall be authoritative, shall bear this day's date, and shall, until December 31st, 1931, be open for signature on behalf

of any Member of the League of Nations, or of any non-member State which was represented at the Conference which drew up this Convention, or to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the Convention for this purpose.

Article 28

The present Convention is subject to ratification. As from 1 January 1947, the instruments of ratifications 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.

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 30

The present Convention shall come into force ninety days after the Secretary-General of the League of Nations has received the ratifications or accessions of twenty-five Members of the League of Nations or non-member States, including any four of the following :

France, Germany, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United States of America.

Provided always that the provisions of the Convention other than Articles 2 to 5 shall only be applicable from the first of January in the first year in respect of which estimates are furnished in conformity with Articles 2 to 5.

Articles 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.

Article 32

After the expiration of five years from the date of the coming into force of this Convention, the Convention may be denounced by an instrument in writing, deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The denunciation, if received by the Secretary-General on or before the first day of July in any year, shall take effect on the first day of January in the succeeding year, and, if received after the first day of July, shall take effect as if it had been received on or before the first day of July in the succeeding year. Each denunciation shall operate only as regards the High Contracting Party on whose behalf it has been deposited.

The Secretary-General shall notify all the Members of the United Nations and non-member States mentioned in Article 28 of any denunciations received.

If, as a result of simultaneous or successive denunciations, the number of High Contracting Parties is reduced to less than twenty-five, the Convention shall cease to be in force as from the date on which the last of such denunciations shall take effect in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

Article 33

A request for the revision of the present Convention may at any time be made by any High Contracting Party by means of a notice addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such notice shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to the other High Contracting Parties, and, if endorsed by not less than one-third of them, the High Contracting Parties agree to meet for the purpose of revising the Convention.

Article 34

The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on the day of its entry into force.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Geneva the thirteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and certified true copies of which shall be delivered to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States referred to in Article 27.

**8. (a) Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of
Narcotic Drugs**

Geneva, 13 July 1931

(b) Protocol of Signature

Geneva, 13 July 1931

[*Note: For the final clauses of this Convention, see Treaty Series
of the League of Nations, Vol. 139, p. 301.*]

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

Article V

The present Agreement applies only to the Far-Eastern possessions or territories of the High Contracting Parties, including leased or protected territories, in which the use of prepared opium is temporarily authorised.

At the moment of ratification any High Contracting Party 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 High Contracting Parties.

Article VI

The present Agreement, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall be subject to ratification.

The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as soon as possible.

The Agreement shall not come into force until it has been ratified by all the High Contracting Parties. The date of its coming into force shall be the ninetieth day after the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the last ratification.

The Agreement shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations upon the day of its coming into force.

Article VII

If one of the High Contracting Parties should wish to denounce the present Agreement, the denunciation shall be notified in writing to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who will immediately communicate a copy of the notification to all the other High Contracting Parties, informing them of the date on which it was received.

The denunciation shall take effect only as regards the High Contracting Party which notified it, and one year after the notification thereof has reached the Secretary-General.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Agreement.

DONE at Bangkok the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and certified true copies of which shall be delivered to all the Contracting Parties.

10. Agreement concerning the Suppression of Opium Smoking

Bangkok, 27 November 1931

[*Note* : For the final clauses of this Agreement, see *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. 177, p. 373.]

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, on 11 December 1946*

Article 17

If there should arise between the High Contracting Parties a dispute of any kind relating to the interpretation or application of the present Convention, and if such dispute cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, it shall be settled in accordance with any applicable agreements in force between the Parties providing for the settlement of international disputes.

In case there is no such agreement between the Parties, the dispute shall be referred to arbitration or judicial settlement. In the absence of agreement on the choice of another tribunal, the dispute shall, at the request of any one of the Parties, be referred to the International Court of Justice, if all the Parties to the dispute are Parties to the Statute, and, if any of the Parties to the dispute is not a Party to the Statute, to an arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with the Hague Convention of 18 October 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

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.

3. Any High Contracting Party may, at any time after the expiration of the period of five years mentioned in Article 21, declare that he desires that the present Convention shall cease to apply to all or any of his colonies, protectorates and overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate, and the Convention shall cease to apply to the territories named in such declaration one year after its receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

4. The Secretary-General shall communicate to all the Members of the United Nations and to the non-member States mentioned in Article 20 all declarations and notices received in virtue of this Article.

Article 19

The present Convention, of which the French and English texts shall both be equally authoritative, shall bear this day's date, and shall, until December 31st, 1936, be open for signature on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations, or of any non-member State which received an invitation to the Conference which drew up the present Convention, or to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the Convention for this purpose.

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 Member of the United Nations and to the non-member States mentioned in that Article.

Article 22

The present Convention shall come into force ninety days after the Secretary-General of the League of Nations has received the ratifications or accessions of ten Members of the League of Nations or non-member States. It shall be registered on that date by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

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.

Article 24

1. After the expiration of five years from the date of the coming into force of the present Convention, it may be denounced by an instrument in writing, deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of its receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and shall operate only as regards the High Contracting Parties on whose behalf it has been deposited.

2. The Secretary-General shall notify all the Members of the United Nations and the non-member States mentioned in Article 20 of any denunciations received.

3. If, as a result of simultaneous or successive denunciations, the number of High Contracting Parties is reduced to less than ten, the Convention shall cease to be in force as from the date on which the last of such denunciations shall take effect in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

Article 25

Request for the revision of the present Convention may be made at any time by any High Contracting Party by means of a notice addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such notice shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to the other High Contracting Parties and, if endorsed by not less than one-third of them, the High Contracting Parties agree to meet for the purpose of revising the Convention.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Geneva, the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six, in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations and certified true copies of which shall be delivered to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States referred to in Article 19.

12. (a) Convention of 1936 for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs
Geneva, 26 June 1936

(b) Protocol of Signature
Geneva, 26 June 1936

[*Note: For the final clauses of this Convention, see Treaty Series of the League of Nations, Vol. 198, p. 299.*]

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

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 Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 159 (VII) of 3 August 1948, the following States non-members or then non-members of the United Nations were invited to sign or accept the Protocol Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Ceylon, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Switzerland. In resolution 626 (XXII) of 2 August 1956, the Economic and Social Council invited the Federal Republic of Germany to accept the Protocol

Article 9

After the expiration of five years from the date of the coming into force of the present Protocol, any State Party to the present Protocol may, on its own behalf or on behalf of any of the territories for which it has international responsibility, denounce this Protocol by an instrument in writing deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The denunciation, if received by the Secretary-General on or before the first day of July in any year, shall take effect on the first day of January in the succeeding year, and, if received after the first day of July, shall take effect as if it had been received on or before the first day of July in the succeeding year.

Article 10

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify all Members of the United Nations and non-member States referred to in articles 5 and 6 of all signatures and acceptances received in accordance with these articles, and of all notifications received in accordance with articles 8 and 9.

Article 11

In accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, the present Protocol shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the date of its coming into force.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed the present Protocol on behalf of their respective Governments.

DONE at Paris this nineteenth day of November one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight, in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the United Nations, and certified true copies of which shall be delivered to all the Members of the United Nations and to the non-member States referred to in articles 5 and 6.

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

CHAPTER V FINAL ARTICLES

Article 14

MEASURES OF IMPLEMENTATION

The Parties shall adopt all legislative and administrative measures necessary for the purpose of making fully effective the provisions of this Protocol.

Article 15

DISPUTES

1. The Parties expressly recognize that the International Court of Justice is competent to settle disputes concerning this Protocol.

2. Unless the Parties concerned agree to another mode of settlement, any dispute between two or more Parties relating to the interpretation or application of this Protocol shall be referred to the International Court of Justice for settlement at the request of any one of the Parties to the dispute.

Article 16

SIGNATURE

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,¹ and of any other State to which the Secretary-General at the request of the Council, has sent a copy of this Protocol.

Article 17

RATIFICATION

This Protocol shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General.

¹ In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 436A (XIV) of 27 May 1952 and 478 (XV) of 2 April 1953, the following States non-members or then non-members of the United Nations were invited to participate in the said Conference: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Ceylon, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Libya, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Nepal, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Viet-Nam, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Switzerland.

Article 18

ACCESSION

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 19

TRANSITIONAL MEASURES

1. As a transitional measure, any Party may, provided that it has made an express declaration to that effect at the time of signature or deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession, permit :

- (a) The use, in any of its territories, of opium for quasi-medical purposes;
- (b) The production, import or export of opium for such purposes from or to any State or territory to be designated at the time of making the above-mentioned declaration, provided that :
 - (i) on 1 January 1950 such use, import or export of opium was traditional in the territory in respect of which the declaration is made and was there permitted at that date;
 - (ii) no export shall be permitted to a State not a Party to this Protocol; and
 - (iii) the Party undertakes to abolish, within a period which shall be specified by that Party at the time of the declaration and which shall in no case extend beyond fifteen years after the coming into effect of this Protocol, the use, production, import and export of opium for quasi-medical purposes.

2. Any Party having made a declaration under paragraph 1 of this article shall, for the period referred to in sub-paragraph (b) (iii) of that paragraph, be authorized, in each year, to hold in addition to the maximum stocks provided for in article 5, stocks equal to the amount consumed for quasi-medical purposes in the two preceding years.

3. Any Party may also, as a transitional measure, provided that it has made an express declaration to this effect at the time of signature or deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession, permit the smoking of opium by addicts not under 21 years of age registered by the appropriate authorities for that purpose on or before 30 September 1953, provided that on 1 January 1950 opium smoking was permitted by the Party concerned.

4. A Party invoking the transitional measures under this article shall :

- (a) Include in the annual report, to be furnished to the Secretary-General in accordance with article 10, an account of the progress made during the preceding year towards the abolition of the use, production, import or export of opium for quasi-medical purposes and of opium for smoking;
- (b) Submit separately in respect of opium used, imported, exported and held for quasi-medical purposes, and of opium used and held for purposes of smoking, such estimates and statistics as are required by articles 8 and 9 of this Protocol.

5. (a) If a Party, which invokes the transitional measures in accordance with this article, fails to submit :

- (i) The report referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 4 within six months after the end of the year to which the information relates,

- (ii) The statistics referred to in sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 4 within three months after the date on which they are due in accordance with article 9,
- (iii) The estimates referred to in sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 4 within three months after the date fixed for that purpose by the Board in accordance with article 8,

the Board or the Secretary-General as the case may be shall send to the Party concerned a notification of the delay and request it to submit such information within a period of three months after the receipt of that notification.

(b) If a Party fails to comply within such period with this request of the Board or the Secretary-General, the transitional measures permitted under this article shall no longer be applicable to that Party as from the expiration of that period.

Article 20

TERRITORIAL APPLICATION

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

COMING INTO FORCE

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 States named in sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 2 of article 6² 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.

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 22

REVISION

1. Any Party may request revision of this Protocol at any time by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General.

2. The Council, after consultation with the Commission, shall recommend the steps to be taken in respect of such request.

² Bulgaria, Greece, India, Iran, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

Article 23

DENUNCIATIONS

1. After the expiration of five years from the date of the coming into force of this Protocol, a Party may denounce this Protocol by depositing with the Secretary-General an instrument in writing.

2. The denunciations referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall take effect on 1 January of the first year following the date on which it has been received by the Secretary-General.

Article 24

TERMINATION

This Protocol shall cease to be in force if, as a result of denunciations made in accordance with article 23, the list of Parties does not fulfil all the conditions laid down in article 21.

Article 25

RESERVATIONS

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.

Article 26

COMMUNICATIONS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General shall notify to all Members of the United Nations and the other States referred to in articles 16 and 18 :

- (a) Signatures affixed to this Protocol after the end of the United Nations Opium Conference and the deposit of instruments of ratification and accession in accordance with articles 16, 17 and 18;
- (b) Any territory which, in accordance with article 20, has been included by a State responsible for its international relations among the territories to which this Protocol shall apply;
- (c) The coming into force of this Protocol in accordance with article 21;
- (d) Declarations and notifications made in accordance with the transitional measures provided for in article 19, the dates of their expiration and of their ceasing to be effective;
- (e) Denunciations made in accordance with article 23;
- (f) Requests for revision of this Protocol made in accordance with article 22; and
- (g) The date on which this Protocol shall cease to be in force in accordance with article 24.

This Protocol, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General shall send a certified true copy to all Members of the United Nations and to all other States referred to in articles 16 and 18 of this Protocol.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed this Protocol in a single copy on behalf of their respective Governments.

New York, this twenty-third day of June one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three.

15. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961

Done at New York on 30 March 1961

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 44

TERMINATION OF PREVIOUS INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

1. The provisions of this Convention, upon its coming into force, shall, as between Parties hereto, terminate and replace the provisions of the following treaties :

- (a) International Opium Convention, signed at The Hague on 23 January 1912;
- (b) Agreement concerning the Manufacture of, Internal Trade in and Use of Prepared Opium, signed at Geneva on 11 February 1925;
- (c) International Opium Convention, signed at Geneva on 19 February 1925;
- (d) Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed at Geneva on 13 July 1931;
- (e) Agreement for the Control of Opium Smoking in the Far East, signed at Bangkok on 27 November 1931;
- (f) Protocol signed at Lake Success on 11 December 1946, amending the Agreements, Conventions and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs concluded at The Hague on 23 January 1912, 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, except as it affects the last-named Convention;
- (g) The Conventions and Agreements referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (e) as amended by the Protocol of 1946 referred to in sub-paragraph (f);
- (h) Protocol signed at Paris on 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 by the Protocol signed at Lake Success on 11 December 1946;
- (i) Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium, signed at New York on 23 June 1953, should that Protocol have come into force.

2. Upon the coming into force of this Convention, article 9 of the Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs, signed at Geneva on 26 June 1936, shall, between the Parties thereto which are also Parties to this Convention, be terminated, and shall be replaced by paragraph 2 (b) of article 36 of this Convention; provided that such a Party may by notification to the Secretary-General continue in force the said article 9.

Article 45

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

1. The functions of the Board provided for in article 9 shall, as from the date of the coming into force of this Convention (article 41, paragraph 1), be provisionally carried out by the Permanent Central Board constituted under chapter VI of the Convention referred to in article 44 (c) as amended, and by the Supervisory Body constituted under chapter II of the Convention referred to in article 44 (d) as amended, as such functions may respectively require.

2. The Council shall fix the date on which the new Board referred to in article 9 shall enter upon its duties. As from that date that Board shall, with respect to the States Parties to the treaties enumerated in article 44 which are not Parties to this Convention, undertake the functions of the Permanent Central Board and of the Supervisory Body referred to in paragraph 1.

Article 46

DENUNCIATION

1. After the expiry of two years from the date of the coming into force of this Convention (article 41, paragraph 1) any Party may, on its own behalf or on behalf of a territory for which it has international responsibility, and which has withdrawn its consent given in accordance with article 42, denounce this Convention by an instrument in writing deposited with the Secretary-General.

2. The denunciation, if received by the Secretary-General on or before the first day of July in any year, shall take effect on the first day of January in the succeeding year, and, if received after the first day of July, shall take effect as if it had been received on or before the first day of July in the succeeding year.

3. This Convention shall be terminated if, as a result of denunciations made in accordance with paragraph 1, the conditions for its coming into force as laid down in article 41, paragraph 1, cease to exist.

Article 47

AMENDMENTS

1. Any Party may propose an amendment to this Convention. The text of any such amendment and the reasons therefor shall be communicated to the Secretary-General who shall communicate them to the Parties and to the Council. The Council may decide either :

- (a) That a conference shall be called in accordance with Article 62, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations to consider the proposed amendment; or
- (b) That the Parties shall be asked whether they accept the proposed amendment and also asked to submit to the Council any comments on the proposal.

2. If a proposed amendment circulated under paragraph 1 (b) of this article has not been rejected by any Party within eighteen months after it has been circulated, it shall thereupon enter into force. If however a proposed amendment is rejected by any Party, the Council may decide, in the light of comments received from Parties, whether a conference shall be called to consider such amendment.

Article 48

DISPUTES

1. If there should arise between two or more Parties a dispute relating to the interpretation or application of this Convention, the said Parties shall consult together with a view to the settlement of the dispute by negotiation, investigation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, recourse to regional bodies, judicial process or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. Any such dispute which cannot be settled in the manner prescribed shall be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision.

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.

Article 51

NOTIFICATIONS

The Secretary-General shall notify to all the States referred to in paragraph 1 of article 40:

- (a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions in accordance with article 40;
- (b) The date upon which this Convention enters into force in accordance with article 41;
- (c) Denunciations in accordance with article 46; and
- (d) Declarations and notifications under articles 42, 43, 47, 49 and 50.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed this Convention on behalf of their respective Governments:

DONE at New York, this thirtieth day of March one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one, in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations, and of which certified true copies shall be transmitted to all the Members of the United Nations and to the other States referred to in article 40, paragraph 1.

16. Convention on Psychotropic Substances

Done at Vienna on 21 February 1971

Article 25

PROCEDURE FOR ADMISSION, SIGNATURE, RATIFICATION AND ACCESSION

1. Members of the United Nations, States not Members of the United Nations which are members of a specialized agency of the United Nations or of the International Atomic Energy Agency or Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and any other State invited by the Council, may become Parties to this Convention:

- (a) by signing it; or
- (b) by ratifying it after signing it subject to ratification; or
- (c) by acceding to it.

2. The Convention shall be open for signature until 1 January 1972 inclusive. Thereafter it shall be open for accession.

3. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General.

Article 26

ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. The Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day after forty of the States referred to in paragraph 1 of article 25 have signed it without reservation of ratification or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession.

2. For any other State signing without reservation of ratification, or depositing an instrument of ratification, or accession after the last signature or deposit referred to in the preceding paragraph, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date of its signature or deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 27

TERRITORIAL APPLICATION

The 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 a case the Party shall endeavour to secure the needed consent of the territory within the shortest period possible, and when the consent is obtained the Party shall notify the Secretary-General. The Convention shall apply to the territory or territories named in such a 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 28

REGIONS FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS CONVENTION

1. Any Party may notify the Secretary-General that, for the purposes of this Convention, its territory is divided into two or more regions, or that two or more of its regions are consolidated into a single region.
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 region for the purposes of this Convention.
3. Any notification under paragraph 1 or 2 shall take effect on 1 January of the year following the year in which the notification was made.

Article 29

DENUNCIATION

1. After the expiry of two years from the date of the coming into force of this Convention any Party may, on its own behalf or on behalf of a territory for which it has international responsibility, and which has withdrawn its consent given in accordance with article 27, denounce this Convention by an instrument in writing deposited with the Secretary-General.
2. The denunciation, if received by the Secretary-General on or before the first day of July of any year, shall take effect on the first day of January of the succeeding year, and if received after the first day of July it shall take effect as if it had been received on or before the first day of July in the succeeding year.
3. The Convention shall be terminated if, as a result of denunciations made in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2, the conditions for its coming into force as laid down in paragraph 1 of article 26 cease to exist.

Article 30

AMENDMENTS

1. Any Party may propose an amendment to this Convention. The text of any such amendment and the reasons therefor shall be communicated to the Secretary-General, who shall communicate them to the Parties and to the Council. The Council may decide either:
 - (a) that a conference shall be called in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 62 of the Charter of the United Nations to consider the proposed amendment; or
 - (b) that the Parties shall be asked whether they accept the proposed amendment and also asked to submit to the Council any comments on the proposal.
2. If a proposed amendment circulated under paragraph 1 (b) has not been rejected by any Party within eighteen months after it has been circulated, it shall thereupon enter into force. If however a proposed amendment is rejected by any Party, the Council may decide, in the light of comments received from Parties, whether a conference shall be called to consider such amendment.

Article 31

DISPUTES

1. If there should arise between two or more Parties a dispute relating to the interpretation or application of this Convention, the said Parties shall consult together with a view to the settlement of the dispute by negotiation, investigation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, recourse to regional bodies, judicial process or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. Any such dispute which cannot be settled in the manner prescribed shall be referred, at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute, to the International Court of Justice for decision.

Article 32

RESERVATIONS

1. No reservation other than those made in accordance with paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the present article shall be permitted.

2. Any State may at the time of signature, ratification or accession make reservations in respect of the following provisions of the present Convention:

- (a) article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2;
- (b) article 27; and
- (c) article 31.

3. A State which desires to become a Party but wishes to be authorized to make reservations other than those made in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 4 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 signed without reservation of ratification, 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 on whose territory there are plants growing wild which contain psychotropic substances from among those in Schedule I and which are traditionally used by certain small, clearly determined groups in magical or religious rites, may, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, make reservations concerning these plants, in respect of the provisions of article 7, except for the provisions relating to international trade.

5. A State which has made reservations may at any time by notification in writing to the Secretary-General withdraw all or part of its reservations.

Article 33

NOTIFICATIONS

The Secretary-General shall notify to all the States referred to in paragraph 1 of article 25:

- (a) signatures, ratifications and accessions in accordance with article 25;
- (b) the date upon which this Convention enters into force in accordance with article 26;
- (c) denunciations in accordance with article 29; and
- (d) declarations and notifications under articles 27, 28, 30 and 32.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed this Convention on behalf of their respective Governments.

DONE AT VIENNA, this twenty-first day of February one thousand nine hundred and seventy-one, in a single copy in the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish languages, each being equally authentic. The Convention shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit certified true copies thereof to all the Members of the United Nations and to the other States referred to in paragraph 1 of article 25.

17. Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961

Done at Geneva on 25 March 1972

Article 17

LANGUAGES OF THE PROTOCOL AND PROCEDURE FOR SIGNATURE, RATIFICATION AND ACCESSION

1. This Protocol, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be open for signature until 31 December 1972 on behalf of any Party or signatory to the Single Convention.
2. This Protocol is subject to ratification by States which have signed it and have ratified or acceded to the Single Convention. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General.
3. This Protocol shall be open after 31 December 1972 for accession by any Party to the Single Convention which has not signed this Protocol. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General.

Article 18

ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. This Protocol, together with the amendments which it contains, 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 17.
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 Protocol shall come into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit by that State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 19

EFFECT OF ENTRY INTO FORCE

- Any State which becomes a Party to the Single Convention after the entry into force of this Protocol pursuant to paragraph 1 of article 18 above shall, failing an expression of a different intention by that State:
- (a) be considered as a Party to the Single Convention as amended; and
 - (b) be considered as a Party to the unamended Single Convention in relation to any Party to that Convention not bound by this Protocol.

Article 20

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

1. The functions of the International Narcotics Control Board provided for in the amendments contained in this Protocol shall, as from the date of the coming into force of this Protocol pursuant to paragraph 1 of article 18 above, be performed by the Board as constituted by the unamended Single Convention.
2. The Economic and Social Council shall fix the date on which the Board as constituted under the amendments contained in this Protocol shall enter upon its duties. As from that date the Board as so consti-

tuted shall, with respect to those Parties to the unamended Single Convention and to those Parties to the treaties enumerated in article 44 thereof which are not Parties to this Protocol, undertake the functions of the Board as constituted under the unamended Single Convention.

...

Article 21

RESERVATIONS

1. Any State may, at the time of signature or ratification of or accession to this Protocol, make a reservation in respect of any amendment contained herein other than the amendments to article 2, paragraphs 6 and 7 (article 1 of this Protocol), article 9, paragraphs 1, 4 and 5 (article 2 of this Protocol), article 10, paragraphs 1 and 4 (article 3 of this Protocol), article 11 (article 4 of this Protocol), article 14 *bis* (article 7 of this Protocol), article 16 (article 8 of this Protocol), article 22 (article 12 of this Protocol), article 35 (article 13 of this Protocol), article 36, paragraph 1 (*b*) (article 14 of this Protocol), article 38 (article 15 of this Protocol) and article 38 *bis* (article 16 of this Protocol).

2. A State which has made reservations may at any time by notification in writing withdraw all or part of its reservations.

Article 22

The Secretary-General shall transmit certified true copies of this Protocol to all the Parties and signatories to the Single Convention. When this Protocol has entered into force pursuant to paragraph 1 of article 18 above, the Secretary-General shall prepare a text of the Single Convention as amended by this Protocol, and shall transmit certified true copies of it to all States Parties or entitled to become Parties to the Convention as amended.

DONE at Geneva, this twenty-fifth day of March one thousand nine hundred and seventy-two, in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed this Protocol on behalf of their respective Governments.

18. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972 amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961

Done at New York on 8 August 1975

INTRODUCTORY NOTE*

1. In accordance with article 22 of the Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, done at Geneva on 25 March 1972, the text of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 (hereinafter called the Single Convention) as amended by that Protocol has been prepared by the Secretary-General.

2. The present document comprises the text of the Single Convention, as amended by the Protocol which was adopted by the United Nations Conference to Consider Amendments to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, held at Geneva from 6 to 24 March 1972.

3. The Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 (hereinafter called the 1972 Protocol) entered into force on 8 August 1975, in accordance with paragraph 1 of its article 18. In respect of any State which is already a Party to the Single Convention and deposits with the Secretary-General, after the date of deposit of the fortieth instrument of ratification or accession, an instrument of ratification or accession to the 1972 Protocol, the latter will come into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit by that State of its instrument (see articles 17 and 18 of the 1972 Protocol).

4. Any State which becomes a Party to the Single Convention after the entry into force of the 1972 Protocol shall, failing an expression of a different intention by that State: (a) be considered as a Party to the Single Convention as amended; and (b) be considered as a Party to the unamended Single Convention in relation to any Party to that Convention not bound by the 1972 Protocol (see article 19 of the 1972 Protocol).

Article 40¹

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 41²

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.

* The above "Introductory note" appears in the text as established by the Secretary-General.

¹ See paragraphs 3 and 4 of the introductory note.

² *Ibid.*

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 44

TERMINATION OF PREVIOUS INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

1. The provisions of this Convention, upon its coming into force, shall, as between Parties hereto, terminate and replace the provisions of the following treaties:

(a) International Opium Convention, signed at The Hague on 23 January 1912;

(b) Agreement concerning the Manufacture of, Internal Trade in and Use of Prepared Opium, signed at Geneva on 11 February 1925;

(c) International Opium Convention, signed at Geneva on 19 February 1925;

(d) Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed at Geneva on 13 July 1931;

(e) Agreement for the Control of Opium Smoking in the Far East, signed at Bangkok on 27 November 1931;

(f) Protocol signed at Lake Success on 11 December 1946, amending the Agreements, Conventions and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs concluded at The Hague on 23 January 1912, 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, except as it affects the last-named Convention;

(g) The Conventions and Agreements referred to in subparagraphs (a) to (e) as amended by the Protocol of 1946 referred to in subparagraph (f);

(h) Protocol signed at Paris on 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 by the Protocol signed at Lake Success on 11 December 1946;

(i) Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium, signed at New York on 23 June 1953, should that Protocol have come into force.

2. Upon the coming into force of this Convention, article 9 of the Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs, signed at Geneva on 26 June 1936, shall, between the Parties thereto which are also Parties to this Convention, be terminated, and shall be replaced by paragraph 2 (b) of article 36 of this Convention; provided that such a Party may by notification to the Secretary-General continue in force the said article 9.

Article 45³

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

1. The functions of the Board provided for in article 9 shall, as from the date of the coming into force of this Convention (article 41, paragraph 1), be provisionally carried out by the Permanent Central Board constituted under chapter VI of the Convention referred to in article 44 (c) as amended, and by the Supervisory Body constituted under chapter II of the Convention referred to in article 44 (d) as amended, as such functions may respectively require.

2. The Council shall fix the date on which the new Board referred to in article 9 shall enter upon its duties. As from that date that Board shall, with respect to the States parties to the treaties enumerated in article 44 which are not Parties to this Convention, undertake the functions of the Permanent Central Board and of the Supervisory Body referred to in paragraph 1.

Article 46

DENUNCIATION

1. After the expiry of two years from the date of the coming into force of this Convention (article 41, paragraph 1) any Party may, on its own behalf or on behalf of a territory for which it has international responsibility, and which has withdrawn its consent given in accordance with article 42, denounce this Convention by an instrument in writing deposited with the Secretary-General.

2. The denunciation, if received by the Secretary-General on or before the first day of July in any year, shall take effect on the first day of January in the succeeding year, and, if received after the first day of July, shall take effect as if it had been received on or before the first day of July in the succeeding year.

3. This Convention shall be terminated if, as a result of denunciations made in accordance with paragraph 1, the conditions for its coming into force as laid down in article 41, paragraph 1, cease to exist.

Article 47

AMENDMENTS

1. Any Party may propose an amendment to this Convention. The text of any such amendment and the reasons therefor shall be communicated to the Secretary-General who shall communicate them to the Parties and to the Council. The Council may decide either:

(a) That a conference shall be called in accordance with Article 62, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations to consider the proposed amendment; or

(b) That the Parties shall be asked whether they accept the proposed amendment and also asked to submit to the Council any comments on the proposal.

2. If a proposed amendment circulated under paragraph 1 (b) of this article has not been rejected by any Party within eighteen months after it has been circulated, it shall thereupon enter into force. If, however, a proposed amendment is rejected by any Party, the Council may decide, in the light of comments received from Parties, whether a conference shall be called to consider such amendment.

³ See article 20 of the 1972 Protocol (page VI-39).

Article 48

DISPUTES

1. If there should arise between two or more Parties a dispute relating to the interpretation or application of this Convention, the said Parties shall consult together with a view to the settlement of the dispute by negotiation, investigation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, recourse to regional bodies, judicial process or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. Any such dispute which cannot be settled in the manner prescribed shall be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision.

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 50⁴

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.

Article 51

NOTIFICATIONS

The Secretary-General shall notify to all the States referred to in paragraph 1 of article 40:

- (a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions in accordance with article 40;
- (b) The date upon which this Convention enters into force in accordance with article 41;
- (c) Denunciations in accordance with article 46; and
- (d) Declarations and notifications under articles 42, 43, 47, 49 and 50.

Text established by the Secretary-General on 8 August 1975, in accordance with article 22 of the Protocol of 25 March 1972.

For the Secretary-General:
The Legal Counsel,
Erik SUY

⁴ See article 21 of the 1972 Protocol (page VI-40).

It will be noted that States that wish to make a reservation to one or more of the amendments in accordance with the above article 21 of the 1972 Protocol should first become Parties to the Single Convention in its unamended form (if they have not already done so), and then should ratify or accede to the 1972 Protocol subject to the desired reservation.

CHAPTER VII. TRAFFIC IN PERSONS

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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

Article II

The Secretary-General shall prepare texts of the Conventions as revised in accordance with the present Protocol, and shall send copies for their information to the Governments of every Member of the United Nations and every non-member State to which this Protocol is open for signature or acceptance. He shall also invite Parties to any of the instruments to be amended by the present Protocol to apply the amended texts of those instruments as soon as the amendments are in force, even if they have not yet been able to become Parties to the present Protocol.

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.

Article VI

In accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations and the regulations pursuant thereto adopted by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General of the United Nations is authorized to effect registration of the present Protocol and the amendments made in each Convention by this Protocol on the respective dates of their entry into force, and to publish the Protocol and the amended Conventions as soon as possible after registration.

Article VII

The present Protocol, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations Secretariat. The Conventions to be amended in accordance with the annex being in the English and French languages only, the English and French texts of the annex shall equally be the authentic texts, and the Chinese, Russian and Spanish texts will be translations.

A certified copy of the Protocol, including the annex, shall be sent by the Secretary-General to each 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, as well as to all Members of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, signed the present Protocol on the dates appearing opposite their respective signatures.

DONE at Lake Success, New York, this twelfth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven.

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

Article 8

The present Convention, of which the French and the English texts are both authentic, shall bear this day's date, and shall be open for signature until March 31st, 1922.

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.

In order to comply with the provisions of Article 18 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Secretary-General will register the present Convention upon the deposit of the first ratification.

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.

Article 12

The present Convention may be denounced by any State which is a Party thereto, on giving twelve months' notice of its intention to denounce.

Denunciation shall be effected by notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Copies of such notification shall be transmitted forthwith by him to all Members of the United Nations and to non-member States to which the Secretary-General has communicated a copy of the Convention. The denunciation shall take effect one year after the date on which it was notified to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and shall operate only in respect of the notifying Power.

Article 13

A special record shall be kept by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, showing which of the parties have signed, ratified, acceded to or denounced the present Convention. This record shall be open at all times to any Member of the United Nations or any non-member State to which the Secretary-General has communicated a copy of the Convention; it shall be published as often as possible, in accordance with the directions of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

3. International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children
Geneva, 30 September 1921

[*Note:* For the final clauses of this Convention, see *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, vol. 9, p. 415.]

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

Article 4

If there should arise between the High Contracting Parties a dispute of any kind relating to the interpretation or application of the present Convention or of the Conventions of 1910 and 1921, and if such dispute cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, it shall be settled in accordance with any applicable agreements in force between the Parties providing for the settlement of international disputes.

In case there is no such agreement in force between the Parties, the dispute shall be referred to arbitration or judicial settlement. In the absence of agreement on the choice of another tribunal, the dispute shall, at the request of any of the Parties, be referred to the International Court of Justice, if all the Parties to the dispute are Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and if any of the Parties to the dispute is not a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, to an arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with the Hague Convention of October 18th, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

Article 5

The present Convention, of which the English and French texts are both authoritative, shall bear this day's date, and shall, until April 1st, 1934, be open for signature on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations, or of any non-member State which was represented at the Conference which drew up this Convention or to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the Convention for this purpose.

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 instrument 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

The present Convention shall come into force sixty days after the Secretary-General of the League of Nations has received two ratifications or accessions.

It shall be registered by the Secretary-General on the day of its entry into force.

Subsequent ratifications or accessions shall take effect at the end of sixty days after their receipt by the Secretary-General.

Article 9

The present Convention may be denounced by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such denunciation shall take effect one year after its receipt, but only in relation to the High Contracting Party who has notified it.

Article 10

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall communicate 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, the denunciations referred to in Article 9.

5. International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age
Geneva, 11 October 1933

[*Note: For the final clauses of this Convention, see Treaty Series of the League of Nations, Vol. 150, p. 431.*]

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 White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris on 4 May 1910

Signed at Lake Success, New York, on 4 May 1949

Article 2

The Secretary-General shall prepare the texts of the International Agreement of 18 May 1904 for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic and of the International Convention of 4 May 1910 for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, as revised in accordance with the present Protocol, and shall send copies for their information to the Governments of every Member of the United Nations and every non-member State to which this Protocol is open for signature or acceptance. He shall also invite Parties to any of the instruments to be amended by the present Protocol to apply the amended texts of those instruments as soon as the amendments are in force, even if they have not yet been able to become Parties to the present Protocol.

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.

Article 6

Upon the entry into force of the amendments set forth in the annex to the present Protocol and concerning either the Agreement or the Convention, the French Government shall deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations the original of that of the two agreements to which the aforesaid amendments relate, together with the various documents which were in its custody by virtue of the functions which it exercised.

Article 7

In accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations and the regulations pursuant thereto adopted by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General of the United Nations is authorized to effect registration of the present Protocol and the amendments made in the Agreement and Convention by the present Protocol on the respective dates of their entry into force, and to publish the Protocol and the amended Agreement and Convention as soon as possible after registration.

Article 8

The present Protocol, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations Secretariat. The Agreement and the Convention to be amended in accordance with the annex being in the French language only, the French text of the annex shall be authentic and the Chinese, English, Russian and Spanish texts shall be translations. A certified copy of the Protocol, including the annex, shall be sent by the Secretary-General to each 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, as well as to all Members of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, signed the present Protocol on the date appearing opposite their respective signatures.

DONE at Lake Success, New York, this fourth day of May one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine.

7. International Agreement for the Suppression of 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***

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.

Article 9

The present Agreement shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged, at Paris with the least possible delay.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Agreement, and thereunto affixed their seals.

8. International Agreement for the Suppression of the “White Slave Traffic”

Signed at Paris on 18 May 1904

[*Note: For the final clauses of this Agreement, see Treaty Series of the League of Nations, Vol. 1, p. 83.*]

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

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.

Article 9

The present Convention, supplemented by a Final Protocol which forms an integral part thereof, shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be deposited at Paris, as soon as six of the Contracting States are in a position to do so.

There shall be established for every deposit of ratification a Protocol, of which a certified true copy shall be transmitted through the diplomatic channel to each of the Contracting States.

The present Convention shall come into force six months after the date of deposit of the ratifications.

Article 10

Should one of the Contracting States denounce the Convention, such denunciation shall take effect only in respect of such State.

The denunciation shall be notified 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.

Twelve months after that date, the Convention shall cease to be in force in the whole territory of the State which has denounced it.

The denunciation of the Convention shall not *ipso facto* entail simultaneous denunciation of the Agreement of 18 May 1904, unless that is expressly mentioned in the instrument of notification; otherwise, the Contracting State must, in order to denounce the said Agreement, proceed in accordance with article 8 of that Agreement.

Article 11

Should a Contracting State desire the present Convention to come into force in one or more of its colonies, possessions or areas under consular jurisdiction, it shall for this purpose notify its 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, for such colonies, possessions or areas under consular jurisdiction, shall also transmit any laws promulgated relating to the subject of the present Convention. Such laws as may subsequently be promulgated shall similarly be notified to the Contracting States, in accordance with article 4.

Six months after the date of deposit of the instrument of notification, the Convention shall come into force in the colonies, possessions or areas under consular jurisdiction to which the instrument of notification refers.

The State making application shall signify, by means of a communication sent to each of the other Contracting States, which of the above-mentioned methods of transmission it accepts for rogatory commissions to the colonies, possessions or areas under consular jurisdiction covered by the notification mentioned in the first paragraph of the present article.

The denunciation of the Convention by one of the Contracting States, for one or more of such colonies, possessions or areas under consular jurisdiction shall take place in accordance with the forms and conditions laid down in the first paragraph of the present article. It shall take effect twelve months after the date of deposit of the instrument of denunciation in the archives of the United Nations.

Accession to the Convention by a Contracting State in respect of one or more of its colonies, possessions, or areas under consular jurisdiction shall entail, *ipso facto*, and without special notification simultaneous and complete accession to the Agreement of 18 May 1904. The said Agreement shall come into force there on the same date as the Convention itself. However, the denunciation of the Convention by a Contracting State in respect of one or more of its colonies, possessions or areas under consular jurisdiction shall not, *ipso facto*, entail, unless expressly mentioned in the instrument of notification, simultaneous denunciation of the Agreement of 18 May 1904. Further, such declarations as the Powers signatory to the Agreement of 18 May 1904 may have made with regard to the accession of their colonies to the said Agreement remain valid.

Nevertheless, as from the date of the entry into force of the present Convention, accessions or denunciations in respect of this Agreement relating to the colonies, possessions or areas under consular jurisdiction of the Contracting States, shall be effected in accordance with the provisions of the present article.

Article 12

The present Convention, which shall bear the date of 4 May 1910, may be signed in Paris up to 31 July next by the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers represented at the Second Conference on the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic.

DONE in Paris on the fourth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and ten, in a single text, of which a certified true copy shall be delivered to each of the signatory Powers.

ANNEX

FINAL PROTOCOL

.

The present Final Protocol shall be considered as forming an integral part of the Convention of today's date and shall have the same force, value and duration.

DONE and SIGNED in a single text, in Paris, on 4 May 1910.

10. International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic

Signed at Paris on 4 May 1910

[*Note:* For the final clauses of this Convention, see Great Britain, *Treaty Series* No. 20 (1912).]

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

(b) Final Protocol to the 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

Article 22

If any dispute shall arise between the Parties to the present Convention relating to its interpretation or application and if such dispute cannot be settled by other means, the dispute shall, at the request of any one of the Parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice.

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 purpose of the present Convention the word "State" shall include all the 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 In resolution 392 (XIII) of 22 August 1951, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to dispatch invitations to sign and ratify or to 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".

Article 25

After the expiration of five years from the entry into force of the present Convention, any Party to the Convention may denounce it by a written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Such denunciation shall take effect for the Party making it one year from the date upon which it is received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 26

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all Members of the United Nations and non-member States referred to in article 23 :

- (a) Of signatures, ratifications and accessions received in accordance with article 23;
- (b) Of the date on which the present Convention will come into force in accordance with article 24;
- (c) Of denunciations received in accordance with article 25.

Article 27

Each Party to the present Convention undertakes to adopt, in accordance with its Constitution, the legislative or other measures necessary to ensure the application of the Convention.

Article 28

The provisions of the present Convention shall supersede in the relations between the Parties thereto the provisions of the international instruments referred to in sub-paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the second paragraph of the Preamble, each of which shall be deemed to be terminated when all the Parties thereto shall have become Parties to the present Convention.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention, opened for signature at Lake Success, New York, on the twenty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fifty, a certified true copy of which shall be transmitted by the Secretary-General to all the Members of the United Nations and to the non-member States referred to in article 23.

FINAL PROTOCOL

The provisions of articles 23 to 26 inclusive of the Convention shall apply to the present Protocol.

CHAPTER VIII. OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS

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6. Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications. Signed at Paris on 4 May 1910	12

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 1967

Article II

The Secretary-General shall prepare the text of the Convention of 12 September 1923 for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications as revised in accordance with the present Protocol, and shall send copies for their information to the Government of every Member of the United Nations and every non-member State to which this Protocol is open for signature or acceptance. He shall also invite Parties to the aforesaid Convention to apply the amended text of this instrument as soon as the amendments are in force, even if they have not yet been able to become Parties to the present Protocol.

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.

Article VI

In accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations and the regulations pursuant thereto adopted by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General of the United Nations is authorized to effect registration of the present Protocol and the amendments made in the Convention by the present Protocol on the respective dates of their entry into force, and to publish the Protocol and the amended Convention as soon as possible after registration.

Article VII

The present Protocol, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations Secretariat. The Convention to be amended in accordance with the annex being in the English and French languages only, the English and French texts of the annex shall be equally authentic texts, and the Chinese, Russian and Spanish texts will be translations.

A certified copy of the Protocol, including the annex, shall be sent by the Secretary-General to each of the Parties to the Convention of 12 September 1923 for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications, and to all States Members, of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, signed the present Protocol on the dates appearing opposite their respective signatures.

DONE at Lake Success, New York, this twelfth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven.

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*

Article 7

The present Convention, of which the French and English texts are authoritative, shall bear this day's date, and shall be open for signature until March 31st, 1924, by any State represented at the Conference, by any Member of the League of Nations, and by any State to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the Convention for this purpose.

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.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall immediately communicate a certified copy of each of the instruments deposited with reference to this Convention to the Government of the French Republic.

In compliance with the provisions of Article 18 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Secretary-General will register the present Convention upon the day of its coming into force.

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, 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.

Article 11

The present Convention shall come into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit of two ratifications with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Article 12

The present Convention may be denounced by an instrument in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The denunciation shall become effective one year after the date of the receipt of the instrument of denunciation by the Secretary-General, and shall operate only in respect of the Member of the United Nations or State which makes it.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the receipt of any such denunciation to all Members of the United Nations and to the non-member States to which the Secretary-General has communicated a copy of the Convention.

Denunciation of the present Convention shall not, *ipso facto*, involve the concomitant denunciation of the Agreement of May 4, 1910, unless this is expressly stated in the instrument of notification.

Article 13

(Deleted)

Article 14

A special record shall be kept by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, showing which of the Parties have signed, ratified, acceded to or denounced the present Convention. This record shall be open at all times to any of the Members of the United Nations or any non-member State to which the Secretary-General has communicated a copy of the Convention.

It shall be published as often as possible.

Article 15

Disputes between the Parties relating to the interpretation or application of this Convention shall, if they cannot be settled by direct negotiation, be referred for decision to the International Court of Justice. In case either or both of the Parties to such a dispute should not be Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the dispute shall be referred, at the choice of the Parties, either to the International Court of Justice or to arbitration.

Article 16

Upon a request for a revision of the present Convention by five of the signatory or acceding Parties to the Convention, the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations shall call a conference for that purpose. In any event, the Council will consider the desirability of calling a conference at the end of each period of five years.

**3. International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of, and Traffic in,
Obscene Publications**

Geneva, 12 September 1923

[*Note: For the final clauses of this Convention, see Treaty Series
of the League of Nations, Vol. 27, p. 213.*]

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

Article 2

The Secretary-General shall prepare the text of the Agreement of 4 May 1910 for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications, as revised in accordance with the present Protocol, and shall send copies for their information to the Governments of every Member of the United Nations and every non-member State to which this Protocol is open for signature or acceptance. He shall also invite Parties to the aforesaid Agreement to apply the amended text of this instrument as soon as the amendments are in force, even if they have not yet been able to become Parties to the present Protocol.

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.

Article 6

Upon the entry into force of the amendments set forth in the annex to the present Protocol, the French Government shall deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the original of the Agreement, together with the various documents which were in its custody by virtue of the functions which it exercised.

Article 7

In accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations and the regulations pursuant thereto adopted by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General of the United Nations is authorized to effect registration of the present Protocol and the amendments made in the Agreement by the present Protocol on the respective dates of their entry into force, and to publish the Protocol and the amended Agreement as soon as possible after registration.

Article 8

The present Protocol, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations Secretariat. The Agreement to be amended in accordance with the annex being in the French language only, the French text of the annex shall be authentic and the Chinese, English, Russian and Spanish texts shall be translations. A certified copy of the Protocol, including the annex, shall be sent by the Secretary-General to each of the Parties to the Agreement of 4 May 1910 for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications, as well as to all Members of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, signed the present Protocol on the date appearing opposite their respective signatures.

DONE at Lake Success, New York, this fourth day of May one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine.

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

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 5

The present Agreement shall take effect six months after the date of deposit of the ratifications.

In the event of one of the Contracting States denouncing it, the denunciation would only have effect in regard to that State.

The denunciation shall be notified 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 thereof 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.

Twelve months after that date the Agreement shall cease to be in force throughout the territory of the denouncing State.

Article 6

The present Agreement shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be deposited at Paris as soon as six of the Contracting States shall be in a position to do so.

A *procès-verbal* of every deposit of ratifications shall be drawn up and a certified copy thereof shall be delivered through the diplomatic channel to each one of the Contracting States.

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.

Six months after that date the Agreement shall go into effect in the colonies, possessions or consular court districts specified in the instrument of ratification.

The denunciation of the Agreement by one of the Contracting States on behalf of one or more of its colonies, possessions or consular court districts shall be effected in the form and under the conditions set forth in the first paragraph of this article. It shall take effect twelve months after the date of the deposit of the instrument of denunciation in the archives of the United Nations.

Article 8

The present Agreement, which will bear the date of 4 May 1910, may be signed at Paris until the following 31st of July by the plenipotentiaries of the Powers represented at the Conference relative to the suppression of the circulation of obscene publications.

6. Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications

Signed at Paris on 4 May 1910

[*Note:* For the final clauses of this Agreement, see United States,
Treaties and Conventions, Vol. III, p. 2918.]

CHAPTER IX. HEALTH

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1. Constitution of the World Health Organization. Signed at New York on 22 July 1946.	3
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1. Constitution of the World Health Organization

Signed at New York on 22 July 1946

CHAPTER III

MEMBERSHIP AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP

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 7

If a Member fails to meet its financial obligations to the Organization or in other exceptional circumstances the Health Assembly may, on such conditions as it thinks proper, suspend the voting privileges and services to which a Member is entitled. The Health Assembly shall have the authority to restore such voting privileges and services.

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

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.

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.

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CHAPTER XVII AMENDMENTS

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.

CHAPTER XVIII INTERPRETATION

Article 74

The Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts of this Constitution shall be regarded as equally authentic.

Article 75

Any question or dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Constitution which is not settled by negotiation or by the Health Assembly shall be referred to the International Court of Justice in conformity with the Statute of the Court, unless the parties concerned agree on another mode of settlement.

Article 76

Upon authorization by the General Assembly of the United Nations or upon authorization in accordance with any agreement between the Organization and the United Nations, the Organization may request the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion on any legal question arising within the competence of the Organization.

Article 77

The Director-General may appear before the Court on behalf of the Organization in connection with any proceedings arising out of any such request for an advisory opinion. He shall make arrangements for the presentation of the case before the Court including arrangements for the argument of different views on the question.

CHAPTER XIX ENTRY INTO FORCE

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.

Article 81

In accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the United Nations will register this Constitution when it has been signed without reservation as to approval on behalf of one State or upon deposit of the first instrument of acceptance.

Article 82

The Secretary-General of the United Nations will inform States parties to this Constitution of the date when it has come into force. He will also inform them of the dates when other States have become parties to this Constitution.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the undersigned representatives having been duly authorized for that purpose, sign this Constitution.

DONE in the City of New York this twenty-second day of July 1946, in a single copy in the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish languages, each text being equally authentic. The original texts shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations. The Secretary-General of the United Nations will send certified copies to each of the Governments represented at the Conference.

2. Protocol concerning the Office international d'hygiène publique

Signed at New York on 22 July 1946

Article 3

The Agreement of 1907 shall be terminated and the *Office* dissolved when all parties to the Agreement have agreed to its termination. It shall be understood that any Government party to the Agreement of 1907 has agreed, by becoming party to this Protocol, to the termination of the Agreement of 1907.

Article 4

The parties to this Protocol further agree that, if all the parties to the Agreement of 1907 have not agreed to its termination by 15 November 1949, they will then, in accordance with article 8 thereof, denounce the Agreement of 1907.

Article 5

Any Government party to the Agreement of 1907 which is not a signatory to 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.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the duly authorized representatives of their respective Governments have signed the present Protocol, which is drawn up in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic, in a single original which shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Authentic copies shall be furnished by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to each of the signatory and accepting Governments and to any other Government which, at the time this Protocol is signed, is a party to the Agreement of 1907. The Secretary-General will as soon as possible notify each of the parties to this Protocol when it comes into force.

DONE in the City of New York this twenty-second day of July 1946.

CHAPTER X. INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

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1. (a) General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, with Annexes and Schedules of Tariffs Concessions. Authenticated by the Final Act, adopted at the conclusion of the second session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment and signed at Geneva on 30 October 1947	3
(b) Havana Charter for an International Trade Organization. Authenticated by the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, signed at Havana on 24 March 1948	3
(c) Agreement on most-favoured-nation treatment for areas of Western Germany under military occupation. Signed at Geneva on 14 September 1948	3
(d) Memorandum of understanding relative to application to 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	3
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7. Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods. Concluded at New York on 12 June 1974	21
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- (a) **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, with Annexes and Schedules of Tariffs Concessions. Authenticated by the Final Act, adopted at the conclusion of the second session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment and signed at Geneva on 30 October 1947**

[*Note* : The text of the final clauses of the GATT instruments deposited with the Secretary-General will be found in the pertinent volumes of the United Nations *Treaty Series*, for the references to which see list of these instruments published in chapter X of the main body of this publication.]

- (b) **Havana Charter for an International Trade Organization. Authenticated by the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, signed at Havana on 24 March 1948**

[*Note* : For the final clauses of the Havana Charter, see *United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, Final Act and Related Documents*, United Nations publication, Sales No. : 1948.II.D.4.]

- (c) **Agreement on most-favoured-nation treatment for areas of Western Germany under military occupation. Signed at Geneva on 14 September 1948**

[*Note* : For the final clauses of this Agreement, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. 18, p. 267.]

- (d) **Memorandum of understanding relative to application to 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**

[*Note* : For the final clauses of this Memorandum of understanding, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. 42, p. 356.]

2. Agreement establishing the African Development Bank

Done at Khartoum on 4 August 1963

Article 3

MEMBERSHIP AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

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 "African", as the case may be) shall comprise the continent of Africa and African islands.

Article 43

WITHDRAWAL

1. Any member may withdraw from the Bank at any time by transmitting a notice in writing to the Bank at its principal office.
2. Withdrawal by a member shall become effective on the date specified in its notice but in no event less than six months after the date that notice has been received by the Bank.

Article 44

SUSPENSION

1. If it appears to the Board of Directors that a member fails to fulfil any of its obligations to the Bank, that member shall be suspended by that Board unless the Board of Governors at a subsequent meeting, called by the Board of Directors for that purpose, decides otherwise by a decision taken by a majority of the governors exercising a majority of the total voting power of the members.
2. A member so suspended shall automatically cease to be a member of the Bank one year from the date of suspension unless a decision is taken by the Board of Governors by the same majority to restore the member to good standing.
3. While under suspension, a member shall not be entitled to exercise any rights under this Agreement, except the right of withdrawal, but shall remain subject to all obligations.

Article 46

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF OPERATIONS

In an emergency, the Board of Directors may suspend temporarily operations in respect of new loans and guarantees pending an opportunity for further consideration and action by the Board of Governors.

Article 47

TERMINATION OF OPERATIONS

1. The Bank may terminate its operations in respect of new loans and guarantees by a decision of the Board of Governors exercising a majority of the total voting power of the members.

2. After such termination, the Bank shall forthwith cease all activities, except those incident to the orderly realization, conservation and preservation of its assets and settlement of its obligation.

Article 61

INTERPRETATION

1. The English and French texts of this Agreement shall be regarded as equally authentic.

2. Any question of interpretation of the provisions of this Agreement arising between any member and the Bank or between any members of the Bank shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for decision. If there is no director of its nationality on that Board, a member particularly affected by the question under consideration shall be entitled to direct representation in such cases. Such right of representation shall be regulated by the Board of Governors.

3. In any case where the Board of Directors has given a decision under paragraph 2 of this article, any member may require that the question be referred to the Board of Governors, whose decision shall be sought — under a procedure to be established in accordance with paragraph 3 of article 31 of this Agreement — within three months. That decision shall be final.

Article 62

ARBITRATION

In the case of a dispute between the Bank and the Government of a State which has ceased to be a member, or between the Bank and any member upon the termination of the operations of the Bank, such dispute shall be submitted to arbitration by a tribunal of three arbitrators. One of the arbitrators shall be appointed by the Bank, another by the Government of the State concerned, and the third arbitrator, unless the parties otherwise agree, shall be appointed by such other authority as may have been prescribed by regulations adopted by the Board of Governors. The third arbitrator shall have full power to settle all questions of procedure in any case where the parties are in disagreement with respect thereto.

CHAPTER IX

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 63

SIGNATURE AND DEPOSIT

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

RATIFICATION, ACCEPTANCE, ACCESSION AND ACQUISITION OF MEMBERSHIP

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

ENTRY INTO FORCE

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;¹ 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.

Article 66

COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS

1. As soon as this Agreement enters into force, each member shall appoint a governor, and the Trustee appointed for this purpose and for the purpose indicated in paragraph 5 of article 7 of this Agreement shall call the first meeting of the Board of Governors.

2. At its first meeting, the Board of Governors :

(a) Shall elect nine directors of the Bank in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 33 of this Agreement; and

(b) Make arrangements for the determination of the date on which the Bank shall commence its operations.

3. The Bank shall notify its members of the date of the commencement of its operations.

DONE in Khartoum, this fourth day of August nineteen hundred and sixty-three, in a single copy in the English and French languages.

¹ According to the Memorandum on the interpretation of article 65 of the Agreement, the words "authorized capital stock of the Bank" shall be understood to refer to such authorized capital stock of the Bank as is equivalent to 211.2 million units of account and as corresponds to the aggregate initial number of shares to be subscribed by the States that may acquire its membership in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 64 of the Agreement.

3. Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States

Done at New York on 8 July 1965

Article 12

EXCEPTIONS IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

The measures of a general or particular character which a Contracting State is obliged to take in case of an emergency endangering its political existence or its safety may, in exceptional cases and for as short a period as possible, involve a deviation from the provisions of this Convention on the understanding that the principle of freedom of transit shall be observed to the utmost possible extent during such a period.

Article 13

APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTION IN TIME OF WAR

This Convention does not prescribe the rights and duties of belligerents and neutrals in time of war. The Convention shall, however, continue in force in time of war so far as such rights and duties permit.

Article 14

OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE CONVENTION AND RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS

This Convention does not impose upon a Contracting State any obligation conflicting with its rights and duties as a Member of the United Nations.

Article 15

RECIPROCITY

The provisions of this Convention shall be applied on a basis of reciprocity.

Article 16

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

1. Any dispute which may arise with respect to the interpretation or application of the provisions of this Convention which is not settled by negotiation or by other peaceful means of settlement within a period of nine months shall, at the request of either party, be settled by arbitration. The arbitration commission shall be composed of three members. Each party to the dispute shall appoint one member to the commission, while the third member, who shall be the Chairman, shall be chosen in common agreement between the parties. If the parties fail to agree on the designation of the third member within a period of three months, the third member shall be appointed by the President of the International Court of Justice. In case any of the parties fail to make an appointment within a period of three months the President of the International Court of Justice shall fill the remaining vacancy or vacancies.

2. The arbitration commission shall decide on the matters placed before it by simple majority and its decisions shall be binding on the parties.

3. Arbitration commissions or other international bodies charged with settlement of disputes under this Convention shall inform, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the other Contracting States of the existence and nature of disputes and of the terms of their settlement.

Article 17

SIGNATURE

The present Convention shall be open until 31 December 1965 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.

Article 18

RATIFICATION

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

Article 19

ACCESSION

The present Convention shall remain open for accession by any State belonging to any of the four categories mentioned in article 17. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 20

ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the instruments of ratification or accession of at least two land-locked States and two transit States having a sea coast.

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

Article 21

REVISION

At the request of one third of the Contracting States, and with the concurrence of the majority of the Contracting States, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene a Conference with a view to the revision of this Convention.

Article 22

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States belonging to any of the four categories mentioned in article 17;

- (a) of signatures to the present Convention and of the deposit of instruments of ratification or accession, in accordance with articles 17, 18 and 19;
- (b) of the date on which the present Convention will enter into force, in accordance with article 20;
- (c) of requests for revision, in accordance with article 21.

Article 23

AUTHENTIC TEXTS

The original of the present Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all States belonging to any of the four categories mentioned in article 17.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention.

DONE at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, this eighth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five.

4. Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank

Done at Manila on 4 December 1965

Article 3

MEMBERSHIP

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.

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CHAPTER VII

WITHDRAWAL AND SUSPENSION OF MEMBERS, TEMPORARY SUSPENSION AND TERMINATION OF OPERATIONS OF THE BANK

Article 41

WITHDRAWAL

1. Any member may withdraw from the Bank at any time by delivering a notice in writing to the Bank at its principal office.

2. Withdrawal by a member shall become effective, and its membership shall cease, on the date specified in its notice but in no event less than six (6) months after the date that notice has been received by the Bank. However, at any time before the withdrawal becomes finally effective, the member may notify the Bank in writing of the cancellation of its notice of intention to withdraw.

3. A withdrawing member shall remain liable for all direct and contingent obligations to the Bank to which it was subject at the date of delivery of the withdrawal notice. If the withdrawal becomes finally effective, the member shall not incur any liability for obligations resulting from operations of the Bank effected after the date on which the withdrawal notice was received by the Bank.

Article 42

SUSPENSION OF MEMBERSHIP

1. If a member fails to fulfil any of its obligations to the Bank, the Board of Governors may suspend such member by a vote of two-thirds of the total number of Governors, representing not less than three-fourths of the total voting power of the members.
2. The member so suspended shall automatically cease to be a member of the Bank one (1) year from the date of its suspension unless the Board of Governors, during that one-year period, decides by the same majority necessary for suspension to restore the member to good standing.
3. While under suspension, a member shall not be entitled to exercise any rights under this Agreement, except the right of withdrawal, but shall remain subject to all its obligations.

Article 44

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF OPERATIONS

In an emergency, the Board of Directors may temporarily suspend operations in respect of new loans and guarantees, pending an opportunity for further consideration and action by the Board of Governors.

Article 45

TERMINATION OF OPERATIONS

1. The Bank may terminate its operations by a resolution of the Board of Governors approved by a vote of two-thirds of the total number of Governors, representing not less than three-fourths of the total voting power of the members.
2. After such termination, the Bank shall forthwith cease all activities, except those incident to the orderly realization, conservation and preservation of its assets and settlement of its obligations.

CHAPTER IX

AMENDMENTS, INTERPRETATION, ARBITRATION

Article 59

AMENDMENTS

1. This Agreement may be amended only by a resolution of the Board of Governors approved by a vote of two-thirds of the total number of Governors, representing not less than three-fourths of the total voting power of the members.
2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article, the unanimous agreement of the Board of Governors shall be required for the approval of any amendment modifying :
 - (i) the right to withdraw from the Bank;
 - (ii) the limitations on liability provided in paragraphs 6 and 7 of Article 5; and
 - (iii) the rights pertaining to purchase of capital stock provided in paragraph 2 of Article 5.
3. Any proposal to amend this Agreement, whether emanating from a member or the Board of Directors, shall be communicated to the Chairman of the Board of Governors, who shall bring the proposal before the Board of Governors. When an amendment has been adopted, the Bank shall so certify in an official communication addressed to all members. Amendments shall enter into force for all members three (3) months after the date of the official communication unless the Board of Governors specifies therein a different period.

Article 60

INTERPRETATION OR APPLICATION

1. Any question of interpretation or application of the provisions of this Agreement arising between any member and the Bank, or between two or more members of the Bank, shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for decision. If there is no Director of its nationality on that Board, a member particularly affected by the question under consideration shall be entitled to direct representation in the Board of Directors during such consideration; the representative of such member shall, however, have no vote. Such right of representation shall be regulated by the Board of Governors.

2. In any case where the Board of Directors has given a decision under paragraph 1 of this Article, any member may require that the question be referred to the Board of Governors, whose decision shall be final. Pending the decision of the Board of Governors, the Bank may, so far as it deems it necessary, act on the basis of the decision of the Board of Directors.

Article 61

ARBITRATION

If a disagreement should arise between the Bank and a country which has ceased to be a member, or between the Bank and any member, after adoption of a resolution to terminate the operations of the Bank, such disagreement shall be submitted to arbitration by a tribunal of three arbitrators. One of the arbitrators shall be appointed by the Bank, another by the country concerned, and the third, unless the parties otherwise agree, by the President of the International Court of Justice or such other authority as may have been prescribed by regulations adopted by the Board of Governors. A majority vote of the arbitrators shall be sufficient to reach a decision which shall be final and binding upon the parties. The third arbitrator shall be empowered to settle all questions of procedure in any case where the parties are in disagreement with respect thereto.

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CHAPTER X

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 63

SIGNATURE AND DEPOSIT

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 copies of this Agreement to all the Signatories and other countries which become members of the Bank.

Article 64

RATIFICATION OR ACCEPTANCE

1. This Agreement shall be subject to ratification or acceptance by the Signatories. Instruments of ratification or acceptance shall be deposited with the Depositary not later than 30 September 1966. The Depositary 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 the 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

ENTRY INTO FORCE

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.

Article 66

COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS

1. As soon as this Agreement enters into force, each member shall appoint a Governor, and the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East shall call the inaugural meeting of the Board of Governors.

2. At its inaugural meeting, the Board of Governors :

- (i) shall make arrangements for the election of Directors of the Bank in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 30 of this Agreement; and
- (ii) shall make arrangements for the determination of the date on which the Bank shall commence its operations.

3. The Bank shall notify its members of the date of the commencement of its operations.

DONE at the City of Manila, Philippines, on 4 December 1965, in a single copy in the English language which shall be brought to the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Bangkok, and thereafter deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, New York, in accordance with Article 63 of this Agreement.

ANNEX A

Initial subscriptions to the authorized capital stock for countries
which may become members in accordance with article 64

PART A

Regional countries

I

<i>Country</i>	<i>Amount of subscription (in million US dollars)</i>
1. Afghanistan	3.36
2. Australia	85.00
3. Cambodia	3.00
4. Ceylon	8.52
5. China, Republic of	16.00
6. India	93.00
7. Iran	60.00
8. Japan	200.00
9. Korea, Republic of	30.00
10. Laos	0.42
11. Malaysia	20.00
12. Nepal	2.16
13. New Zealand	22.56
14. Pakistan	32.00
15. Philippines	35.00
16. Republic of Viet-Nam	7.00
17. Singapore	4.00
18. Thailand	20.00
19. Western Samoa	0.06
TOTAL	642.08

II

The following regional countries may become Signatories of this Agreement in accordance with Article 63, provided that at the time of signing, they shall respectively subscribe to the capital stock of the Bank in the following amounts:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Amount of subscription (in million US dollars)</i>
1. Burma	7.74
2. Mongolia	0.18
TOTAL	7.92

PART B

Non-regional countries

I

<i>Country</i>	<i>Amount of subscription (in million US dollars)</i>
1. Belgium	5.00
2. Canada	25.00
3. Denmark	5.00
4. Germany, Federal Republic of	30.00
5. Italy	10.00
6. Netherlands	11.00
7. United Kingdom	10.00
8. United States	200.00
TOTAL	296.00

II

The following non-regional countries which participated in the meeting of the Preparatory Committee on the Asian Development Bank in Bangkok from 21 October to 1 November 1965 and which there indicated interest in membership in the Bank, may become Signatories of this Agreement in accordance with Article 63, provided that at the time of signing, each such country shall subscribe to the capital stock of the Bank in an amount which shall not be less than five million dollars (\$5,000,000):

1. Austria
2. Finland
3. Norway
4. Sweden

III

On or before 31 January 1966, any of the non-regional countries listed in Part B (I) of this Annex may increase the amount of its subscription by so informing the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East in Bangkok, provided, however, that the total amount of the initial subscriptions of the non-regional countries listed in Part B (I) and (II) of this Annex shall not exceed the amount of three hundred and fifty million dollars (\$350,000,000).

5. Articles of Association for the Establishment of an Economic Community of West Africa

Done at Accra on 4 May 1967

Article 5

INTERIM COUNCIL OF MINISTERS — COMPOSITION, POWERS AND PROCEDURE

1. Pending the conclusion and entry into force of the Treaty [governing the Economic Community of West Africa] an Interim Council of Ministers is hereby established.

2. Membership of the Interim Council of Ministers shall be open to all such Members of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa as fall within the area known as the West African sub-region, comprising Dahomey, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and the Upper Volta.

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Article 7

FINAL PROVISIONS

1. The Interim Council of Ministers shall cease to exist upon the entry into force of the Treaty.

2. These Articles of Association may be signed by States of the West African sub-region and shall come into force when signed by a simple majority of these States.

3. The original of these Articles of Association, the English and French texts of which are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations who shall forward certified true copies to all the States of the sub-region.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have appended their signatures to these Articles of Association.

DONE in the City of Accra this Fourth day of May Nineteen Hundred and Sixty-seven.

[TRADUCTION DU SECRÉTARIAT]

6. Accord établissant la Banque de développement des Caraïbes et Protocole établissant la procédure de modification de l'article 36 de l'Accord

En date, à Kingston (Jamaïque), du 18 octobre 1969

Article 3

MEMBRES

1. Peuvent être membres de la Banque:

- a) Les Etats et Territoires de la région; et
- b) Les Etats non situés dans la région qui sont Membres de l'Organisation des Nations Unies ou de l'une de ses institutions spécialisées ou de l'Agence internationale de l'énergie atomique.

2. Les Etats et Territoires dont la liste figure à l'annexe A au présent Accord dont les gouvernements signent le présent Accord conformément aux dispositions du paragraphe 1 de l'article 62 et le ratifient ou l'acceptent conformément aux dispositions du paragraphe 1 de l'article 63 deviennent membres de la Banque.

3. Les Etats et les Territoires qui peuvent devenir membres de la Banque en vertu du paragraphe 1 du présent article mais qui ne le deviennent pas conformément aux dispositions du paragraphe 2 du présent article peuvent être admis, suivant les modalités et conditions que fixe la Banque, à faire partie de la Banque par un vote affirmatif des deux tiers au moins du nombre total des gouverneurs, représentant au moins les trois quarts du nombre total des voix attribuées aux pays membres, lorsqu'ils adhèrent au présent Accord conformément aux dispositions du paragraphe 2 de l'article 63.

4. Aux fins des articles 26, 32 et 65, les quatre derniers Territoires énumérés dans la catégorie A de l'annexe A au présent Accord sont considérés comme un seul et même membre de la Banque.

...

Article 7

PAIEMENT DES SOUSCRIPTIONS

1. Le montant qu'un Etat ou un Territoire qui devient membre conformément aux dispositions du paragraphe 2 de l'article 3 souscrit initialement au titre des actions entièrement libérées est payé en six (6) versements. Le premier versement représente 20 p. 100 dudit montant et les cinq autres versements représentent chacun 16 p. 100 de ce montant. Le premier versement est effectué par chaque membre au plus tard 90 jours après l'entrée en vigueur du présent Accord, ou à la date ou avant la date du dépôt de son instrument de ratification ou d'acceptation conformément aux dispositions de l'article 63, selon celle des deux dates qui est postérieure à l'autre. Le deuxième versement doit être effectué au plus tard un (1) an après l'entrée en vigueur du présent Accord. Les quatre derniers versements doivent être effectués, successivement, au plus tard un (1) an à compter du jour de l'échéance du versement précédent.

...

8. La Banque détermine le lieu où s'effectue tout paiement prévu au présent article, étant entendu que, jusqu'à l'Assemblée inaugurale du Conseil des gouverneurs, le premier versement visé au paragraphe 1 du présent article est fait au Gouvernement de la Barbade, en qualité de Mandataire de la Banque.

...

*Article 40***RETRAIT**

1. Tout pays membre peut se retirer de la Banque à tout moment en adressant une notification écrite à cet effet au siège de la Banque.

2. Le retrait d'un pays membre devient effectif, et sa participation cesse, à la date spécifiée dans sa notification, mais cette date étant en tout état de cause postérieure d'au moins six (6) mois à la date à laquelle la Banque a reçu ladite notification. Toutefois, avant que le retrait ne devienne effectif, ledit pays membre peut à tout moment aviser par écrit la Banque que sa notification d'intention de se retirer est annulée.

3. Un pays membre qui a notifié son retrait de la Banque conserve, envers la Banque, les obligations auxquelles il était soumis pour l'ensemble de ses engagements directs et conditionnels à la date d'envoi de sa notification de ce retrait. Si le retrait devient effectif, ledit pays membre n'encourt aucune responsabilité pour les obligations résultant des opérations effectuées par la Banque ultérieurement à la réception de la notification de retrait.

*Article 41***SUSPENSION D'UN PAYS MEMBRE**

1. Si un pays membre manque à l'une quelconque de ses obligations envers la Banque, le Conseil des gouverneurs peut prononcer sa suspension à la majorité des deux tiers au moins du nombre total des gouverneurs, représentant au moins les trois quarts du nombre total des voix attribuées aux pays membres. Le pays membre intéressé ne participe pas au vote.

2. Un pays membre suspendu cesse automatiquement d'être membre de la Banque un (1) an après la date de sa suspension, à moins que le Conseil des gouverneurs, au cours de cette période, ne décide à la même majorité de lui rendre sa qualité de membre.

3. Pendant la suspension, le pays membre intéressé n'exerce aucun des droits conférés par le présent Accord, exception faite du droit de retrait, mais il reste soumis à toutes ses obligations.

...

*Article 43***ARRÊT TEMPORAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS**

Dans des circonstances graves, le Conseil d'administration peut suspendre temporairement les opérations en matière de nouveaux prêts et de nouvelles garanties, en attendant que le Conseil des gouverneurs ait la possibilité d'en délibérer et d'en décider.

*Article 44***ARRÊT DÉFINITIF DES OPÉRATIONS**

1. La Banque peut mettre fin à ses opérations aux termes d'une résolution du Conseil des gouverneurs adoptée à la majorité des deux tiers au moins du nombre total des gouverneurs représentant au moins les trois quarts du nombre total des voix attribuées aux pays membres.

2. Dès l'arrêt définitif, la Banque cesse toutes ses activités à l'exception de celles qui ont trait à la réalisation, à la conservation et à la sauvegarde ordonnées de son actif, ainsi qu'au règlement de ses obligations.

...

Article 58

MODIFICATION

1. Le présent Accord ne peut être modifié que par une résolution du Conseil des gouverneurs adoptée à la majorité des deux tiers au moins du nombre total des gouverneurs, représentant les trois quarts au moins du nombre total des voix attribuées aux pays membres.

2. Nonobstant les dispositions du paragraphe 1 du présent article, l'accord unanime du Conseil des gouverneurs est requis pour l'approbation de tout amendement qui tend à modifier:

- a) Le droit de retrait de la Banque;
- b) Les limitations de la responsabilité prévues aux paragraphes 7 et 8 de l'article 6;
- c) Les droits relatifs à la souscription au capital-actions visés au paragraphe 3 de l'article 6.

3. Toute proposition tendant à modifier le présent Accord, qu'elle émane d'un pays membre ou du Conseil d'administration, est communiquée au Président du Conseil des gouverneurs, qui la communique à chacun des membres et en saisit ensuite ledit conseil. Après l'adoption de l'amendement, la Banque le notifie à l'ensemble des pays membres par une communication officielle. Les modifications entrent en vigueur pour tous les pays membres trois (3) mois après la date de la communication officielle, à moins que le Conseil des gouverneurs n'en dispose autrement.

4. Les dispositions énoncées dans les paragraphes précédents du présent article s'appliquent sous réserve des stipulations du Protocole annexé au présent Accord, qui ne sont applicables qu'aux fins de l'Assemblée qui y est spécifiée et pendant ladite Assemblée.

Article 59

INTERPRÉTATION ET APPLICATION

1. Toute question relative à l'interprétation ou à l'application des dispositions du présent Accord pour laquelle un autre mode de règlement n'a pas été expressément prévu est soumise au Conseil d'administration pour décision. Le pays membre particulièrement intéressé dans le différend a le droit de se faire représenter directement au Conseil d'administration à la réunion à laquelle le Conseil examine la question. Ce droit de représentation est réglementé par le Conseil des gouverneurs.

2. Lorsque le Conseil d'administration a statué conformément au paragraphe 1 du présent article, tout pays membre peut demander que la question soit portée devant le Conseil des gouverneurs, dont la décision est sans appel. En attendant que le Conseil des gouverneurs ait statué, la Banque peut, dans la mesure où elle le juge opportun, agir conformément à la décision du Conseil d'administration.

Article 60

ARBITRAGE

En cas de litige entre la Banque et un Etat ou un Territoire qui cesse d'être membre, ou après adoption de la résolution mettant fin aux activités de la Banque entre celle-ci et un pays membre, ce litige est soumis à l'arbitrage d'un tribunal de trois arbitres. Chaque partie nomme un arbitre, et les deux arbitres ainsi nommés nomment le troisième, qui est le président. Si dans un délai de 30 jours à compter de la demande d'arbitrage l'une et l'autre des parties n'ont pas nommé un arbitre ou si, dans un délai de 15 jours à compter de la nomination de deux arbitres, le troisième arbitre n'a pas été nommé, chacune des parties peut demander au Président de la Cour internationale de Justice, ou à toute autre autorité prescrite dans le règlement adopté par le Conseil des gouverneurs, de nommer un arbitre. La procédure d'arbitrage est fixée par les arbitres. Toutefois, le troisième arbitre est habilité à régler toutes les questions de procédure en cas de désaccord à ce sujet. La majorité suffit pour rendre les décisions des arbitres sans appel et exécutoires.

Article 61

APPROBATION TACITE

Chaque fois que l'approbation d'un pays membre est nécessaire pour que la Banque puisse agir, cette approbation est considérée comme donnée à moins que ce pays membre ne présente des objections dans un délai raisonnable, que la Banque a la faculté de fixer en notifiant la mesure envisagée.

CHAPITRE X

DISPOSITIONS FINALES

Article 62

SIGNATURE ET DÉPÔT

1. Le présent Accord sera déposé auprès du Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies (ci-après dénommé « le dépositaire ») et restera ouvert jusqu'au 14 novembre 1969 à la signature des gouvernements dont les noms figurent à l'annexe A du présent Accord.

2. Dans le cas des Territoires de la région qui n'assurent pas pleinement eux-mêmes leurs relations internationales, si le gouvernement de l'Etat qui assure les relations internationales d'un tel Territoire n'a pas signé ou ratifié le présent Accord ou n'y a pas adhéré au nom de ce Territoire, ledit Territoire présentera, au moment où il signera le présent Accord ou y adhérera conformément à l'article 63, un instrument émanant du gouvernement de l'Etat qui assure ses relations internationales et confirmant que le Territoire dont il s'agit est habilité à conclure le présent Accord et à assumer les droits et les obligations qui en découlent.

3. Le dépositaire fera tenir des copies certifiées conformes du présent Accord à tous les signataires ainsi qu'aux Etats et Territoires qui deviendront membres de la Banque.

*Article 63*¹

RATIFICATION, ACCEPTATION, ADHÉSION ET ACQUISITION DE LA QUALITÉ DE MEMBRE

1. a) Le présent Accord est sujet à ratification ou à acceptation de la part des signataires. Les instruments de ratification ou d'acceptation seront déposés auprès du dépositaire le 30 avril 1970 au plus tard. Le dépositaire notifiera chaque dépôt et la date de celui-ci aux autres signataires.

b) Tout signataire dont l'instrument de ratification ou d'acceptation aura été déposé à la date de l'entrée en vigueur du présent Accord, ou antérieurement, deviendra membre de la Banque à cette date. Tout signataire dont l'instrument de ratification ou d'acceptation aura été déposé postérieurement à cette date, mais avant le 30 avril 1970, deviendra membre à la date à laquelle il aura déposé son instrument de ratification ou d'acceptation.

2. Après le 30 avril 1970, tout Etat ou Territoire pourra devenir membre de la Banque en adhérant au présent Accord selon les modalités que le Conseil des gouverneurs déterminera, conformément au paragraphe 3 de l'article 3. En pareil cas l'Etat ou le Territoire intéressé déposera, à la date qu'aura fixée ledit Conseil, ou avant cette date, un instrument d'adhésion auprès du dépositaire, qui notifiera ledit dépôt et la date de celui-ci à la Banque et aux parties à l'Accord. Une fois effectué ce dépôt, l'Etat ou le Territoire intéressé deviendra membre de la Banque à la date fixée conformément audit paragraphe.

¹ La Conférence de plénipotentiaires sur la Banque de développement des Caraïbes a pris la décision suivante en ce qui concerne le paragraphe 3 de cet article, comme il est indiqué à l'alinéa d du paragraphe 7 de l'Acte final de la Conférence, en date, à Kingston, Jamaïque, du 18 octobre 1969:

d) Elle a décidé que la faculté de faire des réserves à l'accord, prévue au paragraphe 3 de l'article 63 de l'Accord, visait à permettre uniquement

i) Au Royaume-Uni de faire les réserves prévues au paragraphe 3 de l'article 63;

ii) Aux Etats et Territoires dont les relations internationales sont assurées par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté au Royaume-Uni de faire une réserve en ce qui concerne l'article 53.

3. Tout membre pourra, en déposant son instrument de ratification ou d'acceptation, déclarer que, sur son territoire, l'immunité conférée aux termes du paragraphe 1 de l'article 49 et de l'alinéa *a* de l'article 54 ne s'appliquera pas dans le cas d'une action civile née d'un accident occasionné par un véhicule automobile appartenant à la Banque ou utilisé pour son compte, ni dans le cas d'une infraction aux règlements de la circulation routière commise par le conducteur d'un tel véhicule.

Tout membre peut également déclarer que le privilège conféré aux termes de l'article 53 sera limité, sur son territoire, à l'octroi d'un traitement non moins favorable que celui qu'il accorde aux institutions financières internationales dont il est membre et que l'exonération visée à l'alinéa *b* du paragraphe 6 de l'article 55 ne s'appliquera à aucun instrument au porteur émis par la Banque sur son territoire ou émis par elle en quelque autre endroit et transféré sur son territoire.

Article 64

ENTRÉE EN VIGUEUR

Le présent Accord entrera en vigueur lorsque les instruments de ratification ou d'acceptation auront été déposés par huit (8) signataires (comprenant au moins un Etat n'appartenant pas à la région) dont les souscriptions initiales, telles qu'elles sont indiquées à l'annexe A du présent Accord, représentent au total soixante (60) pour cent au moins du capital-actions autorisé de la Banque, étant entendu toutefois que le présent Accord ne pourra entrer en vigueur avant le 1^{er} décembre 1969.

Article 65

ASSEMBLÉE INAUGURALE

Dès l'entrée en vigueur du présent Accord, chaque membre nommera un gouverneur, et le secrétaire général du secrétariat régional pour les pays des Caraïbes membres du Commonwealth convoquera l'assemblée inaugurale du Conseil des gouverneurs.

EN FOI DE QUOI les plénipotentiaires soussignés, à ce dûment autorisés par leurs gouvernements respectifs, ont signé le présent Accord.

EN DATE, à Kingston (Jamaïque), du dix-huit octobre mil neuf cent soixante-neuf.

ANNEXE A

ETATS ET TERRITOIRES QUI PEUVENT DEVENIR MEMBRES CONFORMÉMENT AUX DISPOSITIONS DU PARAGRAPHE 2 DE L'ARTICLE 3 ET SOUSCRIPTIONS INITIALES AU CAPITAL-ACTIONS AUTORISÉ

(Article 6, paragraphe 1)

CATÉGORIE A		CATÉGORIE B	
ETATS ET TERRITOIRES DE LA RÉGION		ETATS NON SITUÉS DANS LA RÉGION	
	<i>Nombre d'actions</i>		<i>Nombre d'actions</i>
1. Jamaïque	2 240	1. Canada	2 000
2. Trinité-et-Tobago	1 540	2. Royaume-Uni	2 000
3. Bahamas	660		
4. Guyane	480		
5. Barbade	280		
6. Antigua	100		
7. Honduras britannique	100		
8. Dominique	100		
9. Grenade	100		
10. Saint-Christophe-et-Nièves et Anguilla	100		
11. Sainte-Lucie	100		
12. Saint-Vincent	100		
13. Montserrat	25		
14. Iles Vierges britanniques	25		
15. Iles Caïmanes	25		
16. Iles Turques et Caïques	25		
		<i>Total partiel</i>	4 000
		TOTAL GÉNÉRAL	10 000
	<i>Total partiel</i>		
	6 000		

PROTOCOLE ÉTABLISSANT LA PROCÉDURE DE MODIFICATION DE L'ARTICLE 36 DE L'ACCORD PORTANT CRÉATION DE LA BANQUE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DES CARAÏBES A L'ASSEMBLÉE INAUGURALE DU CONSEIL DES GOUVERNEURS

Les Etats et territoires parties à l'Accord établissant la Banque de développement des Caraïbes (ci-après dénommé « l'Accord ») conviennent par les présentes que, nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 58 de l'Accord, le paragraphe 1 de l'article 36 de l'Accord peut être modifié à l'Assemblée inaugurale du Conseil des gouverneurs de la Banque de développement des Caraïbes par une résolution (sur une motion qui ne sera pas susceptible d'amendement et qui sera présentée par le Gouverneur pour la Jamaïque) adoptée à la majorité simple des gouverneurs présents et votants, représentant la moitié au moins du nombre total des voix attribuées aux gouverneurs présents et votants.

7. Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods

Concluded at New York on 12 June 1974

Article 41

This Convention shall be open until 31 December 1975 for signature by all States at the Headquarters of the United Nations.

Article 42

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

Article 43

This Convention shall remain open for accession by any State. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 44

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of six months after the date of the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to this Convention after the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession, this Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of six months after the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 45

1. Any Contracting State may denounce this Convention by notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations to that effect.

2. The denunciation shall take effect on the first day of the month following the expiration of 12 months after receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 46

The original of this Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

8. Agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development

Concluded at Rome on 13 June 1976

Article 3

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1—Eligibility for membership

(a) Membership of the Fund shall be open to any State member of the United Nations or of any of its specialized agencies, or of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

(b) Membership shall also be open to any grouping of States whose members have delegated to it powers in fields falling within the competence of the Fund, and which is able to fulfil all the obligations of a Member of the Fund.

Section 2—Original Members and non-original Members

(a) Original Members of the Fund shall be those States listed in schedule I, which forms an integral part of this Agreement, that become parties to this Agreement in accordance with section 1 (b) of article 13.

(b) Non-original Members of the Fund shall be those other States that, after approval of their membership by the Governing Council, become parties to this Agreement in accordance with section 1 (c) of article 13.

Article 4

RESOURCES

Section 2—Initial contributions

(a) Each original Member in category I or II shall, and any original Member in category III may, contribute to the initial resources of the Fund the amount expressed in the currency specified in the instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited by that State pursuant to section 1 (b) of article 13.

(b) Each non-original Member in category I or II shall, and any non-original Member in category III may, contribute to the initial resources of the Fund an amount agreed between the Governing Council and that Member at the time of the approval of its membership.

(c) The initial contribution of each Member shall be due and payable in the forms set forth in section 5 (b) and (c) of this article, either in a single sum or, at the option of the Member, in three equal annual instalments. The single sum or the first annual instalment shall be due on the thirtieth day after this Agreement enters into force with respect to that Member; any second and third instalments shall be due on the first and on the second anniversary of the date on which the first instalment was due.

Article 9

WITHDRAWAL, SUSPENSION OF MEMBERSHIP, TERMINATION OF OPERATIONS

Section 1—Withdrawal

(a) Except as provided in section 4 (a) of this article, a Member may withdraw from the Fund by depositing an instrument of denunciation of this Agreement with the Depositary.

(b) Withdrawal of a Member shall take effect on the date specified in its instrument of denunciation, but in no event less than six months after deposit of such instrument.

Article 10

LEGAL STATUS, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

Section 2—Privileges and immunities

(a) The Fund shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the exercise of its functions and for the fulfilment of its objective. Representatives of Members, the President and the staff of the Fund shall enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connexion with the Fund.

(b) The privileges and immunities referred to in paragraph (a) shall:

- (i) in the territory of any Member that has acceded to the Convention on the privileges and immunities of the specialized agencies in respect of the Fund, be as defined in the standard clauses of that Convention as modified by an annex thereto approved by the Governing Council;
- (ii) in the territory of any Member that has acceded to the Convention on the privileges and immunities of the specialized agencies only in respect of agencies other than the Fund, be as defined in the standard clauses of that Convention, except if such Member notifies the Depositary that such clauses shall not apply to the Fund or shall apply subject to such modifications as may be specified in the notification;
- (iii) be as defined in other agreements entered into by the Fund.

(c) In respect of a Member that is a grouping of States, it shall ensure that the privileges and immunities referred to in this article are applied in the territories of all members of the grouping.

Article 11

INTERPRETATION AND ARBITRATION

Section 2—Arbitration

In the case of a dispute between the Fund and a State that has ceased to be a Member, or between the Fund and any Member upon the termination of the operations of the Fund, such dispute shall be submitted to arbitration by a tribunal of three arbitrators. One of the arbitrators shall be appointed by the Fund, another by the Member or former Member concerned and the two parties shall appoint the third arbitrator, who shall be the Chairman. If within 45 days of receipt of the request for arbitration either party has not appointed an arbitrator, or if within 30 days of the appointment of two arbitrators the third arbitrator has not been appointed, either party may request the President of the International Court of Justice, or such other authority as may have been prescribed by regulations adopted by the Governing Council, to appoint an arbitrator. The procedure of the arbitration shall be fixed by the arbitrators, but the Chairman shall have full power to settle all questions of procedure in any case of disagreement with respect thereto. A majority vote of the arbitrators shall be sufficient to reach a decision, which shall be final and binding upon the parties.

Article 12

AMENDMENTS

(a) Except in respect of schedule II:

- (i) Any proposal to amend this Agreement made by a Member or by the Executive Board shall be communicated to the President who shall notify all Members. The President shall refer proposals to amend this Agreement made by a Member to the Executive Board, which shall submit its recommendations thereon to the Governing Council.
- (ii) Amendments shall be adopted by the Governing Council by a four-fifths majority of the total number of votes. Amendments shall enter into force three months after their adoption unless otherwise specified by the Governing Council, except that any amendment modifying:

- a* the right to withdraw from the Fund;
 - b* the voting majority requirements provided for in this Agreement;
 - c* the limitation on liability provided for in section 4 of article 3;
 - d* the procedure for amending this Agreement;
- shall not come into force until written acceptance of such amendment by all Members is received by the President.

(b) In respect of the several parts of schedule II, amendments shall be proposed and adopted as provided in such parts.

(c) The President shall immediately notify all Members and the Depositary of any amendments that are adopted and of the date of entry into force of any such amendments.

Article 13

FINAL CLAUSES

Section 1—Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession

(a) This Agreement may be initialled on behalf of the States listed in Schedule I to this Agreement at the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the Fund and shall be open for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York by the States listed in that schedule as soon as the initial contributions indicated therein to be made in freely convertible currencies¹ amount to at least the equivalent of 1,000 million United States dollars (valued as of 10 June 1976). If the foregoing requirement has not been fulfilled by 30 September 1976 the Preparatory Commission established by that Conference shall convene by 31 January 1977 a meeting of the States listed in schedule I, which may by a two-thirds majority of each category reduce the above specified amount and may also establish other conditions for the opening of this Agreement for signature.

(b) Signatory States may become parties by depositing an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval; non-signatory States listed in schedule I may become parties by depositing an instrument of accession. Instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval and accession by States in category I or II shall specify the amount of the initial contribution the State undertakes to make. Signatures may be affixed and instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited by such States until one year after the entry into force of this Agreement.

(c) States listed in schedule I that have not become parties to this Agreement within one year after its entry into force and States that are not so listed, may, after approval of their membership by the Governing Council, become parties by depositing an instrument of accession.

Section 3—Entry into force

(a) This Agreement shall enter into force upon receipt by the Depositary of instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession from at least 6 States in category I, 6 States in category II and 24 States in category III, provided that such instruments have been deposited by States in categories I and II the aggregate of whose initial contributions specified in such instruments amounts to at least the equivalent of 750 million United States dollars (valued as of 10 June 1976), and further provided that the foregoing requirements have been fulfilled within 18 months of the date on which this Agreement is opened for signature or by such later date as the States that have deposited such instruments by the end of that period may decide, by a two-thirds majority of each category, and as they notify to the Depositary.

(b) For States that deposit an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession subsequent to the entry into force of this Agreement, it shall enter into force on the date of such deposit.

Section 4—Reservations

Reservations may only be made to section 2 of article 11 of this Agreement.

¹ In determining what currencies should be considered as "freely convertible" within the meaning of paragraph (d) of article 1 of the Agreement, the Secretary-General has consulted with the International Monetary Fund as well as with the Preparatory Commission of IFAD and has concluded that, for the purposes of the targets specified in sections 1(a) and 3(a) of article 13 of the Agreement, the currencies in which any State in Category I or II made a pledge recorded in part II of schedule I are to be considered convertible, on the expectation that such currencies will either be adequately convertible into the currencies of other members for the purposes of the Fund's operations or that the member concerned will make arrangements, on terms satisfactory to the Fund, to exchange such currencies for those of other members for the purposes of the Fund's operations.

SCHEDULE I

PART I. STATES ELIGIBLE FOR ORIGINAL MEMBERSHIP

Category I

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany, Federal Republic of
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Luxembourg
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland
United States of America

Category II

Algeria
Gabon
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Kuwait
Libyan Arab Republic
Nigeria
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
United Arab Emirates
Venezuela

Category III

Argentina
Bangladesh
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil
Cape Verde
Chad
Chile
Colombia
Congo
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Guinea
Haiti
Honduras
India
Israel ¹
Jamaica
Kenya
Liberia
Mali
Malta
Mexico
Morocco
Nicaragua
Pakistan
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Romania
Rwanda
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Somalia
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Swaziland
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
United Republic of Cameroon

¹ With reference to article 7, section 1 (b) on the use of resources of the Fund for "developing countries", this country will not be included under this section and will not seek or receive financing from the Fund.

Category I

Category II

Category III

United Republic of Tanzania
Uruguay
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia

CHAPTER XI. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

A. Customs Matters

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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. Signed at Geneva on 16 June 1949	3
2. Additional Protocol 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. Signed at Geneva on 16 June 1949	3
3. Additional Protocol 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, relating to the international transport of goods by container under the T.I.R. Carnet Régime. Done at Geneva on 11 March 1950	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. Done at Geneva on 28 December 1953	3
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6. Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring. Done at New York on 4 June 1954	7
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9. Customs Convention on Containers, with Annexes and Protocol of Signature. Done at Geneva on 18 May 1956	11
10. Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles, with Annexes and Protocol of Signature. Done at Geneva on 18 May 1956.	15
11. Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation for Private Use of Aircraft and Pleasure Boats, with Annexes and Protocol of Signature. Done at Geneva on 18 May 1956	19
12. Customs Convention concerning Spare Parts used for repairing EUROP Wagons. Done at Geneva on 15 January 1958	23
13. Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention), with Annexes and Protocol of Signature. Done at Geneva on 15 January 1959	25
14. European Convention on Customs Treatment of Pallets used in International Transport. Done at Geneva on 9 December 1960	29
15. Customs Convention on Containers, 1972. Done at Geneva on 2 December 1972.	33
16. Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention), with annexes. Concluded at Geneva on 14 November 1975	37

- 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**

Signed at Geneva on 16 June 1949

- 2. Additional Protocol to the above-mentioned Agreement**

Signed at Geneva on 16 June 1949

- 3. Additional Protocol to the above-mentioned Agreement, relating to the international transport of goods by container under the T.I.R. Carnet Régime**

Done at Geneva on 11 March 1950

- 4. Additional Protocol amending certain provisions of the above-mentioned Agreement**

Done at Geneva on 28 December 1953

[*Note* : For the final clauses of the above-mentioned Agreement and Additional Protocols, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. 45, p. 149 and p. 158, Vol. 65, p. 319, and Vol. 212, p. 296, respectively.]

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

Done at Geneva on 7 November 1952

Article VIII

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

1. Any dispute between any two or more Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention shall so far as possible be settled by negotiation between them.
2. Any dispute which is not settled by negotiation shall be referred to a person or body agreed between the Contracting Parties in dispute, provided that if they are unable to reach agreement, any of these Contracting Parties may request the President of the International Court of Justice to nominate an arbitrator.
3. The decision of any person or body appointed under paragraph 2 of this article shall be binding on the Contracting Parties concerned.

Article IX

SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION

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.
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

ACCESSION

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

ENTRY INTO FORCE

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 the 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 XII

DENUNCIATION

1. After the present Convention has been in force for three years, any Contracting Party may denounce it by notification of denunciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
2. Denunciation shall take effect six months after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the notification of denunciation.

Article XIII

TERRITORIAL APPLICATION

1. Any Government may at the time of the deposit of its instruments 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.
2. Any Government which has made a declaration under paragraph 1 of this article extending the present 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 XII.

Article XIV

RESERVATIONS

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.

Article XV

NOTIFICATION OF SIGNATURES, RATIFICATIONS, ACCEPTANCE AND ACCESSIONS

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify all signatory and acceding States, and all other States which so request, of all signatures, ratifications, acceptances and accessions of the present Convention and of the date on which the Convention comes into force and of every notification received by him under article XII or XIII.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Geneva this seventh day of November, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two, in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic, in a single original which shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies thereof to all signatory and acceding States.

6. Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring

Done at New York on 4 June 1954

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

8. Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles

Done at New York on 4 June 1954

[*Note* : The final clauses of the above-mentioned Conventions and Additional Protocol are identical, except for the numbers of the articles and some differences in the Additional Protocol. The text published herein is that of the final clauses of the first of the two Conventions listed above, with the numbers of the corresponding articles of the Additional Protocol and the second Convention, in that order, indicated in square brackets, and the differences in the text of the Additional Protocol specified in footnotes. Furthermore, in so far as the Additional Protocol is concerned, the word "Convention" wherever it appears in any of the articles published herein should be read "Protocol".]

Article 13 [—,¹ 32]

Nothing in this Convention shall prevent Contracting States which form a Customs or economic union from enacting special provisions applicable to residents of the States forming that union.

Article 14 [8, 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 Tourism held in New York in May and June 1954,² 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.

¹ No corresponding article appears in the Additional Protocol.

² 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, Holy See, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Libya, Monaco, Nepal, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Viet-Nam, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Switzerland.

Article 15 [9, 34]

1. From 1 January 1955 this Convention shall be open for accession by any State referred to in paragraph 1 of article 14 [8, 33] 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 [10,³ 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 20 [14, 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 20 [14, 39].

Article 17 [11, 36]

1. After this Convention has been in force for three years, any Contracting State may denounce it by so notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Denunciation shall take effect fifteen months after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the notification of denunciation.

Article 18 [12,⁴ 37]

This Convention shall cease to have effect if, for any period of twelve consecutive months after its entry into force, the number of Contracting States is less than eight.

Article 19 [13, 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 20 [14, 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 17 [11, 36].

³ In paragraphs 1 and 2 of the corresponding article of the Additional Protocol (Art. 10), "the fifteenth instrument" reads "the fifth instrument".

⁴ In the corresponding article of the Additional Protocol (article 12), "less than eight" reads "less than two".

Article 20 [14, 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.⁵

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 [13, 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 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.

Article 21 [15, 40]

1. Any dispute between two or more Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall so far as possible be settled by negotiation between them.

2. Any dispute which is not settled by negotiation shall be submitted to arbitration if any one of the Contracting States in dispute so requests and shall be referred accordingly to one or more arbitrators selected by agreement between the States in dispute. If within three months from the date of the request for arbitration the States in dispute are unable to agree on the selection of an arbitrator or arbitrators, any of those States may request the President of the International Court of Justice to nominate a single arbitrator to whom the dispute shall be referred for decision.

3. The decision of the arbitrator or arbitrators appointed under the preceding paragraph shall be binding on the Contracting States concerned.

⁵ For the reservations recorded in the Final Act, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. 276, pp. 200 to 208.

Article 22 [16, 41]

1. After this Convention has been in force for three years, any Contracting State may, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, request that a conference be convened for the purpose of reviewing the Convention. The Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting States of the request and a review conference shall be convened by the Secretary-General if, within a period of four months following the date of notification by the Secretary-General, not less than one-half of the Contracting States notify him of their concurrence with the request.

2. If a conference is convened in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting States and invite them to submit within a period of three months such proposals as they may wish the conference to consider. The Secretary-General shall circulate to all Contracting States the provisional agenda for the conference together with the texts of such proposals at least three months before the date on which the conference is to meet.

3. The Secretary-General shall invite to any conference convened in accordance with this article all Contracting States and all other States Members of the United Nations or of any of the specialized agencies.

Article 23 [17, 42]

1. Any Contracting State may propose one or more amendments to this Convention. The text of any proposed amendment shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations who shall circulate it to all Contracting States.

2. Any proposed amendment circulated in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall be deemed to be accepted if no Contracting State expresses an objection within a period of six months following the date of circulation of the proposed amendment by the Secretary-General.

3. The Secretary-General shall notify as soon as possible all Contracting States whether an objection to the proposed amendment has been expressed, and if no such objection has been expressed, the amendment shall enter into force for all Contracting States three months after the expiration of the period of six months referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Article 24 [18, 43]

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify all Member States of the United Nations and all other States invited to attend the Conference of the following :

- (a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions, received in accordance with articles 14 and 15 [8, 33 and 9, 34];
- (b) The date upon which this Convention shall enter into force in accordance with article 16 [10, 35];
- (c) Denunciations received in accordance with article 17 [11, 36];
- (d) The abrogation of this Convention in accordance with article 18 [12, 37];
- (e) Notifications received under article 19 [13, 38];
- (f) Entry into force of any amendment in accordance with article 23 [17, 42].

Article 25 [19, 44]

The original of this Convention shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations who shall transmit certified copies thereof to all Members of the United Nations and all other States invited to the Conference.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Convention.

DONE at New York, this fourth day of June one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four, in a single copy in the English, French and Spanish languages, each text being equally authentic.

The Secretary-General is requested to prepare an authoritative translation of this Convention in the Chinese and Russian languages and to add the Chinese and Russian texts to the English, French and Spanish texts when transmitting certified copies thereof to the States in accordance with article 25 of this Convention.

9. Customs Convention on Containers, with Annexes and Protocol of Signature

Done at Geneva on 18 May 1956

Article 10

Nothing in this Convention shall prevent Contracting Parties which form a Customs or economic union from enacting special provisions applicable to persons resident or established in one of the countries forming that union.

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CHAPTER V FINAL PROVISIONS

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 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 14

1. Any Contracting Party may denounce this Convention by so notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Denunciation shall take effect fifteen months after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification of denunciation.

Article 15

This Convention shall cease to have effect if, for any period of twelve consecutive months after its entry into force, the number of Contracting Parties is less than five.

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 17

1. Any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall so far as possible be settled by negotiation between them.

2. Any dispute which is not settled by negotiation shall be submitted to arbitration if any one of the Contracting Parties in dispute so requests and shall be referred accordingly to one or more arbitrators selected by agreement between the Parties in dispute. If within three months from the date of the request for arbitration the Parties in dispute are unable to agree on the selection of an arbitrator or arbitrators, any of those Parties may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to nominate a single arbitrator to whom the dispute shall be referred for decision.

3. The decision of the arbitrator or arbitrators appointed under the preceding paragraph shall be binding on the Contracting Parties in dispute.

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.

Article 19

1. After this Convention has been in force for three years, any Contracting Party may, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, request that a conference be convened for the purpose of reviewing the Convention. The Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties of the request and a review conference shall be convened by the Secretary-General if, within a period of four months following the date of notification by the Secretary-General, not less than one third of the Contracting Parties notify him of their concurrence with the request.

2. If a conference is convened in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the Secretary-General shall notify all the Contracting Parties and invite them to submit within a period of three months such proposals as they may wish the Conference to consider. The Secretary-General shall circulate to all Contracting Parties the provisional agenda for the conference together with the texts of such proposals at least three months before the date on which the conference is to meet.

3. The Secretary-General shall invite to any conference convened in accordance with this article all countries referred to in article 12, paragraph 1, and countries which have become Contracting Parties under article 12, paragraph 2.

Article 20

1. Any Contracting Party may propose one or more amendments to this Convention. The text of any proposed amendments shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations who shall transmit it to all Contracting Parties and inform all other countries referred to in article 12, paragraph 1.

2. Any proposed amendment circulated in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall be deemed to be accepted if no Contracting Party expressed an objection within a period of six months following the date of circulation of the proposed amendment by the Secretary-General.

3. The Secretary-General shall, as soon as possible, notify all Contracting Parties whether an objection to the proposed amendment has been expressed. If an objection to the proposed amendment has been expressed, the amendment shall be deemed not to have been accepted and shall be of no effect whatever. If no such objection has been expressed the amendment shall enter into force for all Contracting Parties three months after the expiry of the period of six months referred to in the preceding paragraph.

4. Independently of the amendment procedure laid down in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this article, the annexes to this Convention may be modified by agreement between the competent Administrations of all the Contracting Parties. The Secretary-General shall fix the date of entry into force of the new texts resulting from such modifications.

Article 21

In addition to the notifications provided for in articles 19 and 20, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the countries referred to in article 12, paragraph 1, and the countries which have become Contracting Parties under article 12, paragraph 2, of :

- (a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions under article 12;
- (b) The dates of entry into force of this Convention in accordance with article 13;
- (c) Denunciations under article 14;
- (d) The termination of this Convention in accordance with article 15;
- (e) Notifications received in accordance with article 16;
- (f) Declarations and notifications received in accordance with article 18, paragraphs 1 and 2;
- (g) The entry into force of any amendment in accordance with article 20.

Article 22

The Protocol of Signature of this Convention shall have the same force, effect and duration as the Convention itself of which it shall be considered to be an integral part.

Article 23

After 31 August 1956, the original of this Convention shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit certified true copies to each of the countries mentioned in article 12, paragraphs 1 and 2.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Convention.

DONE at Geneva, this eighteenth day of May one thousand nine hundred and fifty-six, in a single copy in the English and French languages, each text being equally authentic.

10. Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles, with Annexes and Protocol of Signature

Done at Geneva on 18 May 1956

Article 32

Nothing in this Convention shall prevent Contracting Parties which form a Customs or economic union from enacting special provisions applicable to undertakings operating from the countries forming that union.

CHAPTER IX FINAL PROVISIONS

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 35

1. Any Contracting Party may denounce this Convention by so notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Denunciation shall take effect fifteen months after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification of denunciation.

3. The validity of temporary importation papers issued before the date when the denunciation takes effect shall not be affected thereby and the guarantee of the association shall hold good. Extensions granted in accordance with the conditions laid down in article 21 of this Convention shall similarly remain valid.

Article 36

This Convention shall cease to have effect if, for any period of twelve consecutive months after its entry into force, the number of Contracting Parties is less than five.

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 38

1. Any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall so far as possible be settled by negotiation between them.

2. Any dispute which is not settled by negotiation shall be submitted to arbitration if any one of the Contracting Parties in dispute so requests and shall be referred accordingly to one or more arbitrators selected by agreement between the Parties in dispute. If within three months from the date of the request for arbitration the Parties in dispute are unable to agree on the selection of an arbitrator or arbitrators, any of those Parties may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to nominate a single arbitrator to whom the dispute shall be referred for decision.

3. The decision of the arbitrator or arbitrators appointed under the preceding paragraph shall be binding on the Contracting Parties in dispute.

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.

Article 40

1. After this Convention has been in force for three years, any Contracting Party may, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, request that a conference be convened for the purpose of reviewing the Convention. The Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties of the request and a review conference shall be convened by the Secretary-General if, within a period of four months following the date of notification by the Secretary-General, not less than one third of the Contracting Parties notify him of their concurrence with the request.

2. If a conference is convened in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the Secretary-General shall notify all the Contracting Parties and invite them to submit within a period of three months such proposals as they may wish the Conference to consider. The Secretary-General shall circulate to all Contracting Parties the provisional agenda for the conference together with the texts of such proposals at least three months before the date on which the conference is to meet.

3. The Secretary-General shall invite to any conference convened in accordance with this article all countries referred to in article 33, paragraph 1, and countries which have become Contracting Parties under article 33, paragraph 2.

Article 41

1. Any Contracting Party may propose one or more amendments to this Convention. The text of any proposed amendments shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations who shall transmit it to all Contracting Parties and inform all other countries referred to in article 33, paragraph 1.

2. Any proposed amendment circulated in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall be deemed to be accepted if no Contracting Party expresses an objection within a period of six months following the date of circulation of the proposed amendment by the Secretary-General.

3. The Secretary-General shall, as soon as possible, notify all Contracting Parties whether an objection to the proposed amendment has been expressed. If an objection to the proposed amendment has been expressed, the amendment shall be deemed not to have been accepted and shall be of no effect whatever. If no such objection has been expressed the amendment shall enter into force for all Contracting Parties three months after the expiry of the period of six months referred to in the preceding paragraph.

4. Independently of the amendment procedure laid down in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this article, the annexes to this Convention may be modified by agreement between the competent Administrations of all the Contracting Parties. The Secretary-General shall fix the date of entry into force of the new texts resulting from such modifications.

Article 42

In addition to the notifications provided for in articles 40 and 41, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the countries referred to in article 33, paragraph 1, and the countries which have become Contracting Parties under article 33, paragraph 2, of:

- (a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions under article 33;
- (b) The dates of entry into force of this Convention in accordance with article 34;
- (c) Denunciation under article 35;
- (d) The termination of this Convention in accordance with article 36;

- (e) Notifications received in accordance with article 37;
- (f) Declarations and notifications received in accordance with article 39, paragraphs 1 and 2;
- (g) The entry into force of any amendment in accordance with article 41.

Article 43

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 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 Commercial Road Vehicles.

Article 44

The Protocol of Signature of this Convention shall have the same force, effect and duration as the Convention itself of which it shall be considered to be an integral part.

Article 45

After 31 August 1956, the original of this Convention shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit certified true copies to each of the countries mentioned in article 33, paragraphs 1 and 2.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Convention.

DONE at Geneva, this eighteenth day of May one thousand nine hundred and fifty-six, in a single copy in the English and French languages, each text being equally authentic.

11. Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation for Private Use of Aircraft and Pleasure Boats, with Annexes and Protocol of Signature

Done at Geneva on 18 May 1956

Article 31

Nothing in this Convention shall prevent Contracting Parties which form a Customs or economic union from enacting special provisions applicable to persons normally resident in the countries forming that union.

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CHAPTER IX FINAL PROVISIONS

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 35

1. Any Contracting Party may denounce this Convention by so notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Denunciation shall take effect fifteen months after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification of denunciation.

3. The validity of temporary importation papers issued before the date when the denunciation takes effect shall not be affected thereby and the guarantee of the association shall hold good. Extensions granted in accordance with the conditions laid down in article 21 of this Convention shall similarly remain valid.

Article 36

This Convention shall cease to have effect if, for any period of twelve consecutive months after its entry into force, the number of Contracting Parties is less than five.

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 38

1. Any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall so far as possible be settled by negotiation between them.

2. Any dispute which is not settled by negotiation shall be submitted to arbitration if any one of the Contracting Parties in dispute so requests and shall be referred accordingly to one or more arbitrators selected by agreement between the Parties in dispute. If within three months from the date of the request for arbitration the Parties in dispute are unable to agree on the selection of an arbitrator or arbitrators, any of those Parties may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to nominate a single arbitrator to whom the dispute shall be referred for decision.

3. The decision of the arbitrator or arbitrators appointed under the preceding paragraph shall be binding on the Contracting Parties in dispute.

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.

Article 40

1. After this Convention has been in force for three years, any Contracting Party may, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, request that a conference be convened for the purpose of reviewing the Convention. The Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties of the request and a review conference shall be convened by the Secretary-General if, within a period of four months following the date of notification by the Secretary-General, not less than one third of the Contracting Parties notify him of their concurrence with the request.

2. If a conference is convened in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the Secretary-General shall notify all the Contracting Parties and invite them to submit within a period of three months such proposals as they may wish the Conference to consider. The Secretary-General shall circulate to all Contracting Parties the provisional agenda for the conference together with the texts of such proposals at least three months before the date on which the conference is to meet.

3. The Secretary-General shall invite to any conference convened in accordance with this article all countries referred to in article 33, paragraph 1, and countries which have become Contracting Parties under article 33, paragraph 2.

Article 41

1. Any Contracting Party may propose one or more amendments to this Convention. The text of any proposed amendments shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations who shall transmit it to all Contracting Parties and inform all other countries referred to in article 33, paragraph 1.

2. Any proposed amendment circulated in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall be deemed to be accepted if no Contracting Party expresses an objection within a period of six months following the date of circulation of the proposed amendment by the Secretary-General.

3. The Secretary-General shall, as soon as possible, notify all Contracting Parties whether an objection to the proposed amendment has been expressed. If an objection to the proposed amendment has been expressed, the amendment shall be deemed not to have been accepted and shall be of no effect whatever. If no such objection has been expressed the amendment shall enter into force for all Contracting Parties three months after the expiry of the period of six months referred to in the preceding paragraph.

4. Independently of the amendment procedure laid down in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this article, the annexes to this Convention may be modified by agreement between the competent Administrations of all the Contracting Parties. The Secretary-General shall fix the date of entry into force of the new texts resulting from such modifications.

Article 42

In addition to the notifications provided for in articles 40 and 41, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the countries referred to in article 33, paragraph 1, and the countries which have become Contracting Parties under article 33, paragraph 2, of :

- (a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions under article 33;
- (b) The dates of entry into force of this Convention in accordance with article 34;
- (c) Denunciations under article 35;
- (d) The termination of this Convention in accordance with article 36;
- (e) Notifications received in accordance with article 37;
- (f) Declarations and notifications received in accordance with article 39, paragraphs 1 and 2;
- (g) The entry into force of any amendment in accordance with article 41.

Article 43

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 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 Touring, in so far as this denunciation does not already result automatically from article V of that Agreement.

Article 44

The Protocol of Signature of this Convention shall have the same force, effect and duration as the Convention itself of which it shall be considered to be an integral part.

Article 45

After 31 August 1956, the original of this Convention shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit certified true copies to each of the countries mentioned in article 33, paragraphs 1 and 2.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Convention.

DONE at Geneva, this eighteenth day of May one thousand nine hundred and fifty-six, in a single copy in the English and French languages, each text being equally authentic.

12. Customs Convention concerning Spare Parts used for repairing EUROP Wagons*Done at Geneva on 15 January 1958*

CHAPTER II

FINAL PROVISIONS

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, its 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 7

1. Any Contracting Party may denounce this Convention by so notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Denunciation shall take effect six months after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification of denunciation.

Article 8

This Convention shall cease to have effect if, for any period of twelve consecutive months after its entry into force, the number of Contracting Parties is less than five.

¹ Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Article 9

1. Any dispute between two or more contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall so far as possible be settled by negotiation between them.

2. Any dispute which is not settled by negotiation shall be submitted to arbitration if any one of the Contracting Parties in dispute so requests and shall be referred accordingly to one or more arbitrators selected by agreement between the Parties in dispute. If within three months from the date of the request for arbitration the Parties in dispute are unable to agree on the selection of an arbitrator or arbitrators, any of those Parties may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to nominate a single arbitrator to whom the dispute shall be referred for decision.

3. The decision of the arbitrator or arbitrators appointed under paragraph 2 of this article shall be binding on the Contracting Parties in dispute.

Article 10

No reservation to this Convention shall be permitted.

Article 11

1. Any Contracting Party may propose one or more amendments to this Convention. The text of any proposed amendments shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit it to all Contracting Parties and inform all other countries referred to in article 5, paragraph 1.

2. Any proposed amendment circulated in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall be deemed to be accepted if no Contracting Party expresses an objection within a period of six months following the date of circulation of the proposed amendment by the Secretary-General.

3. The Secretary-General shall, as soon as possible, notify all Contracting Parties whether an objection to the proposed amendment has been expressed. If an objection to the proposed amendment has been expressed, the amendment shall be deemed not to have been accepted and shall be of no effect whatever. If no such objection has been expressed the amendment shall enter into force for all Contracting Parties three months after the expiry of the period of six months referred to in paragraph 2 of this article.

Article 12

In addition to the notifications provided for in article 11, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the countries referred to in article 5, paragraph 1, of:

- (a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions in accordance with article 5;
- (b) The dates of entry into force of this Convention in accordance with article 6;
- (c) Denunciations in accordance with article 7;
- (d) The termination of this Convention in accordance with article 8;
- (e) The entry into force of any amendment in accordance with article 11.

Article 13

After 20 February 1958, the original of this Convention shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit certified true copies to each of the countries mentioned in article 5, paragraph 1.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Convention.

DONE at Geneva, this fifteenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight, in a single copy in the French language.

13. Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention), with Annexes and Protocol of Signature

Done at Geneva on 15 January 1959

Article 38

Nothing in this Convention shall prevent Contracting Parties which form a Customs or economic union from enacting special provisions in respect of transport operations commencing or terminating in, or passing through, their territories, provided that such provisions do not attenuate the facilities provided by this Convention.

CHAPTER VI

FINAL PROVISIONS

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 41

1. Any Contracting Party may denounce this Convention by so notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
2. Denunciation shall take effect fifteen months after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification of denunciation.
3. The validity of TIR carnets issued before the date when the denunciation takes effect shall not be affected thereby and the guarantee of the association shall hold good.

Article 42

This Convention shall cease to have effect if, for any period of twelve consecutive months after its entry into force, the number of Contracting Parties is less than five.

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 44

1. Any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall, so far as possible, be settled by negotiation between them.
2. Any dispute which is not settled by negotiation shall be submitted to arbitration if any one of the Contracting Parties in dispute so requests and shall be referred accordingly to one or more arbitrators selected by agreement between the Parties in dispute. If within three months from the date of the request for arbitration the Parties in dispute are unable to agree on the selection of an arbitrator or arbitrators, any of those Parties may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to nominate a single arbitrator to whom the dispute shall be referred for decision.
3. The decision of the arbitrator or arbitrators appointed under the preceding paragraph shall be binding on the Contracting Parties in dispute.

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.
2. The other Contracting Parties shall not be required to extend the benefit of the provisions of Chapter IV of this Convention to persons established or resident in the territory of any Contracting Party which has entered a reservation as provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article.

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 46

1. After this Convention has been in force for three years, any Contracting Party may, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, request that a conference be convened for the purpose of reviewing the Convention. The Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties of the request and a review conference shall be convened by the Secretary-General if, within a period of four months following the date of notification by the Secretary-General, not less than one-third of the Contracting Parties notify him of their concurrence with the request.

2. If a conference is convened in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the Secretary-General shall notify all the Contracting Parties and invite them to submit, within a period of three months, such proposals as they may wish the conference to consider. The Secretary-General shall circulate to all Contracting Parties the provisional agenda for the conference, together with the text of such proposals, at least three months before the date on which the conference is to meet.

3. The Secretary-General shall invite to any conference convened in accordance with this Article all countries referred to in Article 39, paragraph 1, and countries which have become Contracting Parties under Article 39, paragraph 2.

Article 47

1. Any Contracting Party may propose one or more amendments to this Convention. The text of any proposed amendment shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit it to all Contracting Parties and inform all other countries referred to in Article 39, paragraph 1.

2. Any proposed amendment circulated in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall be deemed to be accepted if no Contracting Party expresses an objection within a period of three months following the date of circulation of the proposed amendment by the Secretary-General.

3. The Secretary-General shall, as soon as possible, notify all Contracting Parties whether an objection to the proposed amendment has been expressed. If an objection to the proposed amendment has been expressed, the amendment shall be deemed not to have been accepted, and shall be of no effect whatever. If no such objection has been expressed the amendment shall enter into force for all Contracting Parties nine months after the expiry of the period of three months referred to in the preceding paragraph.

4. Independently of the amendment procedure laid down in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article, the Annexes to this Convention may be modified by agreement between the competent administrations of all the Contracting Parties; such agreement may provide that during a transitional period the old Annexes shall remain in force, wholly or in part, concurrently with the new Annexes. The Secretary-General shall fix the date of entry into force of the new texts resulting from such modifications.

Article 48

In addition to the notifications provided for in Articles 46 and 47, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the countries referred to in Article 39, paragraph 1, and the countries which have become Contracting Parties under Article 39, paragraph 2, of — .

- (a) signatures, ratifications and accessions under Article 39;
- (b) the dates of entry into force of this Convention, in accordance with Article 40;
- (c) denunciations under Article 41;
- (d) the termination of this Convention in accordance with Article 42;
- (e) notifications received in accordance with Article 43;
- (f) declarations and notifications received in accordance with Article 45, paragraphs 1, 3 and 4;
- (g) the entry into force of any amendment in accordance with Article 47.

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, 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.

Article 50

The Protocol of Signature of this Convention shall have the same force, effect and duration as the Convention itself, of which it shall be considered to be an integral part.

Article 51

After 15 April 1959, the original of this Convention shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit certified true copies to each of the countries mentioned in Article 39, paragraphs 1 and 2.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Convention.

DONE at Geneva, this fifteenth day of January one thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine, in a single copy, in the English and French languages, each text being equally authentic.

14. European Convention on Customs Treatment of Pallets used in International Transport

Done at Geneva on 9 December 1960

CHAPTER II

FINAL PROVISIONS

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 8

1. Any Contracting Party may denounce the present Convention by giving notice of denunciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. The denunciation shall take effect fifteen months after the date on which the Secretary-General received the notification of denunciation.

Article 9

The present Convention shall cease to have effect if, for any period of twelve consecutive months after its entry into force, the number of Contracting Parties is less than five.

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 11

1. Any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention, shall so far as possible, be settled by negotiation between them.

2. Any dispute which is not settled by negotiation shall be submitted to arbitration if any one of the Contracting Parties concerned in the dispute so requests and shall be referred accordingly to one or more arbitrators selected by agreement between the Parties in dispute. If within three months from the date of the request for arbitration the Parties in dispute are unable to agree on the selection of an arbitrator or arbitrators, any of those Parties may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to nominate a single arbitrator to whom the dispute shall be referred for decision.

3. The decision of the arbitrator or arbitrators appointed under the preceding paragraph shall be binding on the Contracting Parties in dispute.

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. A part from the reservation provided for in paragraph 1 of this article, no reservation to the present Convention shall be permitted.

Article 13

1. After the present Convention has been in force for three years, any Contracting Party may, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, request that a conference be convened for the purpose of reviewing the present Convention. The Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties of the request and a review conference shall be convened by the Secretary-General if, within a period of four months from the date of the notification by the Secretary-General, not less than one-third of the Contracting Parties signify their assent to the request.

2. If a conference is convened in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the Secretary-General shall notify all the Contracting Parties and invite them to submit, within a period of

three months, such proposals as they wish the conference to consider. The Secretary-General shall circulate to all Contracting Parties the provisional agenda for the conference, together with the text of such proposals, at least three months before the date on which the conference is to meet.

3. The Secretary-General shall invite to any conference convened in accordance with this article all the countries referred to in article 6, paragraph 1, of the present Convention and countries which have become Contracting Parties under the said article 6, paragraph 2.

Article 14

1. Any Contracting Party may propose one or more amendments to the present Convention. The text of any proposed amendment shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall communicate it to all Contracting Parties and inform all the other countries referred to in article 6, paragraph 1, of this Convention.

2. Within a period of six months from the date on which the proposed amendment is communicated by the Secretary-General, any Contracting Party may inform the Secretary-General —

(a) that it has an objection to the amendment proposed, or

(b) that, although it intends to accept the proposal, the conditions necessary for such acceptance are not yet fulfilled in its country.

3. If a Contracting Party sends the Secretary-General a communication such as is provided for in paragraph 2 (b), it may, so long as it has not notified the Secretary-General of its acceptance of the proposed amendment, submit an objection to the proposed amendment within a period of 9 months following the expiry of the six-month period from its initial communication.

4. If an objection to the proposed amendment is stated in accordance with the terms of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article, the amendment shall be deemed not to have been accepted and shall be of no effect.

5. If no objection to the proposed amendment in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of the present article has been stated, the amendment shall be deemed to have been accepted as from the date specified below :

(a) if no Contracting Party has sent a communication to the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 2 (b) of this article, on the expiry of the period of six months referred to in that paragraph;

(b) if any Contracting Party has sent a communication to the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 2 (b) of this article, on the earlier of the following two dates :

— the date by which all the Contracting Parties which sent such communications have notified the Secretary-General of their acceptance of the proposal, subject to the proviso that, if all the acceptances were notified before the expiry of the period of six months referred to in paragraph 2, this date shall be taken to be the date of expiry of the said six-month period;

— the date of expiry of the nine-month period referred to in paragraph 3 of this article.

6. Any amendment deemed to be accepted shall enter into force six months after the date on which it was deemed to be accepted.

7. The Secretary-General shall, as soon as possible, notify all Contracting Parties whether an objection to the proposed amendment has been stated in accordance with paragraph 2 (a) of this article and whether one or more Contracting Parties have sent him a communication in accordance with paragraph 2 (b) of this article. If one or more Contracting Parties have sent him such a communication, he shall subsequently inform all the Contracting Parties whether the Contracting Party or Parties which have sent such a communication raise an objection to the proposed amendment or accept it.

Article 15

In addition to the notification provided for in articles 13 and 14 of the present Convention, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the countries referred to in article 6, paragraph 1, of the present Convention and the countries which have become Contracting Parties under article 6, paragraph 2, of the present Convention of :

- (a) signatures, ratifications and accessions under article 6;
- (b) the dates of entry into force of the present Convention, in accordance with article 7;
- (c) denunciations under article 8;
- (d) the termination of the present Convention in accordance with article 9;
- (e) notifications received in accordance with article 10;
- (f) declarations and notifications received in accordance with article 12, paragraphs 1 and 2;
- (g) the entry into force of any amendment in accordance with article 14.

Article 16

After 15 March 1961 the original of the present Convention shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit certified true copies to each of the countries mentioned in article 6, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the present Convention.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Geneva, this ninth day of December one thousand nine hundred and sixty, in a single copy, in the English and French languages, the two texts being equally authentic.

15. Customs Convention on Containers, 1972

Done at Geneva on 2 December 1972

CHAPTER V

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 17

The Annexes to the present Convention and the Protocol of Signature form an integral part of the Convention.

CHAPTER VI

FINAL CLAUSES

Article 18

SIGNATURE, RATIFICATION, ACCEPTANCE, APPROVAL AND ACCESSION

1. The present Convention shall be open for signature until 15 January 1973 at the Office of the United Nations at Geneva and subsequently from 1 February 1973 until 31 December 1973 inclusive at the Headquarters of the United Nations at New York by all States Members of the United Nations or members of any of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency 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 present Convention.

2. The present Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by States which have signed it.

3. The present Convention shall remain open for accession by any State referred to in paragraph 1.

4. Instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 19

ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. The present Convention shall enter into force nine months from the date of the deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

2. For each State ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the present Convention after the deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the present Convention shall enter into force six months after the date of the deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

3. Any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited after the entry into force of an amendment to the present Convention shall be deemed to apply to the Convention as amended.

4. Any such instrument deposited after an amendment has been accepted but before it has entered into force shall be deemed to apply to the Convention as amended on the date when the amendment enters into force.

Article 20

TERMINATION OF THE OPERATION OF THE CUSTOMS CONVENTION ON CONTAINERS (1956)

1. Upon its entry into force, the present Convention shall terminate and replace, in relations between the Contracting Parties, the Customs Convention on Containers, opened for signature at Geneva on 18 May 1956.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of article 12, paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 containers approved under the provisions of the Customs Convention on Containers (1956) or under the agreements arising therefrom concluded under the auspices of the United Nations, shall be accepted by any Contracting Party for the transport of goods under Customs seal, provided that they continue to comply with the relevant conditions under which they were originally approved. For this purpose certificates of approval issued under the provisions of the Customs Convention on Containers (1956) could be replaced by an approval plate prior to the expiry of their validity.

Article 21

PROCEDURES FOR AMENDING THE PRESENT CONVENTION INCLUDING ITS ANNEXES

1. Any Contracting Party may propose one or more amendments to the present Convention. The text of any proposed amendment shall be notified to the Customs Co-operation Council which shall communicate it to all Contracting Parties and inform the States, referred to in article 18, which are not Contracting Parties. The Customs Co-operation Council shall also, in accordance with the rules of procedure set out in Annex 7, convene an Administrative Committee.

2. Any amendment proposed in accordance with the preceding paragraph or prepared during the meeting of the Committee, and adopted by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting in the Committee, shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall circulate the amendment to the Contracting Parties for their acceptance, and to the States referred to in article 18 which are not Contracting Parties for their information.

4. Any proposed amendment circulated in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall be deemed to be accepted if no Contracting Party expressed an objection within a period of 12 months following the date of circulation of the proposed amendment by the the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

5. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, as soon as possible, notify all Contracting Parties and the States referred to in article 18 which are not Contracting Parties whether an objection to the proposed amendment has been expressed. If an objection to the proposed amendment has been communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the amendment shall be deemed not to have been accepted and shall be of no effect whatever. If no such objection has been communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the amendment shall enter into force for all Contracting Parties three months after the expiry of the period of 12 months referred to in the preceding paragraph, or on such later date as may have been determined by the Committee at the time of its adoption.

6. Any Contracting Party may, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, request that a conference be convened for the purpose of reviewing the present Convention. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify all Contracting Parties of the request and a revision conference shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations if, within a period of four months following the date of notification by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, not less than one-third of the Contracting Parties notify him of their concurrence with the request. Such conference shall also be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations upon notification of a request by the Administrative Committee. The Administrative Committee shall make such a request if agreed to by a majority of those present and voting in the Committee. If a conference is convened in accordance with this paragraph, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall invite to it all States referred to in article 18.

Article 22

SPECIAL PROCEDURE FOR AMENDING ANNEXES 1, 4, 5 AND 6

1. Independently of the amendment procedure set out in article 21, Annexes 1, 4, 5 and 6 may be amended as provided for in this article and in accordance with the rules of procedure set out in Annex 7.

2. Any Contracting Party shall communicate proposed amendments to the Customs Co-operation Council. The Customs Co-operation Council shall bring them to the attention of the Contracting Parties and of the States referred to in article 18 which are not Contracting Parties, and shall convene the Administrative Committee.

3. Any amendment proposed in accordance with the preceding paragraph or prepared during the meeting of the Committee, and adopted by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting in the Committee, shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

4. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall communicate the amendment to the Contracting Parties for their acceptance, and to the States referred to in article 18 which are not Contracting Parties for their information.

5. The amendment shall be deemed to have been accepted unless one-fifth or five of the Contracting Parties, whichever number is less, have notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations, within a period of 12 months from the date on which the proposed modification has been communicated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Contracting Parties, that they object to the proposal. An amendment which is not accepted shall be of no effect whatever.

6. If an amendment is accepted, it shall enter into force, for all Contracting Parties which did not object to the amendment, three months after the expiry of the period of twelve months referred to in the preceding paragraph, or on such later date as may have been determined by the Committee at the time of its adoption. At the time of adoption of an amendment the Committee may also provide that, during a transitional period, the existing Annexes shall remain in force, wholly or in part, concurrently with such amendment.

7. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the date of the entry into force of the amendment to the Contracting Parties and inform the States, referred to in article 18, which are not Contracting Parties.

Article 23

DENUNCIATION

Any Contracting Party may denounce the present Convention by effecting the deposit of an instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The denunciation shall take effect one year from the date of such deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 24

TERMINATION

The present Convention shall cease to be in force if the number of Contracting Parties is less than five for any period of twelve consecutive months.

Article 25

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

1. Any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which cannot be settled by negotiation or other means of settlement shall, at the

request of one of them, be referred to an arbitration tribunal composed as follows: each party to the dispute shall appoint an arbitrator and these two arbitrators shall appoint a third arbitrator, who shall be the Chairman. If three months after receipt of a request one of the parties shall have failed to appoint an arbitrator or if the arbitrators shall have failed to elect the Chairman, any of the parties may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to appoint an arbitrator or the Chairman of the arbitration tribunal.

...

Article 26

RESERVATIONS

1. Reservations to the present Convention shall be permitted, excepting those relating to the provisions of articles 1-8, 12-17, 20, 25 and of the present article, and those relating to the provisions contained in the Annexes on condition that such reservations are communicated in writing and, if communicated before the deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, are confirmed in that instrument. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall communicate such reservations to all States referred to in article 18.

2. Any reservation made in accordance with paragraph 1:

(a) modifies for the Contracting Party which made the reservation the provisions of the present Convention to which the reservation relates, to the extent of the reservation; and

(b) modifies those provisions to the same extent for the other Contracting Parties in their relations with the Contracting Party which entered the reservation.

3. Any Contracting Party which has communicated a reservation under paragraph 1 may withdraw it at any time by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 27

NOTIFICATION

In addition to the notifications and communications provided for in articles 21, 22 and 26, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify all the States referred to in article 18 of the following:

(a) signatures, ratifications, acceptances, approvals and accessions under article 18;

(b) the dates of entry into force of the present Convention in accordance with article 19;

(c) the date of entry into force of amendments to the present Convention in accordance with articles 21 and 22;

(d) denunciations under article 23;

(e) the termination of the present Convention under article 24.

Article 28

AUTHENTIC TEXTS

The original of the present Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations who shall communicate certified true copies to all States referred to in article 18.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Geneva this second day of December one thousand nine hundred and seventy-two.

**16. Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods
under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention), with annexes**

Concluded at Geneva on 14 November 1975

Article 49

This Convention shall not prevent the application of greater facilities which Contracting Parties grant or may wish to grant either by unilateral provisions or in virtue of bilateral or multilateral agreements provided that such facilities do not impede the application of the provisions of this Convention, and in particular, TIR operations.

CHAPTER VII
FINAL CLAUSES

Article 52

SIGNATURE, RATIFICATION, ACCEPTANCE,
APPROVAL AND ACCESSION

1. All States Members of the United Nations or members of any of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency or parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and any other State invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations, may become Contracting Parties to this Convention:

- (a) by signing it without reservation of ratification, acceptance or approval,
- (b) by depositing an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval after signing it subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, or
- (c) by depositing an instrument of accession.

2. This Convention shall be open from 1 January 1976 until 31 December 1976 inclusive for signature at the Office of the United Nations at Geneva by the States referred to in paragraph 1 of this article. Thereafter it shall be open for their accession.

3. Customs or economic unions may, together with all their member States or at any time after all their member States have become Contracting Parties to this Convention, also become Contracting Parties to this Convention in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article. However, these unions shall not have the right to vote.

4. The instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 53

ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. This Convention shall enter into force six months after the date on which five States referred to in article 52, paragraph 1, have signed it without reservation of ratification, acceptance or approval or have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

2. After five States referred to in article 52, paragraph 1, have signed it without reservation of ratification, acceptance or approval, or have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, this Convention shall enter into force for further Contracting Parties six months after the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

3. Any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited after the entry into force of an amendment to this Convention shall be deemed to apply to this Convention as amended.

4. Any such instrument deposited after an amendment has been accepted but before it has entered into force shall be deemed to apply to this Convention as amended on the date when the amendment enters into force.

Article 54

DENUNCIATION

1. Any Contracting Party may denounce this Convention by so notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Denunciation shall take effect fifteen months after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification of denunciation.

3. The validity of TIR carnets accepted by the Customs office of departure before the date when the denunciation takes effect shall not be affected thereby and the guarantee of the guaranteeing association shall hold good in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.

Article 55

TERMINATION

If, after the entry into force of this Convention, the number of States which are Contracting Parties is for any period of twelve consecutive months reduced to less than five, the Convention shall cease to have effect from the end of the twelve-month period.

Article 56

TERMINATION OF THE OPERATION OF THE TIR CONVENTION, 1959

1. Upon its entry into force, this Convention shall terminate and replace, in relations between the Contracting Parties to this Convention, the TIR Convention, 1959.

2. Certificates of approval issued in respect of road vehicles and containers under the conditions of the TIR Convention, 1959, shall be accepted during the period of their validity or any extension thereof for the transport of goods under Customs seal by Contracting Parties to this Convention, provided that such vehicles and containers continue to fulfil the conditions under which they were originally approved.

Article 57

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

1. Any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall, so far as possible, be settled by negotiation between them or other means of settlement.

2. Any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which cannot be settled by the means indicated in paragraph 1 of this article shall, at the request of one of them, be referred to an arbitration tribunal composed as follows: each party to the dispute shall appoint an arbitrator and these arbitrators shall appoint another arbitrator, who shall be chairman. If, three months after receipt of a request, one of the parties has failed to appoint an arbitrator or if the arbitrators have failed to elect the chairman, any of the parties may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to appoint an arbitrator or the chairman of the arbitration tribunal.

3. The decision of the arbitration tribunal established under the provisions of paragraph 2 shall be binding on the parties to the dispute.
4. The arbitration tribunal shall determine its own rules of procedure.
5. Decisions of the arbitration tribunal shall be taken by majority vote.
6. Any controversy which may arise between the parties to the dispute as regards the interpretation and execution of the award may be submitted by any of the parties for judgment to the arbitration tribunal which made the award.

Article 58

RESERVATIONS

1. Any State may, at the time of signing, ratifying or acceding to this Convention, declare that it does not consider itself bound by article 57, paragraphs 2 to 6, of this Convention. 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 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. Apart from the reservations provided for in paragraph 1 of this article, no reservation to this Convention shall be permitted.

Article 59

PROCEDURE FOR AMENDING THIS CONVENTION

1. This Convention, including its annexes, may be amended upon the proposal of a Contracting Party by the procedure specified in this article.
2. Any proposed amendment to this Convention shall be considered in an Administrative Committee composed of all the Contracting Parties in accordance with the rules of procedure set out in annex 8. Any such amendment considered or prepared during the meeting of the Administrative Committee and adopted by it by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting shall be communicated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Contracting Parties for their acceptance.
3. Except as provided for under article 60, any proposed amendment communicated in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall come into force with respect to all Contracting Parties three months after the expiry of a period of twelve months following the date of communication of the proposed amendment during which period no objection to the proposed amendment has been communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations by a State which is a Contracting Party.
4. If an objection to the proposed amendment has been communicated in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article, the amendment shall be deemed not to have been accepted and shall have no effect whatsoever.

Article 60

SPECIAL PROCEDURE FOR AMENDING ANNEXES

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 AND 7

1. Any proposed amendment to annexes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 considered in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 59 shall come into force on a date to be determined by the Administrative Committee at the time of its adoption, unless by a prior date determined by the Administrative Committee at the same time, one-fifth or five of the States which are Contracting Parties, whichever

number is less, notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of their objection to the amendment. Determination by the Administrative Committee of the dates referred to in this paragraph shall be by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting.

2. On entry into force, any amendment adopted in accordance with the procedure set out in paragraph 1 above shall for all Contracting Parties replace and supersede any previous provisions to which the amendment refers.

Article 61

REQUESTS, COMMUNICATIONS AND OBJECTIONS

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all Contracting Parties and all States referred to in article 52, paragraph 1, of this Convention of any request, communication or objection under articles 59 and 60 above and of the date on which any amendment enters into force.

Article 62

REVIEW CONFERENCE

1. Any State which is a Contracting Party may, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, request that a conference be convened for the purpose of reviewing this Convention.

2. A review conference to which all Contracting Parties and all States referred to in article 52, paragraph 1, shall be invited, shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations if, within a period of six months following the date of notification by the Secretary-General, not less than one-fourth of the States which are Contracting Parties notify him of their concurrence with the request.

3. A review conference to which all Contracting Parties and all States referred to in article 52, paragraph 1, shall be invited shall also be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations upon notification of a request by the Administrative Committee. The Administrative Committee shall make a request if agreed to by a majority of those present and voting in the Committee.

4. If a conference is convened in pursuance of paragraphs 1 or 3 of this article, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall so advise all the Contracting Parties and invite them to submit, within a period of three months, the proposals which they wish the conference to consider. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall circulate to all Contracting Parties the provisional agenda for the conference, together with the texts of such proposals, at least three months before the date on which the conference is to meet.

Article 63

NOTIFICATIONS

In addition to the notifications and communications provided for in articles 61 and 62, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify all the States referred to in article 52 of the following:

- (a) Signatures, ratifications, acceptances, approvals and accessions under article 52;
- (b) The dates of entry into force of this Convention in accordance with article 53;
- (c) Denunciations under article 54;
- (d) The termination of this Convention under article 55;
- (e) Reservations under article 58.

Article 64

AUTHENTIC TEXT

After 31 December 1976, the original of this Convention shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit certified true copies to each of the Contracting Parties and to the States referred to in article 52, paragraph 1, which are not Contracting Parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Convention.

DONE at Geneva, this fourteenth day of November one thousand nine hundred and seventy-five, in a single copy in the English, French and Russian languages, the three texts being equally authentic.

B. Road Traffic

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1. Convention on Road Traffic, with annexes

Signed at Geneva on 19 September 1949

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.

* * * * *

CHAPTER VII

FINAL PROVISIONS

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.² 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 this 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

¹ Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 147 B (VII) of 28 August 1948, the following States non-members or then non-members of the United Nations were invited to attend the said Conference: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Portugal, Romania, Switzerland.

² The following States have been declared by the Economic and Social Council to be eligible to accede to the Convention: the Federal Republic of Germany in resolution 348 A (XII) of 12 March 1951; Monaco in resolution 348 B (XII) of 16 March 1951; the Holy See in resolution 507 (XVI) of 7 July 1953; the Republic of Viet-Nam in resolution 506 (XVI) of 7 July 1953; San Marino in resolution 857 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961.

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.

3. Any State which has made a declaration under paragraph 1 of this article applying this Convention to any territory for the international relations of which it is responsible may at any time thereafter declare by notification given to the Secretary-General that the Convention shall cease to apply to any territory named in the notification and the Convention shall, after the expiration of one year from the date of the notification, cease to apply to such territory.

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 or 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.

Article 30

This Convention shall terminate and replace, in relations between the Contracting States, the International Convention relative to Motor Traffic and the International Convention relative to Road Traffic signed at Paris on 24 April 1926, and the Convention on the Regulation of Inter-American Automotive Traffic opened for signature at Washington on 15 December 1943.

Article 31

1. Any amendment to this Convention may be proposed by any Contracting State. The text of such proposed amendment shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations who shall transmit it to each Contracting State with a request that such State reply within four months stating whether it :

- (a) Desires that a conference be convened to consider the proposed amendment; or
- (b) Favours the acceptance of the proposed amendment without a conference; or
- (c) Favours the rejection of the proposed amendment without a conference.

The proposed amendment shall also be transmitted by the Secretary-General to all States, other than Contracting States, invited to attend the United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport.

2. The Secretary-General shall convene a conference of the Contracting States to consider the proposed amendment, if the convening of a conference is requested :

- (a) By at least one-quarter of the Contracting States in the case of a proposed amendment to any part of the Convention other than the annexes;
- (b) By at least one-third of the Contracting States in the case of a proposed amendment to an annex other than annexes 1 and 2;
- (c) In the case of annexes 1 and 2 by at least one-third of the States bound by the annex to which an amendment has been proposed.

The Secretary-General shall invite to the Conference such States, other than Contracting States, invited to attend the United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport or whose participation would, in the opinion of the Economic and Social Council, be desirable.

The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply in cases where an amendment to the Convention has been adopted in accordance with paragraph 5 of this article.

3. Any amendment to this Convention which shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority vote of a conference shall be communicated to all Contracting States for acceptance. Ninety days after its acceptance by two-thirds of the Contracting States each amendment to the Convention, except for those to annexes 1 and 2, shall enter into force for all the Contracting States except those which, before it enters into force, make a declaration that they do not adopt the amendment.

For the entry into force of any amendment to annexes 1 and 2 the majority shall be two-thirds of the States bound by the amended annex.

4. The Conference may by a two-thirds majority vote determine at the time of the adoption of an amendment to this Convention, except for those to annexes 1 and 2, that the amendment is of such a nature that any Contracting State which has made a declaration that it does not accept the amendment and which then does not accept the amendment within a period of twelve months after the amendment enters into force shall, upon the expiration of this period, cease to be a party to the Convention.

5. In the event of a two-thirds majority of the Contracting States informing the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 1 (b) of this article that they favour the acceptance of the amendment without a conference, notification of their decision shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to all the Contracting States. The amendment shall upon the expiration of ninety days from the date of such notification become effective as regards all the Contracting States except those States which notify the Secretary-General that they object to such an amendment within that period.

6. As regards amendments to annexes 1 and 2, and any amendment not within the scope of paragraph 4 of this article, the existing provisions shall remain in force in respect of any Contracting State which has made a declaration or lodged an objection with respect to such an amendment.

7. A Contracting State which has made a declaration in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of this article, or has lodged an objection in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of this article to an amendment, may withdraw such declaration or objection at any time by notification addressed to the Secretary-General. The amendment shall be effective as regards that State upon receipt of such notification by the Secretary-General.

Article 32

This Convention may be denounced by means of one year's notice given to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall notify each signatory or acceding State thereof. After the expiration of this period the Convention shall cease to be in force as regards the Contracting State which denounces it.

Article 33

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 by written application from any of the Contracting States concerned to the International Court of Justice for decision.

Article 34

Nothing in this Convention shall be deemed to prevent a Contracting State from taking action compatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and limited to the exigencies of the situation which it considers necessary for its external or internal security.

Article 35

1. The Secretary-General shall, in addition to the notifications provided for in article 29, paragraphs 1, 3 and 5 of article 31 and article 32, notify the States referred to in paragraph 1 of article 27 of the following :

- (a) Declarations by Contracting States that they exclude annex 1, annex 2, or both of them, from the application of the Convention in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2;
- (b) Declarations by Contracting States that they shall be bound by annex 1, annex 2, or both of them, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 2;
- (c) Signatures, ratifications and accessions in accordance with article 27;
- (d) Notifications with regard to the territorial application of the Convention in accordance with article 28;
- (e) Declarations whereby States accept amendments to the Convention in accordance with paragraph 3 of article 31;
- (f) Objections to amendments to the Convention communicated by States to the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 31;
- (g) The date of entry into force of amendments to the Convention in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 5 of article 31;
- (h) The date on which a State has ceased to be a Party to the Convention, in accordance with paragraph 4 of article 31;
- (i) Withdrawals of objections to an amendment in accordance with paragraph 7 of article 31;
- (j) The list of States bound by any amendment to the Convention;
- (k) Denunciations of the Convention in accordance with article 32;
- (l) Declarations that the Convention has ceased to apply to a territory in accordance with paragraph 3 of article 28;
- (m) Notifications with respect to distinctive letters made by States in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of annex 4.

2. The original of this Convention shall be deposited with the Secretary-General who will transmit certified copies thereof to the States referred to in paragraph 1 of article 27.

3. The Secretary-General is authorized to register this Convention upon its entry into force.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned representatives, after having communicated their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have signed this Convention.

DONE at Geneva, in a single copy, in the English and French languages³, both texts authentic, this nineteenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine.

³ In accordance with paragraph 7 (g) of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport, signed at Geneva on 19 September 1949, the Secretary-General established an authoritative Spanish translation of the Convention and added it to the English and French texts when transmitting certified true copies thereof to the governments in accordance with article 35 of the Convention. For the text of the said Final Act, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 125, p. 3.

2. Protocol concerning countries or territories at present occupied

Signed at Geneva on 19 September 1949

It is agreed that nothing in chapter VII of the Convention on Road Traffic shall be deemed to prevent the Economic and Social Council from addressing invitations to any country or territory at present occupied to accede to the Convention, or to prevent accession to the Convention by or on behalf of such country or territory.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned representatives have signed this Protocol.

DONE at Geneva this nineteenth day of September 1949 in a single copy in the English and French languages, both texts authentic. The original will be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations who will send certified copies to each of the Governments invited to send representatives to the Conference.

3. Protocol on Road Signs and Signals

Signed at Geneva on 19 September 1949

PART VII

FINAL PROVISIONS

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.

3. Any State which has made a declaration under paragraph 1 of this article applying this Protocol to any territory for the international relations of which it is responsible may at any time thereafter declare by notification given to the Secretary-General that the Protocol shall cease to apply to any territory named in the notification and the Protocol shall, after the expiration of one year from the date of the notification, cease to apply to such territory.

Article 58

This Protocol shall enter into force fifteen months after the date of the 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.

Article 59

In ratifying this Protocol or in acceding to it, each State Party to the Convention concerning the Unification of Road Signals opened for signature at Geneva on 30 March 1931, undertakes to denounce that Convention within three months of the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession to this Protocol.¹

Article 60

1. Any Contracting State may propose one or more amendments to this Protocol. The text of such proposed amendment shall be communicated to the Secretary-General who shall transmit it to each other Contracting Party bound by this Protocol with a request that such Contracting Party reply within four months stating whether it:

- (a) Desires that a Conference be convened to consider the proposed amendment; or
- (b) Favours the acceptance of the proposed amendment without a Conference; or
- (c) Favours the rejection of the proposed amendment without a Conference.

The proposed amendment shall also be transmitted by the Secretary-General to all States, other than Contracting Parties, invited to attend the United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport.

2. The Secretary-General shall convene a Conference of the Contracting Parties to consider the proposed amendment, if the convening of a Conference is requested by at least one-third of the Contracting Parties.

The Secretary-General shall invite to the Conference such States, other than the Contracting Parties, who were invited to attend the United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport or whose participation would, in the opinion of the Economic and Social Council, be desirable.

The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply in cases where an amendment to this Protocol has been adopted in accordance with paragraph 5 of this article.

3. Any amendment to this Protocol which shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority vote of a Conference, shall be communicated to all Contracting Parties for acceptance. Ninety days after its acceptance by two-thirds of the Contracting Parties each amendment shall enter into force for all Contracting Parties except those which, before it enters into force, make a declaration that they do not adopt the amendment.

4. The Conference may by a two-thirds majority vote determine at the time of the adoption of an amendment to this Protocol that it is of such a nature that any Contracting Party which has made a declaration that it does not accept the amendment and which then does not accept the amendment within a period of twelve months after the amendment enters into force shall, upon the expiration of this period, cease to be a Party to this Protocol.

5. In the event of a two-thirds majority of the Contracting Parties informing the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 1 (b) of this article that they favour the acceptance of the amendment without a Conference, notification of this decision shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to all the Contracting Parties. The amendment shall on the expiration of ninety days from the date of such notification become effective as regards all Contracting Parties except those which notify the Secretary-General that they object to such an amendment within that period.

¹ The Convention of 1931 ceased to be in force on 30 July 1963, the conditions provided for to that effect by article 15 thereof having been fulfilled.

6. As regards amendments not within the scope of paragraph 4 of this article, the existing provisions shall remain in force in respect of any Contracting Party which has made a declaration or lodged an objection with respect to such an amendment.

7. A Contracting Party which has made a declaration in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of this article or has lodged an objection in accordance with paragraph 5 of this article to an amendment may withdraw such declaration or objection at any time by notification addressed to the Secretary-General. The amendment shall be effective as regards that Contracting Party upon receipt of such notification by the Secretary-General.

Article 61

This Protocol may be denounced by means of one year's notice given to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall notify each signatory or acceding State thereof. After the expiration of this period the Protocol shall cease to be in force as regards the Contracting Party which denounces it.

Article 62

Any dispute between any two or more Contracting Parties 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 by written application from any of the Contracting Parties concerned to the International Court of Justice for decision.

Article 63

Nothing in this Protocol shall be deemed to prevent a Contracting Party from taking action compatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and limited to the exigencies of the situation which it considers necessary for its external or internal security.

Article 64

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, in addition to the notifications provided for in paragraph 5 of article 5, article 58, paragraphs 1, 3 and 5 of article 60, and article 61, notify the States referred to in paragraph 1 of article 56 of the following:

- (a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions in accordance with article 56;
- (b) Notifications with regard to the territorial application of this Protocol in accordance with article 57;
- (c) Declarations whereby States accept amendments in accordance with paragraph 3 of article 60;
- (d) Objections to amendments to this Protocol communicated by States to the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 60;
- (e) The date of entry into force of amendments in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 5 of article 60;
- (f) The date on which a State has ceased to be a Party to this Protocol, in accordance with paragraph 4 of article 60;
- (g) Withdrawals of objections to an amendment in accordance with paragraph 7 of article 60;
- (h) The list of States bound by any amendment to this Protocol;
- (i) Denunciations of the Convention concerning the Unification of Road Signals of 30 March 1931, in accordance with article 59 of this Protocol;
- (j) Denunciations of this Protocol in accordance with article 61.

2. The original of this Protocol shall be deposited with the Secretary-General who will transmit certified copies thereof to the States referred to in paragraph 1 of article 56.

3. The Secretary-General is authorized to register this Protocol upon its entry into force.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned representatives, after having communicated their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have signed this Protocol.

DONE at Geneva, in a single copy, in the English and French languages, both texts authentic, this nineteenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine.

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

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.

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 3

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 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.

2. It shall terminate if at any time the number of Contracting Parties thereto is less than three.

Article 5

Any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement, which the Parties are unable to settle by negotiation or by another mode of settlement, may be referred for decision, at the request of any one of the Contracting Parties concerned, to an arbitral commission, of which each of the Contracting Parties concerned shall designate a member and the chairman of which shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 6

1. The original of this Agreement shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit a certified copy thereof to each of the countries referred to in article 2, paragraph 1.

2. The Secretary-General is authorized to register this Agreement upon its entry into force.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the undersigned representatives, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have signed this Agreement.

DONE at Geneva, in a single copy, in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic, this sixteenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and fifty.

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, with annex

Signed at Geneva on 16 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 new road other than those designated in the annex hereto on which vehicles, of which the permissible maximum dimensions and weights conform to the provisions of this Agreement, 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. 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

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.

Article 6

Any dispute between any two or more Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement, which the Parties are unable to settle by negotiation or by another mode of settlement, may be referred for decision, at the request of any one of the Contracting Parties concerned, to an arbitral commission, of which each of the Contracting Parties concerned shall designate a member and the chairman of which shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 7

1. The original of this Agreement shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations who shall transmit a certified copy thereof to each of the countries referred to in article 3, paragraph 1.

2. The Secretary-General is authorized to register this Agreement upon its entry into force.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the undersigned representatives, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have signed this Agreement.

DONE at Geneva, in a single copy, in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic, this sixteenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and fifty.

If, as the result of simultaneous or successive denunciations, the number of Members of the United Nations and non-member States bound by the present Convention is reduced to less than ten, the Convention shall cease to be in force.

Article 17

The High Contracting Parties agree to accept the reservations to the application of the present Convention which are set forth in the Protocol to this Convention and in respect of the countries therein named.

The Governments of countries which are ready to accede to the Convention under Article 13, but desire to be allowed to make any reservations with regard to the application of the Convention, may inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations to this effect, who shall forthwith communicate such reservations to all Parties to the present Convention and inquire whether they have any objection thereto. If within six months of the date of the communication of the Secretary-General no objections have been received the reservations shall be deemed to have been accepted.

Article 18

The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on the day of its entry into force.

3. (a) International Convention relating to Economic Statistics

Geneva, 14 December 1928

(b) Protocol

Geneva, 14 December 1928

[*Note* : For the final clauses of this Convention, see *League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. 110, p. 171.]

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*

Article 8

In addition to the particular functions which are entrusted to the Economic and Social Council under the provisions of the present Convention and the instruments annexed thereto, the Council may make any suggestions which appear to be useful for the purpose of improving or amplifying the principles and arrangements laid down in the Convention concerning the classes of statistics dealt with therein. It may also make suggestions in regard to other classes of statistics of a similar character in respect of which it appears desirable and practicable to secure international uniformity. It shall examine all suggestions to the same end which may be submitted to it by the Governments of any of the High Contracting Parties.

The Economic and Social Council is requested, if at any time a desire to that effect is expressed by not less than half of the Parties to the present Convention, to convoke a conference for the revision and, if it seems desirable, the amplification of the present Convention.

Article 9

The High Contracting Parties undertake that their respective statistical services shall exchange with each other the statistical returns compiled and published by them in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention.

Article 10

Should a dispute arise between two or more High Contracting Parties as to the interpretation or application of the provisions of the present Convention, and should such dispute not be settled either directly between the parties or by the employment of other means of reaching agreement, the parties may, by mutual consent, submit the dispute, with a view to an amicable settlement, to the Economic and Social Council.

In such circumstances, the Council may request the parties to submit their observations either orally or in writing and shall give an advisory opinion on the question at issue.

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 obligations 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, of which French and English texts shall both be authentic, shall bear this day's date; it may, until the thirtieth day of September, nineteen hundred and twenty-nine, be signed on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations, or of any non-member State which was represented at the Conference of Geneva or to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the Convention for this purpose.

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 14

The present Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day following the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of ratifications or accessions on behalf of not less than ten Members of the League of Nations or non-member States.

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.

Article 16

After the expiration of five years from the coming into force of the present Convention in accordance with Article 14, it may be denounced by an instrument in writing, deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The denunciation shall take effect six months after its receipt by the Secretary-General and shall operate only as regards the Member of the United Nations or non-member State on whose behalf it has been deposited.

The Secretary-General shall notify all Members of the United Nations and non-member States to which he has communicated a copy of this Convention of any denunciations received.

1. Protocol amending the International Convention relating to Economic Statistics, signed at Geneva on 14 December 1928

Signed at Paris on 9 December 1948

Article II

The Secretary-General shall prepare a text of the Convention as revised in accordance with the present Protocol, and shall send copies for their information to the Governments of every Member of the United Nations and every State non-member of the United Nations to which this Protocol is open for signature and acceptance. He shall also invite Parties to the aforesaid Convention to apply the amended text of that instrument as soon as the amendments are in force, even if they have not yet been able to become Parties to the present Protocol.

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.

Article VI

In accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations and the regulations pursuant thereto adopted by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General of the United Nations is authorized to effect registration of this Protocol and of the amendments made to the Convention by the present Protocol on the respective dates of their entry into force, and to publish the Protocol and the revised text of the Convention of 14 December 1928 relating to Economic Statistics as soon as possible after registration.

Article VII

The present Protocol, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations Secretariat. The Convention to be amended in accordance with the annex being in the English and French languages only, the English and French texts of the annex shall be equally authentic texts and the Chinese, Russian and Spanish texts shall be translations. A certified copy of the Protocol, including the annex, shall be sent by the Secretary-General to each of the States Parties to the Convention of 14 December 1928, relating to Economic Statistics, as well as to all States Members of the United Nations.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, signed the present Protocol on the date appearing opposite their respective signatures.

DONE at Paris this ninth day of December one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight.

CHAPTER XIII. ECONOMIC STATISTICS

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3. Where the amendment relates to an annex, if during a four months' period, no Contracting Party has informed the Secretary-General that it rejects the proposed amendment, or that it desires a meeting to be convened to consider it, the amendment shall be deemed to have been accepted. On the expiration of the four months' period, the Secretary-General will, if necessary, notify all the countries referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 8 of the acceptance of the amendment. The Secretary-General will determine the date on which the amendment will come into force and will notify it to the countries mentioned in paragraph 1 of Article 8.

4. If at the expiration of the four months' period a meeting of the Contracting Parties to consider the proposed amendment is requested by at least one-third of the Contracting Parties, the Secretary-General shall convene such a meeting. The Secretary-General shall also invite to that meeting all countries, other than Contracting Parties, referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 8.

5. Any amendment to the present Agreement, to the Set of Rules or to any of the Annexes thereto adopted by a majority vote of the Contracting Parties at the meeting referred to in the foregoing paragraph, shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to all the Contracting Parties and to the other countries referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 8.

6. Any amendment to the present Agreement or to the Set of Rules adopted and communicated in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of this Article shall take effect three months after all the Contracting Parties have notified the Secretary-General of their acceptance thereof. The Secretary-General shall communicate the said notification to the other Contracting Parties and to the other countries referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 8 as and when he receives them as well as, where appropriate, the date of entry into force of the amendment.

7. Amendments to the Annexes adopted and communicated in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of this Article shall be regarded as accepted unless, within four months from the date of the communication referred to in the said paragraph, a Contracting Party has informed the Secretary-General of its objection. The Secretary-General shall notify the countries mentioned in paragraph 1 of Article 8 of any objections, as and when he received them, and, on the expiration of the four months' period, of the acceptance or rejection of the amendment. The Secretary-General shall fix the date of entry into force of any accepted amendment and notify it to the countries mentioned in paragraph 1 of Article 8.

8. The procedure referred to above will apply to the drawing up and to the coming into force of new Annexes if, after the coming into force of the Agreement, one of the Contracting Parties proposes that the Agreement or the Set of Rules be supplemented as regards one or several of the matters for which annexes are contemplated.

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.

Article 11

The present Agreement may be denounced by any Contracting Party's giving six months' notice to the Secretary-General. 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 12

1. The original of the present Agreement shall be deposited with the Secretary-General who shall transmit a certified copy thereof to each of the countries referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 8.

2. In addition to the notifications provided for in Article 9, the Secretary-General shall notify the countries referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 8 of :

- (a) ratifications and accessions under Article 8;
- (b) denunciations under Article 11, and
- (c) the date of entry into force or of termination of the Agreement pursuant to Article 10.

DONE at Geneva, in a single copy, in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic, this seventeenth day of March one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four.

(a) ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL

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(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.

DONE at Geneva, in a single copy, in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic, this seventeenth day of March one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four.

(b) PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE

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.

DONE at Geneva, in a single copy, in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic, this seventeenth day of March one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four.

(c) PROTOCOL

In accordance with Article 2 of the Protocol of Signature of the General Agreement on Economic Regulations for International Road Transport, the undersigned, duly authorized, have agreed on the following provisions which, in so far as concerns the countries accepting them in accordance with the above mentioned Article 2, shall form an integral part of the General Agreement as Annex C.1 to the Set of Rules annexed to the General Agreement.

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DONE at Geneva, in a single copy, in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic, this first day of July one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four.

Article 50

DENUNCIATION

(1) The present Convention may be denounced by any Contracting Party at any time after the expiration of a period of two years from the date on which the Convention has entered into force.

(2) Denunciation shall be notified to the depositary in writing, and shall take effect one year, or such longer period as may be specified in the instrument of denunciation, after the date of receipt by the depositary.

Article 51

AMENDMENTS

(1) Any Contracting Party may propose one or more amendments to the present Convention by communicating the amendments to the depositary. The depositary shall circulate such amendments among the Contracting Parties, for their acceptance, and among States entitled to become Contracting Parties to the present Convention which are not Contracting Parties, for their information.

(2) Each proposed amendment circulated in accordance with Article 51(1) shall be deemed to have been accepted if no Contracting Party communicates an objection thereto to the depositary within 12 months following the date of its circulation by the depositary. If a Contracting Party communicates an objection to the proposed amendment, such amendment shall not be considered as accepted and shall not be put into effect.

(3) If no objection has been communicated, the amendment shall enter into force for all Contracting Parties six months after the expiry date of the period of 12 months referred to in Article 51(2).

Article 52

REVIEW CONFERENCES

(1) A Review Conference shall be convened by the depositary five years from the date on which the present Convention comes into force to review the working of the Convention, with particular reference to its implementation, and to consider and adopt appropriate amendments.

(2) The depositary shall, four years from the date on which the present Convention comes into force, seek the views of all States entitled to attend the Review Conference and shall, on the basis of the views received, prepare and circulate a draft agenda as well as amendments proposed for consideration by the Conference.

(3) Further review conferences shall be similarly convened every five years, or at any time after the first Review Conference, at the request of one-third of the Contracting Parties to the present Convention, unless the first Review Conference decides otherwise.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 52(1), if the present Convention has not entered into force five years from the date of the adoption of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences, a Review Conference shall, at the request of one-third of the States entitled to become Contracting Parties to the present Convention, be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, subject to the approval of the General Assembly, in order to review the provisions of the Convention and its Annex and to consider and adopt appropriate amendments.

Article 53

FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPOSITARY

- (1) The depositary shall notify the signatory and acceding States of:
 - (a) signatures, ratifications, acceptances, approvals and accessions in accordance with Article 48;
 - (b) the date on which the present Convention enters into force in accordance with Article 49;
 - (c) denunciations of the present Convention in accordance with Article 50;
 - (d) reservations to the present Convention and the withdrawal of reservations;
 - (e) the text of the legislative or other measures which each Contracting Party has taken in order to implement the present Convention in accordance with Article 47;
 - (f) proposed amendments and objections to proposed amendments in accordance with Article 51; and
 - (g) entry into force of amendments in accordance with Article 51(3).
- (2) The depositary shall also undertake such actions as are necessary under Article 52.

Article 54

AUTHENTIC TEXTS—DEPOSIT

The original of the present Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, will be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, having been duly authorized to this effect by their respective governments, have signed the present Convention, on the dates appearing opposite their signatures.

Article 19

Each State Party to the Convention on the Measurement of Inland Navigation Vessels, signed at Paris on 27 November 1925, shall be required, at the time when it deposits its instrument of ratification or accession, to denounce the former Convention. Nevertheless, if at that time the number of instruments of ratification or accession deposited is still less than five, the State concerned may, if it so wishes, request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to consider its denunciation as being made officially on the date on which the fifth instrument of ratification or accession is deposited.

Article 20

The Protocol of Signature of this Convention shall have the same force, effect and duration as the Convention itself, of which it shall be deemed to be an integral part.

Article 21

1. This Convention is done in a single copy, in the French and Russian languages, the two texts being equally authentic.

2. A translation of the text of this Convention into a language other than French or Russian may be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations jointly by countries which are depositing or have already deposited their instruments of ratification or accession. Any country may, at the time when it deposits its instrument of ratification or accession or at any later time, declare that it adopts a translation which has already been deposited. For countries which have deposited a translation or have declared that they adopt it, that translation shall be deemed to constitute an official translation, but in the event of a discrepancy only the French and Russian texts shall be authoritative. The Secretary-General shall give notification of the translations deposited, and of 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.

Article 22

After 15 November 1966, the original of this Convention shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit certified copies thereof to each of the countries referred to in article 10, paragraph 1, of this Convention.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Convention.

DONE at Geneva, this fifteenth day of February, Nineteen Hundred and Sixty-Six.

6. Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences

Concluded at Geneva on 6 April 1974

Article 48

- (1) The present Convention shall remain open for signature as from 1 July 1974 until and including 30 June 1975 at United Nations Headquarters and shall thereafter remain open for accession.
- (2) All States^a are entitled to become Contracting Parties to the present Convention by:
 - (a) signature subject to and followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or
 - (b) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval; or
 - (c) accession.
- (3) Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to this effect with the depositary.

Article 49

- (1) The present Convention shall enter into force six months after the date on which not less than 24 States, the combined tonnage of which amounts to at least 25 per cent of world tonnage, have become Contracting Parties to it in accordance with Article 48. For the purpose of the present Article the tonnage shall be deemed to be that contained in *Lloyd's Register of Shipping, Statistical Tables 1973*, table 2 "World Fleets—Analysis by Principal Types", in respect of general cargo (including passenger/cargo) ships and container (fully cellular) ships, exclusive of the United States reserve fleet and the American and Canadian Great Lakes Fleets.^b
- (2) For each State which thereafter ratifies, accepts, approves or accedes to it, the present Convention shall come into force six months after deposit by such State of the appropriate instrument.
- (3) Any State which becomes a Contracting Party to the present Convention after the entry into force of an amendment shall, failing an expression of a different intention by that State:
 - (a) be considered as a Party to the present Convention as amended; and
 - (b) be considered as a Party to the unamended Convention in relation to any Party to the present Convention not bound by the amendment.

^a At its 9th plenary meeting on 6 April 1974, the Conference adopted the following understanding recommended by its Third Main Committee:

"In accordance with its terms, the present Convention will be open to participation by all States, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations will act as depositary. It is the understanding of the Conference that the Secretary-General, in discharging his functions as depositary of a convention or other multilateral legally binding instrument with an "All-States" clause, will follow the practice of the General Assembly of the United Nations in implementing such a clause and, whenever advisable, will request the opinion of the General Assembly before receiving a signature or an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession."

^b The tonnage requirements for the purposes of Article 49(1) are set out in the report of the United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences on the second part of its session (TD/CODE/10), annex I.

Article 13

This Convention shall cease to have effect if for any period of twelve consecutive months after its entry into force the number of Contracting Parties is less than five.

Article 14

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 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 concerns the referral of disputes to the International Court of Justice. The other Contracting Parties shall not be bound by article 14 with respect to any Contracting Party which has entered such a reservation.

2. Any country may, at the time of signing this Convention or of depositing its instrument of ratification or accession, declare that measurement certificates issued by its measurement offices for vessels intended for the carriage of goods may not be extended, or declare that they may not be extended otherwise than by the measurement office which issued them or than by one of its own measurement offices. The other Contracting Parties shall then be bound to refrain from extending the validity of the measurement certificates in question.

3. Any Contracting Party which has entered a reservation under paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article may at any time withdraw the reservation by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

4. Except for the reservations referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article, no reservation to this Convention shall be permitted.

Article 16

1. After this Convention has been in force for three years, any Contracting Party may, by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, request that a conference be convened for the purpose of reviewing the Convention. The Secretary-General shall notify all the Contracting Parties of the request and convene a review conference if, within a period of four months following the date of the notification by the Secretary-General, not less than one fourth of the Contracting Parties notify him of their assent to the request.

3. If a conference is convened in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article, the Secretary-General shall notify all the Contracting Parties thereof and invite them to submit, within a period of three months, such proposals as they may wish the conference to consider. The Secretary-General shall circulate to all Contracting Parties the provisional agenda of the conference, together with the texts of such proposals, not less than three months before the date on which the conference is to meet.

3. The Secretary-General shall invite to any conference convened in accordance with this article all the countries referred to in article 10, paragraph 1, of this Convention.

Article 17

1. Any Contracting Party may propose one or more amendments to the annex to this Convention or to its appendices. The text of any proposed amendment shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall circulate it to all the Contracting Parties and transmit it to the other countries referred to in article 10, paragraph 1, of this Convention.

2. Any Contracting Party may within six months from the date of circulation by the Secretary-General of the proposed amendment inform the Secretary-General that:

- (a) it has an objection to the proposed amendment, or
- (b) although it intends to accept the proposed amendment, the conditions necessary for such acceptance are not yet fulfilled in its country.

3. So long as a Contracting Party which has addressed to the Secretary-General the notice provided for in paragraph 2 (b) of this article has not notified him of its acceptance, that Party may, for a period of nine months from the expiry of the six-month period prescribed for such notice, submit an objection to the proposed amendment.

4. If an objection to the proposed amendment is expressed in the manner described in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article, the amendment shall be deemed not to have been accepted and shall not take effect.

5. If no objection to the proposed amendment is expressed in the manner prescribed in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article, the amendment shall be deemed to be accepted and shall take effect on the following date:

- (a) if no Contracting Party has given notice under paragraph 2 (b) of this article, on the expiry of the six-month period provided for in the said paragraph 2;
- (b) if at least one Contracting Party has given notice under paragraph 2 (b) of this article, on the nearer of the following two dates:
 - the earliest date on which all Contracting Parties which have given such notice have notified the Secretary-General of their acceptance of the proposed amendment, provided however that this date shall be replaced by the date of expiry of the six-month period referred to in paragraph 2 of this article if all the acceptances were notified before the expiry of that period;
 - the date of expiry of the nine-month period referred to in paragraph 3 of this article.

6. The Secretary-General shall as soon as possible inform all the Contracting Parties whether an objection has been expressed to the proposed amendment under paragraph 2 (a) of this article and whether one or more Contracting Parties have given notice under paragraph 2 (b). If one or more Contracting Parties have given such notice, he shall subsequently inform all the Contracting Parties whether the Contracting Party or Parties in question express an objection to the proposed amendment or accept it.

7. Apart from the amendment procedure described in paragraphs 1 to 6 of this article, the annex to this Convention, and its appendices, may be amended by agreement between the competent authorities of all Contracting Parties, provided however that if such an agreement amends appendix 1 it must contain a provision to the effect that measurement certificates issued before the date of the entry into force of the amendment and conforming to the earlier text of appendix 1 shall remain in force during a transitional period. The Secretary-General shall determine the date of entry into force of the amendment.

Article 18

In addition to the notifications provided for in articles 16 and 17 and in article 21, paragraph 2, of this Convention, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the countries referred to in article 10, paragraph 1, of this Convention of:

- (a) ratifications and accessions under article 10, and the distinguishing letters or groups of letters notified in conformity with paragraph 5 of article 10 and the declarations made pursuant to paragraph 6 of that article;
- (b) the dates of entry into force of this Convention in conformity with article 11;
- (c) denunciations under article 12;
- (d) the termination of this Convention under article 13;
- (e) declarations and notifications received in conformity with article 15, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3.

Article 25

After 31 December 1965 the original of this Convention shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit certified copies thereof to each of the countries referred to in article 16, paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Convention.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Convention.

DONE at Geneva, this twenty-fifth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five.

*PROTOCOL No. 1**CONCERNING RIGHTS IN REM
IN INLAND NAVIGATION VESSELS*

CHAPTER IV

RESERVATIONS

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.

5. Convention on the Measurement of Inland Navigation Vessels, with Annex and Protocol of Signature

Done at Geneva on 15 February 1966

[TRANSLATION BY THE SECRETARIAT]

Article 2

3. Each Contracting Party shall designate in its territory, for the purposes of the application of this Convention, one or more services or agencies, hereinafter referred to as "measurement offices", responsible for the issue of measurement certificates. Each measurement office shall be designated by letters or combinations of numbers and letters, the last letter or letters indicating the Contracting Party in whose territory the office in question is situated.

Article 10

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. This Convention shall be open for signature until 15 November 1966 inclusive. Thereafter, it shall be open for accession.

3. This Convention shall be ratified.

4. Ratification or accession shall be effected through the deposit of an instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

5. Every country shall, at the time when it deposits its instrument of ratification or accession, notify the Secretary-General of the distinguishing letter or group of letters which it has selected for the purposes of the application of article 2, paragraph 3, of the Convention; its choice may be amended later by further notification to the Secretary-General. In cases where the letter or group of letters notified by one country has already been notified by another country, the Secretary-General shall inform the first-mentioned country that the notification cannot be accepted. An amendment of the previously selected letter or group of letters shall take effect three months after the date on which it has been notified to the Secretary-General.

6. Any country may, on signing the present Convention, or on depositing its instrument of ratification or accession, declare that the Convention shall be applicable only to some part of the territory of the country. Any country which has declared that the Convention is applicable only to a certain part of its territory may at any time declare, by notification addressed to the Secretary-General, that the Convention will become applicable to all or part of the rest of its territory, such notification to take effect twelve months after it has been received by the Secretary-General.

Article 11

1. This Convention shall enter into force twelve months after five of the countries referred to in article 10, paragraph 1, have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession.

2. With respect to every country which ratifies this Convention or accedes to it after five countries have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force twelve months after the said country has deposited its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 12

1. Any Contracting Party may denounce this Convention by so notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations. This denunciation may concern the entire territory of the Contracting Party or only a part of its territory.

2. Denunciation shall take effect twelve months after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification thereof.

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 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 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 22

1. After this Convention has been in force for three years, any Contracting Party may, by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, request that a conference be convened for the purpose of reviewing the Convention. The Secretary-General shall notify all the Contracting Parties of the request he has received, requesting them to inform him, within a period of four months, whether they agree to the convening of the conference; he shall convene a review conference if not less than one-fourth of the total number of Contracting Parties have requested the convening of this conference or, within a period of four months, have signified their agreement thereto.

2. Nevertheless, if the convening of a conference is requested in accordance with the procedure set forth in paragraph 1 of this article only for the purpose of reviewing the Protocols annexed to this Convention or one of them, this conference shall be convened :

— if not less than one-half of the total number of Contracting Parties have requested the convening of the conference or, within a period of four months, have signified their agreement thereto;

— or if at least two and not less than one-fourth of the Contracting Parties bound by the Protocol or Protocols in question have requested the convening of the conference or, within a period of four months, have signified their agreement thereto.

3. For a proposed amendment to one of the Protocols annexed to this Convention to be deemed accepted, it shall suffice that it be accepted by all the Contracting Parties bound by the Protocol in question.

Article 23

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the countries referred to in article 16, paragraph 1, of this Convention and the countries which have become Contracting Parties under article 16, paragraph 2, of :

- (a) declarations and notifications received in accordance with article 15, paragraphs 1 and 3;
- (b) ratifications and accessions under article 16;
- (c) the dates of entry into force of this Convention in accordance with article 17;
- (d) denunciations under article 18;
- (e) the termination of this Convention in accordance with article 19;
- (f) declarations and notifications received in accordance with article 21, paragraphs 1, 2 and 4.

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 the countries which have signed this Convention or deposited their instrument of accession thereto.

- (c) the dates of entry into force of this Convention in accordance with article 11;
- (d) denunciations under article 12;
- (e) the termination of this Convention in accordance with article 13;
- (f) declarations and notifications received in accordance with article 15, paragraphs 1 and 2.

Article 19

This Convention is done in a single copy in French and Russian. Texts in English and German are attached thereto. At the time of signing this Convention or of depositing its instrument of ratification or accession any country may declare that it adopts the French, Russian, English or German text; in that case, the said text shall also be authoritative in the relations between the Contracting Parties which have exercised this right and adopted the same text. In all other cases, the French and Russian texts shall be authentic.

Article 20

After 15 June 1960, the original of this Convention and the attached English and German texts shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit to each of the countries mentioned in article 10, paragraphs 1 and 2, certified true copies of the original and of the English and German texts.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being thereunto duly authorized, have signed this Convention done at Geneva this fifteenth day of March one thousand nine hundred and sixty.

**4. Convention on the Registration of Inland Navigation Vessels, with 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

Article 15

1. Any country may, at the time of signing this Convention or 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.

3. Convention relating to the Unification of Certain Rules concerning Collisions in Inland Navigation

Done at Geneva on 15 March 1960

Article 9

Each Contracting Party may at the time of signing, ratifying or acceding to this Convention declare :

- (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.

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 12

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 13

If, after the entry into force of this Convention, the number of Contracting Parties is reduced, as a result of denunciations, to less than five, the Convention shall cease to be in force from the date on which the last of such denunciations takes effect.

Article 14

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 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.

Article 17

1. After this Convention has been in force for three years, any Contracting Party may, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, request that a conference be convened for the purpose of reviewing the Convention. The Secretary-General shall notify all the Contracting Parties of the request and a review conference shall be convened by the Secretary-General if, within a period of four months following the date of notification by the Secretary-General, not less than one-fourth of the Contracting Parties notify him of their concurrence with the request.

2. If a conference is convened in accordance with the preceding paragraph the Secretary-General shall notify all the Contracting Parties and invite them to submit within a period of three months such proposals as they may wish the conference to consider. The Secretary-General shall circulate to all Contracting Parties the provisional agenda for the conference, together with the texts of such proposals, at least three months before the date on which the conference is to meet.

3. The Secretary-General shall invite to any conference convened in accordance with this article all the countries referred to in article 10, paragraph 1, and the countries which have become Contracting Parties under article 10, paragraph 2.

Article 18

In addition to the notifications provided for in article 17, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the countries referred to in article 10, paragraph 1, and the countries which have become Contracting Parties under article 10, paragraph 2, of :

- (a) declarations made in accordance with article 9, sub-paragraphs (a) and (b);
- (b) ratifications and accessions under article 10;

2. Convention regarding the Measurement and Registration of Vessels Employed in Inland Navigation

Done at Bangkok on 22 June 1956

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 10

The present Convention may be denounced by any Contracting State by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations after the expiration of a period of five years from the date on which it entered into force in respect of such State. A denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

The present Convention shall cease to be in force as from the date when the denunciation which reduces the number of Contracting States to less than three becomes effective.

Article 11

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the States referred to in articles 6 and 8 of the following :

- (a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions received in accordance with articles 6, 7 and 8;
- (b) The date of the entry into force of the Convention in accordance with article 9;
- (c) Denunciations received in accordance with article 10;
- (d) Abrogation of the Convention in accordance with article 10.

Article 12

As regards waterways coming within the competence of an international commission, the present Convention shall not prejudice in any way the right which the International Commission may have of its own authority to establish the regulations necessary for the application of this Convention or the obligations laid upon the Commission by the treaties, conventions and acts which regulate its position.

Article 13

The present Convention shall not affect in any way the rights and obligations arising for the Contracting States from agreements relating to the reciprocal recognition of tonnage certificates drawn up in registered tons.

Article 14

Revision of the present Convention may be demanded at any time by at least one third of the Contracting States. If such a request is received, the Secretary-General of the United Nations will convene a conference for the purpose.

Article 15

No reservations may be made to the present Convention.

Article 16

Any dispute between any two or more Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall be referred to arbitration. If arbitration fails, the dispute may, with the consent of the parties concerned, be referred to such agency as may be acceptable to them.

If this also fails, the dispute may, at the request of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision.

Article 17

The original of the present Convention shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

The Secretary-General shall transmit a certified copy of the Convention to all States referred to in articles 6 and 8.

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.

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.

Article 59

WITHDRAWAL

(a) Any Member may withdraw from the Organization by written notification given to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who will immediately inform the other Members and the Secretary-General of the Organization of such notification. Notification of withdrawal may be given at any time after the expiration of twelve months from the date on which the Convention has come into force. The withdrawal shall take effect upon the expiration of twelve months from the date on which such written notification is received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

(b) The application of the Convention to a territory or group of territories under Article 58 may at any time be terminated by written notification given to the Secretary-General of the United Nations by the Member responsible for its international relations or, in the case of a trust territory of which the United Nations is the administering authority, by the United Nations. The Secretary-General of the United Nations will immediately inform all Members and the Secretary-General of the Organization of such notification. The notification shall take effect upon the expiration of twelve months from the date on which it is received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

PART XVII
ENTRY INTO FORCE

Article 60

The present Convention shall enter into force on the date when 21 States of which 7 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.

Article 61

The Secretary-General of the United Nations will inform all States invited to the United Nations Maritime Conference and such other States as may have become Members, of the date when each State becomes party to the Convention, and also of the date on which the Convention enters into force.

Article 62

The present Convention, of which the English, French and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who will transmit certified copies thereof to each of the States invited to the United Nations Maritime Conference and to such other States as may have become Members.

Article 63

The United Nations is authorized to effect registration of the Convention as soon as it comes into force.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned being duly authorized by their respective Governments for that purpose have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Geneva this sixth day of March 1948.

1. Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

Signed at Geneva on 6 March 1948

PART III

MEMBERSHIP

Article 5

Membership in the Organization shall be open to all States, subject to the provisions of Part III.

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 Conference convened in Geneva on the 19th February 1948,¹ 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.

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.

Article 10

An Associate Member shall have the rights and obligations of a Member under the Convention except that it shall not have the right to vote in the Assembly or be eligible for membership on the Council or on the Maritime Safety Committee and subject to this the word "Member" in the Convention shall be deemed to include Associate Member unless the context otherwise requires.

¹ The following States non-members or then non-members of the United Nations were invited to send representatives to the said Conference : Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Portugal, Romania, Switzerland.

Article 11

No State or territory may become or remain a Member of the Organization contrary to a resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

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PART XIV

AMENDMENTS

Article 52

Texts of proposed amendments to the Convention shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to Members at least six months in advance of their consideration by the Assembly. Amendments shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority vote of the Assembly, including the concurring votes of a majority of the Members represented on the Council. Twelve months after its acceptance by two-thirds of the Members of the Organization, other than Associate Members, each amendment shall come into force for all Members except those which, before it comes into force, make a declaration that they do not accept the amendment. The Assembly may by a two-thirds majority vote determine at the time of its adoption that an amendment is of such a nature that any Member which has made such a declaration and which does not accept the amendment within a period of twelve months after the amendment comes into force shall, upon the expiration of this period, cease to be a party to the Convention.

Article 53

Any amendment adopted under Article 52 shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who will immediately forward a copy of the amendment to all Members.

Article 54

A declaration or acceptance under Article 52 shall be made by the communication of an instrument to the Secretary-General for deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General will notify Members of the receipt of any such instrument and of the date when the amendment enters into force.

PART XV

INTERPRETATION

Article 55

Any question or dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention shall be referred for settlement to the Assembly, or shall be settled in such other manner as the parties to the dispute agree. Nothing in this Article shall preclude the Council or the Maritime Safety Committee from settling any such question or dispute that may arise during the exercise of their functions.

Article 56

Any legal question which cannot be settled as provided in Article 55 shall be referred by the Organization to the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion in accordance with Article 96 of the Charter of the United Nations.

CHAPTER XII. NAVIGATION

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Article 25

1. Any Contracting Party may, at the time of signing, ratifying, or acceding to this Convention, declare by notice addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it does not consider itself bound by article 24 of the Convention. The other Contracting Parties shall not be bound by article 24 with respect to any Contracting Party which has entered such a reservation.

2. The declaration referred to in paragraph 1 of this article may be withdrawn at any time by notice addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 26

No reservation other than those provided for in articles 23 and 25 of this Convention shall be allowed.

Article 27

1. After this Convention has been in force for three years, any Contracting Party may, by notice addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, request that a conference be convened for the purpose of amending or reviewing the Convention. The Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties of the request and a conference shall be convened by the Secretary-General for that purpose if, within a period of four months from the date of the notification sent by the Secretary-General, not less than one-third of the Contracting Parties signify their assent to the request.

2. If a conference is convened in pursuance of paragraph 1 of this article, the Secretary-General shall so advise all the Contracting Parties and invite them to submit, within a period of three months, the proposals which they wish the conference to consider. The Secretary-General shall circulate to all Contracting Parties the provisional agenda for the conference, together with the texts of such proposals, at least three months before the opening date of the conference.

3. The Secretary-General shall invite to any conference convened in pursuance of this article all the States referred to in article 19, paragraph 1, and also the States which have become Contracting Parties under article 19, paragraph 2.

Article 28

In addition to communicating to them the notices provided for in article 27, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the States referred to in article 19, paragraph 1, and the States which have become Contracting Parties under article 19, paragraph 2, of:

- (a) ratifications and accessions under article 19;
- (b) the dates of entry into force of this Convention pursuant to article 20;
- (c) denunciations under article 21;
- (d) the termination of this Convention under article 22;
- (e) notices received under article 23;
- (f) notices received under article 25.

Article 29

This Convention is done in a single copy in English, French and Russian. The text thereof in German is attached thereto. At the time of signing this Convention or of depositing its instrument of ratification or accession, any State may declare that it adopts the English, French, Russian or German text; in that case, the said text shall also be authoritative in relations between the Contracting Parties which have exercised this right and adopted the same text. In all other cases, the English, French and Russian texts shall be authentic.

Article 30

After 30 April 1977, the original of this Convention and the German text attached thereto shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit to each of the States mentioned in article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2, certified true copies of the original and of the German text.

2. If a conference is convened in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article, the Secretary-General shall notify all the Contracting Parties and invite them to submit within a period of three months such proposals as they may wish the Conference to consider. The Secretary-General shall circulate to all Contracting Parties the provisional agenda for the Conference together with the texts of such proposals at least three months before the date on which the Conference is to meet.

3. The Secretary-General shall invite to any conference convened in accordance with this article all States referred to in article 11, paragraph 1, and States which have become Contracting Parties under article 11, paragraph 2.

Article 21

In addition to the notifications provided for in article 20, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the States referred to in article 11, paragraph 1, and the States which have become Contracting Parties under article 11, paragraph 2, of:

- (a) ratifications and accessions under article 11;
- (b) the dates of entry into force of this Convention in accordance with article 12;
- (c) denunciations under article 13;
- (d) the termination of this Convention in accordance with article 14;
- (e) notifications received in accordance with article 16;
- (f) declarations made in accordance with article 10, paragraph 1;
- (g) notifications received in accordance with article 10, paragraph 2, and articles 15 and 18.

Article 22

After 1 March 1974, the original of this Convention shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit certified true copies to each of the States mentioned in article 11, paragraphs 1 and 2.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Convention.

DONE at Geneva, this first day of March one thousand nine hundred and seventy-three, in a single copy in the English, French and Russian languages, the three texts being equally authentic.

2. Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Passengers and Luggage by Inland Waterway (CVN).

Concluded at Geneva on 6 February 1976

Article 19

1. This Convention is open for signature or accession by States members of the Economic Commission for Europe and States admitted to the Commission in a consultative capacity under paragraph 8 of the Commission's Terms of Reference.

2. Such States 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 30 April 1977 inclusive. Thereafter, it shall be open for accession.

4. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by the signatory States.

5. The instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 20

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after three of the States referred to in article 19, paragraph 1, have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession.

2. With respect to any State which ratifies or accedes to this Convention after three States have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the said State has deposited its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 21

1. Any Contracting Party may denounce this Convention by giving notice of denunciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. The denunciation shall take effect twelve months after the date on which the Secretary-General receives the notice of denunciation.

Article 22

If, after the entry into force of this Convention, the number of Contracting Parties is reduced, as a result of denunciations, to less than three, the Convention shall cease to be in force from the date on which the last of such denunciations takes effect.

Article 23

1. Any State may, at the time of depositing its instrument of ratification or accession, declare by notice addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it will not apply the provisions of this Convention to contracts of carriage under which the place of embarkation or the place of disembarkation, or both these places, are situated in certain parts of its territory.

2. The declaration provided for in paragraph 1 of this article may be made, withdrawn or modified at any later date; in such case, the declaration, withdrawal or modification shall take effect as from the ninetieth day after receipt of the notice by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 24

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.

1. Convention relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Inland Navigation Vessels (CLN)

Concluded at Geneva on 1 March 1973

Article 10

1. Any State may, at the time of signing this Convention or of depositing its instrument of ratification or accession, declare:

(a) That it will not apply the provisions of this Convention to claims arising from occurrences in certain specified waters in its territory;

(b) That in the event of an occurrence in its territory it will not apply the provisions of this Convention to cost and compensation due under article 4, paragraph 1 (e), for damage caused by water pollution;

(c) That it will not apply the provision of article 4, paragraph 2 (a), with respect to passengers carried on journeys for which the place of embarkation on board the vessel and the place of disembarkation therefrom are situated either both in its territory or in the territories of States which have made use of this reservation; a State making use of this reservation may at the same time declare that it will provide for the limitation fund established according to article 5, paragraph 1 (a), an amount higher than that foreseen by this Convention;

(d) That it will not apply the provisions of this Convention in its territory:

- (1) To vessels exclusively employed by the public authorities;
- (2) To vessels used on non-commercial government service;
- (3) To vessels belonging to national railway administrations or rendering services under concession;
- (4) To sport and pleasure craft.

2. Any State which has entered a reservation in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article may at any time withdraw such reservation in whole or in part by notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 11

1. This Convention is open for signature or accession by States members of the Economic Commission for Europe and States admitted to the Commission in a consultative capacity under paragraph 8 of the Commission's Terms of Reference.

2. Such States 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 1 March 1974 inclusive. Thereafter, it shall be open for accession.

4. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by the signatory States.

5. The instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 12

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after three of the States referred to in article 11, paragraph 1, have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession.

2. For any State ratifying or acceding to it after three States have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession, this Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the said State has deposited its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 13

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 14

If, after the entry into force of this Convention, the number of Contracting Parties is reduced, as a result of denunciations, to less than three, this Convention shall cease to be in force from the date on which the last of such denunciations takes effect.

Article 15

Any State may declare by a notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that in the event of an occurrence on its territory it will no longer apply the provisions of this Convention to the cost of and compensation due for damage caused by water pollution as referred to in article 4, paragraph 1 (e) if that State has become a Contracting Party to an international convention whose specific purposes include more particularly the limitation of liability for water pollution and whose relevant provisions are incompatible with the undertakings assumed by that State under this Convention.

Article 16

1. Any State may, at the time of depositing its instrument of ratification or accession or at any time thereafter, declare by a 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. 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, as from the time of its entry into force.

2. Any State which has made a declaration under paragraph 1 of this article 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 13.

Article 17

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 18

1. Each Contracting Party may, at the time of signing, ratifying, or acceding to this Convention, declare by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it does not consider itself bound by article 17 of this Convention. Other Contracting Parties shall not be bound by article 17 in respect of any Contracting Party which has entered such a reservation.

2. The declaration referred to in paragraph 1 of this article may be withdrawn at any time by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 19

No reservation or declaration other than those envisaged under articles 10 and 18 of this Convention shall be permitted.

Article 20

1. After this Convention has been in force for three years, any Contracting Party may, by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, request that a conference be convened for the purpose of amending or reviewing the Convention. The Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties of the request and a conference shall be convened by the Secretary-General for that purpose if, within a period of four months following the date of notification by the Secretary-General, not less than one-fourth of the Contracting Parties notify him of their concurrence with the request.

D. WATER TRANSPORT

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1. Convention relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Inland Navigation Vessels (CLN). Concluded at Geneva on 1 March 1973	3
2. Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Passengers and Luggage by Inland Waterway (CVN). Concluded at Geneva on 6 February 1976	6

**2. International Convention to Facilitate the Crossing of Frontiers for Goods carried
by Rail**

Signed at Geneva on 10 January 1952

[*Note*: The final clauses of this Convention and the numbers of the articles are identical to those contained in Chapter V of the International Convention to Facilitate the Crossing of Frontiers for Passengers and Baggage carried by Rail (see page XI.C-3).]

1. International Convention to Facilitate the Crossing of Frontiers for Passengers and Baggage carried by Rail, with Annex

Signed at Geneva on 10 January 1952

CHAPTER V

FINAL CLAUSES

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 13

This Convention 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 expiry of the six months' period, the Convention shall cease to be in force as regards the Contracting Party which has denounced it.

Article 14

1. This Convention shall enter into force when of the countries referred to in article 12, paragraph 1, shall have become Contracting Parties thereto.

2. It shall terminate if at any time the number of Contracting Parties thereto is less than three.

Article 15

Any dispute between any two or more Contracting Parties 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 for decision, at the request of any one of the Contracting Parties concerned, to an arbitral commission, to which each party to the dispute shall nominate one member; the chairman, who shall have the casting vote, shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 16

1. Should one of the Contracting Parties consider it desirable for modifications to be made to the standard international Customs declaration form annexed to this Convention, it shall submit its proposed amendment to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall communicate the text thereof to all signatory or acceding countries.

2. The amendment shall be deemed to come into force ninety days from the date of the communication provided for in the preceding paragraph, unless, before the expiry of that period, at least one-third of the signatory or acceding countries have notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of their objection to the amendment.

3. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall record the entry into force of amendments of the annex and shall inform all signatory or acceding countries thereof.

Article 17

1. The original of this Convention shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations who shall transmit a certified true copy thereof to each of the countries referred to in article 12, paragraph 1.

2. The Secretary-General is authorized to register this Convention upon its entry into force.

DONE at Geneva, in a single copy, in the English and French languages, both texts equally authentic, on the tenth day of January one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two.

C. Transport by Rail

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1. International Convention to Facilitate the Crossing of Frontiers for Passengers and Baggage carried by Rail, with Annex. Signed at Geneva on 10 January 1952 . .	3
2. International Convention to Facilitate the Crossing of Frontiers for Goods carried by Rail. Signed at Geneva on 10 January 1952	5

NOTIFICATION OF THE ADDRESS OF THE ADMINISTRATION TO WHICH PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE ANNEXES TO THIS AGREEMENT ARE TO BE COMMUNICATED

Article 10

Each State shall, at the time of signing, ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to this Agreement, inform the Secretary-General of the name and address of its administration to which proposed amendments to the annexes to this Agreement are to be communicated in conformity with articles 8 and 9 of this Agreement.

DENUNCIATION AND CESSATION OF VALIDITY OF THIS AGREEMENT

Article 11

Any Contracting Party may denounce this Agreement by written notification addressed to the Secretary-General. The denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of such notification.

Article 12

This Agreement shall cease to be in force if the number of Contracting Parties is less than eight for any period of twelve consecutive months.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 13

1. Any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties which relates to the interpretation or application of this Agreement and which the Parties in dispute are unable to settle by negotiation or other means of settlement shall be referred to arbitration if any of the Contracting Parties in dispute so requests and shall, to that end, be submitted to one or more arbitrators selected by mutual agreement between the Parties in dispute. If the Parties in dispute fail to agree on the choice of an arbitrator or arbitrators within three months after the request for arbitration, any of those Parties may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to appoint a single arbitrator to whom the dispute shall be submitted for decision.

2. The award of the arbitrator or arbitrators appointed in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall be binding upon the Contracting Parties in dispute.

LIMITS TO THE APPLICATION OF THIS AGREEMENT

Article 14

Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as preventing a Contracting Party from taking such action, compatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and limited to the exigencies of the situation, as it considers necessary to its external or internal security.

DECLARATION CONCERNING ARTICLE 13 OF THIS AGREEMENT

Article 15

Any State may, at the time of signing this Agreement or of depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, declare that it does not consider itself bound by article 13 of this Agreement. Other Contracting Parties shall not be bound by article 13 with respect to any Contracting Party which has made such a declaration.

NOTIFICATIONS TO CONTRACTING PARTIES

Article 16

In addition to the declarations, notifications and communications provided for in articles 7, 8, 9 and 15 of this Agreement, the Secretary-General shall notify the Contracting Parties and the other States referred to in article 5 of the following:

- (a) signatures, ratifications, acceptances, approvals and accessions under article 5;
- (b) the dates of entry into force of this Agreement in accordance with article 6;
- (c) the date of entry into force of amendments to this Agreement in accordance with article 7, paragraph 2 (c), article 8, paragraphs 4 and 5, and article 9;

- (d) denunciations under article 11;
- (e) the termination of this Agreement under article 12.

DEPOSIT OF THE PRESENT AGREEMENT WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Article 17

After 31 December 1976 the original of this Agreement shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified true copies to all the States referred to in article 5 of this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Agreement.

DONE at Geneva, this fifteenth day of November one thousand nine hundred and seventy-five, in a single copy in the English, French and Russian languages, the three texts being equally authentic.

28. European Agreement on main international traffic arteries (AGR)

Concluded at Geneva on 15 November 1975

PROCEDURE FOR THE SIGNATURE OF, AND FOR BECOMING PARTY TO, THIS AGREEMENT

Article 5

1. This Agreement shall be open until 31 December 1976 for signature by States which are either members of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe or have been admitted to the Commission in a consultative capacity in conformity with paragraph 8 of the terms of reference of the Commission.

2. Those States may become Parties to this Agreement by

(a) signature not subject to ratification, acceptance or approval;

(b) signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval;
or

(c) accession.

3. Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument in good and due form with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THIS AGREEMENT

Article 6

1. This Agreement shall enter into force 90 days after the date on which the Governments of eight States have either signed it not subject to ratification, acceptance or approval or have deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession provided that one or more roads of the international E-road network link, in a continuous manner, the territories of at least four of the States which have so signed or which have deposited such an instrument. If this condition is not fulfilled, the Agreement shall enter into force 90 days after the date either of the signature not subject to ratification, acceptance or approval or of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, whereby the said condition will be satisfied.

2. For each State which deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession after the commencement of the period of 90 days specified in paragraph 1 of this article, the Agreement shall enter into force 90 days after the date of deposit of the said instrument.

3. Upon its entry into force, this Agreement shall terminate and replace in relations between the Contracting Parties the Declaration on the Construction of Main International Traffic Arteries signed at Geneva on 16 September 1950.

PROCEDURES FOR AMENDING THE MAIN TEXT OF THIS AGREEMENT

Article 7

1. The main text of this Agreement may be amended by either of the procedures specified in this article.

2. (a) Upon the request of a Contracting Party, any amendment proposed by it to the main text of this Agreement shall be considered in the Working Party on Road Transport of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE).

(b) If adopted by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting and if such a majority includes a two-thirds majority of the Contracting Parties present and voting, the amendment shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to all Contracting Parties for acceptance.

(c) If the amendment is accepted by two-thirds of the Contracting Parties, the Secretary-General shall so notify all Contracting Parties and the amendment shall come into force twelve months after the date of such notification. The amendment shall come into force with respect to all Contracting Parties except those which, before it comes into force, make a declaration that they do not accept the amendment.

3. Upon the request of at least one-third of the Contracting Parties, a conference to which the States referred to in article 5 shall be invited, shall be convened by the Secretary-General. The procedure specified in subparagraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph 2 of this article shall be applied in respect of any amendment submitted to the consideration of such a conference.

PROCEDURE FOR AMENDING ANNEX I TO THIS AGREEMENT

Article 8

1. Annex I to this Agreement may be amended by the procedure specified in this article.
2. Upon the request of a Contracting Party, any amendment proposed by it to annex I to this Agreement shall be considered in the Working Party on Road Transport of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE).
3. If adopted by the majority of those present and voting and if such majority includes the majority of the Contracting Parties present and voting, the amendment shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to the competent administrations of the Contracting Parties directly concerned. The following shall be considered Contracting Parties directly concerned:
 - (a) in the case of a new, or the modification of an existing class-A international road, any Contracting Party whose territory is crossed by that road;
 - (b) in the case of a new, or the modification of an existing, class-B international road, any Contracting Party contiguous to the requesting country, whose territory is crossed by the class-A international road or roads with which the class-B international road, whether new or to be modified, is connected. Two Contracting Parties having in their respective territories the terminal points of a sea link on the class-A international road or roads specified above shall also be considered contiguous for the purposes of this paragraph.
4. Any proposed amendments communicated in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article shall be accepted if within a period of six months following the date of its communication none of the competent administrations of the Contracting Parties directly concerned notify the Secretary-General of their objection to the amendment. If the administration of a Contracting Party states that its national law obliges it to subordinate its agreement to the grant of a specific authorization or to the approval of a legislative body, the competent administration shall not be considered as having consented to the amendment to annex I to this Agreement, and the proposed amendment shall not be accepted, until such time as the said competent administration notifies the Secretary-General that it has obtained the required authorization or approval. If such notification is not made within a period of eighteen months following the date on which the proposed amendment was communicated to the said competent administration or if, within the period of six months specified above, the competent administration of a Contracting Party directly concerned expresses an objection to the proposed amendment, that amendment shall not be accepted.
5. Any amendment accepted shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to all the Contracting Parties and shall come into force for all the Contracting Parties three months after the date of its communication.

PROCEDURE FOR AMENDING ANNEXES II AND III TO THIS AGREEMENT

Article 9

1. Annexes II and III to this Agreement may be amended by the procedure specified in this article.
2. Upon the request of a Contracting Party, any amendment proposed by it to annexes II and III to this Agreement shall be considered in the Working Party on Road Transport of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE).
3. If adopted by the majority of those present and voting, and if such majority includes the majority of the Contracting Parties present and voting, the amendment shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to the competent administrations of all Contracting Parties for acceptance.
4. Such amendment shall be accepted if during a period of six months from the date of notification, less than one-third of the competent administrations of the Contracting Parties notify the Secretary-General of their objection to the amendment.
5. Any amendment accepted shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to all Contracting Parties and shall come into force three months after the date of its communication.

6. If the proposed amendment is not deemed to be accepted pursuant to paragraph 2 of this article and if the conditions prescribed by paragraph 3 of this article for convening a conference are not fulfilled, the proposed amendment shall be deemed to be rejected.

7. Independently of the amendment procedure prescribed in paragraphs 1 to 6 of this article, the annexes to this Agreement may be amended by agreement between the competent administrations of all Contracting Parties. If the administration of a Contracting Party states that its national law obliges it to subordinate its agreement to the grant of a specific authorization or to the approval of a legislative body, the competent administration of the Contracting Party in question shall be considered to have consented to the amendment to the annexes only at such time as it notifies the Secretary-General that it has obtained the required authorization or approval. The agreement between the competent administrations may provide that, during a transitional period, the former provisions of the annexes shall remain in force, in whole or in part, simultaneously with the new provisions. The Secretary-General shall appoint the date of entry into force of the new provisions.

8. Each State shall, at the time of signing, ratifying, or acceding to this Agreement, inform the Secretary-General of the name and address of its administration competent in the matter of agreement as contemplated in paragraph 7 of this article.

Article 9

DENUNCIATION OF THIS AGREEMENT

Any Contracting Party may denounce this Agreement by written notification addressed to the Secretary-General. The denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of such notification.

Article 10

TERMINATION OF THIS AGREEMENT

This Agreement shall cease to be in force if the number of Contracting Parties is less than five for any period of twelve consecutive months.

Article 11

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

1. Any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties which relates to the interpretation or application of this Agreement and which the Parties in dispute are unable to settle by negotiation or other means of settlement shall be referred to arbitration if any of the Contracting Parties in dispute so requests, and shall, to that end, be submitted to one or more arbitrators selected by mutual agreement between the Parties in dispute. If the Parties in dispute fail to agree on the choice of an arbitrator or arbitrators within three months after the request for arbitration, any of those Parties may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to appoint a single arbitrator to whom the dispute shall be submitted for decision.

2. The award of the arbitrator or arbitrators appointed in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall be binding upon the Contracting Parties in dispute.

Article 12

DECLARATIONS CONCERNING THE APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THIS AGREEMENT

1. Any State may, at the time of signing this Agreement or of depositing its instrument of ratification or accession, enter reservations on the following points:

(a) declare that it does not consider itself bound by article 11 of this Agreement. Other Contracting Parties shall not be bound by article 11 with respect to any Contracting Party which has made such a declaration;

(b) declare that it does not consider itself bound by article 4 of this Agreement in so far as permits for a given group or groups of vehicles are concerned. Other Contracting Parties shall not be bound by article 4 of this Agreement in so far as permits for this group or these groups of vehicles are concerned, with respect to any Contracting Party which has made such a declaration;

(c) declare that, notwithstanding the provision of article 4, paragraph 3, of this Agreement, the validity of driving permits issued in application of paragraph 1 of that article to a driver holding a valid national driving permit bearing the inscription mentioned in annex I, paragraph 12 of the said Agreement, will be limited to driving only vehicles equipped with automatic transmission.

2. No reservation other than those provided for in paragraph 1 of this article shall be allowed.

3. Any State which has entered a reservation under this article may withdraw it at any time by notification addressed to the Secretary-General.

4. The Secretary-General shall communicate the reservations and notifications made pursuant to this article to all States referred to in article 5 of this Agreement.

Article 13

NOTIFICATIONS TO CONTRACTING PARTIES

In addition to the declarations, notifications and communications provided for in articles 8 and 12 of this Agreement, the Secretary-General shall notify the Contracting Parties and the other States referred to in article 5 of the following:

- (a) signatures, ratifications and accessions under article 5;
- (b) notifications and declarations under article 6;
- (c) the date of entry into force of this Agreement in accordance with article 7;
- (d) the date of entry into force of amendments to this Agreement in accordance with article 8, paragraphs 2, 5 and 7;
- (e) denunciations under article 9;
- (f) the termination of this Agreement under article 10;
- (g) reservations under article 12.

Article 14

DEPOSIT OF THIS AGREEMENT WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

After 1 April 1976, the original of this Agreement shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified true copies to all the States referred to in article 5 of this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Agreement.

DONE at Geneva, this first day of April nineteen hundred and seventy-five, in a single copy in the English, French and Russian languages, the three texts being equally authentic.

**27. *Agreement on Minimum Requirements for the Issue
and Validity of Driving Permits (APC)***

Concluded at Geneva on 1 April 1975

Article 5

SIGNATURE OF AND ACCESSION TO THIS AGREEMENT

1. This Agreement shall be open for signature or accession by States members of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and States admitted to the Commission in a consultative capacity under paragraph 8 of the terms of reference of the Commission, which have ratified or acceded to the Convention on Road Traffic and the Convention on Road Signs and Signals, both opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968.
2. Such States as may participate in certain activities of the Economic Commission for Europe in accordance with paragraph 11 of the terms of reference of the Commission, and which have ratified or acceded to the Convention on Road Traffic and the Convention on Road Signs and Signals, both opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968, may become Contracting Parties to this Agreement by acceding thereto after its entry into force.
3. This Agreement shall be open for signature until 1 April 1976 inclusive. Thereafter, it shall be open for accession.
4. This Agreement shall be subject to ratification by the signatory States.
5. The instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 6

APPLICATION OF THIS AGREEMENT BY A CONTRACTING PARTY TO THE TERRITORIES
FOR THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OF WHICH IT IS RESPONSIBLE

1. Any State may, at the time of signing or ratifying this Agreement, or of acceding thereto, or at any time thereafter, declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General that the Agreement shall become applicable to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. This Agreement shall become applicable to the territory or territories named in the notification thirty days after the receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General or on the date of entry into force of the Agreement for the State making the notification, whichever is the later.
2. Any State which has made a declaration under paragraph 1 of this article may at any time thereafter declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General that the Agreement shall cease to be applicable to the territory named in the notification, and the Agreement shall cease to be applicable to such territory one year from the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification.

Article 7

ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THIS AGREEMENT

1. This Agreement shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after five of the States referred to in article 5, paragraph 1, have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession.
2. For each State ratifying or acceding to this Agreement after five States have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession, the Agreement shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

*Article 8*PROCEDURE FOR AMENDING THE MAIN TEXT OF THIS AGREEMENT
AND THE ANNEXES THERETO

1. After this Agreement has been in force for twelve months, any Contracting Party may propose one or more amendments to the Agreement. The text of any proposed amendment, accompanied by an explanatory memorandum, shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General, who shall communicate it to all Contracting Parties. The Contracting Parties shall have the opportunity of informing him within a period of six months following the date of its circulation whether they: (a) accept the amendment; (b) reject the amendment; or (c) wish that a conference be convened to consider the amendment. The Secretary-General shall also transmit the text of the proposed amendment to the other States referred to in article 5 of this Agreement.

2. (a) Any proposed amendment communicated in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall be deemed to be accepted if within the period of six months referred to in the preceding paragraph less than one-third of the Contracting Parties inform the Secretary-General that they either reject the amendment or wish that a conference be convened to consider it. The Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties of each acceptance or rejection of any proposed amendment and of requests that a conference be convened. If the total number of such rejections and requests received during the specified period of six months is less than one-third of the total number of Contracting Parties, the Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties that the amendment will enter into force six months after the expiry of the period of six months referred to in paragraph 1 of this article for all Contracting Parties except those which, during the period specified, have rejected the amendment or requested the convening of a conference to consider it.

(b) Any Contracting Party, which, during the said period of six months, has rejected a proposed amendment or requested the convening of a conference to consider it may at any time after the end of such period notify the Secretary-General that it accepts the amendment, and the Secretary-General shall communicate such notification to all the other Contracting Parties. The amendment shall enter into force, with respect to the Contracting Party which has notified its acceptance, six months after the date on which the Secretary-General receives the notification.

3. If a proposed amendment has not been accepted in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article and if within the period of six months specified in paragraph 1 of this article less than half of the total number of the Contracting Parties inform the Secretary-General that they reject the proposed amendment and if at least one-third of the total number of Contracting Parties, but not less than five, inform him that they accept it or wish a conference to be convened to consider it, the Secretary-General shall convene a conference for the purpose of considering the proposed amendment or any other proposal which may be submitted to him in accordance with paragraph 4 of this article.

4. If a conference is convened in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article, the Secretary-General shall invite to it all the Contracting Parties and the other States referred to in article 5 of this Agreement. He shall request all States invited to the Conference to submit to him, at least six months before its opening date, any proposals which they may wish the conference to consider in addition to the proposed amendment and shall communicate such proposals, at least three months before the opening date of the Conference, to all States invited to the Conference.

5. (a) Any amendment to this Agreement shall be deemed to be accepted if it has been adopted by a two-thirds majority of the States represented at the Conference, provided that such majority comprises at least two-thirds of the Contracting Parties represented at the Conference. The Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties of the adoption of the amendment, and the amendment shall enter into force six months after the date of this notification for all Contracting Parties except those which during that period have notified the Secretary-General that they reject the amendment.

(b) A Contracting Party which has rejected an amendment during the said period of six months may at any time notify the Secretary-General that it accepts the amendment, and the Secretary-General shall communicate such notification to all the other Contracting Parties. The amendment shall enter into force, with respect to the Contracting Party which has notified its acceptance, six months after receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification.

Article 28

1. Any State may, at the time 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 Convention will be applicable to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which that State is responsible. The Convention 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 Convention has not yet entered into force, as from its entry into force.

2. Any State which has made a declaration under paragraph 1 of this article making this Convention applicable to any territory for whose international relations it is responsible may denounce the Convention separately in respect of that territory in conformity with article 26.

Article 29

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 30

1. Any Contracting Party may, at the time of signing, ratifying, or acceding to this Convention, declare by notice addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it does not consider itself bound by article 29 of the Convention. The other Contracting Parties shall not be bound by article 29 with respect to any Contracting Party which has entered such a reservation.

2. The declaration referred to in paragraph 1 of this article may be withdrawn at any time by notice addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 31

1. Any Contracting Party to the Agreement on General Conditions for International Carriage of Passengers by Bus, signed at Berlin on 5 December 1970, may at the time of signing, ratifying or acceding to this Convention, or at any time thereafter, declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that in the event of conflict between this Convention and the aforesaid Agreement it will apply the provisions of the latter to an operation for which, according to the contract of carriage,

(a) the places of departure and of destination are situated in the territory of a State which has made the declaration, or

(b) carriage is to take place in the territory of at least one State which has made the said declaration and is not to take place in the territory of any Contracting Party to this Convention which has not made the declaration.

2. The declaration referred to in paragraph 1 of this article may be withdrawn at any time by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 32

1. Any Contracting Party may, at the time of signing, ratifying or acceding to this Convention or at any time thereafter declare, by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, that it reserves the right to apply in place of articles 11 and 14 of this Convention, such relevant provisions of any international Convention concerning civil liability for damage caused by motor vehicles to which it is or may become party, and which would be more favourable to the passengers.

2. The reservation referred to in paragraph 1 of this article may be withdrawn at any time by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 33

No reservation or declaration other than those provided for in articles 30, 31 and 32 of this Convention shall be allowed.

Article 34

1. After this Convention has been in force for three years, any Contracting Party may, by notice addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, request that a conference be convened for the purpose of amending or reviewing the Convention. The Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties of the request and a conference shall be convened by the Secretary-General for that purpose if, within a period of four months from the date of the notification sent by the Secretary-General, not less than one-fourth of the Contracting Parties signify their assent to the request.

2. If a conference is convened in pursuance of paragraph 1 of this article, the Secretary-General shall so advise all the Contracting Parties and invite them to submit, within a period of three months, the proposals which they wish the conference to consider. The Secretary-General shall circulate to all Contracting Parties the provisional agenda for the conference, together with the texts of such proposals, at least three months before the date on which the conference is to meet.

3. The Secretary-General shall invite to any conference convened in pursuance of this article all the States referred to in article 24, paragraph 1, and also the States which have become Contracting Parties under article 24, paragraph 2.

Article 35

In addition to communicating to them the notices provided for in article 34, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the States referred to in article 24, paragraph 1, and the States which have become Contracting Parties under article 24, paragraph 2, of:

- (a) ratifications and accessions under article 24;
- (b) the dates of entry into force of this Convention pursuant to article 25;
- (c) denunciations under article 26;
- (d) the termination of this Convention under article 27;
- (e) notices received under article 28;
- (f) notices received under articles 30, 31 and 32.

Article 36

After 1 March 1974, the original of this Convention shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit certified true copies to each of the States mentioned in article 24, paragraphs 1 and 2.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Convention.

DONE at Geneva, this first day of March one thousand nine hundred and seventy-three, in a single copy in the English, French and Russian languages, the three texts being equally authentic.

Article 11

1. Any State may, at the time of signing this Protocol or of depositing its instrument of ratification or accession, declare that it does not consider itself bound by article 9 of this Protocol. Other Contracting Parties shall not be bound by article 9 with respect to any Contracting Party which has made such a declaration.

2. Reservations to this Protocol, other than the reservation provided for in paragraph 1 of this article, shall be permitted on condition that they are formulated in writing and, if formulated before the deposit of the instrument of ratification or accession, are confirmed in that instrument.

3. Any State shall, at the time of depositing its instrument of ratification of this Protocol or of accession thereto, notify the Secretary-General in writing to what extent any reservation made by it to the Convention on Road Signs and Signals opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968, or to the European Agreement supplementing that Convention and opened for signature at Geneva on 1 May 1971, apply to this Protocol. Any reservations to the Convention on Road Signs and Signals which have not been included in the notification made at the time of depositing the instrument of ratification of this Protocol or of accession thereto shall be deemed to be inapplicable to this Protocol.

4. The Secretary-General shall communicate the reservations and notifications made pursuant to this article to all States referred to in article 2 of this Protocol.

5. Any State which has made a declaration, a reservation or a notification under this article may withdraw it at any time by notification addressed to the Secretary-General.

6. Any reservation made in accordance with paragraph 2 or notified in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article,

(a) Modifies, for the Contracting Party which has made or notified the reservation, the provisions of the Protocol to which the reservation relates, to the extent of the reservation;

(b) modifies those provisions to the same extent for the other Contracting Parties in their relations with the Contracting Party which made or notified the reservation.

Article 12

In addition to the declarations, notifications and communications provided for in articles 6 and 11 of this Protocol, the Secretary-General shall notify the Contracting Parties and the other States referred to in article 2 of the following:

(a) signatures, ratifications and accessions under article 2;

(b) notifications and declarations under article 3;

(c) the dates of entry into force of this Protocol in accordance with article 4;

(d) the date of entry into force of amendments to this Protocol in accordance with article 6, paragraphs 2, 5 and 7;

(e) denunciations under article 7;

(f) the termination of this Protocol under article 8.

Article 13

After 1 March 1974, the original of this Protocol shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified true copies to all the States referred to in article 2 of this Protocol.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Protocol.

DONE at Geneva, this first day of March one thousand nine hundred and seventy-three, in a single copy in the English, French and Russian languages, the three texts being equally authentic.

26. Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Passengers and Luggage by Road (CVR)

Done at Geneva on 1 March 1973

CHAPTER VII

FINAL DISPOSITION

Article 24

1. This Convention is open for signature or accession by States members of the Economic Commission for Europe and States admitted to the Commission in a consultative capacity under paragraph 8 of the Commission's Terms of Reference.

2. Such States 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 1 March 1974 inclusive. Thereafter, it shall be open for accession:

4. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by the signatory States.

5. The instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 25

1. This Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day after five of the States referred to in article 24, paragraph 1, have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession.

2. With respect to any State which ratifies or accedes to this Convention after five States have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the said State has deposited its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 26

1. Any Contracting Party may denounce this Convention by giving notice of denunciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. The denunciation shall take effect twelve months after the date on which the Secretary-General received the notice of denunciation.

Article 27

If, after the entry into force of this Convention, the number of Contracting Parties is reduced, as a result of denunciations, to less than five, the Convention shall cease to be in force from the date on which the last of such denunciations takes effect.

Article 5

Upon its entry into force, this Protocol shall terminate and replace, in relations between the Contracting Parties, the provisions concerning the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals contained in the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals of 1949 signed at Geneva on 16 September 1950, the Agreement on Signs for Road Works signed at Geneva on 16 December 1955, and the European Agreement on Road Markings signed at Geneva on 13 December 1957.

Article 6

1. After this Protocol has been in force for twelve months, any Contracting Party may propose one or more amendments to the Protocol. The text of any proposed amendment, accompanied by an explanatory memorandum, shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General, who shall communicate it to all Contracting Parties. The Contracting Parties shall have the opportunity of informing him within a period of twelve months following the date of its circulation whether they: (a) accept the amendment; or (b) reject the amendment; or (c) wish that a conference be convened to consider the amendment. The Secretary-General shall also transmit the text of the proposed amendment to the other States referred to in article 2 of this Protocol.

2. (a) Any proposed amendment communicated in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall be deemed to be accepted if within the period of twelve months referred to in the preceding paragraph less than one-third of the Contracting Parties inform the Secretary-General that they either reject the amendment or wish that a conference be convened to consider it. The Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties of each acceptance or rejection of any proposed amendment and of requests that a conference be convened. If the total number of such rejections and requests received during the specified period of twelve months is less than one-third of the total number of Contracting Parties, the Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties that the amendment will enter into force six months after the expiry of the period of twelve months referred to in paragraph 1 of this article for all Contracting Parties except those which, during the period specified, have rejected the amendment or requested the convening of a conference to consider it.

(b) Any Contracting Party which, during the said period of twelve months, has rejected a proposed amendment or requested the convening of a conference to consider it may at any time after the end of such period notify the Secretary-General that it accepts the amendment, and the Secretary-General shall communicate such notification to all the other Contracting Parties. The amendment shall enter into force, with respect to the Contracting Party which has notified its acceptance, six months after the date on which the Secretary-General receives the notification.

3. If a proposed amendment has not been accepted in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article and if within the period of twelve months specified in paragraph 1 of this article less than half of the total number of the Contracting Parties inform the Secretary-General that they reject the proposed amendment and if at least one-third of the total number of Contracting Parties, but not less than five, inform him that they accept it or wish a conference to be convened to consider it, the Secretary-General shall convene a conference for the purpose of considering the proposed amendment or any other proposal which may be submitted to him in accordance with paragraph 4 of this article.

4. If a conference is convened in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article, the Secretary-General shall invite to it all the Contracting Parties and the Other States referred to in article 2 of this Protocol. He shall request all States invited to the conference to submit to him, at least six months before its opening date, any proposals which they may wish the conference to consider in addition to the proposed amendment and shall communicate such proposals, at least three months before the opening date of the conference, to all States invited to the conference.

5. (a) Any amendment to this Protocol shall be deemed to be accepted if it has been adopted by a two-thirds majority of the States represented at the conference, provided that such majority comprises at least two-thirds of the Contracting Parties represented at the conference. The Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties of the adoption of the amendment, and the amendment shall enter into force twelve months after the date of this notification for all Contracting Parties except those which during that period have notified the Secretary-General that they reject the amendment.

(b) A Contracting Party which has rejected an amendment during the said period of twelve months may at any time notify the Secretary-General that it accepts the amendment, and the Secretary-General shall communicate such notification to all the other Contracting Parties. The amendment shall enter into force, with respect to the Contracting Party which has notified its acceptance, six months after receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification or at the end of the said period of twelve months, whichever is later.

6. If the proposed amendment is not deemed to be accepted pursuant to paragraph 2 of this article and if the conditions prescribed by paragraph 3 of this article for convening a conference are not fulfilled, the proposed amendment shall be deemed to be rejected.

7. Independently of the amendment procedure prescribed in paragraphs 1-6 of this article, the annex to this Protocol may be amended by agreement between the competent administrations of all Contracting Parties. If the administration of a Contracting Party states that its national law obliges it to subordinate its agreement to the grant of a specific authorization or to the approval of a legislative body, the competent administration of the Contracting Party in question shall be considered to have consented to the amendment to the annex only at such time as it notifies the Secretary-General that it has obtained the required authorization or approval. The agreement between the competent administrations may provide that, during a transitional period, the former provisions of the annex shall remain in force, in whole or in part, simultaneously with the new provisions. The Secretary-General shall appoint the date of entry into force of the new provisions.

8. Each State shall, at the time of signing, ratifying, or acceding to this Protocol, inform the Secretary-General of the name and address of its administration competent in the matter of agreement as contemplated in paragraph 7 of this article.

Article 7

Any Contracting Party may denounce this Protocol by written notification addressed to the Secretary-General. The denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of such notification. Any Contracting Party which ceases to be a Party to the Convention on Road Signs and Signals opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968 and to the European Agreement supplementing that Convention and opened for signature at Geneva on 1 May 1971, shall on the same date cease to be a Party to this Protocol.

Article 8

This Protocol shall cease to be in force if the number of Contracting Parties is less than five for any period of twelve consecutive months, or at such time as the Convention on Road Signs and Signals opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968, or the European Agreement supplementing that Convention and opened for signature at Geneva on 1 May 1971, ceases to be in force.

Article 9

1. Any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties which relates to the interpretation or application of this Protocol and which the Parties in dispute are unable to settle by negotiation or other means of settlement shall be referred to arbitration if any of the Contracting Parties in dispute so requests, and shall, to that end, be submitted to one or more arbitrators selected by mutual agreement between the Parties in dispute. If the Parties in dispute fail to agree on the choice of an arbitrator or arbitrators within three months after the request for arbitration, any of those Parties may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to appoint a single arbitrator to whom the dispute shall be submitted for decision.

2. The award of the arbitrator or arbitrators appointed in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall be binding upon the Contracting Parties in dispute.

- (c) the dates of entry into force of this Agreement in accordance with article 4;
- (d) the date of entry into force of amendments to this Agreement in accordance with article 6, paragraphs 2, 5 and 7;
- (e) denunciations under article 7;
- (f) the termination of this Agreement under article 8.

Article 13

After 31 December 1972 the original of this Agreement shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified true copies to all the States referred to in article 2 of this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Agreement.

DONE at Geneva, this first day of May nineteen hundred and seventy-one, in a single copy in the English, French and Russian languages, the three texts being equally authentic.

25. Protocol on Road Markings, Additional to the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Signs and Signals opened for Signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968

Done at Geneva on 1 March 1973

Article 2

1. This Protocol shall be open until 1 March 1974 for signature by States which are signatories to, or have acceded to, the Convention on Road Signs and Signals opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968 and to the European Agreement supplementing that Convention and opened for signature at Geneva on 1 May 1971, and are either members of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe or have been admitted to the Commission in a consultative capacity in conformity with paragraph 8 of the terms of reference of the Commission.

2. This Protocol shall be subject to ratification after the State concerned has ratified, or acceded to, the Convention on Road Signs and Signals opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968 and the European Agreement supplementing that Convention and opened for signature at Geneva on 1 May 1971. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Protocol shall remain open for accession by any of the States referred to in paragraph 1 of this article which are Parties to the Convention on Road Signs and Signals opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968 and to the European Agreement supplementing that Convention and opened for signature on 1 May 1971. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General.

Article 3

1. Any State may, at the time of signing or ratifying this Protocol, or of acceding thereto, or at any time thereafter, declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General that the Protocol shall become applicable to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. The Protocol shall become applicable to the territory or territories named in the notification thirty days after the receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General or on the date of entry into force of the Protocol for the State making the notification, whichever is the later.

2. Any State which has made a declaration under paragraph 1 of this article may at any time thereafter declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General that the Protocol shall cease to be applicable to the territory named in the notification, and the Protocol shall cease to be applicable to such territory one year from the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification.

Article 4

1. This Protocol shall enter into force twelve months after the date of deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession.

2. For each State ratifying, or acceding to, this Protocol after the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession, the Protocol shall enter into force twelve months after the date of deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

3. If the date of entry into force applicable in pursuance of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article precedes that resulting from the application of Article 39 of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968, this Protocol shall enter into force within the meaning of paragraph 1 of this article on the later of those two dates.

respect to the Contracting Party which has notified its acceptance, six months after the date on which the Secretary-General receives the notification.

3. If a proposed amendment has not been accepted in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article and if within the period of twelve months specified in paragraph 1 of this article less than half of the total number of the Contracting Parties inform the Secretary-General that they reject the proposed amendment and if at least one-third of the total number of Contracting Parties, but not less than five, inform him that they accept it or wish a conference to be convened to consider it, the Secretary-General shall convene a conference for the purpose of considering the proposed amendment or any other proposal which may be submitted to him in accordance with paragraph 4 of this article.

4. If a conference is convened in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article, the Secretary-General shall invite to it all the Contracting Parties and the other States referred to in article 2 of this Agreement. He shall request all States invited to the Conference to submit to him, at least six months before its opening date, any proposals which they may wish the conference to consider in addition to the proposed amendment and shall communicate such proposals, at least three months before the opening date of the Conference, to all States invited to the Conference.

5. (a) Any amendment to this Agreement shall be deemed to be accepted if it has been adopted by a two-thirds majority of the States represented at the Conference, provided that such majority comprises at least two-thirds of the Contracting Parties represented at the Conference. The Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties of the adoption of the amendment, and the amendment shall enter into force twelve months after the date of this notification for all Contracting Parties except those which during that period have notified the Secretary-General that they reject the amendment.

(b) A Contracting Party which has rejected an amendment during the said period of twelve months may at any time notify the Secretary-General that it accepts the amendment, and the Secretary-General shall communicate such notification to all the other Contracting Parties. The amendment shall enter into force, with respect to the Contracting Party which has notified its acceptance, six months after receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification or at the end of the said period of twelve months whichever is later.

6. If the proposed amendment is not deemed to be accepted pursuant to paragraph 2 of this article and if the conditions prescribed by paragraph 3 of this article for convening a conference are not fulfilled, the proposed amendment shall be deemed to be rejected.

7. Independently of the amendment procedure prescribed in paragraphs 1-6 of this article, the annex to this Agreement may be amended by agreement between the competent administrations of all Contracting Parties. If the administration of a Contracting Party states that its national law obliges it to subordinate its agreement to the grant of a specific authorization or to the approval of a legislative body, the competent administration of the Contracting Party in question shall be considered to have consented to the amendment to the annex only at such time as it notifies the Secretary-General that it has obtained the required authorization or approval. The agreement between the competent administrations may provide that, during a transitional period, the former provisions of the annex shall remain in force, in whole or in part, simultaneously with the new provisions. The Secretary-General shall appoint the date of entry into force of the new provisions.

8. Each State shall, at the time of signing, ratifying, or acceding to, this Agreement, inform the Secretary-General of the name and address of its administration competent in the matter of agreement as contemplated in paragraph 7 of this article.

Article 7

Any Contracting Party may denounce this Agreement by written notification addressed to the Secretary-General. The denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of such notification. Any Contracting Party which ceases to be a Party to the *Convention on Road Traffic* [*Convention on Road Signs and Signals*] opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968 shall on the same date cease to be a Party to this Agreement.

Articles 8

This Agreement shall cease to be in force if the number of Contracting Parties is less than five for any period of twelve consecutive months, or at such time as the *Convention on Road Traffic [Convention on Road Signs and Signals]* opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968 ceases to be in force.

Article 9

1. Any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties which relates to the interpretation or application of this Agreement and which the Parties in dispute are unable to settle by negotiation or other means of settlement shall be referred to arbitration if any of the Contracting Parties in dispute so requests, and shall, to that end, be submitted to one or more arbitrators selected by mutual agreement between the Parties in dispute. If the Parties in dispute fail to agree on the choice of an arbitrator or arbitrators within three months after the request for arbitration, any of those Parties may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to appoint a single arbitrator to whom the dispute shall be submitted for decision.

...

Article 11

1. Any State may, at the time of signing this Agreement or of depositing its instrument of ratification or accession, declare that it does not consider itself bound by article 9 of this Agreement. Other Contracting Parties shall not be bound by article 9 with respect to any Contracting Party which has made such a declaration.

2. Reservations to this Agreement, other than the reservation provided for in paragraph 1 of this article, shall be permitted on condition that they are formulated in writing and, if formulated before the deposit of the instrument of ratification or accession, are confirmed in that instrument.

3. Any State shall, at the time of depositing its instrument of ratification of this Agreement or of accession thereto, notify the Secretary-General in writing to what extent any reservation made by it to the *Convention on Road Traffic [Convention on Road Signs and Signals]* opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968 apply to this Agreement. Any reservations to the *Convention on Road Traffic [Convention on Road Signs and Signals]* which have not been included in the notification made at the time of depositing the instrument of ratification of this Agreement or of accession thereto shall be deemed to be inapplicable to this Agreement.

4. The Secretary-General shall communicate the reservations and notifications made pursuant to this article to all States referred to in article 2 of this Agreement.

5. Any State which has made a declaration, a reservation or a notification under this article may withdraw it at any time by notification addressed to the Secretary-General.

6. Any reservation made in accordance with paragraph 2 or notified in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article

(a) modifies, for the Contracting Party which has made or notified the reservation, the provisions of the Agreement to which the reservation relates, to the extent of the reservation;

(b) modifies those provisions to the same extent for the other Contracting Parties in their relations with the Contracting Party which made or notified the reservation.

Article 12

In addition to the declarations, notifications and communications provided for in articles 6 and 11 of this Agreement, the Secretary-General shall notify the Contracting Parties and the other States referred to in article 2 of the following:

(a) signatures, ratifications and accessions under article 2;

(b) notifications and declarations under article 3;

23. European Agreement (with annex) supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968

Done at Geneva on 1 May 1971

24. European Agreement (with annex) supplementing the Convention on Road Signs and Signals opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968

Done at Geneva on 1 May 1971

[*Note:* The final clauses of the two above-mentioned Agreements are identical except for certain references. Differing passages have been printed in italicized characters, the words between square brackets corresponding in each case to the text of Agreement No. 24.]

Article 2

1. This Agreement shall be open until 31 December* 1972 for signature by States which are signatories to the *Convention on Road Traffic* [*Convention on Road Signs and Signals*] opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968, or have acceded thereto, and are either members of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe or have been admitted to the Commission in a consultative capacity in conformity with paragraph 8 of the terms of reference of the Commission.

2. This Agreement shall be subject to ratification after the State concerned has ratified the *Convention on Road Traffic* [*Convention on Road Signs and Signals*] opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968, or has acceded thereto. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Agreement shall remain open for accession by any of the States referred to in paragraph 1 of this article which are Parties to the *Convention on Road Traffic* [*Convention on Road Signs and Signals*] opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General.

Article 3

1. Any State may, at the time of signing or ratifying this agreement, or of acceding thereto, or at any time thereafter, declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General that the Agreement shall become applicable to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. The Agreement shall become applicable to the territory or territories named in the notification thirty days after the receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General or on the date of entry into force of the Agreement for the State making the notification, whichever is the later.

2. Any State which has made a declaration under paragraph 1 of this article may at any time thereafter declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General that the Agreement shall cease to be applicable

* In conformity with the decision of the Inland Transport Committee at its thirty-first session, the period during which the Agreement would be open for signature has been extended until 31 December 1972.

to the territory named in the notification and the Agreement shall cease to be applicable to such territory one year from the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification.

Article 4

1. This Agreement shall enter into force twelve months after the date of deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession.

2. For each State ratifying, or acceding to, this Agreement after the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession, the Agreement shall enter into force twelve months after the date of deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

3. If the date of entry into force applicable in pursuance of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article precedes that resulting from the application of Article 47 [39] of the *Convention on Road Traffic* [*Convention on Road Signs and Signals*] opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968, this Agreement shall enter into force within the meaning of paragraph 1 of this article on the later of those two dates.

Article 5

Upon its entry into force, this Agreement shall terminate and replace, in relations between the Contracting Parties, the provisions concerning *road traffic* [*the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals*] contained in the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals of 1949 [,] signed at Geneva on 16 September 1950 [,] and *the 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. [the Agreement on Signs for Road Work signed at Geneva on 16 December 1955, and the European Agreement on Road Markings signed at Geneva on 13 December 1957.]*

Article 6

1. After this Agreement has been in force for twelve months, any Contracting Party may propose one or more amendments to the Agreement. The text of any proposed amendment, accompanied by an explanatory memorandum, shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General, who shall communicate it to all Contracting Parties. The Contracting Parties shall have the opportunity of informing him within a period of twelve months following the date of its circulation whether they: (a) accept the amendment; or (b) reject the amendment; or (c) wish that a conference be convened to consider the amendment. The Secretary-General shall also transmit the text of the proposed amendment to the other States referred to in article 2 of this Agreement.

2. (a) Any proposed amendment communicated in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall be deemed to be accepted if within the period of twelve months referred to in the preceding paragraph less than one-third of the Contracting Parties inform the Secretary-General that they either reject the amendment or wish that a conference be convened to consider it. The Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties of each acceptance or rejection of any proposed amendment and of requests that a conference be convened. If the total number of such rejections and requests received during the specified period of twelve months is less than one-third of the total number of Contracting Parties, the Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties that the amendment will enter into force six months after the expiry of the period of twelve months referred to in paragraph 1 of this article for all Contracting Parties except those which, during the period specified, have rejected the amendment or requested the convening of a conference to consider it.

(b) Any Contracting Party which, during the said period of twelve months, has rejected a proposed amendment or requested the convening of a conference to consider it may at any time after the end of such period notify the Secretary-General that it accepts the amendment, and the Secretary-General shall communicate such notification to all the other Contracting Parties. The amendment shall enter into force, with

3. With the exception of the reservation provided for in paragraph 1 of this article, no reservation to this Agreement shall be permitted.

Article 17

1. After this Agreement has been in force for three years, any Contracting Party may, by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, request that a conference be convened for the purpose of revising this Agreement. The Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties of the request and a revision conference shall be convened by the Secretary-General if, within a period of four months from the date of the notification sent by the Secretary-General, not less than one-third of the Contracting Parties signify their assent to the request.

2. If a conference is convened in pursuance of paragraph 1 of this article, the Secretary-General shall so advise all the Contracting Parties and invite them to submit within a period of three months, the proposals which they wish the conference to consider. The Secretary-General shall circulate the provisional agenda for the conference, together with the text of such proposals, to all Contracting Parties not less than three months before the date on which the conference is to open.

3. The Secretary-General shall invite to any conference convened in pursuance of this article, all the countries referred to in article 9, paragraph 1, of this Agreement, and also the countries which have become Contracting Parties under the said article 9, paragraph 2.

Article 18

1. Any Contracting Party may propose one or more amendments to this Agreement. The text of any proposed amendment shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall communicate it to all Contracting Parties and bring it to the notice of all the other States referred to in article 9, paragraph 1, of this Agreement.

2. Within a period of six months following the date on which the proposed amendment is communicated by the Secretary-General, any Contracting Party may inform the Secretary-General

(a) that it has an objection to the amendment proposed, or

(b) that, although it intends to accept the proposal, the conditions necessary for such acceptance are not yet fulfilled in its country.

3. If a Contracting Party sends the Secretary-General a communication as provided for in paragraph 2 (b) of this article, it may, so long as it has not notified the Secretary-General of its acceptance, submit an objection to the proposed amendment within a period of nine months following the expiry of the period of six months prescribed in respect of the initial communication.

4. If an objection to the proposed amendment is stated in accordance with the terms of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article, the amendment shall be deemed not to have been accepted and shall be of no effect.

5. If no objection to the proposed amendment has been stated in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article, the amendment shall be deemed to have been accepted on the date specified below:

(a) if no Contracting Party has sent a communication to the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 2 (b) of this article, on the expiry of the period of six months referred to in paragraph 2 of this article;

(b) if at least one Contracting Party has sent a communication to the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 2 (b) of this article, on the earlier of the following two dates:

— the date by which all the Contracting Parties which sent such communications have notified the Secretary-General of their acceptance of the proposed amendment, subject however to the proviso that if all the acceptances were notified before the expiry of the period of six months referred to in paragraph 2 of this article the date shall be the date of expiry of that period;

— the date of expiry of the period of nine months referred to in paragraph 3 of this article.

6. Any amendment deemed to be accepted shall enter into force six months after the date on which it was deemed to be accepted.

7. The Secretary-General shall as soon as possible inform all Contracting Parties whether an objection to the proposed amendment has been stated in accordance with paragraph 2 (a) of this article and whether one or more Contracting Parties have sent him a communication in accordance with paragraph 2 (b) of this article. If one or more Contracting Parties have sent him such a communication, he shall subsequently inform all the Contracting Parties whether the Contracting Party or Parties which have sent such a communication raise an objection to the proposed amendment or accept it.

8. Independently of the amendment procedure laid down in paragraphs 1 to 6 of this article, the annexes and appendices to this Agreement may be modified by agreement between the competent administrations of all the Contracting Parties. If the administration of a Contracting Party has stated that under its national law its agreement is contingent on special authorization or on the approval of a legislative body, the consent of the Contracting Party concerned to the modification of an annex shall not be deemed to have been given until the Contracting Party has notified the Secretary-General that the necessary authorization or approval has been obtained. The agreement between the competent administrations may provide that, during a transitional period, the old annexes shall remain in force, wholly or in part, concurrently with the new annexes. The Secretary-General shall specify the date of the entry into force of the new texts resulting from such modifications.

Article 19

In addition to communicating to them the notifications provided for in articles 17 and 18 of this Agreement, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the States referred to in article 9, paragraph 1, of this Agreement and the States which have become Contracting Parties under article 9, paragraph 2, of:

- (a) signatures, ratifications and accessions under article 9;
- (b) the dates of entry into force of this Agreement pursuant to article 11;
- (c) denunciations under article 12;
- (d) the termination of this Agreement under article 13;
- (e) notifications received under articles 10 and 14;
- (f) declarations and notifications received under article 16, paragraphs 1 and 2;
- (g) the entry into force of any amendment pursuant to article 18.

Article 20

After 31 May 1971,* the original of this Agreement shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit certified true copies to each of the States mentioned in article 9, paragraphs 1 and 2, of this Agreement.

* In conformity with the decision taken by the Inland Transport Committee at its thirtieth session.

22. Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment to be used for such Carriage (ATP), with annexes

Done at Geneva on 1 September 1970

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 9

1. States members of the Economic Commission for Europe and States 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. States 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 31 May 1971* 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. Any State 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 notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the Agreement does not apply to carriage performed in any or in a particular one of its territories situated outside Europe. If notification as aforesaid is made after the entry into force of the Agreement in respect of the notifying State the Agreement shall, ninety days after the date on which the Secretary-General has received the notification, cease to apply to carriage in the territory or territories named in that notification.

2. Any State which has made a declaration under paragraph 1 of this article may at any time thereafter declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the Agreement will be applicable to carriage performed in a territory named in the notification made under paragraph 1 of this article and the Agreement shall become applicable to carriage in that territory one hundred and eighty days after the date on which the Secretary-General has received that notification.

Article 11

1. This Agreement shall come into force one year after five of the States referred to in its article 9, paragraph 1, have signed it without reservation as to ratification or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession.

* In conformity with the decision taken by the Inland Transport Committee at its thirtieth session.

2. With respect to any State which ratifies, or accedes to, this Agreement after five States have signed it without reservation as to ratification or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession, this Agreement shall enter into force one year after the said State has deposited its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 12

1. Any Contracting Party may denounce this Agreement by giving notice of denunciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. The denunciation shall take effect fifteen months after the date on which the Secretary-General received the notice of denunciation.

Article 13

This Agreement shall cease to have effect if the number of Contracting Parties is less than five throughout any period of twelve consecutive months after its entry into force.

Article 14

1. Any State 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 notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that this Agreement will be applicable to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which that State is responsible. This Agreement shall be applicable to the territory or territories named in the notification 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 State which has made a declaration under paragraph 1 of this article 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 12 hereof.

Article 15

1. Any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement shall so far as possible be settled by negotiation between them.

2. Any dispute which is not settled by negotiation shall be submitted to arbitration if any one of the Contracting Parties concerned in the dispute so requests and shall be referred accordingly to one or more arbitrators selected by agreement between those Parties. If within three months from the date of the request for arbitration, the Parties concerned in the dispute are unable to agree on the selection of an arbitrator or arbitrators, any of those Parties may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to designate a single arbitrator to whom the dispute shall be referred for decision.

3. The decision of the arbitrator or arbitrators designated under the preceding paragraph shall be binding on the Contracting Parties concerned in the dispute.

Article 16

1. Any State may, at the time of signing, ratifying, or acceding to, this Agreement, declare that it does not consider itself bound by article 15, paragraphs 2 and 3 of this 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 notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. The Secretary-General shall invite to any conference convened under this article all the States referred to in article 16, paragraph 1, of this Agreement.

Article 23

1. Any Contracting Party may propose one or more amendments to this Agreement. The text of any proposed amendment shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall communicate it to all Contracting Parties and inform thereof all the other States referred to in article 16, paragraph 1, of this Agreement.

2. Within a period of six months from the date on which the proposed amendment is communicated by the Secretary-General, any Contracting Party may inform the Secretary-General:

(a) that it has an objection to the amendment proposed; or

(b) that, although it intends to accept the proposal, the conditions necessary for such acceptance are not yet fulfilled in its State.

3. If a Contracting Party sends to the Secretary-General a communication such as is provided for in paragraph 2 (b) of this article, it may, so long as it has not notified the Secretary-General of its acceptance of the proposed amendment, submit an objection to the proposed amendment within a period of nine months following the expiry of the six-month period provided for its communication.

4. If an objection to the proposed amendment is stated in accordance with the terms of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article, the amendment shall be deemed not to have been accepted and shall be of no effect.

5. If no objection to the proposed amendment has been stated under paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article, then the amendment shall be deemed to have been accepted as from the date specified below:

(a) if no Contracting Party has sent a communication to the Secretary-General under paragraph 2 (b) of this article: on the expiry of the period of six months referred to in paragraph 2 of this article;

(b) if any Contracting Party has sent a communication to the Secretary-General under paragraph 2 (b) of this article: on the earlier of the following two dates:

— the date by which all the Contracting Parties which sent such communications have notified the Secretary-General of their acceptance of the proposal, subject to the proviso that, if all the acceptances were notified before the expiry of the period of six months referred to in paragraph 2 of this article, this date shall be taken to be the date of expiry of the said six-month period;

— the date of expiry of the period of nine months referred to in paragraph 3 of this article.

6. Any amendment deemed to be accepted shall enter into force three months after the date on which it was deemed to be accepted.

7. The Secretary-General shall as soon as possible notify all Contracting Parties whether an objection to the proposed amendment has been stated under paragraph 2 (a) of this article and whether he has received from one or more Contracting Parties a communication under paragraph 2 (b) of this article. If he has received such a communication from one or more Contracting Parties, he shall subsequently inform all the Contracting Parties whether the Contracting Party or Parties which have made such a communication raise an objection to or accept the proposed amendment.

8. Independently of the amendment procedure laid down in paragraphs 1 to 6 of this article, the annex to this Agreement may be modified by agreement between the competent administrations of all the Contracting Parties; if the competent administration of a Contracting Party has stated that under its domestic law its agreement is contingent on special authorization for the purpose, or on the approval of a legislative body, the consent of the competent administration of the Contracting Party concerned to the modification of the Annex shall not be deemed to have been given until the said competent administration has notified the Secretary-General that the necessary authorization or approval has been obtained. The agreement

between the competent administrations shall appoint the date of entry into force of the modified annex, and may provide that, during a transitional period, the old annex shall remain in force, wholly or in part, concurrently with the modified annex.

Article 24

In addition to the notifications referred to in articles 22 and 23 of this Agreement, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the States referred to in article 16, paragraph 1, hereof of

- (a) ratifications or accessions under article 16 of this Agreement;
- (b) the dates of entry into force of the present Agreement, in conformity with article 16 hereof;
- (c) denunciations under article 17 of this Agreement;
- (d) the termination of this Agreement in conformity with article 18 hereof;
- (e) notifications received under article 19 of this Agreement;
- (f) declarations and notifications received under article 21 of this Agreement;
- (g) the entry into force of any amendment in conformity with article 23 of this Agreement.

Article 25

The Protocol of signature of this Agreement shall have the same force, validity and duration as the Agreement itself, of which it shall be deemed to be an integral part.

Article 26

After 31 March 1971* the original of this Agreement shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit certified true copies to each of the States referred to in article 16, paragraph 1, hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Agreement.

DONE at Geneva, this first day of July nineteen hundred and seventy, in a single copy, in the English and French languages, the two texts being equally authentic.

* In conformity with the decision taken by the Working Party on Road Transport at its forty-fourth session to postpone the closing date for the period for which AETR is open for signature from 31 December 1970 to 31 March 1971.

21. European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles Engaged in International Road Transport (AETR), with annex and Protocol of Signature

Done at Geneva on 1 July 1970

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 16

1. This Agreement shall be open for signature until 31 March 1971,* and thereafter for accession, by States members of the Economic Commission for Europe and States admitted to the Commission in a consultative capacity under paragraph 8 of the Commission's terms of reference.

2. This Agreement shall be ratified.

3. The instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

4. This Agreement shall enter into force on the one hundred and eightieth day after the date of deposit of the eighth-instrument of ratification or accession.

5. In respect of each State which ratifies, or accedes to, this Agreement after the deposit of the eighth instrument of ratification or accession as referred to in paragraph 4 of this article, the Agreement shall enter into force one hundred and eighty days after the deposit by that State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 17

1. Any Contracting Party may denounce this Agreement by notice addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. The denunciation shall take effect six months after the date on which the Secretary-General receives notice thereof.

Article 18

This Agreement shall cease to have effect if for any period of twelve consecutive months after its entry into force the number of Contracting Parties is less than three.

Article 19

1. Any State may, at the time of signing this 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 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.

* In conformity with the decision taken by the Working Party on Road Transport at its forty-fourth session to postpone the closing date for the period for which AETR is open for signature from 31 December 1970 to 31 March 1971.

2. Any State 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 the provisions of article 17 hereof.

Article 20

1. Any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement shall so far as possible be settled by negotiation between them.

2. Any dispute which is not settled by negotiation shall be submitted to arbitration if any one of the Contracting Parties concerned in the dispute so requests and shall accordingly be referred to one or more arbitrators selected by agreement between the Parties in dispute. If within three months from the date of the request for arbitration the Parties in dispute are unable to agree on the selection of an arbitrator or arbitrators, any of those Parties may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to appoint a single arbitrator to whom the dispute shall be referred for decision.

3. The decision of the arbitrator or arbitrators appointed under the preceding paragraph shall be binding on the Contracting Parties in dispute.

Article 21

1. Any State may, at the time of signing, ratifying, or acceding to, this Agreement, declare that it does not consider itself bound by article 20, paragraphs 2 and 3 hereof. The other Contracting Parties shall not be bound by the said 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 State 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 States 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 none of the said States has, within six months after such communication, expressed its opposition to acceptance of the reservation. Otherwise the reservation shall not be admitted, and, if the State which entered the reservation does not withdraw it the deposit of that State's instrument of ratification or accession shall be without effect. For the purpose of the application of this paragraph the opposition of States whose accession or ratification is, in virtue of this paragraph without effect by reason of reservations entered by them, shall be disregarded.

3. Any Contracting Party whose reservation has been adopted in the Protocol of signature of this Agreement or who has entered a reservation pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article, or made a reservation which has been accepted pursuant to paragraph 2 of this article may at any time withdraw such reservation by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General.

Article 22

1. After this Agreement has been in force for three years any Contracting Party may, by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, request that a conference be convened for the purpose of revising the Agreement. The Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties of the request and shall convene a revision conference if not less than one-third of the Contracting Parties signify their assent to the request within a period of four months from the date of the notification by the Secretary-General.

2. If a conference is convened in conformity with the preceding paragraph the Secretary-General shall modify all the Contracting Parties and invite them to submit within a period of three months such proposals as they wish the conference to consider. The Secretary-General shall circulate to all Contracting Parties the provisional agenda for the conference, together with the text of such proposals, not less than three months before the date on which the conference is to meet.

Article 44

Any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties which relates to the interpretation or application of this Convention and which the Parties are unable to settle by negotiation or other means of settlement may be referred, at the request of any of the Contracting Parties concerned, to the International Court of Justice for decision.

Article 45

Nothing in this Convention shall be construed as preventing a Contracting Party from taking such action, compatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and limited to the exigencies of the situation, as it considers necessary to its external or internal security.

Article 46

1. Any State 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 44 of this Convention. Other Contracting Parties shall not be bound by Article 44 with respect to any Contracting Party which has made such a declaration.

2. (a) At the time of depositing its instrument of ratification or accession, every State shall, by notification addressed to the Secretary-General, declare for the purposes of the application of this Convention:

- (i) which of the models A^a and A^b it chooses as a danger warning sign (Article 9, paragraph 1); and
- (ii) which of the models B, 2^a and B, 2^b it chooses as a stop sign (Article 10, paragraph 3).

Any State may, subsequently, at any time, by notification addressed to the Secretary-General, alter its choice by replacing its declaration by another.

(b) At the time of depositing its instrument of ratification or accession, any State may, by notification addressed to the Secretary-General, declare that for the purposes of the application of this Convention it treats mopeds as motor cycles (Article 1, (l)).

By notification addressed to the Secretary-General, any State may, subsequently, at any time, withdraw its declaration.

3. The declarations provided for in paragraph 2 of this Article shall become effective six months after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of notification of them or on the date on which the Convention enters into force for the State making the declaration, whichever is the later.

4. Reservations to this Convention and its annexes, other than the reservation provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article, shall be permitted on condition that they are formulated in writing and, if formulated before the deposit of the instrument of ratification or accession, are confirmed in that instrument. The Secretary-General shall communicate such reservations to all States referred to in Article 37, paragraph 1 of this Convention.

5. Any Contracting Party which has formulated a reservation or made a declaration under paragraphs 1 and 4 of this Article may withdraw it at any time by notification addressed to the Secretary-General.

6. A reservation made in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Article

(a) modifies for the Contracting Party which made the reservation the provisions of the Convention to which the reservation relates, to the extent of the reservation;

(b) modifies those provisions to the same extent for the other Contracting Parties in their relations with the Contracting Party which entered the reservation.

Article 47

In addition to the declarations, notifications and communications provided for in Articles 41 and 46 of this Convention, the Secretary-General shall notify all the States referred to in Article 37, paragraph 1, of the following:

- (a) signatures, ratifications and accessions under Article 37;
- (b) declarations under Article 38;
- (c) the dates of entry into force of this Convention in accordance with Article 39;
- (d) the date of entry into force of amendments to this Convention in accordance with Article 41, paragraphs 2 and 5;
- (e) denunciations under Article 42;
- (f) the termination of this Convention under Article 43.

Article 48

The original of this Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts done in a single copy are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified true copies thereof to all the States referred to in Article 37, paragraph 1, of this Convention.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention.

DONE at Vienna this eighth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight.

3. This Convention shall remain open for accession by any of the States referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General.

Article 38

1. Any State may, at the time of signing or ratifying this Convention, or of acceding thereto, or at any time thereafter, declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General that the Convention shall become applicable to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. The Convention shall become applicable to the territory or territories named in the notification thirty days after the receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General or on the date of entry into force of the Convention for the State making the notification, whichever is the later.

2. Any State which makes a notification under paragraph 1 of this Article shall notify on behalf of the territories on whose behalf that notification was made the declarations provided for in Article 46, paragraph 2, of this Convention.

3. Any State which has made a declaration under paragraph 1 of this Article may at any time thereafter declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General that the Convention shall cease to be applicable to the territory named in the notification and the Convention shall cease to be applicable to such territory one year from the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification.

Article 39

1. This Convention shall enter into force twelve months after the date of deposit of the fifteenth instrument of ratification or accession.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to this Convention after the deposit of the fifteenth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force twelve months after the date of deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 40

Upon its entry into force, this Convention shall terminate and replace, in relations between the Contracting Parties, the Convention concerning the Unification of Road Signals, opened for signature at Geneva on 30 March 1931, or the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, opened for signature at Geneva on 19 September 1949.

Article 41

1. After this Convention has been in force for one year, any Contracting Party may propose one or more amendments to the Convention. The text of any proposed amendment, accompanied by an explanatory memorandum, shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General, who shall communicate it to all Contracting Parties. The Contracting Parties shall have the opportunity of informing him within a period of twelve months following the date of its circulation whether they: (a) accept the amendment; or (b) reject the amendment; or (c) wish that a conference be convened to consider the amendment. The Secretary-General shall also transmit the text of the proposed amendment to all other States referred to in Article 37, paragraph 1, of this Convention.

2. (a) Any proposed amendment communicated in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall be deemed to be accepted if within the period of twelve months referred to in the preceding paragraph less than one-third of the Contracting Parties inform the Secretary-General that they either reject the amendment or wish that a conference be convened to consider it. The Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties of each acceptance or rejection of any proposed amendment and of requests that a conference be convened. If the total number of such rejections

and requests received during the specified period of twelve months is less than one-third of the total number of Contracting Parties, the Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties that the amendment will enter into force six months after the expiry of the period of twelve months referred to in the preceding paragraph for all Contracting Parties except those which, during the period specified, have rejected the amendment or requested the convening of a conference to consider it.

(b) Any Contracting Party which, during the said period of twelve months, has rejected a proposed amendment or requested the convening of a conference to consider it may at any time after the end of such period notify the Secretary-General that it accepts the amendment, and the Secretary-General shall communicate such notification to all the other Contracting Parties. The amendment shall enter into force, with respect to the Contracting Parties which have notified their acceptance, six months after receipt by the Secretary-General of their notification.

3. If a proposed amendment has not been accepted in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article and if within the period of twelve months specified in paragraph 1 of this Article less than half of the total number of Contracting Parties inform the Secretary-General that they reject the proposed amendment and if at least one-third of the total number of Contracting Parties, but not less than ten, inform him that they accept it or wish a conference to be convened to consider it, the Secretary-General shall convene a conference for the purpose of considering the proposed amendment to any other proposal which may be submitted to him in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Article.

4. If a conference is convened in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article, the Secretary-General shall invite to it all States referred to in Article 37, paragraph 1, of this Convention. He shall request all States invited to the conference to submit to him, at least six months before its opening date, any proposals which they may wish the conference to consider in addition to the proposed amendment and shall communicate such proposals, at least three months before the opening date of the conference, to all States invited to the conference.

5. (a) Any amendment to this Convention shall be deemed to be accepted if it has been adopted by a two-thirds majority of the States represented at the Conference, provided that such majority comprises at least two-thirds of the number of Contracting Parties represented at the conference. The Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties of the adoption of the amendment, and the amendment shall enter into force twelve months after the date of his notification for all Contracting Parties except those which during that period have notified the Secretary-General that they reject the amendment.

(b) A Contracting Party which has rejected an amendment during the said period of twelve months may at any time notify the Secretary-General that it accepts the amendment, and the Secretary-General shall communicate such notification to all the other Contracting Parties. The amendment shall enter into force, with respect to the Contracting Party which has notified its acceptance, six months after receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification or at the end of the said period of twelve months, whichever is later.

6. If the proposed amendment is not deemed to be accepted pursuant to paragraph 2 of this Article and if the conditions prescribed by paragraph 3 of this Article for convening a conference are not fulfilled, the proposed amendment shall be deemed to be rejected.

Article 42

Any Contracting Party may denounce this Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General. The denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of such notification.

Article 43

This Convention shall cease to be in force if the number of Contracting Parties is less than five for any period of twelve consecutive months.

Article 55

In addition to the declarations, notifications and communications provided for in Articles 49 and 54 of this Convention, the Secretary-General shall notify all the States referred to in Article 45, paragraph 1, of the following:

- (a) signatures, ratifications and accessions under Article 45;
- (b) notifications and declarations under Article 45, paragraph 4, and Article 46;
- (c) the dates of entry into force of this Convention in accordance with Article 47;
- (d) the date of entry into force of amendments to this Convention in accordance with Article 49, paragraphs 2 and 5;
- (e) denunciations under Article 50,
- (f) the termination of this Convention under Article 51.

Article 56

The original of this Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts done in a single copy are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified true copies thereof to all the States referred to in Article 45, paragraph 1, of this Convention.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention.

DONE at Vienna this eighth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight.

20. Convention on Road Signs and Signals, with annexes

Done at Vienna on 8 November 1968

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

...

Article 2

ANNEXES TO THE CONVENTION

The annexes to this Convention, namely:

Annex 1 : Danger warning signs, other than those placed at approaches to intersections or level-crossings;

Annex 2 : Signs regulating priority at intersections, danger warning signs at approaches to intersections and signs regulating priority on narrow sections of road;

Annex 3 : Signs concerning level-crossings;

Annex 4 : Regulatory signs other than priority, standing and parking signs;

Annex 5 : Informative signs other than parking signs;

Annex 6 : Standing and parking signs;

Annex 7 : Additional panels;

Annex 8 : Road markings;

Annex 9 : Reproduction in colour of signs, symbols and panels referred to in Annexes I to 7;¹ are integral parts of this Convention.

...

CHAPTER VI FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 37

1. This Convention shall be open at United Nations Headquarters, New York, until 31 December 1969 for signature by all States Members of the United Nations or of any of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency 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.

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

¹ Printed texts of this Convention may show the signs, symbols and panels under relevant parts of the texts.

paragraph less than one-third of the Contracting Parties inform the Secretary-General that they either reject the amendment or wish that a conference be convened to consider it. The Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties of each acceptance or rejection of any proposed amendment and of requests that a conference be convened. If the total number of such rejections and requests received during the specified period of twelve months is less than one-third of the total number of Contracting Parties, the Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties that the amendment will enter into force six months after the expiry of the period of twelve months referred to in the preceding paragraph for all Contracting Parties except those which, during the period specified, have rejected the amendment or requested the convening of a conference to consider it.

(b) Any Contracting Party which, during the said period of twelve months, has rejected a proposed amendment or requested the convening of a conference to consider it may at any time after the end of such period notify the Secretary-General that it accepts the amendment, and the Secretary-General shall communicate such notification to all the other Contracting Parties. The amendment shall enter into force, with respect to the Contracting Parties which have notified their acceptance, six months after receipt by the Secretary-General of their notification.

3. If a proposed amendment has not been accepted in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article and if within the period of twelve months specified in paragraph 1 of this Article less than half of the total number of the Contracting Parties inform the Secretary-General that they reject the proposed amendment and if at least one-third of the total number of Contracting Parties, but not less than ten, inform him that they accept it or wish a conference to be convened to consider it, the Secretary-General shall convene a conference for the purpose of considering the proposed amendment or any other proposal which may be submitted to him in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Article.

4. If a conference is convened in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article, the Secretary-General shall invite to it all States referred to in Article 45, paragraph 1 of this Convention. He shall request all States invited to the conference to submit to him, at least six months before its opening date, any proposals which they may wish the conference to consider in addition to the proposed amendment and shall communicate such proposals, at least three months before the opening date of the conference, to all States invited to the conference.

5. (a) Any amendment to this Convention shall be deemed to be accepted if it has been adopted by a two-thirds majority of the States represented at the conference, provided that such majority comprises at least two-thirds of Contracting Parties represented at the conference. The Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties of the adoption of the amendment, and the amendment shall enter into force twelve months after the date of his notification for all Contracting Parties except those which during that period have notified the Secretary-General that they reject the amendment.

(b) A Contracting Party which has rejected an amendment during the said period of twelve months may at any time notify the Secretary-General that it accepts the amendment, and the Secretary-General shall communicate such notification to all the other Contracting Parties. The amendment shall enter into force, with respect to the Contracting Party which has notified its acceptance, six months after receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification or at the end of the said period of twelve months, whichever is later.

6. If the proposed amendment is not deemed to be accepted pursuant to paragraph 2 of this Article and if the conditions prescribed by paragraph 3 of this Article for convening a conference are not fulfilled, the proposed amendment shall be deemed to be rejected.

Article 50

Any Contracting Party may denounce this Convention by written notification addressed to the Secretary-General. The denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of such notification.

Article 51

This Convention shall cease to be in force if the number of Contracting Parties is less than five for any period of twelve consecutive months.

Article 52

Any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties which relates to the interpretation or application of this Convention and which the Parties are unable to settle by negotiation or other means of settlement may be referred, at the request of any of the Contracting Parties concerned, to the International Court of Justice for decision.

Article 53

Nothing in this Convention shall be construed as preventing a Contracting Party from taking such action, compatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and limited to the exigencies of the situation, as it considers necessary to its external or internal security.

Article 54

1. Any State 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 52 of this Convention. Other Contracting Parties shall not be bound by Article 52 with respect to any Contracting Party which has made such a declaration.

2. At the time of depositing its instrument of ratification or accession, any State may, by notification addressed to the Secretary-General, declare that for the purposes of the application of this Convention it treats mopeds as motor cycles (Article 1 (*n*)). By notification addressed to the Secretary-General, any State may subsequently at any time withdraw its declaration.

3. The declarations provided for in paragraph 2 of this Article shall become effective six months after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of notification of them or on the date on which the Convention enters into force for the State making the declaration, whichever is the later.

4. Any modification of a previously selected distinguishing sign notified in conformity with Article 45, paragraph 4, or Article 46, paragraph 3 of this Convention, shall take effect three months after the date on which the Secretary-General receives notification thereof.

5. Reservations to this Convention and its annexes, other than the reservation provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article, shall be permitted on condition that they are formulated in writing and, if formulated before the deposit of the instrument of ratification or accession, are confirmed in that instrument. The Secretary-General shall communicate such reservations to all States referred to in Article 45, paragraph 1, of this Convention.

6. Any Contracting Party which has formulated a reservation or made a declaration under paragraphs 1 or 4 of this Article may withdraw it at any time by notification addressed to the Secretary-General.

7. A reservation made in accordance with paragraph 5 of this Article

(a) modifies for the Contracting Party which made the reservation the provisions of the Convention to which the reservation relates, to the extent of the reservation;

(b) modifies those provisions to the same extent for the other Contracting Parties in their relations with the Contracting Party which entered the reservation.

19. Convention on Road Traffic, with annexes

Done at Vienna on 8 November 1968

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

...

Article 2

ANNEXES TO THE CONVENTION

The Annexes to this Convention, namely,

Annex 1: "Exceptions to the obligation to admit motor vehicles and trailers in international traffic";

Annex 2: "Registration number of motor vehicles and trailers in international traffic";

Annex 3: "Distinguishing sign of motor vehicles and trailers in international traffic";

Annex 4: "Identification marks of motor vehicles and trailers in international traffic";

Annex 5: "Technical conditions concerning motor vehicles and trailers";

Annex 6: "Domestic driving permit"; and

Annex 7: "International driving permit";

are integral parts of this Convention.

...

CHAPTER VI FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 45

1. This Convention shall be open at United Nations Headquarters, New York, until 31 December 1969 for signature by all States Members of the United Nations or of any of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency 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.

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

3. This Convention shall remain open for accession by any of the States referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General.

4. On signing this Convention or on depositing its instrument of ratification or accession, each State shall notify the Secretary-General of the distinguishing sign it has selected for display in international traffic on vehicles registered by it, in accordance with Annex 3 to this Convention.

By a further notification addressed to the Secretary-General, any State may change a distinguishing sign it has previously selected.

Article 46

1. Any State may, at the time of signing or ratifying this Convention, or of acceding thereto, or at any time thereafter, declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General that the Convention shall become applicable to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. The Convention shall become applicable to the territory or territories named in the notification thirty days after the receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General or on the date of entry into force of the Convention for the State making the notification, whichever is the later.

2. Any State which has made a declaration under paragraph 1 of this Article may at any time thereafter declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General that the Convention shall cease to be applicable to the territory named in the notification and the Convention shall cease to be applicable to such territory one year from the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification.

3. A State making a notification under paragraph 1 of this Article shall notify the Secretary-General of the distinguishing sign or signs it has selected for display in international traffic on vehicles registered in the territory or territories concerned, in accordance with Annex 3 to this Convention. By a further notification addressed to the Secretary-General, any State may change a distinguishing sign it has previously selected.

Article 47

1. This Convention shall enter into force twelve months after the date of deposit of the fifteenth instrument of ratification or accession.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to this Convention after the deposit of the fifteenth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force twelve months after the date of deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 48

Upon its entry into force, this Convention shall terminate and replace, in relations between the Contracting Parties, the International Convention relative to Motor Traffic and the International Convention relative to Road Traffic, both signed at Paris on 24 April 1926, the Convention on the Regulation of Inter-American Automotive Traffic, opened for signature at Washington on 15 December 1943, and the Convention on Road Traffic, opened for signature at Geneva on 19 September 1949.

Article 49

1. After this Convention has been in force for one year, any Contracting Party may propose one or more amendments to the Convention. The text of any proposed amendment, accompanied by an explanatory memorandum, shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General who shall communicate it to all Contracting Parties. The Contracting Parties shall have the opportunity of informing him within a period of twelve months following the date of its circulation whether they: (a) accept the amendment; or (b) reject the amendment; or (c) wish that a conference be convened to consider the amendment. The Secretary-General shall also transmit the text of the proposed amendment to all other States referred to in Article 45, paragraph 1 of this Convention.

2. (a) Any proposed amendment communicated in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall be deemed to be accepted if within the period of twelve months referred to in the preceding

Article 24

1. After the present Agreement has been in force for three years, any Contracting Party may, by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, request that a conference be convened for the purpose of reviewing the Agreement. The Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties of the request and shall convene a review conference if, within a period of four months from the date of the notification by the Secretary-General, not less than one-third of the Contracting Parties signify their assent to the request.

2. If a conference is convened in conformity with the preceding paragraph, the Secretary-General shall notify all the Contracting Parties and invite them to submit, within a period of three months, such proposals as they wish the conference to consider. The Secretary-General shall circulate to all Contracting Parties the provisional agenda for the conference, together with the text of such proposals, at least three months before the date on which the conference is to meet.

3. The Secretary-General shall invite to any conference convened under this article all the countries referred to in article 18, paragraph 1, of the present Agreement.

Article 25

1. Any Contracting Party may propose one or more amendments to the present Agreement. The text of any proposed amendment shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall communicate it to all Contracting Parties and inform all the other countries referred to in article 18, paragraph 1, of the present Agreement.

2. Within a period of six months from the date on which the proposed amendment is communicated by the Secretary-General, any Contracting Party may inform the Secretary-General :

- (a) that it has an objection to the amendment proposed, or
- (b) that, although it intends to accept the proposal, the conditions necessary for such acceptance are not yet fulfilled in its country.

3. If a Contracting Party sends to the Secretary-General a communication such as is provided for in paragraph 2 (b), it may, so long as it has not notified the Secretary-General of its acceptance of the proposed amendment, submit an objection to the proposed amendment within a period of nine months following the expiry of the six-month period provided for its communication.

4. If an objection to the proposed amendment is stated in accordance with the terms of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article, the amendment shall be deemed not to have been accepted and shall be of no effect.

5. If no objection to the proposed amendment has been stated under paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article, then the amendment shall be deemed to have been accepted as from the date specified below

- (a) if no Contracting Party has sent a communication to the Secretary-General under paragraph 2 (b) of this article : on the expiry of the period of six months referred to in paragraph 2;
- (b) if any Contracting Party has sent a communication to the Secretary-General under paragraph 2 (b) of this article : on the earlier of the following two dates :
 - the date by which all the Contracting Parties which sent such communications have notified the Secretary-General of their acceptance of the proposal, subject to the proviso that, if all the acceptances were notified before the expiry of the period of six months referred to in paragraph 2, this date shall be taken to be the date of expiry of the said six-month period;
 - the date of expiry of the period of nine months referred to in paragraph 3 of this article.

6. Any amendment deemed to be accepted shall enter into force three months after the date on which it was deemed to be accepted.

7. The Secretary-General shall, as soon as possible, notify all Contracting Parties whether an objection to the proposed amendment has been stated under paragraph 2 (a) of this article and whether he has received from one or more Contracting Parties a communication under paragraph 2 (b) of this article. If he has received such a communication from one or more Contracting Parties, he shall subsequently inform all the Contracting Parties whether the Contracting Party or Parties in question raise an objection to the proposed amendment or accept it.

8. Independently of the amendment procedure laid down in paragraphs 1 to 6 of this article, the annex to the present Agreement may be modified by agreement between the competent administrations of all the Contracting Parties. If the administration of a Contracting Party has stated that under its domestic law its agreement is contingent on special authorization for the purpose, or on the approval of a legislative body, the consent of the Contracting Party concerned to the modification of the annex shall not be deemed to have been given until the said Contracting Party has notified the Secretary-General that the necessary authorization or approval has been obtained. The agreement between the competent administrations shall appoint the date of entry into force of the modified annex, and may provide that, during a transitional period, the old annex shall remain in force, wholly or in part, concurrently with the modified annex.

Article 26

In addition to the amendments referred to in articles 24 and 25 of the present Agreement, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the countries referred to in article 18, paragraph 1, of the Agreement of

- (a) ratifications or accessions under article 18;
- (b) the dates of entry into force of the present Agreement, in conformity with article 18;
- (c) denunciations under article 19;
- (d) the termination of the present Agreement in conformity with article 20;
- (e) notifications received under article 21;
- (f) declarations and notifications received under article 23, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3;
- (g) the entry into force of any amendment in conformity with article 25.

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.

Article 28

After 30 June 1962, the original of the present Agreement shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit certified true copies to each of the countries referred to in article 18, paragraph 1, of the Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being thereunto duly authorized, have signed the present Agreement.

DONE at Geneva, this nineteenth day of January one thousand nine hundred and sixty-two, in a single copy, in the English and French languages, the two texts being equally authentic.

18. European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles Engaged in International Road Transport (AETR), with annex and Protocol of Signature

Done at Geneva on 19 January 1962

FINAL PROVISIONS

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 19

1. Any Contracting Party may denounce the present Agreement by notice addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. The denunciation shall take effect six months after the date on which the Secretary-General receives notice thereof.

Article 20

The present Agreement shall cease to have effect if, for any period of twelve consecutive months after its entry into force, the number of Contracting Parties is less than three.

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 22

1. Any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Agreement shall, so far as possible, be settled by negotiation between them.

2. Any dispute which is not settled by negotiation shall be submitted to arbitration, if any one of the Contracting Parties concerned in the dispute so requests and shall be referred accordingly to one or more arbitrators selected by agreement between the Parties in dispute. If within three months from the date of the request for arbitration the Parties in dispute are unable to agree on the selection of an arbitrator or arbitrators, any of those Parties may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to appoint a single arbitrator to whom the dispute shall be referred for decision.

3. The decision of the arbitrator or arbitrators appointed under the preceding paragraph shall be binding on the Contracting Parties in dispute.

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.

General if, within a period of four months from the date of the notification sent by the Secretary-General, not less than one-third of the Contracting Parties signify their assent to the request.

2. If a conference is convened in pursuance of the preceding paragraph, the Secretary-General shall so advise all the Contracting Parties and invite them to submit, within a period of three months, the proposals which they wish the conference to consider. The Secretary-General shall circulate to all Contracting Parties the provisional agenda for the conference, together with the text of such proposals, at least three months before the date on which the conference is to meet.

3. The Secretary-General shall invite to any conference convened in pursuance of this article all the countries referred to in article 7, paragraph 1, of this Agreement, and also the countries which have become Contracting Parties under the said article 7, paragraph 2.

Article 15

1. Any Contracting Party may propose one or more amendments to this Agreement. The text of any proposed amendment shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall communicate it to all Contracting Parties and inform all the other countries referred to in article 7, paragraph 1, of this Agreement.

2. Within a period of six months from the date on which the proposed amendment is communicated by the Secretary-General, any Contracting Party may inform the Secretary-General

- (a) that it has an objection to the amendment proposed, or
- (b) that, although it intends to accept the proposal, the conditions necessary for such acceptance are not yet fulfilled in its country.

3. If a Contracting Party sends the Secretary-General a communication such as is provided for in paragraph 2 (b), it may, so long as it has not notified the Secretary-General of its acceptance of the proposed amendment, submit an objection to the proposed amendment within a period of nine months following the expiry of the six-month period prescribed in respect of the initial communication.

4. If an objection to the proposed amendment is stated in accordance with the terms of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article, the amendment shall be deemed not to have been accepted and shall be of no effect.

5. If no objection to the proposed amendment has been stated in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article, the amendment shall be deemed to have been accepted on the date specified below :

- (b) if no Contracting Party has sent a communication to the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 2 (b) of this article, on the expiry of the period of six months referred to in paragraph 2;
- (b) if at least one Contracting Party has sent a communication to the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 2 (b) of this article, on the earlier of the following two dates :
 - the date by which all the Contracting Parties which sent such communications have notified the Secretary-General of their acceptance of the proposal, subject to the proviso that, if all the acceptances were notified before the expiry of the period of six months referred to in paragraph 2, this date shall be taken to be the date of expiry of the said six-month period;
 - the date of expiry of the nine-month period referred to in paragraph 3 of this article.

6. Any amendment deemed to be accepted shall enter into force six months after the date on which it was deemed to be accepted.

7. The Secretary-General shall, as soon as possible, inform all Contracting Parties whether an objection to the proposed amendment has been stated in accordance with paragraph 2 (a) of

this article and whether one or more Contracting Parties have sent him a communication in accordance with paragraph 2 (b) thereof. If one or more Contracting Parties have sent him such a communication, he shall subsequently inform all the Contracting Parties whether the Contracting Party or Parties which have sent such a communication raise an objection to the proposed amendment or accept it.

8. Independently of the amendment procedure laid down in paragraphs 1 to 6 of this article, the annexes and appendices to this Agreement may be modified by agreement between the competent administrations of all the Contracting Parties. If the administration of a Contracting Party has stated that under its municipal law its agreement is contingent on special authorization or on the approval of a legislative body, the consent of the Contracting Party concerned to the modification of an annex shall not be deemed to have been given until the Contracting Party has notified the Secretary-General that the necessary authorization or approval has been obtained. The agreement between the competent administrations may provide that, during a transitional period, the old annexes shall remain in force, wholly or in part, concurrently with the new annexes. The Secretary-General shall specify the date of the entry into force of the new texts resulting from such modifications.

Article 16

In addition to communicating to them the notices provided for in articles 14 and 15 of this Agreement, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the countries referred to in article 7, paragraph 1, of this Agreement and the countries which have become Contracting Parties under article 7, paragraph 2, of:

- (a) signatures, ratifications and accessions under article 7;
- (b) the dates of entry into force of this Agreement pursuant to article 8;
- (c) denunciations under article 9;
- (d) the termination of this Agreement under article 10;
- (e) notices received under article 11;
- (f) declarations and notices received under article 13, paragraphs 1 and 2;
- (g) the entry into force of any amendment pursuant to article 15.

Article 17

After 30 June 1962, the original of this Agreement shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit certified true copies to each of the countries mentioned in article 7, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed the present Agreement.

DONE at Geneva, this fifteenth day of January one thousand nine hundred and sixty-two, in a single copy, in the English and French languages, the two texts being equally authentic.

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, with annexes

Done at Geneva on 15 January 1962

CHAPTER IV

FINAL PROVISIONS

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 9

1. Any Contracting Party may denounce this Agreement by giving notice of denunciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. The denunciation shall take effect fifteen months after the date on which the Secretary-General received the notice of denunciation.

Article 10

This Agreement shall cease to have effect if, for any period of twelve consecutive months after its entry into force, the number of Contracting Parties is less than five.

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 12

1. Any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement shall, so far as possible, be settled by negotiation between them.

2. Any dispute which is not settled by negotiation shall be submitted to arbitration if any one of the Contracting Parties concerned in the dispute so requests and shall be referred accordingly to one or more arbitrators selected by agreement between those Parties. If within three months from the date of the request for arbitration the Parties concerned in the dispute are unable to agree on the selection of an arbitrator or arbitrators, any of those Parties may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to designate a single arbitrator to whom the dispute shall be referred for decision.

3. The decision of the arbitrator or arbitrators designated under the preceding paragraph shall be binding on the Contracting Parties concerned in the dispute.

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.

Article 14

1. After this Agreement has been in force for three years, any Contracting Party may, by notice addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, request that a conference be convened for the purpose of reviewing the Agreement. The Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties of the request and a review conference shall be convened by the Secretary-

who shall transmit it to all Contracting Parties and inform all other countries referred to in paragraph 1 of article 6 thereof.

2. Any proposed amendment circulated in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall be deemed to be accepted if no Contracting Party expresses an objection within a period of six months following the date of circulation of the proposed amendment by the Secretary-General.

3. The Secretary-General shall, as soon as possible, notify all Contracting Parties whether an objection to the proposed amendment has been expressed. If an objection to the proposed amendment has been expressed the amendment shall be deemed not to have been accepted, and shall be of no effect whatever. If no such objection has been expressed, the amendment shall enter into force for all Contracting Parties three months after the expiry of the period of six months referred to in paragraph 2 of this article.

Article 14

In addition to the notifications provided for in articles 1, 12 and 13 of this Agreement, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the countries referred to in paragraph 1 of article 6, and the countries which have become Contracting Parties in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 6 of:

- (a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions in accordance with article 6;
- (b) The dates of entry into force of this Agreement in accordance with article 7;
- (c) Denunciations in accordance with article 8;
- (d) Notifications received in accordance with article 9;
- (e) Declarations and notifications received in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 11;
- (f) The entry into force of any amendment in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 12;
- (g) The entry into force of any amendment in accordance with paragraph 3 of article 13.

Article 15

After 30 June 1958 the original of this Agreement shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit certified true copies to each of the countries mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 6 thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Agreement.

DONE at Geneva, this twentieth day of March one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight, in a single copy in the English and French languages, each text being equally authentic.

sixtieth day after this notification. If this Contracting Party makes its decision to apply the Regulation subject to amendment of the latter, it shall transmit to the Secretary-General its proposed amendment, which shall be dealt with according to the procedure laid down in article 13 of this Agreement, as if it were an amendment proposed by a Contracting Party already applying the Regulation. But article 13 of this Agreement notwithstanding, the amendment, if accepted, shall enter into force on the date when the Regulation in question itself enters into force for the Contracting Party which proposed the amendment. The Secretary-General shall notify all the Contracting Parties of every entry into force of a Regulation for a new Contracting Party effected in accordance with the terms of this paragraph.

9. The Contracting Parties for which a Regulation is in force shall hereinafter be referred to as “the Contracting Parties applying a Regulation”.

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 8

1. Any Contracting Party may denounce this Agreement 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 such notification.

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 10

1. Any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement shall, so far as possible, be settled by negotiation between them.

2. Any dispute which is not settled by negotiation shall be submitted to arbitration if any one of the Contracting Parties in dispute so requests and shall be referred accordingly to one or more arbitrators selected by agreement between the Parties in dispute. If within three months from the date of the request for arbitration the Parties in dispute are unable to agree on the selection of an arbitrator or arbitrators, any of those Parties may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to nominate a single arbitrator to whom the dispute shall be referred for decision.

3. The decision of the arbitrator or arbitrators appointed in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article shall be binding on the Contracting Parties in dispute.

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, in accordance with the terms of article 1, may declare that it does not propose to apply certain of the Regulations or that it does not propose to apply any of them.

Article 12

The Regulations to be annexed to this Agreement may be amended in accordance with the following procedure:

1. Any Contracting Party applying a Regulation may propose one or more amendments to it. The text of any proposed amendment to a Regulation shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit it to the other Contracting Parties. The amendment shall be deemed to have been accepted unless within a period of three months following this notification a Contracting Party applying the Regulation has expressed an objection, in which case the amendment shall be deemed to have been rejected. If the amendment is deemed to have been accepted, it shall enter into force at the end of a further period of two months.

2. Should a country become a Contracting Party between the time of the communication of the proposed amendment by the Secretary-General and its entry into force, the Regulation in question shall not enter into force for that Contracting Party until two months after it has formally accepted the amendment or two months after the lapse of a period of three months since the communication to that Party by the Secretary-General of the proposed amendment.

Article 13

The text of the Agreement itself may be amended in accordance with the following procedure:

1. Any Contracting Party may propose one or more amendments to this Agreement. The text of any proposed amendment to the Agreement shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations,

Article 17

In addition to the notifications provided for in article 16 of the Agreement, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the countries referred to in article 9, paragraph 1, and the countries which have become Contracting Parties under article 9, paragraph 2, of:

- (a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions under article 9;
- (b) The dates of entry into force of this Agreement in accordance with article 10;
- (c) Denunciations under article 11;
- (d) The termination of this Agreement in accordance with article 12;
- (e) Notifications received in accordance with article 13;
- (f) Declarations and notifications received in accordance with article 15, paragraphs 1 and 2;
- (g) The entry into force of any amendment, or the objections expressed to a draft amendment, in accordance with article 16.

Article 18

After 28 February 1958, the original of this Agreement shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit certified true copies to each of the countries mentioned in article 9, paragraphs 1 and 2.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Agreement.

DONE at Geneva, this thirteenth day of December one thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven in a single copy in the English and French languages, each text being equally authentic.

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

Article 1

1. The Contracting Parties shall establish, on the basis of the following paragraphs and articles, uniform conditions for the approval of motor vehicle equipment and parts and for approval markings, and shall recognize one another's approvals granted in accordance with those conditions.

2. If the competent authorities of at least two of the Contracting Parties agree to uniform conditions of approval for motor vehicle equipment and parts, they shall draw up a draft regulation for this equipment and these parts, indicating:

(a) The equipment and parts concerned;

(b) The conditions which such equipment and parts must fulfil, including the tests which they must pass; the regulations may, if need be, designate suitably equipped laboratories where acceptance tests of the types of equipment and parts submitted for approval must be carried out;

(c) The approval markings.

3. Contracting Parties who have agreed on a draft regulation shall communicate it to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, indicating the date on which they propose that it should enter into force as a Regulation annexed to this Agreement. This date must be at least five months later than the date of their communication.

4. The Secretary-General shall communicate to the other Contracting Parties the said draft and the date on which it is proposed that it should enter into force.

5. On that date, the draft shall enter into force as a Regulation annexed to this Agreement for all Contracting Parties which have informed the Secretary-General of their acceptance of it within three months from the date of the Secretary-General's communication. The Secretary-General shall notify all the Contracting Parties of the entry into force of the Regulation and shall communicate to them a list of the Contracting Parties which have accepted it.

6. Any country may, when depositing its instrument of ratification or accession, declare that it is not bound by certain Regulations then annexed to this Agreement or that it is not bound by any of them. If, at that time, the procedure laid down in paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this article is in progress for a draft regulation, the Secretary-General shall communicate such draft regulation to the new Contracting Party and the draft shall enter into force as a Regulation for the new Contracting Party only on the conditions specified in paragraph 5 of this article, the time allowed being counted from the date of the communication of the draft to that Party. The Secretary-General shall notify all the Contracting Parties of the date of such entry into force. He shall also communicate to them all declarations concerning the non-application of certain Regulations that any Contracting Party may make in accordance with the terms of this paragraph.

7. Any Contracting Party applying a Regulation may at any time notify the Secretary-General, subject to one year's notice, that its administration intends to cease applying it. Such notification shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to the other Contracting Parties.

8. Any Contracting Party not applying a Regulation may at any time notify the Secretary-General that it intends henceforth to apply it, and the Regulation will then enter into force for this Party on the

15. European Agreement on Road Markings

Done at Geneva on 13 December 1957

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 11

1. Any Contracting Party may denounce this Agreement by so notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Denunciation shall take effect fifteen months after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification of denunciation.

Article 12

This Agreement shall cease to have effect if, for any period of twelve consecutive months after it has entered into force, the number of Contracting Parties is less than five.

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 ninetyth 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 14

1. Any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement shall so far as possible be settled by negotiation between them.

2. Any dispute which is not settled by negotiation shall be submitted to arbitration if any one of the Contracting Parties in dispute so requests and shall be referred accordingly to one or more arbitrators selected by agreement between the Parties in dispute. If within three months from the date of the request for arbitration the Parties in dispute are unable to agree on the selection of an arbitrator or arbitrators, any of those Parties may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to nominate a single arbitrator to whom the dispute shall be referred for decision.

3. The decision of the arbitrator or arbitrators appointed under paragraph 2 of this article shall be binding on the Contracting Parties in dispute.

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 the Agreement shall be permitted.

Article 16

1. Any Contracting Party may propose one or more amendments to this Agreement. The text of any proposed amendments shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit it to all Contracting Parties and inform all other countries referred to in article 9, paragraph 1.

2. Any proposed amendment circulated in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall be deemed to be accepted if no Contracting Party expresses an objection within a period of six months following the date of circulation of the proposed amendment by the Secretary-General. In this event the amendment shall enter into force for all Contracting Parties three months after the expiry of the aforesaid period of six months.

3. If, within the period of six months referred to in paragraph 2 of this article an objection to the proposed amendment has been expressed, the amendment shall be deemed not to have been accepted and shall be of no effect whatever.

**14 (a) Protocol amending article 14(3) of the European Agreement
of 30 September 1957 concerning the International Carriage
of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR)**

Done at New York on 21 August 1975

Article 2

ACCEPTANCE OF THE PRESENT PROTOCOL

The present Protocol shall be open for acceptance by the Contracting Parties to the Agreement. Instruments of acceptance shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 3

ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE PRESENT PROTOCOL

1. The present Protocol and the amendments therein shall enter into force one month from the date on which the instruments of acceptance of all Contracting Parties have been deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Any State becoming a Contracting Party to the Agreement after the entry into force of the present Protocol shall be a Contracting Party to the Agreement as amended by the Protocol.

Article 4

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

The original of the present Protocol, in English and French, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit a certified true copy thereof to the Contracting Parties to the Agreement and to all States which may become Parties to the latter.

DRAWN UP by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, at New York, on 21 August 1975, the date of the completion of the procedure by which the Contracting Parties to the Agreement and other States concerned decided to open the present Protocol for acceptance.

Article 13

1. After this Agreement has been in force for three years, any Contracting Party may, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, request that a conference be convened for the purpose of reviewing the text of the Agreement. The Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties of the request and a review conference shall be convened by the Secretary-General if, within a period of four months following the date of notification by the Secretary-General, not less than one-fourth of the Contracting Parties notify him of their concurrence with the request.

2. If a conference is convened in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article, the Secretary-General shall notify all the Contracting Parties and invite them to submit within a period of three months such proposals as they may wish the Conference to consider. The Secretary-General shall circulate to all Contracting Parties the provisional agenda for the conference, together with the texts of such proposals at least three months before the date on which the conference is to meet.

3. The Secretary-General shall invite to any conference convened in accordance with this article all countries referred to in article 6, paragraph 1, and countries which have become Contracting Parties under article 6, paragraph 2.

Article 14

1. Independently of the revision procedure provided for in article 13, any Contracting Party may propose one or more amendments to the annexes to this Agreement. To that end it shall transmit the text thereof to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General may also propose amendments to the annexes to this Agreement for the purpose of ensuring concordance between those annexes and other international agreements concerning the carriage of dangerous goods.

2. The Secretary-General shall transmit any proposal made under paragraph 1 of this article to all Contracting Parties and inform thereof the other countries referred to in article 6, paragraph 1.

3. Any proposed amendment to the annexes shall be deemed to be accepted unless, within three months from the date on which the Secretary-General circulates it, at least one-third of the Contracting Parties, or five of them if one-third exceeds that figure, have given the Secretary-General written notification of their objection to the proposed amendment. If the amendment is deemed to be accepted, it shall enter into force for all the Contracting Parties, either on the expiry of a further period of three months or, in cases where similar amendments have been or are likely to be made to the other international agreements referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, on the expiry of a period the duration of which shall be determined by the Secretary-General in such a way as to allow, wherever possible, the simultaneous entry into force of the amendment and those that have been or are likely to be made to such other agreements; such period shall not, however, be of less than one month's duration.

4. The Secretary-General shall, as soon as possible, notify all Contracting Parties and all the countries referred to in article 6, paragraph 1, of any objection which may be received from the Contracting Parties to a proposed amendment.

5. If the proposed amendment to the annexes is not deemed to be accepted, but if at least one Contracting Party other than the Contracting Party which proposed the amendment has given the Secretary-General written notification of its agreement to the proposal, a meeting of all the Contracting Parties and all the countries referred to in article 6, paragraph 1, shall be convened by the Secretary-General within three months after the expiry of the period of three months within which, under paragraph 3 of this article, notification must be given of objection to the amendment. The Secretary-General may also invite to such meeting representatives of:

- (a) Inter-governmental organizations which are concerned with transport matters;
- (b) International non-governmental organizations whose activities are directly related to the transport of dangerous goods in the territories of the Contracting Parties.

6. Any amendment adopted by more than half the total number of Contracting Parties at a meeting convened in accordance with paragraph 5 of this article shall enter into force for all Contracting Parties in accordance with the procedure agreed at such meeting by the majority of the Contracting Parties attending it.

Article 15

In addition to the notifications provided for in articles 13 and 14, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the countries referred to in article 6, paragraph 1, and the countries which have become Contracting Parties under article 6, paragraph 2, of—

- (a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions in accordance with article 6;
- (b) The dates on which this Agreement and the annexes thereto enter into force in accordance with article 7;
- (c) Denunciations in accordance with article 8;
- (d) The termination of the Agreement in accordance with article 9;
- (e) Notifications and denunciations received in accordance with article 10;
- (f) Declarations and notifications received in accordance with article 12, paragraphs 1 and 2;
- (g) The acceptance and date of entry into force of amendments in accordance with article 14, paragraphs 3 and 6.

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.

Article 17

After 15 December 1957, the original of this Agreement shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit certified true copies thereof to each of the countries referred to in article 6, paragraph 1.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Agreement.

DONE at Geneva, this thirtieth day of September one thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven, in a single copy, in the English and French languages for the text of the Agreement proper, and in the French language for the annexes, each text being equally authentic for the Agreement proper.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations is requested to prepare an authoritative translation of the annexes in the English language and attach it to the certified true copies referred to in article 17.

14. European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR), with annexes and Protocol of Signature

Done at Geneva on 30 September 1957

Article 3

The annexes to this Agreement shall form an integral part thereof.

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Article 5

The transport operations to which this Agreement applies shall remain subject to national or international regulations applicable in general to road traffic, international road transport and international trade.

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 if 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 8

1. Any Contracting Party may denounce this Agreement 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 9

1. This Agreement shall cease to have effect if, after its entry into force, the number of Contracting Parties is less than five during twelve consecutive months.

2. In the event of the conclusion of a worldwide agreement for the regulation of the transport of dangerous goods, any provision of this Agreement which is contrary to any provision of the said worldwide agreement shall, from the date on which the latter enters into force, automatically cease to apply to relations between the Parties to this Agreement which become parties to the worldwide agreement, and shall automatically be replaced by the relevant provision of the said worldwide agreement.

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 11

1. Any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement shall so far as possible be settled by negotiation between them.

2. Any dispute which is not settled by negotiation shall be submitted to arbitration if any one of the Contracting Parties in dispute so requests and shall be referred accordingly to one or more arbitrators selected by agreement between the Parties in dispute. If within three months from the date of the request for arbitration the Parties in dispute are unable to agree on the selection of an arbitrator or arbitrators, any of those Parties may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to nominate a single arbitrator to whom the dispute shall be referred for decision.

3. The decision of the arbitrator or arbitrators appointed under paragraph 2 of this article shall be binding on the Contracting Parties in dispute.

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 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 9

1. Any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall so far as possible be settled by negotiation between them.

2. Any dispute which is not settled by negotiation shall be submitted to arbitration if any one of the Contracting Parties in dispute so requests and shall be referred accordingly to one or more arbitrators selected by agreement between the Parties in dispute. If within three months from the date of the request for arbitration the Parties in dispute are unable to agree on the selection of an arbitrator or arbitrators, any of those Parties may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to nominate a single arbitrator to whom the dispute shall be referred for decision.

3. The decision of the arbitrator or arbitrators appointed under the preceding paragraph shall be binding on the Contracting Parties in dispute.

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 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.

Article 11

1. After this Convention has been in force for three years, any Contracting Party may, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, request that a conference be convened for the purpose of reviewing the Convention. The Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties of the request and a review conference shall be convened by the Secretary-General if, within a period of four months following the date of notification by the Secretary-General, not less than one third of the Contracting Parties notify him of their concurrence with the request.

2. If a conference is convened in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the Secretary-General shall notify all the Contracting Parties and invite them to submit within a period of three months such proposals as they may wish the conference to consider. The Secretary-General shall circulate to all Contracting Parties the provisional agenda for the conference together with the texts of such proposals at least three months before the date on which the conference is to meet.

3. The Secretary-General shall invite to any conference convened in accordance with this article all countries referred to in article 4, paragraph 1, and countries which have become Contracting Parties under article 4, paragraph 2.

Article 12

1. Any Contracting Party may propose one or more amendments to this Convention. The text of any proposed amendments shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations who shall transmit it to all Contracting Parties and inform all other countries referred to in article 4, paragraph 1.

2. Any proposed amendment circulated in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall be deemed to be accepted if no Contracting Party expresses an objection within a period of six months following the date of circulation of the proposed amendment by the Secretary-General.

3. The Secretary-General shall, as soon as possible, notify all Contracting Parties whether an objection to the proposed amendment has been expressed. If an objection to the proposed amendment has been expressed, the amendment shall be deemed not to have been accepted and shall be of no effect whatever. If no such objection has been expressed the amendment shall enter into force for all Contracting Parties three months after the expiry of the period of six months referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Article 13

In addition to the notifications provided for in articles 11 and 12, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the countries referred to in article 4, paragraph 1, and the countries which have become Contracting Parties under article 4, paragraph 2, of :

- (a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions under article 4;
- (b) The dates of entry into force of this Convention in accordance with article 5;
- (c) Denunciations under article 6;
- (d) The termination of this Convention in accordance with article 7;
- (e) Notifications received in accordance with article 8;
- (f) Declarations and notifications received in accordance with article 10, paragraphs 1 and 2;
- (g) The entry into force of any amendment in accordance with article 12.

Article 14

After 18 May 1957, the original of this Convention shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit certified true copies to each of the countries mentioned in article 4, paragraphs 1 and 2.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Convention.

DONE at Geneva, this fourteenth day of December one thousand nine hundred and fifty-six, in a single copy in the English and French languages, each text being equally authentic.

3. The Secretary-General shall invite to any conference convened in accordance with this article all countries referred to in article 4, paragraph 1, and countries which have become Contracting Parties under article 4, paragraph 2.

Article 12

1. Any Contracting Party may propose one or more amendments to this Convention. The text of any proposed amendments shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations who shall transmit it to all Contracting Parties and inform all other countries referred to in article 4, paragraph 1.

2. Any proposed amendment circulated in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall be deemed to be accepted if no Contracting Party expresses an objection within a period of six months following the date of circulation of the proposed amendment by the Secretary-General.

3. The Secretary-General shall, as soon as possible, notify all Contracting Parties whether an objection to the proposed amendment has been expressed. If an objection to the proposed amendment has been expressed, the amendment shall be deemed not to have been accepted and shall be of no effect whatever. If no such objection has been expressed the amendment shall enter into force for all Contracting Parties three months after the expiry of the period of six months referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Article 13

In addition to the notifications provided for in articles 11 and 12, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the countries referred to in article 4, paragraph 1, and the countries which have become Contracting Parties under article 4, paragraph 2, of :

- (a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions under article 4;
- (b) The dates of entry into force of this Convention in accordance with article 5;
- (c) Denunciations under article 6;
- (d) The termination of this Convention in accordance with article 7;
- (e) Notifications received in accordance with article 8;
- (f) Declarations and notifications received in accordance with article 10, paragraphs 1 and 2;
- (g) The entry into force of any amendment in accordance with article 12.

Article 14

After 18 May 1957, the original of this Convention shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit certified true copies to each of the countries mentioned in article 4, paragraphs 1 and 2.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Convention.

DONE at Geneva, this fourteenth day of December one thousand nine hundred and fifty-six, in a single copy in the English and French languages, each text being equally authentic.

13. Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles Engaged in International Passenger Transport

Done at Geneva on 14 December 1956

FINAL PROVISIONS

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 6

1. Any Contracting Party may denounce this Convention by so notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Denunciation shall take effect fifteen months after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification of denunciation.

Article 7

This Convention shall cease to have effect if, for any period of twelve consecutive months after its entry into force, the number of Contracting Parties is less than five.

12. Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles Engaged in International Goods Transport

Done at Geneva on 14 December 1956

FINAL PROVISIONS

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 6

1. Any Contracting Party may denounce this Convention by so notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Denunciation shall take effect fifteen months after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the modification of denunciation.

Article 7

This Convention shall cease to have effect if, for any period of twelve consecutive months after its entry into force, the number of Contracting Parties is less than five.

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 9

1. Any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall so far as possible be settled by negotiation between them.

2. Any dispute which is not settled by negotiation shall be submitted to arbitration if any one of the Contracting Parties in dispute so requests and shall be referred accordingly to one or more arbitrators selected by agreement between the Parties in dispute. If within three months from the date of the request for arbitration the Parties in dispute are unable to agree on the selection of an arbitrator or arbitrators, any of those Parties may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to nominate a single arbitrator to whom the dispute shall be referred for decision.

3. The decision of the arbitrator or arbitrators appointed under the preceding paragraph shall be binding on the Contracting Parties in dispute.

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.

Article 11

1. After this Convention has been in force for three years, any Contracting Party may, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, request that a conference be convened for the purpose of reviewing the Convention. The Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties of the request and a review Conference shall be convened by the Secretary-General, if, within a period of four months following the date of notification by the Secretary-General, not less than one third of the Contracting Parties notify him of their concurrence with the request.

2. If a conference is convened in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the Secretary-General shall notify all the Contracting Parties and invite them to submit within a period of three months such proposals as they may wish the conference to consider. The Secretary-General shall circulate to all Contracting Parties the provisional agenda for the conference together with the texts of such proposals at least three months before the date on which the conference is to meet.

Article 46

1. Any country may, at the time 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 44.

Article 47

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 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.

Article 49

1. After this Convention has been in force for three years, any Contracting Party may, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, request that a conference be convened for the purpose of reviewing the Convention. The Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties of the request and a review conference shall be convened by the Secretary-General if, within a period of four months following the date of notification by the Secretary-General, not less than one-fourth of the Contracting Parties notify him of their concurrence with the request.

2. If a conference is convened in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the Secretary-General shall notify all the Contracting Parties and invite them to submit within a period of three months such proposals as they may wish the Conference to consider. The Secretary-General shall circulate to all Contracting Parties the provisional agenda for the conference together with the texts of such proposals at least three months before the date on which the conference is to meet.

3. The Secretary-General shall invite to any conference convened in accordance with this article all countries referred to in article 42, paragraph 1, and countries which have become Contracting Parties under article 42, paragraph 2.

Article 50

In addition to the notifications provided for in article 49, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the countries referred to in article 42, paragraph 1, and the countries which have become Contracting Parties under article 42, paragraph 2, of :

- (a) Ratifications and accessions under article 42;
- (b) The dates of entry into force of this Convention in accordance with article 43;

- (c) Denunciations under article 44;
- (d) The termination of this Convention in accordance with article 45;
- (e) Notifications received in accordance with article 46;
- (f) Declarations and notifications received in accordance with article 48, paragraphs 1 and 2.

Article 51

After 31 August 1956, the original of this Convention shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit certified true copies to each of the countries mentioned in article 42, paragraphs 1 and 2.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Convention.

DONE at Geneva, this nineteenth day of May one thousand nine hundred and fifty-six, in a single copy in the English and French languages, each text being equally authentic.

Article 16

After 31 August 1956, the original of this Convention shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit certified true copies to each of the countries mentioned in article 5, paragraphs 1 and 2.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Convention.

DONE at Geneva, this eighteenth day of May one thousand nine hundred and fifty-six, in a single copy in the English and French languages, each text being equally authentic.

11. Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR), and Protocol of Signature

Done at Geneva on 19 May 1956

CHAPTER VIII FINAL PROVISIONS

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 44

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 45

If, after the entry into force of this Convention, the number of Contracting Parties is reduced, as a result of denunciations, to less than five, the Convention shall cease to be in force from the date on which the last of such denunciations takes effect.

Article 7

1. Any Contracting Party may denounce this Convention by so notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Denunciation shall take effect fifteen months after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification of denunciation.

Article 8

This Convention shall cease to have effect if, for any period of twelve consecutive months after its entry into force, the number of Contracting Parties is less than five.

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 10

1. Any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall so far as possible be settled by negotiation between them.

2. Any dispute which is not settled by negotiation shall be submitted to arbitration if any one of the Contracting Parties in dispute so requests and shall be referred accordingly to one or more arbitrators selected by agreement between the Parties in dispute. If within three months from the date of the request for arbitration the Parties in dispute are unable to agree on the selection of an arbitrator or arbitrators, any of those Parties may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to nominate a single arbitrator to whom the dispute shall be referred for decision.

3. The decision of the arbitrator or arbitrators appointed under the preceding paragraph shall be binding on the Contracting Parties in dispute.

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.

Article 12

1. After this Convention has been in force for three years, any Contracting Party may, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, request that a conference be convened for the purpose of reviewing the Convention. The Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties of the request and a review conference shall be convened by the Secretary-General if, within a period of four months following the date of notification by the Secretary-General, not less than one third of the Contracting Parties notify him of their concurrence with the request.

2. If a conference is convened in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the Secretary-General shall notify all the Contracting Parties and invite them to submit within a period of three months such proposals as they may wish the Conference to consider. The Secretary-General shall circulate to all Contracting Parties the provisional agenda for the conference together with the texts of such proposals at least three months before the date on which the conference is to meet.

3. The Secretary-General shall invite to any conference convened in accordance with this article all countries referred to in article 5, paragraph 1, and countries which have become Contracting Parties under article 5, paragraph 2.

Article 13

1. Any Contracting Party may propose one or more amendments to this Convention. The text of any proposed amendments shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations who shall transmit it to all Contracting Parties and inform all other countries referred to in article 5, paragraph 1.

2. Any proposed amendment circulated in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall be deemed to be accepted if no Contracting Party expresses an objection within a period of six months following the date of circulation of the proposed amendment by the Secretary-General.

3. The Secretary-General shall, as soon as possible, notify all Contracting Parties whether an objection to the proposed amendment has been expressed. If an objection to the proposed amendment has been expressed, the amendment shall be deemed not to have been accepted and shall be of no effect whatever. If no such objection has been expressed the amendment shall enter into force for all Contracting Parties three months after the expiry of the period of six months referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Article 14

In addition to the notifications provided for in articles 12 and 13, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the countries referred to in article 5, paragraph 1, and the countries which have become Contracting Parties under article 5, paragraph 2, of:

- (a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions under article 5;
- (b) The dates of entry into force of this Convention in accordance with article 6;
- (c) Denunciations under article 7;
- (d) The termination of this Convention in accordance with article 8;
- (e) Notifications received in accordance with article 9;
- (f) Declarations and notifications received in accordance with article 11, paragraphs 1 and 2;
- (g) The entry into force of any amendment in accordance with article 13.

Article 15

The Protocol of Signature of this Convention shall have the same force, effect and duration as the Convention itself of which it shall be considered to be an integral part.

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

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.

Article 3

The original of this Agreement shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit a certified copy thereof to each of 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.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the undersigned representatives, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have signed this Agreement.

DONE at Geneva, in a single copy, in the French and English languages, both texts being equally authentic, this sixteenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five.

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

Article 4

As soon as a country which is a Contracting Party to the Convention of 30 March 1931 on the Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles¹ becomes a Contracting Party to the present Convention, it shall take the measures laid down in article 17 of the 1931 Convention to denounce that Convention.

FINAL PROVISIONS

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.

¹ See Part II, page 47.

7. Declaration on the Construction of Main International Traffic Arteries, with annexes

Signed at Geneva on 16 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. The original of this Declaration shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall deliver a certified true copy of the Declaration to each of the countries mentioned in paragraph 4 above.

8. In the event of one of the signatory or acceding countries being desirous of amending one of the annexes hereto, the said country shall request that a meeting of all signatory or acceding countries be convened, under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Europe or of such other body as may replace the latter.

DONE at Geneva, on the sixteenth day of September, nineteen hundred and fifty, in a single copy, in the English and French languages, the two texts being equally authentic.

8. General Agreement on Economic Regulations for International Road Transport, with Set of Rules and Annexes

(a) Additional Protocol

(b) Protocol of Signature

Done at Geneva on 17 March 1954

(c) Protocol relating to the adoption of Annex C.1 to the Set of Rules annexed to the General Agreement on Economic Regulations for International Road Transport

Done at Geneva on 1 July 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 9

1. Any amendment to the present Agreement, to the Set of Rules, or to any of their Annexes proposed by any Contracting Party shall be communicated to the Secretary-General, who shall transmit it to each Contracting Party with a request that such Party shall inform him within four months whether it :

- (a) accepts the proposed amendment;
- (b) rejects the proposed amendment; or
- (c) desires that a meeting be convened to consider the proposed amendment.

The proposed amendment shall also be transmitted by the Secretary-General to all countries, other than Contracting Parties, referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 8.

2. Where the amendment relates to the Agreement or to the Set of Rules, if all the Contracting Parties inform the Secretary-General that they accept the amendment without a meeting being convened, notification of their decision shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to all the countries referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 8. The amendment shall come into force for all the Contracting Parties three months from the date of the Secretary-General's notification.

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, with annex

Signed at Geneva on 16 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. 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

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.

Article 6

Any dispute between any two or more Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement, which the Parties are unable to settle by negotiation or by another mode of settlement, may be referred for decision, at the request of any one of the Contracting Parties concerned, to an arbitral commission, of which each of the Contracting Parties concerned shall designate a member and the chairman of which shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 7

1. The original of this Agreement shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit a certified copy thereof to each of the countries referred to in article 3, paragraph 1.

2. The Secretary-General is authorized to register this Agreement upon its entry into force.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the undersigned representatives, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have signed this Agreement.

DONE at Geneva, in a single copy, in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic, this sixteenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and fifty.

CHAPTER XIV. EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL MATTERS

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1. 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

Article IX

1. All disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the present Agreement between States which are both parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, except as to articles IV and V, shall be referred to the International Court of Justice unless in any specific case it is agreed by the parties to have recourse to another mode of settlement.

2. If the contracting States between which a dispute has arisen are not parties or any one of them is not party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the dispute shall, if the States concerned so desire, be submitted, in accordance with the constitutional rules of each of them, to an arbitral tribunal established in conformity with the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes signed at The Hague on 18 October 1907, or to any other arbitral tribunal.

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 State 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 have 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.

3. The present Agreement shall be registered with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the day of its entry into force in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter and the regulations made thereunder by the General Assembly.

Article XIII

1. The present Agreement may be denounced by any contracting State after the expiration of a period of three years from the date on which it comes into force in respect of that particular State.
2. The denunciation of the Agreement by any contracting States shall be effected by a written notification addressed by that State to the Secretary-General of the United Nations who shall notify all the Members of the United Nations and all non-member States referred to in article XI of each notification and the date of the receipt thereof.
3. The denunciation shall take effect one year after the receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

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.
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.
4. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall communicate to all the Members of the United Nations and to all non-member States referred to in article XI the declarations and notifications received in virtue of the present article, together with the dates of the receipt thereof.

Article XV

Nothing in this Agreement shall be deemed to prohibit the contracting States from entering into agreements or arrangements with the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies which would provide for facilities, exemptions, privileges or immunities with respect to material emanating from or sponsored by the United Nations or by any of its specialized agencies.

Article XVI

The original of the present Agreement shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations and shall be opened 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.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, having deposited their full powers found to be in due and proper form, sign the present Agreement in the English and French languages, each being equally authentic, on behalf of their respective Governments, on the dates appearing opposite their respective signatures.

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

Article VII

Subject to the provisions of any previous conventions to which the contracting States may have subscribed for the settlement of disputes, the contracting States undertake to have recourse to negotiations or conciliation, with a view to settlement of any disputes regarding the interpretation or the application of this Agreement.

Article VIII

In case of a dispute between contracting States relating to the educational, scientific or cultural character of imported materials, the interested Parties may, by common agreement, refer it to the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for an advisory opinion.

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 Member States of the United Nations and any non-member State to which an invitation may have been addressed by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

2. The Agreement shall be ratified on behalf of the signatory States in accordance with their respective constitutional procedure.

3. The instrument 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 XII

1. The States Parties to this Agreement on the date of its coming into force shall each take all the necessary measures for its fully effective operation within a period of six months after that date.

2. For States which may deposit their instruments of ratification or acceptance after the date of the Agreement coming into force, these measures shall be taken within a period of three months from the date of deposit.

3. Within one month of the expiration of the periods mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article, the contracting States to this Agreement shall submit a report to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of the measures which they have taken for such fully effective operation.

4. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall transmit this report to all signatory States to this Agreement and to the International Trade Organization (provisionally, to its Interim Commission).

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.

Article XIV

1. Two years after the date of the coming into force of this Agreement, any contracting State may, on its own behalf or on behalf of any of the territories for the conduct of whose foreign relations that contracting State is responsible, denounce this Agreement by an instrument in writing deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. The denunciation shall take effect one year after the receipt of the instrument of denunciation.

Article XV

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform the States referred to in paragraph 1 of article IX, as well as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the International Trade Organization (provisionally, its Interim Commission), of the deposit of all the instruments of ratification and acceptance provided for in articles IX and X, as well as of the notifications and denunciations provided for respectively in articles XIII and XIV.

Article XVI

At the request of one-third of the contracting States to this Agreement, the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall place on the agenda of the next session of the General Conference of that Organization, the question of convoking a meeting for the revision of this Agreement.

Article XVII

Annexes A, B, C, D and E, as well as the Protocol annexed to this Agreement are hereby made an integral part of this Agreement.

Article XVIII

1. In accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, this Agreement shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the date of its coming into force.

2. IN FAITH WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed this Agreement on behalf of their respective Governments.

DONE at Lake Success, New York, this twenty-second day of November one thousand nine hundred and fifty in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the United Nations, and certified true copies of which shall be delivered to all the States referred to in paragraph 1 of article IX, as well as to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and to the International Trade Organization (provisionally, to its Interim Commission).

3. International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations

Done at Rome on 26 October 1961

Article 22

Contracting States reserve the right to enter into special agreements among themselves in so far as such agreements grant to performers, producers of phonograms or broadcasting organisations more extensive rights than those granted by this Convention or contain other provisions not contrary to this Convention.

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 26

1. Each Contracting State undertakes to adopt, in accordance with its Constitution, the measures necessary to ensure the application of this Convention.
2. At the time of deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, each State must be in a position under its domestic law to give effect to the terms of this Convention.

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 1 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 28

1. Any Contracting State may denounce this Convention, on its own behalf, or on behalf of all or any of the territories referred to in Article 27.

2. The denunciation shall be effected by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and shall take effect twelve months after the date of receipt of the notification.

3. The right of denunciation shall not be exercised by a Contracting State before the expiry of a period of five years from the date on which the Convention came into force with respect to that State.

4. A Contracting State shall cease to be a party to this Convention from that time when it is neither a party to the Universal Copyright Convention nor a member of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.

5. This Convention shall cease to apply to any territory referred to in Article 27 from that time when neither the Universal Copyright Convention nor the International Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works applies to that territory.

Article 29

1. After this Convention has been in force for five years, any Contracting State may, by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, request that a conference be convened for the purpose of revising the Convention. The Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting States of this request. If, within a period of six months following the date of notification by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, not less than one half of the Contracting States notify him of their concurrence with the request, the Secretary-General shall inform the Director-General of the International Labour Office, the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Director of the Bureau of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, who shall convene a revision conference in cooperation with the Intergovernmental Committee provided for in Article 32.

2. The adoption of any revision of this Convention shall require an affirmative vote by two-thirds of the States attending the revision conference, provided that this majority includes two-thirds of the States which, at the time of the revision conference, are parties to the Convention.

3. In the event of adoption of a Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, and unless the revising Convention provides otherwise :

- (a) this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification, acceptance or accession as from the date of entry into force of the revising Convention;
- (b) this Convention shall remain in force as regards relations between or with Contracting States which have not become parties to the revising Convention.

Article 30

Any dispute which may arise between two or more Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention and which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, unless they agree to another mode of settlement.

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.

Article 32

1. An Intergovernmental Committee is hereby established with the following duties:
 - (a) to study questions concerning the application and operation of this Convention; and
 - (b) to collect proposals and to prepare documentation for possible revision of this Convention.
2. The Committee shall consist of representatives of the Contracting States, chosen with due regard to equitable geographical distribution. The number of members shall be six if there are twelve Contracting States or less, nine if there are thirteen to eighteen Contracting States and twelve if there are more than eighteen Contracting States.
3. The Committee shall be constituted twelve months after the Convention comes into force by an election organised among the Contracting States, each of which shall have one vote, by the Director-General of the International Labour Office, the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Director of the Bureau of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, in accordance with rules previously approved by a majority of all Contracting States.
4. The Committee shall elect its Chairman and officers. It shall establish its own rules of procedure. These rules shall in particular provide for the future operation of the Committee and for a method of selecting its members for the future in such a way as to ensure rotation among the various Contracting States.
5. Officials of the International Labour Office, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Bureau of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, designated by the Directors-General and the Director thereof, shall constitute the Secretariat of the Committee.
6. Meetings of the Committee, which shall be convened wherever a majority of its members deems it necessary, shall be held successively at the headquarters of the International Labour Office, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Bureau of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.
7. Expenses of members of the Committee shall be borne by their respective Governments

Article 33

1. The present Convention is drawn up in English, French and Spanish, the three texts being equally authentic.
2. In addition, official texts of the present Convention shall be drawn up in German, Italian and Portuguese.

Article 34

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the States invited to the Conference referred to in Article 23 and every State Member of the United Nations, as well as the Director-General of the International Labour Office, the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Director of the Bureau of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works:

- (a) of the deposit of each instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession;
- (b) of the date of entry into force of the Convention;
- (c) of all notifications, declarations or communications provided for in this Convention;
- (d) if any of the situations referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 of Article 28 arise.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall also notify the Director-General of the International Labour Office, the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Director of the Bureau of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of the requests communicated to him in accordance with Article 29, as well as of any communication received from the Contracting States concerning the revision of the Convention.

IN FAITH WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto, have signed this Convention.

DONE at Rome, this twenty-sixth day of October 1961, in a single copy in the English, French, and Spanish languages. Certified true copies shall be delivered by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to all the States invited to the Conference referred to in Article 23 and to every State Member of the United Nations, as well as to the Director-General of the International Labour Office, the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Director of the Bureau of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.

4. Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against Unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms

Done at Geneva on 29 October 1971

Article 9

(1) This Convention shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. It shall be open until April 30, 1972, for signature by any State that is a member of the United Nations, any of the Specialized Agencies brought into relationship with the United Nations, or the International Atomic Energy Agency, or is a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

(2) This Convention shall be subject to ratification or acceptance by the signatory States. It shall be open for accession by any State referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article.

(3) Instruments of ratification, acceptance or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

(4) It is understood that, at the time a State becomes bound by this Convention, it will be in a position in accordance with its domestic law to give effect to the provisions of the Convention.

Article 10

No reservations to this Convention are permitted.

Article 11

(1) This Convention shall enter into force three months after deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession.

(2) For each State ratifying, accepting or acceding to this Convention after the deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, the Convention shall enter into force three months after the date on which the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization informs the States, in accordance with Article 13, paragraph (4), of the deposit of its instrument.

(3) Any State may, at the time of ratification, acceptance or accession or at any later date, declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that this Convention shall apply to all or any one of the territories for whose international affairs it is responsible. This notification will take effect three months after the date on which it is received.

(4) However, the preceding paragraph may in no way be understood as implying the recognition or tacit acceptance by a Contracting State of the factual situation concerning a territory to which this Convention is made applicable by another Contracting State by virtue of the said paragraph.

Article 12

(1) Any Contracting State may denounce this Convention, on its own behalf or on behalf of any of the territories referred to in Article 11, paragraph (3), by written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

(2) Denunciation shall take effect twelve months after the date on which the Secretary-General of the United Nations has received the notification.

Article 13

(1) This Convention shall be signed in a single copy in English, French, Russian and Spanish, the four texts being equally authentic.

(2) Official texts shall be established by the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization, after consultation with the interested Governments, in the Arabic, Dutch, German, Italian and Portuguese languages.

(3) The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization, the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Director-General of the International Labour Office of:

- (a) signatures to this Convention;
- (b) the deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance or accession;
- (c) the date of entry into force of this Convention;
- (d) any declaration notified pursuant to Article 11, paragraph (3);
- (e) the receipt of notifications of denunciation.

(4) The Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization shall inform the States referred to in Article 9, paragraph (1), of the notifications received pursuant to the preceding paragraph and of any declarations made under Article 7, paragraph (4). He shall also notify the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Director-General of the International Labour Office of such declarations.

(5) The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit two certified copies of this Convention to the States referred to in Article 9, paragraph (1).

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this Convention.

DONE at Geneva, this twenty-ninth day of October, 1971.

5. Protocol to the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials of 22 November 1950

Concluded at Nairobi on 26 November 1976

VIII

14. (a) This Protocol, of which the English and French texts are equally authentic, shall bear today's date and shall be open to signature by all States Parties to the Agreement, as well as by customs or economic unions, provided that all the member States constituting them are also Parties to the Protocol.

The term "State" or "Country" as used in this Protocol, or in the Protocol referred to in paragraph 18, shall be taken to refer also, as the context may require, to the customs or economic unions and, in all matters which fall within their competence with regard to the scope of this Protocol, to the whole of the territories of the member States which constitute them, and not to the territory of each of these States.

It is understood that, in a contracting Party to this Protocol, such customs or economic unions will also apply the provisions of the Agreement on the same basis as is provided in the preceding paragraph with respect to the Protocol.

(b) This Protocol shall be subject to ratification or acceptance by the signatory States in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures.

(c) The instruments of ratification or acceptance shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

15. (a) The States referred to in paragraph 14 (a) which are not signatories of this Protocol may accede to this Protocol.

(b) Accession shall be effected by the deposit of a formal instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

16. (a) The States referred to in paragraph 14 (a) of this Protocol may, at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance or accession, declare that they will not be bound by part II, part IV, annex C.1, annex F, annex G and annex H, or by any of these parts or annexes. They may also declare that they will be bound by annex C.1 only in respect of contracting States which have themselves accepted that annex.

(b) Any contracting State which has made such a declaration may withdraw it, in whole or in part, at any time by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, specifying the date on which such withdrawal takes effect.

(c) States which have declared, in accordance with sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph, that they will not be bound by annex C.1 shall necessarily be bound by annex C.2. Those which have declared that they will be bound by annex C.1 only in respect of contracting States which have themselves accepted that annex shall necessarily be bound by annex C.2 in respect of contracting States which have not accepted annex C.1.

17. (a) This Protocol shall come into force six months after the date of deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

(b) It shall come into force for every other State six months after the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession.

(c) Within one month following the expiration of the periods mentioned in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of this paragraph, the contracting States to this Protocol shall submit a report to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the measures which they have taken to give full effect to the Protocol.

(d) The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall transmit these reports to all States parties to this Protocol.

18 The Protocol annexed to the Agreement, and made an integral part thereof, as provided for in article XVII of the Agreement, is hereby made an integral part of this Protocol and shall apply to obligations incurred under this Protocol and to products covered by this Protocol.

19 (a) Two years after the date of the coming into force of this Protocol, any contracting State may denounce this Protocol by an instrument in writing deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

(b) The denunciation shall take effect one year after the receipt of the instrument of denunciation.

(c) Denunciation of the Agreement pursuant to article XIV thereof shall automatically imply denunciation of this Protocol.

20 The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform the States referred to in paragraph 14 (a), as well as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, of the deposit of all the instruments of ratification, acceptance or accession referred to in paragraphs 14 and 15; of declarations made and withdrawn under paragraph 16 of the dates of entry into force of this Protocol in accordance with paragraph 17 (a) and (b); and of the denunciations provided for in paragraph 19.

21 (a) This Protocol may be revised by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Any such revision, however, shall be binding only upon States that become parties to the revising protocol.

(b) Should the General Conference adopt a new protocol revising this Protocol either totally or in part, and unless the new protocol provides otherwise, the present Protocol shall cease to be open to signature, ratification, acceptance or accession as from the date of the coming into force of the new revising protocol.

22. This Protocol shall not change or modify the Agreement.

23. Annexes A, B, C.1, C.2, D, E, F, G and H are hereby made an integral part of this Protocol.

24. In accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, this Protocol shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the date of its coming into force.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed this Protocol on behalf of their respective Governments.

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

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, 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.¹

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 15

APPROVAL BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The establishment of the International Bureau provided for in article 8 shall require the approval of the General Assembly of the United Nations.²

¹ In resolution 479 (XV) of 10 April 1953, the Economic and Social Council invited the Government of Italy, then a non-member of the United Nations, to accede to the Convention. In resolution 508 (XVI) of 5 August 1953, the Economic and Social Council invited the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to accede to the Convention.

² The establishment of the International Bureau was approved by the General Assembly in resolution 493 (V) of 16 November 1950; see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/1775)*, p. 79.

Article 16

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General shall inform all Members of the United Nations and the non-member States referred to in article 13 :

- (a) Of accessions under article 13;
- (b) Of any stipulations and notifications under paragraph 3 of article 13;
- (c) Of the date on which the Convention has entered into force under paragraph 1 of article 14;
- (d) Of reservations and notifications made under article 19;
- (e) Of notifications made to the Secretary-General under paragraph 2 of article 1;
- (f) Of designations communicated to the Secretary-General under paragraph 3 of article 2;
- (g) Of arrangements under paragraph 2 of article 5.

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.

2. However, the proceedings initiated during, but not concluded before, the expiration of the validity of this Convention may be continued on the initial basis until a final decision is reached, and the effect with regard to such decisions will be the same as if they had been rendered before the expiration of the Convention.

Article 18

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

If a dispute shall arise between Contracting States relating to the interpretation or application of the present Convention, and if such dispute has not been settled by other means, it shall be referred to the International Court of Justice. The dispute shall be brought before the Court either by the notification of a special agreement or by a unilateral application of one of the Parties to the dispute.

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 reservations and the State not accepting it. In such case, the Convention shall be considered as not being in force between such two States.

Article 20

DEPOSIT OF CONVENTION, AND LANGUAGES

The present Convention of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic shall be deposited with the Secretary-General who will transmit certified copies thereof to the Members of the United Nations, to the non-member States which are Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and to any other non-member State to which an invitation has been addressed by the Economic and Social Council pursuant to article 13.

2. Protocol for extending the period of validity of the Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons

Opened for accession at New York on 16 January 1957

The States acceding to this Protocol agree as follows :

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.

IV. (a) This Protocol may be denounced by any State Party to it at any time by means of a notification to the Secretary-General.

(b) Denunciation shall take effect six months after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

(c) Proceedings initiated prior to, but not concluded before, the date on which such denunciation becomes effective, may be continued on the initial basis until a final decision is reached, and the effects with regard to such decisions will be the same as if they had been rendered before the denunciation of the Convention as extended by this Protocol.

V. The Secretary-General shall inform the States referred to in article 13 of the Convention of the date of entry into force, accessions to and denunciations of this Protocol.

VI. This Protocol of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic shall be deposited with the Secretary-General who will transmit certified copies thereof to the Members of the United Nations, to the non-member States which are Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and to any other non-member State to which an invitation has been addressed by the Economic and Social Council pursuant to article 13 of the Convention.

3. Protocol for the further extension of the period of validity of the Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons

Opened for accession at New York on 15 January 1967

The States acceding to this Protocol agree as follows :

Article 1

Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 17 of the Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons and section I of the Protocol for extending the period of its validity, opened for accession on 16 January 1957, the Convention shall remain in force for a further period of five years, subject to the provisions of this Protocol, as between States Parties to this Protocol.

Article 2

1. This Protocol shall be open for accession as from 15 January 1967 to the States Parties to the Convention as extended by the Protocol opened for accession on 16 January 1957 and to the other States referred to in article 13 of the Convention.

2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. Accession by any State to this Protocol after 24 January 1967 shall be deemed also to be accession to the Convention as extended by this Protocol.

Article 3

1. This Protocol shall enter into force on the day of deposit of the second instrument of accession in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of article 2 of this Protocol.

2. 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.

Article 4

1. This Protocol may be denounced by any State Party to it at any time by means of a notification to the Secretary-General.

2. Denunciation shall take effect six months after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

3. Proceedings initiated prior to, but not concluded before, the date on which such denunciation becomes effective, may be continued on the initial basis until a final decision is reached, and the effects with regard to such decisions will be the same as if they had been rendered before the denunciation of the Convention as extended by this Protocol.

Article 5

The Secretary-General shall inform the States referred to in article 13 of the Convention of the date of entry into force, accessions to and denunciations of this Protocol.

Article 6

This Protocol, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all States referred to in article 13 of the Convention.

CHAPTER XVI. STATUS OF WOMEN

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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	8

1. Convention on the Political Rights of Women

Opened for signature at New York on 31 March 1953

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.

Article VIII

1. Any State 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.

¹ In resolution 793 (VIII) of 23 October 1963, the General Assembly decided to request the Secretary-General to dispatch an invitation to sign and ratify, or to 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".

2. This Convention shall cease to be in force as from the date when the denunciation which reduces the number of parties to less than six becomes effective.

Article IX

Any dispute which may arise between any two or more Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which is not settled by negotiation, shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, unless they agree to another mode of settlement.

Article X

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify all Members of the United Nations and the non-member States contemplated in paragraph 1 of article IV of this Convention of the following :

- (a) Signatures and instruments of ratifications received in accordance with article IV;
- (b) Instruments of accession received in accordance with article V;
- (c) The date upon which this Convention enters into force in accordance with article VI;
- (d) Communications and notifications received in accordance with article VII;
- (e) Notifications of denunciation received in accordance with paragraph 1 of article VIII;
- (f) Abrogation in accordance with paragraph 2 of article VIII.

Article XI

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

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit a certified copy to all Members of the United Nations and to the non-member States contemplated in paragraph I of article IV.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention, opened for signature at New York, on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three.

2. Convention on the Nationality of Married Women

Done at New York on 20 February 1957

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, 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.

Article 9

1. Any Contracting State may denounce the present Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation shall take effect one year after the date or receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

2. The present Convention shall cease to be in force as from the date when the denunciation which reduces the number of Parties to less than six becomes effective.

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 negotiation, shall, at the request of any one 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.

Article 11

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify all States Members of the United Nations and the non-member States contemplated in paragraph 1 of article 4 of the present Convention of the following:

- (a) Signatures and instruments of ratification received in accordance with article 4;
- (b) Instruments of accession received in accordance with article 5;

- (c) The date upon which the present Convention enters into force in accordance with article 6;
- (d) Communications and notifications received in accordance with article 8;
- (e) Notifications of denunciation received in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 9;
- (f) Abrogation in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 9.

Article 12

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

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit a certified copy of the Convention to all States Members of the United Nations and to the non-member States contemplated in paragraph 1 of article 4.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention, opened for signature at New York, on the 20th day of February, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven.

3. Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages

Signed at New York on 10 December 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 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.

Article 7

1. Any Contracting State may denounce the present 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.

2. The present Convention shall cease to be in force as from the date when the denunciation which reduces the number of parties to less than eight becomes effective.

Article 8

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 negotiation shall, at the request of all the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, unless the parties agree to another mode of settlement.

Article 9

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify all States Members of the United Nations and the non-member States contemplated in article 4, paragraph 1, of the present Convention of the following :

- (a) Signatures and instruments of ratification received in accordance with article 4;
- (b) Instruments of accession received in accordance with article 5;
- (c) The date upon which the Convention enters into force in accordance with article 6;
- (d) Notifications of denunciation received in accordance with article 7, paragraph 1.
- (e) Abrogation in accordance with article 7, paragraph 2.

Article 10

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

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit a certified copy of the Convention to all States Members of the United Nations and to the non-member States contemplated in article 4, paragraph 1.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed, on behalf of their respective Governments, the present Convention which was opened for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, on the tenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-two.

CHAPTER XVII. FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

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1. Convention on the International Right of Correction. Opened for signature at New York on 31 March 1953	3

1. Convention on the International Right of Correction

Opened for signature at New York on 31 March 1953

Article V

Any dispute between any two or more Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiations shall be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision unless the Contracting States agree to another mode of settlement.

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.

Article IX

The provisions of the present Convention shall extend to or be applicable equally to a contracting metropolitan State and to all the territories, be they Non-Self-Governing, Trust or Colonial Territories, which are being administered or governed by such metropolitan State.

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, Ceylon, Finland, Jordan, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Switzerland.

Article X

Any Contracting State may denounce the present Convention by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation shall take effect six months after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

Article XI

The present Convention shall cease to be in force as from the date when the denunciation which reduces the number of parties to less than six becomes effective.

Article XII

1. A request for the revision of the present Convention may be made at any time by any Contracting State by means of a notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
2. The General Assembly shall decide upon the steps, if any, to be taken in respect of such request.

Article XIII

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the States referred to in article VI (1) of the following :

- (a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions received in accordance with articles VI and VII ;
- (b) The date upon which the present Convention comes into force in accordance with article VIII ;
- (c) Denunciations received in accordance with article X ;
- (d) Abrogation in accordance with article XI ;
- (e) Notifications received in accordance with article XII.

Article XIV

1. The present Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts shall be equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.
2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit a certified copy to each State referred to in article VI (1).
3. The present Convention shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations on the date of its coming into force.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention, opened for signature at New York, on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three.

CHAPTER XVIII. SLAVERY

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1. Protocol amending the Slavery Convention signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926. Done at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, on 7 December 1953 . . .	3
2. Slavery Convention signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926 and amended by the Protocol done at the Headquarters of the United Nations. New York, 7 December 1953 . . .	5
3. Slavery Convention. Geneva, 25 September 1926.	7
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. . .	8

1. Protocol amending the Slavery Convention signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926

Done at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, on 7 December 1953

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.

Article IV

In accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations and the regulations pursuant thereto adopted by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General of the United Nations is authorized to effect registration of the present Protocol and of the amendments made in the Convention by the Protocol on the respective dates of their entry into force and to publish the Protocol and the amended text of the Convention as soon as possible after registration.

Article V

The present Protocol, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations Secretariat. The texts of the Convention to be amended in accordance with the annex being authentic in the English and French languages only, the English and French texts of the annex shall be equally authentic, and the Chinese, Russian and Spanish texts shall be translations. The Secretary-General shall prepare certified copies of the Protocol, including the annex, for communication to States Parties to the Convention, as well as to all other States Members of the United Nations. He shall likewise

prepare for communication to States, including States not Members of the United Nations, upon the entry into force of the amendments as provided in article III, certified copies of the Convention as so amended.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, signed the present Protocol on the date appearing opposite their respective signatures.

DONE at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, this seventh day of December one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three.

**2. Slavery Convention signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926
and amended by the Protocol done at the Headquarters of the United Nations**

New York, 7 December 1953

Article 8

The High Contracting Parties agree that disputes arising between them relating to the interpretation or application of this Convention shall, if they cannot be settled by direct negotiation, be referred for decision to the International Court of Justice. In case either or both of the States Parties to such a dispute should not be parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the dispute shall be referred, at the choice of the Parties and in accordance with the constitutional procedure of each State, either to the International Court of Justice or to a court of arbitration constituted in accordance with the Convention of October 18th, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, or to some other court of arbitration.

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 10

In the event of a High Contracting Party wishing to denounce the present Convention, the denunciation shall be notified in writing to the Secretary-General of the United Nations who will at once communicate a certified true copy of the notification to all the other High Contracting Parties, informing them of the date on which it was received.

The denunciation shall only have effect in regard to the notifying State, and one year after the notifications has reached the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Denunciation may also be made separately in respect of any territory placed under its sovereignty, jurisdiction, protection, suzerainty or tutelage.

Article 11

The present Convention, which will bear this day's date and of which the French and English texts are both authentic, will remain open for signature by the States Members of the League of Nations until April 1st, 1927.

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

¹ In resolution 1841 (XVII) of 19 December 1962, the General Assembly called upon those States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies which had not yet become parties to this Convention to do so.

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 the deposit of its ratification or of its accession.

3. Slavery Convention

Geneva, 25 September 1926

[*Note*: For the final clauses of this Convention, see *League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. 60, p. 253.]

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

SECTION VI FINAL CLAUSES

Article 9

No reservations may be made to this Convention.

Article 10

Any dispute between States Parties to this Convention relating to its interpretation or application, which is not settled by negotiation, shall be referred to the International Court of Justice at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute, unless the parties concerned agree on another mode of settlement.

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.

Article 15

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 Secretariat. The Secretary-General shall prepare a certified copy thereof for communication to States Parties to this Convention, as well as to all other States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention on the date appearing opposite their respective signatures.

DONE at the European Office of the United Nations at Geneva, this seventh day of September one thousand nine hundred and fifty-six.

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	3
2. Protocol amending the International Agreement on Olive Oil, 1956. Done at Geneva on 3 April 1958	3
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 done at Geneva on 3 April 1958	3
4. International Coffee Agreement, 1962. Signed at New York on 28 September 1962	4
5. International Coffee Agreement, 1968. Open for signature at New York from 18 to 31 March 1968	11
(a) Extension with modifications of the International Coffee Agreement, 1968. Approved by the International Coffee Council in resolution No. 264 of 14 April 1973	19a
(c) Protocol for the continuation in force of the International Coffee Agreement, 1968, as extended. Concluded at London on 26 September 1974	19g
6. International Sugar Agreement, 1968. Open for signature at New York from 3 to 24 December 1968	20
7. Agreement establishing the Asian Coconut Community. Opened for signature at Bangkok on 12 December 1968	28
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9. International Cocoa Agreement, 1972. Concluded at Geneva on 21 October 1972	32
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(a) Extension of the International Sugar Agreement, 1973. Approved by the International Sugar Council in resolution No. 1 of 30 September 1975	47a
(c) Extension of the International Sugar Agreement, 1973. Approved by the International Sugar Council in resolution No. 2 of 18 June 1976	47c
(e) Extension of the International Sugar Agreement, 1973. Approved by the International Sugar Council in resolution No. 3 of 31 August 1977	47e
11. Agreement establishing the Asian Rice Trade Fund. Drawn up at Bangkok on 16 March 1973	48
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13. International Tin Agreement, 1975. Concluded at Geneva on 21 June 1975	51
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15. International Coffee Agreement, 1976. Concluded at London on 3 December 1975	72
16. Agreement establishing the International Tea Promotion Association. Concluded at Geneva on 31 March 1977	80
17. Agreement establishing the Southeast Asia Tin Research and Development Centre. Signed at Bangkok on 28 April 1977	82
18. International Sugar Agreement, 1977. Concluded at Geneva on 7 October 1977	83

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**
2. **Protocol amending the International Agreement on Olive Oil, 1956. Done at Geneva on 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 done at Geneva on 3 April 1958**

[*Note:* The Agreement as originally drawn up and opened for signature did not enter into force. It was amended by the Protocol of 3 April 1958. The Agreement, as amended by the said Protocol, entered into force on 26 June 1959 and terminated on 30 September 1963. For the final clauses of the original version of the Agreement, see : United Nations publication, Sales No. : 56.II.D.1. For the final clauses of the Protocol of 3 April 1958 and the Agreement as amended by that Protocol, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. 302, p. 121, and Vol. 336, p. 177, respectively.]

4. International Coffee Agreement, 1962

Signed at New York on 28 September 1962

CHAPTER III MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

MEMBERSHIP IN THE ORGANIZATION

Each Contracting Party, together with those of its dependent territories to which the Agreement is extended under paragraph 1 of Article 67, shall constitute a single Member of the Organization, except as otherwise provided under Article 4, 5 or 6.

Article 4

SEPARATE MEMBERSHIP IN RESPECT OF DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

Any Contracting Party which is a net importer of coffee may, at any time, by appropriate notification in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 67, declare that it is participating in the Organization separately with respect to any of its dependent territories which are net exporters of coffee and which it designates. In such case, the metropolitan territory and its non-designated dependent territories will have a single Membership, and its designated dependent territories, either individually or collectively as the notification indicates, will have separate Membership.

Article 5

GROUP MEMBERSHIP UPON JOINING THE ORGANIZATION

1. Two or more Contracting Parties which are net exporters of coffee may, by appropriate notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations at the time of deposit of their respective instruments of ratification or accession, and to the Council at its first session, declare that they are joining the Organization as a Member group. A dependent territory to which the Agreement has been extended under paragraph 1 of Article 67 may constitute part of such a Member group if the Government of the State responsible for its international relations has given appropriate notification thereof under paragraph 2 of Article 67. Such Contracting Parties and dependent territories must satisfy the following conditions:

- (a) they shall declare their willingness to accept responsibility for group obligations in an individual as well as a group capacity;
- (b) they shall subsequently provide sufficient evidence to the Council that the group has the organization necessary to implement a common coffee policy, and that they have the means of complying, together with the other parties to the group, with their obligations under the Agreement; and

- (c) they shall subsequently provide evidence to the Council either :
- (i) that they have been recognized as a group in a previous international coffee agreement; or
 - (ii) that they have:
 - (a) a common or co-ordinated commercial and economic policy in relation to coffee, and
 - (b) a co-ordinated monetary and financial policy, as well as the organs necessary for implementing such a policy, so that the Council is satisfied that the Member group can comply with the spirit of group membership and the group obligations involved.

2. The Member group shall constitute a single Member of the Organization, except that each party to the group shall be treated as if it were a single Member as regards all matters arising under the following provisions:

- (a) Chapters XI and XII;
- (b) Articles 10, 11 and 19 of Chapter IV; and
- (c) Article 70 of Chapter XIX.

3. The Contracting Parties and dependent territories joining as a Member group shall specify the Government or organization which will represent them in the Council as regards all matters arising under the Agreement other than those specified in paragraph 2 of this Article.

4. The Member group's voting rights shall be as follows:

- (a) the Member group shall have the same number of basic votes as a single Member country joining the Organization in an individual capacity. These basic votes shall be attributed to and exercised by the Government or organization representing the group;
- (b) in the event of a vote on any matters arising under provisions specified in paragraph 2 of this Article, the parties to the Member group may exercise separately the votes attributed to them by the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 12 as if each were an individual Member of the Organization, except for the basic votes, which shall remain attributable only to the Government or organization representing the group.

5. Any Contracting Party or dependent territory which is a party to a Member group may, by notification to the Council, withdraw from that group and become a separate Member. Such withdrawal shall take effect upon receipt of the notification by the Council. In case of such withdrawal from a group, or in case a party to a group ceases, by withdrawal from the Organization or otherwise, to be such a party the remaining parties to the group may apply to the Council to maintain the group, and the group shall continue to exist unless the Council disapproves the application. If the Member group is dissolved, each former party to the group will become a separate Member. A Member which has ceased to be a party to a group may not, as long as the Agreement remains in force, again become a party to a group.

Article 6

SUBSEQUENT GROUP MEMBERSHIP

Two or more exporting Members may, at any time after the Agreement has entered into force with respect to them, apply to the Council to form a Member group. The Council shall approve the application if it finds that the Members have made a declaration, and have provided evidence, satisfying the requirements of paragraph 1 of Article 5. Upon such approval, the Member group shall be subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5 of that Article.

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CHAPTER XVIII
DISPUTES AND COMPLAINTS

Article 61

DISPUTES AND COMPLAINTS

1. Any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Agreement which is not settled by negotiation, shall, at the request of any Member party to the dispute, be referred to the Council for decision.

2. In any case where a dispute has been referred to the Council under paragraph 1 of this Article, a majority of Members, or Members holding not less than one-third of the total votes, may require the Council, after discussion, to seek the opinion of the advisory panel referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article on the issues in dispute before giving its decision.

3. (a) Unless the Council unanimously agrees otherwise, the panel shall consist of:

- (i) two persons, one having wide experience in matters of the kind in dispute and the other having legal standing and experience, nominated by the exporting Members;
- (ii) two such persons nominated by the importing Members; and
- (iii) a chairman selected unanimously by the four persons nominated under (i) and (ii), or, if they fail to agree, by the Chairman of the Council.

(b) Persons from countries whose Governments are Contracting Parties to this Agreement shall be eligible to serve on the advisory panel.

(c) Persons appointed to the advisory panel shall act in their personal capacities and without instructions from any Government.

(d) The expenses of the advisory panel shall be paid by the Council.

4. The opinion of the advisory panel and the reasons therefor shall be submitted to the Council which, after considering all the relevant information, shall decide the dispute.

5. Any complaint that any Member has failed to fulfil its obligations under the Agreement shall, at the request of the Member making the complaint, be referred to the Council, which shall make a decision on the matter.

6. No Member shall be found to have committed a breach of its obligations under the Agreement except by a distributed simple majority vote. Any finding that a Member is in breach of the Agreement shall specify the nature of the breach.

7. If the Council finds that a Member has committed a breach of the Agreement, it may, without prejudice to other enforcement measures provided for in other articles of the Agreement, by a distributed two-thirds majority vote, suspend that Member's voting right in the Council and its right to have its votes cast in the Board until it fulfils its obligations, or the Council may take action requiring compulsory withdrawal under Article 69.

CHAPTER XIX
FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 62

SIGNATURE

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

RATIFICATION

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

ENTRY INTO FORCE

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 90 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.

3. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene the first session of the Council, to be held in London within 30 days after the Agreement enters into force.

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

ACCESSION

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

Reservations may not be made with respect to any of the provisions of the Agreement.

Article 67

NOTIFICATIONS IN RESPECT OF DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

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.

Article 68

VOLUNTARY WITHDRAWAL

No Contracting Party may give notice of voluntary withdrawal from the Agreement before 30 September 1963. Thereafter, any Contracting Party may withdraw from the Agreement at any time by giving a written notice of withdrawal to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Withdrawal shall become effective 90 days after the notice is received.

Article 69

COMPULSORY WITHDRAWAL

If the Council determines that any Member has failed to carry out its obligations under the Agreement and that such failure significantly impairs the operations of the Agreement, it may, by a distributed two-thirds majority vote, require the withdrawal of such Member from the Organization. The Council shall immediately notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of any such decision. Ninety days after the date of the Council's decision, that Member shall cease to be a Member of the Organization, and, if such Member is a Contracting Party, a party to the Agreement.

Article 70

SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS WITH WITHDRAWING MEMBERS

1. The Council shall determine any settlement of accounts with a withdrawing Member. The Organization shall retain any amounts already paid by a withdrawing Member, and such Member shall remain bound to pay any amounts due from it to the Organization at the time the withdrawal

becomes effective; provided, however, that in the case of a Contracting Party which is unable to accept an amendment and consequently either withdraws or ceases to participate in the Agreement under the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 73, the Council may determine any settlement of accounts which it finds equitable.

2. A Member which has withdrawn or which has ceased to participate in the Agreement shall not be entitled to any share of the proceeds of liquidation or the other assets of the Organization upon termination of the Agreement under Article 71.

Article 71

DURATION AND TERMINATION

1. The Agreement shall remain in force until the completion of the fifth full coffee year after its entry into force, unless extended under paragraph 2 of this Article, or earlier terminated under paragraph 3.

2. The Council, during the fifth full coffee year after the Agreement enters into force, may, by vote of a majority of the Members having not less than a distributed two-thirds majority of the total votes, either decide to renegotiate the Agreement, or to extend it for such period as the Council shall determine.

3. The Council may at any time, by vote of a majority of the Members having not less than a distributed two-thirds majority of the total votes, decide to terminate the Agreement. Such termination shall take effect on such date as the Council shall decide.

4. Notwithstanding termination of the Agreement, the Council shall remain in being for as long as necessary to carry out the liquidation of the Organization, settlement of its accounts, and disposal of its assets, and shall have during that period such powers and functions as may be necessary for those purposes.

Article 72

REVIEW

In order to review the Agreement, the Council shall hold a special session during the last six months of the coffee year ending 30 September 1965.

Article 73

AMENDMENT

1. The Council may, by a distributed two-thirds majority vote, recommend an amendment of the Agreement to the Contracting Parties. The amendment shall become effective 100 days after the Secretary-General of the United Nations has received notifications of acceptance from Contracting Parties representing at least 75 per cent of the exporting countries holding at least 85 per cent of the votes of the exporting Members, and from Contracting Parties representing at least 75 per cent of the importing countries holding at least 80 per cent of the votes of the importing Members. The Council may fix a time within which each Contracting Party shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its acceptance of the amendment, and, if the amendment has not become effective by such time, it shall be considered withdrawn. The Council shall provide the Secretary-General with the information necessary to determine whether the amendment has become effective.

2. Any Contracting Party, or any dependent territory which is either a Member or a party to a Member group, on behalf of which notification of acceptance of an amendment has not been made by the date on which such amendment becomes effective, shall as of that date cease to participate in the Agreement.

Article 74

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify all Governments represented by delegates or observers at the United Nations Coffee Conference, 1962, and all other Governments of States Members of the United Nations or of any of its specialized agencies, of each deposit of an instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, and of the dates on which the Agreement comes provisionally and definitively into force. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall also notify all Contracting Parties of each notification under Articles 5, 67, 68 or 69; of the date to which the Agreement is extended or on which it is terminated under Article 71; and of the date on which an amendment becomes effective under Article 73.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, having been duly authorized to this effect by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement on the dates appearing opposite their signatures.

The texts of this Agreement in the English, French, Russian, Spanish and Portuguese languages shall all be equally authentic. The originals shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies thereof to each signatory and acceding Government.

5. International Coffee Agreement, 1968¹

Open for signature at New York from 18 to 31 March 1968

CHAPTER III MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

MEMBERSHIP IN THE ORGANIZATION

(1) Each Contracting Party, together with those of its dependent territories to which the Agreement is extended under paragraph (1) of Article 65, shall constitute a single Member of the Organization, except as otherwise provided under Articles 4, 5 and 6.

(2) A Member may change its category of Membership, previously declared on approval, ratification, acceptance or accession to the Agreement, on such conditions as the Council may agree.

(3) On application by two or more importing Members for a change in the form of their participation in the Agreement and/or their representation in the Organization, and notwithstanding other provisions of the Agreement, the Council may, after consultation with the Members concerned, determine the conditions which shall be applicable to such changed participation and/or representation.

Article 4

SEPARATE MEMBERSHIP IN RESPECT OF DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

Any Contracting Party which is a net importer of coffee may, at any time, by appropriate notification in accordance with paragraph (2) of Article 65, declare that it is participating in the Organization separately with respect to any of its dependent territories which are net exporters of coffee and which it designates. In such case, the metropolitan territory and its non-designated dependent territories will have a single Membership, and its designated dependent territories, either individually or collectively as the notification indicates, will have separate Membership.

Article 5

GROUP MEMBERSHIP UPON JOINING THE ORGANIZATION

(1) Two or more Contracting Parties which are net exporters of coffee may, by appropriate notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations at the time of deposit of their respective instruments of approval, ratification, acceptance or accession and to the Council, declare that they are joining the Organization as a Member group. A dependent territory to which the Agreement has been extended under paragraph (1) of Article 65 may constitute part of such a Member group if the Government of the State responsible for its international relations has given appropriate notification thereof under paragraph (2) of Article 65. Such Contracting Parties and dependent territories must satisfy the following conditions :

¹ See page XIX-19a for resolution No. 264, approved by the International Coffee Council on 14 April 1973, extending, with modifications, the International Coffee Agreement, 1968, to 30 September 1975.

(a) they shall declare their willingness to accept responsibility for group obligations in an individual as well as a group capacity;

(b) they shall subsequently provide sufficient evidence to the Council that the group has the organization necessary to implement a common coffee policy, and that they have the means of complying, together with the other parties to the group, with their obligations under the Agreement; and

(c) they shall subsequently provide evidence to the Council either:

(i) that they have been recognized as a group in a previous international coffee agreement; or

(ii) that they have:

(a) a common or co-ordinated commercial and economic policy in relation to coffee; and

(b) a co-ordinated monetary and financial policy, as well as the organs necessary for implementing such a policy, so that the Council is satisfied that the Member group can comply with the spirit of group membership and the group obligations involved.

(2) The Member group shall constitute a single Member of the Organization, except that each party to the group shall be treated as if it were a single Member as regards all matters arising under the following provisions:

(a) Chapters XII, XIII and XVI;

(b) Articles 10, 11 and 19 of Chapter IV; and

(c) Article 68 of Chapter XX.

(3) The Contracting Parties and dependent territories joining as a Member group shall specify the Government or organization which will represent them in the Council as regards all matters arising under the Agreement other than those specified in paragraph (2) of this Article.

(4) The Member group's voting rights shall be as follows:

(a) the Member group shall have the same number of basic votes as a single Member country joining the Organization in an individual capacity. These basic votes shall be attributed to and exercised by the Government or organization representing the group;

(b) in the event of a vote on any matters arising under provisions specified in paragraph (2) of this Article, the parties to the Member group may exercise separately the votes attributed to them by the provisions of paragraph (3) of Article 12 as if each were an individual Member of the Organization, except for the basic votes, which shall remain attributable only to the Government or organization representing the group.

(5) Any Contracting Party or dependent territory which is a party to a Member group may, by notification to the Council, withdraw from that group and become a separate Member. Such withdrawal shall take effect upon receipt of the notification by the Council. In case of such withdrawal from a group, or in case a party to a group ceases, by withdrawal from the Organization or otherwise, to be such a party, the remaining parties to the group may apply to the Council to maintain the group, and the group shall continue to exist unless the Council disapproves the application. If the Member group is dissolved, each former party to the group will become a separate Member. A Member which has ceased to be a party to a group may not, as long as the Agreement remains in force, again become a party to a group.

Article 6

SUBSEQUENT GROUP MEMBERSHIP

Two or more exporting Members may, at any time after the Agreement has entered into force with respect to them, apply to the Council to form a Member group. The Council shall approve the application if it finds that the Members have made a declaration, and have provided evidence, satisfying the requirements of paragraph (1) of Article 5. Upon such approval, the Member group shall be subject to the provisions of paragraphs (2), (3), (4) and (5) of that Article.

CHAPTER XIX
CONSULTATIONS, DISPUTES AND COMPLAINTS

Article 58

CONSULTATIONS

Each Member shall accord sympathetic consideration to, and shall afford adequate opportunity for, consultation regarding such representations as may be made by another Member with respect to any matter relating to the Agreement. In the course of such consultation, on request by either party and with the consent of the other, the Executive Director shall establish an independent panel which shall use its good offices with a view to conciliating the parties. The costs of the panel shall not be chargeable to the Organization. If a party does not agree to the establishment of a panel by the Executive Director, or if the consultation does not lead to a solution, the matter may be referred to the Council in accordance with Article 59. If the consultation does lead to a solution, it shall be reported to the Executive Director who shall distribute the report to all Members.

Article 59

DISPUTES AND COMPLAINTS

(1) Any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Agreement which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of any Member party to the dispute, be referred to the Council for decision.

(2) In any case where a dispute has been referred to the Council under paragraph (1) of this Article, a majority of Members, or Members holding not less than one-third of the total votes, may require the Council, after discussion, to seek the opinion of the advisory panel referred to in paragraph (3) of this Article on the issues in dispute before giving its decision.

(3) (a) Unless the Council unanimously agrees otherwise, the panel shall consist of:

(i) two persons, one having wide experience in matters of the kind in dispute and the other having legal standing and experience, nominated by the exporting Members;

(ii) two such persons nominated by the importing Members; and

(iii) a chairman selected unanimously by the four persons nominated under (i) and (ii) or, if they fail to agree, by the Chairman of the Council.

(b) Persons from countries whose Governments are Contracting Parties to this Agreement shall be eligible to serve on the advisory panel.

(c) Persons appointed to the advisory panel shall act in their personal capacities and without instructions from any Government.

(d) The expenses of the advisory panel shall be paid by the Organization.

(4) The opinion of the advisory panel and the reasons therefor shall be submitted to the Council which, after considering all the relevant information, shall decide the dispute.

(5) Any complaint that any Member has failed to fulfil its obligations under the Agreement shall, at the request of the Member making the complaint, be referred to the Council, which shall make a decision on the matter.

(6) No Member shall be found to have committed a breach of its obligations under the Agreement except by a distributed simple majority vote. Any finding that a Member is in breach of the Agreement shall specify the nature of the breach.

(7) If the Council finds that a Member has committed a breach of the Agreement, it may, without prejudice to other enforcement measures provided for in other Articles of the Agreement,

by a distributed two-thirds majority vote, suspend that Member's voting rights in the Council and its right to have its votes cast in the Board until it fulfils its obligations, or the Council may take action requiring compulsory withdrawal under Article 67.

(8) A Member may seek the prior opinion of the Executive Board in a matter of dispute or complaint before the matter is discussed by the Council.

CHAPTER XX FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 60

SIGNATURE

The Agreement shall be open for signature at the United Nations Headquarters until and including 31 March 1968 by any Government which is a Contracting Party to the International Coffee Agreement, 1962.

Article 61

RATIFICATION

The Agreement shall be subject to approval, ratification or acceptance by the signatory Governments or by any other Contracting Party to the International Coffee Agreement, 1962, in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures. Except as provided in paragraph (2) of Article 62 instruments of approval, ratification or acceptance shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations not later than 30 September 1968.

*Article 62*¹

ENTRY INTO FORCE

(1) The Agreement shall enter into force definitively on 1 October 1968 among those Governments that have deposited instruments of approval, ratification or acceptance if, on that date, such Governments represent at least twenty exporting Members holding at least 80 per cent of the votes of the exporting Members and at least ten importing Members holding at least 80 per cent of the votes of the importing Members. The votes for this purpose shall be as distributed in Annex C. Alternatively, it shall enter into force definitively at any time after it is provisionally in force and the aforesaid requirements of this paragraph are satisfied. The Agreement shall enter into force definitively for any Government that deposits an instrument of approval, ratification,

¹ In resolution number 199 adopted on 19 December 1968, the International Coffee Council, having noted that the requirements for the definitive entry into force of the 1968 International Coffee Agreement under article 62 had already been fulfilled by exporting Members, but that a number of importing Members applying it provisionally might not be able to fulfil them by 31 December 1968, and having considered it necessary to provide for uninterrupted operation of the Agreement, resolved.

1. "That importing Members applying the Agreement provisionally by virtue of having made the notification referred to in Article 62 paragraph 2 of the Agreement shall continue to be deemed provisional Members from 1 January 1969 until such time as they deposit their instruments of accession, or until 31 March 1969, whichever is earlier, in keeping with the provisions of Article 63 paragraph 1 of the Agreement.

2. "That if the Agreement has not entered into force definitively by 31 December 1968, it shall continue in force provisionally among governments having deposited instruments of approval, ratification, acceptance or accession and the governments of the importing Members referred to in paragraph 1 until the requirements of Article 62 for definitive entry into force have been met or up to and including 31 March 1969, whichever is the earlier.

3. "To forward a copy of this Resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for his information."

acceptance or accession subsequent to the definitive entry into force of the Agreement for other Governments on the date of such deposit.

(2) The Agreement may enter into force provisionally on 1 October 1968. For this purpose a notification by a signatory Government or by any other Contracting Party to the International Coffee Agreement, 1962, containing an undertaking to apply the Agreement provisionally and to seek approval, ratification or acceptance in accordance with its constitutional procedures, as rapidly as possible, that is received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations not later than 30 September 1968, shall be regarded as equal in effect to an instrument of approval, ratification or acceptance. A Government that undertakes to apply the Agreement provisionally will be permitted to deposit an instrument of approval, ratification or acceptance and shall be provisionally regarded as a party thereto until either it deposits its instrument of approval, ratification or acceptance or up to and including 31 December 1968, whichever is the earlier.

(3) If the Agreement has not entered into force definitively or provisionally by 1 October 1968, those Governments that have deposited instruments of approval, ratification or acceptance or notifications containing an undertaking to apply the Agreement provisionally and to seek approval, ratification or acceptance may immediately after that date consult together to consider what action the situation requires and may, by mutual consent, decide that it shall enter into force among themselves. Likewise, if the Agreement has entered into force provisionally but has not entered into force definitively by 31 December 1968, those Governments that have deposited instruments of approval, ratification, acceptance or accession may consult together to consider what action the situation requires and may, by mutual consent, decide that it shall continue in force provisionally or enter into force definitively among themselves.

Article 63

ACCESSION

(1) The Government of any State Member of the United Nations or of any of its specialized agencies 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 an exporting country and is not named in Annex A, establish quota provisions for it. If such exporting country is named in Annex A, the respective quota provisions specified therein shall be applied to that country unless the Council by a distributed two-thirds majority vote decides otherwise. Not later than 31 March 1969 or such other date as may be determined by the Council, any importing Member of the International Coffee Agreement, 1962, may accede to the Agreement on the same conditions under which it could have approved, ratified or accepted the Agreement and, if it applies the Agreement provisionally, it shall provisionally be regarded as a party thereto until either it deposits its instrument of accession or up to and including the above date, whichever is the earlier.

(2) 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 64

RESERVATIONS

Reservations may not be made with respect to any of the provisions of the Agreement.

Article 65

NOTIFICATIONS IN RESPECT OF DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

(1) Any Government may, at the time of signature or deposit of an instrument of approval, ratification, acceptance 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 approval, 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.

Article 66

VOLUNTARY WITHDRAWAL

Any Contracting Party may withdraw from the Agreement at any time by giving a written notice of withdrawal to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Withdrawal shall become effective 90 days after the notice is received.

Article 67

COMPULSORY WITHDRAWAL

If the Council determines that any Member has failed to carry out its obligations under the Agreement and that such failure significantly impairs the operations of the Agreement, it may by a distributed two-thirds majority vote require the withdrawal of such Member from the Organization. The Council shall immediately notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of any such decision. Ninety days after the date of the Council's decision that Member shall cease to be a Member of the Organization and, if such Member is a Contracting Party, a party to the Agreement.

Article 68

SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS WITH WITHDRAWING MEMBERS

(1) The Council shall determine any settlement of accounts with a withdrawing Member. The Organization shall retain any amounts already paid by a withdrawing Member and such Member shall remain bound to pay any amounts due from it to the Organization at the time the withdrawal becomes effective; provided, however, that in the case of a Contracting Party which is unable to accept an amendment and consequently either withdraws or ceases to participate in the Agreement under the provisions of paragraph (2) of Article 70, the Council may determine any settlement of accounts which it finds equitable.

(2) A Member which has withdrawn or which has ceased to participate in the Agreement shall not be entitled to any share of the proceeds of liquidation or the other assets of the Organization upon termination of the Agreement under Article 69.

Article 69

DURATION AND TERMINATION

(1) The Agreement shall remain in force until 30 September 1973 unless extended under paragraph (2) of this Article, or terminated earlier under paragraph (3).

(2) The Council after 30 September 1972 may, by a vote of a majority of the Members having not less than a distributed two-thirds majority of the total votes, either renegotiate the Agreement or extend it, with or without modification, for such period as the Council shall determine. Any Contracting Party, or any dependent territory which is either a Member or a party to a Member group, on behalf of which notification of acceptance of such a renegotiated or extended Agreement has not been made by the date on which such renegotiated or extended Agreement becomes effective, shall as of that date cease to participate in the Agreement.

(3) The Council may at any time, by vote of a majority of the Members having not less than a distributed two-thirds majority of the total votes, decide to terminate the Agreement. Such termination shall take effect on such date as the Council shall decide.

(4) Notwithstanding termination of the Agreement, the Council shall remain in being for as long as necessary to carry out the liquidation of the Organization, settlement of its accounts and disposal of its assets, and shall have during that period such powers and functions as may be necessary for those purposes.

Article 70

AMENDMENT

(1) The Council by a distributed two-thirds majority vote may recommend an amendment of the Agreement to the Contracting Parties. The amendment shall become effective 100 days after the Secretary-General of the United Nations has received notifications of acceptance from Contracting Parties representing at least 75 per cent of the exporting countries holding at least 85 per cent of the votes of the exporting Members, and from Contracting Parties representing at least 75 per cent of the importing countries holding at least 80 per cent of the votes of the importing Members. The Council may fix a time within which each Contracting Party shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its acceptance of the amendment and if the amendment has not become effective by such time, it shall be considered withdrawn. The Council shall provide the Secretary-General with the information necessary to determine whether the amendment has become effective.

(2) Any Contracting Party, or any dependent territory which is either a Member or a party to a Member group, on behalf of which notification of acceptance of an amendment has not been made by the date on which such amendment becomes effective, shall as of that date cease to participate in the Agreement.

Article 71

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify all Contracting Parties to the International Coffee Agreement, 1962, and all other Governments of States Members of the United Nations or of any of its specialized agencies, of each deposit of an instrument of approval, ratification, acceptance or accession and of the dates on which the Agreement comes provisionally and definitively into force. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall also notify all Contracting Parties of each notification under Articles 5, 62 paragraph (2), 65, 66 or 67; of the date to which the Agreement is extended or on which it is terminated under Article 69; and of the date on which an amendment becomes effective under Article 70.

Article 72

SUPPLEMENTARY AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

(1) The present Agreement shall be considered as a continuation of the International Coffee Agreement, 1962.

(2) In order to facilitate the uninterrupted continuation of the 1962 Agreement:

(a) All acts by or on behalf of the Organization or any of its organs under the 1962 Agreement, in effect on 30 September 1968 and whose terms do not provide for expiry on that date, shall remain in effect unless changed under the provisions of the present Agreement.

(b) All decisions required to be taken by the Council during coffee year 1967-68 for application in coffee year 1968-69 shall be taken during the last regular session of the Council in coffee year 1967-68 and applied on a provisional basis as if the present Agreement had already entered into force.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, having been duly authorized to this effect by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement on the dates appearing opposite their signatures.

The texts of this Agreement in the English, French, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish languages shall all be equally authentic. The originals shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies thereof to each signatory and acceding Government.

ANNEX C

Distribution of votes

<i>Country</i>	<i>Exporting</i>	<i>Importing</i>
Argentina	—	16
Australia	—	9
Austria	—	11
Belgium*	—	28
Bolivia	4	—
Brazil	332	—
Burundi	8	—
Canada	—	32
Colombia	114	—
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	20	—
Costa Rica	21	—
Cuba	4	—
Cyprus	—	5
Czechoslovakia	—	9
Denmark	—	23
Dominican Republic	12	—
Ecuador	16	—
El Salvador	34	—
Ethiopia	27	—
Federal Republic of Germany	—	101
Finland	—	21
France	—	84
Ghana	4	—
Guatemala	32	—
Guinea	4	—
Haiti	12	—

ANNEX C
Distribution of votes (continued)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Exporting</i>	<i>Importing</i>
Honduras	11	—
India	11	—
Indonesia	25	—
Israel	—	7
Italy	—	47
Jamaica	4	—
Japan	—	18
Kenya	17	—
Liberia	4	—
Mexico	32	—
Netherlands	—	35
New Zealand	—	6
Nicaragua	13	—
Nigeria	4	—
Norway	—	16
OAMCAF	(88)	—
OAMCAF	(4) ¹	—
Cameroon	15	—
Central African Republic	3	—
Congo (Brazzaville)	1	—
Dahomey	1	—
Gabon	1	—
Ivory Coast	47	—
Malagasy Republic	13	—
Togo	3	—
Panama	4	—
Peru	16	—
Portugal	48	—
Rwanda	6	—
Sierra Leone	4	—
Spain	—	21
Sweden	—	38
Switzerland	—	19
Tanzania	15	—
Trinidad and Tobago	4	—
Tunisia	—	6
Uganda	41	—
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	—	16
United Kingdom	—	32
United States of America	—	400
Venezuela	9	—
TOTAL	996	1,000

* Includes Luxembourg.

¹ Basic votes not attributable to individual contracting parties under Article 5 (4) (b).

5. (a) Extension with modifications of the International Coffee Agreement, 1968
*Approved by the International Coffee Council in resolution No. 264
of 14 April 1973*

RESOLUTION NUMBER 264

(Approved at the Second Plenary Meeting, 14 April 1973)

EXTENSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COFFEE AGREEMENT 1968

WHEREAS:

The International Coffee Agreement, 1968, subject to the provisions of article 69, shall remain in force until 30 September 1973;

The time required both to negotiate a new agreement and to carry out the constitutional formalities and procedures for approval, ratification or acceptance will not permit such an agreement to enter into force on 1 October 1973;

Paragraph (2) of article 69 permits the Council to extend the International Coffee Agreement, 1968 with or without modification; and

In order to allow time for the negotiation of a new agreement, the International Coffee Agreement, 1968 should be extended,

THE INTERNATIONAL COFFEE COUNCIL

RESOLVES:

1. That, with the modifications set out in annex 1 to this resolution, the International Coffee Agreement, 1968 shall be extended to 30 September 1975.

2. That the International Coffee Agreement, 1968 as extended in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this resolution shall remain in force among those Contracting Parties to the Agreement which have notified their acceptance of such Agreement to the Secretary-General of the United Nations by 30 September 1973, if on that date such Contracting Parties represent at least twenty exporting members holding a majority of the votes of the exporting members and at least ten importing members holding a majority of the votes of the importing members. The votes for this purpose shall be as distributed in annex 2 to this resolution.

3. That a notification by a Contracting Party that it accepts the Agreement as extended subject to its appropriate constitutional procedures shall be regarded as equal in effect to a notification of acceptance and, therefore, such Contracting Party shall have all the rights and obligations of a member. If confirmation that such constitutional procedures have been complied with is not received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations by 31 March 1974 or on such later date as the Council may decide such Contracting Party shall thereupon cease to participate in the Agreement.

4. To instruct the Executive Director to convey this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a request that, under the provisions of article 71 of the Agreement, he notify the Contracting Parties of the date to which the Agreement is extended.

ANNEX 1

Article 3

Paragraph (3):

The existing text is deleted and replaced by paragraphs (3), (4) and (5) as follows:

“(3) Any reference in this Agreement to a Government shall be construed as including a reference to the

European Economic Community or an intergovernmental organization having comparable responsibilities in respect to the negotiation, conclusion and application of international agreements, in particular commodity agreements. Accordingly, reference in this Agreement to accession by a Government under the provisions of Article 63 shall be construed as including a reference to accession by such an intergovernmental organization.

“(4) Such an intergovernmental organization shall not itself have any votes, but in the case of a vote on matters within its competence, it shall be entitled to cast the votes of its member States and shall cast them collectively. In such cases, the member States of such an intergovernmental organization shall not be entitled to exercise their individual voting rights.

“(5) The provisions of paragraph (1) of Article 15 shall not apply to such an intergovernmental organization but it may participate in the discussions of the Executive Board on matters within its competence. In the case of a vote on matters within its competence and notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of Article 18 the votes which its member States are entitled to cast in the Executive Board shall be cast collectively by any one of those member States.”

Article 5

Paragraph (1):

The following words are deleted:

“approval, ratification,”

Paragraph (2):

Sub-paragraph (a) is deleted.

Article 58

The words “in accordance with Article 59” are deleted.

Articles 59, 60, 61 and 62

Are deleted.

Article 63

Paragraph (1):

The second sentence beginning “In establishing such conditions . . .”, and all subsequent sentences in this paragraph are deleted.

Article 65

Paragraph (1):

The words “signature or” and “approval, ratification” are deleted. The word “extended” is inserted before the word “Agreement”.

Paragraph (2):

The words “approval, ratification” are deleted.

Article 69

The existing text is deleted¹ and replaced by:

“(1) The extended Agreement, subject to the provisions of paragraph (2), shall remain in force until 30 September 1975 or until a new Agreement has entered into force, whichever is the earlier.

“(2) The Council may at any time, by vote of a majority of the Members having not less than a distributed two-thirds majority of the total votes, decide to terminate the Agreement. Such termination shall take effect on such date as the Council shall decide.

“(3) Notwithstanding termination of the Agreement, the Council shall remain in being for as long as necessary to carry out the liquidation of the Organization, settlement of its accounts and disposal of its assets and shall have during that period such powers and functions as may be necessary for those purposes.

“(4) The Council may, by a vote of 58 percent of the Members having not less than a distributed majority of 70 percent of the total votes, negotiate a new Agreement for such period as the Council shall determine.”

¹ It should be noted that paragraph 2 of this Article corresponds to paragraph 3 of Article 69 of the 1968 Agreement and paragraph 3 of this Article corresponds to paragraph 4 of Article 69 of the 1968 Agreement.

Article 71

First sentence:

The date 1962 is deleted and replaced by 1968. The words "approval, ratification" and "of the dates on which the Agreement comes provisionally and definitively into force" are deleted.

Second sentence:

The words "62 paragraph (2)" and "to which the Agreement is extended or" are deleted. The word "it" is deleted and replaced by the words "the Agreement".

Article 72

Paragraph (2):

Delete text and replace by:

"(2) In order to facilitate the uninterrupted continuation of the Agreement:

"(a) All acts by or on behalf of the Organization or any of its organs in effect on 30 September 1973 and the terms of which do not provide for expiry on that date, shall remain in effect unless they have been changed under the provisions of the present Agreement. Except as provided in sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) hereof all acts based on the deleted Articles of the International Coffee Agreement 1968 are expressly revoked with effect from 1 October 1973.

"(b) After 30 September 1973 the Diversification Fund shall remain in being for as long as is necessary to carry out its liquidation, the settlement of its accounts and the disposal of its assets. During that period the Council may adopt such amendments to the Statutes as it deems necessary for those purposes.

"(c) After 30 September 1973 the World Coffee Promotion Committee shall remain in being for as long as is necessary to carry out the liquidation of the Promotion Fund, the settlement of its accounts and the disposal of its assets.

"(d) All decisions taken by the Council during the coffee year 1972/73 for application in coffee year 1973/74 shall apply on a provisional basis as if the extension of the Agreement had become effective."

Paragraph commencing:

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF . . ." is deleted.

Final paragraph:

The reference to the Russian language is deleted; the words "signatory and acceding Government" are deleted and replaced by "Contracting Party to the Agreement."

Annexes A, B and C.
Are deleted.

Annex D.
New addition.

ANNEX D
EXPORTING COUNTRIES: DISTRIBUTION OF VOTES

<i>Exporting Country</i>	<i>Votes</i>		
	<i>Basic</i>	<i>Remaining</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>864</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Bolivia	4	—	4
Brazil	4	327	331
Burundi	4	4	8
Colombia	4	109	113
Costa Rica	4	17	21
Dominican Republic	4	8	12
Ecuador	4	12	16
El Salvador	4	30	34
Ethiopia	4	23	27
Ghana	4	—	4
Guatemala	4	28	32
Guinea	4	2	6
Haiti	4	8	12
Honduras	4	7	11
India	4	7	11
Indonesia	4	21	25
Jamaica	4	—	4
Kenya	4	13	17
Liberia	4	—	4
Mexico	4	27	31
Nicaragua	4	9	13
Nigeria	4	—	4
OAMCAF	4	84	88
OAMCAF			(4)
Cameroon			(15)
Central African Republic			(3)
Congo, People's Republic			(1)
Dahomey			(1)
Gabon			(1)
Ivory Coast			(46)
Madagascar			(14)
Togo			(3)
Panama	4	—	4
Paraguay	4	—	4
Peru	4	12	16
Portugal	4	43	47
Rwanda	4	2	6
Sierra Leone	4	2	6
Tanzania	4	11	15
Trinidad and Tobago	4	—	4
Uganda	4	37	41
Venezuela	4	5	9
Zaire	4	16	20

ANNEX 2

DISTRIBUTION OF VOTES

<i>COUNTRY</i>	<i>Exporting</i>	<i>Importing</i>
Australia	—	9
Austria	—	13
Belgium *	—	27
Bolivia	4	—
Brazil	331	—
Burundi	8	—
Canada	—	32
Colombia	113	—
Costa Rica	21	—
Cyprus	—	5
Czechoslovakia	—	10
Denmark	—	24
Dominican Republic	12	—
Ecuador	16	—
El Salvador	34	—
Ethiopia	27	—
Federal Republic of Germany	—	103
Finland	—	21
France	—	79
Ghana	4	—
Guatemala	32	—
Guinea	6	—
Haiti	12	—
Honduras	11	—
India	11	—
Indonesia	25	—
Israel	—	7
Italy	—	54
Jamaica	4	—
Japan	—	28
Kenya	17	—
Liberia	4	—
Mexico	31	—
Netherlands	—	42
New Zealand	—	7
Nicaragua	13	—
Nigeria	4	—
Norway	—	16
OAMCAF	(88)	—
OAMCAF	(4) ¹	—
Cameroon	15	—
Central African Republic	3	—
Congo, People's Republic	1	—
Dahomey	1	—
Gabon	1	—
Ivory Coast	46	—
Madagascar	14	—
Togo	3	—
Panama	4	—
Paraguay	4	—
Peru	16	—
Portugal	47	—
Rwanda	6	—
Sierra Leone	6	—
Spain	—	26
Sweden	—	37
Switzerland	—	23
Tanzania	15	—

ANNEX 2
DISTRIBUTION OF VOTES (continued)

<i>COUNTRY</i>	<i>Exporting</i>	<i>Importing</i>
Trinidad & Tobago	4	-
Uganda	41	-
United Kingdom	-	51
United States of America	-	386
Venezuela	9	-
Zaire	20	-
TOTAL	996	1,000

* Includes Luxembourg.

¹ Basic votes not attributable to individual contracting parties under Articles 5 (4) (b).

**5. (c) Protocol for the continuation in force of the International Coffee Agreement,
1968, as extended**

Concluded at London on 26 September 1974

Article 1

The International Coffee Agreement 1968 as Extended (hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement") shall continue in force between the Parties to this Protocol until 30 September 1976. Should a new International Coffee Agreement enter into force before that date, this Protocol shall cease to have effect on the date of the entry into force of the new International Coffee Agreement. If by 30 September 1976 a new Agreement has been negotiated and has received a sufficient number of signatures to enable it to enter into force after approval, ratification or acceptance in conformity with the relevant provisions but has not entered into force either provisionally or definitively, the present instrument shall continue in force until the entry into force of the new Agreement, provided that the period of such extension shall not exceed twelve months.

Article 2

(1) Governments may become Party to this Protocol:

- (a) by signing it;
- (b) by approving, ratifying or accepting it, after having signed it subject to approval, ratification or acceptance; or
- (c) by acceding to it in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of this Protocol.

(2) On signing this Protocol, each signatory Government shall state formally whether, in conformity with its constitutional procedure, its signature is or is not subject to approval, ratification or acceptance.

Article 3

This Protocol shall remain open at the Headquarters of the United Nations from 1 November 1974 until and including 31 March 1975 for signature by any Government which on the date of signature is a Party to the Agreement.

Article 4

In cases in which approval, ratification or acceptance is required, the appropriate instruments shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations not later than 30 September 1975.

Article 5

(1) This Protocol shall enter into force definitively on 1 October 1975 among those Governments which have signed this Protocol or, should their constitutional procedures so require, which have deposited instruments of approval, ratification or acceptance if, on that date, such Governments represent at least twenty exporting Members holding a majority of the votes of the exporting Members and at least ten importing Members holding a majority of the votes of the importing Members. The votes

for this purpose shall be as distributed in the Annex to this Protocol. Alternatively, it shall enter into force definitively at any time after it is provisionally in force and the requirements of this paragraph are satisfied. This Protocol shall enter into force definitively for any Government which deposits an instrument of approval, ratification, acceptance or accession subsequent to the definitive entry into force of the Agreement for other Governments, on the date of such deposit.

(2) This Protocol may enter into force provisionally on 1 October 1975. For this purpose a notification by a signatory Government containing an undertaking to apply this Protocol provisionally and to seek approval, ratification or acceptance of this Protocol 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 September 1975, shall be regarded as equal in effect to an instrument of approval, ratification or acceptance. A Government which undertakes to apply this Protocol provisionally pending the deposit of an instrument of approval, ratification or acceptance shall be regarded as a provisional Party thereto until it deposits its instrument of approval, ratification or acceptance, or up to and including 31 December 1975, whichever is the earlier. For any Government which is applying this Protocol provisionally the Council may grant an extension of the time within which such Government may deposit its instrument of approval, ratification or acceptance.

(3) If this Protocol has not entered into force definitively or provisionally on 1 October 1975 those Governments which have signed it or deposited instruments of approval, ratification or acceptance or notifications containing an undertaking to apply this Protocol provisionally and to seek approval, ratification or acceptance, may immediately after that date consult together to consider what action the situation requires and may, by mutual consent, decide that it shall enter into force among themselves. Similarly, if this Protocol has entered into force provisionally but has not entered into force definitively by 31 December 1975, those Governments which have deposited instruments of approval, ratification or acceptance may consult together to consider what action the situation requires and may, by mutual consent, decide that it shall continue in force provisionally or enter into force definitively among themselves.

Article 6

(1) The Government of any State member of the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies may accede to this Protocol upon conditions which shall be established by the Council.

(2) Such 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 of the Agreement.

(3) Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The accession will take effect upon deposit of the instrument.

Article 7

Any Government which becomes a Party to this Protocol may make the notifications in respect of Group Membership or Dependent Territories referred to in Articles 5 and 65 of the Agreement subject to the provisions thereof.

Article 8

The Agreement and this Protocol shall be regarded as one single instrument and shall be known as the International Coffee Agreement 1968 as Extended by Protocol.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, having been duly authorized to this effect by their respective Governments, have signed this Protocol on the dates appearing opposite their signatures.

The texts of the present Protocol in the English, French, Portuguese and Spanish languages shall all be equally authentic. The originals shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations who shall transmit certified copies thereof to each signatory and acceding Party to this Protocol.

The text of this Protocol was approved by Resolution number 273 of the International Coffee Council on 26 September 1974.

6. International Sugar Agreement, 1968

Open for signature at New York from 3 to 24 December 1968

CHAPTER III

THE INTERNATIONAL SUGAR ORGANIZATION, ITS MEMBERSHIP AND ADMINISTRATION

Article 4

MEMBERSHIP IN THE ORGANIZATION

(1) Each Contracting Party shall constitute a single Member of the Organization, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2) of this Article.

(2) If any Contracting Party, including the territories for whose international relations it is for the time being ultimately responsible and to which the Agreement is extended in accordance with paragraph (1) of Article 66, consists of one or more units that would individually constitute an exporting Member, and of one or more units that would individually constitute an importing Member, there may be either a joint membership for the Contracting Party together with these territories or, where the Contracting Party has made a notification to that effect under paragraph (3) of Article 66, separate membership, singly, all together or in groups for the territories that would individually constitute an exporting Member and separate membership for the territories that would individually constitute an importing Member.

CHAPTER XVI

DISPUTES AND COMPLAINTS

Article 57

DISPUTES

(1) Any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Agreement, which is not settled among the parties involved, shall, at the request of any party to the dispute, be referred to the Council for decision.

(2) In any case where a dispute has been referred to the Council under paragraph (1) of this Article, a majority of Members holding not less than one-third of the total votes may require the Council, after discussion, to seek the opinion of an advisory panel constituted under paragraph (3) of this Article on the issue in dispute before giving its decision.

(3) (a) Unless the Council unanimously agrees otherwise, the panel shall consist of:

- (i) two persons, one having wide experience in matters of the kind in dispute and the other having legal standing and experience, nominated by the exporting Members;
- (ii) two such persons nominated by the importing Members; and

- (iii) a Chairman selected unanimously by the four persons under (i) and (ii) or, if they fail to agree, by the Chairman of the Council.
 - (b) Persons from countries of all Members shall be eligible to serve on the advisory panel.
 - (c) Persons appointed to the advisory panel shall act in their personal capacities and without instructions from any Government.
 - (d) The expenses of the advisory panel shall be paid by the Organization.
- (4) The opinion of the advisory panel and the reasons therefor shall be submitted to the Council; and the Council, after considering all the relevant information, shall decide the dispute by special vote.

Article 58

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL ON COMPLAINTS AND ON NON-FULFILMENT OF OBLIGATIONS BY MEMBERS

- (1) Any complaint that any Member has failed to fulfil its obligations under the Agreement shall, at the request of the Member making the complaint, be referred to the Council, which, subject to prior consultation with the Members concerned, shall make a decision on the matter.
- (2) Any finding by the Council that a Member is in breach of its obligations under the Agreement shall be made by a simple distributed majority and shall specify the nature of the breach.
- (3) Whenever the Council, whether as the result of a complaint or otherwise, finds that a Member has committed a breach of the Agreement it may, without prejudice to such other measures as are specifically provided for in other articles of the Agreement, by special vote:
- (i) suspend that Member's voting rights in the Council and in the Executive Committee; and, if it deems it necessary
 - (ii) suspend further rights of such Member, including that of being eligible for, or of holding, office in the Council or in any of its Committees until it has fulfilled its obligations; or, if such breach significantly impairs the operation of the Agreement
 - (iii) take action under Article 68.

CHAPTER XVII

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 59

SIGNATURE

The Agreement shall be open for signature at United Nations Headquarters until and including December 24, 1968 by any Government invited to the United Nations Sugar Conference 1968.

Article 60

RATIFICATION

The Agreement shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by the signatory Governments in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures. Except as provided in Article 61, instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations not later than December 31, 1968.

Article 61

NOTIFICATION BY GOVERNMENTS

(1) If a signatory Government is unable to comply with the requirements of Article 60 within the time limit specified in that Article, it may notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it is undertaking to seek ratification, acceptance or approval in accordance with the constitutional procedures required as rapidly as possible and in any case not later than July 1, 1969. Any Government for which conditions of accession have been established by the Council in agreement with that Government may also notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it is undertaking to satisfy the constitutional procedures required to accede to the Agreement as rapidly as possible and at least within a six-month period of such conditions being established.

(2) Any signatory Government which has given a notification in accordance with paragraph (1) of this Article may, if the Council is satisfied that it cannot deposit its instrument of ratification, acceptance, or approval by July 1, 1969, be permitted to deposit such instrument at a later date but in any case not later than December 31, 1969. Any such Government shall have the status of an Observer until it has indicated that it will apply the Agreement provisionally.

Article 62

INDICATION TO APPLY THE AGREEMENT PROVISIONALLY

(1) Any Government which gives a notification pursuant to Article 61 may also indicate in its notification, or at any time thereafter, that it will apply the Agreement provisionally.

(2) During any period the Agreement is in force, either provisionally or definitively, and before the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession or the withdrawal of its indication, a Government indicating that it will apply the Agreement provisionally shall be a provisional Member of the Agreement until the time limit contained in the notification given under Article 61 expires. If, however, the Council is satisfied that the Government concerned has not deposited its instrument owing to difficulties in completing its constitutional procedures, the Council may extend that Government's provisional Member status until some later specified date.

(3) A provisional Member of the Agreement shall, pending ratification, acceptance or approval of, or accession to the Agreement, be regarded as being a Contracting Party thereto.

Article 63

ENTRY INTO FORCE

(1) The Agreement shall enter definitively into force on January 1, 1969, or on any date within the following six months, if by that date Governments holding 60 per cent of the votes of the exporting countries and 50 per cent of the votes of the importing countries in accordance with the distribution established in Annex B have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. It shall also enter definitively into force at any time thereafter that it is provisionally in force and these percentage requirements are satisfied by the deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

(2) The Agreement shall enter provisionally into force on January 1, 1969, or on any date within the following six months, if by that date Governments holding the number of votes required under paragraph (1) of this Article have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval or have indicated that they will apply the Agreement provisionally. During the period the Agreement is provisionally in force Governments that have deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession as well as those Governments that have indicated that they will apply the Agreement provisionally shall be provisional Members of the Agreement.

(3) On January 1, 1969, or on any date within the following twelve months and at the end of each subsequent six-month period during which the Agreement is provisionally in force, the Governments of any of those countries which have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession may decide to put the Agreement definitively into force among themselves in whole or in part. These Governments may also decide that the Agreement shall enter provisionally into force, or continue provisionally in force, or lapse.

Article 64

ACCESSION

(1) Any Government invited to the United Nations Sugar Conference, 1968, and any other Government that is a Member of the United Nations or of any of its Specialized Agencies may accede to the Agreement upon conditions that shall be established by the Council in agreement with that Government. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

(2) The Council may, in establishing the conditions referred to in the preceding paragraph, by special vote, determine a basic export tonnage, which shall be deemed to be listed in Article 40:

(a) for a country which is not listed in that Article;

(b) for a country which is listed in that Article but does not accede within twelve months of the date of entry into force of the Agreement; provided, however, that if such country is listed in Article 40 and it accedes within twelve months of the date of entry into force of the Agreement the relative tonnage figures specified in that Article shall be applicable to such country.

Article 65

RESERVATIONS

(1) No reservations other than those mentioned in paragraph (2) of this Article may be made with regard to any of the provisions of the Agreement.

(2) (a) Any Government which was, on December 31, 1968, a party with one or more reservations to the International Sugar Agreement 1958 or to any of the succeeding protocols may, on signature, ratification, acceptance, approval of, or accession to this Agreement, make reservations similar in terms or in effect to those previous reservations.

(b) Any Government entitled to become Party to the Agreement may, on signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession make reservations which do not affect the economic functioning of the Agreement. Any dispute as to whether a particular reservation comes within this sub-paragraph shall be settled in accordance with the procedure contained in Article 57.

(c) In any other instance where reservations are made, the Council shall examine them and decide, by special vote, whether, and if so under what conditions, they are to be accepted. Such reservations will only become effective after the Council has taken its decision on the matter.

Article 66

TERRITORIAL APPLICATION

(1) Any Government may at the time of signature or deposit of an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval 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 for the time being ultimately responsible and the Agreement shall extend to the territories named therein from the date of such notification or from the date on which the Agreement enters into force for that Government, whichever is the later.

(2) When a territory to which the Agreement has been extended under paragraph (1) of this Article subsequently attains independence, the Government of that territory 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. If such Party is an exporting country and is not listed in Article 40, the Council shall, after consultation with such Party, establish by special vote a basic export tonnage for it which shall be deemed to be listed in Article 40. If such Party is listed in Article 40, the respective basic export tonnage specified therein shall be the basic export tonnage for that Party.

(3) Any Contracting Party which desires to exercise its rights under Article 4 in respect of any of the territories for whose international relations it is for the time being ultimately responsible 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, approval or accession, or at any later time. If the territory which becomes a separate Member is an exporting country and is not listed in Article 40, the Council after consultation with such country shall establish by special vote a basic export tonnage for it which shall be deemed to be listed in Article 40. If such territory is listed in Article 40, the respective basic export tonnage specified therein shall be the basic export tonnage for that territory.

(4) 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.

Article 67

VOLUNTARY WITHDRAWAL

If any Member considers that its interests are seriously prejudiced by operation of the Agreement or from any other cause, it may state its case to the Council and the Council shall, within thirty days, examine the matter. If the Member concerned considers that notwithstanding the Council's intervention its interests continue to be seriously prejudiced, it may withdraw from the Agreement at any time after the end of the first quota year by giving written notice of withdrawal to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Withdrawal shall be effective ninety days after the receipt of the notice by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 68

EXCLUSION

If the Council finds that any Member is in breach of its obligations under the Agreement and decides further that such failure significantly impairs the operation of the Agreement, it may, by special vote, exclude such Member from the Organization. The Council shall immediately notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of any such decision. Ninety days after the date of the Council's decision, that Member shall cease to be a Member of the Organization and, if such Member is a Contracting Party, a Party to the Agreement.

Article 69

SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS WITH WITHDRAWING OR EXCLUDED MEMBERS

(1) The Council shall determine any settlement of accounts with a withdrawing or excluded Member. The Organization shall retain any amounts already paid by a withdrawing or excluded Member, and such Member shall remain bound to pay any amounts due from it to the Organization at the time the withdrawal or exclusion becomes effective; provided, however, that in the case of a Contracting Party which is unable to accept an amendment and consequently either withdraws

or ceases to participate in the Agreement under the provisions of paragraph (2) of Article 71, the Council may determine any settlement of accounts which it finds equitable.

(2) A Member which has withdrawn or been excluded from, or has otherwise ceased to participate in the Agreement shall not be entitled to any share of the proceeds of liquidation or the other assets of the Organization; nor shall it be burdened with any part of the deficit, if any, of the Organization upon termination of the Agreement.

Article 70

DURATION AND REVIEW

(1) The Agreement shall remain in force for five years from the beginning of the quota year in which it first enters into force, whether provisionally or definitively, unless it is sooner terminated by the Council under paragraph (3) of this Article.

(2) The Council shall, before the end of the third quota year, review the operation of the Agreement and recommend an amendment or amendments of it to the Parties thereto, if it deems necessary, or make arrangements for the negotiation of a new agreement.

(3) The Council may at any time decide, by special vote, to terminate the Agreement with effect from such date and subject to such conditions as it may determine. In any such event the Council shall continue in being for such time as may be required to carry out the liquidation of the Organization and shall have such powers and exercise such functions as may be necessary for those purposes.

Article 71

AMENDMENT

(1) The Council may, by special vote, recommend an amendment of the Agreement to the Contracting Parties. The Council may fix a time after which each Contracting Party shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its acceptance of the amendment. The amendment shall become effective 100 days after the Secretary-General of the United Nations has received notifications of acceptance from Contracting Parties representing at least 75 per cent of the exporting Members holding at least 85 per cent of the votes of the exporting Members, and from Contracting Parties representing at least 75 per cent of the importing Members holding at least 80 per cent of the votes of the importing Members or on such later date as the Council by special vote may have determined. The Council may fix a time within which each Contracting Party shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its acceptance of the amendment and, if the amendment has not become effective by such time, it shall be considered withdrawn. The Council shall provide the Secretary-General with the information necessary to determine whether the notifications of acceptance received are sufficient to make the amendment effective.

(2) Any Member on behalf of which notification of acceptance of an amendment has not been made by the date on which such amendment becomes effective may, by giving written notice to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, withdraw from the Agreement at the end of the current quota year or on such earlier date as the Council may decide but shall not thereby be released from any obligations arising out of the Agreement prior to its withdrawal. Any such withdrawing Member shall not be bound by the provisions of the amendment occasioning its withdrawal.

Article 72

NOTIFICATION BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify all States Members of the United Nations or of any of its Specialized Agencies of each deposit of an instrument of ratification,

acceptance, approval or accession, and of each deposit of a notification under Article 61; and of the dates on which the Agreement comes provisionally or definitively into force. The Secretary-General shall notify all contracting Parties of each notification under Article 66, of each notice of withdrawal under Article 67, of each exclusion under Article 68, of the date on which an amendment becomes effective or is considered withdrawn under paragraph (1) of Article 71, and of withdrawal from the Agreement under paragraph (2) of Article 71.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, having been duly authorized to this effect by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement on the dates appearing opposite their signatures.

The texts of this Agreement in the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish languages shall all be equally authentic. The originals shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations, and the Secretary-General shall transmit certified copies thereof to each signatory or acceding Government.

ANNEX B

Allocation of votes for the purposes of Article 63

IMPORTERS' VOTES

<i>Country</i>	<i>Votes</i>
Bulgaria	6
Cameroon	5
Canada	74
Central African Republic	5
Chad	5
Ethiopia	5
Finland	16
Ghana	5
Ireland	7
Ivory Coast	5
Japan	138
Kenya	5
Lebanon	5
Liberia	5
Malawi	5
Malaysia	18
Morocco	25
New Zealand	12
Nigeria	7
Norway	15
Portugal	5
Spain	13
Sweden	10
Switzerland	22
Syria	5
Tunisia	7
The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	200
The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	153
The United States of America	200
The Republic of Vietnam	17
TOTAL	1,000

ANNEX B

Allocation of votes for the purposes of Article 63 (continued)

EXPORTERS' VOTES

<i>Country</i>	<i>Votes</i>
Argentina	9
Australia	109
Bolivia	5
Brazil	70
British Honduras	5
China (Taiwan)	55
Colombia	16
Congo (Brazzaville)	5
Costa Rica	5
Cuba	200
Czechoslovakia	39
Denmark	5
Dominican Republic	20
Ecuador	5
El Salvador	5
European Economic Community	62
Fiji	16
Guatemala	5
Haiti	5
Honduras	5
Hungary	9
India	38
Indonesia	10
Madagascar	5
Mauritius	23
Mexico	28
Nicaragua	5
Panama	5
Paraguay	5
Peru	14
Philippines	28
Poland	41
Romania	7
South Africa	60
Swaziland	6
Thailand	5
Turkey	10
Uganda	5
Venezuela	5
West Indies	45
Antigua	(5)
Barbados	(5)
Guyana	(11)
Jamaica	(13)
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	(5)
Trinidad and Tobago	(6)
TOTAL	1,000

Article 13

ACCESSION

Other States members of ECAFE may accede to this Agreement in accordance with the provisions of article 2 (2).

Article 14

VOLUNTARY WITHDRAWAL

After this Agreement has entered into force a member State may withdraw voluntarily from the Agreement by giving written notice of withdrawal to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Withdrawal shall become effective ninety days after the notice is received.

Article 15

AMENDMENT

The Community may by a unanimous vote of the members present and voting amend the provisions of this Agreement. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be notified forthwith of any such amendment.

Article 16

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the Contracting Parties of each deposit of an instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession and of the date on which this Agreement enters into force.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, having been duly authorized to this effect by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement on the dates appearing opposite their signatures.

The original of this Agreement and any amendments thereto shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies thereof to each signatory and acceding Government.

8. Agreement establishing the Pepper Community

Opened for signature at Bangkok on 16 April 1971

Article 2

MEMBERSHIP

1. Initially the Community shall consist of the Contracting Parties only, namely, India, Indonesia, Malaysia

2. Other pepper producing countries may apply to become members of the Community and may become members on the unanimous decision of the then existing members of the Community and by accession to this Agreement.

Article 10

SIGNATURE

The original of this Agreement in a single copy in the English language shall remain open for signature, by the duly accredited representatives of the Contracting Parties, at the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East in Bangkok from 16 April 1971 to 31 August 1971. This Agreement shall thereafter be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 11

RATIFICATION

This 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 March 1972.

Article 12

ENTRY INTO FORCE

This Agreement shall enter into force between those Contracting Parties which have deposited instruments of ratification or acceptance when not less than three of them have deposited such instruments.

Article 13

ACCESSION

Other pepper producing countries may accede to this Agreement in accordance with the provisions of article 2(2). Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 14

VOLUNTARY WITHDRAWAL

After this Agreement has entered into force a member State may withdraw voluntarily from the Agreement by giving written notice of withdrawal simultaneously to the Community and the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Withdrawal shall become effective ninety days after the notice is received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 15

AMENDMENT

The Community may, by a unanimous vote of the members present and voting, amend the provisions of this Agreement. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be notified forthwith of any such amendment.

Article 16

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the Contracting Parties of each deposit of an instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession and of the date on which this Agreement enters into force.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, having been duly authorized to this effect by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement on the dates appearing opposite their signatures.

The original of this Agreement and any amendments thereto shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies thereof to each signatory and acceding Government.

9. International Cocoa Agreement, 1972

Concluded at Geneva on 21 October 1972

CHAPTER III — MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

MEMBERSHIP IN THE ORGANIZATION

(1) Each Contracting Party shall constitute a single member of the Organization, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2).

(2) If any Contracting Party, including the territories for whose international relations it is for the time being ultimately responsible and to which this Agreement is extended in accordance with paragraph (1) of Article 70, consists of one or more units that would individually constitute an exporting member and of one or more units that would individually constitute an importing member, there may be either a joint membership for the Contracting Party together with these territories or, where the Contracting Party has made a notification to that effect under paragraph (2) of Article 70, separate membership, singly, all together or in groups for the territories that would individually constitute an exporting member and separate membership singly, all together or in groups for the territories that would individually constitute an importing member.

Article 4

MEMBERSHIP BY INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

(1) Any reference in this Agreement to a "Government invited to the United Nations Cocoa Conference, 1972" shall be construed as including a reference to any intergovernmental organization having responsibilities in respect of the negotiation, conclusion and application of international agreements, in particular commodity agreements. Accordingly, any reference in this Agreement to signature or to deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval or to notification or to indication of provisional application or to accession by a Government shall, in the case of such intergovernmental organizations, be construed as including a reference to signature, or to deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval or to notification or to indication of provisional application or to accession by such intergovernmental organizations.

...

CHAPTER XVI — FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 63

SIGNATURE

This Agreement shall be open for signature at United Nations Headquarters from 15 November 1972 until and including 15 January 1973 by any Government invited to the United Nations Cocoa Conference, 1972.

Article 64

RATIFICATION, ACCEPTANCE, APPROVAL

(1) This Agreement shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by the signatory Governments in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures.

(2) Except as provided in Article 65 instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations not later than 30 April 1973.

(3) Any signatory Government which has not deposited its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval in accordance with paragraph (2) may be granted one or more extensions of time by the Council.

(4) Each Government depositing an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval shall, at the time of such deposit, indicate whether it is an exporting member or an importing member.

Article 65

NOTIFICATION

(1) A signatory Government may notify the depositary authority that it is undertaking to seek ratification, acceptance or approval in accordance with its constitutional procedures as rapidly as possible, on or before 30 April 1973 or in any case within a period of two months thereafter.

(2) A Government for whom conditions of accession have been established by the Council may notify the depositary authority that it is undertaking to seek accession in accordance with its constitutional procedures as rapidly as possible and in any case not later than two months from the date of receipt of its notification by the depositary authority.

(3) A Government giving a notification in accordance with paragraph (1) or (2) shall have the status of observer from the date of receipt of its notification until either it has given an indication of provisional application in accordance with Article 66 or the time limit in its notification under paragraph (1) or (2) has expired. If the Government is unable either to ratify, accept, approve or accede within the specified period, or to give an indication in accordance with Article 66, the Council may, in the light of the action taken by the Government concerned in accordance with paragraph (1) or (2), extend the Government's status of observer for a further specified period.

Article 66

INDICATION OF PROVISIONAL APPLICATION

(1) A signatory Government which gives a notification under paragraph (1) of Article 65 may also indicate in its notification, or at any time thereafter, that it will apply this Agreement provisionally either when it enters into force in accordance with Article 67 or, if this Agreement is already in force, at a specified date. An indication by a signatory Government that it will apply this Agreement when it enters into force in accordance with Article 67 shall, for the purposes of provisional entry into force of this Agreement, be equal in effect to an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval. Each Government giving such an indication shall at that time state whether it is joining the Organization as an exporting member or an importing member.

(2) When this Agreement is in force, either provisionally or definitively, any Government which gives a notification under paragraph (2) of Article 65 may also indicate in its notification, or at any time thereafter, that it will apply this Agreement provisionally at a specified date. Each Government giving such an indication shall at that time state whether it is joining the Organization as an exporting member or an importing member.

(3) A Government which has indicated under paragraph (1) or (2) that it will apply this Agreement provisionally, either when it enters into force or at a specified date, shall, from that time, be a provisional member of the Organization until either it has deposited its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval

or accession or until the time limit in its notification under Article 65 has expired, whichever is the earlier. If, however, the Council is satisfied that the Government concerned has not deposited its instrument owing to difficulties in completing its constitutional procedures, the Council may extend that Government's provisional membership for a further specified period.

Article 67

ENTRY INTO FORCE

(1) This Agreement shall enter definitively into force on 30 April 1973, or on any date within the following two months, if by that date Governments representing at least five exporting countries having at least 80 per cent of the basic quotas as set out in Annex A and Governments representing importing countries having at least 70 per cent of total imports as set out in Annex D have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. It shall also enter definitively into force at any time after it is provisionally in force and these percentage requirements are satisfied by the deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

(2) This Agreement shall enter provisionally into force on 30 April 1973, or on any date within the following two months, if by that date Governments representing five exporting countries having at least 80 per cent of the basic quotas as set out in Annex A and Governments representing importing countries having at least 70 per cent of total imports as set out in Annex D have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval with the Secretary-General of the United Nations or have indicated that they will apply this Agreement provisionally. During the period this Agreement is provisionally in force Governments that have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance approval or accession as well as those Governments that have indicated that they will apply this Agreement provisionally shall be provisional members of this Agreement.

(3) If the requirements for entry into force under paragraph (1) or (2) are not met within the prescribed period of time, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall invite, at the earliest time he considers practicable after 30 June 1973, the Governments which have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval, or have indicated in accordance with Article 66 that they will apply this Agreement provisionally, to meet to decide whether to put this Agreement provisionally or definitively into force among themselves in whole or in part. If no decision is reached at this meeting the Secretary-General may convene such further meetings as he considers appropriate. The Secretary-General shall invite the Governments which have given a notification in accordance with Article 65 to attend all such meetings as observers. Accession shall be in accordance with Article 68. During any period this Agreement is in force provisionally under this paragraph, Governments that have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession as well as those Governments that have indicated that they will apply this Agreement provisionally, shall be provisional members of this Agreement. While this Agreement is in force provisionally under this paragraph, the Governments participating shall make the necessary arrangements to review the situation and decide whether this Agreement shall definitively enter into force among themselves, continue provisionally in force or terminate.

(4) The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene the first session of the Council to be held as soon as possible, but not later than 90 days after this Agreement enters provisionally or definitively into force.

Article 68

ACCESSION

(1) The Government of any State Member of the United Nations, its specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency may accede to this Agreement upon conditions that shall be established by the Council.

(2) If the Government is the government of an exporting country which is not listed in Annex A or Annex C the Council shall, as appropriate, establish a basic quota for that country which shall be deemed to be listed in Annex A. If such a country is listed in Annex A, the basic quota specified therein shall be the basic quota for that country.

(3) Accession shall be effected by deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

(4) Each Government which deposits 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.

Article 69

RESERVATIONS

Reservations may not be made with respect to any of the provisions of this Agreement.

Article 70

TERRITORIAL APPLICATION

(1) A Government may at the time of signature or deposit of an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, or at any time thereafter, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, declare that this Agreement shall extend to any of the territories for whose international relations it is for the time being ultimately responsible and this Agreement shall extend to the territories named therein from the date of such notification, or from the date on which this Agreement enters into force for that Government whichever is the later.

(2) Any Contracting Party which desires to exercise its rights under Article 3 in respect of any of the territories for whose international relations it is for the time being ultimately responsible 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, approval or accession, or at any later time. If the territory which becomes a separate member is an exporting member and is not listed in Annex A or Annex C the Council shall, as appropriate, establish a basic quota for it which shall be deemed to be listed in Annex A. If such territory is listed in Annex A, the basic quota specified therein shall be the basic quota for that territory.

(3) Any Contracting Party which has made a declaration under paragraph (1) at any time thereafter, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, declare that this Agreement shall cease to extend to the territory named in the notification, and this Agreement shall cease to extend to such territory from the date of such notification.

(4) When a territory to which this Agreement has been extended under paragraph (1) and which subsequently attains independence, the Government of that territory 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 this Agreement. It shall, as from the date of such notification, be a Contracting Party to this Agreement. If such Party is an exporting member and is not listed in Annex A or Annex C the Council shall, as appropriate, establish a basic quota for it which shall be deemed to be listed in Annex A. If such Party is listed in Annex A, the basic quota specified therein shall be the basic quota for that Party.

Article 71

VOLUNTARY WITHDRAWAL

At any time after the entry into force of this Agreement, any member may withdraw from this Agreement by giving written notice of withdrawal to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Withdrawal shall become effective 90 days after the notice is received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 72

EXCLUSION

If the Council finds, under paragraph (3) of Article 62, that any member is in breach of its obligations under this Agreement and decides further that such breach significantly impairs the operation of this Agreement, it may by special vote exclude such member from the Organization. The Council shall immediately notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of any such exclusion. Ninety days after the date of the Council's decision, that member shall cease to be a member of the Organization and, if such member is a Contracting Party, a Party to this Agreement.

...

Article 74

DURATION AND TERMINATION

(1) This Agreement shall remain in force until the end of the third full quota year after its entry into force, unless extended under paragraphs (3) or (4) or terminated earlier under paragraph (5).

(2) The Council, before the end of the third quota year referred to in paragraph (1), may by special vote decide that this Agreement be renegotiated.

(3) If, before the end of the third quota year referred to in paragraph (1), negotiations for a new agreement to replace this Agreement have not yet been concluded, the Council may, by special vote, extend this Agreement for a further quota year. The Council shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of any such extension.

(4) If, before the end of the third quota year referred to in paragraph (1), a new agreement to replace this Agreement has been negotiated, and has been signed by sufficient Governments to bring it into force after ratification, acceptance or approval, but the new agreement has not provisionally or definitively entered into force, this Agreement shall be extended until the provisional or definitive entry into force of the new agreement, provided that this extension shall not exceed one year. The Council shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of any such extension.

(5) The Council may at any time, by special vote, decide to terminate this Agreement. Such termination shall take effect on such date as the Council shall decide, provided that the obligations of members under Article 37 shall continue until the financial liabilities relating to the buffer stock have been discharged or until the end of the third quota year after its entry into force, whichever is the earlier. The Council shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of any such decision.

(6) Notwithstanding termination of this Agreement, the Council shall remain in being for as long as necessary to carry out the liquidation of the Organization, settlement of its accounts, and disposal of its assets, and shall have during that period such powers and functions as may be necessary for these purposes.

Article 75

AMENDMENTS

(1) The Council may by special vote recommend an amendment of this Agreement to the Contracting Parties. The Council may fix a time after which each Contracting Party shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its acceptance of the amendment. The amendment shall become effective 100 days after the Secretary-General of the United Nations has received notifications of acceptance from Contracting Parties representing at least 75 per cent of the exporting members holding at least 85 per cent of the votes of the exporting members, and from Contracting Parties representing at least 75 per cent of the importing members holding at least 85 per cent of the votes of the importing members or on such later date as the Council by special vote may have determined. The Council may fix a time within which each Contracting Party shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its acceptance of the amendment, and, if the amendment has not become effective by such time, it shall be considered withdrawn. The Council shall

provide the Secretary-General with the information necessary to determine whether the notifications of acceptance received are sufficient to make the amendment effective.

(2) Any member on behalf of which notification of acceptance of an amendment has not been made by the date on which such amendment becomes effective shall as of that date cease to participate in this Agreement, unless any such member satisfies the Council at its first meeting following the effective date of the amendment that its acceptance could not be secured in time owing to difficulties in completing its constitutional procedures, and the Council decides to extend for such member the period fixed for acceptance until these difficulties have been overcome. Such member shall not be bound by the amendment before it has notified its acceptance thereof.

Article 76

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify all States Members of the United Nations, of any of its specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency of each signature, of each deposit of an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, of each notification under Article 65 and indication under Article 66, and of the dates on which this Agreement comes provisionally and definitively into force. The Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties of each notification under Article 70, of each notice of withdrawal, of each exclusion, of the termination of this Agreement, of any extension of this Agreement, of the date on which an amendment becomes effective or is considered withdrawn, and of cessation of participation in this Agreement under paragraph (2) of Article 75.

Article 77

AUTHENTIC TEXTS OF THIS AGREEMENT

The texts of this Agreement in the English, French, Russian and Spanish languages shall all be equally authentic. The originals shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations as the depositary authority shall transmit certified copies thereof to each signatory or acceding Government and to the Executive Director of the Organization.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, having been duly authorized to this effect by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement on the dates appearing opposite their signatures.

ANNEX A

Basic quotas under paragraph (1) of Article 30

<i>Exporting countries</i>	<i>Production (000 tons)</i>	<i>Basic quotas (percentages)</i>
Ghana	580.9	36.7
Nigeria	307.8	19.5
Ivory Coast	224.0	14.2
Brazil	200.6	12.7
Cameroon	126.0	8.0
Dominican Republic	47.0	3.0
Equatorial Guinea	38.7	2.4
Togo	28.0	1.8
Mexico	27.0	1.7
TOTAL	1 580.0	100.0

NOTE. Calculated for the first quota year on the basis of the highest annual production figure during the past years beginning with and including the 1964/1965 crop year.

ANNEX D

Imports of cocoa calculated for the purposes of Article 10¹
(000 tons)

Importing countries invited to the United Nations Cocoa Conference, 1972

United States of America	352.9
Federal Republic of Germany	166.0
The Kingdom of the Netherlands	140.7
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	133.2
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	126.5
France	68.8
Japan	48.0
Italy	44.4
Canada	41.3
Spain	32.2
Belgium	31.9
Switzerland	28.0
Poland	19.6
Czechoslovakia	17.2
Austria	15.9
Ireland	14.4
Yugoslavia	12.5
Sweden	11.6
Argentina	10.8
Hungary	10.7
Colombia	9.5
Bulgaria	9.1
Norway	7.9
Denmark	7.4
South Africa	7.2
Romania	6.3
Finland	5.2
New Zealand	4.8
Philippines	4.7
Peru	1.8
Chile	1.7
India	0.8
Algeria	0.7
Uruguay	0.6
Tunisia	0.5
Malaysia	0.2
Honduras	0.1
TOTAL	1 395.1

Source: Based on FAO Cocoa Statistics, *Monthly Bulletin*, July 1972.

¹ Three-year average, 1969-1971 — or average of the three last years for which statistics were available — of *net* imports of cocoa beans plus *gross* imports of cocoa products, converted to beans equivalent by using the conversion factors contained in paragraph (2) of Article 32.

10. International Sugar Agreement, 1973¹

Concluded at Geneva on 13 October 1973

CHAPTER III — THE INTERNATIONAL SUGAR ORGANIZATION, ITS MEMBERSHIP AND ADMINISTRATION

Article 3

CONTINUATION, HEADQUARTERS AND STRUCTURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUGAR ORGANIZATION

1. The International Sugar Organization established under the International Sugar Agreement, 1968, shall continue in being for the purpose of administering the present Agreement and supervising its operation, with the membership, powers and functions set out in this Agreement.
2. The headquarters of the Organization shall be in London unless the Council decides otherwise by special vote.
3. The Organization shall function through the International Sugar Council, its Executive Committee, its Executive Director and its staff.

Article 4

MEMBERSHIP OF THE ORGANIZATION

1. Each Contracting Party shall constitute a single Member of the Organization, except as otherwise provided in paragraphs 2 or 3 of this Article.
2. (a) When a Contracting Party makes a notification under paragraph 1 (a) of Article 38 declaring that the Agreement shall extend to a developing territory or territories which wish to participate in the Agreement, there may be, with the express consent and approval of those concerned, either:
 - (i) joint membership for that Contracting Party together with these territories, or
 - (ii) when that Contracting Party has made a notification under paragraph 3 of Article 38, separate membership, singly, all together or in groups for the territories that would individually constitute an exporting Member and separate membership for the territories that would individually constitute an importing Member.
- (b) When a Contracting Party makes a notification under paragraph 1 (b) and a notification under paragraph 3 of Article 38 there shall be separate membership as set out in sub-paragraph (a) (ii) above.
3. A Contracting Party which has made a notification under paragraph 1 (b) of Article 38 and has not withdrawn that notification shall not be a Member of the Organization.

¹ See page XIX-47a for resolution No. 1, approved by the International Sugar Council on 30 September 1975, extending the International Sugar Agreement, 1973, to 31 December 1976, and page XIX-47 for resolution No. 2, approved by the International Sugar Council on 18 June 1976, further extending the International Sugar Agreement, 1973, to 31 December 1977.

CHAPTER VIII — DISPUTES AND COMPLAINTS

Article 29

DISPUTES

1. Any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Agreement which is not settled among the Members involved shall, at the request of any Member party to the dispute, be referred to the Council for decision.

2. In any case where a dispute has been referred to the Council under paragraph 1 of this Article, a majority of Members holding not less than one third of the total votes may require the Council, after discussion to seek the opinion of an advisory panel constituted under paragraph 3 of this Article on the issue in dispute before giving its decision.

3. (a) Unless the Council unanimously agrees otherwise, the panel shall consist of five persons as follows:

- (i) two persons, one having wide experience in matters of the kind in dispute and the other having legal standing and experience, nominated by the exporting Members;
- (ii) two such persons nominated by the importing Members; and
- (iii) a Chairman selected unanimously by the four persons nominated under (i) and (ii) or, if they fail to agree, by the Chairman of the Council.

(b) Nationals of Members and of non-Members shall be eligible to serve on the advisory panel.

(c) Persons appointed to the advisory panel shall act in their personal capacities and without instructions from any Government.

(d) The expenses of the advisory panel shall be paid by the Organization.

4. The opinion of the advisory panel and the reasons therefor shall be submitted to the Council, and the Council, after considering all the relevant information, shall decide the dispute by special vote.

*Article 30*ACTION BY THE COUNCIL ON COMPLAINTS AND ON
NON-FULFILMENT OF OBLIGATIONS BY MEMBERS

1. Any complaint that any Member has failed to fulfil its obligations under the Agreement shall, at the request of the Member making the complaint, be referred to the Council which, subject to prior consultation with the Members concerned, shall make a decision on the matter.

2. Any finding by the Council that a Member is in breach of its obligations under the Agreement shall be made by a distributed simple majority vote and shall specify the nature of the breach.

3. Whenever the Council, whether as the result of a complaint or otherwise, finds that a Member has committed a breach of the Agreement it may, without prejudice to such other measures as are specifically provided for in other Articles of the Agreement, by special vote:

(a) Suspend that Member's voting rights in the Council and in the Executive Committee; and, if it deems it necessary,

(b) Suspend further rights of such Member, including that of being eligible for, or of holding office in

- the Council or in any of its Committees until it has fulfilled its obligations; or, if such breach significantly impairs the operation of the Agreement,
- (c) Take action under Article 40.

CHAPTER IX — PREPARATIONS FOR A NEW AGREEMENT

Article 31

PREPARATIONS FOR A NEW AGREEMENT

1. The Council shall initiate an early study of the bases and framework of a new international sugar agreement and shall make a report to the Members not later than 31 December 1974. The report shall contain such recommendations as the Council deems appropriate.

2. On the basis of the report referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, or of any subsequent report based on a similar study by the Council, the Council shall, as soon as it considers appropriate, request the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to convene a negotiating conference.

CHAPTER X — FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 32

SIGNATURE

The Agreement shall be open for signature at United Nations Headquarters until and including 24 December 1973 by any Government invited to the United Nations Sugar Conference, 1973.

Article 33

RATIFICATION

The Agreement shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by the signatory Governments in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures. Except as provided in Article 34, instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations not later than 31 December 1973.

Article 34

NOTIFICATION BY GOVERNMENTS

1. If a signatory Government is unable to comply with the requirements of Article 33 within the time-limit specified in that Article, it may notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations, not later than 31 December 1973, that it is undertaking to seek ratification; acceptance or approval in accordance with the constitutional procedures required, as rapidly as possible and in any case not later than 15 October 1974. Any Government for which conditions of accession have been established by the Council in agreement with that Government may also notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it is undertaking to satisfy the constitutional procedures required to accede to the Agreement as rapidly as possible and at least within a six-month period of such conditions being established.

2. Any Government which has given a notification in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article may, if the Council is satisfied that it cannot deposit its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession within the time-limit referred to in that paragraph which is relevant to that Government, be permitted to deposit such instrument by a later specified date, provided that in the case of a signatory Government such date shall not be later than 15 April 1975.

3. Any Government which has given a notification in accordance with paragraph 1 shall have the status of an Observer until either:

- (a) It deposits an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession;
- (b) The time-limit for its deposit of such an instrument has elapsed; or
- (c) It indicates that it will apply the Agreement provisionally, whichever occurs earliest.

Article 35

INDICATION TO APPLY THE AGREEMENT PROVISIONALLY

1. Any Government which gives a notification pursuant to Article 34 may also indicate in its notification, or at any time thereafter, that it will apply the Agreement provisionally.

2. During any period the Agreement is in force, either provisionally or definitively, a Government indicating that it will apply the Agreement provisionally shall be a provisional Member of the Organization until it deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, and thus becomes a Contracting Party to the Agreement, or the time limit for the deposit of its instrument in accordance with Article 34 has elapsed, whichever is earlier.

Article 36

ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. The Agreement shall enter definitively into force on 1 January 1974, or on any date within the following six months, if by that date Governments, representing at least 50 per cent of the total net exports set out in Annex A, and Governments, representing at least 40 per cent of the total net imports set out in Annex B, have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. It shall also enter definitively into force at any time thereafter if it is provisionally in force and these percentage requirements are satisfied by the deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

2. The Agreement shall enter provisionally into force on 1 January 1974, or on any date within the following six months, if by that date Governments satisfying the percentage requirements of paragraph 1 of this Article have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval, or have indicated that they will apply the Agreement provisionally.

3. On 1 January 1974, or on any date within the following twelve months and at the end of each subsequent six-month period during which the Agreement is provisionally in force, the Governments of any of those countries which have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession may decide to put the Agreement definitively into force among themselves in whole or in part. These Governments may also decide that the Agreement shall enter provisionally into force, or continue provisionally in force, or lapse.

Article 37

ACCESSION

Any Government invited to the United Nations Sugar Conference, 1973, and any other Government that is a Member of the United Nations, of any of its Specialized Agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency may accede to the Agreement upon conditions that shall be established by the Council in agreement with the Government seeking accession. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 38

TERRITORIAL APPLICATION

1. Any Government may, at the time of signature or deposit of an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession or at any time thereafter, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, declare that the Agreement

- (a) Shall also extend to any of the developing territories for whose international relations it is for the time being ultimately responsible and which has notified the Government concerned that it wishes to participate in the Agreement; or
- (b) Shall extend only to any of the developing territories for whose international relations it is for the time being ultimately responsible and which has notified the Government concerned that it wishes to participate in the Agreement,

and the Agreement shall extend to the territories named therein from the date of such notification if the Agreement has already entered into force for that Government or, if the notification has been made prior thereto, on the date on which the Agreement enters into force for that Government. Any Government which has made a notification under paragraph 1 (b) may subsequently withdraw that notification and may make a notification or notifications to the Secretary-General of the United Nations under paragraph 1 (a).

2. When a territory to which the Agreement has been extended under paragraph 1 of this Article subsequently assumes responsibility for its international relations the Government of that territory may, within ninety days after the assumption of responsibility for its international relations, 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.

3. Any Contracting Party which desires to exercise its rights under Article 4 in respect of any of the territories for whose international relations it is for the time being ultimately responsible 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, approval or accession, or at any later time.

4. Any Contracting Party which has made a notification under paragraph 1 (a) or 1 (b) of this Article may at any time thereafter, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, declare in accordance with the wishes of the territory 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.

5. A Contracting Party which has made a notification under paragraph 1 (a) or 1 (b) of this Article shall remain ultimately responsible for the performance of obligations under the Agreement by territories which in accordance with the provisions of this Article and of Article 4 are separate Members of the Organization, unless and until such territories make a notification under paragraph 2 of this Article.

Article 39

WITHDRAWAL

1. Any Member may withdraw from the Agreement at any time after the first year it is in force by giving written notice of withdrawal to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
2. Withdrawal under this Article shall be effective ninety days after the receipt of the notice by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 40

EXCLUSION

If the Council finds that any Member is in breach of its obligations under the Agreement and decides further that such failure significantly impairs the operation of the Agreement, it may, by special vote, exclude such Member from the Organization. The Council shall immediately notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of any such decision. Ninety days after the date of the Council's decision, that Member shall cease to be a Member of the Organization and, if such Member is a Contracting Party, a Party to the Agreement.

Article 41

SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS WITH WITHDRAWING OR EXCLUDED MEMBERS

1. The Council shall determine any settlement of accounts with a withdrawing or excluded Member. The Organization shall retain any amounts already paid by a withdrawing or excluded Member, and such Member shall remain bound to pay any amounts due from it to the Organization at the time the withdrawal or exclusion becomes effective; provided, however, that in the case of a Contracting Party which is unable to accept an amendment and consequently ceases to participate in the Agreement under the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 43, the Council may determine any settlement of accounts which it finds equitable.
2. A Member which has withdrawn or been excluded from, or has otherwise ceased to participate in, the Agreement shall not be entitled to any share of the proceeds of liquidation or the other assets of the Organization; nor shall it be burdened with any part of the deficit, if any, of the Organization upon termination of the Agreement.

Article 42

DURATION AND EXTENSION

1. The present Agreement shall remain in force until and including 31 December 1975.
2. However, if a new international sugar agreement is negotiated as envisaged by Article 31 and enters into force before that date, the present Agreement shall terminate upon entry into force of the new agreement.
3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article, the Council may, after 31 December 1974, extend the present Agreement until and including 31 December 1976 by special vote. The Council may subsequently further extend the Agreement on a year to year basis. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 11, extensions by the Council under this Article will be dealt with by each Member in accordance with its constitutional procedures.
4. If a new international sugar agreement is negotiated as envisaged by Article 31 and enters into force during any period of extension, the present Agreement, as extended, shall terminate upon the entry into force of the new agreement.

Article 43

AMENDMENT

1. The Council may, by special vote, recommend an amendment of the Agreement to the Contracting Parties. The Council may fix a time after which each Contracting Party shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its acceptance of the amendment. The amendment shall become effective one hundred days after the Secretary-General of the United Nations has received notifications of acceptance from Contracting Parties holding at least 850 of the total votes of exporting Members and representing at least three-quarters of those Members and from Contracting Parties holding at least 800 of the total votes of importing Members and representing at least three-quarters of those Members or on such later date as the Council by special vote may have determined. The Council may fix a time within which each Contracting Party shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its acceptance of the amendment and, if the amendment has not become effective by such time, it shall be considered withdrawn. The Council shall provide the Secretary-General with the information necessary to determine whether the notifications of acceptance received are sufficient to make the amendment effective.

2. Any Member on behalf of which notification of acceptance of an amendment has not been made by the date on which such amendment becomes effective shall as of that date cease to participate in the Organization. If, however, notification is made to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on behalf of such Member before the effective date of the amendment that its acceptance cannot be secured in time because of difficulties in completing the required constitutional procedures, but that the Member undertakes to apply the amendment provisionally, that Member shall continue to participate in the Organization. Until the Secretary-General of the United Nations has been notified that such Member accepts the amendment, it shall be provisionally bound by that amendment.

*Article 44*NOTIFICATION BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE
UNITED NATIONS

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify all States Members of the United Nations, of any of its Specialized Agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency of each signature, of each deposit of an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, of each notification under Article 34, and of each indication under Article 35, and of the dates on which the Agreement comes provisionally or definitively into force. The Secretary-General shall notify all Contracting Parties of each notification under Article 38, of each notice of withdrawal under Article 39, of each exclusion under Article 40, of the date on which an amendment becomes effective or is considered withdrawn under paragraph 1 of Article 43, and of any cessation of participation in the Organization under paragraph 2 of Article 43.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, having been duly authorized to this effect by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement on the dates appearing opposite their signatures.

The texts of this Agreement in the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish languages shall all be equally authentic. The originals shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations, and the Secretary-General shall transmit certified copies thereof to each signatory or acceding Government.

ANNEX A

Classification for the purposes of Article 36

<i>Exporters</i>	<i>Net Exports (1,000 M.T.)</i>
Argentina	167
Australia	2,298
Bolivia	42
Brazil	2,638
Colombia	203
Congo	40
Costa Rica	105
Cuba	5,500
Czechoslovakia	123
Dominican Republic	1,141
Ecuador	96
El Salvador	134
Fiji	290
Guatemala	103
Honduras	12
Hungary	35
India	266
Indonesia	31
Madagascar	39
Malawi	1
Mauritius	650
Mexico	598
Nicaragua	120
Panama	38
Paraguay	13
Peru	481
Philippines	1,262
Poland	310
Romania	11
South Africa	1,045
Swaziland	189
Thailand	439
Uganda	25
Venezuela	160
West Indies	883
Barbados	(101)
Guyana	(320)
Jamaica	(279)
Trinidad and Tobago	(183)
TOTAL	19,504

ANNEX B

Classification for the purposes of Article 36

<i>Importers</i>	<i>Net Imports (1,000 M.T.)</i>
Bangladesh	85
Bulgaria	160
Canada	939
Chile	230
Finland	136
German Democratic Republic	145
Ghana	60
Iraq	245
Ivory Coast	72
Japan	2,744
Kenya	89
Korea, Rep. of	221
Lebanon	54
Malaysia	347
Malta	16
Morocco	185
New Zealand	155
Nigeria	118
Norway	168
Portugal	34
Singapore	108
Sweden	112
Switzerland	247
Syria	134
United States of America	4,960
USSR	1,860
Yugoslavia	295
European Economic Community ¹	380
TOTAL	14,299

¹ Without prejudice to status under the Agreement in the event of participation in it.

10. (a) Extension of the International Sugar Agreement, 1973

Approved by the International Sugar Council in resolution No. 1 of 30 September 1975

RESOLUTION NUMBER ONE

(Approved on 30 September 1975)

EXTENSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUGAR AGREEMENT, 1973**WHEREAS:**

The International Sugar Agreement, 1973, is to remain in force until and including 31 December 1975, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1) of article 42;

The mandate specifically entrusted to the Council under article 31 of that Agreement to prepare the bases and framework of a new international sugar agreement with a view to convening a Negotiating Conference for the conclusion of such an agreement will not be completed by that date;

It is the desire of members to continue their search for a new international sugar agreement containing a fully comprehensive set of provisions designed to achieve the objectives referred to in article 1 of the International Sugar Agreement, 1973;

The provisions of paragraph (3) of article 42 confer upon the International Sugar Council the power, by special vote, to extend that Agreement until and including 31 December 1976, such action to be dealt with by each member in accordance with its constitutional procedures

THE INTERNATIONAL SUGAR COUNCIL, by special vote,

RESOLVES that:

1. the International Sugar Agreement, 1973, shall be extended to 31 December 1976;
2. the Agreement, as extended, will continue in force after 31 December 1975 if by that date Contracting Parties to the Agreement representing at least two-thirds of the total votes of exporting members and at least two-thirds of the total votes of importing members, according to the distribution of votes in the annex to this resolution, have notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of their definitive acceptance or acceptance subject to appropriate constitutional procedures;
3. a Contracting Party which has notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it accepts the decision of the Council to extend the Agreement subject to its appropriate constitutional procedures shall be a provisional member of the Organization until it deposits with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, before 1 July 1976 or such later date as the Council may decide, a notification confirming that such constitutional procedures as may be required have been complied with; in the absence of such a confirmation by the appropriate date, the Contracting Party concerned shall cease to participate in the Agreement;
4. the Executive Director shall convey this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations;
5. in order to facilitate the implementation of this resolution, members should notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations pursuant to paragraph 2 above as soon as possible after the adoption of this resolution and in any case not later than 31 December 1975.

ANNEX

Extension of the International Sugar Agreement, 1973

DISTRIBUTION OF VOTES FOR THE PURPOSES OF PARAGRAPH 2 OF THE RESOLUTION

<i>Exporting Members</i>	<i>Votes</i>	<i>Importing Members</i>	<i>Votes</i>
Argentina	20	Bangladesh	9
Australia	102	Cameroon	5
Barbados	5	Canada	156
Belize	5	Chile	39
Bolivia	5	Egypt, Arab Republic of	10
Brazil	152	Finland	23
Colombia	17	German Democratic Republic	106
Costa Rica	5	Ghana	10
Cuba	200	Japan	200
Czechoslovakia	20	Korea, Republic of	35
Dominican Republic	38	Malaysia	58
Ecuador	5	New Zealand	26
El Salvador	6	Nigeria	21
Fiji	13	Portugal	9
Guatemala	5	Singapore	18
Guyana	11	Sweden	18
Hungary	7	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	200
India	65	Yugoslavia	57
Indonesia	11		
Jamaica	12	TOTAL	1,000
Madagascar	5		
Malawi	5		
Mauritius	21		
Mexico	41		
Nicaragua	5		
Panama	5		
Peru	18		
Philippines	42		
Poland	47		
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	5		
South Africa	61		
Swaziland	6		
Thailand	24		
Trinidad and Tobago	6		
Uganda	5		
TOTAL	1,000		

10. (c) Extension of the International Sugar Agreement, 1973

*Approved by the International Sugar Council in resolution No. 2 of
18 June 1976*

RESOLUTION NUMBER TWO
(Approved on 18 June 1976)

FURTHER EXTENSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUGAR AGREEMENT, 1973**WHEREAS:**

The International Sugar Agreement, 1973, concluded for a period of two years expiring 31 December 1975 was, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1) of article 42, extended under the terms of resolution number one of 30 September 1975 up to and including 31 December 1976;

The mandate specifically entrusted to the Council under article 31 of that Agreement to prepare the bases and framework of a new international sugar agreement with a view to convening a Negotiating Conference for the conclusion of such an agreement will not be completed by that date, so that a new international sugar agreement will not enter into force by 1 January 1977;

It is still the desire of members to preserve the necessary machinery to ensure the transition from the present Agreement to an international sugar agreement containing a fully comprehensive set of provisions designed to achieve the objectives referred to in article 1 of the International Sugar Agreement, 1973;

The provisions of paragraph (3) of article 42 confer upon the International Sugar Council the power, by special vote, further to extend that Agreement until and including 31 December 1977, such action to be dealt with by each member in accordance with its constitutional procedures

THE INTERNATIONAL SUGAR COUNCIL, by special vote,

RESOLVES that:

1. the International Sugar Agreement, 1973, shall be extended for a further 12 month period up to and including 31 December 1977;

2. the Agreement, as further extended, will continue in force after 31 December 1976 if by that date Contracting Parties to the Agreement representing at least two-thirds of the total votes of exporting members and at least two-thirds of the total votes of importing members, according to the distribution of votes in the annex to this resolution, have notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of their definitive acceptance or acceptance subject to appropriate constitutional procedures;

3. a Contracting Party which has notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it accepts the decision of the Council to extend the Agreement subject to its appropriate constitutional procedures shall be a provisional member of the Organization until it deposits with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, before 1 July 1977 or such later date as the Council may decide, a notification confirming that such constitutional procedures as may be required have been complied with; in the absence of such a confirmation by the appropriate date, the Contracting Party concerned shall cease to participate in the Agreement;

4. the Executive Director shall convey this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

5. in order to facilitate the implementation of this resolution, members should notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations pursuant to paragraph 2 above as soon as possible after the adoption of this resolution and in any case not later than 31 December 1976.

ANNEX
Further extension of the International Sugar Agreement, 1973
DISTRIBUTION OF VOTES FOR THE PURPOSES OF PARAGRAPH 2 OF THE RESOLUTION

<i>Exporting Members</i>	<i>Votes</i>	<i>Importing Members</i>	<i>Votes</i>
Argentina	20	Bangladesh	8
Australia	102	Cameroon	5
Barbados	5	Canada	138
Belize	5	Chile	34
Bolivia	5	Egypt, Arab Republic of	9
Brazil	152	Finland	20
Colombia	17	German Democratic Republic	104
Costa Rica	5	Ghana	7
Cuba	200	Iraq	31
Czechoslovakia	20	Japan	200
Dominican Republic	38	Korea, Republic of	31
Ecuador	5	Malaysia	51
El Salvador	6	New Zealand	23
Fiji	13	Nigeria	19
Guatemala	5	Portugal	36
Guyana	11	Singapore	16
Hungary	7	Sweden	16
India	65	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	200
Indonesia	11	Yugoslavia	52
Jamaica	12		
Malawi	5	TOTAL	1,000
Mauritius	21		
Mexico	41		
Nicaragua	5		
Panama	5		
Paraguay	5		
Peru	18		
Philippines	42		
Poland	47		
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	5		
South Africa	61		
Swaziland	6		
Thailand	24		
Trinidad and Tobago	6		
Uganda	5		
TOTAL	1,000		

10. (e) Extension of the International Sugar Agreement, 1973

Approved by the International Sugar Council in resolution No. 3 of 31 August 1977

RESOLUTION NUMBER THREE
(Approved on 31 August 1977)

THIRD EXTENSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUGAR AGREEMENT, 1973**WHEREAS:**

The International Sugar Agreement, 1973, concluded for a period of two years expiring 31 December 1975 was, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (3) of article 42, extended under the terms of resolution number one of 30 September 1975 up to and including 31 December 1976; and under resolution number two of 18 June 1976 up to and including 31 December 1977;

The negotiation of a new International Sugar Agreement under the auspices of UNCTAD initiated in April 1977 might not be concluded in time for the new Agreement to enter into force on 1 January 1978;

It is still the desire of members to preserve the necessary machinery to ensure the transition from the present Agreement to an International Sugar Agreement containing a fully comprehensive set of provisions designed to achieve the objectives referred to in article 1 of the International Sugar Agreement, 1973;

The provisions of paragraph (3) of article 42 confer upon the International Sugar Council the power, by special vote, further to extend that Agreement until and including 31 December 1978, such action to be dealt with by each member in accordance with its constitutional procedures

THE INTERNATIONAL SUGAR COUNCIL, by special vote,

RESOLVES that:

1. the International Sugar Agreement, 1973, shall be extended for a further 12 month period up to and including 31 December 1978;

2. the Agreement, as further extended, will continue in force after 31 December 1977 if by that date Contracting Parties to the Agreement representing at least two-thirds of the total votes of exporting members and at least two-thirds of the total votes of importing members, according to the distribution of votes in the annex to this resolution, have notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of their definitive acceptance or acceptance subject to appropriate constitutional procedures;

3. a Contracting Party which has notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it accepts the decision of the Council to extend the Agreement subject to its appropriate constitutional procedures shall be a provisional member of the Organization until it deposits with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, before 1 July 1978 or such later date as the Council may decide, a notification confirming that such constitutional procedures as may be required have been complied with; in the absence of such a confirmation by the appropriate date, the Contracting Party concerned shall cease to participate in the Agreement;

4. the Executive Director shall convey this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

5. in order to facilitate the implementation of this resolution members should notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations pursuant to paragraph 2 above as soon as possible after the adoption of this resolution and in any case not later than 31 December 1977.

ANNEX

Third extension of the International Sugar Agreement, 1973

DISTRIBUTION OF VOTES FOR THE PURPOSES OF PARAGRAPH 2 OF THE RESOLUTION

<i>Exporting Members</i>	<i>Votes</i>	<i>Importing Members</i>	<i>Votes</i>
Argentina	18	Bangladesh	8
Australia	100	Cameroon	5
Barbados	5	Canada	147
Belize	5	Egypt, Arab Republic of	10
Bolivia	5	Finland	21
Brazil	143	German Democratic Republic	107
Colombia	16	Ghana	8
Costa Rica	5	Iraq	33
Cuba	192	Japan	200
Czechoslovakia	17	Korea, Republic of	33
Dominican Republic	47	Malaysia	55
Ecuador	6	New Zealand	24
El Salvador	6	Nigeria	20
Fiji	12	Portugal	39
Guatemala	6	Singapore	17
Guyana	12	Sweden	18
Hungary	6	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	200
India	58	Yugoslavia	55
Indonesia	9		
Jamaica	14		
Madagascar	5		
Malawi	5		
Mauritius	19		
Mexico	47		
Nicaragua	5		
Panama	5		
Paraguay	5		
Peru	24		
Philippines	65		
Poland	40		
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	5		
South Africa	54		
Swaziland	6		
Thailand	21		
Trinidad and Tobago	7		
Uganda	5		
	TOTAL		1,000
	TOTAL		1,000

II. Agreement establishing the Asian Rice Trade Fund

Drawn up at Bangkok on 16 March 1973

Article 1

MEMBERSHIP

- (i) Membership in the Rice Fund shall be open to developing countries that are members or associate members of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and are exporters or importers of rice.
- (ii) The Rice Fund shall consist initially of those members, not being less than three, that shall have acceded to this Agreement as hereinafter provided.
- (iii) Other eligible developing countries as specified in clause (i) above may apply for membership of the Rice Fund and may become members on the unanimous decision of all of the existing members of the Rice Fund and by accession to this Agreement.

Article 17

SIGNATURE

- (i) The original of this Agreement in a single copy in the English language shall remain open for signature by the fully accredited representatives of the parties to this Agreement at the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East until 30 June 1973. Thereafter, the Agreement shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
- (ii) The Secretary-General shall send certified copies of this Agreement to all signatories and to those countries which become members of the Rice Fund.
- (iii) Any subsequent amendment as referred to under article 13 shall be communicated to the Secretary-General, who shall send certified copies to all members.

Article 18

ACCEPTANCE

This Agreement shall be subject to acceptance by the signatory Governments in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures.

Instruments of acceptance shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations by 1 July 1974.

Article 19

ENTRY INTO FORCE

This Agreement shall enter into force when not less than three of the parties to this Agreement have deposited instruments of acceptance.

12.

Note: The final clauses of the Protocol for the continuation in force of the International Coffee Agreement, 1968, as extended, concluded at London on 26 September 1974, which in previous issues were reproduced on this page, will now be found under No. 5. (c), page XIX-19g.

13. International Tin Agreement, 1975

Concluded at Geneva on 21 June 1975

THE INTERNATIONAL TIN COUNCIL: CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

CHAPTER III. MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

THE COUNCIL

(a) The International Tin Council (hereinafter called the Council), established by the previous International Tin Agreements, shall continue in being for the purpose of administering the Fifth International Tin Agreement, with the membership, powers and functions provided for in this Agreement.

(b) The seat of the Council shall be in London, unless the Council decides otherwise.

Article 4

PARTICIPATION IN THE COUNCIL

(a) The Council shall be composed of all the participating countries.

(b) (i) Each participating country shall be represented in the Council by one delegate, and may designate alternates and advisers to attend sessions of the Council;

(ii) An alternate delegate shall be empowered to act and vote on behalf of the delegate during the latter's absence or in other special circumstances.

(c) Each participating country shall constitute a single member of the Council, except as otherwise provided in article 53.

Article 5

CATEGORIES OF PARTICIPANTS

(a) Each member of the Council shall be declared by the Council, with the consent of the country concerned, to be a producing or a consuming country, as soon as possible after receipt by the Council of notice from the Secretary-General of the United Nations that such member has deposited its instrument of ratification, approval, acceptance or accession under article 48 or 52, or notification of intention to ratify, approve, accept or accede to this Agreement under article 50 or article 52.

(b) The membership of producing countries and consuming countries shall be based respectively on their domestic mine production and their consumption of tin metal provided that:

(i) The membership of a producing country which is a substantial consumer of tin metal derived from its own domestic mine production shall with the consent of that country be based on its exports of tin; and

(ii) The membership of a consuming country which produces from its own domestic mines a substantial proportion of the tin it consumes shall with the consent of that country be based on its imports of tin.

(c) In its instrument of ratification, approval, acceptance or accession or in its notification of intention to ratify, approve, accept or accede to this Agreement, each Government may state the category of participating countries to which it considers that it should belong.

(d) At the first ordinary session of the Council after the entry into force of this Agreement, the Council shall take the decisions necessary for the application of this article by a majority of votes cast by the participating countries listed in annex A and by a majority of votes cast by the participating countries listed in annex B, the votes being counted separately and voting rights being set out as in annexes A and B to this Agreement, the operation of article 13 being left out of account for this purpose.

Article 6

CHANGE OF CATEGORY

(a) Where the position of a participating country has changed from that of a consuming to that of a producing country, or vice versa, the Council shall, on the request of that country or on its own initiative with the country's consent, consider the new position and determine what tonnage or percentage would be applicable for the purposes of the relevant annexes to this Agreement.

(b) The Council shall determine the date when the tonnage and/or percentage, as the case shall require, which it has arrived at under paragraph (a) of this article, shall come into effect.

(c) From the date of coming into effect determined by the Council under paragraph (b), the participating country concerned shall cease to hold any of the rights and privileges in, or to be bound by any of the obligations under, this Agreement which pertain to countries in its previous category, except any undischarged financial or other obligations incurred by the country in its previous category, and shall acquire all the rights and privileges in, and shall be bound by all of the obligations under, this Agreement which pertain to countries in its new category:

Provided that:

- (i) If the change of category is from that of a producing country to that of a consuming country, the country which has changed shall nevertheless retain its rights to the refund at the termination of this Agreement, of its share in the liquidation of the buffer stock in accordance with articles 25 and 26; and
- (ii) If the change of category is from that of a consuming country to that of a producing country, the conditions laid down by the Council for the country which has changed shall be equitable as between the country and the other producing countries already participating in this Agreement.

CHAPTER VI. VOTES IN THE COUNCIL

Article 13

PERCENTAGES AND VOTES

(a) The producing countries shall together hold 1,000 votes. Each producing country shall receive five initial votes; the remainder shall be divided among the producing countries as nearly as possible in proportion to the percentages of each producing country as listed in annex A or as otherwise determined in accordance with this article.

(b) The consuming countries shall together hold 1,000 votes. Each consuming country shall receive five initial votes, or, if there are more than 30 consuming countries, the highest whole number so that the total of such initial votes shall not exceed 150; the remainder shall be divided among the consuming countries as nearly as possible in proportion to the percentage of each consuming country as listed in annex B or as otherwise determined in accordance with this article.

(c) No participating country shall have more than 450 votes.

(d) There shall be no fractional votes.

(e) Where, by reason of the failure of one or more Governments of the countries listed in annex A or annex B to ratify, approve, accept, or accede to, or to give notification of intention to ratify, approve, accept or accede to this Agreement, or by reason of a change in the category of a participating country in accordance with article 6, or by reason of the withdrawal of a participating country, or by reason of the operation of any of the provisions of this Agreement, the total of the percentages of

the producing countries or of the consuming countries becomes less than 100, or the total of their respective votes becomes less than 1,000, the balance of percentages and votes shall be distributed among the other producing or consuming countries, as the case may be, as nearly as possible in proportion to the percentages they already hold so that the respective totals of the percentages of producing and consuming countries are each 100, and the respective totals of their votes each 1,000.

- (f) (i) If, prior to entry into force of this Agreement, a Government of a country not listed in annex A or B has ratified, approved, accepted or acceded to this Agreement, or has given notification of intention to ratify, approve, accept or accede to this Agreement; or
- (ii) If, after the entry into force of this Agreement, the Government of any country not already a participating country ratifies, approves, accepts or accedes to this Agreement, or gives notification of intention to ratify, approve, accept, or accede to it, or if any participating country has been approved for a change in its category in accordance with article 6;

the Council shall determine a percentage for that country, and shall re-determine the percentages of other participating countries in proportion to their current percentages so that the respective totals of the percentages of producing and consuming countries are each 100 and the respective totals of their votes each 1,000. Except as provided in paragraph (i) of this article, a percentage determined in accordance with this paragraph shall take effect upon the date decided by the Council for the purposes of this article as if it were one of the percentages listed in annex A or annex B, as the case may be.

- (g) (i) The Council shall review the percentages of the producing countries in annex A and re-determine them in accordance with the rules of annex F. Except for the first re-determination, which shall take place at the first ordinary session of the Council, the percentage of a producing country shall not, during any period of 12 months, be reduced by more than one-tenth of its percentage at the commencement of that period;
- (ii) In any action which it may propose to take in accordance with the rules of annex F, the Council shall give due consideration to any circumstances stated by any producing country as being exceptional and may, by a two-thirds distributed majority, waive or modify the full application of those rules;
- (iii) The Council may, from time to time, by a two-thirds distributed majority revise the rules of annex F, and any such revision shall have effect as if it were included in that annex;
- (iv) The percentages resulting from the procedure set out in this paragraph shall be published and shall take effect upon the first day of the quarter following the date of the decision of the Council in replacement of the percentages listed in annex A.

(h) The Council shall at its first ordinary session revise annex B and shall publish the revised annex, which shall be effective for the purpose of this article forthwith; and subsequently, at sessions to be held during the second quarter of each calendar year the Council shall review the figures of the consumption of tin of each consuming country for each of the three preceding calendar years and shall publish revised percentages for each consuming country on the basis of the averages of such figures of consumption, which percentages shall take effect on 1 July next following for the purposes of this article as if they were the percentages listed in annex B.

(i) When, by reason of the application of paragraph (f) of this article, the percentages of producing countries have been proportionately adjusted, during a control period declared by the Council in accordance with article 33, the Council shall then publish as soon as possible the revised table of percentages which shall come into force for the purposes of article 33 with effect from the first day of the quarter following the period in which the decision to revise percentages was taken.

Article 14.

VOTING PROCEDURE OF THE COUNCIL

(a) Each member of the Council shall be entitled to cast the number of votes it holds in the Council. When voting, a delegate shall not divide his votes. When abstaining, a delegate shall be deemed not to have cast his votes.

(b) Decisions of the Council shall, except when otherwise provided, be taken by a simple distributed majority.

(c) Any member may, in a form satisfactory to the Council, authorize any other member to represent its interests and to exercise its voting rights at any session or meeting of the Council.

CHAPTER XVII. COMPLAINTS AND DISPUTES

Article 45

COMPLAINTS

(a) Any complaint that any participating country has committed a breach of this Agreement for which a remedy is not provided elsewhere in this Agreement shall, at the request of the country making the complaint, be referred to the Council for a decision.

(b) Save where otherwise provided in this Agreement, no participating country shall be found to have committed a breach of this Agreement unless a resolution to that effect is passed. Any such finding shall specify the nature and extent of the breach.

(c) If the Council finds under this article that a participating country has committed a breach of this Agreement, the Council may, unless some other penalty is provided elsewhere in this Agreement, deprive the country concerned of its voting and other rights until it has remedied the breach or has otherwise fulfilled its obligations.

(d) For the purposes of this article, the expression "breach of this Agreement" shall be deemed to include the breach of any condition imposed by the Council or failure to fulfil any obligation laid upon a participating country in accordance with this Agreement.

Article 46

DISPUTES

(a) Any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of any participating country, be referred to the Council for decision.

(b) Where a dispute has been referred to the Council in accordance with this article a majority of participating countries or any participating countries holding not less than one-third of the votes in the Council may require the Council, after full discussion, to seek the opinion of the advisory panel referred to in paragraph (c) of this article, on the issues in dispute before giving its decision.

(c) (i) Unless the Council, by a unanimous decision of votes cast, agrees otherwise, the panel shall consist of:

Two persons, one having wide experience in matters of the kind in dispute and the other having legal standing and experience, nominated by the producing countries;

Two such persons nominated by the consuming countries; and

A chairman selected unanimously by the four persons nominated above, or, if they fail to agree, by the Executive Chairman;

(ii) Persons appointed to the advisory panel shall act in their personal capacity and without instructions from any Government;

(iii) The expenses of the advisory panel shall be paid by the Council.

(d) The opinion of the advisory panel and the reasons therefor shall be submitted to the Council which, after considering all the relevant information, shall decide the dispute.

CHAPTER XVIII. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 47

SIGNATURE

This Agreement shall be open for signature at United Nations Headquarters from 1 July 1975 to 30 April 1976 inclusive, by parties to the Fourth Agreement and by Governments invited to the United Nations Tin Conference, 1975.

Article 48

RATIFICATION, APPROVAL, ACCEPTANCE

This Agreement shall be subject to ratification, approval or acceptance by the signatory Governments in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures. A signatory Government which intends to ratify, approve or accept this Agreement may give notification of intention to do so. Instruments of ratification, approval or acceptance, or notifications of intention to ratify, approve or accept, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 49

DEFINITIVE ENTRY INTO FORCE

(a) This Agreement shall, for the Governments which have deposited instruments of ratification, approval, acceptance or accession, enter into force definitively as soon after 30 June 1976 as such instruments have been deposited by Governments representing at least six producing countries holding together at least 950 votes as set out in annex A and at least nine consuming countries holding together at least 300 votes as set out in annex B.

(b) For any Government which has deposited an instrument of ratification, approval, acceptance or accession after the definitive entry into force of this Agreement, this Agreement shall enter into force definitively on the date of the deposit of such instrument.

(c) If this Agreement has entered into force provisionally under paragraph (a) of article 50, then as soon as instruments of ratification, approval, acceptance or accession have been deposited by Governments representing countries satisfying the conditions laid down in paragraph (a) of this article, it shall enter into force definitively for those Governments.

Article 50

PROVISIONAL ENTRY INTO FORCE

- (a) (i) If this Agreement has not entered into force definitively by 1 July 1976 or, if the Fourth Agreement is extended, by the day following the termination of that Agreement, this Agreement shall then enter into force provisionally for Governments which have deposited instruments of ratification, approval, acceptance or accession, or notifications of intention to do so, if such instruments or notifications have been deposited by Governments representing at least six producing countries holding together at least 950 votes as set out in annex A, and at least nine consuming countries holding together at least 300 votes as set out in annex B;
- (ii) For each Government which has deposited an instrument of ratification, approval or acceptance of, or accession to, or has given notification of intention to ratify, approve, accept or accede to, this Agreement while it is provisionally in force, this Agreement shall enter into force provisionally on the date of the deposit of such instrument or notification.

(b) If, within six months after the termination of the Fourth Agreement, this Agreement has entered into force provisionally but not definitively as laid down in article 49, the Executive Chairman shall as soon as possible convene a session or sessions of the Council to consider the position. If, however, the entry into force remains provisional, this Agreement shall be terminated not later than one year after the provisional entry into force.

Article 51

EXPIRY OF NOTIFICATIONS OF INTENTION

If this Agreement has entered into force definitively under paragraph (a) or paragraph (c) of article 49, and if any Government which has given a notification of intention to ratify, approve, accept or accede has failed to deposit an instrument of ratification, approval, acceptance or accession within a period of ninety days from the date of definitive entry into force, that Government shall cease to participate in this Agreement, provided that:

- (i) The Council may extend the period aforesaid if so requested by that Government; and
- (ii) That Government may cease to participate in this Agreement before the expiry of the period aforesaid or any extension thereof by giving to the Secretary-General of the United Nations at least thirty days' notice.

Article 52

ACCESSION

(a) Any Government invited to the United Nations Tin Conference, 1975, or any party to the Fourth Agreement shall have the right to accede to this Agreement upon conditions to be determined by the Council. Instruments of accession from such Governments shall state that they accept all those conditions.

(b) The conditions laid down by the Council shall be equitable, in respect of voting rights and financial obligations, as between the Governments seeking to accede and other Governments already participating in this Agreement.

(c) Upon the accession of a producing country to this Agreement the Council:

- (i) Shall fix, with the consent of that country, the tonnages and proportions to be shown against that country in annexes D and E where appropriate; and
- (ii) Shall also fix the circumstances for the purpose of export control to be shown against the name of that country in annex C. The tonnage, proportion or description so fixed shall have effect as though it were included in such annexes.

(d) Any Government referred to in paragraph (a) of this article which intends to accede to this Agreement may give notification of intention to do so.

(e) The Council of the Fourth Agreement may, pending the entry into force of this Agreement, determine the conditions referred to in paragraph (a) of this article, subject to confirmation by the Council of this Agreement and the Government or Governments concerned.

(f) Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 53

SEPARATE PARTICIPATION

A Government may, at the time of depositing its instrument of ratification, approval, acceptance or accession, or giving notification of intention to ratify, approve, accept or accede, or at any time thereafter, propose the separate participation as a producing or as a consuming country, as may be appropriate, of any territory or territories, interested in the production or consumption of tin, for whose international relations the Government is responsible and to which this Agreement applies or will apply when this Agreement enters into force. Such separate participation shall be subject to the consent of the Council and to the conditions which the Council may determine.

Article 54

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

(a) Any reference to a Government in articles 47, 48, 49, 50, 51 and 52 shall be construed as including a reference to an intergovernmental organization having responsibilities in respect of the negotiation, conclusion and application of international agreements, in particular commodity agreements.

(b) Such an organization shall not itself hold any votes, but in the case of votes on matters within its competence, it shall be entitled to cast the votes of its member States and shall cast them collectively. In such cases, the member States of the organization in question shall not be entitled to exercise their individual voting rights.

Article 55

AMENDMENT

(a) The Council may, by a two-thirds majority of the total votes held by all producing countries and a two-thirds majority of the total votes held by all consuming countries, recommend to participating countries amendments to this Agreement. The Council shall, in its recommendation, fix the time limit within which each participating country shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations whether or not it ratifies, approves or accepts the amendment.

(b) The Council may extend the time fixed by it under paragraph (a) of this article for notification of ratification, approval or acceptance.

(c) If, within the time fixed under paragraph (a) of this article or extended under paragraph (b) of this article, an amendment is ratified, approved or accepted by all participating countries it shall take effect immediately on the receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the last ratification, approval or acceptance.

(d) If, within the time fixed under paragraph (a) of this article or extended under paragraph (b) of this article, an amendment is not ratified, approved or accepted by participating countries holding all of the votes of producing countries and by participating countries holding two-thirds of the total votes of all consuming countries, it shall not take effect.

(e) If, by the end of the time fixed under paragraph (a) of this article or extended under paragraph (b) of this article, an amendment is ratified, approved or accepted by participating countries holding all of the votes of producing countries and by participating countries holding two-thirds of the total votes of all consuming countries:

(i) The amendment shall, for the participating countries by which ratification, approval or acceptance has been signified, take effect at the end of three months next following the receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the last ratification, approval or acceptance necessary to comprise all of the votes of producing countries and two-thirds of the total votes of all consuming countries; and

(ii) Any participating country which does not ratify, approve or accept an amendment by the date of its coming into effect shall as of that date cease to participate in the Agreement, unless any such participating country satisfies the Council at its first session following the effective date of the amendment that its ratification, approval or acceptance could not be secured in time by reason of constitutional difficulties, and the Council decides to extend for such participating country the period fixed for ratification, approval or acceptance until these difficulties have been overcome.

(f) If a consuming country considers that its interests will be adversely affected by an amendment it may, before the date of its coming into effect, give notice to the Secretary-General of the United Nations of withdrawal from this Agreement. Withdrawal shall become effective on the effective date of the amendment. The Council may, at any time, on such terms and conditions as it considers equitable, permit such country to withdraw its notice of withdrawal.

(g) Any amendment to this article shall take effect only if it is ratified, approved or accepted by all participating countries.

(h) The provisions of this article shall not affect any power under this Agreement to revise any annex to this Agreement or the operation of any other article of this Agreement which provides for a specific procedure relating to the modification of this Agreement.

Article 56

WITHDRAWAL

A participating country which withdraws from this Agreement during its currency, except:

- (i) In accordance with the provisions of paragraph (d) of article 44 or paragraph (f) of article 55; or
- (ii) Upon at least twelve months' notice being given to the Secretary-General of the United Nations not earlier than one year after the entry into force of this Agreement,

shall not be entitled to any share of the proceeds of the liquidation of the buffer stock under the terms of article 25 nor shall it be entitled to a share of the other assets of the Council under the terms of article 57 on the termination of this Agreement.

Article 57

DURATION, EXTENSION AND TERMINATION

(a) The duration of this Agreement shall, except as otherwise provided in this article or in paragraph (b) of article 50, be five years from the date of entry into force.

(b) The Council may by a two-thirds majority of the total votes held by all producing countries and a two-thirds majority of the total votes held by all consuming countries extend the duration of this Agreement by a period or periods not exceeding twelve months in all.

(c) The Council, in a recommendation to the participating countries, not later than four years after the entry into force of this Agreement, shall inform them whether it is necessary and appropriate that this Agreement should be renewed and, if so, in what form; it shall at the same time consider what the relationship between the supply of and demand for tin is likely to be at the expiration of this Agreement.

- (d)
 - (i) A participating country may at any time give notice in writing to the Executive Chairman that it intends to propose at the next session of the Council the termination of this Agreement;
 - (ii) If the Council, by a two-thirds majority of the total votes held by all producing countries and by all consuming countries, adopts the proposal to terminate, it shall recommend to the participating countries that this Agreement shall terminate;
 - (iii) If participating countries holding two-thirds of the total votes of all producing countries and two-thirds of the total votes of all consuming countries notify the Council that they accept that recommendation, this Agreement shall terminate on the date the Council shall decide, being a date not later than six months after the receipt by the Council of the last of the notifications from those participating countries.

Article 58

PROCEDURE ON TERMINATION

(a) The Council shall remain in being for as long as may be necessary for the carrying out of paragraph (b) of this article, for the supervision of the liquidation of the buffer stock and any stocks held in producing countries in accordance with article 39 and for the supervision of the due performance of conditions imposed under this Agreement by the Council or under the Fourth Agreement; the Council shall have such of the powers and functions conferred on it by this Agreement as may be necessary for the purpose.

(b) On termination of this Agreement:

- (i) The buffer stock shall be liquidated in accordance with the provisions of article 25;
- (ii) The Council shall assess the obligations into which it has entered in respect of its staff and shall, if necessary, take steps to ensure that, by means of a supplementary estimate to the Administrative Account raised in accordance with article 19, sufficient funds are made available to meet such obligations;

- (iii) After all liabilities incurred by the Council, other than those relating to the Buffer Stock Account, have been met, the remaining assets shall be disposed of in the manner laid down in this article;
- (iv) If the Council is continued, it shall retain its archives, statistical material and all other documents;
- (v) If the Council is not continued but a body is created to succeed the Council, the Council shall transfer its archives, statistical material and all other documents to such successor body and may by a two-thirds distributed majority either transfer all or any of its remaining assets to such successor body, or otherwise dispose of them as the Council may direct;
- (vi) If the Council is not continued and no successor body is created the Council shall transfer its archives, statistical material and any other documents to the Secretary-General of the United Nations or to any international organization nominated by him or, failing such nomination, as the Council may determine, and the remaining non-monetary assets of the Council shall be sold or otherwise realized in such manner as the Council may direct;
- (vii) The proceeds of realization of non-monetary assets and any remaining monetary assets shall then be distributed in such a manner that each participating country shall receive a share proportionate to the total of the contributions which it has made to the Administrative Account established under article 19.

Article 59

AUTHENTIC TEXTS OF THE AGREEMENT

The texts of this Agreement in the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish languages are all equally authentic, the originals being deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, having been duly authorized to this effect by their respective Governments or authorities, have signed this Agreement on the dates appearing opposite their signatures.

ANNEX A

Percentages and votes of producing countries

Country	Percentage	Votes		
		Initial	Additional	Total
Australia	4.37	5	42	47
Bolivia	18.06	5	174	179
Indonesia	13.71	5	133	138
Malaysia	43.60	5	421	426
Nigeria, Federal Republic of	4.17	5	40	45
Thailand	12.55	5	121	126
Zaire, Republic of	3.54	5	34	39
TOTAL	100.00	35	965	1,000

NOTE: The countries, percentages and votes listed in this annex are those arrived at during the United Nations Tin Conference, 1975, at which the Fifth International Tin Agreement was drawn up. The list of countries and the figures are subject to revision from time to time in accordance with the operation of the provisions of this Agreement.

ANNEX B

Percentages and votes of consuming countries

Country	Percentage	Votes		
		Initial	Additional	Total
Austria	0.31	5	3	8
Belgium/Luxembourg	1.95	5	17	22
Bulgaria	0.48	5	4	9
Canada	2.91	5	25	30
Cuba	0.05	5	1	6
Czechoslovakia	1.91	5	16	21
Denmark	0.30	5	3	8
Dominican Republic	0.03	5	0	5
France	6.09	5	52	57
German Democratic Republic	0.53	5	5	10
Germany, Federal Republic of	8.16	5	70	75
Hungary	0.68	5	6	11
India	1.88	5	16	21
Ireland	0.04	5	1	6
Italy	4.37	5	38	43
Japan	18.55	5	160	165
Korea, Republic of	0.38	5	3	8
Netherlands	2.50	5	21	26
Nicaragua	0.03	5	0	5
Poland	2.39	5	20	25
Romania	1.62	5	14	19
Spain	1.99	5	17	22
Switzerland	0.41	5	3	8
Turkey	0.72	5	6	11
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	8.10	5	70	75
United States of America	29.56	5	254	259
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	3.21	5	28	33
Yugoslavia	0.85	5	7	12
TOTAL	100.00	140	860	1,000

NOTE: The countries, percentages and votes listed in this annex are those arrived at during the United Nations Tin Conference, 1975, at which the Fifth International Tin Agreement was drawn up. The list of countries and the figures are subject to revision from time to time in accordance with the operation of the provisions of this Agreement.

14. International Cocoa Agreement, 1975

Concluded at Geneva on 20 October 1975

CHAPTER III. MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

MEMBERSHIP IN THE ORGANIZATION

1. Each Contracting Party shall constitute a single member of the Organization, except as otherwise provided in paragraph 2.

2. If any Contracting Party, including the territories for whose international relations it is, for the time being ultimately responsible and to which this Agreement is extended in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 71, consists of one or more units that would individually constitute an exporting member and of one or more units that would individually constitute an importing member, there may be either a joint membership for the Contracting Party together with these territories or, where the Contracting Party has made a notification to that effect under paragraph 2 of Article 71, separate membership, singly, all together or in groups, for the territories that would individually constitute an exporting member, and separate membership singly, all together or in groups, for the territories that would individually constitute an importing member.

3. A member may change its category of membership on such conditions as the Council may establish.

Article 4

MEMBERSHIP BY INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Any reference in this Agreement to a "Government" shall be construed as including a reference to any intergovernmental organization having responsibilities in respect of the negotiation, conclusion and application of international agreements, in particular commodity agreements. Accordingly, any reference in this Agreement to signature or to deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval or to notification of provisional application or to accession by a Government shall, in the case of such intergovernmental organizations, be construed as including a reference to signature, or to deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval, or to notification of provisional application, or to accession, by such intergovernmental organizations.

2. Such intergovernmental organizations shall not themselves have any votes, but in the case of a vote on matters within their competence, they shall be entitled to cast the votes of their member States and shall cast them collectively. In such cases, the member States of such intergovernmental organizations shall not be entitled to exercise their individual voting rights.

3. The provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 15 shall not apply to such intergovernmental organizations; but they may participate in the discussions of the Executive Committee on matters within their competence. In the case of a vote on matters within their competence, the votes that their member States are entitled to cast in the Executive Committee shall be cast collectively by any one of those member States.

CHAPTER XV. CONSULTATIONS, DISPUTES AND COMPLAINTS

Article 61

CONSULTATIONS

Each member shall accord sympathetic consideration to any representations made to it by another member concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement and shall afford adequate opportunity for consultations. In the course of such consultations, on the request of either party and with the consent of the other, the Executive Director shall establish an appropriate conciliation procedure. The costs of such procedure shall not be chargeable to the Organization. If such procedure leads to a solution, this shall be reported to the Executive Director. If no solution is reached, the matter may, at the request of either party, be referred to the Council in accordance with Article 62.

Article 62

DISPUTES

1. Any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement which is not settled by the parties to the dispute shall, at the request of either party to the dispute, be referred to the Council for decision.

2. When a dispute has been referred to the Council under paragraph 1, and has been discussed, a majority of members, or members holding not less than one third of the total votes, may require the Council, before giving its decision, to seek the opinion on the issues in dispute of an *ad hoc* advisory panel to be constituted as described in paragraph 3.

3. (a) Unless the Council unanimously decides otherwise, the *ad hoc* advisory panel shall consist of:

- (i) Two persons, one having wide experience in matters of the kind in dispute and the other having legal standing and experience, nominated by the exporting members;
- (ii) Two such persons nominated by the importing members; and
- (iii) A chairman selected unanimously by the four persons nominated under (i) and (ii) or, if they fail to agree, by the Chairman of the Council.

(b) Nationals of members shall not be ineligible to serve on the *ad hoc* advisory panel.

(c) Persons appointed to the *ad hoc* advisory panel shall act in their personal capacities and without instructions from any Government.

(d) The costs of the *ad hoc* advisory panel shall be paid by the Organization.

4. The opinion of the *ad hoc* advisory panel and the reasons therefor shall be submitted to the Council which, after considering all the relevant information, shall decide the dispute.

Article 63

COMPLAINTS AND ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

1. Any complaint that any member has failed to fulfil its obligations under this Agreement shall, at the request of the member making the complaint, be referred to the Council, which shall consider it and make a decision on the matter.

2. Any finding by the Council that a member is in breach of its obligations under this Agreement shall be made by a simple distributed majority vote and shall specify the nature of the breach.

3. Whenever the Council, whether as a result of a complaint or otherwise, finds that a member is in breach of its obligations under this Agreement it may, without prejudice to such other measures as are specifically provided for in other Articles of this Agreement, including Article 73, by special vote:

(a) suspend that member's voting rights in the Council and in the Executive Committee; and

(b) if it considers necessary, suspend additional rights of such member, including that of being eligible for, or of holding, office in the Council or in any of its committees until it has fulfilled its obligations.

4. A member whose voting rights are suspended under paragraph 3 shall remain liable for its financial and other obligations under this Agreement.

CHAPTER XVII. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 65

SIGNATURE

This Agreement shall be open for signature at United Nations Headquarters from 10 November 1975 until and including 31 August 1976 by parties to the International Cocoa Agreement, 1972 and Governments invited to the United Nations Cocoa Conference, 1975.

Article 66

RATIFICATION, ACCEPTANCE, APPROVAL

1. This Agreement shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by the signatory Governments in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures.

2. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations not later than 30 September 1976; provided, however, that the Council may grant extensions of time to signatory Governments which are unable to deposit their instruments by that date.

3. Each Government depositing an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval shall, at the time of such deposit, indicate whether it is an exporting member or an importing member.

Article 67

ACCESSION

1. This Agreement shall be open to accession by the Governments of all States¹ upon conditions established by the Council.

2. The Council of the International Cocoa Agreement, 1972 may, pending the entry into force of this Agreement, establish the conditions referred to in paragraph 1, subject to confirmation by the Council of this Agreement and the Government concerned.

3. If the Government is the Government of an exporting country which is not listed in Annex A or Annex C, the Council shall, as appropriate, determine in accordance with Article 30 a basic quota for that country, which country shall be deemed to be listed in Annex A.

4. Accession shall be effected by deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 68

NOTIFICATION OF PROVISIONAL APPLICATION

1. A signatory Government which intends to ratify, accept or approve this Agreement or a Government for which the Council has established conditions for accession, but which has not yet been able to deposit its instrument may, at any time, notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it will apply this Agreement provisionally either when it enters into force in accordance with Article 69 or, if it is already in force, at a specified date. Each Government giving such notification shall at that time state whether it will be an exporting member or an importing member.

¹ At its seventh plenary meeting on 20 October 1975, the United Nations Cocoa Conference, 1975 adopted the following understanding recommended by its Administrative and Legal Committee:

In accordance with its terms, this Agreement will be open to accession by the Governments of all States, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations will act as depositary. It is the understanding of the Conference that the Secretary-General, in discharging his functions as depositary of an agreement with an "All-States" clause, will follow the practice of the General Assembly of the United Nations in implementing such a clause and, whenever advisable, will request the opinion of the General Assembly before receiving an instrument of accession.

2. A Government which has notified under paragraph 1 that it will apply this Agreement either when it enters into force or at a specified date shall, from that time, be a provisional member. It shall remain a provisional member until the date of deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

Article 69

ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. This Agreement shall enter definitively into force on 1 October 1976, if by that date Governments representing at least five exporting countries having at least 80 per cent of the basic quotas as set out in Annex F and Governments representing importing countries having at least 70 per cent of total imports as set out in Annex D have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. If this Agreement has not definitively entered into force in accordance with the preceding sentence, it shall do so whenever these percentage requirements are satisfied by the deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

2. If this Agreement has not entered into force definitively on 1 October 1976 in accordance with paragraph 1 it shall enter into force provisionally on 1 October 1976, if by that date Governments representing at least five exporting countries having at least 80 per cent of the basic quotas as set out in Annex F and Governments representing importing countries having at least 70 per cent of total imports as set out in Annex D have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, or have notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations that they will apply this Agreement provisionally when it enters into force.

3. If the requirements for entry into force under paragraph 1 or 2 have not been met on 1 October 1976, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall invite, at the earliest time he considers practicable after that date, the Governments which have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, or have notified him that they will apply this Agreement provisionally, to meet to decide whether to put this Agreement provisionally or definitively into force among themselves in whole or in part. If no decision is reached at this meeting, the Secretary-General may convene such further meetings as he considers appropriate.

4. During any period in which this Agreement is in force provisionally under paragraph 2 or 3, Governments that have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, as well as those Governments that have notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations that they will apply this Agreement provisionally, shall be provisional members.

5. While this Agreement is in force provisionally, the Governments participating shall make the necessary arrangements to review the situation and decide whether this Agreement shall definitively enter into force among themselves, continue provisionally in force, or terminate.

Article 70

RESERVATIONS

Reservations may not be made with respect to any of the provisions of this Agreement.

Article 71

TERRITORIAL APPLICATION

1. A Government may at the time of signature or deposit of an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, or at any time thereafter, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, declare that this Agreement shall extend to any of the territories for whose international relations it is for the time being ultimately responsible, and this Agreement shall extend to the territories named therein from the date of such notification, or from the date on which this Agreement enters into force for that Government, whichever is the later.

2. Any Contracting Party which desires to exercise its rights under Article 3 in respect of any of the territories for whose international relations it is for the time being ultimately responsible 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, approval or accession, or at any later time. If the territory which becomes a separate member is an exporting member and is not listed in Annex A or Annex C the Council shall, as appropriate, establish a basic quota for that territory, which territory shall be deemed to be listed in Annex A.

3. Any Contracting Party which has made a declaration under paragraph 1 may at any time thereafter, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, declare that this Agreement shall cease to extend to the territory named in the notification, and this Agreement shall cease to extend to such territory from the date of such notification.

4. When a territory to which this Agreement has been extended under paragraph 1 subsequently attains independence, the Government of that territory 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 this Agreement. It shall, as from the date of such notification, be a Contracting Party to this Agreement. If such Party is an exporting member and is not listed in Annex A or Annex C the Council shall, as appropriate, establish a basic quota for that Party, which Party shall be deemed to be listed in Annex A.

5. The Government of a new State which intends to make a notification under paragraph 4 but which has not yet been able to complete the procedure necessary to enable it to do so may notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it will apply this Agreement provisionally. Such a Government shall be a provisional member until it makes its notification under the preceding paragraph or until the expiry of the 90-day period referred to therein, whichever is earlier.

Article 72

VOLUNTARY WITHDRAWAL

At any time after the entry into force of this Agreement, any member may withdraw from this Agreement by giving written notice of withdrawal to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Withdrawal shall become effective 90 days after the notice is received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 73

EXCLUSION

If the Council finds, under paragraph 3 of Article 63, that any member is in breach of its obligations under this Agreement and decides further that such breach significantly impairs the operation of this Agreement, it may by special vote exclude such member from the Organization. The Council shall immediately notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of any such exclusion. Ninety days after the date of the Council's decision, that member shall cease to be a member of the Organization and, if such member is a Contracting Party, a Party to this Agreement.

*Article 74*SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS WITH WITHDRAWING
OR EXCLUDED MEMBERS

1. The Council shall determine any settlement of accounts with a withdrawing or excluded member. The Organization shall retain any amounts already paid by a withdrawing or excluded member, and such member shall remain bound to pay any amounts due from it to the Organization at the time the withdrawal or the exclusion becomes effective; provided, however, that in the case of a Contracting Party which is unable to accept an amendment and consequently ceases to participate in this Agreement under the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 76, the Council may determine any settlement of accounts which it finds equitable.

2. A member which has withdrawn or been excluded from, or has otherwise ceased to participate in, this Agreement shall not be entitled to any share of the proceeds of liquidation or the other assets of the Organization; nor shall it be burdened with any part of the deficit, if any, of the Organization upon termination of this Agreement.

Article 75

DURATION AND TERMINATION

1. This Agreement shall remain in force until the end of the third full quota year after its entry into force, unless extended under paragraph 2, 4 or 5 or terminated earlier under paragraph 6.

2. Before the end of the third quota year referred to in paragraph 1, the Council may by special vote decide that this Agreement be renegotiated or be extended for two further quota years.

3. If, in accordance with paragraph 2, this Agreement has been extended for two further quota years, the Council, before the end of the fifth quota year, may, by special vote, decide that this Agreement be renegotiated.

4. If, before the end of the third quota year referred to in paragraph 1, negotiations for a new agreement to replace this Agreement have not yet been concluded, the Council may, by special vote, extend this Agreement for a further period not exceeding two quota years. The Council shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of any such extension.

5. If, before the end of the third quota year referred to in paragraph 1, a new agreement to replace this Agreement has been negotiated, and has been signed by sufficient Governments to bring it into force after ratification, acceptance or approval, but the new agreement has not provisionally or definitively entered into force, this Agreement shall be extended until the provisional or definitive entry into force of the new agreement, provided that this extension shall not exceed two quota years. The Council shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of any such extension.

6. The Council may at any time, by special vote, decide to terminate this Agreement. Such termination shall take effect on such date as the Council shall decide, provided that the obligations of members under Article 39 shall continue until the financial liabilities relating to the buffer stock have been discharged or until the end of the third quota year after the entry into force of this Agreement, whichever is the earlier. The Council shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of any such decision.

7. Notwithstanding termination of this Agreement, the Council shall remain in being for as long as necessary to carry out the liquidation of the Organization, settlement of its accounts, and disposal of its assets, and shall have during that period such powers and functions as may be necessary for these purposes.

Article 76

AMENDMENTS

1. The Council may by special vote recommend an amendment of this Agreement to the Contracting Parties. The Council may fix a time after which each Contracting Party shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its acceptance of the amendment. The amendment shall become effective 100 days after the Secretary-General of the United Nations has received notifications of acceptance from Contracting Parties representing at least 75 per cent of the exporting members holding at least 85 per cent of the votes of the exporting members, and from Contracting Parties representing at least 75 per cent of the importing members holding at least 85 per cent of the votes of the importing members, or on such later date as the Council by special vote may have determined. The Council may fix a time within which each Contracting Party shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its acceptance of the amendment, and, if the amendment has not become effective by such time, it shall be considered withdrawn. The Council shall provide the Secretary-General with the information necessary to determine whether the notifications of acceptance received are sufficient to make the amendment effective.

2. Any member on behalf of which notification of acceptance of an amendment has not been made by the date on which such amendment becomes effective shall as of that date cease to participate in this Agreement, unless any such member satisfies the Council at its first meeting following the effective date of the amendment that acceptance could not be secured in time owing to difficulties in completing its constitutional procedures, and the Council decides to extend for such member the period fixed for acceptance until these difficulties have been overcome. Such member shall not be bound by the amendment before it has notified its acceptance thereof.

Article 77

SUPPLEMENTARY AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

1. This Agreement shall be considered as a continuation of the International Cocoa Agreement, 1972.

2. In order to facilitate the uninterrupted continuation of the International Cocoa Agreement, 1972:

(a) All acts by or on behalf of the Organization or any of its organs under the International Cocoa Agreement, 1972 which are in effect on 30 September 1976 and the terms of which do not provide for expiry on that date shall remain in effect unless changed under the provisions of this Agreement.

(b) All decisions required to be taken by the Council of the International Cocoa Agreement, 1972 during the 1975/1976 quota year for application in the 1976/1977 quota year shall be taken during the last regular session of that Council in the 1975/1976 quota year and applied on a provisional basis as if this Agreement had already entered into force, provided that if any member requests review of any such decision, that decision must be confirmed by the Council, by special or simple distributed majority vote in accordance with this Agreement, within 90 days after the entry into force of this Agreement.

Article 78

AUTHENTIC TEXTS OF THIS AGREEMENT

The texts of this Agreement in the English, French, Russian and Spanish languages shall all be equally authentic. The originals shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, having been duly authorized to this effect by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement on the dates appearing opposite their signatures.

ANNEXES

ANNEX A

Countries subject to basic quotas under paragraph 1 of Article 30

Brazil
 Dominican Republic
 Equatorial Guinea
 Ghana
 Ivory Coast
 Mexico
 Nigeria
 Togo
 United Republic of Cameroon

ANNEX B

Countries producing less than 10,000 tonnes of bulk cocoa annually

Country	Production in thousands of tonnes	
	1972/73	1973/74
Malaysia	7.0	10.0
Sierra Leone	6.6	7.7
Zaire	5.0	5.0
Gabon	5.0	5.0
Philippines	3.5	4.0
Haiti	3.5	3.5
Liberia	3.0	3.1
Congo	2.1	2.1
Cuba	2.0	2.0
Peru	2.0	2.0
Bolivia	1.4	1.4
New Hebrides	0.8	0.7
Angola	0.6	0.7
Guatemala	0.6	0.7
Nicaragua	0.6	0.6
United Republic of Tanzania	0.6	0.6
Uganda	0.5	0.5
Honduras	0.3	0.3
	45.1	49.9

SOURCE: *Quarterly Bulletin of Cocoa Statistics* (vol. I, no. 4)

ANNEX C

Fine or flavour cocoa producers

1. *Exporting countries producing exclusively fine or flavour cocoa*

Dominica
 Ecuador
 Grenada
 Indonesia
 Jamaica
 Madagascar
 Panama
 Sri Lanka
 St. Lucia
 St. Vincent
 Surinam
 Trinidad and Tobago
 Venezuela
 Western Samoa

2. *Exporting countries producing fine or flavour cocoa, but not exclusively*

		Production in thousands of tonnes	
		1972/73	1973/74
Costa Rica (25 per cent)		5.0	6.0
Sao Tome and Principe (50 per cent)		11.3	10.4
Papua New Guinea (75 per cent)		23.1	30.0
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		39.4	46.4
		<hr/>	<hr/>

SOURCE: *Quarterly Bulletin of Cocoa Statistics* (vol. I, no. 4)

ANNEX D

Imports of cocoa calculated for the purposes of Article 10^a

Country	1972	1973	1974	Average	Percentage
	(in thousands of tonnes)				
United States of America	399.8	357.3	315.7	357.6	22.89
Federal Republic of Germany	179.5	188.4	186.6	184.8	11.83
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	161.5	145.4	158.0	155.0	9.92
Kingdom of the Netherlands	151.9	144.9	144.7	147.2	9.42
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	143.7	130.1	162.8	145.5	9.31
France	77.6	78.4	81.9	79.3	5.08
Japan	55.4	59.7	38.3	51.1	3.27
Italy	44.3	47.0	45.0	45.4	2.91
Belgium/Luxembourg	36.8	36.4	37.3	36.8	2.36
Spain	38.7	35.8	34.9	36.5	2.34
Canada	39.1	34.9	30.0	34.7	2.22
Poland	32.1	30.6	31.9	31.5	2.02
Switzerland	28.8	31.7	27.7	29.4	1.88
Australia	24.7	19.8	28.0	24.2	1.55
German Democratic Republic	24.4	21.1	22.2	22.6	1.45
Czechoslovakia	20.8	19.3	21.2	20.4	1.31
Austria	17.1	16.7	15.0	16.3	1.04
Ireland	14.3	16.3	16.0	15.5	0.99
Yugoslavia	14.5	12.1	19.1	15.2	0.97
Hungary	14.2	12.1	14.6	13.6	0.87
Sweden	13.8	11.5	11.9	12.4	0.79
Argentina	11.2	11.1	13.3	11.9	0.76
Bulgaria	11.8	8.4	8.5	9.6	0.61
South Africa	9.7	8.2	8.5	8.8	0.56
Romania	7.8	7.5	8.4	7.9	0.51
Norway	9.4	7.6	6.8	7.9	0.51
Denmark	8.7	7.3	6.1	7.4	0.47
Colombia	7.7	6.0	6.2	6.6	0.42
New Zealand	6.2	4.8	7.4	6.1	0.39
Finland	6.0	5.8	6.5	6.1	0.39
Portugal	3.7	3.7	2.9	3.4	0.22
Philippines	4.9	2.8	2.6	3.4	0.22
Chile	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.6	0.17
Peru	3.6	2.4	1.3	2.4	0.15
Algeria	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.07
India	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.05
Tunisia	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.04
Uruguay	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.03
Honduras	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.01
TOTAL	1 629.9	1 530.6	1 526.8	1 562.1	100.00

SOURCE: *Quarterly Bulletin of Cocoa Statistics* (vol. I, no. 4)

^a Three-year average, 1972-1974, of *net* imports of cocoa beans plus *gross* imports of cocoa products, converted to beans equivalent by using the conversion factors in paragraph 2 of Article 32.

ANNEX E

Exporting countries to which paragraph 2
of Article 36 applies

Brazil
Dominican Republic
Mexico

ANNEX F

Basic quotas calculated for the purposes of
paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 69^a

<i>Exporting countries</i>	<i>Production (in thousands of tonnes)</i>	<i>Basic quotas (percentages)</i>
Ghana	409.8	32.5
Nigeria	247.7	19.6
Ivory Coast	196.3	15.5
Brazil	189.7	15.0
United Republic of Cameroon	112.0	8.9
Dominican Republic	37.1	2.9
Mexico	27.3	2.2
Togo	23.1	1.8
Equatorial Guinea	19.6	1.6
TOTAL	1 262.6	100.0

SOURCE: *Quarterly Bulletin of Cocoa Statistics*, vol. I, no. 4 (with the exception of the figure for 1973/74 for Dominican Republic which was provided by the delegation of that country to the United Nations Cocoa Conference, 1975).

^a Calculated on the basis of the average of production in the years 1969/70 to 1973/74.

15. International Coffee Agreement, 1976

Concluded at London on 3 December 1975

CHAPTER III. MEMBERSHIP

Article 4

MEMBERSHIP IN THE ORGANIZATION

(1) Each Contracting Party, together with those territories to which this Agreement is extended under the provisions of paragraph (1) of Article 64, shall constitute a single Member of the Organization, except as otherwise provided for under the provisions of Articles 5, 6 and 7.

(2) A Member may change its category of Membership on such conditions as the Council may agree.

(3) Any reference in this Agreement to a Government shall be construed as including a reference to the European Economic Community, or any intergovernmental organization having comparable responsibilities in respect of the negotiation, conclusion and application of international agreements, in particular commodity agreements.

(4) Such intergovernmental organization shall not itself have any votes but in the case of a vote on matters within its competence it shall be entitled to cast collectively the votes of its member States. In such cases, the member States of such intergovernmental organization shall not be entitled to exercise their individual voting rights.

(5) The provisions of paragraph (1) of Article 16 shall not apply to such intergovernmental organization but it may participate in the discussions of the Executive Board on matters within its competence. In the case of a vote on matters within its competence, and notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of Article 19, the votes which its member States are entitled to cast in the Executive Board may be cast collectively by any one of those member States.

Article 5

SEPARATE MEMBERSHIP IN RESPECT OF DESIGNATED TERRITORIES

Any Contracting Party which is a net importer of coffee may, at any time, by appropriate notification in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (2) of Article 64, declare that it is participating in the Organization separately with respect to any of the territories for whose international relations it is responsible, which are net exporters of coffee and which it designates. In such case, the metropolitan territory and its non-designated territories will have a single Membership, and its designated territories, either individually or collectively as the notification indicates, will have separate Membership.

Article 6

GROUP MEMBERSHIP UPON JOINING THE ORGANIZATION

(1) Two or more Contracting Parties which are net exporters of coffee may, by appropriate notification to the Council and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations at the time of deposit of their respective instruments of approval, ratification, acceptance or accession, declare that they are

joining the Organization as a Member group. A territory to which this Agreement has been extended under the provisions of paragraph (1) of Article 64 may constitute part of such Member group if the Government of the State responsible for its international relations has given appropriate notification thereof under the provisions of paragraph (2) of Article 64. Such Contracting Parties and designated territories must satisfy the following conditions:

- (a) They shall declare their willingness to accept responsibility for group obligations in an individual as well as a group capacity;
 - (b) They shall subsequently provide satisfactory evidence to the Council that:
 - (i) The group has the organization necessary to implement a common coffee policy and that they have the means of complying, together with the other parties to the group, with their obligations under this Agreement; and that either
 - (ii) They have been recognised as a group in a previous international coffee agreement; or
 - (iii) They have a common or coordinated commercial and economic policy in relation to coffee and a coordinated monetary and financial policy, as well as the organs necessary to implement such policies, so that the Council is satisfied that the Member group is able to comply with the group obligations involved.
- (2) The Member group shall constitute a single Member of the Organization, except that each party to the group shall be treated as if it were a single Member in relation to matters arising under the following provisions:
- (a) Articles 11, 12 and 20 of Chapter IV;
 - (b) Articles 50 and 51 of Chapter VIII; and
 - (c) Article 67 of Chapter X.
- (3) The Contracting Parties and designated territories joining as a Member group shall specify the Government or organization which will represent them in the Council on matters arising under this Agreement other than those specified in paragraph (2) of this Article.
- (4) The voting rights of the Member group shall be as follows:
- (a) The Member group shall have the same number of basic votes as a single Member country joining the Organization in an individual capacity. These basic votes shall be attributed to and cast by the Government or organization representing the group; and
 - (b) In the event of a vote on any matters arising under the provisions of paragraph (2) of this Article, the parties to the Member group may cast separately the votes attributed to them under the provisions of paragraphs (3) and (4) of Article 13 as if each were an individual Member of the Organization, except for the basic votes, which shall remain attributable only to the Government or organization representing the group.
- (5) Any Contracting Party or designated territory which is a party to a Member group may, by notification to the Council, withdraw from that group and become a separate Member. Such withdrawal shall take effect upon receipt of the notification by the Council. If a party to a Member group withdraws from that group or ceases to participate in the Organization, the remaining parties to the group may apply to the Council to maintain the group; the group shall continue to exist unless the Council disapproves the application. If the Member group is dissolved, each former party to the group will become a separate Member. A Member which has ceased to be a party to a group may not, as long as this Agreement remains in force, again become a party to a group.

Article 7

SUBSEQUENT GROUP MEMBERSHIP

Two or more exporting Members may, at any time after this Agreement has entered into force, apply to the Council to form a Member group. The Council shall approve the application if it finds that the Members have made a declaration and have provided satisfactory evidence in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (1) of Article 6. Upon such approval, the Member group shall be subject to the provisions of paragraphs (2), (3), (4) and (5) of that Article.

CHAPTER IX. CONSULTATIONS, DISPUTES AND COMPLAINTS

Article 58

DISPUTES AND COMPLAINTS

(1) Any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of any Member party to the dispute, be referred to the Council for decision.

(2) In any case where a dispute has been referred to the Council under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article, a majority of Members, or Members holding not less than one-third of the total votes, may require the Council, after discussion, to seek the opinion of the advisory panel referred to in paragraph (3) of this Article on the issues in dispute before giving its decision.

(3) (a) Unless the Council unanimously agrees otherwise, the panel shall consist of:

- (i) Two persons, one having wide experience in matters of the kind in dispute and the other having legal standing and experience, nominated by the exporting Members;
- (ii) Two such persons nominated by the importing Members; and
- (iii) A chairman selected unanimously by the four persons nominated under (i) and (ii) or, if they fail to agree, by the Chairman of the Council.

(b) Persons from countries whose Governments are Contracting Parties to this Agreement shall be eligible to serve on the advisory panel.

(c) Persons appointed to the advisory panel shall act in their personal capacities and without instructions from any Government.

(d) The expenses of the advisory panel shall be paid by the Organization.

(4) The opinion of the advisory panel and the reasons therefor shall be submitted to the Council which, after considering all the relevant information, shall decide the dispute.

(5) The Council shall rule on any dispute brought before it within six months of submission of such dispute for its consideration.

(6) Any complaint that any Member has failed to fulfil its obligations under this Agreement shall, at the request of the Member making the complaint, be referred to the Council which shall make a decision on the matter.

(7) No Member shall be found to have been in breach of its obligations under this Agreement except by a distributed simple majority vote. Any finding that a Member is in breach of its obligations under this Agreement shall specify the nature of the breach.

(8) If the Council finds that a Member is in breach of its obligations under this Agreement, it may, without prejudice to other enforcement measures provided for in other Articles of this Agreement, by a distributed two-thirds majority vote, suspend such Member's voting rights in the Council and its right to have its votes cast in the Board until it fulfils its obligations, or the Council may decide to exclude such Member from the Organization under the provisions of Article 66.

(9) A member may seek the prior opinion of the Executive Board in a matter of dispute or complaint before the matter is discussed by the Council.

CHAPTER X. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 59

SIGNATURE

This Agreement shall be open for signature at United Nations Headquarters from 31 January 1976 until and including 31 July 1976 by Contracting Parties to the International Coffee Agreement 1968 as Extended by Protocol and Governments invited to the sessions of the International Coffee Council convened for the purpose of negotiating the International Coffee Agreement 1976.

Article 60

RATIFICATION, ACCEPTANCE, APPROVAL

(1) This Agreement shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by the signatory Governments in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures.

(2) Except as provided for in Article 61, instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations not later than 30 September 1976. However, the Council may grant extensions of time to signatory Governments which are unable to deposit their instruments by that date.

Article 61

ENTRY INTO FORCE

(1) This Agreement shall enter into force definitively on 1 October 1976 if, by that date, Governments representing at least twenty exporting Members holding at least 80 percent of the votes of the exporting Members and at least ten importing Members holding at least 80 percent of the votes of the importing Members, as set out in Annex 2, have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval. Alternatively, it shall enter into force definitively at any time after 1 October 1976, if it is provisionally in force in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (2) of this Article and these percentage requirements are satisfied by the deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval.

(2) This Agreement may enter into force provisionally on 1 October 1976. For this purpose, a notification by a signatory Government or by any other Contracting Party to the International Coffee Agreement 1968 as Extended by Protocol containing an undertaking to apply this Agreement provisionally and to seek ratification, acceptance or approval 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 September 1976, shall be regarded as equal in effect to an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval. A Government which undertakes to apply this Agreement provisionally pending the deposit of an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be regarded as a provisional Party thereto until it deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval, or until and including 31 December 1976 whichever is the earlier. The Council may grant an extension of the time within which any Government which is applying this Agreement provisionally may deposit its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval.

(3) If this Agreement has not entered into force definitively or provisionally on 1 October 1976 under the provisions of paragraphs (1) or (2) of this Article, those Governments which have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession or made notifications containing an undertaking to apply this Agreement provisionally and to seek ratification, acceptance or approval may, by mutual consent, decide that it shall enter into force among themselves. Similarly, if this Agreement has entered into force provisionally but has not entered into force definitively on 31 December 1976, those Governments which have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession or made the notifications referred to in paragraph (2) of this Article, may, by mutual consent, decide that it shall continue in force provisionally or enter into force definitively among themselves.

Article 62

ACCESSION

(1) The Government of any State member of the United Nations or of any of its specialized agencies may, before or after the entry into force of this Agreement, accede to it upon conditions which shall be established by the Council.

(2) Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The accession shall take effect upon deposit of the instrument.

Article 63

RESERVATIONS

Reservations may not be made with respect to any of the provisions of this Agreement.

Article 64

EXTENSION TO DESIGNATED TERRITORIES

(1) Any Government may, at the time of signature or deposit of an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, or at any time thereafter, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, declare that this Agreement shall extend to any of the territories for whose international relations it is responsible; this 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 the provisions of Article 5 in respect of any of the territories for whose international relations it is responsible or which desires to authorise any such territory to become part of a Member group formed under the provisions of Articles 6 or 7, 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, approval or accession, or at any later time.

(3) Any Contracting Party which has made a declaration under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article may at any time thereafter, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, declare that this Agreement shall cease to extend to the territory named in the notification. This Agreement shall cease to extend to such territory from the date of such notification.

(4) When a territory to which this Agreement has been extended under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article subsequently attains its independence, the Government of the new state 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 this Agreement. It shall, as from the date of such notification, become a Contracting Party to this Agreement. The Council may grant an extension of the time within which such notification may be made.

Article 65

VOLUNTARY WITHDRAWAL

Any Contracting Party may withdraw from this Agreement at any time by giving a written notice of withdrawal to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Withdrawal shall become effective 90 days after the notice is received.

Article 66

EXCLUSION

If the Council decides that any Member is in breach of its obligations under this Agreement and decides further that such breach significantly impairs the operation of this Agreement, it may, by a distributed two-thirds majority vote, exclude such Member from the Organization. The Council shall immediately notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of any such decision. Ninety days after the date of the Council's decision, such Member shall cease to be a Member of the Organization and, if such Member is a Contracting Party, a Party to this Agreement.

Article 68

DURATION AND TERMINATION

(1) This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of six years until 30 September 1982, unless extended under the provisions of paragraph (3) of this Article or terminated under the provisions of paragraph (4) of this Article.

(2) During the third year of this Agreement, namely the coffee year ending 30 September 1979, Contracting Parties shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of their intention to continue to participate in this Agreement for the remaining three years of its duration. Any Contracting Party which, by 30 September 1979, has not made a notification of its intention to continue to participate in this Agreement for the remaining three years of its duration, or any territory which is either a Member or a party to a Member group on behalf of which such notification has not been made by that date, shall with effect from 1 October 1979 cease to participate in this Agreement.

(3) The Council may, at any time after 30 September 1980, by a vote of 58 percent of the Members having not less than a distributed majority of 70 percent of the total votes, decide either that this Agreement be renegotiated or that it be extended, with or without modification, for such period as the Council shall determine. Any Contracting Party which by the date on which such renegotiated or extended Agreement enters into force has not made a notification of acceptance of such renegotiated or extended Agreement to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, or any territory which is either a Member or a party to a Member group on behalf of which such notification has not been made by that date, shall as of that date cease to participate in such Agreement.

(4) The Council may at any time, by a vote of a majority of the Members having not less than a distributed two-thirds majority of the total votes, decide to terminate this Agreement. Such termination shall take effect on such date as the Council shall decide.

(5) Notwithstanding termination of this Agreement, the Council shall remain in being for as long as necessary to carry out the liquidation of the Organization, settlement of its accounts and disposal of its assets and shall have during that period such powers and functions as may be necessary for those purposes.

Article 69

AMENDMENT

(1) The Council may, by a distributed two-thirds majority vote, recommend an amendment of this Agreement to the Contracting Parties. The amendment shall become effective 100 days after the Secretary-General of the United Nations has received notifications of acceptance from Contracting Parties representing at least 75 percent of the exporting countries holding at least 85 percent of the votes of the exporting Members, and from Contracting Parties representing at least 75 percent of the importing countries holding at least 80 percent of the votes of the importing Members. The Council shall fix a time within which Contracting Parties shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of their acceptance of the amendment. If, on expiry of such time limit, the percentage requirements for the entry into effect of the amendment have not been met, the amendment shall be considered withdrawn.

(2) Any Contracting Party which has not notified acceptance of an amendment within the period fixed by the Council, or any territory which is either a Member or a party to a Member group on behalf of which such notification has not been made by that date, shall cease to participate in this Agreement from the date on which such amendment becomes effective.

Article 70

SUPPLEMENTARY AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

(1) This Agreement shall be considered as a continuation of the International Coffee Agreement 1968 as Extended by Protocol.

(2) In order to facilitate the uninterrupted continuation of the International Coffee Agreement 1968 as Extended by Protocol:

- (a) All acts by or on behalf of the Organization or any of its organs under the International Coffee Agreement 1968 as Extended by Protocol, in effect on 30 September 1976, whose terms do not provide for expiry on that date, shall remain in effect unless changed under the provisions of this Agreement;

- (b) All decisions required to be taken by the Council during coffee year 1975/76 for application in coffee year 1976/77 shall be taken during the last regular session of the Council in coffee year 1975/76 and applied on a provisional basis as if this Agreement had already entered into force.

Article 71

AUTHENTIC TEXTS OF THE AGREEMENT

The texts of this Agreement in the English, French, Portuguese and Spanish languages shall all be equally authentic. The originals shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, having been duly authorised to this effect by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement on the dates appearing opposite their signatures.

ANNEX 1

Exporting members exporting less than 400,000 bags
to importing members

<i>Exporting Member</i>	<i>Initial annual export quota (000 bags)</i>	<i>Number of votes in addition to basic votes</i>
	(1)	(2)
<i>Less than 100,000 bags</i>		
Gabon	25	0
Jamaica	25	0
Congo	25	0
Panama	41	0
Dahomey	33	0
Bolivia	73	0
Ghana	66	0
Trinidad and Tobago	69	0
Nigeria	70	0
Paraguay	70	0
Timor	82	0
Sub-total	579	
<i>More than 100,000 bags</i>		
Liberia	100	2
Guinea	127	2
Sierra Leone	180	3
Central African Republic	205	3
Togo	225	4
Rwanda	300	5
Venezuela	325	5
Burundi	360	6
Haiti	360	6
Sub-total	2,182	
TOTAL	2,761	

ANNEX 2

Distribution of votes

	<i>Exporting</i>	<i>Importing</i>
	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
TOTAL		
Australia	—	12
Belgium*	—	29
Bolivia	4	—
Brazil	336	—
Burundi	8	—
Cameroon	20	—
Canada	—	32
Central African Republic	7	—
Colombia	114	—
Congo	4	—
Costa Rica	22	—
Cyprus	—	5
Czechoslovakia	—	10
Dahomey	4	—
Denmark	—	23
Dominican Republic	12	—
Ecuador	16	—
El Salvador	35	—
Ethiopia	28	—
Federal Republic of Germany	—	104
Finland	—	22
France	—	87
Gabon	4	—
Ghana	4	—
Guatemala	33	—
Guinea	6	—
Haiti	12	—
Honduras	11	—
India	11	—
Indonesia	26	—
Ireland	—	6
Ivory Coast	49	—
Jamaica	4	—
Japan	—	37
Kenya	17	—
Liberia	4	—
Madagascar	18	—
Mexico	32	—
Netherlands	—	47
New Zealand	—	7
Nicaragua	13	—
Nigeria	4	—
Norway	—	16
Panama	4	—
Papua New Guinea	4	—
Paraguay	4	—
Peru	16	—
Portugal	—	12
Rwanda	6	—
Sierra Leone	6	—
Spain	—	29
Sweden	—	37
Switzerland	—	24
Tanzania	15	—
Timor	4	—
Togo	7	—
Trinidad and Tobago	4	—
Uganda	42	—
United Kingdom	—	51
United States of America	—	392
Venezuela	9	—
Yugoslavia	—	18
Zaire	21	—

* Includes Luxembourg.

16. Agreement establishing the International Tea Promotion Association

Concluded at Geneva on 31 March 1977

Article 2

PARTICIPATION

This Agreement shall be open to the Government of any country that produces and is a net exporter of tea and that is a Member State of the United Nations or a member of any of its specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Article 16

INTERPRETATION

In the event of any question of interpretation of any clause of this Agreement arising, the matter shall be referred to the Governing Board of the Association whose decision shall be final and binding on all parties.

Article 17

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Whenever a dispute arises between the Association and a member, the dispute shall be submitted to arbitration by a tribunal of three arbitrators, one appointed by the Governing Board of the Association, one by the member involved and a third by the two arbitrators so appointed. If the two arbitrators cannot agree on the third arbitrator, he shall be appointed on such a basis as may be mutually agreed by the parties concerned in the dispute. The third arbitrator shall have the full power to settle all questions of procedure on which the parties are in disagreement. The decision of the tribunal shall be final and binding on the Association and the Member concerned.

Article 18

SIGNATURE, RATIFICATION, ACCEPTANCE AND APPROVAL

1. This Agreement shall be open for signature at United Nations Headquarters from 15 April 1977 to 15 October 1977 by the Government of any country qualified to participate under article 2.

2. This Agreement shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by the signatory Governments in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements.

3. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations (hereinafter referred to as the depositary).

Article 19

ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. This Agreement shall enter into force six months after the date on which the Governments of at least seven countries have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval with the depositary, provided that their total volume of exports of tea account for at least two-thirds of the total volume of exports of all countries qualified to participate under article 2.

2. For the purpose of the present article the volume of tea exports shall be determined by the Director of International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT on the basis of statistical data relating to three latest consecutive calendar years for which statistics are available on the opening date of the signature period referred to in paragraph 1 of article 18 and this information shall be communicated by him to the depositary.

3. As soon as this Agreement enters into force the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall request the Director of the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT, in consultation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth Secretariat, to convene the first session of the Governing Board.

Article 20

ACCESSION

1. The Government of any country qualified to participate under article 2 may, after the entry into force of this Agreement, accede to it under the conditions established by this Agreement and upon any other conditions which shall be established by the Governing Board.

2. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the depositary. Accession shall take effect upon deposit of the instrument.

Article 21

RESERVATIONS

Reservations may not be made with respect to any of the provisions of this Agreement.

Article 22

AMENDMENTS

Any member may propose amendments to this Agreement. The executive director shall circulate the text of such proposed amendments to the members. The Governing Board shall fix the time within which each member shall notify the depositary and the executive director, whether or not it accepts the amendment. The amendment shall become effective 60 days after the depositary has received notification of acceptance from at least two-thirds of the members, provided their total volume of exports of tea account for at least two-thirds of the total volume of exports of all members. For the purpose of this article, the executive director shall advise the depositary whether the notifications of acceptance received are sufficient to make the amendment effective.

Article 23

VOLUNTARY WITHDRAWAL

At any time after the entry into force of this Agreement, any member may withdraw from this Agreement by giving written notice of withdrawal simultaneously to the depositary and to the executive director. Withdrawal shall become effective 90 days after the notice is received by the depositary.

Article 26

TERMINATION

This Agreement shall remain in force unless it is terminated by a decision of at least two-thirds of the members whose total volume of exports of tea account for at least two-thirds of the total volume of exports of all members. Such termination shall take effect on such date as the Governing Board may decide, and the executive director shall notify the depositary of such termination and the date thereof. Notwithstanding the termination of this Agreement, the Association shall remain in being for as long as may be necessary to carry out the liquidation, the settlement of its accounts and the distribution of its assets. During this period, the Association shall retain only such of the powers and functions as are conferred on it by this Agreement for these purposes.

Article 27

AUTHENTIC TEXTS OF THIS AGREEMENT

The texts of this Agreement in the English, French and Spanish languages shall all be equally authentic. The originals shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

17. Agreement establishing the Southeast Asia Tin Research and Development Centre*Signed at Bangkok on 28 April 1977*

Article 3

MEMBERSHIP

(a) The founding members of the Centre shall be the signatories to this Agreement.

(b) Other tin producing countries may join the Centre upon the unanimous approval of the existing members of the Centre and by accession to this Agreement. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 7

SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION

(a) The original of this Agreement in a single copy in the English language shall remain open for signature, by the duly accredited representatives of the founding members, at the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok until 30 April 1977. This Agreement shall thereafter be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

(b) This Agreement shall be subject to ratification or acceptance by the signatory Governments in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures.

(c) Instruments of ratification shall be lodged with the Secretary-General of the United Nations not later than 31 July 1977.

Article 8

ENTRY INTO FORCE

This Agreement shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the deposit of the third instrument of ratification with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 9

VOLUNTARY WITHDRAWAL

After this Agreement has entered into force a member country may withdraw voluntarily from the Agreement by giving written notice thereof simultaneously to the Centre and the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Withdrawal shall become effective ninety days after the notice is received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 10

AMENDMENT

The Centre may, by unanimous vote of all the members, amend the provisions of this Agreement. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be notified forthwith of any such amendment.

Article 11

SAFEKEEPING OF ORIGINAL AGREEMENT AND OTHER DOCUMENTS

(a) The original of this Agreement and any amendments thereto and the instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies thereof to each signatory and acceding Government.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement at Bangkok, Thailand, on the dates appearing opposite their signatures.

18. International Sugar Agreement, 1977

Concluded at Geneva on 7 October 1977

CHAPTER III—THE INTERNATIONAL SUGAR ORGANIZATION, ITS MEMBERSHIP AND STATUS

Article 3

CONTINUATION, HEADQUARTERS AND STRUCTURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUGAR ORGANIZATION

1. The International Sugar Organization established under the International Sugar Agreement, 1968, and maintained in existence under the International Sugar Agreement, 1973, shall continue in being for the purpose of administering the present Agreement and supervising its operation, with the membership, powers and functions set out in this Agreement.

2. The headquarters of the Organization shall be in London, unless the Council decides otherwise by special vote.

3. The Organization shall function through the International Sugar Council, its Executive Committee, its Executive Director and its staff, as well as the Stock Financing Fund and such other bodies as are provided for in this Agreement.

Article 4

MEMBERSHIP OF THE ORGANIZATION

1. Each Party shall constitute a single member of the Organization except as otherwise provided in paragraphs 2 or 3 of this article.

2. (a) When a Party makes a notification under article 77, subparagraph 1 (a), declaring that this Agreement shall extend to a developing territory or territories which wish to participate in this Agreement, there may be, with the express consent and approval of those concerned, either:

(i) joint membership for that Party together with these territories: or

(ii) when that Party has made a notification under article 77, paragraph 3, separate membership, singly, all together or in groups for the territories that would individually constitute an exporting member and separate membership for the territories that would individually constitute an importing member.

(b) When a Party makes a notification under article 77, subparagraph 1 (b) and paragraph 3, there shall be separate membership as set out in subparagraph (a) (ii) of this paragraph.

3. A Party which has made a notification under article 77, subparagraph 1 (b), and has not withdrawn that notification shall not be a member of the Organization.

CHAPTER XVIII—DISPUTES AND COMPLAINTS

Article 70

DISPUTES

1. Any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement which is not settled among the members involved shall, at the request of any member party to the dispute, be referred to the Council for decision.

2. In any case where a dispute has been referred to the Council under paragraph 1 of this article, a majority of members holding not less than one third of the total votes may require the Council, after discussion, to seek the opinion of an advisory panel constituted under paragraph 3 of this article on the issue in dispute before giving its decision.

3. (a) Unless the Council decides otherwise by special vote, the panel shall consist of five persons as follows:
- (i) two persons, one having wide experience in matters of the kind in dispute and the other having legal standing and experience, nominated by the exporting members;
 - (ii) two such persons nominated by the importing members; and
 - (iii) a Chairman selected unanimously by the four persons nominated under (i) and (ii) above or, if they fail to agree, by the Chairman of the Council.
- (b) Nationals of members and of non-members shall be eligible to serve on the advisory panel.
- (c) Persons appointed to the advisory panel shall act in their personal capacities and without instructions from any Government.
- (d) The expenses of the advisory panel shall be paid by the Organization.
4. The opinion of the advisory panel and the reasons therefor shall be submitted to the Council, which, after considering all the relevant information, shall decide the dispute by special vote.

Article 71

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL ON COMPLAINTS AND ON
NON-FULFILMENT OF OBLIGATIONS BY MEMBERS

1. Any complaint that a member has failed to fulfil its obligations under this Agreement shall, at the request of the member making the complaint, be referred to the Council, which, subject to prior consultation with the members concerned, shall take a decision on the matter.
2. Any decision by the Council that a member is in breach of its obligations under this Agreement shall specify the nature of the breach.
3. Whenever the Council, whether as the result of a complaint or otherwise, finds that a member has committed a breach of this Agreement, it may, without prejudice to such other measures as are specifically provided for in other articles of this Agreement, by special vote:
- (a) suspend that member's voting rights in the Council and in the Executive Committee; and, if it deems it necessary,
 - (b) suspend further rights of such member, including that of being eligible for, or of holding office in, the Council or in any of its committees until it has fulfilled its obligations; or, if such breach significantly impairs the operation of this Agreement,
 - (c) take action under article 80.

CHAPTER XIX—FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 72

SIGNATURE

This Agreement shall be open for signature at United Nations Headquarters from 28 October until 31 December 1977 by any Government invited to the United Nations Sugar Conference, 1977.

Article 73

RATIFICATION, ACCEPTANCE AND APPROVAL

1. This Agreement shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by the signatory Governments in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures.
2. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations not later than 31 December 1977. The Council under the International Sugar Agreement, 1973, as extended, or the Council under this Agreement may, however, grant extensions of time to signatory Governments which are unable to deposit their instruments by that date.

Article 74

NOTIFICATION OF PROVISIONAL APPLICATION

1. A signatory Government which intends to ratify, accept or approve this Agreement, or a Government for which the Council has established conditions for accession but which has not yet been able to deposit its instrument, may, at any time, notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it will apply this Agreement provisionally either when it enters into force in accordance with article 75 or, if it is already in force, at a specified date.

2. A Government which has notified under paragraph 1 of this article that it will apply this Agreement either when it enters into force or, if it is already in force, at a specified date shall, from that time, be a provisional member until it deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession and thus becomes a member.

Article 75

ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. This Agreement shall enter into force definitively on 1 January 1978, or on any date within six months thereafter, if by that date Governments holding 55 per cent of the votes of the exporting countries and 65 per cent of the votes of the importing countries in accordance with the distribution established in annex V have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. It shall also enter into force definitively at any time thereafter if it is provisionally in force and these percentage requirements are satisfied by the deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

2. This Agreement shall enter into force provisionally on 1 January 1978, or on any date within two months thereafter, if by that date Governments satisfying the percentage requirements of paragraph 1 of this article have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, or have notified under article 74 that they will apply this Agreement provisionally.

3. Governments which have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, or have deposited notifications of provisional application, by 1 June 1978 or such later date as may be determined by the Council, shall apply as from 1 January 1978 for the first quota year the provisions of this Agreement relating to the regulation of exports, special stocks, and imports from non-members, except to the extent that such application in the case of an importing member was not possible by reason of the lack of domestic legal authority, prior to such Government becoming a member or a provisional member.

4. On 1 January 1978, or on any date within 12 months thereafter, and at the end of each subsequent six-month period during which this Agreement is provisionally in force, the Governments of any of those countries which have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession may decide to put this Agreement definitively into force among themselves in whole or in part. These Governments, and Governments which have deposited notifications of provisional application, may also decide that this Agreement shall enter into force provisionally, if it is not already provisionally in force, or continue provisionally in force, or lapse.

Article 76

ACCESSION

1. This Agreement shall be open to accession by the Governments of all States upon conditions established by the Council. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Instruments of accession shall state that the Government accepts all the conditions established by the Council.

2. In establishing the conditions referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, the Council may, by special vote, establish a basic export tonnage, or export entitlement, which shall be deemed to be listed in annex I or annex II, as appropriate:

(a) for a country which is not so listed;

(b) for a country which is so listed but does not accede within twelve months of the date of entry into force of this Agreement; provided, however, that, if such country is listed in annex I and it accedes within twelve months of the date of entry into force of this Agreement, the basic export tonnage figure specified in that annex for that country shall be applicable to it.

3. In the case of accession by the EEC, the conditions of paragraph 2 of this article shall not necessarily apply. The Council may instead, by special vote, establish such special conditions, including the establishment of the relevant voting entitlement, as may be mutually acceptable, having regard to the objectives of this Agreement.

4. The Council under the International Sugar Agreement, 1973, as extended, may, pending the entry into force of this Agreement, establish the conditions referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, subject to confirmation by the Council under this Agreement.

Article 77

TERRITORIAL APPLICATION

1. Any Government may, at the time of signature or deposit of an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession or at any time thereafter, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, declare that this Agreement:

(a) shall also extend to any of the developing territories for whose international relations it is for the time being ultimately responsible and which has notified the Government concerned that it wishes to participate in this Agreement; or

(b) shall extend only to any of the developing territories for whose international relations it is for the time being ultimately responsible and which has notified the Government concerned that it wishes to participate in this Agreement;

and this Agreement shall extend to the territories named therein from the date of such notification if this Agreement has already entered into force for that Government or, if the notification has been made prior thereto, on the date on which this Agreement enters into force for that Government. Any Government which has made a notification under (b) above may subsequently withdraw that notification and may make a notification or notifications to the Secretary-General of the United Nations under (a) above.

2. When a territory to which this Agreement has been extended under paragraph 1 of this article subsequently assumes responsibility for its international relations, the Government of that territory may, within 90 days after the assumption of responsibility for its international relations, declare by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it has assumed the rights and obligations of a Contracting Party to this Agreement. It shall, as from the date of such notification, become a Contracting Party to this Agreement. If such Contracting Party is an exporting country and is not listed in annex I or annex II, the Council shall, after consultation with such Contracting Party, establish, by special vote, a basic export tonnage or export entitlement for it which shall be deemed to be listed in annex I or annex II, as appropriate. If such Contracting Party is listed in annex I or annex II, its basic export tonnage or export entitlement, as the case may be, shall be as specified therein.

3. Any Contracting Party which desires to exercise its rights under article 4 in respect of any of the territories for whose international relations it is for the time being ultimately responsible 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, approval or accession, or at any later time. If the territory which becomes a separate member is an exporting member and is not listed in annex I or annex II, the Council, after consultation with such member, shall establish, by special vote, a basic export tonnage or export entitlement for it which shall be deemed to be listed in annex I or annex II, as appropriate. If such territory is listed in annex I or annex II, its basic export tonnage or export entitlement, as the case may be, shall be as specified therein.

4. Any Contracting Party which has made a notification under subparagraph 1 (a) or (b) of this article may, at any time thereafter by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, declare in accordance with the wishes of the territory that this Agreement shall cease to extend to the territory named in the notification, and this Agreement shall cease to extend to such territory from the date of such notification.

5. A Contracting Party which has made a notification under subparagraph 1 (a) or (b) of this article shall remain ultimately responsible for the performance of obligations under this Agreement by territories which in accordance with the provisions of this article and of article 4 are separate members of the Organization, unless and until such territories make a notification under paragraph 2 of this article.

Article 78

RESERVATIONS

1. No reservations other than those mentioned in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this article may be made with regard to any of the provisions of this Agreement.

2. Any Government which was a Party to the International Sugar Agreement, 1973, as extended, with one or more reservations to the International Sugar Agreement, 1968, or to the International Sugar Agreement, 1973, as extended, may, on signature, ratification, acceptance, approval of, or accession to this Agreement, make reservations similar in terms or in effect to those previous reservations.

3. Any Government entitled to become a Party to this Agreement may, on signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, make reservations which do not affect the economic functioning of this Agreement. Any dispute as to whether a particular reservation comes within this paragraph shall be settled in accordance with the procedure in article 70.

4. In any other instance where reservations are made, the Council shall examine them and decide, by special vote, whether they are to be accepted and, if so, under what conditions. Such reservations shall become effective only after the Council has taken a decision on the matter. Such reservations shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations upon notification of the decision of the Council.

Article 79

WITHDRAWAL

1. Any member may withdraw from this Agreement at any time after the entry into force of this Agreement by giving written notice of withdrawal to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The member shall simultaneously inform the Council of the action it has taken.

2. Withdrawal under this article shall be effective 30 days after the receipt of the notice by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 80

EXCLUSION

If the Council finds that any member is in breach of its obligations under this Agreement and decides further that such failure significantly impairs the operation of this Agreement, it may, by special vote, exclude such member from the Organization. The Council shall immediately notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of any such decision. Ninety days after the date of the Council's decision, that member shall cease to be a member of the Organization.

Article 81

SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS WITH WITHDRAWING OR EXCLUDED MEMBERS

1. The Council shall determine any settlement of accounts with a withdrawing or excluded member. The Organization shall retain any amounts already paid by a withdrawing or excluded member. Such member shall be bound to pay any amounts due from it to the Organization at the time the withdrawal or exclusion becomes effective, and shall be bound to repay to the Fund established under article 49 any loans which had been made to such withdrawing or excluded member; provided, however, that in the case of a member which is unable to accept an amendment and consequently ceases to participate in the Organization under the provisions of article 82, paragraph 2, the Council may determine any settlement of accounts which it finds equitable.

2. A member which has withdrawn or been excluded from, or has otherwise ceased to participate in, the Organization shall not be entitled to any share of the proceeds of liquidation or the other assets of the Organization, nor to any share of the assets of the Fund established under article 49; nor shall it be burdened with any part of the deficit, if any, of the Organization or of the Fund upon termination of this Agreement.

Article 82

AMENDMENT

1. The Council may, by special vote, recommend an amendment of this Agreement to the Parties. The Council may fix a time after which each Party shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its acceptance of the amendment. The amendment shall become effective 100 days after the Secretary-General of the United Nations has received notifications of acceptance from Parties holding at least 850 of the total votes of exporting members and representing at least three quarters of those members and from Parties holding at least 800 of the total votes of importing members and representing at least three quarters of those members, or on such later date as the Council may have determined by special vote. The Council may fix a time within which each Party shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its acceptance of the amendment and, if the amend-

ment has not become effective by such time, it shall be considered withdrawn. The Council shall provide the Secretary-General of the United Nations with the information necessary to determine whether the notifications of acceptance received are sufficient to make the amendment effective.

2. Any member on behalf of which notification of acceptance of an amendment has not been made by the date on which such amendment becomes effective shall as of that date cease to participate in this Agreement, unless such member has satisfied the Council that acceptance could not be secured in time owing to difficulties in completing its constitutional procedures, and the Council decides to extend for such member the period fixed for acceptance. Such member shall not be bound by the amendment before it has notified its acceptance thereof.

Article 83

DURATION, EXTENSION AND TERMINATION

1. This Agreement shall remain in force until the end of the fifth quota year after its entry into force, unless extended under paragraph 2 of this article or terminated earlier under paragraph 3 of this article.

2. Before the end of the fifth quota year, the Council may, by special vote, extend this Agreement for a period not exceeding two quota years. The Council shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of any such extension. Notwithstanding the provisions of article 79, paragraph 2, a member which does not wish to participate in this Agreement as extended under this article may withdraw from this Agreement at the end of the fifth quota year by giving written notice of withdrawal to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such member shall inform the Council accordingly.

3. The Council may at any time decide, by special vote, to terminate this Agreement with effect from such date and subject to such conditions as it may determine. In that event the Council shall continue in being for such time as may be required to carry out the liquidation of the Organization and shall have such powers and exercise such functions as may be necessary for those purposes.

Article 84

TRANSITIONAL MEASURES

1. Where in accordance with the International Sugar Agreement, 1973, as extended, the consequences of anything done, to be done or omitted to be done would, for the purposes of the operation of that Agreement, have taken effect in a subsequent year, those consequences shall have the same effect under this Agreement as if the provisions of the 1973 Agreement, as extended, had continued in effect for those purposes.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of article 40, paragraph 1, and of paragraph 1 of this article, the global quota for the quota year 1978 shall be established by the Council at its first session in 1978. Furthermore, the administrative budget for 1978 shall be provisionally approved by the Council under the International Sugar Agreement, 1973, as extended, at its last regular session in 1977, subject to confirmation by the Council under this Agreement at its first session in 1978.

Article 85

AUTHENTIC TEXTS OF THIS AGREEMENT

The texts of this Agreement in the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish languages shall all be equally authentic. The originals shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, having been duly authorized to this effect by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement on the dates appearing opposite their signatures.

ANNEX V

Lists of exporting and importing countries and territories
and allocation of votes for the purpose of Article 75

<i>EXPORTERS</i>	
Argentina	24
Australia	81
Austria	6
Bangladesh	5
Barbados	5
Belize	5
Guyana	7
Jamaica	7
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	5
Trinidad and Tobago	5
Bolivia	5
Brazil	112
Colombia	11
Congo	5
Costa Rica	5
Cuba	118
Czechoslovakia	111
Dominican Republic	36
Ecuador	5
El Salvador	6
Ethiopia	5
European Economic Community	124
Fiji	6
Guatemala	11
Haiti	5
Honduras	5
Hungary	5
India	63
Indonesia	10
Madagascar	5
Malawi	5
Mauritius	12
Mexico	27
Mozambique	5
Nicaragua	5
Pakistan	6
Panama	5
Paraguay	5
Peru	17
Philippines	58
Poland	22
Romania	5
South Africa	38
Sudan	5
Swaziland	5
Thailand	39
Turkey	8
Uganda	5
United Republic of Cameroon	5
United Republic of Tanzania	5
Uruguay	5
Venezuela	5
Zambia	5
TOTAL 1,000	

IMPORTERS

Algeria	27
Bulgaria	12
Canada	66
Chile	9
Egypt	12
Finland	9
German Democratic Republic	5
Ghana	5
Iraq	25
Israel	11
Ivory Coast	5
Japan	184
Kenya	5
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	8
Malaysia	23
Morocco	19
New Zealand	12
Nigeria	10
Norway	10
Portugal	21
Republic of Korea	16
Singapore	5
Somalia	5
Spain	24
Sri Lanka	5
Sweden	6
Switzerland	14
Syrian Arab Republic	13
Tunisia	11
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	105
United States of America	297
Upper Volta	5
Yugoslavia	11
Zaire	5
TOTAL	1,000

CHAPTER XX. MAINTENANCE OBLIGATIONS

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1. Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance. Concluded at New York on 20 June 1956	3

1. Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance

Concluded at New York on 20 June 1956

Article 2

DESIGNATION OF AGENCIES

1. Each Contracting Party shall, at the time when the instrument of ratification or accession is deposited, designate one or more judicial or administrative authorities which shall act in its territory as Transmitting Agencies.

2. Each Contracting Party shall, at the time when the instrument of ratification or accession is deposited, designate a public or private body which shall act in its territory as Receiving Agency.

3. Each Contracting Party shall promptly communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the designations made under paragraphs 1 and 2 and any changes made in respect thereof.

4. Transmitting and Receiving Agencies may communicate directly with Transmitting and Receiving Agencies of other Contracting Parties.

Article 3

APPLICATION TO TRANSMITTING AGENCY

.....
2. Each Contracting Party shall inform the Secretary-General as to the evidence normally required under the law of the State of the Receiving Agency for the proof of maintenance claims, of the manner in which such evidence should be submitted, and of other requirements to be complied with under such law.
.....

Article 11

FEDERAL STATE CLAUSE

In the case of a Federal or non-unitary State, the following provisions shall apply:

- (a) With respect to those articles of this Convention that come within the legislative jurisdiction to the federal legislative authority, the obligations of the Federal Government shall to this extent be the same as those of Parties which are not Federal States;
- (b) With respect to those articles of this Convention that come within the legislative jurisdiction of constituent States, provinces or cantons which are not, under the constitutional system of the Federation, bound to take legislative action, the Federal Government shall bring such articles with a favourable recommendation to the notice of the appropriate authorities of States, provinces or cantons at the earliest possible moment;
- (c) A Federal State Party to this Convention shall, at the request of any other Contracting Party transmitted through the Secretary-General, supply a statement of the law and practice of the Federation and its constituent units in regard to any particular provision of the Convention, showing the extent to which effect has been given to that provision by legislative or other action.

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.

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 15

DENUNCIATION

1. Any Contracting Party may denounce this Convention by notification to the Secretary General. Such denunciation may also apply to some or all of the territories mentioned in Article 12.

2. Denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General, except that it shall not prejudice cases pending at the time it becomes effective.

Article 16

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

If a dispute should arise between Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation or application of this Convention, and if such dispute has not been settled by other means, it shall be referred to the International Court of Justice. The dispute shall be brought before the Court either by the notification of a special agreement or by a unilateral application of one of the parties to the dispute.

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

and its constituent units in regard to any particular provision of the Convention, showing the extent to which effect has been given to that provision by legislative or other action.

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.

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 15

DENUNCIATION

1. Any Contracting Party may denounce this Convention by notification to the Secretary-General. Such denunciation may also apply to some or all of the territories mentioned in Article 12.

2. Denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General, except that it shall not prejudice cases pending at the time it becomes effective.

1. Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance

Opened for signature at New York on 20 June 1956

Article 2

DESIGNATION OF AGENCIES

1. Each Contracting Party shall, at the time when the instrument of ratification or accession is deposited, designate one or more judicial or administrative authorities which shall act in its territory as Transmitting Agencies.
2. Each Contracting Party shall, at the time when the instrument of ratification or accession is deposited, designate a public or private body which shall act in its territory as Receiving Agency.
3. Each Contracting Party shall promptly communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the designations made under paragraphs 1 and 2 and any changes made in respect thereof.
4. Transmitting and Receiving Agencies may communicate directly with Transmitting and Receiving Agencies of other Contracting Parties.

Article 3

APPLICATION TO TRANSMITTING AGENCY

-
2. Each Contracting Party shall inform the Secretary-General as to the evidence normally required under the law of the State of the Receiving Agency for the proof of maintenance claims, of the manner in which such evidence should be submitted, and of other requirements to be complied with under such law.

Article 11

FEDERAL STATE CLAUSE

In the case of a Federal or non-unitary State, the following provisions shall apply:

- (a) With respect to those articles of this Convention that come within the legislative jurisdiction to the federal legislative authority, the obligations of the Federal Government shall to this extent be the same as those of Parties which are not Federal States;
- (b) With respect to those articles of this Convention that come within the legislative jurisdiction of constituent States, provinces or cantons which are not, under the constitutional system of the Federation, bound to take legislative action, the Federal Government shall bring such articles with a favourable recommendation to the notice of the appropriate authorities of States, provinces or cantons at the earliest possible moment;
- (c) A Federal State Party to this Convention shall, at the request of any other Contracting Party transmitted through the Secretary-General, supply a statement of the law and practice of the Federation

shall not then 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.

Article 18

RECIPROCITY

A Contracting Party shall not be entitled to avail itself to this Convention against other Contracting Parties except to the extent that it is itself bound by the Convention.

Article 19

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

1. The Secretary-General shall inform all Members of the United Nations and the non-member States referred to in article 13:

- (a) of communications under paragraph 3 of article 2;
- (b) of information received under paragraph 2 of article 3;
- (c) of declarations and notifications made under article 12;
- (d) of signatures, ratifications and accessions under article 13;
- (e) of the date on which the Convention has entered into force under paragraph 1 of article 14;
- (f) of denunciations made under paragraph 1 of article 15;
- (g) of reservations and notifications made under article 17.

2. The Secretary-General shall also inform all Contracting Parties of requests for revision and replies thereto received under article 20.

Article 20

REVISION

1. Any Contracting Party may request revision of this Convention at any time by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General.

2. The Secretary-General shall transmit the notification to each Contracting Party with a request that such Contracting Party reply within four months whether it desires the convening of a Conference to consider the proposed revision. If a majority of the Contracting Parties favour the convening of a Conference it shall be convened by the Secretary-General.

Article 21

LANGUAGES AND DEPOSIT OF CONVENTION

The original of this Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General, who shall transmit certified true copies thereof to all States referred to in article 13.

1. Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any Other Hostile use of Environmental Modification Techniques

Approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 10 December 1976

Article VI

1. Any State Party to this Convention may propose amendments to the Convention. The text of any proposed amendment shall be submitted to the Depositary, who shall promptly circulate it to all States Parties.

2. An amendment shall enter into force for all States Parties to this Convention which have accepted it, upon the deposit with the Depositary of instruments of acceptance by a majority of States Parties. Thereafter it shall enter into force for any remaining State Party on the date of deposit of its instrument of acceptance.

Article VII

This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

Article VIII

1. Five years after the entry into force of this Convention, a conference of the States Parties to the Convention shall be convened by the Depositary at Geneva, Switzerland. The conference shall review the operation of the Convention with a view to ensuring that its purposes and provisions are being realized, and shall in particular examine the effectiveness of the provisions of paragraph 1 of article I in eliminating the dangers of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques.

2. At intervals of not less than five years thereafter, a majority of the States Parties to this Convention may obtain, by submitting a proposal to this effect to the Depositary, the convening of a conference with the same objectives.

3. If no conference has been convened pursuant to paragraph 2 of this article within ten years following the conclusion of a previous conference, the Depositary shall solicit the views of all States Parties to this Convention, concerning the convening of such a conference. If one third or ten of the States Parties, whichever number is less, respond affirmatively, the Depositary shall take immediate steps to convene the conference.

Article IX

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United States.

3. This Convention shall enter into force upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty Governments in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

4. For those States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of this Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The Depositary shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention and of any amendments thereto, as well as of the receipt of other notices.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the Depositary in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article X

This Convention, of which the English, Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send duly certified copies thereof to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at Geneva on the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven.

CHAPTER XXVI. DISARMAMENT

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| 1. Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any Other Hostile use of Environmental Modification Techniques. Approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 10 December 1976 . . . | 3 |

Article 20

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF ESCAP

If an associate member of ESCAP is not fully responsible for the conduct of its international relations and if the Government of the State responsible for the conduct of the international relations of that associate member, does not accede to or is not eligible to accede to this Constitution on the associate member's behalf, the associate member shall at the time of acceding to this Constitution present an instrument issued by the Government of the State responsible for the conduct of the international relations of the associate member confirming that the associate member has authority to be a party to, and to assume rights and obligations under, this Constitution.

Article 22

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

1. Any member may propose amendments to this Constitution.
2. Adoption of an amendment to this Constitution shall require a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting in the General Assembly.
3. The amendments shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit with the Depository of instruments of ratification or acceptance of such amendments by two-thirds of the members.

2. Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity

Concluded at Bangkok on 27 March 1976

Article 3

COMPOSITION OF THE TELECOMMUNITY

1. The Telecommunity shall comprise members, associate members and affiliate members.
2. Membership in the Telecommunity shall be open to any State within the region which is a Member of the United Nations or a member of ESCAP. Any such State on becoming a party to this Constitution in accordance with the provisions of article 17 or article 19 shall become a member of the Telecommunity.
3. Any State within the region which does not qualify for membership under paragraph 2 of this article, shall become a member after having secured the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all members, and upon becoming a party to this Constitution in accordance with the provision of article 19.
4. Associate membership in the Telecommunity shall be open to any associate member of ESCAP. An associate member of ESCAP on becoming a party to this Constitution in accordance with the provisions of article 17 or article 19 and the provisions of article 20, shall become an associate member of the Telecommunity.
5. Affiliate membership in the Telecommunity shall be open to any entity which operates, as a common carrier, national and/or international telecommunication services within the region and which is nominated for affiliate membership by a member or an associate member of the Telecommunity. Any such entity, upon informing the Telecommunity, through the nominating member or associate member, in a communication addressed to the Executive Director or, prior to the appointment of the Executive Director, to the Executive Secretary of ESCAP, of its willingness to uphold this Constitution shall become an affiliate member of the Telecommunity with effect from the date of the receipt of such communication.

Article 14

WITHDRAWAL FROM THE TELECOMMUNITY

1. Any member or associate member of the Telecommunity may withdraw from the Telecommunity by a notification of withdrawal, addressed to the Executive Director. In such a case, any affiliate member which has been nominated by the withdrawing member or associate member shall withdraw from the Telecommunity by the above notification.
2. Any affiliate member may withdraw from the Telecommunity by a notification addressed to the Executive Director through the member or associate member which has nominated it.
3. The Executive Director shall inform all other members, associate members and affiliate members of his receipt of the notification, and transmit the notification to the Depositary under article 16 of this Constitution.
4. A notification of withdrawal shall take effect on the last day of the same fiscal year if it is received by the Executive Director within the first six months of the fiscal year and one year after the receipt of notification if it is received later.
5. Any member, associate member or affiliate member withdrawing from the Telecommunity shall continue to be responsible for the obligations incurred for the period of its membership.

Article 16

DEPOSITARY OF THE CONSTITUTION

This Constitution shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations (referred to as the "Depositary").

Article 17

SIGNATURE, RATIFICATION OR ACCEPTANCE

1. This Constitution shall until its entry into force be open for signature by all those eligible for membership or associate membership of the Telecommunity under paragraph 2 or 4 respectively of article 3.

2. This Constitution shall remain open for signature at the secretariat of ESCAP at Bangkok from the first day of April, 1976, until the thirty-first day of October, 1976. This Constitution shall thereafter be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and shall until its entry into force be open for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, where it will remain in deposit.

3. The Depositary shall send certified copies of this Constitution to all States and all associate members of ESCAP eligible for membership in the Telecommunity under paragraph 2 or 4 of article 3.

4. This Constitution shall be subject to ratification or acceptance by the signatories. The instruments of ratification or acceptance shall be deposited with the Depositary who shall notify the other signatories of each deposit and the date thereof.

5. Any signatory whose instrument of ratification or acceptance is deposited before the date on which this Constitution enters into force, shall become a member or associate member of the Telecommunity on the date of entry into force of this Constitution. Any other signatory who complies with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, shall become a member or associate member of the Telecommunity on the thirtieth day after the date on which its instrument of ratification or acceptance is deposited.

Article 18

ENTRY INTO FORCE

This Constitution shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit of instruments of ratification or acceptance with the Depositary, by seven signatory States that are eligible for membership in the Telecommunity under paragraph 2 of article 3, including Thailand, the country in which the headquarters of the Telecommunity shall be.

Article 19

ACCESSION

1. Any State eligible for membership in the Telecommunity under paragraph 2 or 3 of article 3 and any associate member of ESCAP may, after the entry into force of this Constitution, accede to this Constitution by deposit of an instrument of accession with the Depositary.

2. The instrument of accession shall become effective on the thirtieth day after the date of its deposit. The Depositary shall notify the members, associate members and affiliate members of each accession when it is received.

1. Convention relating to the Distribution of Programme-carrying Signals transmitted by Satellite

Concluded at Brussels on 21 May 1974

Article 2

(1) Each Contracting State undertakes to take adequate measures to prevent the distribution on or from its territory of any programme-carrying signal by any distributor for whom the signal emitted to or passing through the satellite is not intended. This obligation shall apply where the originating organization is a national of another Contracting State and where the signal distributed is a derived signal.

(2) In any Contracting State in which the application of the measures referred to in paragraph (1) is limited in time, the duration thereof shall be fixed by its domestic law. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be notified in writing of such duration at the time of ratification, acceptance or accession, or if the domestic law comes into force or is changed thereafter, within six months of the coming into force of that law or of its modification.

Article 8

(1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), no reservation to this Convention shall be permitted.

(2) Any Contracting State whose domestic law, on May 21, 1974, so provides may, by a written notification deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, declare that, for its purposes, the words "where the originating organization is a national of another Contracting State" appearing in Article 2(1) shall be considered as if they were replaced by the words "where the signal is emitted from the territory of another Contracting State."

(3)(a) Any Contracting State which, on May 21, 1974, limits or denies protection with respect to the distribution of programme-carrying signals by means of wires, cable or other similar communications channels to subscribing members of the public may, by a written notification deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, declare that, to the extent that and as long as its domestic law limits or denies protection, it will not apply this Convention to such distributions.

(b) Any State that has deposited a notification in accordance with subparagraph (a) shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations in writing, within six months of their coming into force, of any changes in its domestic law whereby the reservation under that subparagraph becomes inapplicable or more limited in scope.

Article 9

(1) This Convention shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. It shall be open until March 31, 1975, for signature by any State that is a member of the United Nations, any of the Specialized Agencies brought into relationship with the United Nations, or the International Atomic Energy Agency, or is a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

(2) This Convention shall be subject to ratification or acceptance by the signatory States. It shall be open for accession by any State referred to in paragraph (1).

(3) Instruments of ratification, acceptance or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

(4) It is understood that, at the time a State becomes bound by this Convention, it will be in a position in accordance with its domestic law to give effect to the provisions of the Convention.

Article 10

(1) This Convention shall enter into force three months after the deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession.

(2) For each State ratifying, accepting or acceding to this Convention after the deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, this Convention shall enter into force three months after the deposit of its instrument.

Article 11

(1) Any Contracting State may denounce this Convention by written notification deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

(2) Denunciation shall take effect twelve months after the date on which the notification referred to in paragraph (1) is received.

Article 12

(1) This Convention shall be signed in a single copy in English, French, Russian and Spanish, the four texts being equally authentic.

(2) Official texts shall be established by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization, after consultation with the interested Governments, in the Arabic, Dutch, German, Italian and Portuguese languages.

(3) The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the States referred to in Article 9(1), as well as the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization, the Director-General of the International Labour Office and the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union, of

- (i) signatures to this Convention;
- (ii) the deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance or accession;
- (iii) the date of entry into force of this Convention under Article 10(1);
- (iv) the deposit of any notification relating to Article 2(2) or Article 8(2) or (3), together with its text;
- (v) the receipt of notifications of denunciation.

(4) The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit two certified copies of this Convention to all States referred to in Article 9(1).

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this Convention.

DONE at Brussels, this twenty-first day of May, 1974.

CHAPTER XXV. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

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1. Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space

*Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations
on 12 November 1974*

Article VIII

1. This Convention shall be open for signature by all States at United Nations Headquarters in New York. Any State which does not sign this Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall enter into force among the States which have deposited instruments of ratification on the deposit of the fifth such instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The Secretary-General shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification of and accession to this Convention, the date of its entry into force and other notices.

Article IX

Any State Party to this Convention may propose amendments to the Convention. Amendments shall enter into force for each State Party to the Convention accepting the amendments upon their acceptance by a majority of the States Parties to the Convention and thereafter for each remaining State Party to the Convention on the date of acceptance by it.

Article X

Ten years after the entry into force of this Convention, the question of the review of the Convention shall be included in the provisional agenda of the United Nations General Assembly in order to consider, in the light of past application of the Convention, whether it requires revision. However, at any time after the Convention has been in force for five years, at the request of one third of the States Parties to the Convention and with the concurrence of the majority of the States Parties, a conference of the States Parties shall be convened to review this Convention. Such review shall take into account in particular any relevant technological developments, including those relating to the identification of space objects.

Article XI

Any State Party to this Convention may give notice of its withdrawal from the Convention one year after its entry into force by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such withdrawal shall take effect one year from the date of receipt of this notification.

Article XII

The original of this Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at New York on 14 January 1975.

CHAPTER XXIV. OUTER SPACE

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1. Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space. Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 12 November 1974	3

la liste. La désignation des conciliateurs, y compris ceux qui sont désignés pour remplir une vacance for-
tuite, est faite pour une période de cinq ans renouvelable. A l'expiration de la période pour laquelle ils auront
été désignés, les conciliateurs continueront à exercer les fonctions pour lesquelles ils auront été choisis confor-
mément au paragraphe suivant.

2. Lorsqu'une demande est soumise au Secrétaire général conformément à l'article 66, le Secrétaire
général porte le différend devant une commission de conciliation composée comme suit.

L'Etat ou les Etats constituant une des parties au différend nomment :

- a) Un conciliateur de la nationalité de cet Etat ou de l'un de ces Etats, choisi ou non sur la liste visée
au paragraphe 1 ; et
- b) Un conciliateur n'ayant pas la nationalité de cet Etat ou de l'un de ces Etats, choisi sur la liste.

L'Etat ou les Etats constituant l'autre partie au différend nomment deux conciliateurs de la même
manière. Les quatre conciliateurs choisis par les parties doivent être nommés dans un délai de soixante jours
à compter de la date à laquelle le Secrétaire général reçoit la demande.

Dans les soixante jours qui suivent la dernière nomination, les quatre conciliateurs en nomment un
cinquième, choisi sur la liste, qui sera président.

Si la nomination du président ou de l'un quelconque des autres conciliateurs n'intervient pas dans
le délai prescrit ci-dessus pour cette nomination, elle sera faite par le Secrétaire général dans les soixante
jours qui suivent l'expiration de ce délai. Le Secrétaire général peut désigner comme président soit l'une
des personnes inscrites sur la liste, soit un des membres de la Commission du droit international. L'un
quelconque des délais dans lesquels les nominations doivent être faites peut être prorogé par accord des
parties au différend.

Toute vacance doit être remplie de la façon spécifiée pour la nomination initiale.

3. La Commission de conciliation arrête elle-même sa procédure. La Commission, avec le consen-
tement des parties au différend, peut inviter toute partie au traité à lui soumettre ses vues oralement ou par
écrit. Les décisions et les recommandations de la Commission sont adoptées à la majorité des voix de ses
cinq membres.

4. La Commission peut signaler à l'attention des parties au différend toute mesure susceptible de
faciliter un règlement amiable.

5. La Commission entend les parties, examine les prétentions et les objections et fait des propositions
aux parties en vue de les aider à parvenir à un règlement amiable du différend.

6. La Commission fait rapport dans les douze mois qui suivent sa constitution. Son rapport est déposé
auprès du Secrétaire général et communiqué aux parties au différend. Le rapport de la Commission, y com-
pris toutes conclusions y figurant sur les faits ou sur les points de droit, ne lie pas les parties et n'est rien
de plus que l'énoncé de recommandations soumises à l'examen des parties en vue de faciliter un règlement
amiable du différend.

7. Le Secrétaire général fournit à la Commission l'assistance et les facilités dont elle peut avoir besoin.
Les dépenses de la Commission sont supportées par l'Organisation des Nations Unies.

1. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, with annex*Done at Vienna on 23 May 1969*

PART VIII

FINAL PROVISION

Article 81

SIGNATURE

The present Convention shall be open for signature by all States Members of the United Nations or of any of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency 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 30 November 1969, at the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria, and subsequently, until 30 April 1970, at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Article 82

RATIFICATION

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

Article 83

ACCESSION

The present Convention shall remain open for accession by any State belonging to any of the categories mentioned in article 81. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.¹

Article 84

ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or accession.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the thirty-fifth 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 In resolution 3233(XXIX) of 12 November 1974, the General Assembly decided to invite all States to become parties to the Convention.

Article 85

AUTHENTIC TEXTS

The original of the present Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Vienna, this twenty-third day of May, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine.

CHAPITRE XXIII. — DROIT DES TRAITÉS

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| 1. Convention de Vienne sur le droit des traités, avec annexe. En date, à Vienne, du 23 mai 1969 | 3 |

- (c) communications received in pursuance of paragraph 6 above;
- (d) the dates of entry into force of this Convention in accordance with paragraph 8 above;
- (e) denunciations under paragraph 9 above;
- (f) the termination of this Convention in accordance with paragraph 10 above.

12. After 21 December 1961, the original of this Convention shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit certified true copies to each of the countries mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 above.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Convention.

DONE at Geneva, this twenty-first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one, in a single copy in the English, French and Russian languages, each text being equally authentic.

ANNEX

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4. The first elections to the Committee shall be held within ninety days from the date of the deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification or accession. Chambers of Commerce and other institutions designated by Signatory States who are not yet parties to the Convention shall also be entitled to take part in these elections. If however it should not be possible to hold elections within the prescribed period, the entry into force of paragraphs 3 to 7 of Article IV of the Convention shall be postponed until elections are held as provided for above.

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6. The results of the elections of the members of the Special Committee shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations who shall notify the States referred to in Article X, paragraph 1, of this Convention and the States which have become Contracting Parties under Article X, paragraph 2. The Secretary-General shall likewise notify the said States of any postponement and of the entry into force of paragraphs 3 to 7 of Article IV of the Convention in pursuance of paragraph 4 of this Annex.

Article XIV

A Contracting State shall not be entitled to avail itself of the present Convention against other Contracting States except to the extent that it is itself bound to apply the Convention.

Article XV

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the States contemplated in article VIII of the following:

- (a) Signatures and ratifications in accordance with article VIII;
- (b) Accessions in accordance with article IX;
- (c) Declarations and notifications under articles I, X and XI;
- (d) The date upon which this Convention enters into force in accordance with article XII;
- (e) Denunciations and notifications in accordance with article XIII.

Article XVI

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

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit a certified copy of this Convention to the States contemplated in article VIII.

2. European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration

Done at Geneva on 21 April 1961¹

Article X

FINAL CLAUSES

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.

7. The provisions of the present Convention shall not affect the validity of multilateral or bilateral agreements concerning arbitration entered into by Contracting States.

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.

9. Any Contracting Party may denounce this Convention by so notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation shall take effect twelve months after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification of denunciation.

10. If, after the entry into force of this Convention, the number of Contracting Parties is reduced, as a result of denunciations, to less than five, the Convention shall cease to be in force from the date on which the last of such denunciations takes effect.

11. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the countries referred to in paragraph 1, and the countries which have become Contracting Parties under paragraph 2 above, of

(a) declarations made under Article II, paragraph 2;

(b) ratifications and accessions under paragraphs 1 and 2 above;

¹ The following declaration is recorded in paragraph 14 of the Final Act of the Special Meeting of Plenipotentiaries, which prepared and opened for signature the Convention. " 14. Subject to Article II, paragraph 2, of the Convention and to paragraph 13 of this Final Act, the delegations taking part in the negotiation of the European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration declare that their respective countries do not intend to make any reservations to the Convention".

1. Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards*Done at New York on 10 June 1958*

Article I

3. When signing, ratifying or acceding to this Convention, or notifying extension under article X hereof, any State may on the basis of reciprocity declare that it will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another Contracting State. It may also declare that it will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under the national law of the State making such declaration.

Article VII

1. The provisions of the present Convention shall not affect the validity of multilateral or bilateral agreements concerning the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards entered into by the Contracting States nor deprive any interested party of any right he may have to avail himself of an arbitral award in the manner and to the extent allowed by the law or the treaties of the country where such award is sought to be relied upon.

2. The Geneva Protocol on Arbitration Clauses of 1923¹ and the Geneva Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards of 1927² shall cease to have effect between Contracting States on their becoming bound and to the extent that they become bound, by this Convention.

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.

¹ See Part II, page 17.

² See Part II, page 18.

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.

Article XI

In the case of a federal or non-unitary State, the following provisions shall apply:

- (a) With respect to those articles of this Convention that come within the legislative jurisdiction of the federal authority, the obligations of the federal Government shall to this extent be the same as those of Contracting States which are not federal States;
- (b) With respect to those articles of this Convention that come within the legislative jurisdiction of constituent states or provinces which are not, under the constitutional system of the federation, bound to take legislative action, the federal Government shall bring such articles with a favourable recommendation to the notice of the appropriate authorities of constituent states or provinces at the earliest possible moment;
- (c) A federal State Party to this Convention shall, at the request of any other Contracting State transmitted through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, supply a statement of the law and practice of the federation and its constituent units in regard to any particular provision of this Convention, showing the extent to which effect has been given to that provision by legislative or other action.

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.

Article XIII

1. Any Contracting State may denounce this Convention by a 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.

2. Any State which has made a declaration or notification under article X may, at any time thereafter, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, declare that this Convention shall cease to extend to the territory concerned one year after the date of the receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

3. This Convention shall continue to be applicable to arbitral awards in respect of which recognition or enforcement proceedings have been instituted before the denunciation takes effect.

CHAPTER XXII. COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION

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1. Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards. Done at New York on 10 June 1958	3
2. European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration. Done at Geneva on 21 April 1961	6

Article 14

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States Members of the United Nations and the other States referred to in article 8:

- (a) Of signatures to this Convention and of the deposit of instruments of ratification or accession, in accordance with articles 8, 9 and 10;
- (b) Of the date on which this Convention will come into force, in accordance with article 11;
- (c) Of requests for revision in accordance with article 13;
- (d) Of reservations to this Convention, in accordance with article 12.

Article 15

The original of this Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all States referred to in article 8.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention.

DONE at Geneva, this twenty-ninth day of April one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight.

5. Optional Protocol of Signature concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes

Done at Geneva on 29 April 1958

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.

Article VI

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States who become Parties to any Convention on the Law of the Sea of signatures to this Protocol and of the deposit of instruments of ratification in accordance with article V.

Article VII

The original of this Protocol, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all States referred to in article V.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Protocol.

DONE at Geneva, this twenty-ninth day of April one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight.

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.

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.

Article 20

1. After the expiration of a period of five years from the date on which this Convention shall enter into force, a request for the revision of this Convention may be made at any time by any contracting 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 request.

Article 21

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States Members of the United Nations and the other States referred to in article 15:

- (a) Of signatures to this Convention and of the deposit of instruments of ratification or accession, in accordance with articles 15, 16 and 17;
- (b) Of the date on which this Convention will come into force, in accordance with article 18;
- (c) Of requests for revision in accordance with article 20;
- (d) Of reservations to this Convention, in accordance with article 19.

Article 22

The original of this Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all States referred to in article 15.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective governments, have signed this Convention.

DONE AT GENEVA, this twenty-ninth day of April one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight.

4. Convention on the Continental Shelf

Done at Geneva on 29 April 1958

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 of the United Nations 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 States 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.

Article 13

1. After the expiration of a period of five years from the date on which this Convention shall enter into force, a request for the revision of this Convention may be made at any time by any Contracting 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 request.

3. Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas

Done at Geneva on 29 April 1958

Article 9

1. Any dispute which may arise between States under articles 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 shall, at the request of any of the parties, be submitted for settlement to a special commission of five members, unless the parties agree to seek a solution by another method of peaceful settlement, as provided for in Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations.

2. The members of the commission, one of whom shall be designated as chairman, shall be named by agreement between the States in dispute within three months of the request for settlement in accordance with the provisions of this article. Failing agreement they shall, upon the request of any State party, be named by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, within a further three-month period, in consultation with the States in dispute and with the President of the International Court of Justice and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, from amongst well-qualified persons being nationals of States not involved in the dispute and specializing in legal, administrative or scientific questions relating to fisheries, depending upon the nature of the dispute to be settled. Any vacancy arising after the original appointment shall be filled in the same manner as provided for the initial selection.

3. Any State party to proceedings under these articles shall have the right to name one of its nationals to the special commission, with the right to participate fully in the proceedings on the same footing as a member of the commission, but without the right to vote or to take part in the writing of the commission's decision.

4. The commission shall determine its own procedure, assuring each party to the proceedings a full opportunity to be heard and to present its case. It shall also determine how the costs and expenses shall be divided between the parties to the dispute, failing agreement by the parties on this matter.

5. The special commission shall render its decision within a period of five months from the time it is appointed unless it decides, in case of necessity, to extend the time limit for a period not exceeding three months.

6. The special commission shall, in reaching its decisions, adhere to these articles and to any special agreements between the disputing parties regarding settlement of the dispute.

7. Decisions of the commission shall be by majority vote.

Article 10

1. The special commission shall, in disputes arising under article 7, apply the criteria listed in paragraph 2 of that article. In disputes under articles 4, 5, 6 and 8, the commission shall apply the following criteria, according to the issues involved in the dispute:

(a) Common to the determination of disputes arising under articles 4, 5 and 6 are the requirements:

- (i) That scientific findings demonstrate the necessity of conservation measures;
- (ii) That the specific measures are based on scientific findings and are practicable; and
- (iii) That the measures do not discriminate, in form or in fact, against fishermen of other States;

(b) Applicable to the determination of disputes arising under article 8 is the requirement that scientific findings demonstrate the necessity for conservation measures, or that the conservation programme is adequate, as the case may be.

2. The special commission may decide that pending its award the measures in dispute shall not be applied, provided that, in the case of disputes under article 7, the measures shall only be suspended when it is apparent to the commission on the basis of *prima facie* evidence that the need for the urgent application of such measures does not exist.

Article 11

The decisions of the special commission shall be binding on the States concerned and the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 94 of the Charter of the United Nations shall be applicable to those decisions. If the decisions are accompanied by any recommendations, they shall receive the greatest possible consideration.

Article 12

1. If the factual basis of the award of the special commission is altered by substantial changes in the conditions of the stock or stocks of fish or other living marine resources or in methods of fishing, any of the States concerned may request the other States to enter into negotiations with a view to prescribing by agreement the necessary modifications in the measures of conservation.

2. If no agreement is reached within a reasonable period of time, any of the States concerned may again resort to the procedure contemplated by article 9 provided that at least two years have elapsed from the original award.

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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 of the United Nations 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.

2. Convention on the High Seas

Done at Geneva on 29 April 1958

Article 30

The provisions of this Convention shall not affect conventions or other international agreements already in force, as between States Parties to them.

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 of the United Nations 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.

Article 35

1. After the expiration of a period of five years from the date on which this Convention shall enter into force, a request for the revision of this Convention may be made at any time by any Contracting 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 request.

Article 36

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States Members of the United Nations and the other States referred to in article 31:

- (a) Of signatures to this Convention and of the deposit of instruments of ratification or accession, in accordance with articles 31, 32 and 33;
- (b) Of the date on which this Convention will come into force, in accordance with article 34;
- (c) Of requests for revision in accordance with article 35.

Article 37

The original of this Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all States referred to in article 31.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention.

DONE at Geneva, this twenty-ninth day of April one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight.

1. Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone

Done at Geneva on 29 April 1958

PART III

FINAL ARTICLES

Article 25

The provisions of this Convention shall not affect conventions or other international agreements already in force, as between States Parties to them.

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 of the United Nations 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.

Article 30

1. After the expiration of a period of five years from the date on which this Convention shall enter into force, a request for the revision of this Convention may be made at any time by any Contracting 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 request.

Article 31

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States Members of the United Nations and the other States referred to in article 26 :

- (a) Of signatures to this Convention and of the deposit of instruments of ratification or accession, in accordance with articles 26, 27 and 28;
- (b) Of the date on which this Convention will come into force, in accordance with article 29 ;
- (c) Of requests for revision in accordance with article 30.

Article 32

The original of this Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all States referred to in article 26.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention.

DONE at Geneva, this twenty-ninth day of April one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight.

CHAPTER XXI. LAW OF THE SEA

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The instruments of accession shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations who shall notify their receipt to all the Members of the League and non-member States referred to in that article.

Article 10

Each High Contracting Party may render his ratification or accession conditional on the ratifications or accessions of any one or more Members of the League of Nations or non-member States named in the instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 11

The present Convention shall come into force six months after the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of ratifications or accessions on behalf of five Members of the League of Nations or non-member States. No ratification or accession to which any conditions are attached in accordance with the preceding article shall count for this purpose until those conditions are fulfilled.

Article 12

Each ratification or accession received after the entry into force of the Convention shall take effect six months after its receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations or six months after the fulfilment of the conditions attached to it in accordance with Article 10 as the case may be.

Article 13

Each High Contracting Party may at any time propose any alterations or additions which he may consider necessary in the Annex to the present Convention. The proposals shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and by him to all the other High Contracting Parties, and if it is accepted by all the High Contracting Parties (including those High Contracting Parties which have deposited ratifications or accessions which have not yet become operative), the Annex to the present Convention shall be amended accordingly.

Article 14

Revision of the present Convention may be requested by not less than three High Contracting Parties at any moment after it has been in force for a period of eight years.

The request mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will notify the other High Contracting Parties and inform the Council of the League of Nations of the request made.

Article 15

After the expiration of eight years from the date of its entry into force, the present Convention may be denounced by any High Contracting Party.

Denunciation shall be effected by a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations who shall inform all the Members of the League of Nations and non-member States referred to in Article 7 of the denunciation made.

The denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of its receipt by the Secretary-General and shall operate only in respect of the Member of the League or non-member State on whose behalf it has been made.

If, as the result of simultaneous or successive denunciations, the number of the Members of the League or non-member States which are bound by the provisions of the present Convention is reduced to less than five, the Convention shall cease to be in force.

Article 42

The present General Act, of which the French and English texts shall both be authentic, shall bear the date of the 26th of September, 1928.

Article 43

1. The present General Act shall be open to accession by all the Heads of States or other competent authorities of the Members of the League of Nations and the non-Member States to which the Council of the League of Nations has 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 League of Nations, who shall notify their receipt to all the Members of the League and to the non-Member States referred to in the preceding paragraph.

3. The Secretary-General of the League of 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 Assembly of the League of 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 League of 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 League of 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 League of Nations, who shall inform all the Members of the League 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.

Article 46

A copy of the present General Act, signed by the President of the Assembly and by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat; a certified true copy shall be delivered by the Secretary-General to all the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-Member States indicated by the Council of the League of Nations.

Article 47

The present General Act shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on the date of its entry into force.

30. Convention concerning the Unification of Road Signals

Signed at Geneva on March 30th, 1931

Article 5

Should a dispute arise between any two or more High Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the provisions of the present Convention, and should such dispute not be settled directly between the Parties, it may be submitted to the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit of the League of Nations, for an advisory opinion.

Article 6

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 obligations 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 League of Nations at any time subsequently that he desires that the Convention shall apply to all or any of the territories which have been made the subject of a declaration under the preceding paragraph, and the Convention shall apply to all territories named in such notice six months after its receipt by the Secretary-General.

Any High Contracting Party may, at any time after the expiration of the period of eight years mentioned in Article 15, declare that he desires that the present Convention shall cease to apply to all or any of his colonies, protectorates and overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate and the Convention shall cease to apply to the territories named in such declaration one year after its receipt by the Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General shall communicate to all the Members of the League of Nations and non-member States mentioned in Article 7, all declarations and notices received in virtue of this article.

Article 7

The present Convention, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall bear this day's date.

Until September 30th, 1931, it may be signed on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or non-member State represented at the Conference which drew up this Convention or to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the Convention for this purpose.

Article 8

The present Convention shall be ratified.

The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations who shall notify their receipt to all the Members of the League of Nations and non-member States referred to in Article 7.

Article 9

As from October 1st, 1931, the present Convention may be acceded to on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or non-member State referred to in Article 7.

The denunciation shall become effective one year after the date of the receipt of the instrument of denunciation by the Secretary-General, and shall operate only in respect of the State in question.

Article 15

The revision of the present Convention may be demanded at any time by at least one-third of the Contracting States.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-named plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Paris the twenty-seventh day of November one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five in a single copy which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations; certified copies will be transmitted to all the States represented at the Conference.

29. Pacific Settlement of International Disputes

General Act, Geneva, September 26th, 1928

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 41

Disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the present General Act, including those concerning the classification of disputes and the scope of reservations, shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

League of Nations of the fifth ratification. Thereafter, 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.

In compliance with the provisions of Article 18 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Secretary-General will register the present Convention upon the day of its coming into force.

Article 7

A special record shall be kept by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations showing, with due regard to the provisions of Article 9, which of the Parties have signed, ratified, acceded to or denounced the present Convention. This record shall be open to the Members of the League at all times; it shall be published as often as possible, in accordance with the directions of the Council.

Article 8

Subject to the provisions of Article 2 above, the present Convention may be denounced by any Party thereto after the expiration of five years from the date when it came into force in respect of that Party. Denunciation shall be effected by notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. Copies of such notification shall be transmitted forthwith by him to all the other Parties, informing them of the date on which it was received.

A denunciation shall take effect one year after the date on which the notification thereof was received by the Secretary-General, and shall operate only in respect of the notifying State.

Article 9

Any State signing or adhering 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 and may subsequently adhere, in conformity with the provisions of Article 5, on behalf of any such colony, overseas possession, protectorate or territory excluded by such declaration.

Denunciation may also be made separately in respect of any such colony, overseas possession, protectorate or territory, and the provisions of Article 8 shall apply to any such denunciation.

Article 10

On the expiration of each period of five years after the coming into force of the present Convention, its revision may be demanded by five Contracting States. At all other times revision of the present Convention may be demanded by one-third of the Contracting States.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-named plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

DONE AT GENEVA the ninth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, in a single copy which shall remain deposited in the Archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

28. Convention regarding the measurement of vessels employed in inland navigation

Paris, 27 November 1925

Article 8

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 until October 1st, 1926, by any State invited to the Paris Conference.

Article 9

The present Convention shall be subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be forwarded to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify their receipt to all the signatory or acceding States.

Article 10

After October 1st, 1926, the present Convention may be acceded to by any State invited to the Conference and referred to in Article 8, or by any State having a common frontier with one of these States.

Accession shall be effected by an instrument communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, to be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat. The Secretary-General shall notify such deposit to all the signatory and acceding States.

...

Article 12

The present Convention shall not come into force until it has been ratified by five States. The date of its coming into force shall be the ninetieth day after the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the fifth ratification. Thereafter it shall take effect in the case of each of the Contracting States ninety days after the receipt of its ratification or of the notification of its accession.

In compliance with the provisions of Article 18 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Secretary-General shall register the present Convention upon the day of its coming into force.

Article 13

A special record shall be kept by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations showing the States which have signed, ratified, acceded to or denounced the present Convention. This record shall be open at all times to the Members of the League and to any State invited to the Conference and referred to in Article 8; it shall be published as often as possible, in accordance with the directions of the Council.

Article 14

The present Convention may be denounced by any one of the Contracting States on the expiration of a period of five years, reckoned from the date of its coming into force in respect of that State. Notification of denunciation shall be given by an instrument in writing addressed either to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, or, in the case of States availing themselves of the option accorded by Article 11, to the French Government, which shall communicate a copy of the instrument to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. Copies of this notification, advising all the other Contracting States of the date on which it was received, shall be forwarded to them by the Secretary-General.

Article 7

Un recueil spécial sera tenu par le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations, indiquant, compte tenu de l'article 9, quelles Parties ont signé ou ratifié la présente convention, y ont adhéré ou l'ont dénoncée. Ce recueil sera constamment ouvert aux Membres de la Société et publication en sera faite aussi souvent que possible, suivant les indications du Conseil.

Article 8

Sous réserve des dispositions de l'article 2 de la présente convention, celle-ci peut être dénoncée par l'une quelconque des Parties, après l'expiration d'un délai de cinq ans, à partir de la date de son entrée en vigueur pour ladite Partie. La dénonciation sera faite sous forme de notification écrite, adressée au Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations. Copie de cette notification informant toutes les autres Parties de la date à laquelle elle a été reçue leur sera immédiatement transmise par le Secrétaire général.

La dénonciation prendra effet un an après la date à laquelle elle aura été reçue par le Secrétaire général et ne sera opérante qu'en ce qui concerne l'Etat qui l'aura notifiée.

Article 9

Tout Etat signataire de la présente convention ou y adhérant peut déclarer, soit au moment de sa signature, soit au moment de sa ratification ou de son adhésion, que son acceptation de la présente Convention n'engage pas, soit l'ensemble, soit tel de ses protectorats, colonies, possessions ou territoires d'outre-mer soumis à sa souveraineté ou à son autorité, et peut, ultérieurement et conformément à l'article 5, adhérer séparément, au nom de l'un quelconque de ces protectorats, colonies, possessions ou territoires d'outre-mer exclus par cette déclaration.

La dénonciation pourra également s'effectuer séparément pour tout protectorat, colonie, possession ou territoire d'outre-mer; les dispositions de l'article 8 s'appliqueront à cette dénonciation.

Article 10

A l'expiration de chaque époque de cinq ans après la mise en vigueur de la présente convention, la revision de la présente convention pourra être demandée par cinq Etats contractants. A toutes autres époques, la revision de la présente convention pourra être demandée par un tiers des Etats contractants.

EN FOI DE QUOI les plénipotentiaires susnommés ont signé la présente convention.

FAIT à Genève, le neuf décembre mil neuf cent vingt-trois, en un seul exemplaire qui restera déposé dans les archives du Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.

Conformément aux dispositions de l'article 18 du Pacte de la Société des Nations, le Secrétaire général enregistrera la présente convention le jour de l'entrée en vigueur de cette dernière.

Article 19

Tout membre de l'Union internationale de Secours peut se retirer de l'union moyennant préavis d'un an communiqué au Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations.

Un an après la réception de ce préavis par le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations, les stipulations de la présente convention cesseront d'être applicables au territoire du membre qui s'est ainsi retiré de l'union.

Le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations notifiera aux membres de l'union la réception du préavis de retrait.

Article 20

Les Hautes Parties contractantes peuvent déclarer, au moment de la signature, de la ratification ou de l'adhésion, que, par leur acceptation de la présente convention, elles n'entendent assumer aucune obligation en ce qui concerne l'ensemble ou toute partie de leurs colonies, protectorats ou territoires placés sous leur suzeraineté ou mandat; dans ce cas, la présente convention ne sera pas applicable aux territoires faisant l'objet de pareille déclaration.

Les Hautes Parties contractantes pourront dans la suite notifier au Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations qu'elles entendent rendre la présente convention applicable à l'ensemble ou à toute partie de leurs territoires ayant fait l'objet de la déclaration prévue à l'alinéa précédent. Dans ce cas, la convention s'appliquera aux territoires visés dans la notification quatre-vingt-dix jours après la réception de cette dernière par le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations.

De même, les Hautes Parties contractantes peuvent à tout moment déclarer qu'elles entendent que la présente convention cesse de s'appliquer à l'ensemble ou à toute partie de leurs colonies, protectorats ou territoires placés sous leur suzeraineté ou mandat; dans ce cas, la convention cessera d'être applicable aux territoires faisant l'objet de pareille déclaration un an après la réception de cette dernière par le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations.

Article 21

La révision de la présente convention peut être demandée à toute époque par un tiers des membres de l'Union internationale de Secours.

Les statuts annexés à la présente convention peuvent être modifiés par le Conseil général. Dans ce cas, le Conseil général doit réunir les trois quarts de ses membres et la modification doit être approuvée par les deux tiers des membres présents.

EN FOI DE QUOI les plénipotentiaires susnommés ont signé la présente convention.

FAIT à Genève, le douze juillet mil neuf cent vingt-sept, en un seul exemplaire qui sera déposé dans les archives du Secrétariat de la Société des Nations; copie conforme en sera remise à tous les membres de la Société des Nations et aux Etats non membres représentés à la Conférence.

27. Convention et Statut sur le régime international des voies ferrées, et Protocole de signature

Genève, 9 décembre 1923

Article premier

Les Etats contractants déclarent accepter le statut ci-annexé relatif au régime international des voies ferrées adopté par la deuxième Conférence générale des communications et du transit, qui s'est réunie à Genève le 15 novembre 1923.

Ce statut sera considéré comme faisant partie intégrante de la présente convention. En conséquence, ils déclarent accepter les obligations et engagements dudit statut, conformément aux termes et suivant les conditions qui y figurent.

Article 2

La présente convention ne porte en rien atteinte aux droits et obligations qui résultent des dispositions du Traité de Paix signé à Versailles le 28 juin 1919, ou des dispositions des autres traités analogues, en ce qui concerne les Puissances signataires ou bénéficiaires de ces traités.

Article 3

La présente convention, dont les textes français et anglais feront également foi, portera la date de ce jour et sera, jusqu'au 31 octobre 1924, ouverte à la signature de tout Etat représenté à la Conférence de Genève, de tout Membre de la Société des Nations et de tout Etat à qui le Conseil de la Société des Nations aura, à cet effet, communiqué un exemplaire de la présente convention.

Article 4

La présente convention est sujette à ratification. Les instruments de ratification seront transmis au Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations, qui en notifiera le dépôt à tous Etats signataires ou adhérents.

Article 5

A partir du 1^{er} novembre 1924, tout Etat représenté à la conférence visée à l'article premier, tout Membre de la Société des Nations et tout Etat auquel le Conseil de la Société des Nations aura, à cet effet, communiqué un exemplaire pourra adhérer à la présente convention.

Cette adhésion s'effectuera au moyen d'un instrument communiqué au Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations, aux fins de dépôt dans les archives du Secrétariat. Le Secrétaire général notifiera ce dépôt immédiatement à tous Etats signataires ou adhérents.

Article 6

La présente convention n'entrera en vigueur qu'après avoir été ratifiée au nom de cinq Etats. La date de son entrée en vigueur sera le quatre-vingt-dixième jour après la réception par le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations de la cinquième ratification. Ultérieurement, la présente convention prendra effet, en ce qui concerne chacune des Parties, quatre-vingt-dix jours après la réception de la ratification ou de la notification de l'adhésion.

Conformément aux dispositions de l'article 18 du Pacte de la Société des Nations, le Secrétaire général enregistrera la présente convention le jour de l'entrée en vigueur de cette dernière.

25. International Convention concerning the Export and Import of Animal Products (other than Meat, Meat Preparations, Fresh Animal Products, Milk and Milk Products), with Annex

Geneva, February 20th, 1935

Article 10 (Settlement of Disputes)

1. If there should arise between the High Contracting Parties a dispute of any kind relating to the interpretation or application of the present Convention and if such dispute cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, it shall be settled in accordance with any applicable agreements in force between the Parties providing for the settlement of international disputes.

2. In case there is no such agreement in force between the Parties, the dispute shall be referred to arbitration or judicial settlement. In the absence of agreement on the choice of another tribunal, the dispute shall, at the request of any one of the Parties, be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice if all the Parties to the dispute are Parties to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, relating to the Statute of that Court and, if any of the Parties to the dispute is not a Party to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, to an arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with the Hague Convention of October 18th, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

Article 11 (Languages and Date)

The present Convention, of which the English and French texts are both authoritative, shall bear this day's date.

Article 12 (Signature and Ratification)

1. The present Convention may be signed until February 15th, 1936, on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or any non-member State to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the present Convention for the purpose.

2. The present Convention shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

3. The ratification shall not take effect unless the High Contracting Party is already bound by the International Convention¹ for the Campaign against Contagious Diseases of Animals by a ratification or a definitive accession and his obligation under the same has already entered into force.

4. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall notify the deposit of the instruments of ratification to all Members of the League of Nations and to the non-member States referred to in paragraph 1 of the present Article, at the same time stating whether the condition specified in paragraph 3 is fulfilled.

Article 13 (Accession)

1. On and after February 16th, 1936, any Member of the League of Nations and any non-member State to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the present Convention may adhere to it.

¹ See Part II, p. 52.

2. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

3. Accessions shall not take effect unless the High Contracting Party is already bound by the International Convention for the Campaign against Contagious Diseases of Animals by a ratification or a definitive accession and his obligation under the same has already entered into force.

4. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall notify the deposit of the instruments of accession to all Members of the League of Nations and to the non-member States referred to in paragraph 1 of the present Article, at the same time stating whether the condition specified in paragraph 3 is fulfilled.

Article 14 (Entry into Force)

1. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations will draw up a *procès-verbal* when five ratifications or accessions, complying with the condition laid down in paragraph 3 of Article 12 and in paragraph 3 of Article 13, have been received.

2. A certified true copy of this *procès-verbal* shall be transmitted by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to all the Members of the League of Nations and to all non-member States mentioned in Article 12.

Article 15

1. The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations ninety days after the date of the *procès-verbal* mentioned in Article 14. It will come into force on that date.

2. In respect of each Member or non-member State on whose behalf any instrument of ratification or accession is subsequently deposited, the Convention shall come into force ninety days after the date of the deposit of such instrument.

Article 16 (Duration and Denunciation)

1. The duration of the present Convention shall be for two years from its entry into force.

2. It shall remain in force for a further period of four years, and subsequently in respect of such Contracting Parties as have not denounced it at least six months before the expiry of the period.

3. The denunciation shall be effected by a written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

4. The present Convention shall cease to be in force as regards any High Contracting Party when, as a result of denunciation of the International Convention for the Campaign against Contagious Diseases of Animals, the High Contracting Party has ceased, such denunciation having duly taken effect, to be a party of that Convention.

5. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall inform all Members of the League of Nations and non-member States referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 12 of all notices of denunciation of the present Convention or of the International Convention for the Campaign against Contagious Diseases of Animals, denunciation of the latter being counted as denunciation of the present Convention.

3. Accessions shall not take effect unless the High Contracting Party is already bound by the International Convention for the Campaign against Contagious Diseases of Animals by a ratification or a definitive accession, and that Party's obligation under the same has already entered into force.

4. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall notify the deposit of the instruments of accession to all Members of the League of Nations and to the non-member States referred to in paragraph 1 of the present Article, at the same time stating whether the condition specified in paragraph 3 is fulfilled.

Article 20 (Entry into Force)

1. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations will draw up a *procès-verbal* when five ratifications or accessions, complying with the condition laid down in paragraph 3 of Article 18 and in paragraph 3 of Article 19, have been received.

2. A certified true copy of this *procès-verbal* shall be transmitted by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to all the Members of the League of Nations and to all non-member States mentioned in Article 18.

3. The denunciation shall be effected by a written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

4. The present Convention shall cease to be in force as regards any High Contracting Party when, as a result of denunciation of the International Convention for the Campaign against Contagious Diseases of Animals, the High Contracting Party has ceased, such denunciation having duly taken effect, to be a party to that Convention.

5. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall inform all Members of the League of Nations and non-member States referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 18 of all notices of denunciation of the present Convention or of the International Convention for the Campaign against Contagious Diseases of Animals, denunciation of the latter being counted as denunciation of the present Convention.

Article 21

1. The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations ninety days after the date of the *procès-verbal* mentioned in Article 20. It will come into force on that date.

2. In respect of each Member or non-member State on whose behalf any instrument of ratification or accession is subsequently deposited, the Convention shall come into force ninety days after the date of the deposit of such instrument.

Article 22 (Duration and Denunciation)

1. The duration of the present Convention shall be for two years from its entry into force.

2. It shall remain in force for a further period of four years, and subsequently in respect of such Contracting Parties as have not denounced it at least six months before the expiry of the period.

Article 23 (Application to Colonies, Protectorates, etc.)

1. In the absence of a contrary declaration by one of the High Contracting Parties at the time of signature, ratification or accession, the provisions of the present Convention shall not apply to colonies, protectorates, overseas territories, territories under its suzerainty or territories in respect of which a mandate has been entrusted to it.

2. Nevertheless, the High Contracting Parties reserve the right to sign the Convention or to accede thereto, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 18 and 19, for their colonies, protectorates, overseas territories, territories under their suzerainty or territories in respect of which a mandate has been entrusted to them.

3. They further reserve the right to denounce the Convention separately, in accordance with the provisions of Article 22.

4. The present Convention shall not be applicable to colonies, protectorates, overseas territories, territories under the suzerainty of a High Contracting Party or territories in respect of which a mandate has been entrusted to it if the International Convention for the Campaign against Contagious Diseases of Animals is not in force, or has ceased to be in force in so far as the said High Contracting Party is concerned, in the above-mentioned countries.

Article 24 (Revision)

1. Conferences for the revision of the present Convention may be called with a view to making such changes therein as experience may have shown to be useful.

2. A conference for the revision of the present Convention shall be called by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations whenever so requested by not less than five of the High Contracting Parties.

The latter shall indicate succinctly the changes they propose and the reasons for such changes.

3. In default of the unanimous consent of the High Contracting Parties, no demand for the calling of a conference for the revision of the present Convention within less than two years from the entry into force of the Convention or four years from the end of a previous conference for its revision shall be admissible.

4. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall prepare the work of conferences for the revision of the present Convention with the co-operation of the International Office for Contagious Diseases of Animals.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Geneva the twentieth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five, in a single copy, which shall be kept in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations and of which a certified true copy shall be delivered to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States referred to in Article 18.

Article 14

1. The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations ninety days after the date of the *procès-verbal* mentioned in Article 13. It will come into force on that date.

2. In respect of each Member or non-member State on whose behalf any instrument of ratification or accession is subsequently deposited, the Convention shall come into force ninety days after the date of the deposit of such instrument.

Article 15 (Duration and Denunciation)

1. The duration of the present Convention shall be for two years from its entry into force.

2. It shall remain in force for a further period of four years, and subsequently in respect of such Contracting Parties as have not denounced it at least six months before the expiry of the period.

3. The denunciation shall be effected by a written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will inform all the Members of the League and the non-member States referred to in Article 11.

Article 16 (Application to Colonies, Protectorates, etc.)

1. In the absence of a contrary declaration by one of the High Contracting Parties at the time of signature, ratification or accession, the provisions of the present Convention shall not apply to colonies, protectorates, overseas territories, territories under its suzerainty or territories in respect of which a mandate has been entrusted to it.

2. Nevertheless, the High Contracting Parties reserve the right to sign the Convention or to accede thereto, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 11 and 12, for their colonies, protectorates, overseas territories, territories under their suzerainty or territories in respect of which a mandate has been entrusted to them.

3. They further reserve the right to denounce the Convention separately, in accordance with the provisions of Article 15.

Article 17 (Revision)

1. Conferences for the revision of the present Convention may be called with a view to making such changes therein as experience may have shown to be useful.

2. A Conference for the revision of the present Convention shall be called by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations whenever so requested by not less than five of the High Contracting Parties.

The latter shall indicate succinctly the changes they propose and the reasons for such changes.

3. In default of the unanimous consent of the High Contracting Parties, no demand for the calling of a conference for the revision of the present Convention within less than two years from the entry into force of the Convention or four years from the end of a previous Conference for its revision shall be admissible.

4. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall prepare the work of conferences for the revision of the present Convention with the co-operation of the International Office for Contagious Diseases of Animals.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Geneva on the twentieth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five, in a single copy, which shall be kept in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and of which a certified true copy shall be delivered to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States referred to in Article 11.

24. Convention concerning the Transit of Animals, Meat and Other Products of Animal Origin, with Annex

Geneva, February 20th, 1935

Article 16 (Settlement of Disputes)

1. If there should arise between the High Contracting Parties a dispute of any kind relating to the interpretation or application of the present Convention and if such dispute cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, it shall be settled in accordance with any applicable agreements in force between the Parties providing for the settlement of international disputes.

2. In case there is no such agreement in force between the Parties, the dispute shall be referred to arbitration or judicial settlement. In the absence of agreement on the choice of another tribunal, the dispute shall, at the request of any one of the Parties, be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice if all the Parties to the dispute are Parties to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, relating to the Statute of that Court and if any of the Parties to the dispute is not a Party to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, to an arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with the Hague Convention of October 18th, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

Article 17 (Languages and Date)

The present Convention, of which the English and French texts are both authoritative, shall bear this day's date.

Article 18 (Signature and Ratification)

1. The present Convention may be signed until February 15th, 1936, on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or any non-member State to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the present Convention for the purpose.

2. The present Convention shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

3. The ratification shall not take effect unless the High Contracting Party is already bound by the International Convention¹ for the Campaign against Contagious Diseases of Animals by a ratification or a definitive accession and that Party's obligation under the same has already entered into force.

4. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall notify the deposit of the instruments of ratification to all Members of the League of Nations and to the non-member States referred to in paragraph 1 of the present Article, at the same time stating whether the condition specified in paragraph 3 is fulfilled.

Article 19 (Accession)

1. On and after February 16th, 1936, any Member of the League of Nations and any non-member State to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the present Convention may accede to it.

2. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

¹ See Part II, p. 52.

Article 27

A special record shall be kept by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations showing which of the Parties have signed, ratified, acceded to or denounced the present Convention. This record shall be open to the Members of the League at all times; it shall be published as often as possible, in accordance with the directions of the Council.

Article 28

The present Convention may be denounced by an instrument in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The denunciation shall become effective one year after the date of the receipt of the instrument of denunciation by the Secretary-General, and shall operate only in respect of the Member of the League of Nations or State which makes it.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall notify the receipt of any such denunciations to all the Members of the League of Nations signatories of or adherents to the Convention and to the other signatory or adherent States.

Article 29

Any State signing or adhering 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 and may subsequently adhere, in conformity with the provisions of Article 25, on behalf of any such colony, overseas possession, protectorate or territory excluded by such declaration.

Denunciation may also be made separately in respect of any such colony, overseas possession, protectorate or territory, and the provisions of Article 28 shall apply to any such denunciation.

Article 30

The Council of the League of Nations is requested to consider the desirability of summoning a Conference for the purpose of revising the present Convention if requested by one-third of the Contracting States.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Geneva, the third day of November, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, in a single copy, which will remain deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations; certified copies will be transmitted to all the States represented at the Conference.

PROTOCOL

At the moment of signing the Convention of to-day's date relating to the simplification of Customs formalities, the undersigned, duly authorised, have agreed as follows:

The present Protocol will have the same force, effect and duration as the Convention of to-day's date, of which it is to be considered as an integral part.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol.

DONE at Geneva, the third day of November, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, in a single copy, which will remain deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations; certified copies will be transmitted to all the States represented at the Conference.

23. International Convention for the Campaign against Contagious Diseases of Animals, with Declaration attached

Geneva, February 20th, 1935

Article 9 (Settlement of Disputes)

1. If there should arise between the High Contracting Parties a dispute of any kind relating to the interpretation or application of the present Convention, and if such dispute cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, it shall be settled in accordance with any applicable agreements in force between the Parties providing for the settlement of international disputes.

2. In case there is no such agreement in force between the Parties, the dispute shall be referred to arbitration or judicial settlement. In the absence of agreement on the choice of another tribunal the dispute shall, at the request of any one of the Parties, be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice if all the Parties to the dispute are Parties to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, relating to the Statute of that Court and, if any of the Parties to the dispute is not a Party to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, to an arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with the Hague Convention of October 18th, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

Article 10 (Languages and Date)

The present Convention, of which the English and French texts are both authoritative, shall bear this day's date.

Article 11 (Signature and Ratification)

1. The present Convention may be signed until February 15th, 1936, on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or any non-member State to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the present Convention for the purpose.

2. The present Convention shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will notify the deposit thereof to all the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-member States referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Article 12 (Accession)

1. On and after February 16th, 1936, any Member of the League of Nations and any non-member State to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the present Convention may accede to it.

2. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will notify such deposit to all the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-member States referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Article 13 (Entry into Force)

1. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations will draw up a *procès-verbal* when five ratifications or accessions have been received.

2. A certified true copy of this *procès-verbal* shall be transmitted by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to all the Members of the League and to all non-member States mentioned in Article 11.

22. International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities, and Protocol

Geneva, November 3rd, 1923

Article 18

The present Convention does not impose upon a Contracting State any obligations conflicting with its rights and duties as a Member of the League of Nations.

Article 19

The coming into force of the present Convention will not abrogate the obligations of Contracting States in relation to Customs regulations under Treaties, Conventions or Agreements concluded by them before November 3rd, 1923.

In consideration of such agreements being kept in force, the Contracting States undertake, so soon as circumstances permit, and in any case on the termination of the agreement, to introduce into agreements so kept in force which contravene the provisions of the present Convention the modifications required to bring them into harmony with such provisions; it being understood that this obligation is not applicable to the provisions of the treaties which terminated the war of 1914-1918, and which are in no wise affected by the present Convention.

Article 20

In conformity with Article 23 (*e*) of the Covenant of the League of Nations, any Contracting State which can establish a good case against the application of any provision of the present Convention in some or all of its territory, on the ground of the grave economic situation arising out of the acts of devastation perpetrated on its soil during the war of 1914-1918, shall be deemed to be relieved temporarily of the obligations arising from the application of such provision, it being understood that the principle of the equitable treatment of commerce, which is accepted as binding by the Contracting States, must be observed to the utmost possible extent.

Article 21

It is understood that the present Convention must not be interpreted as regulating in any way rights and obligations *inter se* of territories forming part or placed under the protection of the same sovereign State, whether or not these territories are individually Contracting States.

Article 22

Should a dispute arise between two or more Contracting States as to the interpretation or application of the provisions of the present Convention, and should such dispute not be settled either directly between the parties or by the employment of any other means of reaching agreement, the parties to the dispute may, before resorting to any arbitral or judicial procedure, submit the dispute, with a view to an amicable settlement, to such technical body as the Council of the League of Nations may appoint for this purpose. This body will give an advisory opinion after hearing the parties and effecting a meeting between them if necessary.

The advisory opinion given by the said body will not be binding upon the parties to the dispute unless it is accepted by all of them, and they are free either after resort to such procedure or in lieu thereof to have recourse to any arbitral or judicial procedure which they may select, including reference to the Permanent Court of International Justice as regards any matters which are within the competence of that Court under its Statute.

If a dispute of the nature referred to in the first paragraph of this Article should arise with regard to the interpretation or application of paragraphs 2 or 3 of Article 4, or Article 7, of the present Convention, the parties shall, at the request of any of them, refer the matter to the decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice, whether or not there has previously been recourse to the procedure prescribed in the first paragraph of this Article.

The adoption of the procedure before the body referred to above or the opinion given by it will in no case involve the suspension of the measures complained of; the same will apply in the event of proceedings being taken before the Permanent Court of International Justice, unless the Court decides otherwise under Article 41 of the Statute.

Article 23

The present Convention, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall bear this day's date, and shall be open for signature until October 31st, 1924, by any State represented at the Conference of Geneva, by any Member of the League of Nations and by any States to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the Convention for this purpose.

Article 24

The present Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify their receipt to the Members of the League which are signatories of the Convention and to the other signatory States.

Article 25

After October 31st, 1924, the present Convention may be acceded to by any State represented at the Conference referred to in Article 23 which has not signed the Convention, by any Member of the League of Nations, or by any State to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the Convention for this purpose.¹

Accession shall be effected by an instrument communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat. The Secretary-General shall at once notify such deposit to all the Members of the League of Nations signatories of the Convention and to the other signatory States.

Article 26

The present Convention will not come into force until it has been ratified by five Powers. The date of its coming into force shall be the ninetieth day after the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the fifth ratification. Thereafter, the present Convention will take effect in the case of each Party ninety days after receipt of its ratification or of the notification of its accession.

In compliance with the provisions of Article 18 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Secretary-General will register the present Convention upon the day of its coming into force.

¹ See footnote, Part II, p. 3.

21. Convention on the Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles, with Protocol-Annex

Geneva, March 30th, 1931

Article 7

Should a dispute arise between any two or more High Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the provisions of the present Convention, and should such dispute not be settled directly between the Parties, it may be submitted to the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit of the League of Nations for an advisory opinion.

Article 8

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 obligations 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 League of Nations at any time subsequently that he desires that the Convention shall apply to all or any of the 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 six months after its receipt by the Secretary-General.

Any High Contracting Party may, at any time after the expiration of the period of two years mentioned in Article 17, declare that he desires that the present Convention shall cease to apply to all or any of his colonies, protectorates and overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate and the Convention shall cease to apply to the territories named in such declaration one year after its receipt by the Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General shall communicate to all the Members of the League of Nations and non-member States mentioned in Article 10 all declarations and notices received in virtue of this article.

Article 9

The interpretations and reservations set out in the Protocol-Annex attached hereto shall be adopted and shall have the same force, effect and duration as the present Convention.

Article 10

The present Convention, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall bear this day's date.

Until September 30th, 1931, it may be signed on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or non-member State represented at the Conference which drew up this Convention or to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the Convention for this purpose.

Article 11

The present Convention shall be ratified.

The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify their receipt to all the Members of the League of Nations and non-member States referred to in Article 10.

Article 12

As from October 1st, 1931, the present Convention may be acceded to on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or non-member State referred to in Article 10.

The instruments of accession shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify their receipt to all the Members of the League and non-member States referred to in that article.

Article 13

Each High Contracting Party may render his ratification or accession conditional on the ratification or accession of any one or more Members of the League of Nations or non-member States named in the instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 14

The present Convention shall come into force six months after the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of ratifications or accessions on behalf of five Members of the League of Nations or non-member States. No ratification or accession to which any conditions are attached in accordance with the preceding article shall count for this purpose until those conditions are fulfilled.

Article 15

Each ratification or accession received after the entry into force of the Convention shall take effect six months after its receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations or six months after the fulfilment of the conditions attached to it in accordance with Article 13, as the case may be.

Article 16

Revision of the present Convention may be requested by not less than three High Contracting Parties at any moment after it has been in force for a period of two years.

The request mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will notify the other High Contracting Parties and inform the Council of the League of Nations of the request made.

Article 17

After the expiration of two years from the date of its entry into force, the present Convention may be denounced by any High Contracting Party.

Denunciation shall be effected by a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall inform all the Members of the League of Nations and non-member States referred to in Article 10 of the denunciation made.

The denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of its receipt by the Secretary-General and shall operate only in respect of the Member of the League or non-member State on whose behalf it has been made.

If, as the result of simultaneous or successive denunciations, the number of the Members of the League or non-member States which are bound by the provisions of the present Convention is reduced to less than five, the Convention shall cease to be in force.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Geneva, the thirtieth day of March, nineteen hundred and thirty-one, in a single copy which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and certified true copies of which shall be delivered to all the Members of the League and non-member States referred to in Article 10.

20. Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Maritime Ports, and Protocol of Signature

Geneva, December 9th, 1923

Article 1

The Contracting States declare that they accept the Statute on the International Regime of Maritime Ports, annexed hereto, adopted by the Second General Conference on Communications and Transit which met at Geneva on November 15th, 1923.

This Statute shall be deemed to constitute an integral part of the present Convention.

Consequently, they hereby declare that they accept the obligations and undertakings of the said Statute in conformity with the terms and in accordance with the conditions set out therein.

Article 2

The present Convention does not in any way affect the rights and obligations arising out of the provisions of the Treaty of Peace signed at Versailles on June 28th, 1919, or out of the provisions of the other corresponding Treaties, in so far as they concern the Powers which have signed, or which benefit by, such Treaties.

Article 3

The present Convention of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall bear this day's date, and shall be open for signature until October 31st, 1924, by any State represented at the Conference of Geneva, by any Member of the League of Nations and by any States to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the Convention for this purpose.

Article 4

The present Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify their receipt to every State signatory of or acceding to the Convention.

Article 5

On and after November 1st, 1924, the present Convention may be acceded to by any State represented at the Conference referred to in Article 1, by any Member of the League of Nations, or by any State to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the Convention for this purpose.¹

Accession shall be effected by an instrument communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat. The Secretary-General shall at once notify such deposit to every State signatory of or acceding to the Convention.

¹ See footnote 1, Part II, p. 3.

Article 6

The present Convention will not come into force until it has been ratified in the name of five States. The date of its coming into force shall be the ninetieth day after the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the fifth ratification. Thereafter, 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.

In compliance with the provisions of Article 18 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Secretary-General will register the present Convention upon the day of its coming into force.

Article 7

A special record shall be kept by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations showing, with due regard to the provisions of Article 9, which of the Parties have signed, ratified, acceded to or denounced the present Convention. This record shall be open to the Members of the League at all times; it shall be published as often as possible, in accordance with the directions of the Council.

Article 8

Subject to the provisions of Article 2 above, the present Convention may be denounced by any Party thereto after the expiration of five years from the date when it came into force in respect of that Party. Denunciation shall be effected by notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. Copies of such notification shall be transmitted forthwith by him to all the other Parties, informing them of the date on which it was received.

A denunciation shall take effect one year after the date on which the notification thereof was received by the Secretary-General, and shall operate only in respect of the notifying State.

Article 9

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, and may subsequently accede, in conformity with the provisions of Article 5, on behalf of any such colony, overseas possession, protectorate or territory excluded by such declaration.

Denunciation may also be made separately in respect of any such colony, overseas possession, protectorate or territory, and the provisions of Article 8 shall apply to any such denunciation.

Article 10

The revision of the present Convention may be demanded at any time by one-third of the Contracting States.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-named plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Geneva the ninth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, in a single copy which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE

The present Protocol will have the same force, effect and duration as the Statute of to-day's date, of which it is to be considered as an integral part.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol.

DONE at Geneva, the ninth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, in a single copy which will remain deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations; certified copies will be transmitted to all the States represented at the Conference.

It may be denounced at any time after the expiration of a period of two years dating from the time of the reception by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the ratification of the denouncing State. The denunciation shall not take effect until one year after it has been received by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. A denunciation of the Convention on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern shall be considered as including a denunciation of the present Protocol.

DONE at Barcelona, the twentieth day of April, nineteen hundred and twenty-one, in a single copy, of which the French and English texts shall be authentic.

19. Declaration recognising the Right to a Flag of States having no Sea-coast*Barcelona, April 20th, 1921*

The undersigned, duly authorised for the purpose, declare that the States which they represent recognise the flag flown by the vessels of any State having no sea-coast which are registered at some one specified place situated in its territory; such place shall serve as the port of registry of such vessels.

Barcelona, the twentieth day of April nineteen hundred and twenty-one, done in a single copy, of which the English and French texts shall be authentic.

Article 6

The present Convention will not come into force until it has been ratified by five Powers. The date of its coming into force shall be the ninetieth day after the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the fifth ratification. Thereafter 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.

Upon the coming into force of the present Convention, the Secretary-General will address a certified copy of it to the Powers not Members of the League which are bound under the Treaties of Peace to accede to it.

Article 7

A special record shall be kept by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, showing which of the Parties have signed, ratified, acceded to or denounced the present Convention. This record shall be open to the Members of the League at all times; it shall be published as often as possible in accordance with the directions of the Council.

Article 8

Subject to the provisions of Article 2 of the present Convention, the latter may be denounced by any Party thereto after the expiration of five years from the date when it came into force in respect of that Party. Denunciation shall be effected by notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. Copies of such notification shall be transmitted forthwith by him to all the other Parties, informing them of the date on which it was received. The denunciation shall take effect one year after the date on which it was notified to the Secretary-General, and shall operate only in respect of the notifying Power. It shall not, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, prejudice engagements entered into before the denunciation relating to a programme of works.

Article 9

A request for the revision of the present Convention may be made at any time by one-third of the High Contracting Parties.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Barcelona the twentieth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, in a single copy which shall remain deposited in the archives of the League of Nations.

18. Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern

Barcelona, April 20th, 1921

1. The States signatories of the Convention on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern, signed at Barcelona on April 20th, 1921,¹ whose duly authorised representatives have affixed their signatures to the present Protocol, hereby declare that, in addition to the Freedom of Communications which they have conceded by virtue of the Convention on Navigable Waterways considered as of international concern, they further concede, on condition of reciprocity, without prejudice to their rights of sovereignty, and in time of peace,

(a) on all navigable waterways,

(b) on all naturally navigable waterways,

which are placed under their sovereignty or authority, and which, not being considered as of international concern, are accessible to ordinary commercial navigation to and from the sea, and also in all the ports situated on these waterways, perfect equality of treatment for the flags of any State signatory of this Protocol as regards the transports of imports and exports without transshipment.

At the time of signing, the signatory States must declare whether they accept the obligation to the full extent indicated under paragraph (a) above, or only to the more limited extent defined by paragraph (b).

It is understood that States which have accepted paragraph (a) are not bound as regards those which have accepted paragraph (b), except under the conditions resulting from the latter paragraph.

It is also understood that those States which possess a large number of ports (situated on navigable waterways) which have hitherto remained closed to international commerce may, at the time of the signing of the present Protocol, exclude from its application one or more of the navigable waterways referred to above.

The signatory States may declare that their acceptance of the present Protocol does not include any or all of the colonies, overseas possessions or protectorates under their sovereignty or authority, and they may subsequently adhere separately on behalf of any colony, overseas possession or protectorate so excluded in their declaration. They may also denounce the Protocol separately in accordance with its provisions, in respect of any colony, overseas possession or protectorate under their sovereignty or authority.

The present Protocol shall be ratified. Each Power shall send its ratification to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall cause notice of such ratification to be given to all the other signatory Powers; these ratifications shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

The present Protocol shall remain open for the signature or adherence of the States which have signed the above-mentioned Convention or have given their adherence to it.²

It shall come into force after the Secretary-General of the League of Nations has received the ratifications of two States; provided, however, that the said Convention has come into force by that time.

¹ See Part II, p. 40.

² See footnote 1, Part II, p. 3.

Article 6

The present Convention will not come into force until it has been ratified by five Powers. The date of its coming into force shall be the ninetieth day after the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the fifth ratification. Thereafter 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.

Upon the coming into force of the present Convention, the Secretary-General will address a certified copy of it to the Powers not Members of the League which are bound under the Treaties of Peace to accede to it.

Article 7

A special record shall be kept by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, showing which of the Parties have signed, ratified, acceded to or denounced the present Convention. This record shall be open to the Members of the League at all times; it shall be published as often as possible in accordance with the directions of the Council.

Article 8

Subject to the provisions of Article 2 of the present Convention, the latter may be denounced by any Party thereto after the expiration of five years from the date when it came into force in respect of that Party. Denunciation shall be effected by notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. Copies of such notification shall be transmitted forthwith by him to all the other Parties, informing them of the date on which it was received.

The denunciation shall take effect one year after the date on which it was notified to the Secretary-General, and shall operate only in respect of the notifying Power.

Article 9

A request for the revision of the present Convention may be made at any time by one-third of the High Contracting Parties.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Barcelona the twentieth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, in a single copy which shall remain deposited in the archives of the League of Nations.

17. Convention and Statute on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern

Barcelona, April 20th, 1921

Article 1

The High Contracting Parties declare that they accept the Statute on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern annexed hereto, adopted by the Barcelona Conference on April 19th, 1921.

This Statute will be deemed to constitute an integral part of the present Convention. Consequently, they hereby declare that they accept the obligations and undertakings of the said Statute in conformity with the terms and in accordance with the conditions set out therein.

Article 2

The present Convention does not in any way affect the rights and obligations arising out of the provisions of the Treaty of Peace signed at Versailles on June 28th, 1919, or out of the provisions of the other corresponding Treaties, in so far as they concern the Powers which have signed, or which benefit by, such Treaties.

Article 3

The present Convention, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall bear this day's date and shall be open for signature until December 1st, 1921.

Article 4

The present Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will notify the receipt of them to the other Members of the League and to States admitted to sign the Convention. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat.

In order to comply with the provisions of Article 18 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Secretary-General will register the present Convention upon the deposit of the first ratification.

Article 5

Members of the League of Nations which have not signed the present Convention before December 1st, 1921, may accede to it.¹

The same applies to States not Members of the League to which the Council of the League may decide officially to communicate the present Convention.

Accession will be notified to the Secretary-General of the League, who will inform all Powers concerned of the accession and of the date on which it was notified.

¹ See footnote 1, Part II, p. 3.

15. Optional Protocol concerning the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency

Geneva, April 20th, 1929

Recognising the important progress regarding the suppression of counterfeiting currency which has been realised by the Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency¹ bearing this day's date, the High Contracting Parties signatory to this Protocol, subject to ratification, undertake, in their mutual relations, to consider, as regards extradition, the acts referred to in Article 3 of the said Convention as ordinary offences.

Extradition shall be granted according to the law of the country to which applications is made.

The provisions of Part II of the said Convention apply equally to the present Protocol,² with the exception of the following provisions:

(1) The present Protocol may be signed in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention in the name of any State Member of the League of Nations and of any non-member State which has been represented at the Conference and which has signed or will sign the Convention, or to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have sent a copy of the said Convention.

(2) The present Protocol shall come into force only after it has been ratified or adhered to in the name of three Members of the League of Nations or States which are not members.

(3) Ratification of and accession to the present Protocol are independent of ratification of or accession to the Convention.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the Plenipotentiaries named below have signed the present Protocol.

DONE at Geneva, in a single copy, forming an Annex to the Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency, on the twentieth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine.

¹ See Part II, p. 34.

² See footnote 1, Part II, p. 3.

16. Convention and Statute of the Freedom on Transit

Barcelona, April 20th, 1921

Article 1

The High Contracting Parties declare that they accept the Statute on Freedom of Transit annexed hereto, adopted by the Barcelona Conference on April 14th, 1921.

This Statute will be deemed to constitute an integral part of the present Convention. Consequently, they hereby declare that they accept the obligations and undertakings of the said Statute in conformity with the terms and in accordance with the conditions set out therein.

Article 2

The present Convention does not in any way affect the rights and obligations arising out of the provisions of the Treaty of Peace signed at Versailles on June 28th, 1919, or out of the provisions of the other corresponding Treaties, in so far as they concern the Powers which have signed, or which benefit by, such Treaties.

Article 3

The present Convention, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall bear this day's date and shall be open for signature until December 1st, 1921.

Article 4

The present Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations who will notify the receipt of them to the other Members of the League and to States admitted to sign the Convention. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat.

In order to comply with the provisions of Article 18 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Secretary-General will register the present Convention upon the deposit of the first ratification.

Article 5

Members of the League of Nations which have not signed the present Convention before December 1st, 1921, may accede to it.¹

The same applies to State not Members of the League to which the Council of the League may decide officially to communicate the present Convention.

Accession will be notified to the Secretary-General of the League, who will inform all Powers concerned of the accession and of the date on which it was notified.

¹ See footnote 1, Part II, p. 3.

they have any objection thereto. If within six months of the date of the communication of the Secretary-General no objections have been received, the participation in the Convention of the country making the reservation shall be deemed to have been accepted by the other High Contracting Parties subject to the said reservation.

Article 23

Ratification of or accession to the present Convention by any High Contracting Party implies that its legislation and its administrative organisation are in conformity with the rules contained in the Convention.

Article 24

In the absence of a contrary declaration by one of the High Contracting Parties at the time of signature, ratification or accession, the provisions of the present Convention shall not apply to colonies, overseas territories, protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate.

Nevertheless, the High Contracting Parties reserve the right to accede to the Convention, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 21 and 23, for their colonies, overseas territories, protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate. They also reserve the right to denounce it separately in accordance with the provisions of Article 27.

Article 25

The present Convention shall not come into force until five ratifications or accessions on behalf of Members of the League of Nations or non-member States have been deposited. The date of its coming into force shall be the ninetieth day after the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the fifth ratification or accession.

Article 26

After the coming into force of the Convention in accordance with Article 25, each subsequent ratification or accession shall take effect on the ninetieth day from the date of its receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Article 27

The present Convention may be denounced on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or non-member State by a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will inform all the Members of the League and the non-member States referred to in Article 20. Such denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of its receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and shall operate only in respect of the High Contracting Party on whose behalf it was notified.

Article 28

The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretariat of the League of Nations on the date of its coming into force.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Geneva, the twentieth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, in a single copy, which will remain deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and of which certified copies will be transmitted to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States referred to in Article 20.

PROTOCOL

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The present Protocol in so far as it creates obligations between the High Contracting Parties will have the same force, effect and duration as the Convention of today's date, of which it is to be considered as an integral part.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the undersigned have affixed their signature to the present Protocol.

DONE at Geneva, this twentieth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations and of which authenticated copies shall be delivered to all Members of the League of Nations and non-member States represented at the Conference.

Article 7

The present Convention may not be denounced before the expiry of two years from the date on which it has entered into force in respect of that Member of the League or non-member State; such denunciation shall take effect as from the ninetieth day following the receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification addressed to him.

Every denunciation shall be immediately communicated by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to all the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-member States on whose behalf the present Convention has been signed or acceded to.

Each denunciation shall take effect only as regards the Member of the League of Nations or the non-member State, on whose behalf it has been made.

Article 8

Every Member of the League of Nations and every non-member State in respect of which the present Convention is in force may forward to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, after the expiry of the fourth year following the entry into force of the Convention, a request for the revision of some or all of the provisions of that Convention.

If such request, after being communicated to the other Members or non-member States between whom the Convention is at that time in force, is supported within one year by at least six of them, the Council of the League of Nations shall decide whether a Conference shall be convened for the purpose.

Article 9

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 obligations in respect of all or any of his colonies, protectorates 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 League of 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 ninety days after its receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Any High Contracting Party may at any time declare that he desires that the present Convention shall cease to apply to all or any of his colonies, protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate and the Convention shall cease to apply to the territories named in such declaration one year after its receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Article 10

The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as soon as it comes into force.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Geneva, the nineteenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and of which authenticated copies shall be delivered to all Members of the League of Nations and non-member States represented at the Conference.

14. International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency, and Protocol

Geneva, April 20th, 1929

PART II

Article 19

The High Contracting Parties agree that any disputes which might arise between them relating to the interpretation or application of this Convention shall, if they cannot be settled by direct negotiation, be referred for decision to the Permanent Court of International Justice. In case any or all of the High Contracting Parties to such a dispute should not be parties to the Protocol bearing the date of December 16th, 1920, relating to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the dispute shall be referred, at the choice of the parties and in accordance with the constitutional procedure of each party; either to the Permanent Court of International Justice or to a court of arbitration constituted in accordance with the Convention of October 18, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, or to some other court of arbitration.

Article 20

The present Convention, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall bear to-day's date. Until the 31st day of December 1929, it shall be open for signature on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations and on behalf of any non-member State which was represented at the Conference which elaborated the present Convention or to which a copy is communicated by the Council of the League of Nations.

It shall be ratified, and the instruments of ratification shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will notify their receipt to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States aforesaid.

Article 21

After the 1st day of January 1930, the present Convention shall be open to accession on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations and any of the non-member States referred to in Article 20 on whose behalf it has not been signed.¹

The instruments of accession shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will notify their receipt to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States referred to in Article 20.

Article 22

The countries which are ready to ratify the Convention under the second paragraph of Article 20 or to accede to the Convention under Article 21 but desire to be allowed to make any reservations with regard to the application of the Convention may inform the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to this effect, who shall forthwith communicate such reservations to the High Contracting Parties on whose behalf ratifications or accessions have been deposited and enquire whether

¹ See footnote 1, Part II, p. 3.

Article 7

The present Convention may not be denounced before the expiry of two years from the date on which it has entered into force in respect of that Member of the League or non-Member State; such denunciation shall take effect as from the ninetieth day following the receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification addressed to him.

Every denunciation shall be immediately communicated by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to all the other High Contracting Parties.

Each denunciation shall take effect only as regard the High Contracting Party on whose behalf it has been made.

Article 8

Every Member of the League of Nations and every non-Member State, in respect of which the present Convention is in force, may forward to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, after the expiry of the fourth year following the entry into force of the Convention, a request for the revision of some or all of the provisions of that Convention.

If such request, after being communicated to the other Members or non-Member States between whom the Convention is at that time in force, is supported within one year by at least six of them, the Council of the League of Nations shall decide whether a Conference shall be convened for the purpose.

Article 9

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 obligations in respect of all or any of his colonies, protectorates 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 League of 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 ninety days after its receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Any High Contracting Party may at any time declare that he desires that the present Convention shall cease to apply to all or any of his colonies, protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate and the Convention shall cease to apply to the territories named in such declaration one year after its receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Article 10

The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as soon as it comes into force. It shall then be published as soon as possible in the League of Nations *Treaty Series*.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Geneva, the seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and of which authenticated copies shall be delivered to all Members of the League of Nations and non-Member States represented at the Conference.

13. Convention on the Stamp Laws in connection with Cheques, and Protocol

Geneva, March 19th, 1931

Article 2

The present Convention, the French and English texts of which shall be equally authentic, shall bear this day's date.

It may be signed thereafter until July 15th, 1931, on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or non-member State.

Article 3

The present Convention shall be ratified.

The instruments of ratification shall be deposited before September 1st, 1933, with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall forthwith notify receipt thereof to all the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-member States on whose behalf the present Convention has been signed or acceded to.

Article 4

As from July 15th, 1931, any Member of the League of Nations and any non-member State may accede thereto.

Such accession shall be effected by a notification to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, such notification to be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat.

The Secretary-General shall notify such deposit forthwith to all the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-member States on whose behalf the present Convention has been signed or acceded to.

Article 5

The present Convention shall not come into force until it has been ratified or acceded to on behalf of seven Members of the League of Nations or non-member States, which shall include three of the Members of the League permanently represented on the Council.

The date of entry into force shall be the ninetieth day following the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the seventh ratification or accession in accordance with the first paragraph of the present Article.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations, when making the notification provided for in Articles 3 and 4, shall state in particular that the ratifications or accessions referred to in the first paragraph of the present Article have been received.

Article 6

Every ratification or accession effected after the entry into force of the Convention in accordance with Article 5 shall take effect on the ninetieth day following the date of receipt thereof by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Article 10

The High Contracting Parties may declare at the time of signature, ratification or accession, that it is not their intention in accepting the present Convention to assume any liability in respect of all or any of their colonies, protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate, in which case the present Convention shall not be applicable to the territories mentioned in such declaration.

The High Contracting Parties may at any time subsequently inform the Secretary-General of the League of Nations that they intend to apply the present Convention to all or any of their territories referred to in the declaration provided for in the preceding paragraph. In this case, the Convention shall apply to the territories referred to in the notification ninety days after its receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

They further reserve the right to denounce it, in accordance with the conditions of Article 8, on behalf of all or any of their colonies, protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate.

Article 11

The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as soon as it comes into force.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Geneva, the nineteenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and of which authenticated copies shall be delivered to all Members of the League of Nations and non-member States represented at the Conference.

12. Convention on the Stamp Laws in connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, and Protocol

Geneva, June 7th, 1930

Article 2

The present Convention, the French and English texts of which shall be equally authentic, shall bear this day's date.

It may be signed thereafter until September 6th, 1930, on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or non-Member State.

Article 3

The present Convention shall be ratified.

The instruments of ratification shall be deposited before September 1st, 1932, with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall forthwith notify receipt thereof to all the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-Member States Parties to the present Convention.

Article 4

As from September 6th, 1930, any Member of the League of Nations and any non-Member State may accede thereto.

Such accession shall be effected by a notification to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, such notification to be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat.

The Secretary-General shall notify such deposit forthwith to all States which have signed or acceded to the present Convention.

Article 5

The present Convention shall not come into force until it has been ratified or acceded to on behalf of seven Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States, which shall include three of the Members of the League permanently represented on the Council.

The date of entry into force shall be the ninetieth day following the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the seventh ratification or accession in accordance with the first paragraph of the present Article.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations, when making the notifications provided for in Articles 3 and 4, shall state in particular that the ratifications or accessions referred to in the first paragraph of the present Article have been received.

Article 6

Every ratification or accession effected after the entry into force of the Convention in accordance with Article 5 shall take effect on the ninetieth day following the date of receipt thereof by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

11. Convention providing a Uniform Law for Cheques, with Annexes and Protocol

Geneva, March 19th, 1931

Article 1

The High Contracting Parties undertake to introduce in their respective territories, either in one of the original texts or in their own languages, the Uniform Law forming Annex I of the present Convention.

This undertaking shall, if necessary, be subject to such reservations as each High Contracting Party shall notify at the time of its ratification or accession. These reservations shall be chosen from among those mentioned in Annex II of the present Convention.

The reservations referred to in Articles 9, 22, 27 and 30 of the said Annex II may, however, be made after ratification or accession, provided that they are notified to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall forthwith communicate the text thereof to the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-member States on whose behalf the present Convention has been ratified or acceded to. Such reservations shall not take effect until the ninetieth day following the receipt by the Secretary-General of the above-mentioned notification.

Each of the High Contracting Parties may, in urgent cases, make use of the reservations contained in Articles 17 and 28 of the said Annex II, even after ratification or accession. In such cases, they must immediately notify direct all other High Contracting Parties and the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The notification of these reservations shall take effect two days following its receipt by the High Contracting Parties.

Article 2

In the territories of each of the High Contracting Parties, the Uniform Law shall not apply to cheques already issued at the time of the coming into force of the present Convention.

Article 3

The present Convention, the French and English texts of which shall be equally authentic, shall bear this day's date.

It may be signed thereafter until July 15th, 1931, on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or non-member State.

Article 4

The present Convention shall be ratified.

The instruments of ratification shall be deposited before September 1, 1933, with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall forthwith notify receipt thereof to all the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-member States on whose behalf the present Convention has been signed or acceded to.

Article 5

As from July 15, 1931, any Member of the League of Nations and any non-member State may accede thereto.

Such accession shall be effected by a notification to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, such notification to be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat.

The Secretary-General shall notify such deposit forthwith to all the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-member States on whose behalf the present Convention has been signed or acceded to.

Article 6

The present Convention shall not come into force until it has been ratified or acceded to on behalf of seven Members of the League of Nations or non-member States, including therein three of the Members of the League permanently represented on the Council.

The date of entry into force shall be the ninetieth day following the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the seventh ratification or accession in accordance with the first paragraph of the present Article.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations, when making the notifications provided for in Articles 4 and 5, shall state in particular that the ratifications or accessions deferred to in the first paragraph of the present Article have been received.

Article 7

Every ratification or accession effected after the entry into force of the Convention in accordance with Article 6 shall take effect on the ninetieth day following the date of receipt thereof by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Article 8

Except in urgent cases, the present Convention may not be denounced before the expiry of two years from the date on which it has entered into force in respect of the Member of the League or non-member State denouncing it; such denunciation shall take effect as from the ninetieth day following the receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification addressed to him.

Every denunciation shall be immediately communicated by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to all the other High Contracting Parties.

In urgent cases a High Contracting Party which denounces the Convention shall immediately notify direct all other High Contracting Parties, and the denunciation shall take effect two days after the receipt of such notification by the said High Contracting Parties. A High Contracting Party denouncing the Convention in these circumstances shall also inform the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of its decision.

Each denunciation shall take effect only as regards the High Contracting Party on whose behalf it has been made.

Article 9

Every Member of the League of Nations and every non-member State in respect of which the present Convention is in force may forward to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, after the expiry of the fourth year following the entry into force of the Convention, a request for the revision of some or all of the provisions of this Convention.

If such request, after being communicated to the other Members or non-member States between which the Convention is at that time in force, is supported within one year by at least six of them, the Council of the League of Nations shall decide whether a Conference shall be convened for the purpose.

Article 5

As from September 6th, 1930, any Member of the League of Nations and any non-Member State may accede thereto.

Such accession shall be effected by a notification to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, such notification to be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat.

The Secretary-General shall notify such deposit forthwith to all High Contracting Parties that have signed or acceded to the present Convention.

Article 6

The present Convention shall not come into force until it has been ratified or acceded to on behalf of seven Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States, including therein three of the Members of the League permanently represented on the Council.

The date of entry into force shall be the ninetieth day following the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the seventh ratification or accession in accordance with the first paragraph of the present Article.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations, when making the notifications provided for in Articles 4 and 5, shall state in particular that the ratifications or accessions referred to in the first paragraph of the present Article have been received.

Article 7

Every ratification or accession effected after the entry into force of the Convention in accordance with Article 6 shall take effect on the ninetieth day following the date of receipt thereof by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Article 8

Except in urgent cases the present Convention may not be denounced before the expiry of two years from the date on which it has entered into force in respect of the Member of the League or non-Member State denouncing it; such denunciation shall take effect as from the ninetieth day following the receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification addressed to him.

Every denunciation shall be immediately communicated by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to all the other High Contracting Parties.

In urgent cases a High Contracting Party which denounces the Convention shall immediately notify direct all other High Contracting Parties, and the denunciation shall take effect two days after the receipt of such notification by the said High Contracting Parties. A High Contracting Party denouncing the Convention in these circumstances shall also inform the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of its decision.

Each denunciation shall take effect only as regards the High Contracting Party on whose behalf it has been made.

Article 9

Every Member of the League of Nations and every non-Member State in respect of which the present Convention is in force, may forward to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, after the expiry of the fourth year following the entry into force of the Convention, a request for the revision of some or all of the provisions of this Convention.

If such request, after being communicated to the other Members or non-Member States between which the Convention is at that time in force, is supported within one year by at least six of them, the Council of the League of Nations shall decide whether a Conference shall be convened for the purpose.

Article 10

The High Contracting Parties may declare at the time of signature, ratification or accession, that it is not their intention in accepting the present Convention to assume any liability in respect of all or any of their colonies, protectorates or territories under suzerainty of mandate, in which case the present Convention shall not be applicable to the territories mentioned in such declaration.

The High Contracting Parties may at any time subsequently inform the Secretary-General of the League of Nations that they intend to apply the present Convention to all or any of their territories referred to in the declaration provided for in the preceding paragraph. In this case, the Convention shall apply to the territories referred to in the notification ninety days after its receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

They further reserve the right to denounce it, in accordance with the conditions of Article 8, on behalf of all or any of their colonies, protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate.

Article 11

The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as soon as it comes into force. It shall then be published as soon as possible in the League of Nations *Treaty Series*.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Geneva, the seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and of which authenticated copies shall be delivered to all Members of the League of Nations and non-Member States represented at the Conference.

Article 16

The present Convention may not be denounced before the expiry of two years from the date on which it has entered into force in respect of that Member of the League or non-Member State; such denunciation shall take effect as from the ninetieth day following the receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification addressed to him.

Every denunciation shall be immediately communicated by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to all the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-Member States on whose behalf the present Convention has been signed or acceded to.

Each denunciation shall take effect only as regards the Member of the League of Nations or the non-Member State, on whose behalf it has been made.

Article 17

Every Member of the League of Nations and every non-Member State, in respect of which the present Convention is in force, may forward to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, after the expiry of the fourth year following the entry into force of the Convention, a request for the revision of some or all of the provisions of that Convention.

If such request, after being communicated to the other Members or non-Member States between whom the Convention is at that time in force, is supported within one year by at least six of them, the Council of the League of Nations shall decide whether a Conference shall be convened for the purpose.

Article 18

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 obligations in respect of all or any of his colonies, protectorates 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 League of 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 ninety days after its receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Any High Contracting Party may at any time declare that he desires that the present Convention shall cease to apply to all or any of his colonies, protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate and the Convention shall cease to apply to the territories named in such declaration one year after its receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Article 19

The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as soon as it comes into force.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Geneva, the nineteenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and of which authenticated copies shall be delivered to all Members of the League of Nations and non-Member States represented at the Conference.

10. Convention providing a Uniform Law for Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, with Annexes and Protocol

Geneva, June 7th, 1930

Article 1

The High Contracting Parties undertake to introduce in their respective territories, either in one of the original texts or in their own languages, the Uniform Law forming Annex I of the present Convention.

This undertaking shall, if necessary, be subject to such reservations as each High Contracting Party shall notify at the time of its ratification or accession. These reservations shall be chosen from among those mentioned in Annex II of the present Convention.

The reservations referred to in Articles 8, 12 and 18 of the said Annex II may, however, be made after ratification or accession, provided that they are notified to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall forthwith communicate the text thereof to the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-Member States on whose behalf the present Convention has been ratified or acceded to. Such reservations shall not take effect until the ninetieth day following the receipt by the Secretary-General of the above-mentioned notification.

Each of the High Contracting Parties may, in urgent cases, make use of the reservations contained in Articles 7 and 22 of the said Annex II, even after ratification or accession. In such cases they must immediately notify direct all other High Contracting Parties and the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The notification of these reservations shall take effect two days following its receipt by the High Contracting Parties.

Article 2

In the territories of each of the High Contracting Parties the Uniform Law shall not apply to bills of exchange and promissory notes already issued at the time of the coming into force of the present Convention.

Article 3

The present Convention, the French and English texts of which shall be equally authentic, shall bear this day's date.

It may be signed thereafter until September 6th, 1930, on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or non-Member State.

Article 4

The present Convention shall be ratified.

The instruments of ratification shall be deposited before September 1st, 1932, with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall forthwith notify receipt thereof to all the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-Member States Parties to the present Convention.

Article 17

The present Convention may not be denounced before the expiry of two years from the date on which it has entered into force in respect of that Member of the League or non-Member State; such denunciation shall take effect as from the ninetieth day following the receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification addressed to him.

Every denunciation shall be immediately communicated by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to all the other High Contracting Parties.

Each denunciation shall take effect only as regards the High Contracting Party on whose behalf it has been made.

Article 18

Every Member of the League of Nations and every non-Member State in respect of which the present Convention is in force may forward to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, after the expiry of the fourth year following the entry into force of the Convention, a request for the revision of some or all of the provisions of that Convention.

If such request after being communicated to the other Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States between whom the Convention is at that time in force, is supported within one year by at least six of them, the Council of the League of Nations shall decide whether a Conference shall be convened for the purpose.

Article 19

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 obligations in respect of all or any of his colonies, protectorates 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 League of 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 ninety days after its receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Any High Contracting Party may at any time declare that he desires that the present Convention shall cease to apply to all or any of his colonies, protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate and the Convention shall cease to apply to the territories named in such declaration one year after its receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Article 20

The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as soon as it comes into force. It shall then be published as soon as possible in the League of Nations *Treaty Series*.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Geneva, the seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and of which authenticated copies shall be delivered to all Members of the League of Nations and non-Member States represented at the Conference.

9. Convention for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws in connection with Cheques, and Protocol

Geneva, March 19th, 1931

Article 11

The present Convention, the French and English texts of which shall be equally authentic, shall bear this day's date.

It may be signed thereafter until July 15, 1931, on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or non-Member State.

Article 12

The present Convention shall be ratified.

The instruments of ratification shall be deposited before September 1st, 1933, with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall forthwith notify receipt thereof to all the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-Member States on whose behalf the present Convention has been signed or acceded to.

Article 13

As from July 15, 1931, any Member of the League of Nations and any non-Member State may accede thereto.

Such accession shall be effected by a notification of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, such notification to be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat.

The Secretary-General shall notify such deposit forthwith to all the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-Member States on whose behalf the present Convention has been signed or acceded to.

Article 14

The present Convention shall not come into force until it has been ratified or acceded to on behalf of seven Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States, which shall include three of the Members of the League permanently represented on the Council.

The date of entry into force shall be the ninetieth day following the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the seventh ratification or accession in accordance with the first paragraph of the present Article.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations, when making the notification provided for in Articles 12 and 13, shall state in particular that the ratifications or accessions referred to in the first paragraph of the present Article have been received.

Article 15

Every ratification or accession effected after the entry into force of the Convention in accordance with Article 14 shall take effect on the ninetieth day following the date of receipt thereof by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Article 10

The present Convention does not apply to the Colonies, Protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate of any High Contracting Party unless they are specially mentioned.

The application of this Convention to one or more of such Colonies, Protectorates or territories to which the Protocol on Arbitration Clauses, opened at Geneva on September 24, 1923, applies, can be affected at any time by means of a declaration addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations by one of the High Contracting Parties.

Such declaration shall take effect three months after the deposit thereof.

The High Contracting Parties can at any time denounce the Convention for all or any of the Colonies, Protectorates or territories referred to above. Article 9 hereof applies to such denunciation.

Article 11

A certified copy of the present Convention shall be transmitted by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to every Member of the League of Nations and to every non-Member State which signs the same.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Geneva, on the twenty-sixth day of September one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, in a single copy, of which the English and French texts are both authentic, and which will be kept in the archives of the League of Nations.

8. Convention for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws in connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, and Protocol

Geneva, June 7th, 1930

Article 12

The present Convention, the French and English texts of which shall be equally authentic, shall bear this day's date.

It may be signed thereafter until September 6, 1930, on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or non-Member State.

Article 13

The present Convention shall be ratified.

The instruments of ratification shall be deposited before September 1, 1932, with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall forthwith notify receipt thereof to all the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-Member States parties to the present Convention.

Article 14

As from September 6, 1930, any Member of the League of Nations and any non-Member State may accede thereto.

Such accession shall be effected by a notification to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, such notification to be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat.

The Secretary-General shall notify such deposit forthwith to all States which have signed or acceded to the present Convention.

Article 15

The present Convention shall not come into force until it has been ratified or acceded to on behalf of seven Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States, which shall include three of the Members of the League permanently represented on the Council.

The date of entry into force shall be the ninetieth day following the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the seventh ratification or accession, in accordance with the first paragraph of the present article.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations, when making the notifications provided for in Articles 13 and 14, shall state in particular that the ratifications or accessions referred to in the first paragraph of the present article have been received.

Article 16

Every ratification or accession effected after the entry into force of the Convention in accordance with Article 15 shall take effect on the ninetieth day following the date of receipt thereof by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

6. Protocol on Arbitration Clauses

Geneva, September 24th, 1923

5. The present Protocol, which shall remain open for signature by all States, shall be ratified. The ratifications shall be deposited as soon as possible with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify such deposit to all the Signatory States.

6. The present Protocol will come into force as soon as two ratifications have been deposited. Thereafter it will take effect, in the case of each Contracting State, one month after the notification by the Secretary-General of the deposit of its ratification.

7. The present Protocol may be denounced by any Contracting State on giving one year's notice. Denunciation shall be effected by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the League, who will immediately transmit copies of such notification to all the other Signatory States and inform them of the date on which it was received. The denunciation shall take effect one year after the date on which it was notified to the Secretary-General, and shall operate only in respect of the notifying State.

8. The Contracting States may declare that their acceptance of the present Protocol does not include any or all of the undermentioned territories: that is to say, their colonies, overseas possessions or territories, protectorates or the territories over which they exercise a mandate.

The said States may subsequently adhere separately on behalf of any territory thus excluded. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall be informed as soon as possible of such adhesions. He shall notify such adhesions to all Signatory States. They will take effect one month after the notification by the Secretary-General to all Signatory States.

The Contracting States may also denounce the Protocol separately on behalf of any of the territories referred to above. Article 7 applies to such denunciation.

A certified copy of the present Protocol will be transmitted by the Secretary-General to all the Contracting States.

DONE at Geneva on the twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three; in a single copy, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, and which will be kept in the archives of the Secretariat of the League.

7. Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards

Geneva, September 26th, 1927

Article 5

The provisions of the above Articles shall not deprive any interested party of the right of availing himself of an arbitral award in the manner and to the extent allowed by the law or the treaties of the country where such award is sought to be relied upon.

Article 6

The present Convention applies only to arbitral awards made after the coming-into-force of the Protocol on Arbitration Clauses, opened at Geneva on September 24, 1923.

Article 7

The present Convention, which will remain open to the signature of all the signatories of the Protocol of 1923 on Arbitration Clauses,¹ shall be ratified.

It may be ratified only on behalf of those Members of the League of Nations and non-member States on whose behalf the Protocol of 1923 shall have been ratified.

Ratifications shall be deposited as soon as possible with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will notify such deposit to all the signatories.

Article 8

The present Convention shall come into force three months after it shall have been ratified on behalf of two High Contracting Parties. Thereafter, it shall take effect, in the case of each High Contracting Party, three months after the deposit of the ratification on its behalf with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Article 9

The present Convention may be denounced on behalf of any Member of the League or non-member State. Denunciation shall be notified in writing to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will immediately send a copy thereof, certified to be in conformity with the notification, to all the other Contracting Parties, at the same time informing them of the date on which he received it.

The denunciation shall come into force only in respect of the High Contracting Party which shall have notified it and one year after such notification shall have reached the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

The denunciation of the Protocol on Arbitration Clauses shall entail, *ipso facto*, the denunciation of the present Convention.

¹ See Part II, p. 17.

Article 9

The present Protocol is subject to ratification. Ratifications shall be deposited with the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

The Secretary-General shall give notice of the deposit of each ratification to the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-Member States mentioned in Article 8, indicating the date of its deposit.

Article 10

As from January 1st, 1931, any Member of the League of Nations and any non-Member State mentioned in Article 8¹ on whose behalf the Protocol has not been signed before that date may accede thereto.

Accession shall be effected by an instrument deposited with the Secretariat of the League of Nations. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall give notice of each accession to the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-Member States mentioned in Article 8, indicating the date of the deposit of the instrument.

Article 11

A procès-verbal shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as soon as ratifications or accessions on behalf of ten Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States have been deposited.

A certified copy of this procès-verbal shall be sent by the Secretary-General to each Member of the League of Nations and to each non-Member State mentioned in Article 8.

Article 12

The present Protocol shall enter into force on the 90th day after the date of the procès-verbal mentioned in Article 11 as regards all Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States on whose behalf ratifications or accessions have been deposited on the date of the procès-verbal .

As regards any Member of the League or non-Member State on whose behalf a ratification or accession is subsequently deposited, the Protocol shall enter into force on the 90th day after the date of the deposit of a ratification or accession on its behalf.

Article 13

As from January 1st, 1936, any Member of the League of Nations or any non-Member State in regard to which the present Protocol is then in force, may address to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations a request for the revision of any or all of the provisions of this Protocol. If such a request, after being communicated to the other Members of the League and non-Member States in regard to which the Protocol is then in force, is supported within one year by at least nine of them, the Council of the League of Nations shall decide, after consultation with the Members of the League of Nations and the non-Member States mentioned in Article 8, whether a conference should be specially convoked for that purpose or whether such revision should be considered at the next conference for the codification of international law.

The High Contracting Parties agree that, if the present Protocol is revised, the new Agreement may provide that upon its entry into force some or all of the provisions of the present Protocol shall be abrogated in respect of all of the Parties to the present Protocol.

² See footnote 1, Part II, p. 3.

Article 14

The present Protocol may be denounced.

Denunciation shall be effected by a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall inform all Members of the League of Nations and the non-Member States mentioned in Article 8.

Each denunciation shall take effect one year after the receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification but only as regards the Member of the League or non-Member State on whose behalf it has been notified.

Article 15

1. Any High Contracting Party may, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, declare that, in accepting the present Protocol, he does not assume any obligations in respect of all or any of his colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate, or in respect of certain parts of the population of the said territories; and the present Protocol shall not apply to any territories or to the parts of their population named in such declaration.

2. Any High Contracting Party may give notice to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations at any time subsequently that he desires that the Protocol shall apply to all or any of his territories or to the parts of their population which have been made the subject of a declaration under the preceding paragraph, and the Protocol shall apply to all the territories or the parts of their population named in such notice six months after its receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

3. Any High Contracting Party may, at any time, declare that he desires that the present Protocol shall cease to apply to all or any of his colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate, or in respect of certain parts of the population of the said territories, and the Protocol shall cease to apply to the territories or to the part of their population named in such declaration one year after its receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

4. Any High Contracting Party may make the reservations provided for in Article 6 in respect of all or any of his colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate, or in respect of certain parts of the population of these territories, at the time of signature, ratification or accession to the Protocol or at the time of making a notification under the second paragraph of this article.

5. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall communicate to all the Members of the League of Nations and the non-Member States mentioned in Article 8 all declarations and notices received in virtue of this article.

Article 16

The present Protocol shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as soon as it has entered into force.

Article 17

The French and English texts of the present Protocol shall both be authoritative.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol.

DONE at The Hague on the twelfth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations and of which certified true copies shall be transmitted by the Secretary-General to all the Members of the League of Nations and all the non-Member States invited to the First Conference for the Codification of International Law.

Article 28

The present Convention may be denounced.

Denunciation shall be effected by a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall inform all Members of the League of Nations and the non-Member States mentioned in Article 22.

Each denunciation shall take effect one year after the receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification but only as regards the Member of the League or non-Member State on whose behalf it has been notified.

Article 29

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 obligations in respect of all or any of his colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate, or in respect of certain parts of the population of the said territories; and the present Convention shall not apply to any territories or to the parts of their population named in such declaration.

2. Any High Contracting Party may give notice to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations at any time subsequently that he desires that the Conventions shall apply to all or any of his territories or to the parts of their population which have been made the subject of a declaration under the preceding paragraph, and the Convention shall apply to all the territories or the parts of their population named in such notice six months after its receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

3. Any High Contracting Party may, at any time, declare that he desires that the present Convention shall cease to apply to all or any of his colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate, or in respect of certain parts of the population of the said territories, and the Convention shall cease to apply to the territories or to the parts of their population named in such declaration one year after its receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

4. Any High Contracting Party may make the reservations provided for in Article 20 in respect of all or any of his colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate, or in respect of certain parts of the population of these territories, at the time of signature, ratification or accession to the Convention or at the time of making a notification under the second paragraph of this article.

5. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall communicate to all the Members of the League of Nations and the non-Member States mentioned in Article 22 all declarations and notices received in virtue of this article.

Article 30

The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as soon as it has entered into force.

Article 31

The French and English texts of the present Convention shall both be authoritative.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

DONE at The Hague on the twelfth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations and of which certified true copies shall be transmitted by the Secretary-General to all the Members of the League of Nations and all the non-Member States invited to the First Conference for the Codification of International Law.

5. Protocol relating to Military Obligations in Certain Cases of Double Nationality

The Hague, April 12th, 1930

Article 4

The High Contracting Parties agree to apply the principles and rules contained in the preceding articles in their relations with each other, as from the date of the entry into force of the present Protocol.

The inclusion of the above-mentioned principles and rules in the said articles shall in no way be deemed to prejudice the question whether they do or do not already form part of international law.

It is understood that, in so far as any point is not covered by any of the provisions of the preceding articles, the existing principles and rules of international law shall remain in force.

Article 5

Nothing in the present Protocol shall affect the provisions of any treaty, convention or agreement in force between any of the High Contracting Parties relating to nationality or matters connected therewith.

Article 6

Any High Contracting Party may, when signing or ratifying the present Protocol or acceding thereto, append an express reservation excluding any one or more of the provisions of Articles 1 to 3 and 7.

The provisions thus excluded cannot be applied against the High Contracting Party who has made the reservation nor relied on by that Party against any other High Contracting Party.

Article 7

If there should arise between the High Contracting Parties a dispute of any kind relating to the interpretation or application of the present Protocol and if such dispute cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, it shall be settled in accordance with any applicable agreements in force between the Parties providing for the settlement of international disputes.

In case there is no such agreement in force between the Parties, the dispute shall be referred to arbitration or judicial settlement, in accordance with the constitutional procedure of each of the Parties to the dispute. In the absence of agreement on the choice of another tribunal, the dispute shall be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice, if all the Parties to the dispute are Parties to the Protocol of the 16th December, 1920, relating to the Statute of that Court, and if any of the Parties to the dispute is not a Party to the Protocol of the 16th December, 1920, the dispute shall be referred to an arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with the Hague Convention of the 18th October, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Conflicts.

Article 8

The present Protocol shall remain open until the 31st December, 1930, for signature on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or of any non-Member State invited to the First Codification Conference or to which the Council of the League of Nations has communicated a copy of the Protocol for this purpose.

4. Convention on Certain Questions relating to the Conflict of Nationality Laws

The Hague, April 12th, 1930

Article 18

The High Contracting Parties agree to apply the principles and rules contained in the preceding articles in their relations with each other, as from the date of the entry into force of the present Convention.

The inclusion of the above-mentioned principles and rules in the Convention shall in no way be deemed to prejudice the question whether they do or do not already form part of international law.

It is understood that, in so far as any point is not covered by any of the provisions of the preceding articles, the existing principles and rules of international law shall remain in force.

Article 19

Nothing in the present Convention shall affect the provisions of any treaty, convention or agreement in force between any of the High Contracting Parties relating to nationality or matters connected therewith.

Article 20

Any High Contracting Party may, when signing or ratifying the present Convention or acceding thereto, append an express reservation excluding any one or more of the provisions of Articles 1 to 17 and 21.

The provisions thus excluded cannot be applied against the Contracting Party who has made the reservation nor relied on by that Party against any other Contracting Party.

Article 21

If there should arise between the High Contracting Parties a dispute of any kind relating to the interpretation or application of the present Convention and if such dispute cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, it shall be settled in accordance with any applicable agreements in force between the parties providing for the settlement of international disputes.

In case there is no such agreement in force between the parties, the dispute shall be referred to arbitration or judicial settlement, in accordance with the constitutional procedure of each of the parties to the dispute. In the absence of agreement on the choice of another tribunal, the dispute shall be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice, if all the parties to the dispute are parties to the Protocol of the 16th December, 1920, relating to the Statute of that Court, and if any of the parties to the dispute is not a party to the Protocol of the 16th December, 1920, the dispute shall be referred to an arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with the Hague Convention of the 18th October, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Conflicts.

Article 22

The present Convention shall remain open until the 31st December, 1903, for signature on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or of any non-Member State invited to the First Codification Conference or to which the Council of the League of Nations has communicated a copy of the Convention for this purpose.

Article 23

The present Convention is subject to ratification. Ratifications shall be deposited with the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

The Secretary-General shall give notice of the deposit of each ratification to the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-Member States mentioned in Article 22, indicating the date of its deposit.

Article 24

As from January 1st, 1931, any Member of the League of Nations and any non-Member State mentioned in Article 22 on whose behalf the Convention has not been signed before that date, may accede thereto.¹

Accession shall be effected by an instrument deposited with the Secretariat of the League of Nations. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall give notice of each accession to the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-Member States mentioned in Article 22, indicating the date of the deposit of the instrument.

Article 25

A procès-verbal shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as soon as ratifications or accessions on behalf of ten Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States have been deposited.

A certified copy of this procès-verbal shall be sent by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to each Member of the League of Nations and to each non-Member State mentioned in Article 22.

Article 26

The present Convention shall enter into force on the 90th day after the date of the procès-verbal mentioned in Article 25 as regards all Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States on whose behalf ratifications or accessions have been deposited on the date of the procès-verbal.

As regards any Member of the League or non-Member State on whose behalf a ratification or accession is subsequently deposited, the Convention shall enter into force on the 90th day after the date of the deposit of a ratification or accession on its behalf.

Article 27

As from January 1st, 1936, any Member of the League of Nations or any non-Member State in regard to which the present Convention is then in force, may address to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations a request for the revision of any or all of the provisions of this Convention. If such a request, after being communicated to the other Members of the League and non-Member States in regard to which the Convention is then in force, is supported within one year by at least nine of them, the Council of the League of Nations shall decide, after consultation with the Members of the League of Nations and the non-Member States mentioned in Article 22, whether a conference should be specially convoked for that purpose or whether such revision should be considered at the next conference for the codification of international law.

The High Contracting Parties agree that, if the present Convention is revised, the revised Convention may provide that upon its entry into force some or all of the provisions of the present Convention shall be abrogated in respect of all of the Parties to the present Convention.

¹ See footnote 1, Part II, p. 3.

Article 8

As from January 1st, 1931, any Member of the League of Nations and any non-Member State mentioned in Article 6 on whose behalf the Protocol has not been signed before that date, may accede thereto.¹

Accession shall be effected by an instrument deposited with the Secretariat of the League of Nations. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall give notice of each accession to the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-Member States mentioned in Article 6, indicating the date of the deposit of the instrument.

Article 9

A procès-verbal shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as soon as ratifications or accessions on behalf of ten Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States have been deposited.

A certified copy of this procès-verbal shall be sent by the Secretary-General to each Member of the League of Nations and to each non-Member State mentioned in Article 6.

Article 10

The present Protocol shall enter into force on the 90th day after the date of the procès-verbal mentioned in Article 9 as regards all Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States on whose behalf ratifications or accessions have been deposited on the date of the procès-verbal.

As regards any Member of the League or non-Member State on whose behalf a ratification or accession is subsequently deposited, the Protocol shall enter into force on the 90th day after the date of the deposit of a ratification or accession on its behalf.

Article 11

As from January 1st, 1936, any Member of the League of Nations or any non-Member State in regard to which the present Protocol is then in force, may address to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations a request for the revision of any or all of the provisions of this Protocol. If such a request, after being communicated to the other Members of the League and non-Member States in regard to which the Protocol is then in force, is supported within one year by at least nine of them, the Council of the League of Nations shall decide, after consultation with the Members of the League of Nations and the non-Member States mentioned in Article 6, whether a conference should be specially convoked for that purpose or whether such revision should be considered at the next conference for the codification of international law.

The High Contracting Parties agree that, if the present Protocol is revised, the new Agreement may provide that upon its entry into force some or all of the provisions of the present Protocol shall be abrogated in respect of all of the Parties to the present Protocol.

Article 12

The present Protocol may be denounced.

Denunciation shall be effected by a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall inform all Members of the League of Nations and the non-Member States mentioned in Article 6.

Each denunciation shall take effect one year after the receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification but only as regards the Member of the League or non-Member State on whose behalf it has been notified.

¹ See footnote 1, Part II, p. 3.

Article 13

1. Any High Contracting Party may, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, declare that, in accepting the present Protocol, he does not assume any obligations in respect of all or any of his colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate, or in respect of certain parts of the population of the said territories; and the present Protocol shall not apply to any territories or to the parts of their population named in such declaration.

2. Any High Contracting Party may give notice to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations at any time subsequently that he desires that the Protocol shall apply to all or any of his territories or to the parts of their population which have been made the subject of a declaration under the preceding paragraph, and the Protocol shall apply to all the territories or the parts of their population named in such notice six months after its receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

3. Any High Contracting Party may, at any time, declare that he desires that the present Protocol shall cease to apply to all or any of his colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate, or in respect of certain parts of the population of the said territories, and the Protocol shall cease to apply to the territories or to the parts of their population named in such declaration one year after its receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

4. Any High Contracting Party may make the reservations provided for in Article 4 in respect of all or any of his colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate, or in respect of certain parts of the population of these territories, at the time of signature, ratification or accession to the Protocol or at the time of making a notification under the second paragraph of this article.

5. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall communicate to all the Members of the League of Nations and the non-Member States mentioned in Article 6 all declarations and notices received in virtue of this article.

Article 14

The present Protocol shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as soon as it has entered into force.

Article 15

The French and English texts of the present Protocol shall both be authoritative.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol.

DONE at The Hague on the twelfth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations and of which certified true copies shall be transmitted by the Secretary-General to all the Members of the League of Nations and all the non-Member States invited to the First Conference for the Codification of International Law.

mandate, or in respect of certain parts of the population of the said territories; and the present Protocol shall not apply to any territories or to the parts of their population named in such declaration.

2. Any High Contracting Party may give notice to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations at any time subsequently that he desires that the Protocol shall apply to all or any of his territories or to the parts of their population which have been made the subject of a declaration under the preceding paragraph, and the Protocol shall apply to all the territories or the parts of their population named in such notice six months after its receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

3. Any High Contracting Party may, at any time, declare that he desires that the present Protocol shall cease to apply to all or any of his colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate, or in respect of certain parts of the population of the said territories, and the Protocol shall cease to apply to the territories or to the parts of their population named in such declaration one year after its receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

4. Any High Contracting Party may make the reservations provided for in Article 4 in respect of all or any of his colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate, or in respect of certain parts of the population of these territories, at the time of signature, ratification or accession to the Protocol or at the time of making a notification under the second paragraph of this article.

5. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall communicate to all the Members of the League of Nations and the non-Member States mentioned in Article 6 all declarations and notices received in virtue of this article.

Article 14

The present Protocol shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as soon as it has entered into force.

Article 15

The French and English texts of the present Protocol shall both be authoritative.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol.

DONE at The Hague on the twelfth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations and of which certified true copies shall be transmitted by the Secretary-General to all the Members of the League of Nations and all the non-Member States invited to the First Conference for the Codification of International Law.

3. Protocol relating to a Certain Case of Statelessness

The Hague, April 12th, 1930

Article 3

Nothing in the present Protocol shall affect the provisions of any treaty, convention or agreement in force between any of the High Contracting Parties relating to nationality or matters connected therewith.

Article 4

Any High Contracting Party may, when signing or ratifying the present Protocol or acceding thereto, append an express reservation excluding any one or more of the provisions of Articles 1 and 5.

The provisions thus excluded cannot be applied against the High Contracting Party who has made the reservation nor relied on by that Party against any other High Contracting Party.

Article 5

If there should arise between the High Contracting Parties a dispute of any kind relating to the interpretation or application of the present Protocol and if such dispute cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, it shall be settled in accordance with any applicable agreements in force between the Parties providing for the settlement of international disputes.

In case there is no such agreement in force between the Parties, the dispute shall be referred to arbitration or judicial settlement, in accordance with the constitutional procedure of each of the Parties to the dispute. In the absence of agreement on the choice of another tribunal, the dispute shall be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice, if all the Parties to the dispute are Parties to the Protocol of the 16th December, 1920, relating to the Statute of that Court, and if any of the Parties to the dispute is not a Party to the Protocol of the 16th December, 1920, the dispute shall be referred to an arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with the Hague Convention of the 18th October, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Conflicts.

Article 6

The present Protocol shall remain open until the 31st December 1930, for signature on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or of any non-Member State invited to the First Codification Conference or to which the Council of the League of Nations has communicated a copy of the Protocol for this purpose.

Article 7

The present Protocol is subject to ratification. Ratifications shall be deposited with the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

The Secretary-General shall give notice of the deposit of each ratification to the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-Member States mentioned in Article 6, indicating the date of its deposit.

2. Special Protocol concerning Statelessness

The Hague, April 12th, 1930

Article 4

Any High Contracting Party may, when signing or ratifying the present Protocol or acceding thereto, append an express reservation excluding any one or more of the provisions of Articles 1 and 5.

The provisions thus excluded cannot be applied against the High Contracting Party who has made the reservation nor relied on by that Party against any other High Contracting Party.

Article 5

If there should arise between the High Contracting Parties a dispute of any kind relating to the interpretation or application of the present Protocol and if such dispute cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, it shall be settled in accordance with any applicable agreements in force between the Parties providing for the settlement of international disputes.

In case there is no such agreement in force between the Parties, the dispute shall be referred to arbitration or judicial settlement, in accordance with the constitutional procedure of each of the Parties to the dispute. In the absence of agreement on the choice of another tribunal, the dispute shall be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice, if all the Parties to the dispute are Parties to the Protocol of the 16th December, 1920, relating to the Statute of that Court, and if any of the Parties to the dispute is not a Party to the Protocol of the 16th December, 1920, the dispute shall be referred to an arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with the Hague Convention of the 18th October, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Conflicts.

Article 6

The present Protocol shall remain open until the 31st December, 1930, for signature on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or of any non-Member State invited to the First Codification Conference or to which the Council of the League of Nations has communicated a copy of the Protocol for this purpose.

Article 7

The present Protocol is subject to ratification. Ratifications shall be deposited with the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

The Secretary-General shall give notice of the deposit of each ratification to the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-Member States mentioned in Article 6, indicating the date of its deposit.

Article 8

As from January 1st, 1931, any Member of the League of Nations and any non-Member State mentioned in Article 6 on whose behalf the Protocol has not been signed before that date, may accede thereto.

Accession shall be effected by an instrument deposited with the Secretariat of the League of Nations. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall give notice of each accession to the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-Member States mentioned in Article 6, indicating the date of the deposit of the instrument.

Article 9

A procès-verbal shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as soon as ratifications or accessions on behalf of ten Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States have been deposited.

A certified copy of this procès-verbal shall be sent by the Secretary-General to each Member of the League of Nations and to each non-Member State mentioned in Article 6.

Article 10

The present Protocol shall enter into force on the 90th day after the date of the procès-verbal mentioned in Article 9 as regards all Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States on whose behalf ratifications or accessions have been deposited on the date of the procès-verbal.

As regards any Member of the League or non-Member State on whose behalf a ratification or accession is subsequently deposited, the Protocol shall enter into force on the 90th day after the date of the deposit of a ratification or accession on its behalf.

Article 11

As from January 1st, 1936, any Member of the League of Nations or any non-Member State in regard to which the present Protocol is then in force, may address to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations a request for the revision of any or all of the provisions of this Protocol. If such a request, after being communicated to the other Members of the League and non-Member States in regard to which the Protocol is then in force, is supported within one year by at least nine of them, the Council of the League of Nations shall decide, after consultation with the Members of the League of Nations and the non-Member States mentioned in Article 6, whether a conference should be specially convoked for that purpose or whether such revision should be considered at the next conference for the codification of international law.

The High Contracting Parties agree that, if the present Protocol is revised, the new Agreement may provide that upon its entry into force some or all of the provisions of the present Protocol shall be abrogated in respect of all of the Parties to the present Protocol.

Article 12

The present Protocol may be denounced.

Denunciation shall be effected by a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall inform all Members of the League of Nations and the non-Member States mentioned in Article 6.

Each denunciation shall take effect one year after the receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification but only as regards the Member of the League or non-Member State on whose behalf it has been notified.

Article 13

1. Any High Contracting Party may, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, declare that, in accepting the present Protocol, he does not assume any obligations in respect of all or any of his colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or

1. Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace

Geneva, September 23rd, 1936

Article 7

Should a dispute arise between the High Contracting Parties regarding the interpretation or application of the present Convention for which it has been found impossible to arrive at a satisfactory settlement through the diplomatic channel, it shall be settled in conformity with the provisions in force between the Parties concerning the settlement of international disputes.

In the absence of any such provisions between the Parties to the dispute, the said Parties shall submit it to arbitration or to judicial settlement. Failing agreement concerning the choice of another tribunal, they shall submit the dispute, at the request of one of them, to the Permanent Court of International Justice, provided they are all Parties to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, regarding the Statute of the Court; or, if they are not all Parties to the above Protocol, they shall submit the dispute to an arbitral tribunal, constituted in conformity with the Hague Convention of October 18th, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

Before having recourse to the procedures specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, the High Contracting Parties may, by common consent, appeal to the good offices of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which would be in a position to constitute a special committee for this purpose.

Article 8

The present Convention, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall bear this day's date, and shall be open for signature until May 1st, 1937, on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations, or any non-member State represented at the Conference which drew up the present Convention, or any non-member State to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the said Convention for that purpose.

Article 9

The present Convention shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be sent to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify the deposit thereof to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States referred to in the preceding Article.

Article 10

After May 1st, 1937, any Member of the League of Nations and any non-member State referred to in Article 8 may accede to the present Convention.¹

The notifications of accession shall be sent to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify the deposit thereof to all the Members of the League and to all the non-member States referred to in the aforesaid Article.

¹ In accordance with resolutions 1903 (XVIII) and 2021 (XX), adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 18 November 1963 and 5 November 1965, respectively, the Secretary-General of the United Nations has invited each State which is a Member of the United Nations or a member of a specialized agency or a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and which otherwise was not eligible to become a party to this Convention, to accede thereto by depositing with him an instrument of accession. Similar invitations have been issued by the Secretary-General in respect of ten other League of Nations Conventions and Protocols, as indicated by reference to this footnote: For the text of resolution 1903 (XVIII), see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Supplement No 15* (A/5515), p. 69, for the text of resolution 2021 (XX), see *ibid*, *Twentieth Session, Supplement No 14* (A/6014), p. 87.

Article 11

The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, in conformity with the provisions of Article 18 of the Covenant, sixty days after the receipt by him of the sixth ratification or accession.

The Convention shall enter into force on the day of such registration.

Article 12

Every ratification or accession effected after the entry into force of the Convention shall take effect sixty days after the receipt thereof by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Article 13

The present Convention may be denounced by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. Such notification shall take effect one year after its receipt.

The Secretary-General shall notify the receipt of any such denunciation to all Members of the League and to the non-member States referred to in Article 8.

If, as the result of denunciations, the number of High Contracting Parties should fall below six, the present Convention shall cease to apply.

Article 14

Any High Contracting Party may, on signing, ratifying or acceding to the present Convention, or at any subsequent date, by a written document addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, declare that the present Convention shall apply to all or any of his colonies, protectorates, overseas territories, or territories placed under his suzerainty or mandate. The present Convention shall apply to the territory or territories specified in the declaration sixty days after its receipt. Failing such a declaration, the Convention shall not apply to any such territory.

Any High Contracting Party may at any subsequent date, by a notification to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, declare that the present Convention shall cease to apply to any or all of his colonies, protectorates, overseas territories, or territories placed under his suzerainty or mandate. The Convention shall cease to apply to the territory or territories specified in the notification one year after its receipt.

The Secretary-General shall communicate to all Members of the League and to the non-member States referred to in Article 8 all declarations received under the present Article.

Article 15

A request for the revision of the present Convention may be made at any time by any High Contracting Party in the form of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. Such notification shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to the other High Contracting Parties. Should not less than one-third of them associate themselves with such request, the High Contracting Parties agree to meet with a view to the revision of the Convention.

In that event, it shall be for the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to propose to the Council or Assembly of the League of Nations the convening of a revision conference.

DONE at Geneva, the twenty-third day of September, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six, in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations and of which a certified true copy shall be delivered to all the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-member States referred to in Article 8.

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