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HANDBOOK OF FINAL CLAUSES

Prepared by the Division of
Immunities and Treaties, Legal Department
United Nations Secretariat

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INTRODUCTION

I. General

This Handbook has been prepared by the Division of Immunities and Treaties of the Legal Department in the light of the long-felt need^{1/} in the sphere of international treaty-making procedure for a readily accessible compilation of final clauses, otherwise known as formal or standard clauses, to assist drafters of international multilateral conventions. It is hoped, therefore, that it will prove of material assistance to all those engaged in negotiating and drafting multilateral conventions.^{2/}

There was little standardization in the drafting of conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations. This may have been because it was a period of innovation, of new practices and formulae, although tendencies toward the use of certain clauses were discernible. However, a collection of final treaty clauses was commenced during the Second World War by the League of Nations Secretariat but was never completed.

On the other hand, International Labour conventions, since the early days of the International Labour Organisation, have contained uniform final clauses. This may be accounted for partly by the fact that the drafting of ILO conventions was centralized, whereas conventions concluded under League of Nations auspices were frequently drawn up by ad hoc conferences.

With regard to the drafting of multilateral conventions concluded under the auspices of the United Nations, including those adopted by the General Assembly, it would appear that there has been a general desire on the part of drafters to follow immediate precedents wherever possible. The availability of

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourth Session, Sixth Committee, 201st meeting, paragraphs 9, 11 and 12; Report on the Law of Treaties by Professor J. L. Brierly, Special Rapporteur to the International Law Commission, A/CN.4/23, paragraph 6; C. W. Jenks, The Need for an International Legislative Drafting Bureau, American Journal of International Law, Vol. 39 (1945), pages 163-179; Henry Reiff, "A Form Book for Standard Treaty Clauses", American Journal of International Law, Vol. 40 (1946), pages 640-644.

2/ The term "convention" is used throughout the Handbook to include all types of multilateral instruments whatever their particular designated name.

a compilation of final clauses from which ready comparisons can be made will tend to prevent any inconsistencies arising with regard to interpretation. Moreover, although naturally absolute uniformity would be undesirable, it is important that final clauses be workable from the point of view of the depositary. It is hoped that the present Handbook will contribute to this end.

II. Arrangement of this Handbook

The Table of Contents shows how the final clauses have been classified in this Handbook. The eleven types of clauses, divided into Parts and sub-divided into Sections, are listed in the following order:

- I. Clauses providing methods by which States may become parties to the convention;
- II. Entry into force clauses;
- III. Clauses establishing which States may become parties to the convention;
- IV. Clauses fixing the duration of the validity of the convention;
- V. Clauses providing methods by which States may cease to be parties to the convention;
- VI. Colonial clauses;
- VII. Clauses providing for the application of the convention under domestic law;
- VIII. Arbitration, interpretation and settlement of disputes clauses;
- IX. Amendment clauses;
- X. Revision clauses; and
- XI. Depositary clauses.

This order is the one which has been generally followed in conventions concluded under the auspices of the United Nations, though there are variations to be found in nearly every such convention.

An Explanatory Note is to be found at the beginning of each Part. This gives a brief description of the clauses classified in the Part, and refers to any important points of interest.

It will be seen that reservations clauses, of which there are only

two examples in conventions concluded under the auspices of the United Nations,^{3/} are not included in this Handbook. It has not been thought worthwhile to include these clauses in the present edition, bearing in mind that the General Assembly at its sixth session will be seized of the whole question of reservations to multilateral conventions when it will have before it the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice and the recommendations of the International Law Commission.

Under each Part and Section in the Handbook the conventions are listed in two groups: **firstly, the United Nations conventions, and secondly, the non-United Nations conventions.** The term "United Nations conventions" comprises nearly all multilateral conventions which have been drawn up under the auspices of the United Nations, or of the specialized agencies and also includes the constituent instruments of the specialized agencies themselves, and two conventions drawn up before the drafting of the Charter.^{4/} However, conventions concluded under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation have been excluded, since the final clauses in ILO conventions are of a very special nature, and not easily classifiable within the present scope of this Handbook. "Non-United Nations conventions" means all other international multilateral conventions drawn up since December 1944, which have been registered before 1 March 1951 with the Secretariat of the United Nations under Article 102 of the Charter.

Conventions in both groups are listed in chronological order according to the date they were drawn up, or the date their text was authenticated. In the case of United Nations conventions adopted by the General Assembly, the date of adoption is inserted, and not the date the convention was subsequently opened for signature. It is given under the title of each particular convention on the occasion of every entry. Also given in this way is the reference to the place where the text of the convention is to be found. In all cases where the

^{3/} Article 39 of the Revised General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes and Article 19 of the Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons.

^{4/} Agreement for United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and Convention on International Civil Aviation.

convention has been published in the United Nations Treaty Series, reference is to this source. Otherwise, in the case of United Nations conventions, reference is made to United Nations Official Records. Thus, in some instances it will be found that the text of conventions forms part of a General Assembly resolution. In other cases the source thought to be the most readily available to users of this Handbook is given. In a few instances it has not been possible to give any source at all where the text of a convention is not contained in any series or publication. In such cases the text has been taken from the certified copy of the original.

Only conventions with a finally adopted text have been included, even if not yet opened for signature.^{5/}

On the other hand, some conventions have been deliberately excluded. Thus, it has been deemed appropriate for the purposes of this Handbook to include only those clauses of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which fitted into the existing classification. No examples of clauses in the numerous protocols concluded under the GATT system have been included, because such clauses were generally found to be unclassifiable, being designed to suit the very special circumstances of the GATT.

Since one of the main purposes of this Handbook has been to make possible a greater degree of uniformity in final clauses for the future, it has been thought necessary to limit the number of classifications, and of examples of particular types of clauses found in a single convention only. Thus, where no particular clause is found under the relevant section for a convention, it does not necessarily mean that the convention does not contain such a clause, but that possibly the clause is one which does not occur in other conventions.

It will be found that in certain cases references have been given in footnotes to discussions which took place during the drafting of a particular clause in a committee of the General Assembly or in a conference convened under United Nations auspices.

The texts of many clauses have of necessity been inserted under more than

^{5/} E.G., Draft Convention on the International Transmission of News and the Right of Correction.

one heading in this Handbook, since part of them may deal, for example, with the entry into force of the convention, and part with the methods by which States may become parties to the convention, such as signature and ratification. No cross-references, however, have been made to where the texts of clauses are duplicated.

At the end of this Handbook there will be found an Index which lists in chronological order according to the date they were drawn up or authenticated first the United Nations conventions and second the non-United Nations conventions from which clauses have been classified in this Handbook. In this Index, alongside each convention, will be found references indicating which clauses of the convention are classified in this Handbook and where they are to be found. Thus, the Part is indicated together with the page. It is hoped that users of this Handbook will find the Index useful whenever they wish to find any particular clause.

I
CLAUSES PROVIDING
METHODS BY WHICH STATES MAY BECOME PARTIES

Explanatory Note

The clauses which relate to the methods by which States may become parties to multipartite instruments have been classified into nine main types.

With regard to Sections B, C, D and E, it will be seen that each of these sections is composed of two sub-sections. The only distinction between the sub-sections is the substitution of the term "acceptance" for the term "ratification" in the second sub-section of Sections B, C and D, and its use as an equivalent to "accession" in the second sub-section of Section E^{6/}.

Clauses in Sections C and D all provide for accession as a means whereby States may become parties to the particular convention; however, there are certain distinctions to be observed. Thus, the clauses in Section C offer accession as an alternative to signature and ratification (or acceptance), to all States which may become parties to the convention, as from the date it is opened for signature. Clauses in Section D, on the other hand, provide that accession is the only means of becoming party to the convention which is open to States (which have so far taken no steps), after a certain date. Certain of such clauses provide that prior to the date specified, the convention is open for signature to be followed by ratification (or acceptance), to all the States which are entitled to become parties^{7/}. Others, making a distinction between the various States which may become parties, provide that only specified States may sign prior to the particular date, and that thereafter the method of accession is available to such of those States which fail to sign, and to certain other designated States^{8/}.

6/ See for a discussion of the practical and legal significance of the term "acceptance", Report on the Law of Treaties by Professor J. L. Brierly, Special Rapporteur to the Second Session of the International Law Commission. A/CN.4/23, page 32, ff., and also Article by Y. Liang, entitled "The Use of the Term Acceptance in the United Nations Treaty Practice" in the American Journal of International Law, Vol. 44 (1950), page 342, ff.

7/ See Article XI of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, Part I, Section D (1) of the present Handbook.

8/ See Article 27 of the Convention on Road Traffic, Ibid.

Section F, entitled "Acceptance Formula Clause", which is peculiar to certain United Nations conventions, is a clause in which the term "acceptance" is employed as the process equivalent to both "ratification" and "accession"^{9/}. This expedient, introduced as a means of facilitating the methods by which States with complicated constitutional procedures might become parties to multipartite instruments, has not generally been considered as was originally expected. This would seem clear from the fact that the Sixth Committee during the fourth session of the General Assembly, after debate on the inclusion of an "acceptance formula clause" in the draft convention on the suppression of the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others, unanimously rejected such a clause, by voting in favour of a clause incorporating the procedure of signature and ratification or accession^{10/}.

A variation of the "acceptance formula clause" is to be found in Sections G and H wherein the substitution of the term "approval" is made for that of "acceptance" when the latter is used as an equivalent to "ratification". It may be noted that the last convention to contain an "acceptance formula clause", or any variation thereof, was adopted in December 1948.

In this Part it has proved impossible to avoid a certain overlapping, in that clauses have been set out which not only indicate the methods by which States may become parties to a particular multipartite convention, but also provide for its entry into force. Similarly, in Part II under Entry into Force Clauses, it will be found that certain provisions, which have been set out in this Part, have been repeated in full.

^{9/} See references cited in footnote 7.

^{10/} See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourth Session, Sixth Committee, 200th and 201st Meetings.

A. BY SIGNATURE ONLY

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. AGREEMENT FOR UNITED NATIONS RELIEF
AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Done at Washington, 9 November 1943.

American Journal of International
Law, Supplement to Vol. 38 (1944),
page 33.

ARTICLE IX

Entry into Force

This Agreement shall enter into force with respect to each signatory on the date when the Agreement is signed by that signatory unless otherwise specified by such signatory.

2. MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING RELATIVE
TO APPLICATION TO THE WESTERN
SECTORS OF BERLIN OF THE AGREEMENT
ON MOST-FAVoured-NATION TREATMENT
FOR AREAS OF WESTERN GERMANY UNDER
MILITARY OCCUPATION

Signed at Annecy, on 13 August 1949.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 42, page 356.

ARTICLE 2

2. This Memorandum shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations who shall transmit a certified copy thereof to each Government specified in paragraph 2 of Article VI of the Agreement. This Memorandum shall be open for signature by each Government which has signed, or hereafter signs the Agreement.

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE ISSUE OF
A TRAVEL DOCUMENT TO REFUGEES WHO ARE
THE CONCERN OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL
COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES

Done at London, 15 October 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 11,
page 84.

ARTICLE 21

The present Agreement, of which the English and French texts are both authentic, shall bear today's date and shall remain open for signature, in London, by the Governments Members of the Intergovernmental Committee, and also by non-member Governments.

2. AGREEMENT ON MOST-FAVoured-NATION
TREATMENT FOR AREAS OF WESTERN
GERMANY UNDER MILITARY OCCUPATION

Signed at Geneva, on 14 September 1948.

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 18,
page 267.

ARTICLE V

1. This Agreement shall be open for signature at Geneva on this day and shall remain open for signature thereafter at the Headquarters of the United Nations. The Agreement shall enter into force for each signatory upon the expiration of thirty days from the day on which such signatory signs the Agreement.

B (1). BY SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION ONLY
UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

NONE

/NON-UNITED NATIONS

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. PACT OF THE ARAB LEAGUE

ARTICLE 20

Signed at Cairo, 22 March 1945.

American Journal of International
Law, Supplement to Vol. 39 (1945),
page 266.

This Pact and its Annexes shall be ratified according to the fundamental laws in force in each of the contracting states.

2. INTER-AMERICAN TREATY OF
RECIPROCAL ASSISTANCE

ARTICLE 23

Signed at Rio de Janeiro, on
2 September 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 21, page 77.

This Treaty is open for signature by the American States at the City of Rio de Janeiro, and shall be ratified by the Signatory States as soon as possible in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Pan American Union, which shall notify the Signatory States of each deposit. Such notification shall be considered as an exchange of ratifications.

3. AMERICAN TREATY ON PACIFIC
SETTLEMENT (PACT OF BOGOTA)

ARTICLE III

Done at Bogota, on 30 April 1948.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 30, page 55.

The present Treaty shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in accordance with their constitutional procedures. The original instrument shall be deposited in the Pan American Union, which shall transmit an authentic certified copy to each Government for the purpose of ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Pan American Union, which shall notify the signatory Governments of the deposit. Such notification shall be considered as an exchange of ratifications

4. CONVENTION CONCERNING THE REGIME OF
NAVIGATION ON THE DANUBE

Done at Belgrade, on 18 August 1948.
United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 33, page 181.

ARTICLE 47

The present Convention and its annexes, of which the Russian and French texts are authentic, shall be subject to ratification and shall come into force upon the deposit of six instruments of ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, in the archives of which shall be kept the original of the present Convention.

The Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia shall furnish certified copies of the original Convention to all the signatories to the Convention and shall inform them of the deposit of instruments of ratification as these are received.

B (2). BY SIGNATURE AND ACCEPTANCE ONLY

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL
ORGANIZATION

Opened for signature at London,
16 November 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 4, page 275.

ARTICLE XV

1. This Constitution shall be subject to acceptance. The instruments of acceptance shall be deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom.

2. This Constitution shall remain open for signature in the archives of the Government of the United Kingdom. Signature may take place either before or after the deposit of the instrument of acceptance. No acceptance shall be valid unless preceded or followed by signature.

2. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT OF THE
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND ^{11/}

Opened for signature at Washington,
27 December 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 2, page 39.

ARTICLE XX

Section 2. Signature

(a) Each government on whose behalf this Agreement is signed shall deposit with the Government of the United States of America an instrument setting forth that it has accepted this Agreement in accordance with its law and has taken all steps necessary to enable it to carry out all of its obligations under this Agreement.

^{11/} Identical provisions are to be found in Article XI, Section 2 (a), of the Articles of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, opened for signature at Washington, 27 December 1945, United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 2, page 134.

C (1). BY SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION OR BY ACCESSION^{12/}

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL CIVIL
AVIATION

Signed at Chicago, 7 December 1944.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 15, page 295.

ARTICLE 91

(a) This Convention shall be subject to ratification by the signatory States. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America, which shall give notice of the date of the deposit to each of the signatory and adhering States.

(b) As soon as this Convention has been ratified or adhered to by twenty-six States it shall come into force between them on the thirtieth day after deposit of the twenty-sixth instrument. It shall come into force for each State ratifying thereafter on the thirtieth day after the deposit of its instrument of ratification.

ARTICLE 92

Adherence to Convention

(a) This Convention shall be open for adherence by members of the United Nations and States associated with them, and States which remained neutral during the present world conflict.

(b) Adherence shall be effected by a notification addressed to the Government of the United States of America and shall take effect as from the thirtieth day from the receipt of the notification by the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the contracting States.

^{12/} Or by acceptance. See Convention No. 5, Part I, Section C (1) of the present Handbook.

2. INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONVENTION

Done at Atlantic City, 2 October
1947.

ARTICLE 16

Ratification of the Convention

1. This Convention shall be ratified by each of the signatory Governments. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited, in as short a time as possible, with the Secretary-General by diplomatic channel through the intermediary of the Government of the Country of the seat of the Union. The Secretary-General shall notify the Members and Associate Members of each deposit of ratification.

2. After the entry into force of this Convention in accordance with Article 49, each instrument of ratification shall become effective on the date of its deposit with the General Secretariat.

3. If one or more of the signatory Governments do not ratify the Convention, it shall not thereby be less valid for the Governments which have ratified it.

ARTICLE 17

Accession to the Convention

1. The Government of a country, not a signatory to this Convention, may accede thereto at any time subject to the provisions of Article 1.

2. The instrument of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General by diplomatic channel through the intermediary of the Government of the country of the seat of the Union. Unless otherwise specified therein, it shall become effective upon the date of its deposit. The Secretary-General shall notify the Members and Associate Members of each accession when it is received and shall forward to each of them a certified copy of the act of accession.

3. DRAFT CONVENTION ON THE INTERNATIONAL
TRANSMISSION OF NEWS AND THE RIGHT
OF CORRECTION

Approved by the General Assembly on
13 May 1949.

Official Records of the General
Assembly, Third Session, Part II,
A/900, resolution 277 C (III),
page 22.

ARTICLE XV

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, 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 XVI

1. The present Convention shall be open for accession to the States referred to in article XV (1).

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

4. CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF
THE TRAFFIC IN PERSONS AND THE
EXPLOITATION AND PROSTITUTION OF
OTHERS

Approved by the General Assembly on
2 December 1949.

Official Records of the General
Assembly, Fourth Session, A/1251,
resolution 317 (IV), page 33.

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.

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. 13/

13/ See the discussion on this clause in Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourth Session, Sixth Committee, 200th and 201st meetings. See also footnote 19, Part I, Section F (1) of the present Handbook.

5. AGREEMENT ON THE IMPORTATION OF
EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL MATERIALS

Done at New York, 22 November 1950.

UNESCO document MC/12

ARTICLE IX

1. This Agreement, of which the English and French texts are equally authentic, shall bear today's date (22 November 1950) 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 instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

ARTICLE X

The States referred to in paragraph 1 of article IX may accept this Agreement from 22 November 1950. Acceptance shall become effective on the deposit of a formal instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE INTERNATIONAL
AGREEMENT OF 8 JUNE 1937 FOR THE
REGULATION OF WHALING

Done at London, 26 November 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 11, page 43.

ARTICLE 9

The present Protocol shall bear the date on which it is opened for signature and shall remain open for signature for a period of 14 days thereafter.

ARTICLE 7

(1) The present Protocol shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification deposited as soon as possible with the Government of the United Kingdom; and it shall be open to accession on behalf of any Government which is a party to the Principal Agreement and the Protocol of 1938 and has not signed the present Protocol.

(2) Accession shall be effected by notification addressed to the Government of the United Kingdom.

(3) The Government of the United Kingdom shall inform the Governments which are parties or signatories to the present Protocol of all ratifications of this Protocol or accessions thereto.

2. AGREEMENT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OR
RESTORATION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY
RIGHTS AFFECTED BY THE SECOND
WORLD WAR (WITH PROTOCOL OF
CLOSURE)

Signed at Neuchâtel, on 8 February 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 14, page 287.

ARTICLE 11

The present agreement shall be signed in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the Swiss Confederation. A certified copy shall be forwarded by the latter to each of the Governments of the countries signing and acceding to the Agreement.

ARTICLE 9

1. The present agreement is open to all countries of the Union for the Protection of Industrial Property and shall be ratified as soon as possible. Ratifications shall be deposited with

/the Government

the Government of the Swiss Confederation which shall notify them to the other Governments. The present agreement shall come into force forthwith between the countries ratifying it.

3. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT
BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AUSTRALIA,
BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLIC, etc., AND BULGARIA.
TREATY OF PEACE WITH BULGARIA

Signed at Paris, on 10 February
1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 41, page 21.

ARTICLE 38

The present Treaty, of which the Russian and English texts are authentic, shall be ratified by the Allied and Associated Powers. It shall also be ratified by Bulgaria. It shall come into force immediately upon the deposit of ratifications by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. The instruments of ratification shall, in the shortest time possible, be deposited with the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

With respect to each Allied or Associated Power whose instrument of ratification is thereafter deposited, the Treaty shall come into force upon the date of deposit. The present Treaty shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which shall furnish certified copies to each of the signatory States.

ARTICLE 37

1. Any member of the United Nations, not a signatory to the present Treaty, which is at war with Bulgaria, may accede to the Treaty and upon accession shall be deemed to be an Associated Power for the purposes of the Treaty.

2. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and shall take effect upon deposit.

4. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT
BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AUSTRALIA,
BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLIC, etc., AND HUNGARY.
TREATY OF PEACE WITH HUNGARY

Signed at Paris, on 10 February
1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 41, page 135.

ARTICLE 42

The present Treaty, of which the Russian and English texts are authentic, shall be ratified by the Allied and Associated Powers. It shall also be ratified by Hungary. It shall come into force immediately upon the deposit of ratifications by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. The instruments of ratification shall, in the shortest time possible be deposited with the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

ARTICLE 41

1. Any member of the United Nations, not a signatory to the present Treaty, which is at war with Hungary, may accede to the Treaty and upon accession shall be deemed to be an Associated Power for the purposes of the Treaty.

2. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and shall take effect upon deposit.

5. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN
IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA, FRANCE, AUSTRALIA,
etc. TREATY OF PEACE WITH
ITALY

Signed at Paris, on 10 February
1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 49, page 3.

ARTICLE 90

The present Treaty, of which the French, English and Russian texts are authentic, shall be ratified by the Allied and Associated Powers. It shall also be ratified by Italy. It shall come into force immediately upon the deposit of ratifications by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, by the United States of America, and by France. The instruments of ratification shall, in the shortest time possible, be deposited with the Government of the French Republic.

/With respect

With respect to each Allied or Associated Power whose instrument of ratification is thereafter deposited, the Treaty shall come into force upon the date of deposit. The present Treaty shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the French Republic, which shall furnish certified copies to each of the signatory States.

ARTICLE 88

1. Any member of the United Nations, not a signatory to the present Treaty, which is at war with Italy, and Albania, may accede to the Treaty and upon accession shall be deemed to be an Associated Power for the purposes of the Treaty.

2. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Government of the French Republic and shall take effect upon deposit.

6. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, etc., AND ROUMANIA. TREATY OF PEACE WITH ROUMANIA.

Signed at Paris, on 10 February 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 42, page 3.

ARTICLE 40

The present Treaty, of which the Russian and English texts are authentic, shall be ratified by the Allied and Associated Powers. It shall also be ratified by Roumania. It shall come into force immediately upon the deposit of ratifications by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. The instruments of ratification shall, in the shortest time possible, be deposited with the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

ARTICLE 39

1. Any member of the United Nations, not a signatory to the present Treaty, which is at war with Roumania, may accede to the Treaty and upon accession shall be deemed to be an Associated Power for the purposes of the Treaty.

/2. Instruments of

2. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and shall take effect upon deposit.

7. TREATY FOR COLLABORATION IN ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL MATTERS, AND FOR COLLECTIVE SELF-DEFENCE BETWEEN BELGIUM, FRANCE, LUXEMBOURG, THE NETHERLANDS AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Signed at Brussels, 17 March 1948.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 19, page 51.

ARTICLE X

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited as soon as possible with the Belgian Government.

ARTICLE IX

The High Contracting Parties may, by agreement, invite any other State to accede to the present Treaty on condition to be agreed between them and the State so invited.

Any State so invited may become a Party to the Treaty by depositing an instrument of accession with the Belgian Government.

The Belgian Government will inform each of the High Contracting Parties of the deposit of each instrument of accession.

8. NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY

Done at Washington, 4 April 1949.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 34, page 243.

ARTICLE 11

This Treaty shall be ratified and its provisions carried out by the Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited as soon as possible with the Government of the United States of America, which will notify all the other signatories of each deposit. The Treaty shall enter into force between the States which have ratified it as soon as the ratifications of the majority of the signatories, including the ratifications of Belgium, Canada, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, have been deposited and shall come into effect with respect to other States on the date of the deposit of their ratifications.

/ARTICLE 10

ARTICLE 10

The Parties may, by unanimous agreement, invite any other European State in a position to further the principles of this Treaty and to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area to accede to this Treaty. Any State so invited may become a party to the Treaty by depositing its instrument of accession with the Government of the United States of America. The Government of the United States of America will inform each of the Parties of the deposit of each such instrument of accession.

C (2). BY SIGNATURE AND ACCEPTANCE OR BY ACCESSIONUNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS1. GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS
AND TRADE

Signed at Geneva on 30 October
1947

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 55, page 194

ARTICLE XXVIAcceptance, Entry into Force
and Registration

1. The present Agreement shall bear the date of the signature of 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 shall be open to acceptance by any government signatory to the Final Act.

ARTICLE XXXIIIAccession

A government not party to this Agreement, or a government acting on behalf of a separate customs territory possessing full autonomy in the conduct of its external commercial relations and of the other matters provided for in this Agreement, may accede to this Agreement, on its own behalf or on behalf of that territory, on terms to be agreed between such government and the contracting parties.

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

NONE

D (1). BY SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION UNTIL A CERTAIN DATE,
THEN BY ACCESSION

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. CONVENTION OF THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL
ORGANIZATION

ARTICLE 35

Opened for signature at Washington,
11 October 1947.

The present Convention shall bear the date on which it is opened for signature and shall remain open for signature for a period of 120 days thereafter.

ARTICLE 32

The present Convention shall be ratified by the signatory States and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which will notify each signatory and acceding State of the date of deposit thereof.

ARTICLE 33

Subject to the provisions of Article 3 of the present Convention, accession shall be effected by the deposit with the Government of the United States of America of an instrument of accession, which shall take effect on the date of its receipt by the Government of the United States of America, which will notify each signatory and acceding State thereof.

2. CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND
PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE

ARTICLE XI

Approved by the General Assembly,
9 December 1948.

Official Records of the General
Assembly, Third Session, Part I,
A/810, resolution 260 (III).

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 invitation to sign has been addressed by the General Assembly.

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

/After 1 January

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.

3. CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC

ARTICLE 27

Done at Geneva, 19 September 1949.

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.

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. 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.

4. PROTOCOL ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS

ARTICLE 56

Done at Geneva, 19 September 1949.

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

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.

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. PROTOCOL TO PROLONG THE INTERNATIONAL
SANITARY CONVENTION FOR AERIAL
NAVIGATION, 1944

Opened for signature at Washington,
23 April 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 16, page 179.

ARTICLE III

The present Protocol shall
shall remain open for signature until
May 1, 1946.

ARTICLE IV

The present Protocol shall come
into force when it has been signed
without reservation in regard to
ratification, or instruments of
ratification have been deposited or
notifications of accession have been
received on behalf of at least ten
Governments. The present Protocol
shall come into force in respect of
each of the other signatory Governments
on the date of signature on its behalf,
unless such signature is made with a
reservation in regard to ratification,
in which event the present Protocol
shall come into force in respect of
such Government on the date of the
deposit of its instrument of
ratification.

ARTICLE V

After May 1, 1946 the present
Protocol shall be open to accession
by any Government which is a party
to the 1944 Convention and is not a
signatory to the present Protocol.
Each accession shall be notified in
writing to the Government of the
United States of America.

2. GENEVA CONVENTION FOR THE
AMELIORATION OF THE CONDITION OF
THE WOUNDED AND SICK IN ARMED
FORCES IN THE FIELD

Done at Geneva, 12 August 1949.

ARTICLE 56^{14/}

The present Convention, which bears the date of this day, is open for signature until February 12, 1950 ...

ARTICLE 57^{15/}

The present Convention shall be ratified as soon as possible and the ratifications shall be deposited at Berne.

A record shall be drawn up of the deposit of each instrument of ratification and certified copies of this record shall be transmitted by the Swiss Federal Council to all the Powers in whose name the Convention has been signed, or whose accession has been notified.

ARTICLE 60^{16/}

From the date of its coming into force, it shall be open to any Power in whose name the present Convention has not been signed, to accede to this Convention.

14/ See Part III, Section A, Convention No. 10, of the present Handbook, for the full clause.

15/ Identical provisions will be found in Geneva Conventions for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea, done at Geneva, 12 August 1949 (article 56); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, done at Geneva, 12 August 1949 (article 137); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, done at Geneva, 12 August 1949 (article 152).

16/ Identical provisions will be found in Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea, done at Geneva, 12 August 1949 (article 59); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, done at Geneva, 12 August 1949 (article 139); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, done at Geneva, 12 August 1949 (article 155).

ARTICLE 61^{17/}

Accessions shall be notified in writing to the Swiss Federal Council, and shall take effect six months after the date on which they are received.

17/ Identical provisions will be found in Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea, done at Geneva, 12 August 1949 (article 60); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, done at Geneva, 12 August 1949 (article 140); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, done at Geneva, 12 August 1949 (article 156)

D (2). BY SIGNATURE AND ACCEPTANCE UNTIL A CERTAIN
DATE AND THEN BY ACCESSION

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. AGREEMENT FOR FACILITATING THE
INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION OF VISUAL
AND AUDITORY MATERIALS OF AN
EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL CHARACTER

Opened for signature at Lake Success,
15 July 1949.

ARTICLE XVI

The original of the present Agreement shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations and shall be open for signature at Lake Success on 15 July 1949 where it shall remain open for signature until 31 December 1949.

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.

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

NONE

E (1). BY ACCESSION ONLY

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Adopted by the General Assembly
on 13 February 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 1, page 15.

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.

2. CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Approved by the General Assembly
on 21 November 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 33, page 261.

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 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.

3. REVISED GENERAL ACT FOR THE PACIFIC
SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

Approved by the General Assembly
on 28 April 1949.

Official Records of the General
Assembly, Third Session, Part II,
A/900, resolution 268 A (III),
page 10.

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.

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.

4. CONVENTION ON THE DECLARATION OF
DEATH OF MISSING PERSONS

Done at Lake Success, 6 April 1950.

A/Conf.1/9.

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 to any other non-member State to which an invitation has been addressed by the Economic and Social Council passing upon the request of the State concerned.

/2. Accession

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

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

NONE

E (2). BY ACCEPTANCE ONLY

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. HAVANA CHARTER FOR AN INTERNATIONAL
TRADE ORGANIZATION

ARTICLE 103

Entry into Force and Registration

Done at Havana, 24 March 1948.

Document E/Conf. 2/78.

1. The government of each State accepting this Charter shall deposit an instrument of acceptance with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who will inform all Governments represented at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment and all Members of the United Nations not so represented of the date of deposit of each instrument of acceptance and of the day on which the Charter enters into force. Subject to the provisions of Annex O, after the entry into force of the Charter in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2, each instrument of acceptance so deposited shall take effect on the sixtieth day following the day on which it is deposited.

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. AGREEMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
A PROVISIONAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE
COUNCIL

Adopted by the United Maritime
Consultative Council at Washington,
30 October 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 11, page 107.

ARTICLE V

Entry into Force

(1) This Agreement shall remain
open for acceptance in the archives of
the Government of the United Kingdom
and shall enter into force when
twelve Governments, of which five
shall each have a total tonnage of not
less than 1,000,000 gross tons of
shipping, have accepted it.

F (1). ACCEPTANCE FORMULA CLAUSE, NAMELY, BY

- (1) Signature without reservations as to acceptance;
- (2) Signature with reservations as to acceptance; or
- (3) Acceptance.

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS, SIGNED AT PARIS, ON 4 MAY 1910 18/

ARTICLE 4

States may become Parties to the present Protocol by:

Approved by the General Assembly on 3 December 1948.

(a) Signature without reservation as to acceptance;

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 30, page 3.

(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. 19/

18/ Identical provisions will be found in article 4 of the Protocol amending the International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris on 18 May 1904, and the International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris on 4 May 1910, approved by the General Assembly on 3 December 1948, United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 30, page 23, and in article IV of the Protocol amending the International Convention relating to Economic Statistics approved by the General Assembly on 12 December 1948, United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 20, page 229.

19/ This clause amongst others in the draft convention for the suppression of the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others, was referred by the Third Committee of the General Assembly at its fourth session to the Sixth Committee. However, after debate, the Sixth Committee unanimously voted in favour of a clause incorporating the procedure of signature and ratification or accession. See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourth Session, Sixth Committee, 200th and 201st meetings.

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

NONE

F (2). VARIATIONS ON ACCEPTANCE FORMULA CLAUSE

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. CONVENTION ON THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL
MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION

ARTICLE 57

Signature and Acceptance

Done at Geneva, 6 March 1948.

E/Conf.4/61.

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.

2. CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
INSTITUTE OF THE HYLEAN AMAZON

ARTICLE XV

Entry into Force

Done at Iquitos, Peru, 10 May 1948.

UNESCO document NS/IIHA/10.

(b) States may become parties to this Convention by:

- (i) Signature without reservation as to acceptance;
- (ii) Signature subject to ratification, followed by acceptance;
- (iii) Acceptance.

3. 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
ON 11 DECEMBER 1946

Adopted by the General Assembly
on 8 October 1948.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 47, page 277.

ARTICLE 5

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.

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

NONE

/G. APPROVAL

G. APPROVAL FORMULA CLAUSE, NAMELY, BY

- (1) Signature without reservation as to approval;
- (2) Signature subject to approval followed by acceptance; or
- (3) Acceptance.

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. CONSTITUTION OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION 20/

ARTICLE 79

Signed at New York, 22 July 1946.

(a) States may become Parties to this Constitution by:

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 14, page 185.

(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.

20/ The identical provision will be found in article 6 of the Protocol concerning the Office International d'Hygiène Publique, signed at New York, 22 July 1946, United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 9, page 66; article VI of the Protocol amending the Agreements, Conventions and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs, signed at Lake Success on 11 December 1946, United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 12, page 179; and article 18 of the Constitution of the International Refugee Organization, opened for signature at New York, 15 December 1946, United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 18, page 3.

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

NONE

/H. SPECIAL APPROVAL

H. SPECIAL APPROVAL CLAUSE, NAMELY, BY

- (1) Signature without reservation as to approval; or
- (2) Acceptance.

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. PROTOCOL TO AMEND THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF AND TRAFFIC IN OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS, CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 12 SEPTEMBER 1923 21/

Approved by the General Assembly on 20 October 1947.

Official Records of the General Assembly, Second Session, A/519, resolution 126 (II), page 32.

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.

21/ Identical provisions will be found in article IV of the 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, approved by the General Assembly on 20 October 1947, Official Records of the General Assembly, Second-Session, A/519, resolution 126 (II), page 32.

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

NONE

J. BY SIGNATURE OR ACCESSION ONLY

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

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.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 45, page 149.

2. DECLARATION ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF MAIN INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC ARTERIES

Done at Geneva, 16 September 1950.

E/ECE/TRANS/227,
E/ECE/TRANS/SC.1/89.

ARTICLE VI

The present Agreement shall remain open until 31 December 1949 for signature by the Governments invited to take part in the preparation of the Draft Conventions. After that date, the said Governments may accede to it.

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.

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION
FOR AERIAL NAVIGATION, 1944

Opened for signature at Washington,
15 December 1944.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 16, page 247.

ARTICLE XVIII

The present Convention shall come into force as soon as it has been signed or acceded to on behalf of ten or more Governments.

ARTICLE XX

After January 15, 1945, the present Convention shall be open to accession by any Government not a signatory. Accession shall be notified in writing to the Government of the United States of America.

Accession notified after the entry into force of the present Convention shall become effective with respect to each Government upon notification of its accession.

II

ENTRY INTO FORCE CLAUSES

Explanatory Note

These clauses have been divided into two types. One type deals with the entry into force of the convention solely in respect of each particular State which signs, ratifies, accedes, etc. The other type deals with the entry into force of the convention itself.

There are relatively very few examples of United Nations conventions which contain clauses of this first type, the most notable ones being those which provide for entry into force upon the date of signature, ratification, acceptance, etc.

With regard to the clauses which provide for the entry into force of the convention itself, these have been divided into six categories. The first, which provides that the convention shall enter into force on a date specified therein, are usually to be found in technical conventions such as the International Telecommunication Convention.

The second category, which provides for the entry into force of the convention concerned on a date when specified States or a specified number of States have become parties thereto, is generally to be found in constituent instruments of international organizations, since such a type of clause meets their needs most suitably. The third category, which is a variation of the preceding one, sets out clauses which additionally provide for the entry into force of the convention in respect of each State which subsequently becomes a party thereto, after the original date of its entry into force.

The fourth category is particularly important, since these clauses are to be found in all the conventions most recently adopted by the General Assembly. They provide that the convention shall enter into force after the expiration of a specified time, following the receipt by the depositary of a given number of ratifications or accessions, etc. They also provide that it shall enter into force with respect to States which subsequently deposit their ratifications or accessions, upon a specified lapse of time after such deposit. It may be mentioned that this type of clause, provided it is strictly drafted, has been found to be very workable from the point of view of the functions of the depositary.

/The fifth

The fifth category is a very special one dealing with somewhat complicated provisions for the entry into force not only of the convention, but also of an annex. Such clauses have been used in protocols which amend previous agreements, by setting forth amendments in the annex, which itself then enters into force, in respect of each of the amended agreements, when a stipulated number of parties thereto have become parties to the protocol.

The sixth category merely contains miscellaneous examples.

A. IN RESPECT OF EACH STATE

(1) ON DATE THAT THE STATE SIGNS, RATIFIES, ACCEPTS OR ACCEDES

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. AGREEMENT FOR UNITED NATIONS RELIEF
ADMINISTRATION

ARTICLE IX

Entry into force

Done at Washington, 9 November 1943.

American Journal of International
Law, Supplement to Vol. 38 (1944),
page 33.

This Agreement shall enter into force with respect to each signatory on the date when the Agreement is signed by that signatory, unless otherwise specified by such signatory.

2. CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND
IMMUNITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECTION 32

Adopted by the General Assembly on 13 February 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 1, page 15.

Accession shall be affected 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.

3. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE AGREEMENTS,
CONVENTIONS AND PROTOCOLS ON
NARCOTIC DRUGS

ARTICLE VII

Signed at Lake Success, on 11 December 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 12, page 179.

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.

4. CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND
IMMUNITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED
AGENCIES

Approved by the General Assembly
on 21 November 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 33, page 261.

5. DECLARATION ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF
MAIN INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC ARTERIES

Done at Geneva, 16 September 1950.

E/ECE/Trans/227.

E/ECE/Trans/SC1/89.

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.

6. This Declaration shall enter
into force on the date of its
signature.

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS
REPRESENTED AT THE BERMUDA
TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE

Signed at Bermuda, 4 December 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 9, page 101.

SECTION 18

ENTRY INTO FORCE

This Agreement shall come into force as between the several signatory Governments upon the receipt by the United Kingdom Government of the respective notifications of their approval. The United Kingdom Government shall on receipt of such notifications inform all other signatory Governments.

2. AGREEMENT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OR
RESTORATION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY
RIGHTS AFFECTED BY THE SECOND
WORLD WAR (WITH PROTOCOL OF CLOSURE)

Signed at Neuchâtel on 8 February 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 14, page 287.

ARTICLE 9

1. The present agreement is open to all countries of the Union for the Protection of Industrial Property and shall be ratified as soon as possible. Ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the Swiss Confederation which shall notify them to the other Governments. The present agreement shall come into force forthwith between the countries ratifying it.

2. Countries not signatories of the present agreement may accede to it if they so request. Accessions shall be notified to the Government of the Swiss Confederation which shall notify the other Governments. Accessions shall ipso facto and forthwith entail accession to all the clauses and admission to all the advantages stipulated in the present agreement.

3. AMERICAN TREATY ON PACIFIC
SETTLEMENT (PACT OF BOGOTA)

Done at Bogota, on 30 April 1948.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 30, page 55.

ARTICLE LIII.

This Treaty shall come into effect between the High Contracting Parties in the order in which they deposit their respective ratifications.

(2) UPON THE EXPIRATION OF A SPECIFIED TIME FROM
THE DATE THAT THE STATE HAS SIGNED, etc.

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

NONE

/NON-UNITED NATIONS

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. AGREEMENT ON MOST-FAVOURED-NATION
TREATMENT FOR AREAS OF WESTERN GERMANY
UNDER MILITARY OCCUPATION

Done at Geneva, 14 September 1948.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 18, page 267.

ARTICLE V

1. This Agreement shall be open for signature at Geneva on this day and shall remain open for signature thereafter at the Headquarters of the United Nations. The Agreement shall enter into force for each signatory upon the expiration of thirty days from the day on which such signatory signs the Agreement.

(3) MISCELLANEOUS

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND
IMMUNITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED
AGENCIES

SECTION 44

Approved by the General Assembly
on 21 November 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 33, page 261.

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.

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE INTERNATIONAL
AGREEMENT OF 8 JUNE 1937 FOR THE
REGULATION OF WHALING

Done at London, 26 November 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 11, page 43.

ARTICLE 8

(3) The ratification of or accession to the present Protocol by a Government which is not a party to the Principal Agreement and the Protocol of 1938 shall not become effective until such Government becomes a party to that Agreement and the Protocol of 1938.

/B. IN RESPECT

B. IN RESPECT OF THE CONVENTION ITSELF

(1) ON DATE SPECIFIED IN THE CONVENTION

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION

ARTICLE 74

Done at Paris, 5 July 1947.

ENTRY INTO FORCE AND DURATION OF THE
CONVENTION

United Kingdom Treaty Series
No. 57 (1949).

The present Convention shall come
into force on 1 July 1948, and remain in
operation for an indefinite period.

2. INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CONVENTION

ARTICLE 49

Done at Atlantic City, 2 October
1947.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE CONVENTION

The present Convention shall enter
into force on January first nineteen
hundred forty nine between countries,
territories or groups of territories, in
respect of which instruments of
ratification or accession have been
deposited before that date.

3. 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.

ARTICLE III

1. The present Agreement shall
enter into force on 1 January 1950.

Signed at Geneva, on 16 June 1949.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 45, page 149.

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

NONE

(2) ON DATE WHEN SPECIFIED STATES
OR NUMBER OF STATES HAVE SIGNED, ETC.

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. INSTRUMENT FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
LABOUR ORGANISATION

Done at Paris, 7 November 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 2, page 17.

ARTICLE 6

1. The formal ratifications or acceptances of this instrument of amendment shall be communicated to the Director of the International Labour Office, who shall notify the Members of the Organisation of the receipt thereof.

2. This instrument of amendment will come into force in accordance with the existing provisions of Article 36 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation. If the Council of the League of Nations should cease to exist before this instrument has come into force, it shall come into force on ratification or acceptance by three-quarters of the Members of the Organisation.

3. On the coming into force of this instrument, the amendments set forth herein shall take effect as amendments to the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation.

4. On the coming into force of this instrument the Director of the International Labour Office shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organisation, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and all the States having signed the Charter of the United Nations.

2. CONSTITUTION OF THE WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

Signed at New York, 22 July 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 14, page 185.

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.

3. PROTOCOL CONCERNING THE OFFICE
INTERNATIONAL D'HYGIENE PUBLIQUE

Signed at New York, 22 July 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 9, page 66.

4. FINAL ARTICLES REVISION
CONVENTION 1946

Adopted by the General Conference
of the International Labour
Organisation at its twenty-ninth
session, Montreal, 9 October 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 38, page 3.

ARTICLE 7

This Protocol shall come into force
when twenty Governments parties to the
Agreement of 1907 have become parties to
this Protocol.

ARTICLE 5

1. The formal ratifications of this
Convention shall be communicated to the
Director-General of the International
Labour Office.

2. The Convention shall come into
force at the date on which the
ratifications of two Members of the
International Labour Organisation have
been received by the Director-General.

3. On the coming into force of this
Convention and on the subsequent receipt
of further ratifications of the
Convention, the Director-General of the
International Labour Office shall so
notify all the Members of the
International Labour Organisation and the
Secretary-General of the United Nations.

4. Each Member of the Organisation
which ratifies this Convention thereby
recognizes the validity of any action
taken thereunder during the interval
between the first coming into force of
the Convention and the date of its own
ratification.

5. CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

Opened for signature at New York,
15 December 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 18, page 3.

ARTICLE 18

2. This Constitution shall come into
force when at least fifteen States,
whose required contributions to Part I
of the operational budget as set forth
in Annex II of this Constitution amount
to not less than seventy-five per cent of
the total thereof, have become parties
to it.

6. CONVENTION ON THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL
MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION

Done at Geneva, 6 March 1948.

E/Conf.4/61

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.

7. CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
INSTITUTE OF THE HYLEAN AMAZON

Done at Iquitos, Peru, 10 May 1948.

UNESCO document NS/IIHA/10

ARTICLE XV

(c) This Convention shall come into force when five States of the Hylean Amazon region have become parties to it in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of this Article.

8. AGREEMENT ON THE IMPORTATION OF
EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL MATERIALS

Done at New York, 22 November 1950.

UNESCO document MC/12.

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.

9. 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 22/

Done at Geneva, 16 September 1950.

E/ECE/Trans/230, E/ECE/Trans/SC1/92.

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.

22/ Identical provisions will be found in article 5 of 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, E/ECE/Trans/229, E/ECE/Trans/SC1/91, done at Geneva, 16 September 1950.

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION
FOR AERIAL NAVIGATION (1944)

Opened for signature at Washington,
15 December 1944.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 16, page 247.

ARTICLE XVIII

The present Convention shall come into force as soon as it has been signed or acceded to on behalf of ten or more governments.

2. PACT OF THE ARAB LEAGUE

Signed at Cairo, 22 March 1945.

American Journal of International
Law, Supplement to Vol. 39 (1945),
page 266.

The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the Council and the Pact shall become operative as regards each ratifying State fifteen days after the Secretary-General has received the instruments of ratification from four States.

3. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE INTERNATIONAL
AGREEMENT OF 8 JUNE 1937 FOR THE
REGULATION OF WHALING

Done at London, 26 November 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 11, page 43.

ARTICLE 8

(1) The present Protocol shall come into force in its entirety when all the Governments referred to in the Preamble hereof shall have deposited their instruments of ratification or given notification of accession.

4. AGREEMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
THE CARIBBEAN COMMISSION

Opened for signature at Washington,
30 October 1946.

United Nations Treaties and Other
International Acts, Series 1799.

ARTICLE XXI

Entry into Force

1. This Agreement shall enter into force when notices of approval thereof shall have been deposited by all four signatory governments with the Government of the United States of America which shall notify the other signatory governments of each such deposit and of the date of entry into force of the Agreement.

5. INTER-AMERICAN TREATY OF
RECIPROCAL ASSISTANCE

Signed at Rio de Janeiro on
2 September 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 21, page 77.

ARTICLE 22

This Treaty shall come into effect
between the States which ratify it as
soon as the ratifications of two-thirds
of the Signatory States have been
deposited.

6. CONVENTION CONCERNING THE REGIME
OF NAVIGATION ON THE DANUBE

Done at Belgrade, 18 August 1948.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 33, page 181.

ARTICLE 47

The present Convention and its
annexes, of which the Russian and French
texts are authentic, shall be subject to
ratification and shall come into force
upon the deposit of six instruments of
ratification. Instruments of
ratification shall be deposited with the
Government of the Federal People's
Republic of Yugoslavia, in the archives
of which shall be kept the original of
the present Convention.

The Government of the Federal
People's Republic of Yugoslavia shall
furnish certified copies of the original
Convention to all the signatories to the
Convention and shall inform them of the
deposit of instruments of ratification
as these are received.

- (3) ON DATE WHEN SPECIFIED STATES OR NUMBER OF STATES HAVE SIGNED, ETC., AND IN RESPECT OF EACH STATE WHICH SUBSEQUENTLY SIGNS, ETC., ON DATE THAT SUCH STATE HAS SIGNED, ETC.

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. CONSTITUTION OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Done on 16 October 1945.

American Journal of International Law, Supplement to Vol. 40 (1946), page 76.

ARTICLE XXI

2. The instruments of acceptance shall be transmitted by each government to the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture, which shall notify their receipt to the governments of the nations specified in Annex I. Acceptance may be notified to the Interim Commission through a diplomatic representative, in which case the instrument of acceptance must be transmitted to the Commission as soon as possible thereafter.

3. Upon the receipt by the Interim Commission of twenty notifications of acceptance the Interim Commission shall arrange for this Constitution to be signed in a single copy by the diplomatic representatives, duly authorized thereto, of the nations who shall have notified their acceptance, and upon being so signed on behalf of not less than twenty of the nations specified in Annex I this Constitution shall come into force immediately.

4. Acceptances the notification of which is received after the entry into force of this Constitution shall become effective upon receipt by the Interim Commission or the Organization.

2. CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Opened for signature at London,
16 November 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 4, page 275.

ARTICLE XV
Entry into Force

3. This Constitution shall come into force when it has been accepted by twenty of its signatories. Subsequent acceptances shall take effect immediately.

4. The Government of the United Kingdom will inform all members of the United Nations of the receipt of all instruments of acceptance and of the date on which the Constitution comes into force in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE INTERNATIONAL
AGREEMENT OF 8 JUNE 1937 FOR THE
REGULATION OF WHALING

ARTICLE 8

Done at London, 26 November 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 11, page 43.

(2) The provisions of this Article and Articles 2, 3, 4, 6 (1), 6 (2) and 7 of the present Protocol shall, when instruments of ratification have been deposited by at least three signatory Governments, becoming binding on those Governments and shall become binding on each other Government which subsequently ratifies or accedes, on the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification or notification of its accession.

2. PROTOCOL TO PROLONG THE INTERNATIONAL
SANITARY CONVENTION FOR AERIAL
NAVIGATION, 1944

ARTICLE IV

Opened for signature at Washington,
23 April 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 16, page 179.

The present Protocol shall come into force when it has been signed without reservation in regard to ratification, or instruments of ratification have been deposited or notifications of accession have been received on behalf of at least ten Governments. The present Protocol shall come into force in respect of each of the other signatory Governments on the date of signature on its behalf, unless such signature is made with a reservation in regard to ratification, in which event the present Protocol shall come into force in respect of such Government on the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification.

3. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, BYELORUSSIAN
SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, ETC., AND
BULGARIA. TREATY OF PEACE WITH
BULGARIA

Signed at Paris, 10 February 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 41, page 21.

ARTICLE 38

The present Treaty, of which the Russian and English texts are authentic, shall be ratified by the Allied and Associated Powers. It shall also be ratified by Bulgaria. It shall come into force immediately upon the deposit of ratification by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. The instruments of ratification shall, in the shortest time possible be deposited with the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

With respect to each Allied or Associated Power whose instrument of ratification is thereafter deposited, the Treaty shall come into force upon the date of deposit. The present Treaty shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which shall furnish certified copies to each of the signatory States.

4. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND, AUSTRALIA,
BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLIC, CANADA, ETC., TREATY OF
PEACE WITH FINLAND

Signed at Paris, 10 February 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 48, page 203.

ARTICLE 36

The present Treaty, of which the Russian and English texts are authentic, shall be ratified by the Allied and Associated Powers. It shall also be ratified by Finland. It shall come into force immediately upon the deposit of ratifications by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The instruments of ratification shall, in the shortest time possible, be deposited with the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

With respect to each Allied or Associated Power whose instrument of ratification is thereafter deposited, the Treaty shall come into force upon the date of deposit. The present Treaty shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which shall furnish certified copies to each of the signatory States.

5. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, BYELORUSSIAN
SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, ETC.,
AND HUNGARY. TREATY OF PEACE WITH
HUNGARY

Signed at Paris, 10 February 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 41, page 135.

ARTICLE 42

The present Treaty, of which the Russian and English texts are authentic, shall be ratified by the Allied and Associated Powers. It shall also be ratified by Hungary. It shall come into force immediately upon the deposit of ratifications by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. The instruments of ratification shall, in the shortest time possible, be deposited with the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

With respect to each Allied or Associated Power whose instrument of ratification is thereafter deposited, the Treaty shall come into force upon the date of deposit. The present Treaty shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which shall furnish certified copies to each of the signatory States.

6. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA, FRANCE, AUSTRALIA, ETC.
TREATY OF PEACE WITH ITALY

Signed at Paris, 10 February 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 49, page 3.

ARTICLE 90

The present Treaty, of which the French, English and Russian texts are authentic, shall be ratified by the Allied and Associated Powers. It shall also be ratified by Italy. It shall come into force immediately upon the deposit of ratifications by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, by the United States of America and by France. The instruments of ratification shall, in the shortest time possible, be deposited with the Government of the French Republic.

With respect to each Allied or Associated Power whose instrument of ratification is thereafter deposited, the Treaty shall come into force upon the date of deposit. The present Treaty shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the French Republic, which shall furnish certified copies to each of the signatory States.

/7. UNION OF

7. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, BYELORUSSIAN
SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, ETC., AND
ROUMANIA. TREATY OF PEACE WITH
ROUMANIA

Signed at Paris, 10 February 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 42, page 3.

ARTICLE 40

The present Treaty, of which the Russian and English texts are authentic, shall be ratified by the Allied and Associated Powers. It shall also be ratified by Roumania. It shall come into force immediately upon the deposit of ratifications by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. The instruments of ratification shall, in the shortest time possible, be deposited with the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

With respect to each Allied or Associated Power whose instrument of ratification is thereafter deposited, the Treaty shall come into force upon the date of deposit. The present Treaty shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which shall furnish certified copies to each of the signatory States.

8. NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY

Done at Washington, 4 April 1949.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 34, page 243.

ARTICLE 11

This Treaty shall be ratified and its provisions carried out by the Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited as soon as possible with the Government of the United States of America, which will notify all the other signatories of each deposit. The Treaty shall enter into force between the States which have ratified it as soon as the ratifications of the majority of the signatories, including the ratifications of Belgium, Canada, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States have been deposited and shall come into effect with respect to other States on the date of the deposit of their ratifications.

- (4) UPON THE EXPIRATION OF A SPECIFIED TIME FROM THE DATE THAT SPECIFIED STATES OR NUMBER OF STATES HAVE SIGNED, ETC., AND IN RESPECT OF EACH STATE WHICH SUBSEQUENTLY SIGNS, ETC., UPON THE EXPIRATION OF A SPECIFIED TIME FROM THE DATE THAT STATE HAS SIGNED, ETC.

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION

ARTICLE 91

Signed at Chicago, 7 December 1944.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 15, page 295.

(b) As soon as this Convention has been ratified or adhered to by twenty-six States it shall come into force between them on the thirtieth day after deposit of the twenty-sixth instrument. It shall come into force for each State ratifying thereafter on the thirtieth day after the deposit of its instrument of ratification.

2. CONVENTION OF THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

ARTICLE 35

Opened for signature at Washington,
11 October 1947.

The present Convention shall come into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of the thirtieth instrument of ratification or accession. The present Convention shall come into force for each State ratifying or acceding after that date on the thirtieth day after the deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession.

3. GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

ARTICLE XXVI

Signed at Geneva, 30 October 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 55, page 194.

5. (a) This Agreement shall enter into force, as among the governments which have accepted it, on the thirtieth day following the day on which instruments of acceptance have been deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on behalf of governments signatory to the Final Act the territories of which account for eight-five per centum of the total external trade of the territories of the signatories to the Final Act adopted at the conclusion of the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment. Such percentage shall be determined in accordance with the table

/set forth

set forth in Annex H. The instrument of acceptance of each other government signatory to the Final Act shall take effect on the thirtieth day following the day on which such instrument is deposited.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph, this Agreement shall not enter into force under this paragraph until any agreement necessary under the provisions of paragraph 2(a) of Article XXIX has been reached.

4. CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE

Approved by the General Assembly on 9 December 1948.

Official Records of the General Assembly, Third Session, Part I, A/810, resolution 260 (III).

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 of it 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.

5. REVISED GENERAL ACT FOR THE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

Approved by the General Assembly on 28 April 1949.

Official Records of the General Assembly, Third Session, Part II, A/900, resolution 268 A (III), page 10.

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.

/6. DRAFT

6. DRAFT CONVENTION ON THE
INTERNATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF NEWS
AND THE RIGHT OF CORRECTION

Approved by the General Assembly on
13 May 1949.

Official Records of the General
Assembly, Third Session, Part II,
A/900, resolution 277 C (III),
page 22.

ARTICLE XVII

When any six of the States referred to in Article XV (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.

7. AGREEMENT FOR FACILITATING THE
INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION OF VISUAL
AND AUDITORY MATERIALS OF AN
EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL CHARACTER

Opened for signature at Lake
Success, 15 July 1949

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.

8. CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC

Done at Geneva, 19 September 1949.

ARTICLE 29

This Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification or accession. This Convention shall enter into force for each State ratifying or acceding after that date on the thirtieth day after the deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession.

9. PROTOCOL ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS

ARTICLE 58

Done at Geneva, 19 September 1949.

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.

10. CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN PERSONS AND THE EXPLOITATION AND PROSTITUTION OF OTHERS

ARTICLE 24

Approved by the General Assembly on 2 December 1949.

Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourth Session, A/1251, resolution 317 (IV), page 33.

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.

11. CONVENTION ON THE DECLARATION OF DEATH OF MISSING PERSONS

ARTICLE 14

Entry into Force

Done at Lake Success, 6 April 1950.

A/Conf. 1/9.

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.

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE ISSUE OF
A TRAVEL DOCUMENT TO REFUGEES WHO
ARE THE CONCERN OF THE
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON
REFUGEES

Done at London, 15 October 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 11, page 84.

ARTICLE 23

1. The present Agreement shall come into force ninety days after it has been signed on behalf of six Governments.

2. In respect of each of the Governments on whose behalf a signature is subsequently deposited, the present Agreement shall come into force ninety days after the date of such deposit.

2. GENEVA CONVENTION FOR THE
AMELIORATION OF THE CONDITION OF THE
WOUNDED AND SICK IN ARMED FORCES IN
THE FIELD 23/

Done at Geneva, 12 August 1949.

ARTICLE 58

The present Convention shall come into force six months after not less than two instruments of ratification have been deposited.

Thereafter, it shall come into force for each High Contracting Party six months after the deposit of the instrument of ratification.

23/ Identical provisions will be found in Article 57 of the Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea, done at Geneva, 12 August 1949; Article 138 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, done at Geneva, 12 August 1949; and Article 153 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, done at Geneva, 12 August 1949.

- (5) ON DATE WHEN SPECIFIED NUMBER OF STATES HAVE SIGNED, ETC., AND IN RESPECT OF THE ANNEX TO THE CONVENTION ON DATE WHEN SPECIFIED NUMBER OF STATES HAVE BECOME PARTIES

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

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 IN THE TRAFFIC OF WOMEN OF FULL AGE, CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 11 OCTOBER 1933 24/

Approved by the General Assembly on 20 October 1947.

Official Records of the General Assembly, Second Session, A/519, resolution 126 (III), page 32.

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.

2. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS, SIGNED AT PARIS, ON 4 MAY 1910

Approved by the General Assembly on 3 December 1948.

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 30, page 3.

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 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.

24/ Identical provisions will be found in the Protocol to amend the International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications, concluded at Geneva on 12 September 1923, approved by the General Assembly on 20 October 1947, United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 46, page 169.

3. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC, SIGNED AT PARIS ON 18 MAY 1904, AND THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC, SIGNED AT PARIS ON 4 MAY 1910

Approved by the General Assembly on 3 December 1948.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 30, page 23.

4. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Approved by the General Assembly on 12 December 1948.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 20, page 229.

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 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.

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

NONE

(6) MISCELLANEOUS

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT OF THE
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND 25/

Opened for signature at Washington,
27 December 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 2, page 39.

ARTICLE XX

Final Provisions

Section 1. Entry into Force

This Agreement shall enter into force when it has been signed on behalf of governments having sixty-five per cent of the total of the quotas set forth in Schedule A and when the instruments referred to in Section 2(a) of this Article have been deposited on their behalf, but in no event shall this Agreement enter into force before 1 May 1945.

2. HAVANA CHARTER FOR AN INTERNATIONAL
TRADE ORGANIZATION

Done at Havana, 24 March 1948.

E/Conf.2/78.

ARTICLE 103

1. The Government of each State accepting this Charter shall deposit an instrument of acceptance with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who will inform all governments represented at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment and all the Members of the United Nations not so represented of the date of deposit of each instrument of acceptance and of the day on which the Charter enters into force. Subject to the provisions of Annex O, after the entry into force of the Charter in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2, each instrument of acceptance so deposited shall take effect on the sixtieth day following the day on which it is deposited.

2. (a) This Charter shall enter into force

(1) on the sixtieth day following the day on which a majority of the

25/ Virtually identical provisions will be found in Section 1 of Article XI of the Articles of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, opened for signature at Washington, 27 December 1945, United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 2, page 134.

governments signing the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment have deposited instruments of acceptance in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1; or

- (11) if, at the end of one year from the date of signature of the said Final Act, it has not entered into force in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraph (a) (1), then on the sixtieth day following the day on which the number of governments represented at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment which have deposited instruments of acceptance in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 shall reach twenty; Provided that if twenty such governments have deposited acceptances more than sixty days before the end of such year, it shall not enter into force until the end of that year.

(b) If this Charter shall not have entered into force by 30 September 1949, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall invite those governments which have deposited instruments of acceptance to enter into consultation to determine whether and on what conditions they desire to bring the Charter into force.

3. Until 30 September 1949, no State or separate customs territory, on behalf of which the said Final Act has been signed, shall be deemed to be a non-Member for the purposes of Article 98.

3. EUROPEAN AGREEMENT SUPPLEMENTING THE
CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC AND THE
PROTOCOL ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS,
SIGNED AT GENEVA ON 19 SEPTEMBER 1949

Done at Geneva, 16 September 1950.
E/ECE/Trans/228.

E/ECE/Trans/SC.1/90.

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.

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

NONE

III

CLAUSES ESTABLISHING WHICH STATES MAY BECOME PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

Explanatory Note

This Part has been classified into four sections, beginning with clauses which allow for all States to become parties to a convention unconditionally, of which there are no examples among United Nations conventions, and ending with those which are the most restrictive in this respect.

The second section is composed of the clauses in the constituent instruments of the specialized agencies which provide that membership in the organization concerned is open to all States, but upon varying conditions. It will be observed that provision is made in some cases for "original members", and in others for "associate membership", depending in all cases upon the nature of the organization concerned.

The third section sets out clauses which limit participation in a convention to certain designated States, or groups of States. Nearly all of the conventions adopted by the General Assembly contain a clause of this type. The different formulae used for inviting the participation of non-member States are of particular interest. In some conventions it is provided that the convention shall be open for signature to any non-member State to which a certified copy has been communicated by the Secretary-General^{26/}. In others it is provided that the convention shall be open for signature to all the non-member States invited to attend the conference which drew up the convention^{27/}.

A third alternative is to provide that the convention shall be open to signature by any non-member State "to which an invitation to sign has been addressed

^{26/} E.g., Article XI of the Agreement for facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Character, Part III, Section C, Agreement No. 12, of the present Handbook.

^{27/} E.g., Article 27 of the Convention on Road Traffic, ibid., Convention No. 13.

by the General Assembly".^{28/} It may be noted that the latter type of clause involves the necessity of a General Assembly resolution.^{29/} A variation on this type is also found in clauses which provide that the convention shall be open for signature to any non-member State "to which an invitation has been addressed by the Economic and Social Council".^{30/}

It may be observed that some of these clauses in United Nations conventions differentiate between the method by which Members of the United Nations may become a party to the convention and the method by which the non-member States may do so. Thus, a convention may provide that it shall be open for signature and ratification to Members of the United Nations and certain other non-member States, and open only for accession to a further designated group of non-member States.^{31/} However, the conventions adopted by the General Assembly do not make this distinction.

A number of the conventions which are listed in this section are conventions amending previous agreements, conventions and protocols, etc. These conventions (which are usually called "protocols") invariably provide that they shall be open for signature to the States parties to the agreements and conventions which are thereby amended or modified.^{32/}

The fourth section lists those United Nations conventions which are only open to Members of the United Nations or to members of the specialized agencies. It may be noted that only two conventions of this type have been adopted by the General Assembly, and that both these relate to the subject of privileges and immunities.

^{28/} E.g., Article XI of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, *ibid.*, Convention No. 7.

^{29/} E.g., resolution 368 (IV), by which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to dispatch invitations 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".

^{30/} Article 23, of the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, Part III, Section C, Convention No. 15, of the present Handbook.

^{31/} Article 27 of the Convention on Road Traffic, *ibid.*, Convention No. 13.

^{32/} E.g., Protocol amending the Agreements, Conventions and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs, *ibid.*, Protocol No. 2.

A. OPEN TO ALL STATES WITHOUT CONDITIONS

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

NONE

/NON-UNITED NATIONS

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION
FOR AERIAL NAVIGATION, 1944

Opened for signature at Washington,
15 December 1944.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 16, page 247.

ARTICLE XX

After 15 January 1945, the present Convention shall be open to accession by any government not a signatory. Accessions shall be notified in writing to the Government of the United States of America.

Accessions notified after the entry into force of the present Convention shall become effective with respect to each government upon the notification of its accession.

B. OPEN TO ALL STATES ON CERTAIN CONDITIONS

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. AGREEMENT FOR UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION

ARTICLE II

MEMBERSHIP

Done at Washington, 9 November 1943.

American Journal of International
Law, Supplement to Vol. 38 (1944)
Page 33.

The members of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration shall be the governments or authorities signatory hereto and such other governments or authorities as may upon application for membership be admitted thereto by action of the Council. The Council may, if it desires, authorize the Central Committee to accept new members between sessions of the Council.

Wherever the term "member government" is used in this Agreement it shall be construed to mean a member of the Administration whether a government or an authority.

2. CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL
CIVIL AVIATION

ARTICLE 92

Adherence to Convention

Signed at Chicago, 7 December 1944.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 15, page 295.

(a) This Convention shall be open for adherence by members of the United Nations and States associated with them, and States which remained neutral during the present world conflict.

(b) Adherence shall be effected by a notification addressed to the Government of the United States of America and shall take effect as from the thirtieth day from the receipt of the notification by the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the contracting States.

ARTICLE 93

Admission of other States

States other than those provided for in Articles 91 and 92 (a) may, subject to

/approval

approval by any general, international organization set up by the nations of the world to preserve peace, be admitted to participation in this Convention by means of a four-fifths vote of the Assembly and on such conditions as the Assembly may prescribe: provided that in each case the assent of any State invaded or attacked during the present war by the State seeking admission shall be necessary.

3. CONSTITUTION OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Done on 16 October 1945.

American Journal of International Law, Supplement to Vol. 40 (1946), page 76.

ARTICLE II

Membership

1. The original Members of the Organization shall be such of the nations specified in Annex I as accept this Constitution in accordance with the provisions of Article XXI.

2. Additional Members may be admitted to the Organization by a vote concurred in by a two-thirds majority of all the members of the Conference and upon acceptance of this Constitution as in force at the time of admission.

ARTICLE XXI

1. This Constitution shall be open to acceptance by the nations specified in Annex I.

4. CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Opened for signature at London, 16 November 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 4, page 275.

ARTICLE II

Membership

1. Membership of the United Nations Organization shall carry with it the right to membership of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

2. Subject to the conditions of the agreement between this Organization and the United Nations Organization, approved pursuant to Article X of this Constitution, States not members of the

United Nations Organization may be admitted to membership of the Organization, upon recommendation of the Executive Board, by a two-thirds majority vote of the General Conference.

5. INSTRUMENT FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
LABOUR ORGANISATION

Done at Paris, 7 November 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 2, page 17.

ARTICLE 2

1. The following paragraphs shall be substituted for the present paragraph 2 of Article 1 of the Constitution of the Organization.

2. The Members of the International Labour Organisation shall be the States which were Members of the Organization on 1 November 1945, and such other States as may become Members in pursuance of the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article.

3. Any original Member of the United Nations and any State admitted to membership of the United Nations by a decision of the General Assembly in accordance with the provisions of the Charter may become a Member of the International Labour Organisation by communicating to the Director of the International Labour Office its formal acceptance of the obligations of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation.

4. The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation may also admit Members to the Organization by a vote concurred in by two-thirds of the delegates attending the Session, including two-thirds of the Government delegates present and voting. Such admission shall take effect on the communication to the Director of the International Labour Office by the Government of the new Member of its formal acceptance of the obligations of the Constitution of the Organization.

6. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT OF THE
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Opened for signature at Washington,
27 December 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 2, page 39.

ARTICLE II

MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. ORIGINAL MEMBERS

The original members of the Fund shall be those of the countries represented at the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, whose governments accept membership before the date specified in Article XX, Section 2 (e).

SECTION 2. OTHER MEMBERS

Membership shall be open to the governments of other countries at such times and in accordance with such terms as may be prescribed by the Fund.

7. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT OF THE INTER-
NATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION
AND DEVELOPMENT

Opened for signature at Washington,
27 December 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 2, page 134.

ARTICLE II

SECTION I.

MEMBERSHIP

(a) The original members of the Bank shall be those members of the International Monetary Fund which accept membership in the Bank before the date specified in Article XI, Section 2 (e).

(b) Membership shall be open to other members of the Fund, at such times and in accordance with such terms as may be prescribed by the Bank.

8. CONSTITUTION OF THE WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

Signed at New York, 22 July 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 14, page 185.

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 observers to the International Health Conference held in
/New York,

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.

9. CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

Opened for signature at New York,
15 December 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 18, page 3.

ARTICLE 4

MEMBERSHIP

1. Membership in the Organization is open to Members of the United Nations. Membership is also open to any other peace-loving States, not members of the United Nations, upon recommendation of the Executive Committee, by a two-thirds majority vote of members, of the General Council present and voting, subject to the conditions of the agreement between the Organization and the United Nations approved pursuant to Article 3 of this Constitution.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article, the members of the Organization shall be those States whose duly authorized representatives sign this Constitution without reservation as to subsequent acceptance, and those States which deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations their instruments of acceptance after their duly authorized representatives have signed this Constitution with such reservation.

3. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article, those States, whose representatives have not signed the Constitution referred to in the previous /paragraph, or

paragraph, or which, having signed it, have not deposited the relevant instrument of acceptance within the following six months, may, however, be admitted as members of the Organization in the following cases:

(a) if they undertake to liquidate any outstanding contributions in accordance with the relevant scale; or

(b) if they submit to the Organization a plan for the admission to their territory, as immigrants, refugees or displaced persons in such numbers, and on such settlement conditions as shall, in the opinion of the Organization, require from the applicant State an expenditure or investment equivalent or approximately equivalent, to the contribution that they would be called upon, in accordance with the relevant scale, to make to the budget of the Organization.

10. UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION

Done at Paris, 5 July 1947.

United Kingdom Treaty Series,
No. 57 (1949).

ARTICLE 3

NEW ACCESSIONS. PROCEDURE

1. Any sovereign territory may at any time request to be allowed to adhere to the Convention.

2. The request is sent through the diplomatic channel to the Government of the Swiss Confederation, and by the latter to the members of the Union.

3. The country concerned is considered as having been admitted to membership if its request is approved by at least two-thirds of the countries which compose the Union.

4. Countries, which having been consulted, have not replied within a period of four months are considered as abstaining.

5. Admission to membership is notified by the Government of the Swiss Confederation to the Governments of all the countries of the Union.

/11. CONVENTION

11. CONVENTION OF THE WORLD
METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

Opened for signature at Washington,
11 October 1947.

ARTICLE 3

MEMBERS

The following may become Members of the Organization by the procedure set forth in the present Convention:

(a) Any State represented at the Conference of Directors of the International Meteorological Organization convened at Washington, D. C., on 22 September 1947, as listed in Annex I attached hereto, and which signs the present Convention and ratifies it in accordance with Article 32, or which accedes thereto, in accordance with Article 33.

(b) Any Member of the United Nations having a meteorological service by acceding to the present Convention in accordance with Article 33.

(c) Any State, fully responsible for the conduct of its international relations and having a meteorological service, not listed in Annex I of the present Convention and not a Member of the United Nations, after the submission of a request for membership to the Secretariat of the Organization and after its approval by two-thirds of the Members of the Organization as specified in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this Article by acceding to the present Convention in accordance with Article 33.

(d) Any territory or group of territories maintaining its own meteorological service and listed in Annex II attached hereto, upon application of the present Convention on its behalf, in accordance with paragraph (a) of Article 34, by the State or States responsible for its international relations and represented at the Conference of Directors of the International Meteorological Organization convened at Washington, D. C. on 22 September 1947, as listed in Annex I of the present Convention;

/(e) Any territory

(e) Any territory or group of territories, not listed in Annex II of the present Convention, maintaining its own meteorological service but not responsible for the conduct of its international relations, on behalf of which the present Convention is applied in accordance with paragraph (b) of Article 34, provided that the request for membership is presented by the Member responsible for its international relations, and secures approval by two-thirds of the Members of the Organization as specified in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this Article;

(f) Any trust territory or group of trust territories maintaining its own meteorological service and administered by the United Nations, to which the United Nations applies the present Convention in accordance with Article 34.

Any request for membership in the Organization shall state in accordance with which paragraph of this Article membership is sought.

12. INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONVENTION

Done at Atlantic City, 2 October 1947.

ARTICLE 1

Composition of the Union

1. The International Telecommunication Union shall comprise Members and Associate Members.

2. A Member of the Union shall be:

(a) any country or group of territories listed in Annex I upon signature and ratification of, or accession to, this Convention, by it or on its behalf;

(b) any country not listed in Annex I which becomes a Member of the United Nations and which accedes to this Convention in accordance with Article 17;

/(c) any sovereign

(c) any sovereign country not listed in Annex I and not a Member of the United Nations which applies for membership in the Union and which, after having secured approval of such application by two-thirds of the Members of the Union, accedes to this Convention in accordance with Article 17.

3. (1) All Members shall be entitled to participate in conferences of the Union and shall be eligible for election to any of its organs.

(2) Each Member shall have one vote at any conference of the Union and at any meeting of an organ of the Union of which it is a Member.

4. An Associate Member shall be:

(a) any country which has not become a Member of the Union in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article, by acceding to this Convention in accordance with Article 17, after its application for Associate Membership has received approval by a majority of the Members of the Union;

(b) any territory or group of territories, not fully responsible for the conduct of its international relations, on behalf of which this Convention has been accepted by a Member of the Union in accordance with Articles 17 or 18, provided that its application for Associate Membership is sponsored by such Member, after the application has received approval by a majority of the Members of the Union;

/(c) any trust

(c) any trust territory on behalf of which the United Nations has acceded to this Convention in accordance with Article 19, and the application of which for Associated Membership has been sponsored by the United Nations.

5. Associate Members shall have the same rights and obligations as Members of the Union, except that they shall not have the right to vote in any Conference or other organ of the Union. They shall not be eligible for election to any organ of the Union of which the Members are elected by a plenipotentiary or administrative conference.

6. For the purposes of paragraph 2 (c) and 4 (a) and (b) above, if an application for Membership or Associate Membership is made during the interval between two plenipotentiary conferences, the Secretary-General shall consult the Members of the Union; a Member shall be deemed to have abstained if he has not replied within four months after his opinion has been requested.

13. GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

Signed at Geneva, 30 October 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 55, page 194.

ARTICLE XXXIII

Accession

A government not party to this Agreement, or a government acting on behalf of a separate customs territory possessing full autonomy in the conduct of its external commercial relations and of the other matters provided for in this Agreement, may accede to this Agreement, on its own behalf or on behalf of that territory, on terms to be agreed between such government and the contracting parties.

14. CONVENTION ON THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION

Done at Geneva, 6 March 1948.

E/Conf.4/61.

PART III

Membership

ARTICLE 5

Membership in the Organization shall be open to all States, subject to the provisions of Part III.

/ARTICLE 6

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 19 February 1948, may become Members by becoming parties to the Convention in accordance with the provisions of Article 57.

ARTICLE 8

Any State not entitled to become a Member under Article 6 or 7 may apply through the Secretary-General of the Organization to become a Member and shall be admitted as a Member upon its becoming a party to the Convention in accordance with the provisions of Article 57 provided that, upon the recommendation of the Council, its application has been approved by two-thirds of the Members other than associate Members.

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

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.

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.

15. HAVANA CHARTER FOR AN INTERNATIONAL
TRADE ORGANIZATION

Done at Havana, 24 March 1948.

E/Conf.2/78.

ARTICLE 71

Membership

1. The original Members of the Organization shall be:

(a) those States invited to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment whose governments accept this Charter, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 103, by 30 September 1949, or, if the Charter shall not have entered into force by that date, those States whose governments agree to bring the Charter into force in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 (b) of Article 103;

(b) those separate customs territories invited to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment on whose behalf the competent Member accepts this Charter, in accordance with the provisions of Article 104, by 30 September 1949, or, if the Charter shall not have entered into force by that date, such separate customs territories which agree to bring the Charter into force in accordance with the provisions

/of paragraph

of paragraph 2 (b) of Article 103 and on whose behalf the competent Member accepts the Charter in accordance with the provisions of Article 104. If any of these customs territories shall have become fully responsible for the formal conduct of its diplomatic relations by the time it wishes to deposit an instrument of acceptance, it shall proceed in the manner set forth in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph.

2. Any other State whose membership has been approved by the Conference shall become a Member of the Organization upon its acceptance, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 103, of the Charter as amended up to the date of such acceptance.

3. Any separate customs territory not invited to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, proposed by the competent Member having responsibility for the formal conduct of its diplomatic relations and which is autonomous in the conduct of its external commercial relations and of the other matters provided for in this Charter and whose admission is approved by the Conference, shall become a Member upon acceptance of the Charter on its behalf by the competent Member in accordance with the provisions of Article 104, or, in the case of a territory in respect of which the Charter has already been accepted under that Article, upon such approval by the Conference after it has acquired such autonomy.

4. The Conference shall determine, by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting, the conditions upon which, in each individual case, membership rights and obligations shall be extended to:

(a) the Free Territory of Trieste;

/(b) any Trust

(b) any Trust Territory administered by the United Nations; and

(c) any other special regime established by the United Nations.

5. The Conference, on application by the competent authorities, shall determine the conditions upon which rights and obligations under this Charter shall apply to such authorities in respect of territories under military occupation and shall determine the extent of such rights and obligations.

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. TREATY FOR COLLABORATION IN
ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL
MATTERS, AND FOR COLLECTIVE
SELF-DEFENCE BETWEEN BELGIUM,
FRANCE, LUXEMBOURG, THE
NETHERLANDS AND THE UNITED
KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND

Signed at Brussels, 17 March 1948.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 19, page 51.

ARTICLE IX

The High Contracting Parties may, by agreement, invite any other State to accede to the present Treaty on condition to be agreed between them and the State so invited.

Any State so invited may become a Party to the Treaty by depositing an instrument of accession with the Belgian Government.

The Belgian Government will inform each of the High Contracting Parties of the deposit of each instrument of accession.

C. OPEN TO CERTAIN STATES ONLY WITH OR
WITHOUT CONDITIONS

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. PROTOCOL CONCERNING THE OFFICE
INTERNATIONAL d'HYGIENE PUBLIQUE

ARTICLE 5

Signed at New York, 22 July 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 9, page 66.

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.

2. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE AGREEMENTS,
CONVENTIONS AND PROTOCOLS ON
NARCOTIC DRUGS

ARTICLE V

Signed at Lake Success on
11 December 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol.
12, page 179.

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.

3. 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 IN THE TRAFFIC OF
WOMEN OF FULL AGE, CONCLUDED AT
GENEVA ON 11 OCTOBER 1933

ARTICLE III

Approved by the General Assembly
on 20 October 1947.

Official Records of the General
Assembly, Second Session, A/519,
resolution 126 (III), page 32.

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.

4. PROTOCOL TO AMEND THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF AND TRAFFIC IN OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS, CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 12 SEPTEMBER 1923

Approved by the General Assembly on 20 October 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 46, page 169.

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.

5. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS, SIGNED AT PARIS ON 4 MAY 1910

Approved by the General Assembly on 3 December 1948.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 30, page 3.

ARTICLE III

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.

6. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC, SIGNED AT PARIS ON 18 MAY 1904, AND THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC, SIGNED AT PARIS ON 4 MAY 1910

Approved by the General Assembly on 3 December 1948.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 30, page 23.

ARTICLE III

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.

7. CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE

Approved by the General Assembly on 9 December 1948.

Official Records of the General Assembly, Third Session, Part I,
A/810, resolution 260 (III).

ARTICLE XI

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

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

/After 1 January

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.

8. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Approved by the General Assembly on 12 December 1948.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 20, page 229.

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.

9. REVISED GENERAL ACT FOR THE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

Approved by the General Assembly on 28 April 1949.

Official Records of the General Assembly, Third Session, Part II, A/500, resolution 268 A (III),
page 10.

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.

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.

/10. DRAFT

10. DRAFT CONVENTION ON THE
INTERNATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF
NEWS AND THE RIGHT OF CORRECTION

Approved by the General Assembly
on 13 May 1949.

Official Records of the General
Assembly, Third Session, Part II,
A/900, resolution 277 C (III),
page 22.

ARTICLE XV

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, and to every other State which the General Assembly may, by resolution, declare to be eligible.

ARTICLE XVI

1. The present Convention shall be open for accession to the States referred to in Article XV (1).

11. 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.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 45, page 149.

ARTICLE VI

The present Agreement shall remain open until 31 December 1949 for signature by the Governments invited to take part in the preparation of the Draft Conventions. After that date, the said Governments may accede to it.

12. AGREEMENT FOR FACILITATING THE
INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION OF
VISUAL AND AUDITORY MATERIALS OF
AN EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL CHARACTER

Opened for signature at Lake
Success, 15 July 1949.

ARTICLE XI

1. On or after.....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.

13. CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFICARTICLE 27

Done at Geneva, 19 September 1949.

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.

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. 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.

14. PROTOCOL ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALSARTICLE 56

Done at Geneva, 19 September 1949.

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

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.

15. CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN PERSONS AND THE EXPLOITATION AND PROSTITUTION OF OTHERS

Approved by the General Assembly on 2 December 1949.

Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourth Session, A/1251, resolution 317 (IV), page 33.

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.

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.

16. CONVENTION ON THE DECLARATION OF DEATH OF MISSING PERSONS

Done at Lake Success, 6 April 1950.

A/Conf.1/9.

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.

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

any time thereafter, by notification to the Secretary-General, extend the application of the Convention to any or all of such territories.

17. AGREEMENT ON THE IMPORTATION OF
EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL MATERIALS

Done at Lake Success, New York,
22 November 1950.

UNESCO document MC/12.

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.

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. PACT OF THE ARAB LEAGUE

Signed at Cairo, 22 March 1945.

American Journal of International
Law, Supplement to Vol. 39 (1945),
page 266.

ARTICLE I

The League of the Arab States shall be composed of the independent Arab States which have signed this Pact.

Every independent Arab State has the right to become a member of the League. If it desires to do so, it shall submit an application which will be deposited with the Permanent Secretariat-General and submitted to the Council at the first meeting held after submission of the request.

2. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE INTERNATIONAL
AGREEMENT OF 8 JUNE 1937 FOR THE
REGULATION OF WHALING

Done at London, 26 November 1945

United Nations Treaty Series
Vol. 11, page 43.

ARTICLE 7

(1) The present Protocol shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification deposited as soon as possible with the Government of the United Kingdom; and it shall be open to accession on behalf of any Government which is a party to the Principal Agreement and the Protocol of 1938 and has not signed the present Protocol.

(2) Accession shall be effected by notification addressed to the Government of the United Kingdom.

(3) The Government of the United Kingdom shall inform the Governments which are parties or signatories to the present Protocol of all ratifications of this Protocol or accessions thereto.

3. PROTOCOL TO PROLONG THE
INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION
FOR AERIAL NAVIGATION, 1944

Opened for signature at Washington,
23 April 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 16, page 179.

ARTICLE V

After 1 May 1946, the present Protocol shall be open to accession by any Government which is a party to the 1944 Convention and is not a signatory to the present Protocol. Each accession shall be notified in writing to the Government of the United States of America.

/Accessions

Accessions notified on or before the date on which the present Protocol enters into force shall be effective as of that date. Accessions notified after the date of the entry into force of the present Protocol shall become effective in respect of each Government upon the date of the receipt of that Government's notification of accession.

4. AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE ISSUE OF A TRAVEL DOCUMENT TO REFUGEES WHO ARE THE CONCERN OF THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES

Done at London, 15 October 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 11, page 84.

ARTICLE 21

The present Agreement, of which the English and French texts are both authentic, shall bear today's date and shall remain open for signature, in London, by the Governments Members of the Inter-governmental Committee, and also by non-Member Governments.

5. AGREEMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PROVISIONAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL

Adopted by the United Maritime Consultative Council at Washington, 30 October 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 11, page 107.

ARTICLE III

Membership in the Council shall consist of those Governments which notify the Government of the United Kingdom of their acceptance of this Agreement, being either Governments members of the U.M.C.C. or Governments members of the United Nations.

6. AGREEMENT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OR RESTORATION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY RIGHTS AFFECTED BY THE SECOND WORLD WAR (WITH PROTOCOL OF CLOSURE)

Signed at Neuchâtel on 8 February 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 14, page 287.

ARTICLE 9

1. The present agreement is open to all countries of the Union for the Protection of Industrial Property and shall be ratified as soon as possible. Ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the Swiss Confederation which shall notify them to the other Governments. The present agreement shall come into force forthwith between the countries ratifying it.

2. Countries not signatories of the present agreement may accede to it if they so request. Accessions shall be notified to the Governments of the Swiss Confederation which shall notify the other Governments. Accessions shall ipso facto and forthwith entail

/accession to

accession to all the clauses and admission to all the advantages stipulated in the present agreement.

7. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FRANCE,
AUSTRALIA, etc. TREATY OF PEACE
WITH ITALY

Signed at Paris, 10 February 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 49, page 3.

ARTICLE 88

1. Any member of the United Nations, not a signatory to the present Treaty, which is at war with Italy, and Albania, may accede to the Treaty and upon accession shall be deemed to be an Associated Power for the purposes of the Treaty.

2. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Government of the French Republic and shall take effect upon deposit.

8. INTER-AMERICAN TREATY OF
RECIPROCAL ASSISTANCE

Signed at Rio de Janeiro on
2 September 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 21, page 77.

ARTICLE 23

This Treaty is open for signature by the American States at the city of Rio de Janeiro, and shall be ratified by the Signatory States as soon as possible in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Pan American Union, which shall notify the Signatory States of each deposit. Such notification shall be considered as an exchange of ratifications.

9. NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY

Done at Washington, 4 April 1949.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 34, page 243.

ARTICLE 10

The Parties may, by unanimous agreement, invite any other European State in a position to further the principles of this Treaty and to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area to accede to this Treaty. Any State so invited may become a party to the Treaty by depositing its instrument of accession with the Government of the United States of America. The Government of the United States of America will inform each of the Parties of the deposit of each such instrument of accession.

10. GENEVA CONVENTION FOR THE
AMELIORATION OF THE CONDITION
OF THE WOUNDED AND SICK IN
ARMED FORCES IN THE FIELD 33/

Done at Geneva, 12 August 1949.

ARTICLE 56

The present Convention, which bears the date of this day, is open to signature until 12 February 1950, in the name of the Powers represented at the Conference which opened at Geneva on 21 April 1949; furthermore, by Powers not represented at that Conference but which are parties to the Geneva Conventions of 1864, 1906 or 1929 for the Relief of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field.

33/ Identical provisions will be found in Article 55 of the Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea, done at Geneva, 12 August 1949.

/D. OPEN TO

D. OPEN TO MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS OR TO MEMBERS OF
A SPECIALIZED AGENCY ONLY.

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES
AND IMMUNITIES OF THE UNITED
NATIONS

Adopted by the General Assembly on
13 February 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 1, page 15.

SECTION 31. This convention is submitted
to every Member of the United
Nations for accession.

SECTION 32. Accession shall be affected
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.

2. CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES
AND IMMUNITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED
AGENCIES

Approved by the General Assembly
on 21 November 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 33, page 261.

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.

3. CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
INSTITUTE OF THE HYLEAN AMAZON

Done at Iquitos, Peru,
10 May 1948.

UNESCO document NS/IIHA/10.

ARTICLE III

Membership

- (a) Membership in the Institute shall be open to any State which is a Member of the United Nations or of any Specialized Agency thereof and which accepts the obligations of this Convention.
- (b) The States represented at the Conference for the Establishment of the Institute shall become members of the Institute by becoming parties to this Convention in accordance with Article XV, prior to the first meeting of the Council of the Institute.
- (c) Any other State eligible for membership under paragraph (a) of this article may be admitted to membership by a two-thirds majority vote of the Council of the Institute and by its becoming a party to the Convention in accordance with Article XV.
- (d) If a Member State fails to meet its obligations to the Institute, the Council may, after consideration of the circumstances, suspend the voting privileges and advantages to which the said member is entitled. The Council shall have the authority to restore such voting privileges and advantages.

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

NCNE

IV

DURATION OF THE VALIDITY OF THE CONVENTION

Explanatory Note

Relatively few conventions contain clauses relating to the duration of their validity. Those that there are may be classified into two main types. Firstly, those which provide that the convention shall remain in force indefinitely, or for a set period, such as is to be found in the Universal Postal Convention. Secondly, those which state that the convention shall cease to be in force whenever there are fewer than a stipulated number of parties. Those of the latter type are most usually contained in conventions whose effectiveness depends upon a reasonable number of states being parties thereto. It may be observed, however, that there is a tendency, noticeable in some recently adopted United Nations conventions, for a combination of both these types of clauses to be found.^{34/}

^{34/} E.g. Articles XIV and XV of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, Part IV, Section entitled Clauses, Convention No. 4, of the present Handbook.

CLAUSES

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND
IMMUNITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Adopted by the General Assembly
on 13 February 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 1, page 15.

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.

2. UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION

Done at Paris, 5 July 1947.

United Kingdom Treaty Series
No. 57 (1949).

ARTICLE 74

Entry into Force and Duration of the
Convention

The present Convention shall come into force on 1 July 1948, and shall remain in operation for an indefinite period.

3. HAVANA CHARTER FOR AN INTERNATIONAL
TRADE ORGANIZATION

Done at Havana, 24 March 1948.
E/Conf. 2/78.

ARTICLE 102

3. This Charter may be terminated at any time by agreement of three-fourths of the Members.

4. CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE.

Approved by the General Assembly on 9 December 1948.

Official Records of the General Assembly, Third Session, Part I, A/810, resolution 260 (III).

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 denunciation, 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.

5. DRAFT CONVENTION ON THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF NEWS AND THE RIGHT OF CORRECTION

Approved by the General Assembly on 13 May 1949.

Official Records of the General Assembly, Third Session, Part II, A/900, resolution 277 C (III), page 22.

ARTICLE XX

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.

6. 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.

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 45, page 149.

ARTICLE 3

1. The present Agreement shall enter into force on 1 January 1950.

2. It shall be regarded as terminated if at any time the number of the Contracting Governments is less than two.

3. It will remain in force for a period of three years but, unless the Contracting Governments agree otherwise, it will be regarded, at the end of that period, as having been renewed for a further period of one year, and so on in the future.

7. CONVENTION ON THE DECLARATION OF
DEATH OF MISSING PERSONS

Done at Lake Success, 6 April
1950.

A/Conf.1/9.

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 effects with regard to such decisions will be the same as if they had been rendered before the expiration of the Convention.

8. EUROPEAN AGREEMENT ON THE APPLI-
CATION 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 35/

E/ECE/TRANS/230,
E/ECE/TRANS/SC1/92.

Done at Geneva, 16 September 1950

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.

35/ Identical provisions will be found in article 5 of 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, done at Geneva, 16 September 1950, E/ECE/TRANS/229, E/ECE/TRANS/SC1/91 and as regards paragraph 2 of article 5 above, in paragraph 2 of article 4 of the European Agreement Supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, Signed at Geneva on 19 September 1949, done at Geneva, 16 September 1950, E/ECE/TRANS/228, E/ECE/TRANS/SC1/90.

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION
FOR AERIAL NAVIGATION, 1944

Opened for signature at
Washington 15 December 1944.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 16, page 247.

ARTICLE XXIII

The present Convention shall remain
in force as to each Contracting Party
until either

(1) such Party shall become bound
by a further Convention amending or
superseding the 1933 Convention, or

(2) the expiration of eighteen
months from the date on which the present
Convention enters into force,

whichever shall be the earlier.

2. AGREEMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF THE CARIBBEAN COMMISSION

Opened for signature at
Washington, 30 October 1946.

United States Treaties and Other
International Acts, Series 1799.

ARTICLE XXI

2. This Agreement shall have indefi-
nite duration, provided that after an
initial period of five years any Member
Government may give notice at any time
of withdrawal from the Commission. Such
notice shall take effect one year after
the date of its formal communication to
the other Member Governments, but this
Agreement shall continue in force with
respect to the other Member Governments.

3. AGREEMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF A PROVISIONAL MARITIME
CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL

Adopted by the United Maritime
Consultative Council at
Washington, 30 October 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 11, page 107.

ARTICLE VI

TERMINATION

This Agreement shall cease to have
effect upon the entry into force of a
constitution for a permanent inter-
Government maritime organization or if the
membership falls below twelve. A member
Government may withdraw at any time upon
six months' notice to the Government of
the United Kingdom.

4. INTER-AMERICAN TREATY OF
RECIPROCAL ASSISTANCE

Signed at Rio de Janeiro on
2 September 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 21, page 77.

ARTICLE 25

This Treaty shall remain in force indefinitely, but may be denounced by any High Contracting Party by a notification in writing to the Pan-American Union, which shall inform all the other High Contracting Parties of each notification of denunciation received.

After the expiration of two years from the date of the receipt by the Pan American Union of a notification of denunciation by any High Contracting Party, the present Treaty shall cease to be in force and with respect to such State, but shall remain in full force and effect with respect to all the other High Contracting Parties.

5. AMERICAN TREATY ON PACIFIC
SETTLEMENT (PACT OF BOGOTA)

Done at Bogota, on 30 April 1948

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 30, page 55.

ARTICLE LVI

The present Treaty shall remain in force indefinitely, but may be denounced upon one year's notice, at the end of which period it shall cease to be in force with respect to the State denouncing it, but shall continue in force for the remaining signatories. The denunciation shall be addressed to the Pan-American Union...which shall transmit it to the other Contracting Parties.

The denunciation shall have no effect with respect to pending procedures initiated prior to the transmission of the particular notification.

6. AGREEMENT ON MOST-FAVoured-NATION
TREATMENT FOR AREAS OF WESTERN
GERMANY UNDER MILITARY
OCCUPATION

Signed at Geneva, 14 September
1948

United Nations Treaty Series
Vol. 10, page 267.

ARTICLE V

2. The undertakings in this Agreement shall remain in force until 1 January 1951, and, except for any signatory which at least six months before 1 January 1951 shall have deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations a notice in writing of intention to withdraw from this Agreement on that date, they shall remain in force thereafter subject to the right of any signatory to withdraw upon the expiration of six months from the date on which such a notice shall have been so deposited.

/METHODS BY

V

METHODS BY WHICH STATES MAY CEASE TO BE PARTIES

Explanatory Note

This Part has been divided into three sections denoting the principal methods by which States may cease to be parties to conventions, namely, by withdrawal, by denunciation, or by suspension and expulsion.

The withdrawal clauses contained in United Nations Conventions are by their nature only to be found in the constituent instruments of specialized agencies, and special agreements such as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Similarly, the withdrawal clauses in the non-United Nations conventions are to be found in the constituent instruments of various international bodies.

Denunciation clauses in United Nations conventions, on the other hand, are to be found both in some constituent instruments of the specialized agencies and in a number of the conventions which have been adopted by the General Assembly. In the latter, the clauses usually take the form of providing for a notification to be made to the Secretary-General which shall take effect after a stated time after receipt. It may also be noted that some conventions, which contain a colonial application clause, also have a special denunciation provision relating separately to that clause.^{36/}

There are very few examples of suspension and expulsion clauses in United Nations conventions, and these are to be found in the constituent instruments of the specialized agencies, and in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The majority of these instruments contain provisions both for suspension and for expulsion, though it may be noted that the latter is sometimes called "compulsory withdrawal".

^{36/} E.g., paragraph 2 of Article XIX, of the Draft Convention on the International Transmission of News and the Right of Correction, Part V, Section B, Draft convention No. 5, of the present Handbook.

A. BY WITHDRAWAL

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. AGREEMENT FOR UNITED NATIONS RELIEF
AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

ARTICLE X

Withdrawal

Done at Washington, 9 November 1943.

American Journal of International
Law, Supplement to Vol. 38 (1944),
page 33.

Any member government may give notice of withdrawal from the Administration at any time after the expiration of six months from the entry into force of the Agreement for that government. Such notice shall take effect twelve months after the date of its communication to the Director-General subject to the member government having met by that time all financial, supply or other material obligations accepted or undertaken by it.

2. CONSTITUTION OF THE FOOD AND
AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF
THE UNITED NATIONS

ARTICLE XIX

Withdrawal

Done on 16 October 1945.

American Journal of International
Law, Supplement to Vol. 40 (1946),
page 76.

Any Member nation may give notice of withdrawal from the Organization at any time after the expiration of four years from the date of its acceptance of this Constitution. Such notice shall take effect one year after the date of its communication to the Director-General of the Organization subject to the Member nation's having at that time paid its annual contribution for each year of its membership including the financial year following the date of such notice.

3. INSTRUMENT FOR THE AMENDMENT
OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

ARTICLE II

Done at Paris, 7 November 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 2, page 17.

5. No Member of the International Labour Organisation may withdraw from the Organisation without giving notice of its intention so to do to the Director of the International Labour Office. Such notice shall take effect two years after the date of its reception by the Director, subject to the Member having at that time fulfilled all financial obligations arising out of its membership. When a

/Member has

Member has ratified any International Labour Convention, such withdrawal shall not affect the continued validity for the period provided for in the Convention of all obligations arising thereunder or relating thereto.

4. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT OF THE
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND 37/

Opened for signature at Washington,
27 December 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 2, page 39.

ARTICLE XV

Withdrawal From Membership

Section 1. Right of members to withdraw

Any member may withdraw from the Fund at any time by transmitting a notice in writing to the Fund at its principal office. Withdrawal shall become effective on the date such notice is received.

5. CONSTITUTION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

Opened for signature at New York,
15 December 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 18, page 3.

ARTICLE 4

10. Any member may at any time give written notice of withdrawal to the Chairman of the Executive Committee. Such notice shall take effect one year after the date of its receipt by the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

6. UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION

Done at Paris, 5 July 1947.

United Kingdom Treaty Series
No. 57 (1949).

ARTICLE 13

Withdrawal from the Union. Cessation of
participation in the Agreements

Each Contracting Party is free to withdraw from the Union or to cease to participate in one or more of the Agreements by notice given one year in advance through the diplomatic channel to the Government of the Swiss Confederation and by that Government to the Governments of the contracting countries.

7. CONVENTION OF THE WORLD
METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

Opened for signature at Washington,
11 October 1947.

PART XVII

Withdrawal
ARTICLE 30

(a) Any Member may withdraw from the Organization on twelve months' notice in

37/ Identical provisions will be found in Article VI, section 1, of the Articles of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

writing given by it to the Secretary-General of the Organization, who shall at once inform all the Members of the Organization of such notice of withdrawal.

(b) Any Member of the Organization not responsible for its own international relations may be withdrawn from the Organization on twelve months' notice in writing given by the Member or other authority responsible for its international relations to the Secretary-General of the Organization, who shall at once inform all the Members of the Organization of such notice of withdrawal.

8. GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS
AND TRADE

Signed at Geneva, 30 October 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 55. page 194.

ARTICLE XXXI

Withdrawal

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article XXIII or of paragraph 2 of Article XXX, any contracting party may, on or after 1 January 1951, withdraw from this Agreement, or may separately withdraw on behalf of any of the separate customs territories for which it has international responsibility and which at the time possesses full autonomy in the conduct of its external commercial relations and of the other matters provided for in this Agreement. The withdrawal shall take effect on or after 1 January 1951, upon the expiration of six months from the day on which written notice of withdrawal is received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

9. CONVENTION ON THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL
MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION

Done at Geneva, 6 March 1948.

E/Conf.4/61.

Part XVI

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

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.

10. HAVANA CHARTER FOR AN INTERNATIONAL
TRADE ORGANIZATION

Done at Havana, 24 March 1948.

E/Conf.2/78.

ARTICLE 102

Withdrawal and Termination

1. Without prejudice to any special provision in this Charter relating to withdrawal, any Member may withdraw from the Organization, either in respect of itself or of a separate customs territory on behalf of which it has accepted the Charter in accordance with the provisions of Article 104, at any time after three years from the day of the entry into force of the Charter.

2. A withdrawal under paragraph 1 shall become effective upon the expiration of six months from the day on which written notice of such withdrawal is received by the Director-General. The Director-General shall immediately notify all the Members of any notice of withdrawal which he may receive under this or other provisions of the Charter.

/NON-UNITED

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. PACT OF THE ARAB LEAGUE

ARTICLE 18

Signed at Cairo, 22 March 1945.

American Journal of International Law, Supplement to Vol. 39 (1945), page 266.

If a member state contemplates withdrawal from the League, it shall inform the Council of its intention one year before such withdrawal is to go into effect.

ARTICLE 19

Any state which does not accept an amendment may withdraw when the amendment goes into effect, without being bound by the provisions of the preceding article.

2. AGREEMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CARIBBEAN COMMISSION

ARTICLE XXI

Opened for signature at Washington, 30 October 1946.

United States Treaties and Other International Acts, Series 1799.

2. This Agreement shall have indefinite duration, provided that after an initial period of five years any Member Government may give notice at any time of withdrawal from the Commission. Such notice shall take effect one year after the date of its formal communication to the other Member Governments, but this Agreement shall continue in force with respect to the other Member Governments.

3. AGREEMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PROVISIONAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL

ARTICLE VI

Termination

Adopted by the United Maritime Consultative Council at Washington, 30 October 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 11, page 107.

This Agreement shall cease to have effect upon the entry into force of a constitution for a permanent inter-Government maritime organization or if the membership falls below twelve, a member Government may withdraw at any time upon six months' notice to the Government of the United Kingdom.

4. AGREEMENT ON MOST-FAVoured-NATION
TREATMENT FOR AREAS OF WESTERN
GERMANY UNDER MILITARY OCCUPATION

Signed at Geneva, 14 September 1948.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 18, page 267.

ARTICLE V

2. The undertakings in this Agreement shall remain in force until 1 January 1951, and except for any signatory which at least six months before 1 January 1951 shall have deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations a notice in writing of intention to withdraw from this Agreement on that date, they shall remain in force thereafter subject to the right of any signatory to withdraw upon the expiration of six months from the date on which such a notice shall have been deposited.

B. BY DENUNCIATION

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL CIVIL
AVIATION

ARTICLE 95

Denunciation of Convention

Signed at Chicago, 7 December 1944.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 15, page 295.

(a) Any contracting State may give notice of denunciation of this Convention three years after its coming into effect by notification addressed to the Government of the United States of America, which shall at once inform each of the contracting States.

(b) Denunciation shall take effect one year from the date of the receipt of the notification and shall operate only as regards the State effecting the denunciation.

2. INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION
CONVENTION

ARTICLE 21

Denunciation of the Convention

Done at Atlantic City,
2 October 1947.

1. Each Member and Associate Member which has ratified or acceded to, this Convention shall have the right to denounce it by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the Union by diplomatic channel through the intermediary of the Government of the country of the seat of the Union. The Secretary-General shall advise the other Members and Associate Members thereof.

2. This denunciation shall take effect at the expiration of a period of one year from the day of the receipt of notification of it by the Secretary-General.

ARTICLE 22

Denunciation of the Convention
on behalf of Countries or
Territories for whose Foreign
Relations Members of the Union
are responsible

1. The application of this Convention to a country, territory or group of territories in accordance with Article 18 may be terminated at any time, and such country, territory or group of territories, if it is an Associate Member, ceases upon termination to be such.

2. The declarations of denunciation contemplated in the above paragraph shall be notified in conformity with the conditions set out in paragraph 1 of Article 21; they shall take effect in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of that Article.

3. CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
INSTITUTE OF THE HYLEAN AMAZON

Done at Iquitos, Peru, 10 May 1948.

UNESCO document NS/IIHA/10.

ARTICLE III

(e) Any Member State may withdraw from the Institute by denouncing this Convention. Denunciation shall be notified to the Director of the Institute, who shall so inform all the Member States, the Director-General of UNESCO and the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The State thus denouncing the Convention shall cease to be a member of the Institute one year after notification of denunciation to the Director of the Institute.

4. CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND
PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE

Approved by the General Assembly on
9 December 1948.

Official Records of the General
Assembly, Third Session, Part I,
A/810, resolution 260 (III).

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

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

5. DRAFT CONVENTION ON THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF NEWS AND THE RIGHT OF CORRECTION

Approved by the General Assembly on 13 May 1949.

Official Records of the General Assembly, Third Session, Part II, A/900, resolution 277 C (III), page 22.

ARTICLE XIX

1. 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.

2. Any Contracting State which has made a declaration under article XVIII (1) may at any time thereafter, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, declare that the Convention shall cease to extend to such territory six months after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

6. 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.

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 45, page 149.

ARTICLE IV

1. Any Contracting Government may denounce the present Agreement by notice in writing to the Secretary-General of the United Nations at least three months before the expiry of any of the periods mentioned in Article III. Such denunciation may relate to each of the Draft Conventions or only to one or two of them.

2. Any Government which has made a declaration under article II, extending the present Agreement, may at any time thereafter, by notification given to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, declare that the Agreement shall cease to extend to any territory named in the notification, and the Agreement shall cease to extend to such territory three months from the date of the receipt of such notification.

7. AGREEMENT FOR FACILITATING THE
INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION OF VISUAL
AND AUDITORY MATERIALS OF AN
EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL CHARACTER

Opened for signature at Lake
Success, 15 July 1949.

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 State 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.

8. CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC^{38/}

Done at Geneva, 19 September 1949.

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.

9. CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION
OF THE TRAFFIC IN PERSONS AND
THE EXPLOITATION AND PROSTITUTION
OF OTHERS

Approved by the General Assembly
on 2 December 1949.

Official Records of the General
Assembly, Fourth Session, A/1251,
resolution 317 (IV), page 33.

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.

^{38/} Identical provisions will be found in article 61 of the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, done at Geneva, 19 September 1949.

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE ISSUE
OF A TRAVEL DOCUMENT TO REFUGEES
WHO ARE THE CONCERN OF THE
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON
REFUGEES

Done at London, 15 October 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 11, page 84.

ARTICLE 24

1. The present Agreement may be denounced by any one of the Contracting Governments after the expiry of a period of one year as from the date on which it came into force, by written notification addressed to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, who shall inform all Governments referred to in Article 22 of each notification, specifying the date of its receipt.

2. The denunciation shall come into effect six months after the date of the receipt of the notification by the Government of the United Kingdom.

2. INTER-AMERICAN TREATY OF RECIPROCAL
ASSISTANCE

Signed at Rio de Janeiro on
2 September 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 21, page 77.

ARTICLE 25

This Treaty shall remain in force indefinitely but may be denounced by any High Contracting Party by a notification in writing to the Pan American Union, which shall inform all the other High Contracting Parties of each notification of denunciation received. After the expiration of two years from the date of the receipt by the Pan American Union of a notification of denunciation by any High Contracting Party, the present Treaty shall cease to be in force and with respect to such State, but shall remain in full force and effect with respect to all the other High Contracting Parties.

3. AMERICAN TREATY ON PACIFIC
SETTLEMENT (Pact of Bogota).

Done at Bogota, on 30 April 1948.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 30, page 55.

ARTICLE XVI

The present Treaty shall remain in force indefinitely, but may be denounced upon one year's notice, at the end of which period it shall cease to be in force with respect to the State denouncing it but shall continue in force for the remaining signatories. The denunciation shall be addressed to the Pan American Union, which shall transmit it to the other Contracting Parties.

/The denunciation

The denunciation shall have no effect with respect to pending procedures initiated prior to the transmission of the particular notification.

4. NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY

Done at Washington 4 April 1949.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 34, page 243.

ARTICLE 13

After the Treaty has been in force for twenty years, any Party may cease to be a party one year after its notice of denunciation has been given to the Government of the United States of America, which will inform the Governments of the other Parties of the deposit of each notice of denunciation.

C. BY SUSPENSION AND EXPULSION

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED
NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Opened for signature at London,
16 November 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 4, page 275.

ARTICLE II

3. Members of the Organization which are suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership of the United Nations Organization shall, upon the request of the latter, be suspended from the rights and privileges of this Organization.

4. Members of the Organization which are expelled from the United Nations Organization shall automatically cease to be members of this Organization.

2. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT OF THE
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND.

Opened for signature at
Washington, 27 December 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 2, page 39.

ARTICLE XV

SECTION 2. COMPULSORY WITHDRAWAL

(a) If a member fails to fulfil any of its obligations under this Agreement, the Fund may declare the member ineligible to use the resources of the Fund. Nothing in this Section shall be deemed to limit the provisions of Article IV, Section 6, Article V, Section 5, or Article VI, Section 1.

(b) If, after the expiration of a reasonable period the member persists in its failure to fulfil any of its obligations under this Agreement, or a difference between a member and the Fund under Article IV, Section 6, continues, that member may be required to withdraw from membership in the Fund by a decision of the Board of Governors carried by a majority of the governors representing a majority of the total voting power.

(c) Regulations shall be adopted to ensure that before action is taken against any member under (a) or (b) above, the member shall be informed in reasonable time of the complaint against it and given an adequate opportunity for stating its case, both orally and in writing.

3. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Opened for signature at Washington,
27 December 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 2, page 134.

ARTICLE VI

Section 2

If a member fails to fulfil any of its obligations to the Bank, the Bank may suspend its membership by decision of a majority of the Governors, exercising a majority of the total voting power. The member so suspended shall automatically cease to be a member one year from the date of its suspension unless a decision is taken by the same majority to restore the member to good standing.

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.

Section 3

Any member which ceases to be a member of the International Monetary Fund shall automatically cease after three months to be a member of the Bank unless the Bank by three-fourths of the total voting power has agreed to allow it to remain a member.

4. CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

Opened for signature at New York,
15 December 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 18, page 3.

ARTICLE 4

5. Members of the Organization which are suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of Membership of the United Nations shall, upon request of the latter, be suspended from the rights and privileges of this Organization.

6. Members of the Organization which are expelled from the United Nations shall automatically cease to be members of this Organization.

7. With the approval of the General Assembly of the United Nations, members of the Organization which are not members of the United Nations, and which have persistently violated the principles of the Charter of the United Nations may be suspended from the rights and privileges of the Organization, or expelled from its membership by the General Council.

/8. A member

8. A member of the Organization which has persistently violated the principles contained in the present Constitution, may be suspended from the rights and privileges of the Organization by the General Council, and with the approval of the General Assembly of the United Nations, may be expelled from the Organization.

5. GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS
AND TRADE

Signed at Geneva, 30 October 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 55, page 194.

ARTICLE XXXII

Contracting Parties

1. The contracting parties to this Agreement shall be understood to mean those governments which are applying the provisions of this Agreement under Article XXVI or pursuant to the Protocol of Provisional Application.

2. At any time after the entry into force of this Agreement pursuant to paragraph 5 of Article XXVI, those contracting parties which have accepted this Agreement pursuant to paragraph 3 of Article XXVI may decide that any contracting party which has not so accepted it shall cease to be a contracting party.

6. HAVANA CHARTER FOR AN INTERNATIONAL
TRADE ORGANIZATION

Done at Havana, 24 March 1948.

T/CONF.2/78.

ARTICLE 100

1. Any amendment to this Charter which does not alter the obligations of Members shall become effective upon approval by the Conference by a two-thirds majority of the Members.

2. Any amendment which alters the obligations of Members shall, after receiving the approval of the Conference by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting, become effective for the Members accepting the amendment upon the ninetieth day after two-thirds of the Members have notified the Director-General of their acceptance, and thereafter for each remaining Member upon acceptance by it. The Conference may, in its decision approving an amendment under

/this paragraph

this paragraph and by one and the same vote, determine that the amendment is of such a nature that the Members which do not accept it within a specified period after the amendment becomes effective shall be suspended from Membership in the Organization; Provided that the Conference may, at any time, by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting, determine the conditions under which such suspension shall not apply with respect to any such Member.

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. PACT OF THE ARAB LEAGUE

ARTICLE 18

Signed at Cairo, 22 March 1945.

American Journal of International
Law, Supplement to Vol. 39 (1945),
page 266.

The Council of the League may consider any state which fails to fulfil its obligations under this Pact as having become separated from the League, by a unanimous decision of the states, with the exception of the state concerned.

VI
COLONIAL CLAUSES^{39/}

Explanatory Note

This Part is divided into three sections.

Section A lists colonial clauses providing for the optional application of the convention to territories for the conduct of whose foreign relations the Contracting States are responsible. Under this type of clause a convention does not apply to non-self-governing territories unless the metropolitan State exercises its power to extend the application of the convention to all or any of such territories.

Although under this clause Contracting States are under no obligation to apply the convention to their dependent territories, it may be observed that, as a compromise between those States in favour of the colonial clause and those opposing it, some conventions include provisions whereby States parties have undertaken to take as soon as possible the necessary steps in order to extend the application of such conventions to the territories for the international relations of which those States are responsible, subject, where necessary for constitutional reasons, to the consent of the governments of such territories.^{40/} Furthermore, on several occasions the General Assembly has adopted resolutions urging the States parties to extend the application of conventions to dependent territories and, if that is not done, to explain the reasons for not taking such action.^{41/}

Section B lists colonial clauses providing for the optional exclusion from the application of the convention of territories for the conduct of whose foreign relations the States parties are responsible. Under this type of clause a convention applies to non-self-governing territories, unless the metropolitan State exercises its power to exclude from the application of the convention all or any of such territories.

^{39/} See Report on Federal and Colonial Clauses submitted by the Secretary-General in response to request made by the Commission on Human Rights, dated 12 June 1950, E/1721. The contents of the Explanatory Note to this Part are taken largely from this Report.

^{40/} E.g., article XVIII of the Draft Convention on the International Transmission of News and the Right of Correction, Part VI, Section A, Draft Convention No. 6, of the present Handbook.

^{41/} E.g., General Assembly resolution 211(III) approving the Protocol bringing under international control drugs outside the scope of the Convention of 13 July 1931. A similar recommendation, although the formulation is somewhat different, is also contained in General Assembly resolution 260C(III) with respect to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.
/It will be

It will be observed that the clauses listed in sections A and B all provide a discretionary power to metropolitan States with regard to the application of conventions to dependent territories.

Section C lists clauses which require the automatic application of the convention to territories for which States parties have international responsibility. Under this type of clause it is specifically provided that dependent territories are included within the scope of the convention.

A. COLONIAL CLAUSES PROVIDING FOR OPTIONAL APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTION
TO TERRITORIES FOR THE CONDUCT OF WHOSE FOREIGN RELATIONS THE
CONTRACTING STATES ARE RESPONSIBLE

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION

ARTICLE 9

Done at Paris, 5 July 1947.

United Kingdom Treaty Series,
No. 57 (1949).

Application of the Convention to
Colonies, Protectorates, etc.

1. Any Contracting Party may declare, either at the time of signing, of ratifying, of acceding, or later, that its acceptance of the present Convention includes all its Colonies, overseas Territories, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or under mandate, or certain of them only. The declaration, unless made at the time of signing the Convention, must be addressed to the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

2. The Convention will apply only to the Colonies, overseas Territories, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or under mandate in the name of which declarations have been made in virtue of §1.

3. Any Contracting Party may, at any time, forward to the Government of the Swiss Confederation a notification of the withdrawal from the Convention of any Colony, overseas Territory, Protectorate or Territory under suzerainty or under mandate in the name of which it has made a declaration in virtue of §1. This notification will take effect one year after the date of its receipt by the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

4. The Government of the Swiss Confederation will forward to all the Contracting Parties a copy of each declaration or notification received in virtue of §§1 to 3.

5. The provisions of this Article do not apply to any Colony, overseas Territory, Protectorate or Territory under suzerainty or under mandate which is mentioned in the preamble of the Convention.

/2. INTERNATIONAL

2. INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION
CONVENTION

Done at Atlantic City,
2 October 1947.

ARTICLE 18

Application of the Convention to
Countries or Territories for Whose
Foreign Relations Members of the
Union Are Responsible

1. Members of the Union may declare at any time that their acceptance of this Convention applies to all or a group or a single one of the countries or territories for whose foreign relations they are responsible.

2. A declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the Union. The Secretary-General shall notify the Members and Associate Members of each such declaration.

3. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall not be deemed to be obligatory in respect of any country, territory or group of territories listed in Annex 1 of this Convention.

ARTICLE 19

Application of the Convention to
Trust Territories of the United
Nations

The United Nations shall have the right to accede to this Convention on behalf of any territory or group of territories placed under its administration in accordance with a trusteeship agreement as provided for in Article 75 of the Charter of the United Nations.

3. CONVENTION ON THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL
MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION

Done at Geneva, 6 March 1948.

E/Conf. 4/61.

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.

4. 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
ON 11 DECEMBER 1946

Adopted by the General Assembly on
8 October 1948.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 44, page 277.

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.

5. CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND
PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF
GENOCIDE

Approved by the General Assembly
on 9 December 1948.

Official Records of the General
Assembly, Third Session, Part I,
A/810, resolution 260 (III).

6. DRAFT CONVENTION ON THE
INTERNATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF
NEWS AND THE RIGHT OF CORRECTION

Approved by the General Assembly
on 13 May 1949.

Official Records of the General
Assembly, Third Session, Part II,
A/900, resolution 277 C (III),
page 22.

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 XVIII

1. Any State may, at the time of signature or at any time thereafter, declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the present Convention shall extend to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. This Convention shall extend to the territory or territories named in the notification as from the thirtieth day after the day of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of this notification.

2. Each Contracting State undertakes to take as soon as possible 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.

3. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall communicate the present Convention to the States referred to in Article XV (1) for transmission to the responsible authorities of:

- (a) Any Non-Self-Governing Territory administered by them;
- (b) Any Trust Territory administered by them;
- (c) Any other non-metropolitan territory for the international relations of which they are responsible.

7. 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.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 45, page 149.

ARTICLE II

1. Signature of, or accession to, this Agreement, without a declaration to the contrary at the time of signature or accession, shall be regarded as having effect for the metropolitan territory only of the Contracting Government concerned.

2. A Contracting Government may at any time, by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, declare that the present Agreement shall extend to any of the other territories for which it has international responsibility. The Contracting Government concerned shall state whether such extension applies to one or more of the Draft Conventions which shall be specified.

8. CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC^{42/}

Done at Geneva, 19 September 1949.

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 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.

^{42/} Identical provisions will be found in Article 9 of the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, done at Geneva, 19 September 1949.

/3. Any State

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.

9. AGREEMENT ON THE IMPORTATION OF
EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL MATERIALS

Done at New York, 22 November 1950.

Opened for signature at Lake
Success, 18 November 1950

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.

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS1. AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE ISSUE
OF A TRAVEL DOCUMENT TO REFUGEES
WHO ARE THE CONCERN OF THE INTER-
GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES

Done at London, 15 October 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 11, page 84.

ARTICLE 25

1. Any Contracting Government may at any time after the coming into force of this Agreement in accordance with Article 23, declare in writing to the Government of the United Kingdom that the Agreement applies to all or any of its colonies, overseas territories, protectorates and territories, under mandate or trusteeship, and the Agreement shall apply to the territory or territories named in the declaration from the date thereof.

2. The participation of any territory to which the Agreement has been applied under the preceding paragraph may be terminated by a notification in writing addressed to the Government of the United Kingdom, and the Agreement shall cease to apply to the territory or territories named in the notification six months after the date of the receipt thereof.

3. The Government of the United Kingdom shall inform the Governments referred to in Article 22 of all declarations received under paragraph 1 of this Article and all notifications received under paragraph 2, and of the date on which such declarations or notifications take effect.

2. AGREEMENT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OR
RESTORATION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY
RIGHTS AFFECTED BY THE SECOND
WORLD WAR (WITH PROTOCOL OF CLOSURE)

Signed at Neuchâtel on
8 February 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 14, page 287.

ARTICLE 10

Any contracting country, by notifying the Government of the Swiss Confederation, may extend the present agreement to all or any of its colonies, protectorates, territories under mandate or trusteeship, or any other territories subject to its authority, or any territories under its suzerainty. Such notifications shall be communicated to the other Governments by the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

B. COLONIAL CLAUSES PROVIDING FOR OPTIONAL EXCLUSION FROM THE APPLICATION
OF THE CONVENTION OF TERRITORIES FOR THE CONDUCT OF WHOSE FOREIGN
RELATIONS THE CONTRACTING STATES ARE RESPONSIBLE

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. HAVANA CHARTER FOR AN INTERNATIONAL
TRADE ORGANIZATION

Done at Havana, 24 March 1948.

E/Conf. 2/78.

ARTICLE 104

TERRITORIAL APPLICATION

1. Each government accepting this Charter does so in respect of its metropolitan territory and of the other territories for which it has international responsibility, except such separate customs territories as it shall notify to the Organization at the time of its own acceptance.

2. Any Member may at any time accept this Charter, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 103, on behalf of any separate customs territory excepted under the provisions of paragraph 1.

3. Each Member shall take such reasonable measures as may be available to it to ensure observance of the provisions of this Charter by the regional and local governments and authorities within its territory.

2. AGREEMENT FOR FACILITATING THE
INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION OF
VISUAL AND AUDITORY MATERIALS
OF AN EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC
AND CULTURAL CHARACTER

Opened for signature at Lake
Success, 15 July 1949.

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

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.

3. CONVENTION ON THE DECLARATION OF
DEATH OF MISSING PERSONS

Done at Lake Success, 6 April 1950.

A/Conf. 1/9.

ARTICLE 13

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.

/NON-UNITED

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION
FOR AERIAL NAVIGATION, 1944

Opened for signature at Washington,
15 December 1944.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 16, page 247.

ARTICLE XXI

Any Contracting Party may on signature or accession declare that the present Convention does not apply to all or any of its colonies, overseas territories, territories under its protection, suzerainty, or authority, or territories in respect of which it exercises a mandate. The present Convention may at any time thereafter be applied to any such territory by notification in writing to the Government of the United States of America, and the Convention shall apply to the territory concerned from the date of the receipt of the notification by the Government of the United States of America.

C. CLAUSES REQUIRING AUTOMATIC APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTION
TO TERRITORIES FOR THE CONDUCT OF WHOSE FOREIGN RELATIONS
THE STATES PARTIES ARE INTERNATIONALLY RESPONSIBLE

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT OF THE
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND 43/

ARTICLE XX

Opened for signature at Washington,
27 December 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 2, page 39.

(g) By their signature of this Agreement, all governments accept it both in their own behalf and in respect of all their colonies, overseas territories, all territories under protection, suzerainty, or authority and all territories in respect of which they exercise a mandate.

2. CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF
THE TRAFFIC IN PERSONS AND THE
EXPLOITATION OF THE PROSTITUTION
OF OTHERS

ARTICLE 23

Approved by the General Assembly on
2 December 1949.

Official Records of the General
Assembly, Fourth Session, A/1251,
resolution 317(IV), page 33.

For the purposes 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.

43/ Identical provisions will be found in Article XI, Section 2(g) of the Articles of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, opened for signature at Washington, 27 December 1945, United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 2, page 134.

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

NONE

VII

CLAUSES PROVIDING FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTION
UNDER DOMESTIC LAW

Explanatory Note

There are two main types of such clauses to be found among United Nations conventions. One type provides that any State on becoming a party to the Convention concerned will be in a position under its own law to give effect to the terms thereof.^{44/} The other type provides that each party to the convention undertakes to adopt in accordance with its constitution the necessary legislative or other measures to ensure the application of the convention under its domestic law.^{45/}

^{44/} E.g., Section 34 of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, Part VII, Section entitled Clauses, Convention No. 2, of the present Handbook.

^{45/} E.g., Article 27 of the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation and Prostitution of Others, Ibid., Convention No. 8.

CLAUSES

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT OF THE
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND 46/

Opened for signature at Washington,
27 December 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 2, page 39.

ARTICLE IX

SECTION 10

Application of Article

Each member shall take such action as is necessary in its own territories for the purpose of making effective in terms of its own law the principles set forth in this Article and shall inform the Fund of the detailed action which it has taken.

ARTICLE XX

SECTION 2

Signature

(a) Each government on whose behalf this Agreement is signed shall deposit with the United States of America an instrument setting forth that it has accepted this Agreement in accordance with its law and has taken all steps necessary to enable it to carry out all its obligations under this Agreement.

2. CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND
IMMUNITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Adopted by the General Assembly
on 13 February 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 1, page 15.

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.

46/ Identical provisions will be found in Section 10 of Article VII and Section 2 of Article XI of the Articles of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, opened for signature at Washington, 27 December 1945, United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 2, page 134.

3. UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION

Done at Paris, 5 July 1947.

United Kingdom Treaty Series,
No. 57 (1949).

ARTICLE 7Internal Legislation

The provisions of the Convention and of the Agreements of the Union do not over-ride the legislation of any country as regards anything which is not expressly covered by these Acts.

ARTICLE 73Undertakings regarding Penal measures

The contracting countries undertake to adopt, or to propose to their respective legislatures, the necessary measures:

(a) for punishing the counterfeiting of postage stamps, even if withdrawn from circulation, of international reply coupons and of postal identity cards;

(b) for punishing the use or the putting into circulation:

(1) of counterfeit postage stamps (even if withdrawn from circulation) or used postage stamps, as well as counterfeit impressions of stamping or printing machines or of impressions already used;

(2) of counterfeit international reply coupons;

(3) of counterfeit postal identity cards;

(c) for punishing the fraudulent use of genuine postal identity cards;

(d) for prohibiting and suppressing the fraudulent manufacture and the putting into circulation of impressed and adhesive stamps in use in the postal service, forged or imitated in such a manner that they could be mistaken for the impressed and adhesive stamps issued by the Administration of any one of the contracting countries;

/(e) for

(e) for preventing and, if necessary, for punishing the insertion in postal packets of opium, morphine, cocaine or other narcotics, as well as explosive or easily inflammable substances, unless their insertion is expressly authorized by the Convention and Agreements.

4. INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONVENTION

Deno at Atlantic City,
2 October 1947.

ARTICLE 20

Execution of the Convention
and Regulations

1. The Members and Associate Members are bound to abide by the provisions of this Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto in all telecommunication offices and stations established or operated by them which engage in international services or which are capable of causing harmful interference to radio services of other countries, except in regard to services exempted from these obligations in accordance with the provisions of Article 47 of this Convention.

2. They are also bound, in addition, to take the necessary steps to impose the observance of the provisions of this Convention and of the Regulations annexed thereto upon recognized private operating agencies and upon other agencies authorized to establish and operate telecommunication which engage in international services or which operate stations capable of causing harmful interference to the radio services of other countries.

5. CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Approved by the General Assembly
on 21 November 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 33, page 261.

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.

/6. CONVENTION ON

6. CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION
AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF
GENOCIDE

Approved by the General Assembly
on 9 December 1948.

Official Records of the General
Assembly, Third Session, Part I,
A/810, resolution 260 (III).

ARTICLE V

The Contracting Parties undertake to enact in accordance with their respective Constitutions, the necessary legislation to give effect to the provisions of the present Convention and, in particular, to provide effective penalties for persons guilty of genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in article III.

7. AGREEMENT FOR FACILITATING THE
INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION OF VISUAL
AND AUDITORY MATERIALS OF AN
EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL
CHARACTER

Opened for signature at Lake
Success, 15 July 1949.

ARTICLE VIII

Each contracting State shall communicate to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, within the period of six months following the coming into force of the present Agreement, the measures taken in their respective territories to ensure the execution of the provisions of the present Agreement. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall communicate this information as it receives it to all contracting States.

8. CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF
THE TRAFFIC IN PERSONS AND THE
EXPLOITATION AND PROSTITUTION OF
OTHERS

Approved by the General Assembly
on 2 December 1949.

Official Records of the General
Assembly, Fourth Session, A/1251,
resolution 317 (IV), page 33.

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.

9. AGREEMENT ON THE IMPORTATION OF
EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL MATERIALS

Done at New-York,
22 November 1950.

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

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).

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

NONE

VIII

ARBITRATION, INTERPRETATION AND
SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES CLAUSES

Explanatory Note

These clauses have been divided into two types, those providing for reference to the International Court of Justice, and those providing some other method for the arbitration and settlement of disputes arising out of the convention.

Six of the constituent instruments of the specialized agencies contain clauses providing for reference to the International Court of Justice, in all questions or disputes concerning the interpretation or application of such instruments. Most of the conventions recently adopted by the General Assembly also contain a provision for reference to the Court in the case of disputes between any of the parties concerning the interpretation or application of the convention concerned. However, none of the non-United Nations conventions whose formal clauses are classified in this Handbook contain any clause providing for reference to the International Court of Justice.

Under the heading of Miscellaneous have been listed all the various types of clauses providing for other means of settlement of disputes and differences arising out of the interpretation and application of conventions. Nearly every convention listed provides for a different type of arbitration, and the only similarity is to be observed in the provisions contained in the various Treaties of Peace, between the "Allied and Associated Powers" and Bulgaria, Finland, etc.

A. CLAUSES PROVIDING FOR REFERENCE TO THE
INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL
CIVIL AVIATION

Signed at Chicago, 7 December 1944.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 15, page 295.

Chapter XVIII

Disputes and Default

ARTICLE 84

Settlement of disputes

If any disagreement between two or more contracting States relating to the interpretation or application of this Convention and its Annexes cannot be settled by negotiation, it shall, on the application of any State concerned in the disagreement, be decided by the Council. No member of the Council shall vote in the consideration by the Council of any dispute to which it is a party. Any contracting State may, subject to Article 85, appeal from the decision of the Council to an ad hoc arbitral tribunal agreed upon with the other parties to the dispute or to the Permanent Court of International Justice. Any such appeal shall be notified to the Council within sixty days of receipt of notification of the decision of the Council.

ARTICLE 86

Appeals

Unless the Council decides otherwise, any decision by the Council on whether an international airline is operating in conformity with the provisions of this Convention shall remain in effect unless reversed on appeal. On any other matter, decisions of the Council shall, if appealed from, be suspended until the appeal is decided. The decisions of the Permanent Court of International Justice and of an arbitral tribunal shall be final and binding.

/2. CONSTITUTION

2. CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Opened for signature at London,
16 November 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 4, page 275.

ARTICLE XIV

INTERPRETATION

1. The English and French texts of this Constitution shall be regarded as equally authoritative.

2. Any question or dispute concerning the interpretation of this Constitution shall be referred for determination to the International Court of Justice or to an arbitral tribunal, as the General Conference may determine under its rules of procedure.

3. CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND
IMMUNITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Adopted by the General Assembly on
13 February 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 1, page 15.

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 accordance with Article 96 of the Charter and Article 65 of the Statute of the Court. The opinion given by the Court shall be accepted as decisive by the parties.

4. CONSTITUTION OF THE WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

Signed at New York, 22 July 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 14, page 185.

INTERPRETATION

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.

5. CONSTITUTION OF INTERNATIONAL
LABOUR ORGANISATION AS CONTAINED IN
THE INSTRUMENT OF AMENDMENT

Adopted by the International Labour
Conference at Montreal,
9 October 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 15, page 35.

ARTICLE 29

1. The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall communicate the report of the Commission of Enquiry to the Governing Body and to each of the Governments concerned in the complaint, and shall cause it to be published.

2. Each of these Governments shall within three months inform the Director-General of the International Labour Office whether or not it accepts the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission; and if not, whether it proposes to refer the complaint to the International Court of Justice.

ARTICLE 31

The decision of the International Court of Justice in regard to a complaint or matter which has been referred to it in pursuance of Article 29 shall be final.

ARTICLE 32

The International Court of Justice may affirm, vary or reverse any of the findings or recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry, if any.

ARTICLE 33

In the event of any Member failing to carry out within the time specified the recommendations, if any, contained in the report of the Commission of Enquiry, or in the decision of the International Court of Justice, as the case may be, the Governing Body may recommend to the Conference such action as it may deem wise and expedient to secure compliance therewith.

ARTICLE 34

The defaulting Government may at any time inform the Governing Body that it

/has taken

has taken steps necessary to comply with the recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry or with those in the decision of the International Court of Justice, as the case may be, and may request it to constitute a Commission of Enquiry to verify its contention. In this case the provisions of Articles 27, 28, 29, 31 and 32 shall apply, and if the report of the Commission of Enquiry or the decision of the International Court of Justice is in favour of the defaulting Government, the Governing Body shall forthwith recommend the discontinuance of any action taken in pursuance of Article 33.

ARTICLE 37

1. Any question or dispute relating to the interpretation of this Constitution or of any subsequent Convention concluded by the Members in pursuance of the provisions of this Constitution shall be referred for decision to the International Court of Justice.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article the Governing Body may make and submit to the Conference for approval rules providing for the appointment of a tribunal for the expeditious determination of any dispute or question relating to the interpretation of a Convention which may be referred thereto by the Governing Body or in accordance with the terms of the Convention. Any applicable judgment or advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice shall be binding upon any tribunal established in virtue of this paragraph. Any award made by such a tribunal shall be circulated to the Members of the Organization and any observations which they may make thereon shall be brought before the Conference.

6. CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

Opened for signature at New York,
15 December 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 18, page 3.

ARTICLE 17

Interpretation

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

2. Subject to Article 96 of the Charter of the United Nations and of Chapter II of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, any question or dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Constitution shall be referred to the International Court of Justice, unless the General Council or the parties to such dispute agree to another mode of settlement.

7. CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND
IMMUNITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED
AGENCIES

Approved by the General Assembly on
21 November 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 33, page 261.

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.

8. CONVENTION ON THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL
MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION

Done at Geneva, 6 March 1948.

E/Conf.4/61.

Part XV

Interpretation

ARTICLE 55

Any question or dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the

/Convention

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.

9. CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE

Approved by the General Assembly on 9 December 1948.

Official Records of the General Assembly, Third Session, Part I, A/810, resolution 260 (III).

10. DRAFT CONVENTION ON THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF NEWS AND THE RIGHT OF CORRECTION

Approved by the General Assembly on 13 May 1949.

Official Records of the General Assembly, Third Session, Part II, A/900, resolution 277 C (III), page 22.

ARTICLE IX

Disputes between the Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation, application or fulfillment of the present Convention, including those relating to the responsibility of a State for genocide or 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 XIV

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.

11. AGREEMENT FOR FACILITATING THE
INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION OF VISUAL
AND AUDIO-RECORDING MATERIALS OF AN
EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL
CHARACTER

Opened for signature at Lake
Success, 15 July 1946.

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 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.

12. CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC^{47/}

Done at Geneva, 19 September 1949.

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.

13. CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF
THE TRAFFIC IN PERSONS AND THE
EXPLOITATION AND PROSTITUTION OF
OTHERS

Approved by the General Assembly on
2 December 1949.

Official Records of the General
Assembly, Fourth Session, A/1251,
resolution 317 (IV), page 33.

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.

^{47/} Virtually identical provisions will be found in article 62 of the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, done at Geneva, 19 September 1949.

14. CONVENTION ON THE DECLARATION OF
DEATH OF MISSING PERSONS

Done at Lake Success, 6 April 1950.

A/Conf.1/9.

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.

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

NONE

B. MISCELLANEOUS

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT OF THE
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND 48/

Opened for signature at Washington,
27 December 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 2, page 39.

ARTICLE XVIII

INTERPRETATION

(a) Any question of interpretation of the provisions of this Agreement arising between any member and the Fund or between any members of the Fund shall be submitted to the Executive Directors for their decision. If the question particularly affects any member not entitled to appoint an executive director it shall be entitled to representation in accordance with Article XII, Section 3 (j).

(b) In any case where the Executive Directors have given a decision under (a) above, any member may require that the question be referred to the Board of Governors, whose decision shall be final. Pending the result of the reference to the Board the Fund may, so far as it deems necessary, act on the basis of the decision of the Executive Directors.

(c) Whenever a disagreement arises between the Fund and a member which has withdrawn or between the Fund and any member during the liquidation of the Fund, such disagreement shall be submitted to arbitration by a tribunal of three arbitrators, one appointed by the Fund, another by the member or withdrawing member and an umpire who, unless the parties otherwise agree, shall be appointed by the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice or such other authority as may have been prescribed by regulation adopted by the Fund. The umpire shall have full power to settle all questions of procedure in any case where the parties are in disagreement with respect thereto.

48/ Identical Provisions will be found in Article IX of the Articles of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, opened for signature at Washington, 27 December 1945, United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 2, page 134.

2. CONSTITUTION OF THE FOOD AND
AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE
UNITED NATIONS

Done on 16 October 1945.

American Journal of International
Law, Supplement to Vol. 40 (1946),
page 76.

3. UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION

Done at Paris, 5 July 1947.

United Kingdom Treaty Series
No. 57 (1949).

ARTICLE XVII

INTERPRETATION OF CONSTITUTION

Any question or dispute concerning the interpretation of this Constitution or any international convention adopted thereunder shall be referred for determination to an appropriate international court or arbitral tribunal in the manner prescribed by rules to be adopted by the Conference.

ARTICLE 12

ARBITRATION

1. In case of disagreement between two or more members of the Union as to the interpretation of the Convention and the Agreements as well as of their Detailed Regulations or as to the responsibility imposed on an Administration by the application of these Acts, the question in dispute is decided by arbitration. To that end, each of the Administrations concerned chooses another member of the Union not directly interested in the matter.

2. If one of the Administrations in disagreement does not take any action on a proposal for arbitration within a period of six months, or of nine months in the case of distant countries, the International Bureau, on a request to that effect, calls on the defaulting Administration to appoint an arbitrator, or itself appoints one officially.

3. The decision of the arbitrators is given on an absolute majority of votes.

4. In case of an equality of votes, the arbitrators choose, with the view of settling the difference, another Administration with no interest in the question in dispute. Failing an agreement in the choice, this Administration is appointed by the International Bureau from among the members of the Union not proposed by the arbitrators.

/5. If the

5. If the disagreement concerns one of the Agreements, the arbitrators may not be appointed from outside the Administrations which participate in that Agreement.

4. INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONVENTION

Done at Atlantic City, 1
2 October 1947.

ARTICLE 25

SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES

1. Members and Associate Members may settle their differences on questions relating to the application of this Convention or of the Regulations contemplated in Article 13, through diplomatic channels, or according to procedures established by bilateral or multilateral treaties concluded between them for the settlement of international disputes, or by any other method mutually agreed upon.

2. If none of these methods of settlement is adopted, any Member or Associate Member party to a dispute may submit the dispute to arbitration in accordance with the procedure defined in Annex 3.

5. CONVENTION OF THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

Opened for signature at Washington,
11 October 1947.

PART XVI

INTERPRETATION AND DISPUTES

ARTICLE 29

Any question or dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiation or by the Congress shall be referred to an independent arbitrator, appointed by the President of the International Court of Justice, unless the parties concerned agree on another mode of settlement.

6. 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 49/

Done at Geneva, 16 September 1950.

E/ECE/Trans/230;
E/ECE/Trans/SC1/92

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.

49/ Identical provisions will be found in article 6 of 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, E/ECE/Trans/229, E/ECE/Trans/SC1/91 done at Geneva, 16 September 1950, and in article 5 of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on road traffic and the protocol on road signs and signals, signed at Geneva on 19 September 1949, E/ECE/Trans/228, E/ECE/Trans/SC1/90., done at Geneva, 16 September 1950.

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. PACT OF THE ARAB LEAGUE

ARTICLE 5

Signed at Cairo, 22 March 1945.

American Journal of International
Law, Supplement to Vol. 39 (1945),
page 266.

Recourse to force for the settlement of disputes arising between two or more member States of the League is prohibited. Should there arise among them a difference which does not concern a State's independence, sovereignty, or territorial integrity, and should the parties to the dispute have recourse to the Council for the settlement of this difference, the decision of the Council shall then be effective and obligatory.

In such a case, the States between whom the difference has arisen shall not participate in the deliberations and decisions of the Council.

The Council may lend its good offices for the settlement of all differences which threaten to lead to war between two member States, or a member State and a third State, with a view to bringing about their reconciliation.

Decisions of arbitration and mediation shall be taken by majority vote.

2. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, BYELORUSSIAN
SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, ETC.,
AND BULGARIA. TREATY OF PEACE
WITH BULGARIA

ARTICLE 31

Signed at Paris, on
10 February 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 41, page 21.

1. Any disputes which may arise in connexion with Articles 22 and 23 and Annexes IV, V and VI of the present Treaty shall be referred to a Conciliation Commission composed of an equal number of representatives of the United Nations Government concerned and of the Bulgarian Government. If agreement has not been reached within three months of the dispute having been referred to the Conciliation Commission, either Government may require the addition of a third member to the Commission, and failing agreement between

the two Governments on the selection of this member, the Secretary-General of the United Nations may be requested by either party to make the appointment.

2. The decision of the majority of the members of the Commission shall be the decision of the Commission and shall be accepted by the parties as definitive and binding.

ARTICLE 36

1. Except where another procedure is specifically provided under any Article of the present Treaty, any dispute concerning the interpretation or execution of the Treaty, which is not settled by direct diplomatic negotiations, shall be referred to the Three Heads of Mission acting under Article 35, except that in this case the Heads of Mission will not be restricted by the time limit provided in that Article. Any such dispute not resolved by them within a period of two months shall, unless the parties to the dispute mutually agree upon another means of settlement, be referred at the request of either party to the dispute to a Commission composed of one representative of each party and a third member selected by mutual agreement of the two parties from nationals of a third country. Should the two parties fail to agree within a period of one month upon the appointment of the third member, the Secretary-General of the United Nations may be requested by either party to make the appointment.

2. The decision of the majority of the members of the Commission shall be the decision of the Commission, and shall be accepted by the parties as definitive and binding.

3. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND, AUSTRALIA,
BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLIC, CANADA, ETC. TREATY OF
PEACE WITH FINLAND

Signed at Paris, on
10 February 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 43, page 203.

ARTICLE 31

1. Any disputes which may arise in connexion with Articles 24 and 25 and Annexes IV, V and VI, part B, of the present Treaty shall be referred to a Conciliation Commission composed of an equal number of representatives of the United Nations Government concerned and of the Finnish Government. If agreement has not been reached within three months of the dispute having been referred to the Conciliation Commission, either Government may require the addition of a third member to the Commission, and, failing agreement between the two Governments on the selection of this member, the Secretary-General of the United Nations may be requested by either party to make the appointment.

2. The decision of the majority of the members of the Commission shall be the decision of the Commission and shall be accepted by the parties as definitive and binding.

ARTICLE 35

1. Except where another procedure is specifically provided under any Article of the present Treaty, and dispute concerning the interpretation or execution of the Treaty, which is not settled by direct diplomatic negotiations, shall be referred to the Two Heads of Mission acting under Article 34, except that in this case the Heads of Mission will not be restricted by the time limit provided in that Article. Any such dispute not resolved by them within a period of two months shall, unless the parties to the dispute mutually agree upon another means of settlement, be referred at the request of either party to the dispute to a Commission composed of one representative of each party and a third member selected by mutual agreement of the two parties from nationals of a third country. Should the two parties

fail to agree within a period of one month upon the appointment of the third member, the Secretary-General of the United Nations may be requested by either party to make the appointment.

2. The decision of the majority of the members of the Commission shall be the decision of the Commission, and shall be accepted by the parties as definitive and binding.

4. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, BYELORUSSIAN
SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, ETC., AND
HUNGARY. TREATY OF PEACE WITH
HUNGARY

Signed at Paris, on
10 February 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 41, page 135.

ARTICLE 35

1. Any disputes which may arise in connexion with Articles 24, 25 and 26 and Annexes IV, V and VI of the present Treaty shall be referred to a Conciliation Commission composed of an equal number of representatives of the United Nations Government concerned and of the Hungarian Government. If agreement has not been reached within three months of the dispute having been referred to the Conciliation Commission, either Government may require the addition of a third member to the Commission, and failing agreement between the two Governments on the selection of this member, the Secretary-General of the United Nations may be requested by either party to make the appointment.

2. The decision of the majority of the members of the Commission shall be the decision of the Commission and shall be accepted by the parties as definitive and binding.

ARTICLE 40

1. Except where another procedure is specifically provided under any Article of the present Treaty, any dispute concerning the interpretation or execution of the Treaty, which is not settled by direct diplomatic negotiations, shall be referred to the Three Heads of Mission acting under Article 39, except

/that in

that in this case the Heads of Mission will not be restricted by the time limit provided in that Article. Any such dispute not resolved by them within a period of two months shall, unless the parties to the dispute mutually agree upon another means of settlement, be referred at the request of either party to the dispute to a Commission composed of one representative of each party and a third member selected by mutual agreement of the two parties from nationals of a third country. Should the two parties fail to agree within a period of one month upon the appointment of the third member, the Secretary-General of the United Nations may be requested by either party to make the appointment.

2. The decision of the majority of the members of the Commission shall be the decision of the Commission, and shall be accepted by the parties as definitive and binding.

5. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA, FRANCE, AUSTRALIA, ETC.
TREATY OF PEACE WITH ITALY

Signed at Paris, on
10 February 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 49, page 3.

ARTICLE 83

1. Any disputes which may arise in giving effect to Articles 75 and 78 and Annexes XIV, XV, XVI and XVII, part B, of the present Treaty shall be referred to a Conciliation Commission consisting of one representative of the Government of the United Nations concerned and one representative of the Government of Italy, having equal status. If within three months after the dispute has been referred to the Conciliation Commission no agreement has been reached, either Government may ask for the addition to the Commission of a third member selected by mutual agreement of the two Governments from nationals of a third country. Should the two Governments fail to agree within two months on the selection of a third member of the Commission, the Governments shall apply to the Ambassadors in Rome of the Soviet Union, of the United Kingdom, of the United States of America, and of France,

/who will

who will appoint the third member of the Commission. If the Ambassadors are unable to agree within a period of one month upon the appointment of the third member, the Secretary-General of the United Nations may be requested by either party to make the appointment.

2. When any Conciliation Commission is established under paragraph 1 above, it shall have jurisdiction over all disputes which may thereafter arise between the United Nations concerned and Italy in the application or interpretation of Articles 75 and 78 and Annexes XIV, XV, XVI, and XVII, part B, of the present Treaty, and shall perform the functions attributed to it by those provisions.

3. Each Conciliation Commission shall determine its own procedure, adopting rules conforming to justice and equity.

4. Each Government shall pay the salary of the member of the Conciliation Commission whom it appoints and of any agent whom it may designate to represent it before the Commission. The salary of the third member shall be fixed by special agreement between the Governments concerned and this salary, together with the common expenses of each Commission, shall be paid in equal shares by the two Governments.

5. The parties undertake that their authorities shall furnish directly to the Conciliation Commission all assistance which may be within their power.

6. The decision of the majority of the members of the Commission shall be the decision of the Commission, and shall be accepted by the parties as definitive and binding.

ARTICLE 86

1. For a period not to exceed eighteen months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the Ambassadors in Rome of the Soviet Union, of the United Kingdom, of the United States of America, and of France, acting in concert, will represent the Allied and Associated Powers in dealing with the Italian Government in all matters concerning the execution and interpretation of the present Treaty.

2. The Four Ambassadors will give the Italian Government such guidance, technical advice and clarification as may be necessary to ensure the rapid and efficient execution of the present Treaty both in letter and in spirit.

3. The Italian Government shall afford to the said Four Ambassadors all necessary information and any assistance which they may require in the fulfilment of the tasks devolving on them under the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 87

1. Except where another procedure is specifically provided under any Article of the present Treaty, and dispute concerning the interpretation or execution of the Treaty, which is not settled by direct diplomatic negotiations, shall be referred to the Four Ambassadors acting under Article 86 except that in this case the Ambassadors will not be restricted by the time limit provided in that Article. Any such dispute not resolved by them within a period of two months shall, unless the parties to the dispute mutually agree upon another means of settlement, be referred at the request of either party to the dispute to a Commission composed of one representative of each party and a third member selected by mutual agreement of the two parties from nationals of a third country. Should the

/two parties

two parties fail to agree within a period of one month upon the appointment of the third member, the Secretary-General of the United Nations may be requested by either party to make the appointment.

2. The decision of the majority of the members of the Commission shall be the decision of the Commission, and shall be accepted by the parties as definitive and binding.

6. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, BYELORUSSIAN
SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, ETC.
AND ROUMANIA

Signed at Paris, on 10 February 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 42, page 3.

ARTICLE 32

1. Any disputes which may arise in connection with Articles 23 and 24 and Annexes IV, V, and VI, part B of the present Treaty shall be referred to a Conciliation Commission composed of an equal number of representatives of the United Nations Government concerned and of the Roumanian Government. If agreement has not been reached within three months of the dispute having been referred to the Conciliation Commission, either Government may require the addition of a third member to the Commission, and failing agreement between the two Governments on the selection of this member, the Secretary-General of the United Nations may be requested by either party to make the appointment.

2. The decision of the majority of the members of the Commission shall be the decision of the Commission and shall be accepted by the parties as definitive and binding.

ARTICLE 33

Any disputes which may arise in connection with the prices paid by the Roumanian Government for goods delivered by this Government on account of reparation and acquired from nationals of an Allied or Associated Power or companies owned by them shall be settled, without prejudice to the execution of the obligations of Roumania with regard to reparation, by means of diplomatic

/negotiations

negotiations between the Governments of the country concerned and the Roumanian Government. Should the direct diplomatic negotiations between the parties concerned not result in a solution of the dispute within two months, such dispute shall be referred to the Heads of the Diplomatic Missions in Bucharest of the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States of America for settlement. In case the Heads of Mission fail to reach agreement within two months, either party may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to appoint an arbitrator whose decision shall be binding on the parties to the dispute.

ARTICLE 38

1. Except where another procedure is specifically provided under any Article of the present Treaty, any dispute concerning the interpretation or execution of the Treaty, which is not settled by direct diplomatic negotiations, shall be referred to the Three Heads of Mission acting under Article 37, except that in this case the Heads of Mission will not be restricted by the time limit provided in that Article. Any such dispute not resolved by them within a period of two months shall, unless the parties to the dispute mutually agree upon another means of settlement, be referred at the request of either party to the dispute to a Commission composed of one representative of each party and a third member selected by mutual agreement of the two parties from nationals of a third country. Should the two parties fail to agree within a period of one month upon the appointment of the third member, the Secretary-General of the United Nations may be requested by either party to make the appointment.

2. The decision of the majority of the members of the Commission shall be the decision of the Commission, and shall be accepted by the parties as definitive and binding.

7. NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY

ARTICLE I

Done at Washington, 4 April 1949.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 34, page 243.

The Parties undertake, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, to settle any international disputes in which they may be involved by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered, and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

IX

AMENDMENT CLAUSES

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Amendment clauses have been distinguished in this Handbook from so-called revision clauses, which are to be found in Part X, since the former contain the specific provisions whereby a convention may be amended, whereas the latter merely relate in general terms as to when and in what manner such amendment may be proposed.

Amendment clauses in United Nations conventions are mostly to be found in constituent instruments of the specialized agencies. It will be observed that the majority require that amendments be adopted by not less than two-thirds of the total number of contracting states or members of the organization concerned. The only convention adopted by the General Assembly to contain an amendment clause is the Constitution of the International Refugee Organization, and there is only one example to be found in a convention drawn up by a United Nations conference, namely, the Convention on Road Traffic which contains particularly long, complicated and extensive provisions regarding the approval of any amendment.

CLAUSES

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. AGREEMENT FOR UNITED NATIONS RELIEF
AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

ARTICLE VIII

The provisions of this Agreement may
Done at Washington, 9 November 1943. be amended as follows:

American Journal of International
Law, Vol. 38 (1944), page 33.

(a) Amendments involving new obligations for member governments shall require the approval of the Council by a two-thirds vote and shall take effect for each member government on acceptance by it;

(b) Amendments involving modification of Article III or Article IV shall take effect on adoption by the Council by a two-thirds vote, including the votes of all the members of the Central Committee;

(c) Other amendments shall take effect on adoption by the Council by a two-thirds vote.

2. CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL CIVIL
AVIATION

ARTICLE 94

Amendment of Convention

Signed at Chicago, 7 December 1944.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 15, page 295.

(a) Any proposed amendment to this Convention must be approved by a two-thirds vote of the Assembly and shall then come into force in respect of States which have ratified such amendment when ratified by the number of contracting States specified by the Assembly. The number so specified shall not be less than two-thirds of the total number of contracting States.

(b) If in its opinion the amendment is of such a nature as to justify this course, the Assembly in its resolution recommending adoption may provide that any State which has not ratified within a specified period after the amendment has come into force shall thereupon cease to be a member of the Organization and a party to the Convention.

3. CONSTITUTION OF THE FOOD AND
AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE
UNITED NATIONS

Done on 16 October 1945.

American Journal of International
Law, Supplement to Vol. 40 (1946),
page 76.

4. CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Opened for signature at London,
16 November 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 4, page 275.

ARTICLE XX

Amendment of Constitution

1. Amendments to this Constitution involving new obligations for Member nations shall require the approval of the Conference by a vote concurred in by a two-thirds majority of all the members of the Conference and shall take effect on acceptance by two-thirds of the Member nations for each Member nation accepting the amendment and thereafter for each remaining Member nation on acceptance by it.

2. Other amendments shall take effect on adoption by the Conference by a vote concurred in by a two-thirds majority of all the members of the Conference.

ARTICLE XIII

Amendments

1. Proposals for amendments to this Constitution shall become effective upon receiving the approval of the General Conference by a two-thirds majority; provided, however, that those amendments which involve fundamental alterations in the aims of the Organization or new obligations for the Member States shall require subsequent acceptance on the part of two-thirds of the Member States before they come into force. The draft texts of proposed amendments shall be communicated by the Director-General to the Member States at least six months in advance of their consideration by the General Conference.

2. The General Conference shall have power to adopt by a two-thirds majority rules of procedure for carrying out the provisions of this Article.

5. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT OF THE
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Opened for signature at Washington,
27 December 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 2, page 39.

ARTICLE XVII

Amendments

(a) Any proposal to introduce modifications in this Agreement, whether emanating from a member, a governor or the Executive Directors, shall be communicated to the chairman of the Board of Governors who shall bring the proposal before the Board. If the proposed amendment is approved by the Board the Fund shall, by circular letter or telegram, ask all members whether they accept the proposed amendment. When three-fifths of the members, having four-fifths of the total voting power, have accepted the proposed amendment, the Fund shall certify the fact by a formal communication addressed to all members.

(b) Notwithstanding (a) above, acceptance by all members is required in the case of any amendment modifying

(I) the right to withdraw from the Fund (Article XV, Section 1);

(II) the provisions that no change in a member's quota shall be made without its consent (Article III, Section 2);

(III) the provision that no change may be made in the par value of a member's currency except on the proposal of that member (Article IV, Section 5 (b)).

(c) Amendments shall enter into force for all members three months after the date of the formal communication unless a shorter period is specified in the circular letter or telegram.

6. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Opened for signature at Washington,
27 December 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 2, page 134.

ARTICLE VIII

Amendments

(a) Any proposal to introduce modifications in this Agreement, whether emanating from a member, a Governor or the Executive Directors, shall be communicated to the Chairman of the Board
/of Governors

of Governors who shall bring the proposal before the Board. If the proposed amendment is approved by the Board, the Bank shall, by circular letter or telegram, ask all members whether they accept the proposed amendment. When three-fifths of the members, having four-fifths of the total voting power, have accepted the proposed amendment, the Bank shall certify the fact by a formal communication addressed to all members.

(b) Notwithstanding (a) above, acceptance by all members is required in the case of any amendment modifying (I) the right to withdraw from the Bank provided in Article VI, Section 1; (II) the right secured by Article II, Section 3 (c); (III) the limitation on liability provided in Article II, Section 6.

(c) Amendments shall enter into force for all members three months after the date of the formal communication unless a shorter period is specified in the circular letter or telegram.

7. CONSTITUTION OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Signed at New York, 22 July 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 14, page 185.

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.

8. INSTRUMENT FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Done at Paris, 7 November 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 2, page 17.

ARTICLE 4

The following shall be substituted for the present text of Article 36 of the Constitution of the Organization:

Amendments to this Constitution which are adopted by the Conference by a majority of two-thirds of the
/votes cast

votes cast by the delegates present shall take effect when ratified or accepted by two-thirds of the Members of the Organisation including five of the eight Members which are represented on the Governing Body as Members of chief industrial importance in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 7 of this Constitution.

9. CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

Opened for signature at New York, 15 December 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 18, page 3.

ARTICLE 16

Amendment of Constitution

Texts of proposed amendments to this Constitution shall be communicated by the Director-General to members at least three months in advance of their consideration by the General Council. Amendments shall come into effect when adopted by a two-thirds majority of the members of the General Council present and voting and accepted by two-thirds of the members in accordance with their respective constitutional processes, provided, however, that amendments involving new obligations for members shall come into force in respect of each member only on acceptance by it.

10. CONVENTION OF THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

Opened for signature at Washington, 11 October 1947.

PART XV

Amendments

ARTICLE 28

(a) The text of any proposed amendment to the present Convention shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to Members of the Organization at least six months in advance of its consideration by the Congress.

(b) Amendments to the present Convention involving new obligations for Members shall require approval by the Congress, in accordance with the provisions of Article 10 of the present Convention, by a two-thirds majority vote, and shall come into force on acceptance

/by two-thirds

by two-thirds of the Members which are States for each such Member accepting the amendment and thereafter for each remaining such Member on acceptance by it. Such amendments shall come into force for any Member not responsible for its own international relations upon the acceptance on behalf of such a Member by the Member responsible for the conduct of its international relations.

(c) Other amendments shall come into force upon approval by two-thirds of the Members which are States.

11. GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

Signed at Geneva, 30 October 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 55. page 194.

ARTICLE XX

Amendments

1. Except where provision for modification is made elsewhere in this Agreement, amendments to the provisions of Part I of this Agreement or to the provisions of Article XXIX or of this Article shall become effective upon acceptance by all the contracting parties, and other amendments to this Agreement shall become effective, in respect of those contracting parties which accept them, upon acceptance by two-thirds of the contracting parties and thereafter for each other contracting party upon acceptance by it.

2. Any contracting party accepting an amendment to this Agreement shall deposit an instrument of acceptance with the Secretary-General of the United Nations within such period as the CONTRACTING PARTIES MAY SPECIFY. The CONTRACTING PARTIES may decide that any amendment made effective under this Article is of such a nature that any contracting party which has not accepted it within a period specified by the CONTRACTING PARTIES shall be free to withdraw from this Agreement, or to remain a contracting party with the consent of the CONTRACTING PARTIES.

12. CONVENTION ON THE INTER-
GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE
ORGANIZATION

Done at Geneva, 6 March 1948.

E/Conf.4/61

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.

13. HAVANA CHARTER FOR AN INTERNATIONAL
TRADE ORGANIZATION

Done at Havana, 24 March 1948.

E/Conf.2/78.

ARTICLE 100

Amendments

1. Any amendment to this Charter which does not alter the obligations of Members shall become effective upon approval by the Conference by a two-thirds majority of the Members.

2. Any amendment which alters the obligations of Members shall, after receiving the approval of the Conference by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting, become effective for the Members accepting the amendment upon the ninetieth day after two-thirds of the Members have notified the Director-General of their acceptance, and thereafter for each remaining Member upon acceptance by it. The Conference may, in its decision approving an amendment under this paragraph and by one and the same vote, determine that the amendment is of such a nature that the Members which do not accept it within a specified period after the amendment becomes effective shall be suspended from membership in the Organization; Provided that the Conference may, at any time, by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting, determine the conditions under which such suspension shall not apply with respect to any such Member.

14. CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC

ARTICLE 31

- Done at Geneva, 19 September 1949.
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

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

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.

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION

1. PACT OF THE ARAB LEAGUE

ARTICLE 19

Signed at Cairo, 22 March 1945.

American Journal of International
Law, Supplement to Vol. 39 (1945),
page 266.

The present Pact may be amended with the approval of two-thirds of the members of the League, especially for the purpose of strengthening the ties between the member states, of creating an Arab Court of Justice, and of regulating the relations of the League with such international bodies as may be created in the future to guarantee security and peace.

No decision shall be taken on an amendment except in the session following that in which it was proposed.

X

REVISION CLAUSES

Explanatory Note

The nature of revision clauses has already been distinguished from that of amendment clauses in the explanatory note to the latter.^{50/}

As classified in this Handbook, revision clauses specifically deal only with provisions in conventions whereby the convening of a conference may be requested by a stipulated number of States, for the purpose of proposing amendments to the convention concerned.

There are very few examples of United Nations conventions containing revision clauses and none of these conventions contains an amendment clause as well.

^{50/} See Part IX, Explanatory Note, of the present Handbook.

CLAUSES

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND
IMMUNITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED
AGENCIES

Approved by the General Assembly
on 21 November 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 33, page 261.

2. CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND
PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF
GENOCIDE.

Approved by the General Assembly,
9 December 1948.

Official Records of the General
Assembly, Third Session, Part I,
A/810, resolution 260 (III).

3. DRAFT CONVENTION ON THE INTER-
NATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF NEWS
AND THE RIGHT OF CORRECTION

Approved by the General Assembly
on 13 May 1949.

Official Records of the General
Assembly, Third Session, Part II,
A/900, resolution 277 C (III),
page 22.

4. DECLARATION ON THE CONSTRUCTION
OF MAIN INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC
ARTERIES

Done at Geneva, 16 September 1950.

E/ECE/Trans/227,
E/ECE/Trans/SC1/89.

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.

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 XXI

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 VIII

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.

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. CONVENTION CONCERNING THE REGIME
OF NAVIGATION ON THE DANUBE

ARTICLE 46

Done at Belgrade, on 18 August
1948.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 33, page 181.

The present Convention may be revised at the request of the majority of the signatory States. This request shall be addressed to the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, which shall as soon as possible convene a conference of all the States signatories to the present Convention. The revised provisions shall come into force only after instruments of ratification have been deposited by six of the States signatories to the present Convention.

2. AGREEMENT ON MOST-FAVOURED-
NATION TREATMENT FOR AREAS OF
WESTERN GERMANY UNDER MILITARY
OCCUPATION

ARTICLE V

Signed at Geneva,
14 September 1948.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 18, page 267.

3. On the request of any three signatories to this Agreement, and in any event not later than 1 January 1951, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands shall promptly convene a meeting of all signatories with a view to reviewing the operation of the Agreement and agreeing upon such revisions as may be appropriate.

3. NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY

ARTICLE 12

Done at Washington, 4 April 1949.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 34, page 243.

After the Treaty has been in force for ten years, or at any time thereafter, the Parties shall, if any of them so requests, consult together for the purpose of reviewing the Treaty, having regard for the factors then affecting peace and security in the North Atlantic area, including the development of universal as well as regional arrangements under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security.

XI

DEPOSITARY CLAUSES

Explanatory Note

The depositary clauses of practically all the United Nations and non-United Nations conventions which are listed in this Handbook are set out in this Part.

One type of such clauses to be found in United Nations conventions provides that the original text of the convention shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The provision is to be found in the very last paragraph of the text, beginning "Done at". Where there is no such closing paragraph in the text, as in most conventions adopted by the General Assembly, a regular article provides for the deposit of instruments of ratification or accession with the Secretary-General.

With regard to the depositary clauses contained in constituent instruments of the specialized agencies it will be observed that some of these provide for deposit of the original text and of ratifications with a designated government, that others provide for deposit in the archives of the United Nations, and in exceptional cases the depositary constituted is an organ of the specialized agency concerned.

CLAUSES

A. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. AGREEMENT FOR UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION Done in Washington this ninth day of November, one thousand nine hundred forty-three, in the English language, the original to be deposited in the archives of the Department of State of the United States of America, and certified copies thereof to be furnished by the Government of the United States of America to each of the Governments and Authorities on whose behalf this Agreement is signed.
- Done at Washington,
9 November 1943.
- American Journal of International Law, Supplement to Vol. 38 (1944), page 33.

2. CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION Done at Chicago the seventh day of December 1944, in the English language. A text drawn up in the English, French and Spanish languages each of which shall be of equal authenticity, shall be open for signature at Washington, D.C. Both texts shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America, and certified copies shall be transmitted by that Government to the governments of all the States which may sign or adhere to this Convention.
- Signed at Chicago,
7 December 1944.
- United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 15, page 295.

3. CONSTITUTION OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS ARTICLE XXI
2. The instruments of acceptance shall be transmitted by each government to the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture, which shall notify their receipt to the governments of the nations specified in Annex 1. Acceptance may be notified to the Interim Commission through a diplomatic representative, in which case the instrument of acceptance must be transmitted to the Commission as soon as possible thereafter.
- Done on 16 October 1945.
- American Journal of International Law, Supplement to Vol. 40 (1946), page 76.

4. INSTRUMENT FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION ARTICLE 5
- Three copies of this instrument of amendment shall be authenticated by the signature of the President of the Conference and of the Director of the International Labour Office. Of these copies one shall be deposited in the archives of the International Labour Office, one with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and one with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Director will communicate a certified copy of the instrument to each of the Members of the International Labour Organisation.
- Done at Paris, 7 November 1945.
- United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 2, page 17.
- 15 CONSTITUTION

5. CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Opened for signature at London,
16 November 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 4, page 275.

6. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT OF THE
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Opened for signature at
Washington, 27 December 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 2, page 39.

7. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Opened for signature at Washington,
27 December 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 2, page 134.

8. CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND
IMMUNITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Adopted by the General Assembly on
13 February 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 1, page 15.

9. CONSTITUTION OF THE WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

Signed at New York, 22 July 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 14, page 185.

DONE in London the Sixteenth day of November, 1945, in a single copy, in the English and French languages, of which certified copies will be communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom to the Governments of all the Members of the United Nations.

DONE at Washington, in a single copy which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America which shall transmit certified copies to all governments whose names are set forth in Schedule A and to all governments whose membership is approved in accordance with Article II, Section 2.

DONE at Washington, in a single copy which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America which shall transmit certified copies to all governments whose names are set forth in Schedule A and to all governments whose membership is approved in accordance with Article II, Section 1 (b).

Section 32. Accession shall be affected 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.

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.

10. PROTOCOL CONCERNING THE OFFICE
INTERNATIONAL D'HYGIENE PUBLIQUE

Signed at New York, 22 July 1946,

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 9, page 66.

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.

11. INSTRUMENT FOR THE AMENDMENT OF
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
LABOUR ORGANISATION

Adopted by the International Labour Conference at Montreal,
9 October 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Volume 15, page 35.

ARTICLE 2

Two copies of this Instrument of Amendment shall be authenticated by the signature of the President of the Conference and of the Director-General of the International Labour Office. One of these copies shall be deposited in the archives of the International Labour Office and the other shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for registration in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations. The Director-General will communicate a certified copy of the Instrument to all the Members of the International Labour Organisation.

12. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE AGREEMENTS,
CONVENTIONS AND PROTOCOLS ON
NARCOTIC DRUGS

Signed at Lake Success on
11 December 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 12, page 179.

ARTICLE 9

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.

13. CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

Opened for signature at New York,
15 December 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 18, page 3.

Done at Flushing Meadow, New York,
this fifteenth day of December, one
thousand nine hundred and forty-six, in a
single copy in the Chinese, English,
French, Russian and Spanish languages.
The original texts shall be deposited in
the archives of the United Nations. The
Secretary-General of the United Nations
will send certified copies of the texts
to each of the signatory Governments and,
upon the coming into force of the Consti-
tution and the election of a Director-
General, to the Director-General of the
Organization.

14. UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION

Done at Paris, 5 July 1947.

United Kingdom Treaty Series,
No. 57 (1949).

In faith whereof, the plenipotentiar-
ies of the Governments of the above-
named countries have signed the present
Convention in a single copy which shall
remain in the Archives of the Government
of the French Republic and of which a copy
shall be delivered to each party.

15. INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION
CONVENTION

Done at Atlantic City,
2 October 1947.

ARTICLE 16

1. This Convention shall be
ratified by each of the signatory Govern-
ments. The instruments of ratification
shall be deposited, in as short a time as
possible, with the Secretary-General by
diplomatic channel through the inter-
mediary of the Government of the country
of the seat of the Union. The Secretary-
General shall notify the Members and
Associate Members of each deposit of
ratification.

16. CONVENTION OF THE WORLD
METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

Opened for signature at Washington,
11 October 1947.

ARTICLE 32

The present Convention shall be
ratified by the signatory States and the
instruments of ratification shall be
deposited with the Government of the
United States of America, which will not-
ify each signatory and acceding State of
the date of deposit thereof.

17. PROTOCOL TO AMEND THE INTERNATIONAL
CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF
THE CIRCULATION OF AND TRAFFIC IN
OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS, CONCLUDED AT
GENEVA ON 12 SEPTEMBER 1923

ARTICLE VII

The present Protocol, of which the
Chinese, English, French, Russian and
Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall

/Approved

Approved by the General Assembly
on 20 October 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 46, page 169.

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.

18. 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 IN THE TRAFFIC OF WOMEN OF FULL AGE, CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 11 OCTOBER 1933

Approved by the General Assembly on
20 October 1947.

Official Records of the General Assembly, Second Session, A/519,
resolution 126 (III), page 32.

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 equally be the authentic texts, and the Chinese, Russian and Spanish texts will be translations.

19. CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Approved by the General Assembly
on 21 November 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 33, page 261.

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.

20. CONVENTION ON THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION

Done at Geneva, 6 March 1948.

E/Conf.4/61.

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.

21. HAVANA CHARTER FOR AN INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION

Done at Havana, 24 March 1948.

E/Conf.2/78.

ARTICLE 106

1. The original texts of this Charter in the official languages of the United Nations shall be deposited with
/the Secretary-

the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who will furnish certified copies of the texts to all interested governments. Subject to the provisions of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, such texts shall be equally authoritative for the purposes of the interpretation of the Charter, and any discrepancy between texts shall be settled by the Conference.

22. CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF THE HYLEAN AMAZON

Done at Iquitos, Peru, 10 May 1948.

UNESCO document NS/IIHA/10.

ARTICLE XV

(a) The original of this Convention, in the Spanish, French, English and Portuguese languages, shall be deposited with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and shall remain open for signature or acceptance by all the States entitled to membership under the provisions of Article III of this Convention.

23. 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 ON 11 DECEMBER 1946

Adopted by the General Assembly on 8 October 1948.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 44, page 277.

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.

24. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS, SIGNED AT PARIS, ON 4 MAY 1910

Approved by the General Assembly on 3 December 1948.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 30, page 3.

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

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.

25. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC, SIGNED AT PARIS ON 18 MAY 1904, AND THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC, SIGNED AT PARIS ON 4 MAY 1910

Approved by the General Assembly on 3 December 1948.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 30, page 23.

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.

26. CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE

Approved by the General Assembly on 9 December 1948.

Official Records of the General Assembly, Third Session, Part I,
A/810, resolution 260 (III).

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 all Members of the United Nations and to the non-member States contemplated in article XI.

27. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Approved by the General Assembly on 12 December 1948.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 20, page 229.

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

texts of the annex shall equally be the 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.

28. REVISED GENERAL ACT FOR THE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

Approved by the General Assembly on 28 April 1949.

Official Records of the General Assembly, Third Session, Part II, A/900, resolution 268 A (III), page 10.

(g) 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.

29. DRAFT CONVENTION ON THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF NEWS AND THE RIGHT OF CORRECTION

Approved by the General Assembly on 13 May 1949.

Official Records of the General Assembly, Third Session, Part II, A/900, resolution 277 C (III), page 22.

ARTICLE XXIII

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.

30. 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.

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 45, page 149.

ARTICLE VII

The present Agreement shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations who shall transmit to all Contracting Governments a certified true copy of the Agreement and also of all accessions, denunciations or notifications addressed to him. The Secretary-General is authorized to register the present Agreement upon its entry into force.

31. AGREEMENT FOR FACILITATING THE
INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION OF VISUAL
AND AUDITORY MATERIALS OF AN EDUCA-
TIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL O
CHARACTER

Opened for signature at Lake
Success, 15 July 1949.

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.

32. MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
RELATIVE TO APPLICATION TO THE
WESTERN SECTORS OF BERLIN OF THE
AGREEMENT ON MOST-FAVoured-NATION
TREATMENT FOR AREAS OF WESTERN
GERMANY UNDER MILITARY OCCUPATION

Signed at Annecy, on 13 August 1949. which has signed, or hereafter signs the Agreement.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 42, page 356.

2. This Memorandum shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations who shall transmit a certified copy thereof to each Government specified in paragraph 2 of Article VI of the Agreement. This Memorandum shall be open for signature by each Government

33. CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC

ARTICLE 35

Done at Geneva, 19 September 1949.

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.

34. PROTOCOL ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS

ARTICLE 64

Done at Geneva, 19 September 1949.

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.

35. CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF
THE TRAFFIC IN PERSONS AND THE
EXPLOITATION AND PROSTITUTION OF
OTHERS

ARTICLE 23

The present Convention shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the

/Approved

Approved by the General Assembly
on 2 December 1949.

Official Records of the General
Assembly, Fourth Session, A/1251,
resolution 317 (IV), page 33.

36. CONVENTION ON THE DECLARATION OF
DEATH OF MISSING PERSONS

Done at Lake Success, 6 April 1950.

A/Ccnf.1/9.

37. AGREEMENT ON THE IMPORTATION OF
EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL
MATERIALS

Done at New York, 11
22 November 1950.

38. EUROPEAN AGREEMENT ON THE APPLICA-
TION 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

Done at Geneva, 16 September 1950.

E/ECE/Trans/230,
E/ECE/Trans/SC.1/92.

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.

Done at Lake Success, New York, this
sixth day of April one thousand, nine
hundred and fifty, in a single copy in the
Chinese, English, French, Russian and
Spanish languages each text being equally
authentic. This Final Act and the annex-
ed Convention shall be deposited with the
Secretary-General of the United Nations,
who will send certified copies to the
Members of the United Nations and 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 pursu-
ant to article 13 of the Convention.

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 certi-
fied true copies of which shall be deliv-
ered 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 Commis-
sion).

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

39. 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

Done at Geneva, 16 September 1950.

E/ECE/Trans/229,
E/ECE/Trans/SC.1/91.

40. EUROPEAN AGREEMENT SUPPLEMENTING THE CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC AND THE PROTOCOL ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS, SIGNED AT GENEVA ON 19 SEPTEMBER 1949.

Done at Geneva, 16 September 1950.

E/ECE/Trans/228,
E/ECE/Trans/SC.1/90.

41. DECLARATION ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF MAIN INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC ARTERIES.

Done at Geneva, 16 September 1950.

E/ECE/Trans/227,
E/ECE/Trans/SC.1/89.

2. The Secretary-General is authorized to register this Agreement upon its entry into force.

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.

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.

ARTICLE 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.

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION
FOR AERIAL NAVIGATION, 1944

Opened for signature at
Washington, 15 December 1944.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 16, page 247.

ARTICLE XXIV

The original of the present Convention shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America and shall be opened for signature at Washington on 15 December 1944, where it shall remain open for signature until 15 January 1945. Certified copies hereof shall be furnished by the Government of the United States of America to each of the governments on behalf of which this Convention is signed or acceded to and to each of the governments parties to the 1933 Convention.

2. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE INTERNATIONAL
AGREEMENT OF 8 JUNE 1937 FOR THE
REGULATION OF WHALING

Done at London, 26 November 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 11, page 43.

ARTICLE 9

DONE at London this 26th day of November, 1945, in a single copy which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United Kingdom, by whom certified copies will be transmitted to all the Governments referred to in the preamble.

3. PROTOCOL TO PROLONG THE INTER-
NATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION FOR
AERIAL NAVIGATION, 1944

Opened for signature at Washington,
23 April 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 16, page 179.

ARTICLE V

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries sign the present Protocol, on the date indicated opposite their respective signatures, in the French and English languages, both texts being equally authentic, in a single original which shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America and of which certified copies shall be furnished by the Government of the United States of America to each of the signatory and acceding Governments and to each of the Governments parties to the said 1944 Convention of the said 1933 Convention.

4. AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE ISSUE OF
A TRAVEL DOCUMENT TO REFUGEES WHO
ARE THE CONCERN OF THE INTER-
GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES

Done at London, 15 October 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 11, page 75.

DONE in London, the fifteenth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and forty-six, in French and English, in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and certified true copies of which shall be transmitted to all Governments referred to in Article 22.

5. AGREEMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
THE CARIBBEAN COMMISSION

Opened for signature at Washington,
30 October 1946.

United States Treaties and Other
International Acts, Series 1799.

ARTICLE XXI

Entry into Force

1. This Agreement shall enter into force when notices of approval thereof shall have been deposited by all four signatory governments with the Government of the United States of America which shall notify the other signatory governments of each such deposit and of the date of entry into force of the Agreement.

6. AGREEMENT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OR
RESTORATION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY
RIGHTS AFFECTED BY THE SECOND WORLD
WAR (WITH PROTOCOL OF CLOSURE)

Signed at Neuchâtel on
8 February 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 14, page 287.

ARTICLE 11

The present agreement shall be signed in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the Swiss Confederation. A certified copy shall be forwarded by the latter to each of the Governments of the countries signing and acceding to the Agreement.

7. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, BYELORUSSIAN
SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, ETC.,
AND BULGARIA
TREATY OF PEACE WITH BULGARIA

Signed at Paris, on 10 February 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 41, page 21.

ARTICLE 38

The present Treaty, of which the Russian and English texts are authentic, shall be ratified by the Allied and Associated Powers. It shall also be ratified by Bulgaria. It shall come into force immediately upon the deposit of ratification by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. The instruments of ratification shall, in the shortest time possible, be deposited with the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

/With respect to

With respect to each Allied or Associated Power whose instrument of ratification is thereafter deposited, the Treaty shall come into force upon the date of deposit. The present Treaty shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which shall furnish certified copies to each of the signatory States.

8. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT
BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,
AUSTRALIA, BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, CANADA, ETC.,
TREATY OF PEACE WITH FINLAND

Signed at Paris, on
10 February 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 48, page 203.

ARTICLE 36

The present Treaty, of which the Russian and English texts are authentic, shall be ratified by the Allied and Associated Powers. It shall also be ratified by Finland. It shall come into force immediately upon the deposit of ratifications by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The instruments of ratification shall, in the shortest time possible, be deposited with the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

With respect to each Allied, or Associated Power whose instrument of ratification is thereafter deposited, the Treaty shall come into force upon the date of deposit. The present Treaty shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which shall furnish certified copies to each of the signatory States.

9. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, BYELORUSSIAN
SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, ETC.,
AND HUNGARY
TREATY OF PEACE WITH HUNGARY

Signed at Paris, on
10 February 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 41, page 135.

ARTICLE 42

The present Treaty, of which the Russian and English texts are authentic, shall be ratified by the Allied and Associated Powers. It shall also be ratified by Hungary. It shall come into force immediately upon the deposit of ratifications by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. The instruments of ratification shall, in the shortest time possible, be deposited with

/the Government

the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

With respect to each Allied or Associated Power whose instrument of ratification is thereafter deposited, the Treaty shall come into force upon the date of deposit. The present Treaty shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which shall furnish certified copies to each of the signatory States.

10. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA, FRANCE, AUSTRALIA, ETC.
TREATY OF PEACE WITH ITALY

ARTICLE 90

Signed at Paris, on 10 February 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 49, page 3.

The present Treaty, of which the French, English and Russian texts are authentic, shall be ratified by the Allied and Associated Powers. It shall also be ratified by Italy. It shall come into force immediately upon the deposit of ratifications by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, by the United States of America, and by France. The instruments of ratification shall, in the shortest time possible, be deposited with the Government of the French Republic.

With respect to each Allied or Associated Power whose instrument of ratification is thereafter deposited, the Treaty shall come into force upon the date of deposit. The present Treaty shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the French Republic, which shall furnish certified copies to each of the signatory States.

11. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, BYELORUSSIAN
SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, ETC.,
AND ROUMANIA
TREATY OF PEACE WITH ROUMANIA

ARTICLE 40

Signed at Paris, on 10 February 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 42, page 3.

The present Treaty, of which the Russian and English texts are authentic, shall be ratified by the Allied and Associated Powers. It shall also be ratified by Roumania. It shall come into force immediately upon the deposit of ratifications by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. The /instruments of

instruments of ratification shall, in the shortest time possible, be deposited with the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

With respect to each Allied or Associated Power whose instrument of ratification is thereafter deposited, the Treaty shall come into force upon the date of deposit. The present Treaty shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which shall furnish certified copies to each of the signatory States.

12. INTER-AMERICAN TREATY OF RECIPROCAL ASSISTANCE

Signed at Rio de Janeiro on
2 September 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 21, page 77.

ARTICLE 23

This Treaty is open for signature by the American States at the city of Rio de Janeiro, and shall be ratified by the Signatory States as soon as possible in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Pan American Union, which shall notify the Signatory States of each deposit. Such notification shall be considered as an exchange of ratifications.

13. TREATY FOR COLLABORATION IN ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL MATTERS, AND FOR COLLECTIVE SELF-DEFENCE BETWEEN BELGIUM, FRANCE, LUXEMBOURG, THE NETHERLANDS AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Signed at Brussels, 17 March 1948.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 19, page 51.

DONE at Brussels, this seventeenth day of March 1948, in English and French, each text being equally authentic, in a single copy which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Belgian Government and of which certified copies shall be transmitted by that Government to each of the other signatories.

14. AMERICAN TREATY ON PACIFIC SETTLEMENT (PACT OF BOGOTA)

Done at Bogota, on 30 April 1948.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 30, page 55.

ARTICLE LII

The present Treaty shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in accordance with their constitutional procedures. The original instrument shall be deposited in the Pan American Union, which shall transmit an authentic

/certified copy

certified copy to each Government for the purpose of ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Pan American Union, which shall notify the signatory Governments of the deposit. Such notification shall be considered as an exchange of ratifications.

15. CONVENTION CONCERNING THE REGIME
OF NAVIGATION ON THE DANUBE

ARTICLE 47

Done at Belgrade, on 18 August 1948.
United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 33, page 181.

The present Convention and its annexes, of which the Russian and French texts are authentic, shall be subject to ratification and shall come into force upon the deposit of six instruments of ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, in the archives of which shall be kept the original of the present Convention.

The Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia shall furnish certified copies of the original Convention to all the signatories to the Convention and shall inform them of the deposit of instruments of ratification as these are received.

16. AGREEMENT ON MOST-FAVOURLED-NATION
TREATMENT FOR AREAS OF WESTERN
GERMANY UNDER MILITARY OCCUPATION

ARTICLE VI

Signed at Geneva, 14 September 1948.
United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 18, page 267.

2. The original of this Agreement shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send a certified copy thereof to each member of the United Nations and to each country which participated in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, and he is authorized to effect registration thereof pursuant to paragraph 1 of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

17. NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY

ARTICLE 14

Done at Washington, 4 April 1949.
United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 34, page 243.

This Treaty, of which the English and French texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of

/America. Duly

18. GENEVA CONVENTION FOR THE
AMELIORATION OF THE CONDITION OF
THE WOUNDED AND SICK IN ARMED
FORCES IN THE FIELD

Done at Geneva, 12 August 1949.

19. GENEVA CONVENTION FOR THE
AMELIORATION OF THE WOUNDED, SICK
AND SHIPWRECKED MEMBERS OF ARMED
FORCES AT SEA

Done at Geneva, 12 August 1949.

20. GENEVA CONVENTION RELATIVE TO THE
PROTECTION OF CIVILIAN PERSONS IN
TIME OF WAR

Done at Geneva, 12 August 1950.

21. GENEVA CONVENTION RELATIVE TO THE
TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR

Done at Geneva, 12 August 1950.

America. Duly certified copies thereof will be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatories.

DONE at Geneva this twelfth day of August, 1949, in the English and French languages. The original shall be deposited in the Archives of the Swiss Confederation. The Swiss Federal Council shall transmit certified copies thereof to each of the signatory and acceding States.

DONE at Geneva this twelfth day of August 1949, in the English and French languages. The original shall be deposited in the Archives of the Swiss Confederation. The Swiss Federal Council shall transmit certified copies thereof to each of the signatory and acceding States.

DONE at Geneva this twelfth day of August, 1949, in the English and French languages. The original shall be deposited in the Archives of the Swiss Confederation. The Swiss Federal Council shall transmit certified copies thereof to each of the signatory and acceding States.

DONE at Geneva this twelfth day of August, 1949, in the English and French languages. The original shall be deposited in the Archives of the Swiss Confederation. The Swiss Federal Council shall transmit certified copies thereof to each of the signatory and acceding States.

INDEX

The multilateral conventions whose final clauses are classified in this Handbook, are listed hereunder in chronological order according to the date they were drawn up or authenticated. With regard to the clauses of any particular convention, these are referred to on the right hand side, the Roman numeral indicating the Part, and the Arabic numeral the page. The Roman numerals which correspond to the parts are as follows:

- I. Clauses providing methods by which States may become parties to the convention;
- II. Entry into force clauses;
- III. Clauses establishing which States may become parties to the convention;
- IV. Clauses fixing the duration of the validity of the convention;
- V. Clauses providing methods by which States may cease to be parties to the convention;
- VI. Colonial clauses;
- VII. Clauses providing for the application of the convention under domestic law;
- VIII. Arbitration, interpretation and settlement of disputes clauses;
- IX. Amendment clauses;
- X. Revision clauses; and
- XI. Depositary clauses.

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. AGREEMENT FOR UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND
REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION I-3; II-48; III-84; V-120;
IX-183; XI-199.

Done at Washington, 9 November 1943.

American Journal of International Law,
Supplement to Vol. 38 (1944), page 33.
2. CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL CIVIL
AVIATION I-9; II-68; III-84; V-126;
VIII-159; IX-183; XI-199.

Signed at Chicago, 7 December 1944.

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 15,
page 295.
3. CONSTITUTION OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS II-62; III-85; V-120;
VIII-169; IX-184; XI-199.

Done on 16 October 1945.

American Journal of International Law,
Supplement to Vol. 40 (1946), page 76.
4. INSTRUMENT FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR
ORGANISATION II-57; III-86; V-120;
IX-186; XI-199.

Done at Paris, 7 November 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 2, page 17.
5. CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL
ORGANIZATIONS I-8; II-63; III-85; V-132;
VIII-160; IX-184; XI-200.

Opened for signature at London,
16 November 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 4,
page 275.

6. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT OF THE
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Opened for signature at Washington,
27 December 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 2, page 39.

I-8; II-76; III-87; V-121;
V-132; VI-149; VII-152;
VIII-168; IX-185; XI-200.
7. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Opened for signature at Washington,
27 December 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 2, page 134.

III-87; V-133; IX-185; XI-200.
8. CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND
IMMUNITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Adopted by the General Assembly on
13 February 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 1,
page 15.

I-29; II-48; III-110; IV-114;
VII-152; VIII-160; XI-200.
9. CONSTITUTION OF THE WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

Signed at New York, 22 July 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 14, page 185.

I-40; II-57; III-87; VIII-160;
IX-186; XI-200.
10. PROTOCOL CONCERNING THE OFFICE INTER-
NATIONAL D'HYGIENE PUBLIQUE

Signed at New York, 22 July 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 9,
page 66.

II-58; III-99; XI-201.

11. INSTRUMENT FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (AND CONSTITUTION) VIII-161; XI-201.

Adopted by the International Labour Conference at Montreal, 9 October 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 15, page 35.
12. FINAL ARTICLES REVISION CONVENTION 1946 II-58.

Adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation at its twenty-ninth session, Montreal, 9 October 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 38, page 3.
13. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE AGREEMENTS, CONVENTIONS AND PROTOCOLS ON NARCOTIC DRUGS II-48; III-99; XI-201.

Signed at Lake Success, on 11 December 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 12, page 179.
14. CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION II-58; III-88; V-121; V-133; VIII-163; IX-187; XI-202.

Opened for signature at New York, 15 December 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 18, Page 3.
15. UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION II-55; III-89; IV-114; V-121; VI-139; VII-153; VIII-169; XI-202.

Done at Paris, 5 July 1947.

United Kingdom Treaty Series, No. 57 (1949).
16. INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION I-10; II-55; III-91; V-126; VI-140; VII-154; VIII-170; XI-202.

Done at Atlantic City, 2 October 1947.
17. CONVENTION OF THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION I-21; II-68; III-90; V-121; VIII-170; IX-187; XI-202.

Opened for signature at Washington, 11 October 1947.

18. PROTOCOL TO AMEND THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF AND TRAFFIC IN OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS, CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 12 SEPTEMBER 1923

I-42; III-100; XI-202.

Approved by the General Assembly on 20 October 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 46, page 169.

19. 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 IN THE TRAFFIC OF WOMEN OF FULL AGE, CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 11 OCTOBER 1933

II-73; III-99; XI-203.

Approved by the General Assembly on 20 October 1947.

Official Records of the General Assembly
Second Session, A/519, resolution 126 (III),
page 32.

20. GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

I-19; II-68; III-93; V-122;
V-134; IX-188.

Signed at Geneva, 30 October 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 55.

21. CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

I-29; II-49; II-53; III-110;
VII-154; VIII-163; X-196;
XI-203.

Approved by the General Assembly
On 21 November 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 33, page 261.

22. CONVENTION ON THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION

I-37; II-59; III-93; V-122;
VI-141; VIII-163; IX-189;
XI-203.

Done at Geneva, 6 March 1948.

E/Conf.4/61.

23. HAVANA CHARTER FOR INTERNATIONAL
TRADE ORGANIZATION

Done at Havana, 24 March 1948.

E/Conf.2/78.

I-33; II-76; III-95;
IV-114; V-123; V-134;
VI-146; IX-190; XI-203.

24. CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
INSTITUTE OF THE HYLEAN AMAZON

Done at Iquitos, Peru, 10 May 1948.

UNESCO document NS/IIHA/10.

I-37; II-59; III-111; V-127;
XI-204.

25. 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 ON 11 DECEMBER 1946

I-38; VI-141; XI-204.

Adopted by the General Assembly on
8 October 1948.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 44, page 277.

26. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE AGREEMENT FOR
THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION
OF OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS, SIGNED AT
PARIS ON 4 MAY 1910

I-35; II-73; III-100;
XI-204.

Approved by the General Assembly on
3 December 1948.

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 30,
page 3.

27. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE INTERNATIONAL
AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC, SIGNED AT PARIS
ON 18 MAY 1904, AND THE INTERNATIONAL
CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC, SIGNED AT PARIS
ON 4 MAY 1910

II-74; III-100; XI-205.

Approved by the General Assembly on
3 December 1948.

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 30,
page 23.

28. CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND
PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE

I-21; III-100; IV-115; V-127;
VI-142; VII-155; VIII-164;
X-196; XI-205.

Approved by the General Assembly on
9 December 1948.

Official Records of the General Assembly,
Third Session, Part I, A/810 resolution 260 (III).

29. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE INTERNATIONAL
CONVENTION RELATING TO ECONOMIC
STATISTICS

II-74; III-101; XI-205.

Approved by the General Assembly on
12 December 1948.

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 20,
page 229.

30. REVISED GENERAL ACT FOR THE PACIFIC
SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

I-30; II-69; III-101; XI-206.

Approved by the General Assembly on
28 April 1941.

Official Records of the General Assembly,
Third Session, Part II, A/900, resolution
268 A (III), page 10.

United Nations Publication, "Signatures,
Ratifications, Acceptances, Accessions etc.,
concerning the multilateral conventions in
respect of which the Secretary-General acts
as Depository". Sales No. 1949, V. 9.
Page 23.

31. DRAFT CONVENTION ON THE INTERNATIONAL
TRANSMISSION OF NEWS AND THE RIGHT OF
CORRECTION

I-11; II-70; III-102; IV-115;
V-128; VI-142; VIII-164; X-196;
XI-206.

Approved by the General Assembly on
13 May 1949.

Official Records of the General Assembly,
Third Session, Part II, A/900, resolution
277 C (III), page 22.

32. AGREEMENT PROVIDING FOR THE PROVISIONAL APPLICATION OF THE DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CUSTOMS CONVENTIONS ON TOURING, ON COMMERCIAL ROAD VEHICLES AND ON THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF GOODS BY ROAD

I-44; II-55; III-102;
IV-115; V-128; VI-143;
XI-206.

Signed at Genova, on 16 June 1949.

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 45,
page 149.

33. AGREEMENT FOR FACILITATING THE INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION OF VISUAL AND AUDITORY MATERIALS OF AN EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL CHARACTER

I-27; II-70; III-102;
V-129; VI-146; VII-155;
VIII-165; XI-207.

Opened for signature at Lake Success,
15 July 1949.

34. MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING RELATIVE TO APPLICATION TO THE WESTERN SECTORS OF BERLIN OF THE AGREEMENT ON MOST-FAVOURABLE NATION TREATMENT FOR AREAS OF WESTERN GERMANY UNDER MILITARY OCCUPATION

I-3; XI-207.

Signed at Annecy, on 13 August 1949.

United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 42, page 356.

35. CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC

I-22; II-70; III-103; V-129;
VI-143; VIII-165; IX-191;
XI-207.

Done at Geneva, 19 September 1949.

36. PROTOCOL ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS

I-22; II-71; III-103; XI-207.

Done at Geneva, 19 September 1949.

37. CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN PERSONS AND THE EXPLOITATION AND PROSTITUTION OF OTHERS

I-11; II-71; III-104; V-129;
VI-149; VII-155; VIII-165;
XI-207.

Approved by the General Assembly on
2 December 1949.

Official Records of the General Assembly,
Fourth Session, A/1251, resolution 317 (IV),
page 33.

38. CONVENTION ON THE DECLARATION OF DEATH OF MISSING PERSONS I-30; II-71; III-104; IV-116; VI-147; VIII-166; XI-208.
- Done at Lake Success, 6 April 1950.
- A/Conf.1/9.
39. AGREEMENT ON THE IMPORTATION OF EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL MATERIALS I-12; II-59; III-105; VI-144; VII-155; XI-208.
- Opened for signature at Lake Success, 18 November 1950.
- UNESCO document MC/12.
40. 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 II-59; IV-116; VIII-171; XI-208.
- Done at Geneva, 16 September 1950.
- E/ECE/Trans/230,
E/ECE/Trans/SC.1/92.
41. 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 XI-209.
- Done at Geneva, 16 September 1950.
- E/ECE/Trans/229,
E/ECE/Trans/SC.1/91.
42. EUROPEAN AGREEMENT SUPPLEMENTING THE CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC AND THE PROTOCOL ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS SIGNED AT GENEVA ON 19 SEPTEMBER 1949 II-78; XI-209.
- Done at Geneva, 16 September 1950.
- E/ECE/Trans/228.
E/ECE/Trans/SC.1/90.

43. DECLARATION ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF I-44; II-49; X-196; XI-209.
MAIN INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC ARTERIES

Done at Geneva, 16 September 1950.

E/ECE/Trans/227,
E/ECE/Trans/SC.1/89.

NON-UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

1. INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION FOR
AERIAL NAVIGATION, 1944 I-45; II-60; III-83; IV-117;
VI-148; XI-210.

Opened for signature at Washington,
15 December 1944.

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 16,
page 247.
2. PACT OF THE ARAB LEAGUE I-6; II-60; III-106; V-124;
V-136; VIII-172; IX-194.

Signed at Cairo, 22 March 1945.

American Journal of International Law,
Supplement to Vol. 39 (1945), page 266.
3. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE INTERNATIONAL
AGREEMENT OF 8 JUNE 1937 FOR THE
REGULATION OF WHALING I-13; II-54; II-60; II-64;
III-106; XI-210.

Done at London, 26 November 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 11,
Page 43.
4. AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS
REPRESENTED AT THE BERMUDA TELECOMMUNICA-
TIONS CONFERENCE II-50.

Signed at Bermuda, 4 December 1945.

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 9, page 101.
5. PROTOCOL TO PROLONG THE INTERNATIONAL
SANITARY CONVENTION FOR AERIAL
NAVIGATION, 1944. I-24; II-64; III-106; XI-210.

Opened for signature at Washington, 23 April 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 16, page 179.
6. AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE ISSUE OF A TRAVEL
DOCUMENT TO REFUGEES WHO ARE THE CONCERN OF
THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES I-4; II-72; III-107; V-130;
VI-145; XI-211.

Done at London, 15 October 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 11,
page 84.

7. AGREEMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CARIBBEAN COMMISSION II-60; IV-117; V-124; XI-211.

Opened for signature at Washington, 30 October 1946.

United States Treaties and Other International Acts, Series 1799.
8. AGREEMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PROVISIONAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL I-34; III-107; IV-117; V-124.

Adopted by the United Maritime Consultative Council at Washington, 30 October 1946.

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 11, page 107.
9. AGREEMENT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OR RESTORATION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY RIGHTS AFFECTED BY THE SECOND WORLD WAR (with Protocol or Closure) I-13; II-50; III-107; VI-145; XI-211.

Signed at Neuchâtel, on 8 February 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 14, page 287.
10. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, etc., AND BULGARIA. TREATY OF PEACE WITH BULGARIA I-14; II-65; VIII-172; XI-211.

Signed at Paris, on 10 February 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 41, page 21.
11. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, AUSTRALIA, BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, CANADA, etc., TREATY OF PEACE WITH FINLAND II-65; VIII-174; XI-212.

Signed at Paris, on 10 February 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 48, page 203.

12. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, etc., AND HUNGARY. TREATY OF PEACE WITH HUNGARY

I-15; II-66; VIII-175; XI-212.

Signed at Paris, on 10 February 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 41, page 135.

13. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FRANCE, AUSTRALIA, etc., TREATY OF PEACE WITH ITALY

I-15; II-66; III-108; VIII-176; XI-213.

Signed at Paris, on 10 February 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 49, page 3.

14. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, etc., AND ROUMANIA. TREATY OF PEACE WITH ROUMANIA

I-16; II-67; VIII-179; XI-213.

Signed at Paris, on 10 February 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 42, page 3.

15. INTER-AMERICAN TREATY OF RECIPROCAL ASSISTANCE

I-6; II-61; III-108; IV-118; V-130; XI-214.

Signed at Rio de Janeiro on 2 September 1947.

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 21, page 77.

16. TREATY FOR COLLABORATION IN ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL MATTERS, AND FOR COLLECTIVE SELF-DEFENCE BETWEEN BELGIUM, FRANCE, LUXEMBOURG, THE NETHERLANDS AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

I-17; III-98; XI-214.

Signed at Brussels, 17 March 1948.

United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 19, page 51.

17. AMERICAN TREATY ON PACIFIC SETTLEMENT
(PART OF BOGOTA) I-6; II-50; IV-118; V-130;
XI-214.
Done at Bogota, 30 April 1948.
United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 30, page 55.
18. CONVENTION CONCERNING THE REGIME OF
NAVIGATION ON THE DANUBE I-7; II-61; X-197; XI-215.
Done at Belgrade, 18 August 1948.
United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 33, page 181.
19. AGREEMENT ON MOST-FAVOURLED-NATION
TREATMENT FOR AREAS OF WESTERN
GERMANY UNDER MILITARY OCCUPATION I-4; II-52; IV-118; V-125;
X-197; XI-215.
Signed at Geneva, 14 September 1948.
United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 15, page 267.
20. NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY I-17; II-67; III-108; V-131;
VIII-181; X-197; XI-215.
Done at Washington, 4 April 1949.
United Nations Treaty Series,
Vol. 34, page 243.
21. GENEVA CONVENTION FOR THE
AMELIORATION OF THE CONDITION OF
THE WOUNDED AND SICK IN ARMED
FORCES IN THE FIELD I-25; II-72; III-109; XI-216.
Done at Geneva, 12 August 1949.
22. GENEVA CONVENTION FOR THE
AMELIORATION OF THE WOUNDED, SICK
AND SHIPWRECKED MEMBERS OF
ARMED FORCES AT SEA XI-216.
Done at Geneva, 12 August 1949.

23. GENEVA CONVENTION RELATIVE TO THE
PROTECTION OF CIVILIAN PERSONS IN
TIME OF WAR

XI-216.

Done at Geneva, 12 August 1949.

24. GENEVA CONVENTION RELATIVE TO THE
TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR

XI-216.

Done at Geneva, 12 August 1949.
