

No. 5158

**BELGIUM, DENMARK, FRANCE,
ISRAEL, NORWAY, etc.**

**Final Act of the United Nations Conference on the Status of
Stateless Persons. Done at New York, on 28 September
1954**

**Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.
Done at New York, on 28 September 1954**

Official texts: English, French and Spanish.

Registered ex officio on 6 June 1960.

**BELGIQUE, DANEMARK, FRANCE,
ISRAËL, NORVÈGE, etc.**

**Acte final de la Conférence des Nations Unies sur le statut
des apatrides. Fait à New-York, le 28 septembre 1954**

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No. 5158. FINAL ACT OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE STATUS OF STATELESS PERSONS. DONE AT NEW YORK, ON 28 SEPTEMBER 1954

I

The Economic and Social Council, on 26 April 1954 at its seventeenth session, by resolution 526 A (XVII)¹ decided that a second conference of plenipotentiaries should be convened to revise in the light of the provisions of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951² and of the observations made by Governments the draft Protocol relating to the Status of Stateless Persons prepared by an *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Economic and Social Council in 1950 and to open the instrument for signature.

The Conference met at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York from 13 to 23 September 1954.

The Governments of the following twenty-seven States were represented by delegates all of whom submitted satisfactory credentials or other communications of appointment authorizing them to participate in the Conference :

Australia	Federal Republic of	Norway
Belgium	Germany	Philippines
Brazil	Guatemala	Sweden
Cambodia	Holy See	Switzerland
Colombia	Honduras	Turkey
Costa Rica	Iran	United Kingdom of
Denmark	Israel	Great Britain and
Ecuador	Liechtenstein	Northern Ireland
El Salvador	Monaco	Yemen
France	Netherlands	Yugoslavia

The Governments of the following five States were represented by observers:

Argentina, Egypt, Greece, Indonesia, Japan.

A representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees participated, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Conference.

The Conference decided to invite interested specialized agencies to participate in the proceedings without the right to vote. The International Labour Organisation was accordingly represented.

¹ United Nations, *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 1* (E/2596), p. 12.

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. 189, p. 137; Vol. 190, p. 385; Vol. 191, p. 409; Vol. 199, p. 357; Vol. 200, p. 336; Vol. 201, p. 387; Vol. 202, p. 368; Vol. 214, p. 376; Vol. 223, p. 377; Vol. 230, p. 440; Vol. 237, p. 335; Vol. 252, p. 354; Vol. 253, p. 365; Vol. 254, p. 412; Vol. 261, p. 404; Vol. 270, p. 398; Vol. 278, p. 282; Vol. 346, p. 338, and Vol. 354, p. 402.

The Conference also decided to permit representatives of non-governmental organizations which have been granted consultative status by the Economic and Social Council as well as those entered by the Secretary-General on the Register to submit written or oral statements to the Conference.

Representatives of the following non-governmental organizations were present as observers :

Category A

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
International Federation of Christian Trade Unions

Category B

Agudas Israel
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs
Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations
Friends' World Committee for Consultation
International Conference of Catholic Charities
International League for the Rights of Man
World Jewish Congress
World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations

Organizations on the Register

Lutheran World Federation

The Conference elected Mr. Knud Larsen of Denmark as President and Mr. A. Herment of Belgium, and Mr. Jayme de Barros Gomes of Brazil as Vice-Presidents.

The Conference adopted as its agenda the Provisional Agenda drawn up by the Secretary-General (E/CONF.17/2). It also adopted the draft Rules of Procedure drawn up by the Secretary-General (E/CONF.17/2) excepting rule 5, which it decided to delete (E/CONF.17/2/Add.1). At its 12th meeting the Conference decided to amend rule 7 (E/CONF.17/2/Add.2).

The Conference appointed (i) a Drafting Committee on the Definition of the Term "Stateless Person", which was composed of the President of the Conference and the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Israel and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; (ii) an *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Question of the Travel Document for Stateless Persons composed of the President of the Conference and the representatives of Belgium, Brazil, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia; and (iii) a Style Committee composed of the President of the Conference and the representatives of Belgium, France, Guatemala and the United Kingdom.

The Conference used as the basis of its discussions the Draft Protocol Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons prepared by the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Economic and Social Council on Refugees and Stateless Persons at its second session held in Geneva in 1950 and the provisions of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees adopted by the United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Status of Refugees and Stateless Persons held at Geneva from 2 to 25 July 1951. The main working document for the Conference was a memorandum by the Secretary-General, document E/CONF.17/3.

The Conference decided, by 12 votes to none with 3 abstentions, to prepare an independent convention dealing with the status of stateless persons rather than a protocol to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees.

The Convention was adopted on 23 September 1954 by 19 votes to none with 2 abstentions, and opened for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations.

The English, French and Spanish texts of the Convention, which are equally authentic, are appended to this Final Act.

II

The Conference unanimously decided that the titles of the chapters and of the articles of the Convention are included for practical purposes and do not constitute an element of interpretation.

III

The Conference adopted the following recommendation by 16 votes to 1 with 4 abstentions :

“ *The Conference,*

“ *Recommends* that each Contracting State, when it recognizes as valid the reasons for which a person has renounced the protection of the State of which he is a national, consider sympathetically the possibility of according to that person the treatment which the Convention accords to stateless persons; and

“ *Recommends further* that, in cases where the State in whose territory the person resides has decided to accord the treatment referred to above, other Contracting States also accord him the treatment provided for by the Convention. ”

IV

The Conference unanimously adopted the following resolution :

“ *The Conference,*

“ *Being of the opinion* that Article 33 of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 is an expression of the generally accepted

principle that no State should expel or return a person in any manner whatsoever to the frontiers of territories where his life or freedom would be threatened on account of his race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion,

“ *Has not found it necessary* to include in the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons an article equivalent to Article 33 of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951. ”

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the President, the Vice-Presidents and the Executive Secretary of the Conference have signed this Final Act.

DONE at New York this twenty-eighth day of September one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four in a single copy in the English, French and Spanish languages, each text being equally authentic. Translations of this Final Act into Chinese and Russian will be prepared by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who will, on request, send copies thereof to each of the Governments invited to attend the Conference.

CONVENTION¹ RELATING TO THE STATUS OF STATELESS PERSONS. DONE AT NEW YORK, ON 28 SEPTEMBER 1954

PREAMBLE

The High Contracting Parties,

Considering that the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights approved on 10 December 1948² by the General Assembly of the United Nations have affirmed the principle that human beings shall enjoy fundamental rights and freedoms without discrimination,

Considering that the United Nations has, on various occasions, manifested its profound concern for stateless persons and endeavoured to assure stateless persons the widest possible exercise of these fundamental rights and freedoms,

Considering that only those stateless persons who are also refugees are covered by the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951,³ and that there are many stateless persons who are not covered by that Convention,

Considering that it is desirable to regulate and improve the status of stateless persons by an international agreement,

Have agreed as follows :

¹ In accordance with article 39, the Convention came into force on 6 June 1960, the ninetieth day following the day of deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification or accession in respect of the following States on behalf of which the instruments of ratification or accession (a) were deposited on the dates indicated :

Denmark (with reservations*)	17 January	1956	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (with reservations and commentary*)	16 April	1959
France	8 March	1960	(Applicable to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, with reservations*; extended to the High Commission Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, with reservations*, on 7 December 1959, and to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, with reservations*, on 9 December 1959)		
(Applicable to the metropolitan Departments and to the Departments of Algeria, of the Oases and of Saoura, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Guiana and the five Overseas Territories (New Caledonia and Dependencies, French Polynesia, French Somaliland, the Comoro Archipelago and the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon)).					
Israel	23 December	1958	Yugoslavia	9 April	1959 (a)
Norway	19 November	1956			

In addition, the instrument of ratification of Belgium was deposited on 27 May 1960, to take effect on 25 August 1960.

* See reservations on pp. 132 to 134.

² United Nations, *Official Records of the Third Session of the General Assembly, Part I (A/810)*, p. 71.

³ See footnote 2, p. 118 of this volume.

(Footnote 1 continued from p. 130)

RESERVATIONS

DENMARK

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

Denmark is not bound by article 14 in so far as concerns the protection of rights in literary, artistic and scientific works;

Denmark is not bound by article 24, paragraph 3;

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

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

Article 31 shall not oblige Denmark to grant to stateless persons a status more favourable than that accorded to aliens in general.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

“... the Government of the United Kingdom deposit the present instrument of ratification on the understanding that the combined effects of articles 36 and 38 permit them to include in any declaration or notification made under paragraph 1 of article 36 or paragraph 2 of article 36 respectively any reservation consistent with article 38 which the Government of the territory concerned might desire to make.”

“When ratifying the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons which was opened for signature at New York on September 28, 1954, the Government of the United Kingdom have deemed it necessary to make certain reservations in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 38 thereof the text of which is reproduced below :

“(1) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand Articles 8 and 9 as not preventing them from taking in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances measures in the interests of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality. The provisions of Article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of Article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other state.

“(2) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in respect of such of the matters referred to in sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of Article 24 as fall within the scope of the National Health Service, can only undertake to apply the provisions of that paragraph so far as the law allows.

“(3) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake to give effect to the obligations contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 25 and can only undertake to apply the provisions of paragraph 3 so far as the law allows.”

“COMMENTARY : In connexion with sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of Article 24 which relates to certain matters within the scope of the National Health Service, the National Health Service (Amendment) Act 1949 contains powers for charges to be made to persons not ordinarily resident in Great Britain (which category would include some stateless persons) who receive treatment under the Service. These powers have not yet been exercised but it may be necessary to exercise them at some future date. In Northern Ireland the Health Services are restricted to persons ordinarily resident in the country except where regulations are made to extend the Services to others. For these reasons, the Government of the United Kingdom, while prepared in the future, as in the past, to give the most sympathetic consideration to the situation of stateless persons, find it necessary to make reservation to sub-paragraph (b) of Article 24.

“No arrangements exist in the United Kingdom for the administrative assistance for which provision is made in Article 25 nor have any such arrangements been found necessary in the case of stateless persons. Any need for the documents or certifications mentioned in paragraph 2 of that Article would be met by affidavit.”

CHANNEL ISLANDS AND ISLE OF MAN

“(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand Articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking in the Isle of Man and in the Channel Islands, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality. The provisions of Article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of Article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which, at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other state.

“(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland can only undertake that the provisions of sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of Article 24 and of paragraph 2 of that Article will be applied in the Channel Islands so far as the law allows, and that the provisions of the subparagraph, in respect of such matters referred to therein as fall within the scope of the Isle of Man Health Service, will be applied in the Isle of Man so far as the law allows.

“(iii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands to paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands so far as the law allows.”

HIGH COMMISSION TERRITORIES OF BASUTOLAND, BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE AND SWAZILAND

“(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand Articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking, in the High Commission Territories of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality. The provisions of Article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of Article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which, at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the High Commission Territories of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other state.

“(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the High Commission Territories of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland to the obligations contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 25 shall be applied in the High Commission Territories of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland so far as the law allows.”

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

“The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 25 and can only undertake that the provision of paragraph 3 of Article 25 will be applied in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland so far as the law allows.”

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

DEFINITION OF THE TERM "STATELESS PERSON"

1. For the purpose of this Convention, the term "stateless person" means a person who is not considered as a national by any State under the operation of its law.

2. This Convention shall not apply :

(i) To persons who are at present receiving from organs or agencies of the United Nations other than the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees protection or assistance so long as they are receiving such protection or assistance;

(ii) To persons who are recognized by the competent authorities of the country in which they have taken residence as having the rights and obligations which are attached to the possession of the nationality of that country;

(iii) To persons with respect to whom there are serious reasons for considering that :

- (a) They have committed a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity, as defined in the international instruments drawn up to make provisions in respect of such crimes;
- (b) They have committed a serious non-political crime outside the country of their residence prior to their admission to that country;
- (c) They have been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 2

GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

Every stateless person has duties to the country in which he finds himself, which require in particular that he conform to its laws and regulations as well as to measures taken for the maintenance of public order.

Article 3

NON-DISCRIMINATION

The Contracting States shall apply the provisions of this Convention to stateless persons without discrimination as to race, religion or country of origin.

Article 4

RELIGION

The Contracting States shall accord to stateless persons within their territories treatment at least as favourable as that accorded to their nationals with respect to freedom to practise their religion and freedom as regards the religious education of their children.

Article 5

RIGHTS GRANTED APART FROM THIS CONVENTION

Nothing in this Convention shall be deemed to impair any rights and benefits granted by a Contracting State to stateless persons apart from this Convention.

Article 6

THE TERM " IN THE SAME CIRCUMSTANCES "

For the purpose of this Convention, the term " in the same circumstances " implies that any requirements (including requirements as to length and conditions of sojourn or residence) which the particular individual would have to fulfil for the enjoyment of the right in question, if he were not a stateless person, must be fulfilled by him, with the exception of requirements which by their nature a stateless person is incapable of fulfilling.

Article 7

EXEMPTION FROM RECIPROCITY

1. Except where this Convention contains more favourable provisions, a Contracting State shall accord to stateless persons the same treatment as is accorded to aliens generally.

2. After a period of three years' residence, all stateless persons shall enjoy exemption from legislative reciprocity in the territory of the Contracting States.

3. Each Contracting State shall continue to accord to stateless persons the rights and benefits to which they were already entitled, in the absence of reciprocity, at the date of entry into force of this Convention for that State.

4. The Contracting States shall consider favourably the possibility of according to stateless persons, in the absence of reciprocity, rights and benefits beyond those to which they are entitled according to paragraphs 2 and 3, and to extending exemption from reciprocity to stateless persons who do not fulfil the conditions provided for in paragraphs 2 and 3.

5. The provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 apply both to the rights and benefits referred to in articles 13, 18, 19, 21 and 22 of this Convention and to rights and benefits for which this Convention does not provide.

Article 8

EXEMPTION FROM EXCEPTIONAL MEASURES

With regard to exceptional measures which may be taken against the person, property or interests of nationals or former nationals of a foreign State, the Contracting States shall not apply such measures to a stateless person solely on account of his having previously possessed the nationality of the foreign State in question. Contracting States which, under their legislation, are prevented from applying the general principle expressed in this article shall, in appropriate cases, grant exemptions in favour of such stateless persons.

Article 9

PROVISIONAL MEASURES

Nothing in this Convention shall prevent a Contracting State, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, from taking provisionally measures which it considers to be essential to the national security in the case of a particular person, pending a determination by the Contracting State that that person is in fact a stateless person and that the continuance of such measures is necessary in his case in the interests of national security.

Article 10

CONTINUITY OF RESIDENCE

1. Where a stateless person has been forcibly displaced during the Second World War and removed to the territory of a Contracting State, and is resident there, the period of such enforced sojourn shall be considered to have been lawful residence within that territory.

2. Where a stateless person has been forcibly displaced during the Second World War from the territory of a Contracting State and has, prior to the date of entry into force of this Convention, returned there for the purpose of taking up residence, the period of residence before and after such enforced displacement shall be regarded as one uninterrupted period for any purposes for which uninterrupted residence is required.

Article 11

STATELESS SEAMEN

In the case of stateless persons regularly serving as crew members on board a ship flying the flag of a Contracting State, that State shall give sympathetic consideration to their establishment on its territory and the issue of travel documents to them or their temporary admission to its territory particularly with a view to facilitating their establishment in another country.

CHAPTER II

JURIDICAL STATUS

Article 12

PERSONAL STATUS

1. The personal status of a stateless person shall be governed by the law of the country of his domicile or, if he has no domicile, by the law of the country of his residence.

2. Rights previously acquired by a stateless person and dependent on personal status, more particularly rights attaching to marriage, shall be respected by a Contracting State, subject to compliance, if this be necessary, with the formalities required by the law of that State, provided that the right in question is one which would have been recognized by the law of that State had he not become stateless.

Article 13

MOVABLE AND IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

The Contracting States shall accord to a stateless person treatment as favourable as possible and, in any event, not less favourable than that accorded to aliens generally in the same circumstances, as regards the acquisition of movable and immovable property and other rights pertaining thereto, and to leases and other contracts relating to movable and immovable property.

Article 14

ARTISTIC RIGHTS AND INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

In respect of the protection of industrial property, such as inventions, designs or models, trade marks, trade names, and of rights in literary, artistic and scientific works, a stateless person shall be accorded in the country in which he has his habitual residence the same protection as is accorded to nationals of that country. In the territory of any other Contracting State, he shall be accorded the same protection as is accorded in that territory to nationals of the country in which he has his habitual residence.

Article 15

RIGHT OF ASSOCIATION

As regards non-political and non-profit-making associations and trade unions the Contracting States shall accord to stateless persons lawfully staying in their territory treatment as favourable as possible, and in any event, not less favourable than that accorded to aliens generally in the same circumstances.

Article 16

ACCESS TO COURTS

1. A stateless person shall have free access to the Courts of Law on the territory of all Contracting States.

2. A stateless person shall enjoy in the Contracting State in which he has his habitual residence the same treatment as a national in matters pertaining to access to the Courts, including legal assistance and exemption from *cautio judicatum solvi*.

3. A stateless person shall be accorded in the matters referred to in paragraph 2 in countries other than that in which he has his habitual residence the treatment granted to a national of the country of his habitual residence.

CHAPTER III

GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT

Article 17

WAGE-EARNING EMPLOYMENT

1. The Contracting States shall accord to stateless persons lawfully staying in their territory treatment as favourable as possible and, in any event, not less favourable than that accorded to aliens generally in the same circumstances, as regards the right to engage in wage-earning employment.

2. The Contracting States shall give sympathetic consideration to assimilating the rights of all stateless persons with regard to wage-earning employment to those of nationals, and in particular of those stateless persons who have entered their territory pursuant to programmes of labour recruitment or under immigration schemes.

Article 18

SELF-EMPLOYMENT

The Contracting States shall accord to a stateless person lawfully in their territory treatment as favourable as possible and, in any event, not less favourable than that accorded to aliens generally in the same circumstances, as regards the right to engage on his own account in agriculture, industry, handicrafts and commerce and to establish commercial and industrial companies.

Article 19

LIBERAL PROFESSIONS

Each Contracting State shall accord to stateless persons lawfully staying in their territory who hold diplomas recognized by the competent authorities of that State, and who are desirous of practising a liberal profession, treatment as favourable as possible and, in any event, not less favourable than that accorded to aliens generally in the same circumstances.

CHAPTER IV

WELFARE

Article 20

RATIONING

Where a rationing system exists, which applies to the population at large and regulates the general distribution of products in short supply, stateless persons shall be accorded the same treatment as nationals.

Article 21

HOUSING

As regards housing, the Contracting States, in so far as the matter is regulated by laws or regulations or is subject to the control of public authorities, shall accord to stateless persons lawfully staying in their territory treatment as favourable as possible and, in any event, not less favourable than that accorded to aliens generally in the same circumstances.

Article 22

PUBLIC EDUCATION

1. The Contracting States shall accord to stateless persons the same treatment as is accorded to nationals with respect to elementary education.

2. The Contracting States shall accord to stateless persons treatment as favourable as possible and, in any event, not less favourable than that accorded to aliens generally in the same circumstances, with respect to education other than elementary education and, in particular, as regards access to studies, the recognition of foreign school certificates, diplomas and degrees, the remission of fees and charges and the award of scholarships.

Article 23

PUBLIC RELIEF

The Contracting States shall accord to stateless persons lawfully staying in their territory the same treatment with respect to public relief and assistance as is accorded to their nationals.

Article 24

LABOUR LEGISLATION AND SOCIAL SECURITY

1. The Contracting States shall accord to stateless persons lawfully staying in their territory the same treatment as is accorded to nationals in respect of the following matters :

(a) In so far as such matters are governed by laws or regulations or are subject to the control of administrative authorities : remuneration, including family allowances where these form part of remuneration, hours of work, overtime arrangements, holidays with pay, restrictions on home work, minimum age of employment, apprenticeship and training, women's work and the work of young persons, and the enjoyment of the benefits of collective bargaining;

(b) Social security (legal provisions in respect of employment injury, occupational diseases, maternity, sickness, disability, old age, death, unemployment, family responsibilities and any other contingency which, according to national laws or regulations, is covered by a social security scheme), subject to the following limitations :

- (i) There may be appropriate arrangements for the maintenance of acquired rights and rights in course of acquisition;
- (ii) National laws or regulations of the country of residence may prescribe special arrangements concerning benefits or portions of benefits which are payable wholly out of public funds, and concerning allowances paid to persons who do not fulfil the contribution conditions prescribed for the award of a normal pension.

2. The right to compensation for the death of a stateless person resulting from employment injury or from occupational disease shall not be affected by the fact that the residence of the beneficiary is outside the territory of the Contracting State.

3. The Contracting States shall extend to stateless persons the benefits of agreements concluded between them, or which may be concluded between them in the future, concerning the maintenance of acquired rights and rights in the process of acquisition in regard to social security, subject only to the conditions which apply to nationals of the States signatory to the agreements in question.

4. The Contracting States will give sympathetic consideration to extending to stateless persons so far as possible the benefits of similar agreements which

may at any time be in force between such Contracting States and non-contracting States.

CHAPTER V

ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES

Article 25

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANCE

1. When the exercise of a right by a stateless person would normally require the assistance of authorities of a foreign country to whom he cannot have recourse, the Contracting State in whose territory he is residing shall arrange that such assistance be afforded to him by their own authorities.

2. The authority or authorities mentioned in paragraph 1 shall deliver or cause to be delivered under their supervision to stateless persons such documents or certifications as would normally be delivered to aliens by or through their national authorities.

3. Documents or certifications so delivered shall stand in the stead of the official instruments delivered to aliens by or through their national authorities, and shall be given credence in the absence of proof to the contrary.

4. Subject to such exceptional treatment as may be granted to indigent persons, fees may be charged for the services mentioned herein, but such fees shall be moderate and commensurate with those charged to nationals for similar services.

5. The provisions of this article shall be without prejudice to articles 27 and 28.

Article 26

FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

Each Contracting State shall accord to stateless persons lawfully in its territory the right to choose their place of residence and to move freely within its territory, subject to any regulations applicable to aliens generally in the same circumstances.

Article 27

IDENTITY PAPERS

The Contracting States shall issue identity papers to any stateless person in their territory who does not possess a valid travel document.

Article 28

TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

The Contracting States shall issue to stateless persons lawfully staying in their territory travel documents for the purpose of travel outside their territory, unless compelling reasons of national security or public order otherwise require, and the provisions of the Schedule¹ to this Convention shall apply with respect to such documents. The Contracting States may issue such a travel document to any other stateless person in their territory; they shall in particular give sympathetic consideration to the issue of such a travel document to stateless persons in their territory who are unable to obtain a travel document from the country of their lawful residence.

Article 29

FISCAL CHARGES

1. The Contracting States shall not impose upon stateless persons duties, charges or taxes, of any description whatsoever, other or higher than those which are or may be levied on their nationals in similar situations.

2. Nothing in the above paragraph shall prevent the application to stateless persons of the laws and regulations concerning charges in respect of the issue to aliens of administrative documents including identity papers.

Article 30

TRANSFER OF ASSETS

1. A Contracting State shall, in conformity with its laws and regulations, permit stateless persons to transfer assets which they have brought into its territory, to another country where they have been admitted for the purposes of resettlement.

2. A Contracting State shall give sympathetic consideration to the application of stateless persons for permission to transfer assets wherever they may be and which are necessary for their resettlement in another country to which they have been admitted.

Article 31

EXPULSION

1. The Contracting States shall not expel a stateless person lawfully in their territory save on grounds of national security or public order.

¹ See p. 162 of this volume.

2. The expulsion of such a stateless person shall be only in pursuance of a decision reached in accordance with due process of law. Except where compelling reasons of national security otherwise require, the stateless person shall be allowed to submit evidence to clear himself, and to appeal to and be represented for the purpose before competent authority or a person or persons specially designated by the competent authority.

3. The Contracting States shall allow such a stateless person a reasonable period within which to seek legal admission into another country. The Contracting States reserve the right to apply during that period such internal measures as they may deem necessary.

Article 32

NATURALIZATION

The Contracting States shall as far as possible facilitate the assimilation and naturalization of stateless persons. They shall in particular make every effort to expedite naturalization proceedings and to reduce as far as possible the charges and costs of such proceedings.

CHAPTER VI

FINAL CLAUSES

Article 33

INFORMATION ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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

Article 34

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

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

Article 35

SIGNATURE, RATIFICATION AND ACCESSION

1. This Convention shall be open for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations until 31 December 1955.

2. It shall be open for signature on behalf of:
 - (a) Any State Member of the United Nations;
 - (b) Any other State invited to attend the United Nations Conference on the Status of Stateless Persons; and
 - (c) Any State to which an invitation to sign or to accede may be addressed by the General Assembly of the United Nations.
3. It shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
4. It shall be open for accession by the States referred to in paragraph 2 of this article. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 36

TERRITORIAL APPLICATION CLAUSE

1. Any State may, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, declare that this Convention shall extend to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. Such a declaration shall take effect when the Convention enters into force for the State concerned.
2. At any time thereafter any such extension shall be made by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and shall take effect as from the ninetieth day after the day of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of this notification, or as from the date of entry into force of the Convention for the State concerned, whichever is the later.
3. With respect to those territories to which this Convention is not extended at the time of signature, ratification or accession, each State concerned shall consider the possibility of taking the necessary steps in order to extend the application of this Convention to such territories, subject, where necessary for constitutional reasons, to the consent of the Governments of such territories.

Article 37

FEDERAL CLAUSE

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

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

(b) With respect to those articles of this Convention that come within the legislative jurisdiction of constituent States, provinces or cantons which are not, under the constitutional system of the Federation, bound to take legislative action, the Federal Government shall bring such articles with a favourable recommendation to the notice of the appropriate authorities of states, provinces or cantons at the earliest possible moment.

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

Article 38

RESERVATIONS

1. At the time of signature, ratification or accession, any State may make reservations to articles of the Convention other than to articles 1, 3, 4, 16 (1) and 33 to 42 inclusive.

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

Article 39

ENTRY INTO FORCE

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

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

Article 40

DENUNCIATION

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

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

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

Article 41

REVISION

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

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

Article 42

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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

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

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

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

SCHEDULE

Paragraph 1

1. The travel document referred to in article 28 of this Convention shall indicate that the holder is a stateless person under the terms of the Convention of 28 September 1954.¹

2. The document shall be made out in at least two languages, one of which shall be English or French.

3. The Contracting States will consider the desirability of adopting the model travel document attached hereto.²

Paragraph 2

Subject to the regulations obtaining in the country of issue, children may be included in the travel document of a parent or, in exceptional circumstances, of another adult.

Paragraph 3

The fees charged for issue of the document shall not exceed the lowest scale of charges for national passports.

Paragraph 4

Save in special or exceptional cases, the document shall be made valid for the largest possible number of countries.

Paragraph 5

The document shall have a validity of not less than three months and not more than two years.

Paragraph 6

1. The renewal or extension of the validity of the document is a matter for the authority which issued it, so long as the holder has not established lawful residence in another territory and resides lawfully in the territory of the said authority. The issue of a new document is, under the same conditions, a matter for the authority which issued the former document.

2. Diplomatic or consular authorities may be authorized to extend, for a period not exceeding six months, the validity of travel documents issued by their Governments.

3. The Contracting States shall give sympathetic consideration to renewing or extending the validity of travel documents or issuing new documents to stateless persons no longer lawfully resident in their territory who are unable to obtain a travel document from the country of their lawful residence.

¹ See p. 130 of this volume.

² See p. 166 of this volume.

Paragraph 7

The Contracting States shall recognize the validity of the documents issued in accordance with the provisions of article 28 of this Convention.

Paragraph 8

The competent authorities of the country to which the stateless person desires to proceed shall, if they are prepared to admit him and if a visa is required, affix a visa on the document of which he is the holder.

Paragraph 9

1. The Contracting States undertake to issue transit visas to stateless persons who have obtained visas for a territory of final destination.

2. The issue of such visas may be refused on grounds which would justify refusal of a visa to any alien.

Paragraph 10

The fees for the issue of exit, entry or transit visas shall not exceed the lowest scale of charges for visas on foreign passports.

Paragraph 11

When a stateless person has lawfully taken up residence in the territory of another Contracting State, the responsibility for the issue of a new document, under the terms and conditions of article 28 shall be that of the competent authority of that territory, to which the stateless person shall be entitled to apply.

Paragraph 12

The authority issuing a new document shall withdraw the old document and shall return it to the country of issue if it is stated in the document that it should be so returned; otherwise it shall withdraw and cancel the document.

Paragraph 13

1. A travel document issued in accordance with article 28 of this Convention shall, unless it contains a statement to the contrary, entitle the holder to re-enter the territory of the issuing State at any time during the period of its validity. In any case the period during which the holder may return to the country issuing the document shall not be less than three months, except when the country to which the stateless person proposes to travel does not insist on the travel document according the right of re-entry.

2. Subject to the provisions of the preceding sub-paragraph, a Contracting State may require the holder of the document to comply with such formalities as may be prescribed in regard to exit from or return to its territory.

Paragraph 14

Subject only to the terms of paragraph 13, the provisions of this Schedule in no way affect the laws and regulations governing the conditions of admission to, transit through, residence and establishment in, and departure from, the territories of the Contracting States.

Paragraph 15

Neither the issue of the document nor the entries made thereon determine or affect the status of the holder, particularly as regards nationality.

Paragraph 16

The issue of the document does not in any way entitle the holder to the protection of the diplomatic or consular authorities of the country of issue, and does not *ipso facto* confer on these authorities a right of protection.

MODEL TRAVEL DOCUMENT

It is recommended that the document be in booklet form (approximately 15 × 10 centimetres), that it be so printed that any erasure or alteration by chemical or other means can be readily detected, and that the words " Convention of 28 September 1954 " be printed in continuous repetition on each page, in the language of the issuing country.

(COVER OF BOOKLET)

TRAVEL DOCUMENT

(Convention of 28 September 1954)

No.....

(1)

TRAVEL DOCUMENT

(Convention of 28 September 1954)

This document expires on unless its validity is extended or renewed.

Name

Forename(s)

Accompanied by child (children).

1. This document is issued solely with a view to providing the holder with a travel document which can serve in lieu of a national passport. It is without prejudice to and in no way affects the holder's nationality.
2. The holder is authorized to return to [state here the country whose authorities are issuing the document] on or before unless some later

date is hereafter specified. [The period during which the holder is allowed to return must not be less than three months except when the country to which the holder proposes to travel does not insist on the travel document according the right of re-entry.]

- 3. Should the holder take up residence in a country other than that which issued the present document, he must, if he wishes to travel again, apply to the competent authorities of his country of residence for a new document. [The old travel document shall be withdrawn by the authority issuing the new document and returned to the authority which issued it.]¹

(This document contains 32 pages, exclusive of cover.)

¹ The sentence in brackets to be inserted by Governments which so desire.

(2)

Place and date of birth
Occupation
Present residence
*Maiden name and forename(s) of wife
.....
*Name and forename(s) of husband
.....

Description

Height
Hair
Colour of eyes
Nose
Shape of face
Complexion
Special peculiarities

Children accompanying holder

Name	Forename(s)	Place and date of birth	Sex
.....
.....
.....
.....

* Strike out whichever does not apply.

(This document contains 32 pages, exclusive of cover.)

(3)

Photograph of holder and stamp of issuing authority
Finger-prints of holder (if required)

Signature of holder

(This document contains 32 pages, exclusive of cover.)

(4)

1. This document is valid for the following countries :

.....
.....
.....
.....

2. Document or documents on the basis of which the present document is issued :

.....
.....
.....

Issued at

Date

Signature and stamp of authority
issuing the document :

Fee paid :

(This document contains 32 pages, exclusive of cover.)

(5)

Extension or renewal of validity

Fee paid :

From

To

Done at

Date

Signature and stamp of authority
extending or renewing the validity
of the document :

Extension or renewal of validity

Fee paid : From

To

Done at Date

Signature and stamp of authority
extending or renewing the validity
of the document :

(This document contains 32 pages, exclusive of cover.)

(6)

Extension or renewal of validity

Fee paid : From

To

Done at Date

Signature and stamp of authority
extending or renewing the validity
of the document :

Extension or renewal of validity

Fee paid : From

To

Done at Date

Signature and stamp of authority
extending or renewing the validity
of the document :

(This document contains 32 pages, exclusive of cover.)

(7-32)

Visas

The name of the holder of the document must be repeated in each visa.

(This document contains 32 pages, exclusive of cover.)

For Afghanistan :
Pour l'Afghanistan :
Por el Afganistán :

For Albania :
Pour l'Albanie :
Por Albania :

For Argentina :
Pour l'Argentine :
Por la Argentina :

For Australia :
Pour l'Australie :
Por Australia :

For Austria :
Pour l'Autriche :
Por Austria :

For the Kingdom of Belgium :
Pour le Royaume de Belgique :
Por el Reino de Bélgica :

A. HERMENT

For Bolivia :
Pour la Bolivie :
Por Bolivia :

For Brazil :
Pour le Brésil :
Por el Brasil :

Jayme DE BARROS GOMES

For Bulgaria :
Pour la Bulgarie :
Por Bulgaria :

For the Union of Burma :
Pour l'Union birmane :
Por la Unión Birmana :

For the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic :
Pour la République Socialiste Soviétique de Biélorussie :
Por la República Socialista Soviética de Bielorrusia :

For Cambodia :
Pour le Cambodge :
Por Camboja :

For Canada :
Pour le Canada :
Por el Canadá :

For Ceylon :
Pour Ceylan :
Por Ceilán :

For Chile :
Pour le Chili :
Por Chile :

For China :
Pour la Chine :
Por la China :

For Colombia :
Pour la Colombie :
Por Colombia :

Misael PASTRANA
30 December 1954

For Costa Rica :
Pour le Costa-Rica :
Por Costa Rica :

Bajo la reserva presentada al Secretario General¹.
Benjamín NÚÑEZ

¹ With the reservation presented to the Secretary-General :

¹ Sous la réserve communiquée au Secrétaire général :

[SPANISH TEXT — TEXTE ESPAGNOL]

« Costa Rica suscribe la presente Convención con la reserva de que las expresiones « trato más favorable posible » o « tan favorable como sea posible », a que se refieren las disposiciones de la misma que pueden ser objeto de reserva, no deberán interpretarse en el sentido de que incluyen el régimen especial concedido o que se conceda a los nacionales de España, de los países latinoamericanos en general y particularmente de los países que constituyeron las Provincias Unidas de Centro América y que en la actualidad forman la Organización de Estados Centroamericanos. »

[TRANSLATION]

Costa Rica signs the present Convention with the reservation that the expression " treatment as favourable as possible ", referred to in those of its provisions to which reservations may be made, must not be understood to include the special treatment which has been or may be granted to the nationals of Spain, the Latin American countries in general, and in particular to the countries which constituted the United Provinces of Central America and now form the Organization of Central American States.

[TRADUCTION]

Le Costa-Rica signe la présente Convention en formulant la réserve que, dans les clauses pouvant faire l'objet de réserves, l'expression « traitement aussi favorable que possible » ne sera pas interprétée comme visant le régime spécial qui a été ou est accordé aux ressortissants espagnols, aux ressortissants des pays de l'Amérique latine en général et, en particulier, aux ressortissants des pays qui ont constitué les Provinces-Unies d'Amérique centrale et qui font actuellement partie de l'Organisation des États de l'Amérique centrale.

For Cuba :
Pour Cuba :
Por Cuba :

For Czechoslovakia :
Pour la Tchécoslovaquie :
Por Checoeslovaquia :

For Denmark :
Pour le Danemark :
Por Dinamarca :

Knud LARSEN

For the Dominican Republic :
Pour la République Dominicaine :
Por la República Dominicana :

For Ecuador :
Pour l'Équateur :
Por el Ecuador :

José V. TRUJILLO

For Egypt :
Pour l'Égypte :
Por Egipto :

For El Salvador :
 Pour le Salvador :
 Por El Salvador :

Bajo la reserva presentada al Secretario General¹.

C. SERRANO GARCÍA

For Ethiopia :
 Pour l'Éthiopie :
 Por Etiopía :

For Finland :
 Pour la Finlande :
 Por Finlandia :

For France :
 Pour la France :
 Por Francia :

Henri HOPPENOT

12 janvier 1955²

¹ With the reservation presented to the Secretary-General :

¹ Sous la réserve communiquée au Secrétaire général :

[SPANISH TEXT — TEXTE ESPAGNOL]

« El Salvador suscribe la presente Convención con la reserva de que las expresiones « trato más favorable posible » o « tan favorable como sea posible », a que se refieren las disposiciones de la misma que pueden ser objeto de reserva, no deberán interpretarse en el sentido de que incluyen el régimen especial concedido o que se conceda a los nacionales de España, de los países latinoamericanos en general y particularmente de los países que constituyeron las Provincias Unidas de Centro América y que en la actualidad forman la Organización de Estados Centroamericanos. »

[TRANSLATION]

El Salvador signs the present Convention with the reservation that the expression "treatment as favourable as possible", referred to in those of its provisions to which reservations may be made, must not be understood to include the special treatment which has been or may be granted to the nationals of Spain, the Latin American countries in general, and in particular to the countries which constituted the United Provinces of Central America and now form the Organization of Central American States.

² With the following interpretative declaration :

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

The provisions of article 10, paragraph 2, are regarded by the French Government as applying only to stateless persons who were forcibly displaced from French territory, and who have, prior to the date of entry into force of this Convention, returned there direct from the country to which they were forced to proceed, without in the meantime having received authorization to reside in the territory of any other State.

[TRADUCTION]

Le Salvador signe la présente Convention en formulant la réserve que, dans les clauses pouvant faire l'objet de réserves, l'expression « traitement aussi favorable que possible » ne sera pas interprétée comme visant le régime spécial qui a été ou est accordé aux ressortissants espagnols, aux ressortissants des pays de l'Amérique latine en général et, en particulier, aux ressortissants des pays qui ont constitué les Provinces-Unies d'Amérique centrale et qui font actuellement partie de l'Organisation des États de l'Amérique centrale.

² Avec la déclaration interprétative suivante :

« Les dispositions du paragraphe 2 de l'article 10 sont entendues par le Gouvernement français comme ne s'appliquant qu'à des apatrides déportés du territoire français qui, avant l'entrée en vigueur de cette Convention, y sont revenus directement du pays où ils avaient été contraints de se rendre sans avoir entre temps été autorisés à résider sur le territoire d'un autre État. »

For the Federal Republic of Germany :
 Pour la République fédérale d'Allemagne :
 Por la República Federal Alemana :

Dr. Heinz VOIGT

For Greece :
 Pour la Grèce :
 Por Grecia :

For Guatemala :
 Pour le Guatemala :
 Por Guatemala :

Bajo la reserva presentada al Secretario General¹.
 Luis AYCINENA SALAZAR

For Haiti :
 Pour Haïti :
 Por Haití :

¹With the reservation presented to the Secretary-General :

¹Sous la réserve communiquée au Secrétaire général :

[SPANISH TEXT — TEXTE ESPAGNOL]

« Guatemala suscribe la presente Convención con la reserva de que las expresiones «trato más favorable posible» o «tan favorable como sea posible», a que se refieren las disposiciones de la misma que pueden ser objeto de reserva, no deberán interpretarse en el sentido de que incluyen el régimen especial concedido o que se conceda a los nacionales de España, de los países latinoamericanos en general y particularmente de los países que constituyeron las Provincias Unidas de Centro América y que en la actualidad forman la Organización de Estados Centroamericanos. »

[TRANSLATION]

Guatemala signs the present Convention with the reservation that the expression "treatment as favourable as possible", referred to in those of its provisions to which reservations may be made, must not be understood to include the special treatment which has been or may be granted to the nationals of Spain, the Latin American countries in general, and in particular to the countries which constituted the United Provinces of Central America and now form the Organization of Central American States.

[TRADUCTION]

Le Guatemala signe la présente Convention en formulant la réserve que, dans les clauses pouvant faire l'objet de réserves, l'expression «traitement aussi favorable que possible» ne sera pas interprétée comme visant le régime spécial qui a été ou est accordé aux ressortissants espagnols, aux ressortissants des pays de l'Amérique latine en général et, en particulier, aux ressortissants des pays qui ont constitué les Provinces-Unies d'Amérique centrale et qui font actuellement partie de l'Organisation des États de l'Amérique centrale.

For Honduras :
 Pour le Honduras :
 Por Honduras :

Bajo la reserva presentada al Secretario General
 en esta misma fecha¹.

Tiburcio CARÍAS, JR.

For Hungary :
 Pour la Hongrie :
 Por Hungría :

For Iceland :
 Pour l'Islande :
 Por Islandia :

For India :
 Pour l'Inde :
 Por la India :

¹ With the reservation presented to the Secretary-General on this date :

¹ Sous la réserve communiquée ce jour au Secrétaire général :

[SPANISH TEXT — TEXTE ESPAGNOL]

« Honduras suscribe la presente Convención con la reserva de que las expresiones « trato más favorable posible » o « tan favorable como sea posible », a que se refieren las disposiciones de la misma que pueden ser objeto de reserva, no deberán interpretarse en el sentido de que incluyen el régimen especial concedido o que se conceda a los nacionales de España, de los países latino-americanos en general y particularmente de los países que constituyeron las Provincias Unidas de Centro América y que en la actualidad forman la Organización de Estados Centroamericanos. »

[TRANSLATION]

Honduras signs the present Convention with the reservation that the expression " treatment as favourable as possible ", referred to in those of its provisions to which reservations may be made, must not be understood to include the special treatment which has been or may be granted to the nationals of Spain, the Latin American countries in general, and in particular to the countries which constituted the United Provinces of Central America and now form the Organization of Central American States.

[TRADUCTION]

Le Honduras signe la présente Convention en formulant la réserve que, dans les clauses pouvant faire l'objet de réserves, l'expression « traitement aussi favorable que possible » ne sera pas interprétée comme visant le régime spécial qui a été ou est accordé aux ressortissants espagnols, aux ressortissants des pays de l'Amérique latine en général et, en particulier, aux ressortissants des pays qui ont constitué les Provinces-Unies d'Amérique centrale et qui font actuellement partie de l'Organisation des États de l'Amérique centrale.

For Indonesia :
Pour l'Indonésie :
Por Indonesia :

For Iran :
Pour l'Iran :
Por Irán :

For Iraq :
Pour l'Irak :
Por Irak :

For Ireland :
Pour l'Irlande :
Por Irlanda :

For Israel :
Pour Israël :
Por Israel :

Jacob ROBINSON
Oct. 1, 1954

For Italy :
Pour l'Italie :
Por Italia :

Les stipulations figurant aux articles : 6, 7 par. 2, 8, 17, 18, 19, 22 par. 2, 23, 25 et 32, ne sont reconnues que comme des recommandations¹.

Gastone GUIDOTTI
Le 20 octobre 1954

¹ The provisions of article 6, paragraph 2 of article 7, articles 8, 17, 18, 19, paragraph 2 of article 22, articles 23, 25 and 32, are regarded as recommendations only.

For Japan :
Pour le Japon :
Por el Japón :

For the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan :
Pour le Royaume hachémite de Jordanie :
Por el Reino Hachemita de Jordania :

For the Republic of Korea :
Pour la République de Corée :
Por la República de Corea :

For Laos :
Pour le Laos :
Por Laos :

For Lebanon :
Pour le Liban :
Por el Líbano :

For Liberia :
Pour le Libéria :
Por Liberia :

For Liechtenstein :
Pour le Liechtenstein :
Por Liechtenstein :

Denis GRANDJEAN

For the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg :
Pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg :
Por el Gran Ducado de Luxemburgo :

Hugues LE GALLAIS
le 28 octobre 1955

For Mexico :
Pour le Mexique :
Por México :

For Monaco :
Pour Monaco :
Por Mónaco :

For Nepal :
Pour le Népal :
Por Nepal :

For the Kingdom of the Netherlands :
Pour le Royaume des Pays-Bas :
Por el Reino de los Países Bajos :

H. SCHELTEMA

For New Zealand :
Pour la Nouvelle-Zélande :
Por Nueva Zelandia :

For Nicaragua :
Pour le Nicaragua :
Por Nicaragua :

For the Kingdom of Norway :
Pour le Royaume de Norvège :
Por el Reino de Noruega :

Erik DONS

For Pakistan :
Pour le Pakistan :
Por el Pakistán :

For Panama :
Pour le Panama :
Por Panamá :

For Paraguay :
 Pour le Paraguay :
 Por el Paraguay :

For Peru :
 Pour le Pérou :
 Por el Perú :

For the Philippine Republic :
 Pour la République des Philippines :
 Por la República de Filipinas :

With reservations* as regards Article 17, paragraph 1, and Article 31, paragraph 1, as stated in notification of adherence deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as of this date of signature. This signature is subject to ratification.¹

Felixberto M. SERRANO
 June 22, 1955

¹ [*Traduction — Translation*] Avec réserves* en ce qui concerne l'article 17, paragraphe 1, et l'article 31, paragraphe 1, comme indiqué dans la notification d'adhésion déposée auprès du Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, à compter de la date de la présente signature. La présente signature est sujette à ratification.

* "(a) As regards Article 17, paragraph 1, granting stateless persons the right to engage in wage-earning employment, my Government finds that this provision conflicts with the Philippine Immigration Act of 1940, as amended, which classifies as excludable aliens under Section 29 those coming to the Philippines to perform unskilled labor, and permits the admission of prearranged employees under Section 9 (g) only when there are no persons in the Philippines willing and competent to perform the labor or service for which the admission of aliens is desired.

"(b) As regards Article 31, paragraph 1, to the effect that 'the Contracting States shall not expel a stateless person lawfully in their territory save on grounds of national security of public order,' this provision would unduly restrict the power of the Philippine Government to deport undesirable aliens under Section 37 of the same Immigration Act which states the various grounds upon which aliens may be deported."

* [*Traduction — Translation*] a) En ce qui concerne l'article 17, paragraphe 1, qui accorde aux apatrides le droit d'exercer une activité professionnelle salariée, mon Gouvernement constate que cette clause est incompatible avec la loi philippine de 1940 sur l'immigration, sous sa forme modifiée, dont l'article 29 permet d'exclure les étrangers qui entrent aux Philippines pour y travailler comme manœuvres, et dont l'article 9, alinéa g, n'autorise l'entrée d'employés étrangers embauchés d'avance que s'il ne se trouve aux Philippines personne qui souhaite et qui puisse s'acquitter du travail en vue duquel l'admission de ces étrangers est demandée.

b) En ce qui concerne l'article 31, paragraphe 1, aux termes duquel « les États contractants n'expulseront un apatride se trouvant régulièrement sur leur territoire que pour des raisons de sécurité nationale ou d'ordre public », cette clause restreindrait indûment le pouvoir d'expulsion des étrangers indésirables que confère au Gouvernement philippin l'article 37 de la loi sur l'immigration, où sont énumérés les divers motifs pour lesquels les étrangers peuvent être expulsés.

For Poland :
Pour la Pologne :
Por Polonia :

For Portugal :
Pour le Portugal :
Por Portugal :

For Romania :
Pour la Roumanie :
Por Rumania :

For Saudi Arabia :
Pour l'Arabie Saoudite :
Por Arabia Saudita :

For Sweden :
Pour la Suède :
Por Suecia :

Åke HOLMBÄCK

For Switzerland :
Pour la Suisse :
Por Suiza :

A. LINDT

For Syria :
Pour la Syrie :
Por Siria :

For Thailand :
Pour la Thaïlande :
Por Tailandia :

For Turkey :
Pour la Turquie :
Por Turquía :

For the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic :
Pour la République Socialiste Soviétique d'Ukraine :
Por la República Socialista Soviética de Ucrania :

For the Union of South Africa :
Pour l'Union Sud-Africaine :
Por la Unión Sudafricana :

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics :
Pour l'Union des Républiques Socialistes Soviétiques :
Por la Unión de Repúblicas Socialistas Soviéticas :

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland :
Pour le Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord :
Por el Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte :

Gerald MEADE

For the United States of America :
Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique :
Por los Estados Unidos de América :

For Uruguay :
Pour l'Uruguay :
Por el Uruguay :

For Vatican City :
Pour la Cité du Vatican :
Por la Ciudad del Vaticano :

Thomas J. McMAHON

Saving clauses to which no reservation can be made, reservation* as of letter submitted to Secretariat, April 23, 1954¹.

For Venezuela :
Pour le Venezuela :
Por Venezuela :

For Viet-Nam :
Pour le Viet-Nam :
Por Vietnam :

For Yemen :
Pour le Yémen :
Por el Yemen :

For Yugoslavia :
Pour la Yougoslavie :
Por Yugooslavia :

¹ [*Traduction — Translation*] Avec la réserve* énoncée dans la lettre adressée au Secrétariat le 23 avril 1954 en ce qui concerne les articles qui ne peuvent faire l'objet de réserves.

* "The Convention will be applied in the form compatible with the special nature of the State of the Vatican City and without prejudice to the norms that guard access thereunto and sojourn therein."

* [*Traduction — Translation*] La Convention sera appliquée dans la forme compatible avec la nature particulière de l'État de la Cité du Vatican, et sans préjudice des règles qui y sont en vigueur concernant l'accès et le séjour.