LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

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Geneva, July 7th, 1931.

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS.

DRAFT CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS.

(Prepared for the Second reading).

(List of High Contracting Parties).

Desiring to supplement the provisions of the International Opium Convention, signed at The Hague on January 23rd, 1912, and at Geneva on February 19th, 1925, by facilitating the limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs to the world's legitimate requirements for medical and scientific purposes and by regulating their distribution,

Have resolved to conclude a Convention for that purpose and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

(List of plenipotentiaries)

Who, having communicated to one another their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

CHAPTER I: DEFINITIONS.

Article 1.

Except where otherwise expressly indicated, the following definitions shall apply throughout this Convention:

1. The term "Geneva Convention" shall denote the International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on February 19th, 1925.

2. "The term 'the drugs' shall denote the following drugs whether partly manufactured or completely refined".

Group I.

Sub-group (a).

i) Morphine and its salts, including preparations made directly from raw opium and containing more than 20% of morphine.

ii) Diacetylmorphine and the other esters of morphine and their salts. agreed

iii) Cocaine and its salts including preparations made direct from the coca leaf and containing more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine; all the esters of ecgonine and their salts; agreed

iv) Dihydrohydroxycodeinone (of which the substance registered under the name of eucodal is a salt); dihydrocodeinone (of which the substance registered under the name of dicodide is a salt); dihydromorphinone (of which the substance registered under the name of dilaudide is a salt); acetyldihydrocodeinone or acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine (of which the substance registered under the name of acedicone is a salt); morphine-N-oxide (registered trade name genomorphine) and dihydromorphine (of which the substance registered under the name of paramorfan is a salt), their esters and salts; also the morphine-N-oxide derivatives, ~~their salts~~, and the other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives.

Sub-group (b): Ecgonine, thebaine, and their salts; benzylmorphine and the other ethers of morphine, and their salts, except methylmorphine (codeine), ethylmorphine and their salts. agreed

Group II

Methylmorphine (codeine), ethylmorphine and their salts. agreed

Group III

Every other product obtained from opium or the coca leaf which, in accordance with the procedure provided in Article 11 is determined to be a product, capable of producing addiction or convertible into such a product. agreed

The substances mentioned in this paragraph shall be considered as drugs even if produced by a synthetic process.

The terms "Group I" and "Group II" shall respectively denote Groups I and II of this paragraph.

3. "'Raw Opium' means the spontaneously coagulated juice obtained from the capsules of the Papaver somniferum L., which has only been submitted to the necessary manipulations for packing and transport, whatever its content of morphine.

"'Morphine' means the principal alkaloid of opium having the chemical formula $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$.

"'Crude Morphine' means an intermediate product obtained from opium consisting principally of morphine or its salts and containing various impurities (such as resins or colouring matter,) and sometimes other alkaloids.

"'Diacetylmorphine' means diacetylmorphine (diamorphine, heroin) having the formula $C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$.

"'Coca Leaf' means the leaf of the Erthroxylon Coca Lamarck and the Erythroxylon novo-granatenso (Morris Hieronymus) and their varieties, belonging to the family of Erythroxylacae and the leaf of other species of this genus from which it may be found possible to extract cocaine either directly or by chemical transformation.

"'Cocaine' means methyl-benzoyl laevo-ecgonine (/a/ D_{20}^{o} = - 16°4) in 20 per cent solution of chloroform, of which the formula is $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$.

"Crude Cocaine" means any extract of the coca leaf which can be used directly or indirectly for the manufacture of cocaine.

"'Ecgonine' means laevo-ecgonine (a/D20° = - 45°6 in 5 per cent solution of water), of which the formula is $C_9H_{15}NO_3H_2O$, and all the derivatives of laevo-ecgonine which might serve industrially for its recovery."

The following drugs are defined by their chemical formulae as set out below:

	"Dihydrohydroxycodeinone	$C^{18}H^{21}O^4N$
	Dihydrocodeinone	$C^{18}H^{21}O^3N$
	Dihydromorphinone	$C^{17}H^{19}O^3N$
	Acetyldihydrocodeinone)	
or	Acetyldemethylodihydro- (thebaine)	$C^{20}H^{23}O^4N$
	Morphine-N-Oxide	$C^{17}H^{19}O^4N$
	Dihydromorphine	$C^{17}H^{21}O^3N$
	Thebaine	$C^{19}H^{21}O^3N$
	Codeine (Methylether of morphine)	$C^{18}H^{21}O^3N$
	Ethylether of morphine	$C^{19}H^{23}O^3N$
	Benzylether of morphine".	$C^{24}H^{24}O^3N$

4. The term "Manufacture" shall include any process of refining.

The term "conversion" shall denote the transformation of a drug by a chemical process, with the exception of the transformation of alkaloids into their salts.

The term "estimates" shall denote estimates furnished in accordance with Articles 2 - 5 of this Convention and unless the context otherwise requires shall include supplementary estimates.

The term "reserve stocks" in relation to any of the drugs shall denote the stocks of that drug required (i) for the normal domestic consumption of the country in which they are maintained (ii) for conversion in that country and (iii) for export. agreed

(5) The term "Government stocks" in relation to any Drug shall denote stocks of that drug kept under Government control for the use of the Government and to meet exceptional circumstances.

Except where the context otherwise requires the term export shall be deemed to include re-export.

CHAPTER V: ESTIMATES.

Article 2.

1. Each High Contracting Party shall furnish annually to the Permanent Central Opium Board, constituted under Chapter VI of the Geneva Convention, in respect of His territories, estimates of the requirements of those territories in the matter of each of the drugs for use as such for domestic consumption, for conversion and for reserve stocks.

2. In the event of any High Contracting Party failing to furnish by the date specified in paragraph .... of Article ... of this Convention, an estimate in respect of any of His territories, an estimate will so far as possible be furnished by the Supervisory Body, specified in paragraph 6, of Article ...

3. The Permanent Central Board shall ask for estimates from countries to which this Convention does not apply to be made in accordance with the provisions of this Convention. In the event of no estimate being furnished on behalf of any such country, the Supervisory Body shall itself so far as possible make the estimates.

Article 3.

1. Any High Contracting Party may, if necessary, in any year furnish in respect of any of His territories supplementary estimates of the requirements of that territory for that year with an explanation of the circumstances which necessitate such supplementary estimates.

Article 4.

1. Every estimate furnished in accordance with the preceding Articles so far as it relates to any of the drugs required for domestic consumption in the country or territory in respect of which it is made shall be based solely on the medical and scientific requirements of that country or territory.

2. It is understood that in addition to reserve stocks any High Contracting Party may create and maintain Government stocks.

a) the estimated requirements for domestic consumption of each of the drugs for use as such for domestic purposes including whether in the form of (1) alkaloids or salts and preparations containing alkaloids or salts ... (2) preparations made direct from raw opium medicinal

Article 5.

1. Each estimate provided for in Articles 2 - 4 of this Convention shall be in the form from time to time prescribed by the Permanent Central Board and communicated by the Board to the ~~High Contracting Parties~~ members of the League of N, and non-member states mentioned on article 27.

2. Every estimate shall show separately for each year in respect of which it is made

(a) the estimated requirements of ~~the country in respect of which it is made in the matter~~ of each of the drugs for use as such for domestic consumption whether in the form of (1) alkaloids or salts, ~~(2)~~ and preparations containing alkaloids or salts, (2) preparations made direct from raw opium medicinal and containing more than 20 per cent of morphine, or (3) preparations made direct from the coca leaf and containing more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine. The amounts required under each of the above categories shall be shown separately;

(b) the estimated amounts of each of the drugs required for the purpose of conversion;

(c) the estimated amount of the reserve stock of each of the drugs (1) which it is desired to maintain, (2) which will exist in the country at the beginning of the year in respect of which the estimate is made;

(d) the quantity required for the establishment and maintenance of any Government stocks in accordance with Article 4.

(e) the quantity which it is proposed to manufacture in the country for domestic consumption, for conversion and for maintaining the reserve and Government stocks at the desired level.

(f) the quantity which it is proposed to manufacture for the making whether for domestic consumption or for export of preparations for the export of which export authorisations are not required.

In the event of the reserve stocks of any drug at the beginning of any year exceeding the level which it is desired to maintain in respect of that drug in that year a deduction equal to the excess shall be made from the total of the estimates of the requirements of that drug.

3. Every estimate shall be accompanied by a statement explaining the method by which the several amounts shown in it have been calculated. If these amounts are calculated so as to include a margin allowing for possible fluctuations in demand the estimates should indicate the extent of the margin so included. It is understood that in the case of any of the drugs which are or may be included in Group II, a wider margin may be necessary than in the case of the other drugs.

4. Every estimate shall reach the Permanent Central Board not later than August 1st in the year preceding that in respect of which the estimate is made.

5. Supplementary estimates shall be sent to the Permanent Central Board immediately on their completion.

6. The estimates will be examined by a Supervisory Body. The Opium Advisory Committee of the League of Nations, the Permanent Central Board, the Office International d'Hygiène publique and the Health Committee of the League of Nations shall each have the right to appoint one member to this Body.

The Supervisory Body may require any further details or explanations, except as regards requirements for Government purposes, which it may consider necessary in respect of any country on behalf of which an estimate has been furnished in order to make the estimate complete or to explain any statement made therein, and may, with the consent of the Government concerned amend any estimate in accordance with any explanations so given. It is understood that in the case of any of the drugs which are or may be included in Group II a summary statement shall be deemed to be sufficient.

7. After examination by the Supervisory Body as provided in paragraph 6 of the estimates furnished, and after the determination by that Body as provided in Article 3 of the estimates for countries on behalf of which no estimates have been furnished, the Supervisory Body shall forward to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for transmission to all the Members of the League of Nations and non-Member States, a statement containing the estimates for each country, together with an account of any explanations given or required in accordance with paragraph 6, and any observations which the Supervisory Body may desire to make in respect of any such estimate or explanation, or request for an explanation.

The statement shall be forwarded to the Secretary-General not later than 1st November in each year.

8. Every supplementary estimate sent to the Permanent Central Board in the course of the year shall be dealt with by the Supervisory Body in a manner similar to that specified in paragraphs 6 and 7 above.

CHAPTER III: LIMITATION.

Article 6.

1. There shall not be manufactured in any country in any one year a quantity of any of the drugs superior to the total of the following quantities:

(i) The quantities specified in the estimates or required for the manufacture of preparations for the export of which export authorisations are not required, whether such preparations are intended for domestic consumption or for export.

(ii) The quantity specified in the estimates for that country for that year as necessary for its medical and scientific needs, not including the quantities coming under paragraph 1.

(iii) The quantity specified in the estimates for that country for that year as being required for conversion, whether for domestic consumption or for export.

(iv) Such quantities as may be required for the execution during the year of orders for export in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention and of this Convention, not including the quantities coming under paragraph 1.

(v) The quantities if any required for the purpose of maintaining the reserve stocks at the level specified in the estimates for that year.

(vi) The quantities, if any, required for the purpose of maintaining the Government stocks at the level specified in the estimates for that year.

2. No High Contracting Party shall be deemed to have violated its obligations under this Article if the total amount of any drug manufactured in any year should exceed the total of the amounts specified above by a margin not exceeding 5% of that total. Any such excess shall be deducted from the total of the estimates for the following year.

Article 7.

1. There shall be deducted from the total quantity of each drug permitted under Article 6 to be manufactured in any country during any one year (i) any amounts of that drug imported into that country less quantities re-exported, (ii) any returned deliveries of the drug.

2. If it should be impossible to make any of the above deductions during the course of the current year, any amounts remaining in excess at the end of the year shall be deducted from the estimates for the following year.

Article 8.

1. The full amount of any of the drugs imported into or manufactured in any country for the purpose of conversion in accordance with the estimates for that country shall be utilised for that purpose within the period for which the estimate applies.

2. In the event, however, of it being impossible to utilise the full amount for that purpose within the period in question the portion remaining unused at the end of the year shall be deducted from the estimates for that country for the following year.

Article 9.

If at the moment when the Convention as a whole shall have come into force or at the beginning of any subsequent year the then existing stocks of any of the drugs in any country exceeds the amount of the reserve stock of that drug, which, according to the estimates for that country, it is desired to maintain, such excess shall

(a) in the case of a country, which manufactures that drug, be deducted from the total quantity of that drug permitted under Article 8 to be manufactured during the current year;

(b) in the case of a country, which does not manufacture that drug, be deducted from the amount of that drug permitted under the provisions of this Convention to be imported into that country during the current year.

Alternatively, the excess stocks existing at the moment when the Convention as a whole shall have come into force shall be taken possession of by the Government, and released from time to time in such quantities only as may be in conformity with the present Convention. Any quantities so released during any year shall be deducted from the total amount permitted to be manufactured or imported as the case may be during that year.

CHAPTER IV: PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS.

Article 10.

(1) The High Contracting Parties shall prohibit the export from their territories of diacetylmorphine, its salts, and preparations containing diacetylmorphine, or its salts.

(2) Nevertheless on the receipt of a request from the Government of any country in which diacetylmorphine is not manufactured, any High Contracting Party may authorise the export to that country of such quantities of diacetylmorphine, its salts, and preparations containing diacetylmorphine or its salts, as are necessary for the medical and scientific needs of that country, provided that the request is accompanied by an import certificate and is consigned to the Government Department indicated in the certificate.

(3) Any quantities so imported shall be taken charge of by the Government of the importing country which shall regulate their distribution.

Article 11.

1. No trade in or manufacture for trade of any product obtained from any of the phenanthrene alkaloids of opium or from the alkaloids of the coca leaf, not in use on this day's date for medical or scientific purposes shall take place in any country unless and until it has been ascertained to the satisfaction of the Government of that country that the product in question is of medical or scientific value.

2. Any High Contracting Party permitting trade in or manufacture for trade of any such product to be commenced shall immediately send a notification to that effect to the other High Contracting Parties & to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations who shall communicate to the Health Committee of the League.

3. The Health Committee will thereupon, after consulting the Permanent Committee of the Office International d'Hygiène Publique in Paris, decide whether or not the product in question is capable of producing addiction (and is in consequence assimilable to the substances mentioned in Group I(a) of paragraph 2 of Article 1) or whether or not it is convertible into such a product (and is in consequence assimilable to the substances mentioned in Group I(b) or Group II).

4. In the event of the Health Committee of the League deciding that the product is not itself a product capable of producing addiction but is convertible into such a product, the question whether the product in question shall fall under Group I(b) or Group II shall be referred for decision to a body of three experts competent to deal with the scientific and technical aspects of the matter, of whom one member shall be selected by the Government concerned, one by the Opium Advisory Committee of the League, and one by agreement between the two members so selected.

5. Any decisions arrived at in accordance with the two preceding paragraphs shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations who will communicate it to all the Members of the League and non-member States mentioned in Article 27.

6. If the decisions are to the effect that the product in question is capable of producing addiction or is convertible into such a product, the High Contracting Parties will upon receipt of the communication from the Secretary-General apply to the product the appropriate régime laid down in the present Convention according as to whether the product falls under Group I or under Group II.

7. Any such decisions may be revised, in accordance with the foregoing procedure, in the light of further experience of an application addressed by any High Contracting Party to the Secretary-General.

Article 12.

1. No import of any of the drugs into the territories of any High Contracting Party or export from those territories shall take place except in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention.

2. The imports in any one year into any country of any of the drugs shall not exceed the total of the amount specified in the estimates for that country for that year and of the amount exported from that country during the year, less the amount manufactured in that country in that year.

CHAPTER V: CONTROL.

Article 13.

1(a). The High Contracting Parties shall apply to all the drugs which are or may be included in Group I the provisions of the Geneva Convention (or provisions in conformity therewith) which are applicable to the substances mentioned in Article 4 of that Convention except in so far as these provisions are modified by the provisions of the present Convention.

(b). The High Contracting Parties shall treat solutions or dilutions of morphine or cocaine or their salts in an inert, liquid or solid substance, which contain 0.2% or less of morphine or 0.1% or less of cocaine in the same way as preparations containing more than these percentages.

2. The High Contracting Parties shall apply to the drugs which are or may be included in Group II the following provisions of the Geneva Convention, or provisions in conformity therewith:

i) the provisions of Articles 6 and 7 in so far as they relate to the manufacture, import, export and wholesale trade in those drugs;

ii) the provisions of Chapter 5, except as regards compounds containing any of these drugs other than compounds which are not adapted to a normal therapeutic use;

iii) the provisions of paragraphs 1(b), (c) and (e) and paragraph 2 of Article 22, provided (1) that the statistics of imports and exports may be sent annually instead of quarterly, and (2) that paragraph 1(b) and paragraph 2 of Article 22 shall not apply to preparations containing any of these drugs.

Article 14.

1) The High Contracting Parties agree, in regard to the export of any of the drugs which are or may be included in Group I to any country to which neither this Convention nor the Geneva Convention applies, that the Government issuing an authorisation for any such export shall immediately notify the Permanent Central Board of the issue of the authorisation; provided that, if the export amounts to 25 kilogrammes or more, the authorisation shall not be issued until the Government has ascertained from the Permanent Central Board that the export will not cause the estimates for the importing country to be exceeded. If the Permanent Central Board sends a notification that such an excess would be caused the Government will not authorise the export of any amount which would have that effect.

2) If it appears from the import and export returns made to the Permanent Central Board, or from the notifications made to the Board in pursuance of the preceding paragraph that the quantities exported or authorised to be exported to any country exceed the aggregate of the amounts shown in the estimates for that country for that year as being required for domestic consumption for conversion and for maintaining the reserve stock at the level specified in the estimate, after deduction of any amount which according to those estimates will be manufactured in that country in that year, the Board shall immediately notify the fact to all the High Contracting Parties who will not during the currency of the year in question authorise any new exports to that country except (i) in the event of a supplementary estimate being furnished for that country in respect both of the quantities over-imported and of the additional quantities required, or (ii) in exceptional cases where the export is in the opinion of the Government of the exporting country, essential in the interests of humanity or for the treatment of the sick.

3) The Permanent Central Board shall each year, prepare a statement showing in respect of each country for the preceding year

a) the estimates in respect of each drug;
b) the amount of each drug consumed;
c) the amount of each drug manufactured;
d) the amount of each drug converted;
e) the amount of each drug imported;
f) the amount of each drug exported.

If such statement indicates that any High Contracting Party has or may have failed to carry out his obligations under this Convention the Board shall have the right to ask for explanations from that High Contracting Party and the procedure specified in paragraphs 2 - 7 of Article 24 of the Geneva Convention shall apply in any such case.*

The Board shall, as soon as possible thereafter, publish the statement above-mentioned together with an account of any explanations given or required in accordance with the preceding paragraph and any observations which the Board may desire to make in respect of any such explanation or request for an explanation.

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* Adopted subject to a reservation regarding the place of the Secretary-General in this procedure.

Article 15.

1. Each High Contracting Party shall exercise a strict supervision over:

a) the amounts of raw material and manufactured drugs in the possession of each manufacturer for the purpose of the manufacture or conversion of any of the drugs or otherwise ;

b) the quantities of the drugs or preparations containing the drugs produced ;

c) the disposal of the drugs and preparations so produced with especial reference to deliveries from the factories.

2. No High Contracting Party shall allow the accumulation in the possession of any manufacturer of quantities of raw materials in excess of those required for the economic conduct of business, having regard to the prevailing market conditions. The amounts of raw material in the possession of any manufacturer at any one time shall not exceed the amounts required by that manufacturer for manufacture during the ensuing six months unless the Government, after due investigation, considers that exceptional conditions warrant the accumulation of additional amounts, but in no case shall the total quantities which may be accumulated exceed one year's supply.

Article 16.

The High Contracting Parties shall take all necessary legislative or other measures in order to give effect within their territories to the provisions of this Convention.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to create, if they have not already done so, a special administration for the purpose of :-

1) applying the provisions of the present Convention,

2) regulating, supervising and controlling the trade in the drugs,

3) organising the campaign against drug addiction taking all suitable measures to combat the illicit traffic.

Article 17.

Each High Contracting Party shall require each manufacturer within His territories tc submit quarterly reports stating:

1) the amount of raw materials and of each of the drugs received into the factory by such manufacturer and the quantities of that drug, or any other products whatever, produced from each of these substances. In reporting the amounts of raw materials so received, the manufacturer shall state the proportion of morphine, cocaine or ecgonine contained in or producible therefrom as determined by a method prescribed by the Government.

2) the quantities of either the raw material or the products manufactured therefrom which were disposed of during the quarter.

3) the quantities remaining in stock at the end of the quarter.

Article 18.

1. The High Contracting Parties undertake to destroy all narcotics seized in their respective territories.

2. Stocks of narcotic drugs derived from seizures and stored under Government control at the time of signature of the present Convention, shall also be destroyed within three months from the coming into force of the Convention in respect of the country concerned, or at the latest within three months after the drugs seized have ceased to be placed under the control of the judicial authorities. A communiqué specifying the quantities of narcotic drugs destroyed shall be sent to the Permanent Central Board.

Article 19.

"The High Contracting Parties will require that the labels under which any of the drugs or preparations containing those drugs, are offered for sale, shall show the percentage and name of the drug as provided for in the National legislation.

CHAPTER VII : GENERAL.

Article 20.

(1) Every High Contracting Party in any of whose territories any of the drug is being manufactured or converted at the time of the coming into force of Articles 2 to 5 of this Convention, or in which He proposes to authorise such manufacture or conversion, shall notify the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to that effect, indicating whether the manufacture or conversion is for domestic needs only or also for export, the date on which such manufacture or conversion will begin, and the drugs to be manufactured or converted.

(2) In the event of any High Contracting Party desiring that the manufacture or conversion of any of the drugs in any of His territories shall cease, He shall notify the Secretary-General to that effect, indicating the date on which such manufacture or conversion will cease, and specifying the territory and the drugs affected.

Article 21.

The High Contracting Parties shall communicate to one another through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations the laws and regulations promulgated in order to give effect to the present Convention, and shall forward to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations an annual report on the working of the Convention in their territories in accordance with a form drawn up by the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs.

Article 22.

The High Contracting Parties shall include in the annual statistics furnished by them to the Permanent Central Board the amounts of any of the drugs used by manufacturers and wholesalers for the making of preparations, whether for domestic consumption or for export for the export of which export authorisations are not required.

They shall also include a summary of the returns made by the manufacturers in pursuance of Article 17.

Article 23.

1. The High Contracting Parties will communicate to each other, through the intermediary of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, as soon as possible, particulars of each case of illicit traffic discovered in their territories which may be of importance either because of the quantities involved or because of the light thrown on the working of the system of control.

2. The particulars given shall indicate as far as possible:

a) the kind and quantity of drugs involved;
b) the origin of the drugs, their marks and labels;
c) points at which the drugs were diverted into the illicit traffic;
d) place from which the drugs were despatched, and the names of shipping or forwarding agents or consignors;
e) name and address of consignees or other destination;
f) methods and routes used by smugglers and names of ships, if any;
g) action taken by the Government in regard to persons involved, particulary those possessing authorisations or licenses, penalties imposed;
h) any other matter which would assist in the suppression of illicit traffic.

Article 24.

The present Convention shall supplement the Geneva Convention in the relations between the Parties to both Conventions.

Article 25.

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

In case there is no such agreement in force between the parties, the dispute shall be referred to arbitration or judicial settlement. In the absence of agreement on the choice of another tribunal, the dispute shall, at the request of any one of the Parties, be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice, if all the parties to the dispute are parties to the Convention of the 16th December, 1920, relating to the Statute of that Court, and if any of the parties to the dispute is not a party to the Protocol of the 16th December 1920, to an arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with the Hague Convention of the 18th October, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Conflicts.

Article 26.

Any High Contracting Party may, at the time of signature, ratification, or accession, declare that, in accepting the present Convention, He does not assume any obligations in respect of all or any of His colonies, protectorates and overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate: and the present Convention shall not apply to any territories named in such declaration.

Any High Contracting Party may give notice to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations at any time subsequently that He desires that the Convention shall apply to all or any of His territories which have been made the subject of a declaration under the preceding paragraph, and the Convention shall apply to all the territories named in such notice in the same manner as in the case of a country ratifying or acceding to the Convention.

Any High Contracting Party may, at any time after the expiration of the five years' period mentionedin Article 31, declare that He desires that the present Convention shall cease to apply to all or any of His colonies, protectorates and overseas territories or territories under suzerainty of mandate, and the Convention shall cease to apply to the territories named in such declaration as if it were a denunciation under the provisions of Article 31.

The Secretary-General shall communicate to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States mentioned in Article 27, all declarations and notices received in virtue of this Article.

Article 27.

The present Convention, of which the French and English texts shall both have equal force, shall bear this day's date, and shall, until the 1st January, 1932, be open for signature on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations, or of any non-member State which was represented at the Conference which drew up this Convention, or to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the Convention for this purpose.

Article 28.

The present Convention shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify their receipt to all Members of the League and to the non-member States referred to in the preceding Article.

Article 29.

As from the 1st January 1932 the present Convention may be acceded to on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or any non-member State mentioned in Article 27.

The instruments of accession shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify their receipt to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States mentioned in that Article.

Article 30.

The present Convention shall come into force, as regards the stipulations of Articles 2 - 5, three calendar months after the Secretary-General of the League of Nations has received the ratifications or accessions of 25 Members of the League of Nations or non-member States, including any five of the following States:

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

As regards its remaining provisions the Convention shall come into force on the first day of January in the first year in respect of which estimates are furnished in conformity with Articles 2 - 5.

Article 31.

Ratifications or accessions received after the date on which Articles 2 - 5 of this Convention have come into force shall take effect as from the expiration of the period of ~~from~~three calendar months.

Article 32.

After the expiration of five years from the date on which Articles 2 - 5/6 of this Convention shall have come into force the Convention may be denounced by an instrument in writing, deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The denunciation, if received by the Secretary-General on or before the first day of July in any year shall take effect on the first day of January in the succeeding year, and if received after the first day of July shall take effect as if it had been received on or before the first day of July in the succeeding year. Each denunciation shall operate only as regards the Member of the League or non-member State on whose behalf it has been deposited.

The Secretary-General shall notify all the Members of the League and non-member States mentioned in Article 27 of any denunciations received.

If, as a result of simultaneous or successive denunciations, the number of Members of the League and non-member States bound by the present Convention is reduced to less than 25 the Convention shall cease to be in force as from the date on which the last of such denunciations shall take effect in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

Article 33.

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

Article 34.

The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on the day of the entry into force of Articles 2 - 5 of this Convention.

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

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