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CONSEIL ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL E/CONF/PASS/PC/SR/2/Corr.1.
21 April, 1947.
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH
and FRENCH

MEETING OF EXPERTS ON PASSPORTS AND FRONTIER FORMALITIES

SECOND PLENARY MEETING

CORRIGENDUM TO SUMMARY RECORD

On Page 3 the third sentence of the second paragraph of the statement by Mr. PERIER (France) should read:

"It might be remembered that at the PICAO Conference France had suggested the system of an international travel card, which had been discussed there, and the French representative hoped it would also come under examination at this meeting."

On Page 4 the statement by Mr. PRZEZWANSKI (Poland) should read:

"Mr. PRZEZWANSKI (Poland) indicated that the Polish Government was well disposed towards the simplification of regulations permitting foreigners to travel to Poland. He added, however, that in the opinion of his Government, the present passport and visa regulations would seem to be in the light of larger practice, quite satisfactory and that any simplification should be made rather in the technical regulations governing passport and visa procedure. Any major changes would seem to be a little premature.

He found it difficult to agree that nationals of exenemy States and their satellites should enjoy the same liberty of movement in Poland as did nationals of exallied States. Germans in Poland had liberty of movement in one direction only - westward. He was sure that other representatives would concur in these views when Poland's experiences and suffering during the war were taken into account.

Polish nationals at home and abroad could obtain passports for private or official business without any difficulties. Observing the present tendencies apparent in this conference, there was no need for any fear that they would encounter difficulties in obtaining visas necessary for journeys involving private or

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official business. Mr. Przezwanski recalled, however, that the post-war period required a certain amount of caution, and mentioned in this connection the Greek representative's speech of yesterday in which he had talked of certain frontier reservations.

He presumed that the present conference would prepare recommendations for submission to Governments, and that views would be submitted for a future world conference. In conclusion, the Polish representative said that the present interim position might well improve in the future and reservations made now might by then have disappeared."

On Pages 4 and 5, the statement by Mr. CONTEMPRE (Belgium) should read:

"Mr. CONTEMPRE (Belgium) explained that the position of the Government of Belgium towards the problems of visas and passports was most liberal. Belgium had not waited for an international conference before discussing measures to alleviate passport and frontier problems. During the past year, discussions had been held with the Scandinavian countries, the United Kingdom and Ireland, on the abolition of visas; as the result of a reciprocal agreement with the United States of America, American citizens could be given a free visa for several visits with a validity of one full year.

Consular offices of his Government situated abroad had authority to grant visas directly to citizens of non-enemy countries. These visas were valid for a maximum of two months, after which time the current regulations came into force.

Belgium had facilitated all simplification measures in as easy and practicable a manner as possible, particularly in regard to customs inspection on trains crossing the Belgian frontiers.

Regarding the issue of passports to Belgian Nationals, Mr. Contempré said that the passports followed the decisions of the 1926 Conference and that they were issued on a fairly free basis to everyone. Passports can be valid up to two years. He concluded by indicating the desire of his Government to assist in further collaboration and co-operation."

On Page 7 the third paragraph of the statement by the CHAIRMAN should read:

"He thought it desirable that major measured of simplification, such as the substitution of another document for the international passport, should be examined critically, taking into consideration whether such other document would really effect an improvement."