

ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCILCONSEIL
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Item 19

Dual Distribution

REPORT OF THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE
SOCIAL COMMISSIONReport of the Social Committee

The Social Committee, under the Chairmanship of the First Vice-President of the Council, Mr. V.V. Skorobogaty (Byelorussian S.S.R.) considered at its 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th and 85th meetings (E/AC.7/SR.81-85) held on 7th, 8th and 9th July 1949, Item 19 of the Agenda of the Council which was referred to the Committee by the Council at its 284th meeting (E/SR.284) on 5th July 1949. The Council also decided at its 283rd meeting (E/SR.283) on 5 July 1949 that Item 6, "Report of the Secretary-General on Housing and Town and Country Planning" should not be listed as a separate item, but that the document relating to it (E/1343) should be considered under Item 19.

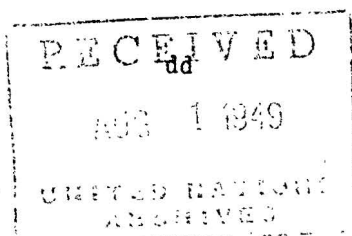
The Committee had before it documents E/1359, E/1359/Add.1, E/1107, E/1343, E/AC.7/W.64 & 66.

The Committee decided to recommend the following resolutions for adoption by the Council :

I. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Takes note of the Report of the Fourth Session of the Social Commission.*

* See Document E/1359



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

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Considering that with respect to the suppression of the traffic in women and children the following international instruments are in force :

- (a) International Agreement of 18 May 1904 for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic;
- (b) International Convention of 4 May 1910 for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic;
- (c) International Convention of 30 September 1921 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children; and
- (d) International Convention of 11 October 1933 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age;

Considering that in its resolution 43 (IV), of 29 March 1947, the Council requested the Secretary-General to resume the study of the draft Convention for Suppressing the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, prepared by the League of Nations in 1937; to make any necessary amendments thereto in order to bring it up to date and to introduce any desirable improvement in view of the changes in the general situation since 1937;

Considering that in its resolution 155 (VII) E, of 13 August 1948, the Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare a new and comprehensive draft Convention for the suppression of the traffic in women and children and the prevention of prostitution, and that such a Convention should unify the above-mentioned instruments and also embody the substance of the 1937 draft Convention as well as any desirable amendments thereto; and, moreover, requested the Social Commission to examine that draft Convention and to submit its views thereon to the Council; and

Having considered the draft Convention submitted by the Social Commission at its fourth session;*

Recommends the conclusion of an international convention on the basis of the proposed draft taking into account the views expressed at the Ninth Session of the Economic and Social Council;

Submits the proposed draft to the General Assembly together with the records of the proceedings of the Economic and Social Council on this subject;**

Requests the Secretary-General to inform Member Governments and the Parties to the above-mentioned instruments of this recommendation.

III. HOUSING TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING:
TROPICAL HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING: MEETING OF EXPERTS

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Recalling resolution 122 (VI) D of 1 March 1948

Requests the Secretary-General to arrange for a meeting of experts in 1950 in an appropriate tropical area to consider technical questions relating to housing and town planning for the lower-income groups in the humid tropics.

IV. HOUSING AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on Housing and Town and Country Planning,*** transmitted pursuant to Council Resolution 155 (VII) and

Requests the Secretary-General to transmit this report to the Fifth Session of the Social Commission, the other interested Commissions of the Council and member Governments with a statement

* See Annex I to this Report.
** See E/AC.7/SR.81 - 85.
*** See document E/1343

outlining the budgetary implications of the report and

Recommends that the Secretary-General ask member Governments to express their views as to what should be the focus of the future international programme in this field, and, at the same time, to specify which of the services mentioned in the said report would be of special interest to them, and report these views to the Social Commission and to other interested Commissions as appropriate, and

Requests the Social Commission and the Secretary-General to submit to the Tenth Session of the Economic and Social Council recommendations concerning the proposed Integrated Programme outlined in the report of the Secretary-General on Housing and Town and Country Planning*.

V. ADVISORY SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Having noted the studies and conclusions of the Secretary-General and the views of the Social Commission with respect to the programme of advisory social welfare services, from which it is evident that this programme is rendering useful and needed services to governments,

Recognising that the advisory welfare services are being maintained on a year-to-year basis only, but believing that they should now be placed on a continuing basis,

Recommends that the Social Commission continue to appraise the effectiveness of the services in assisting countries in developing their necessary social welfare services and report to the Council thereon;

Commends the efforts of the Secretary-General in obtaining financial participation on the part of recipient countries and requests the Secretary-General to implement his plans to increase such participation;

* See document E/1343.

Recommends that the General Assembly adopt the following resolution :

The General Assembly

(a) Authorises the Secretary-General to place on a continuing basis, rather than on the present year-to-year basis, the advisory social welfare services originally authorised by resolution 30 (I).

(b) Directs the Secretary-General

(i) To include an amount for these services in the budget of the United Nations in the future.

(ii) For 1950, to continue this work at approximately the same level of expenditure on the part of the United Nations as in 1949.

VI. PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS
THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Requests the Secretary-General, subject to budgetary limitations, to convene in 1950 the Expert Committee referred to in Resolution 155 (VII) C.

VII. NUMBER OF SESSIONS OF THE SOCIAL COMMISSION IN 1949
THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Considering that the Social Commission has reported that a number of important items of its 1948 agenda could not be discussed owing to the impossibility of discussing them at its fourth session and that it accordingly considers a second session in 1949 necessary, and, moreover,

Resalling the Council's resolution 171 (VII) and the action of the General Assembly at its third session (resolution 152 (III) 3 (b)) in allocating funds subject to the approval of the Council,

Approves the holding of a second session of the Social Commission in 1949.

VIII, SESSION OF THE SOCIAL COMMISSION IN 1950

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Considering the programme of work of the Social Commission and the programmes in the social field urgently needing attention,

Recommends that arrangements be made for one session of the Social Commission in 1950 of sufficient length to meet the demands of its heavy work programme.

ANNEX

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

Preamble

Whereas prostitution and the accompanying evil of the traffic in persons for the purpose of prostitution are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person and endanger the welfare of the individual, the family and the community,

Whereas, with respect to the suppression of the traffic in women and children, the following international instruments are in force:

1. International Agreement of 18 May 1904 for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, as amended by the Protocol adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 3 December 1948;
2. International Convention of 4 May 1910 for the suppression of the White Slave Traffic, as amended by the above-mentioned Protocol;
3. International Convention of 30 September 1921 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, as amended by the Protocol adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 20 October 1947, and
4. International Convention of 11 October 1933 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age; as amended by the said Protocol;

Whereas the League of Nations in 1937 prepared a Draft Convention extending the scope of the above-mentioned instruments; and

Whereas developments since 1937 make feasible the conclusion of a Convention consolidating the above-mentioned instruments and embodying the substance of the 1937 Draft Convention as well as desirable alterations therein;

Now therefore the General Assembly by a resolution adopted on approves the following Convention and proposes it for

signature and acceptance by each Member of the United Nations and by each non-Member State which the appropriate organ of the United Nations may invite to become a Party thereto.

Article 1 1)

The Parties to this Convention agree to punish any person who, to gratify the passions of another:

- (1) Procures, entices or leads away, for purposes of prostitution, another person even with the consent of that person;
 - (2) Exploits or is an accessory in the prostitution of another person even with the consent of that person;
- provided these offences are committed for purposes of gain.

Any person who commits or is an accessory in the commission of any of the above-mentioned offences, shall, however, be punished regardless of motives of gain:

- (a) if the person procured, enticed, led away or exploited is less than 21 years old at the time of the offence;
- (b) if the person is procured, enticed, led away or exploited for the purpose of being sent abroad;
- (c) if the person is procured, enticed, led away or exploited by the use of fraud, deceit, threat, violence, or any other means of duress.

Article 2

The Parties to this Convention further agree to provide for the punishment of any person who:

- (a) Keeps or manages, or knowingly finances or takes part in the financing of a brothel;

1) Comments on Article 1, all contained in Document E/AC.7/SR.81, were made by the representatives of the following countries: Brazil (page 21), Chile (page 21), France (page 21), Lebanon (page 21), Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (pages 20 - 21). The Representative from New Zealand, Chairman of the Social Commission explained at the request of the Chairman of the Social Committee the text of Article 1 as recommended by the Social Commission.

(b) Knowingly lets a building or other place or any part thereof for the purpose of the prostitution of others.

Article 3

Attempts to commit any of the offences referred to in Articles 1 and 2, and acts preparatory to the commission thereof, shall, subject to the requirements of domestic law, also be punished.

Article 4

Any persons participating in any of the offences referred to in this Convention shall, subject to the requirements of domestic law, be treated as separate offenders, even when they can be brought to trial only in different countries or territories.

Article 5

In cases where injured persons are entitled under domestic law to be parties to proceedings in respect of any of the offences referred to in this Convention, aliens shall be so entitled upon the same terms as nationals.

Article 6¹⁾

Each Party to this Convention agrees to take all the necessary measures to repeal or abolish any existing law, regulation or administrative provisions by virtue of which persons who engage in or are suspected of engaging in prostitution are subject either to special registration or to the possession of a special document or to any exceptional requirements for supervision or notification.

1) Comments on Article 6, all contained in Document E/AC.7/SR.81, were made by the representatives of the following countries: Australia (page 23), Belgium (page 24), France (pages 22-23), Turkey (pages 23-24), United Kingdom (page 24) and United States (page 24). At the request of the representative of Australia, the representative of New Zealand (Chairman of the Social Commission) explained the background and the text of Article 6 as recommended by the Social Commission (Document E/AC.7/SR.82, pages 3-4)

Article 7

Previous convictions pronounced in foreign countries or territories for offences referred to in this Convention, shall, subject to the requirements of domestic law, be taken into account for the purpose of:

- (a) Establishing recidivism,
- (b) Disqualifying the offender from the exercise of civil rights.

Article 8 ¹⁾

The offences referred to in Articles 1 and 2 of this Convention shall be included as extraditable in any extradition treaty which has been or may hereafter be concluded between any of the Parties to this Convention.

The Parties to the Convention which do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty, shall henceforward recognize the offences referred to in this Convention as cases for extradition between themselves.

Extradition shall be granted in conformity with the law of the country or territory to which the request is made.

Article 9 ²⁾

In countries or territories where the principle of the extradition of nationals is not recognized, nationals who have returned to their own country or territory after the commission abroad of any of the offences referred to in Articles 1 and 2 of this Convention shall be prosecuted and punished in the same manner as if the offence had been committed in that

1) The representative of the United States made a comment on Article 8, see document E/AC.7/SR.82, page 5.

2) The representative of Venezuela commented on Article 9, see document E/AC.7/SR.82, page 5.

country or territory, even in a case where the offender has acquired his nationality after the commission of the offence.

This provision shall not apply if, in a similar case, the extradition of an alien cannot be granted.

Article 10

Aliens who are in the territory of a Party to this Convention and who have committed abroad any of the offences referred to in Articles 1 and 2 shall be prosecuted and punished as though the offence had been committed in that territory, if the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (a) Extradition has been demanded and could not be granted for a reason not connected with the act itself;
- (b) Under the law of the country or territory of refuge the courts have jurisdiction over offences committed abroad by aliens.
- (c) The offender is a national of a country or territory under the law of which the courts have jurisdiction over offences committed abroad by aliens.

Article 11

The provisions of Articles 9 and 10 shall not apply when the person charged with the offence has been tried in a foreign country or territory and, if convicted, has served his sentence or had it remitted or reduced in conformity with the laws of that foreign country or territory.

Article 12 ¹⁾

Nothing in this Convention shall be interpreted as determining the attitude of a Party towards the general question of the limits of criminal jurisdiction under international law.

1) Comments on Article 12, all contained in document E/AC.7/SR.82, were made by the representatives of the following countries: Denmark (page 4) France (page 5), New Zealand (pages 5-6), Venezuela (page 5). The representative of the Legal Department of the Secretariat made a statement regarding the article, see page 6.

Article 13

This Convention does not affect the principle that the offences to which it refers, shall in each country or territory be defined, prosecuted and punished in conformity with its domestic law.

Article 14

The Parties to this Convention shall be bound to execute letters of request relating to offences referred to in this Convention in accordance with their domestic law and practice.

The transmission of letters of request shall be effected:

- (a) by direct communication between the judicial authorities, or
- (b) by direct communication between the Ministers of justice of the two countries or territories, or by direct communication from another competent authority of the country or territory making the request to the Minister of Justice of the country or territory to which the request is made; or
- (c) through the diplomatic or consular representative of the country or territory making the request in the country or territory to which the request is made; this representative shall send the letters of request direct to the competent judicial authority or to the authority indicated by the Government of the country or territory to which the request is made; and shall receive direct from such authority the papers constituting the execution of the letters of request.

In cases (a) and (c) a copy of the letters of request shall always be sent to the superior authority of the country or territory to which application is made.

Unless otherwise agreed, the letters of request shall be drawn up in the language of the authority making the request, provided always that

the country or territory to which the request is made may require a translation in its own language, certified correct by the authority making the request.

Each Party to this Convention shall notify to each of the other Parties to this Convention the method or methods of transmission mentioned above which it will recognize for the letters of request of the latter State.

Until such notification is made by a State its existing procedure in regard to letters of request shall remain in force.

Execution of letters of request shall not give rise to a claim for reimbursement of charges or expenses of any nature whatever, other than expenses of experts.

Nothing in the present article shall be construed as an undertaking on the part of the Parties to this Convention to adopt in criminal matters any form or methods of proof contrary to their own domestic laws.

Article 15 1)

Each Party to this Convention shall establish or maintain a service charged with the co-ordination and centralization of the results of the investigation of offences referred to in this Convention.

Such services should compile all information calculated to facilitate the prevention and punishment of the Offences referred to in this Convention and should be in close contact with the corresponding services in other countries or territories.

Article 16 2)

Subject to the requirements of domestic law and to the extent to which the authorities responsible for the services referred to in Article

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- 1) The representative of the United States made a comment on Article 15, see document E/AC.7/SR.82, page 6.
 - 2) The representative of Lebanon made a remark on Article 16, see document E/AC.7/SR.82, page 7. The representative of New Zealand, Chairman of the Social Commission, made an explanatory statement, *ibid*, page 7.

15 may judge desirable they shall furnish to the authorities responsible for the corresponding services in other countries or territories the following information:

- (a) particulars of any offence referred to in this Convention or attempt to commit such offence;
- (b) particulars of any search for and any prosecution, arrest, conviction, refusal of admission or expulsion of persons guilty of any of the offences referred to in this Convention, the movements of such persons and any other useful information with regard to them.

The information so furnished shall include descriptions of the offenders, their fingerprints, photographs, methods of operation, police records, records of conviction.

Article 17 ¹⁾

The Parties to this Convention agree to take or to encourage, through their public and private educational, health, social, economic and other related services, measures for the prevention of prostitution, and the rehabilitation of prostitutes.

Article 18 ²⁾

The Parties to this Convention undertake in connection with immigration and emigration to adopt or maintain such measures as are required, in terms of their obligations under this Convention, to check the traffic in persons of either sex for the purpose of prostitution.

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- 1) The representatives of the following countries made comments on Article 17, all contained in document E/AC.7/SR.82: Belgium (page 8), Chile (page 8 and page 9), China (page 9), France (page 7 and page 8), New Zealand (page 9), United Kingdom (page 8) and United States (page 8).
 - 2) Comments on Article 18, all contained in document E/AC.7/SR.82, were made by the representatives of the following countries: Lebanon (pages 9-10 and page 10), New Zealand (page 10) and the United States (pages 10-11). The representative of the Legal Department of the Secretariat made an explanatory statement (ibid, page 10).

In particular they undertake:

- (a) to make such regulations as may seem necessary to them for the protection of women and children who are immigrants or emigrants, both at the place of arrival and departure and while en route;
- (b) to arrange for appropriate publicity warning the public of the dangers of the aforesaid traffic;
- (c) to take appropriate measures to ensure the supervision of railway stations, airports, ports of embarkation and en route, and other public places for preventing international traffic in persons for the purpose of prostitution.
- (d) to notify the appropriate authorities of the arrival of persons who appear, prima facie, to be the principals and accomplices in or victims of such traffic.

Article 19 ¹⁾

The Parties to this Convention undertake, subject to the requirements of domestic law, to have declarations taken from aliens who are prostitutes, in order to establish their identity and civil status and to discover who has caused them to leave their country or territory. The information obtained shall be communicated to the authorities of the country or territory or origin of the said persons with a view to their eventual repatriation.

Article 20

The Parties to this Convention undertake subject to the requirements of domestic law and so far as possible:

1) The representative of Belgium commented on Article 19, see document E/AC.7/SR.82, page 11

- (a) pending the completion of arrangements for the repatriation of destitute victims of international traffic in persons for the purpose of prostitution to make suitable provisions for their temporary care and maintenance,
- (b) to repatriate persons referred to in Article 19 who desire to be repatriated or who may be claimed by persons exercising authority over them. Repatriation shall take place only after agreement is reached with the State or territory of destination as to identity and nationality as well as to the place and date of arrival at frontiers. Each Party to this Convention shall facilitate the passage of such persons through its territory.

Where the persons referred to in the preceding paragraph cannot, themselves repay the cost for repatriation and have neither spouse, relatives nor guardian to pay for them, the cost of repatriation as far as the nearest frontier or port of embarkation or airport in the direction of the country or territory of origin shall be borne by the country or territory where they are in residence, and the cost of the remainder of the journey shall be borne by the country or territory of origin.

Article 21

The Parties to this Convention shall, if they have not already done so, take the necessary measures for the supervision of employment agencies in order to prevent persons seeking employment from being exposed to the danger of prostitution.

Article 22

The Parties to this Convention shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations such laws and regulations as have already been promulgated in their countries or territories, and thereafter annually such laws and regulations as may be promulgated relating to

the subjects of this Convention as well as all measures taken by them concerning the application of this Convention. The information received shall be published periodically by the Secretary-General and sent to all Members of the United Nations and to non-Member States to which this Convention is officially communicated in accordance with Article 24.

Article 23 ¹⁾

If any dispute shall arise between Parties to this Convention relating to its interpretation or application and if such disputes cannot be satisfactorily settled by other means, the Parties concerned shall refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice.

Article 24 ²⁾

This Convention shall be open for signature or acceptance on behalf of any Member of the United Nations and also on behalf of any non-Member State to which an invitation has been addressed by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. It shall also be open for signature or acceptance on behalf of any trust territory of which the United Nations is the administering authority, and on behalf of the Free Territory of Trieste, and for the purposes of this Convention the word "State" shall include any such territory.

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- 1) The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics commented on Article 23, see document E/AC.7/SR.82, page 11.
 - 2) Comments on Article 24, all contained in document E/AC.7/SR.82, were made by the representatives of the following countries: Denmark (page 15), France (page 12), New Zealand (page 12 and page 15), Poland (page 12), Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (page 11 and page 12), and United Kingdom (page 12). It was decided to delete the footnote appearing on page 40 of document E/1359, relating to Article 24.

Such States may become parties to this Convention by:

- (a) signature without reservation as to acceptance;
- (b) signature subject to acceptance, followed by acceptance; or
- (c) acceptance.

Instruments of acceptance shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 25

This Convention shall come into force upon the expiration of ninety days following the day on which two or more States have signed it without reservation or accepted it in accordance with Article 24.

Article 26

A State which has signed without reservation as to acceptance or accepted pursuant to Article 24 shall become a Party to this Convention upon the expiration of ninety days following the date of such signature or acceptance, or, if the Convention has not entered into force at that time, then upon its entry into force.

Article 27¹⁾

1. Any Party to this Convention may at the time of signature without reservation as to acceptance or of acceptance, or at any time thereafter, declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the present Convention shall extend to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. This Convention shall extend to the territory or territories named in the notification as from the ninetieth day after the day of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of this notification.

1) Comments on Article 27, all contained in document E/AC.7/SR.82, were made by the representatives of the following countries: China (page 13), France (page 13), Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (page 13) and United Kingdom (page 13).

2. Each Party to this Convention agrees to take as soon as possible the necessary steps to extend the application of this Convention to such territories, subject, where necessary for constitutional reasons, to the consent of the Governments of such territories.

3. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall communicate the present Convention to the States referred to in Article 24 for transmission to the responsible authorities of:

- (a) Any non-self-governing territory, administered by them,
- (b) Any trust territory administered by them,
- (c) Any other non-metropolitan territory for the international relations of which they are responsible.

Article 28

After the expiration of five years from the entry into force of this Convention, it may be denounced by a formal instrument deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Such denunciation shall take effect one year from the date upon which it is received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such denunciation shall be operative only in respect of the State on whose behalf it was made, or if it was on behalf of the territory to which this Convention has been extended under Article 27, then only in respect of that territory.

Article 29

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all Members of the United Nations and non-Member States referred to in Article 24 of the date of entry into force of this Convention and shall notify them of all signatures and acceptances received in accordance with Article 24, of all notifications received in accordance with Article 27, and of all denunciations received in accordance with Article 28.

Article 30 ¹⁾

It is understood that when this Convention is signed without reservation as to acceptance, or an instrument of acceptance or any subsequent notification is deposited on behalf of any State, that State shall be in a position under its own law to give effect to the terms of this Convention.

(No agreed text was submitted by the Social Commission).

Article 31

The Parties to this Convention which are also Parties to one or other of the international instruments referred to in sub-paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Preamble shall, as between themselves, treat those instruments as abrogated by this Convention.

When all Parties to any one of the instruments referred to in sub-paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Preamble shall have become Parties to this Convention, that instrument shall be deemed to be terminated.

Article 32

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

IN FAITH WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments have signed this Convention, of which the Chinese, English,

1) Comments on Article 30, all contained in document E/AC.7/SR.82, were made by the representatives of the following countries: China (page 14) New Zealand (page 14 and page 15), Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (page 15) and United States (page 14). It was decided to include in the Convention the text of Article 30 discussed by the Social Commission and appearing as Article 29 on page 15 of document E/1072, and to add in parenthesis that no agreed text had been submitted by the Social Commission.

French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, on behalf of their respective Governments.

Done at this
day of one thousand nine
hundred in a single copy
which shall remain deposited in the archives of the United Nations and
certified true copies of which shall be delivered to all Members of the
United Nations and to non-Member States referred to in Article 24.

FINAL PROTOCOL

The Parties to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on, agree that the provisions of Article 1 of the said Convention shall be regarded as a minimum in the sense that the Parties to the Convention remain free to punish the offences referred to in Article 1 regardless of the purpose of gain, even in cases not covered by sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of that article, or to punish other similar offences.

The provisions of Articles 24 to 28 inclusive, and Article 32 of the Convention shall apply to this Protocol.

In faith whereof the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Protocol, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, on behalf of their respective Governments.

Done at this day of;
one thousand nine hundred in a single copy which
shall remain deposited in the archives of the United Nations and certified
true copies of which shall be delivered to all Members of the United
Nations and to non-Member States referred to in Article 24 of the
aforesaid Convention.