

毎ノ統計ノ送付ニ關スルモノヲ援用シツ

「チエッコスロヴァキア」國

フェルディナンド、ヴェヴェルカ

「ウルグアイ」國 イー、イー、ブエロ

concernant l'envoi des statistiques trimestrielles prévues à l'article 22, chiffre 2.

TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE

Ferdinand VEVERKA

URUGUAY

E. E. BUERO

附 屬 書

輸入證明書ノ様式

國際阿片條約

第 號 輸入公認證明書

余ハ()ノ國際阿片條約ノ適用アル
危險ナル藥品ニ關スル法令施行ノ任務
ヲ有スル官省タル、官省ガ

(イ) 輸入者ノ

第二阿片會議 條約

ANNEXE

MODÈLE DE CERTIFICAT D'IMPORTATION

CONVENTION INTERNATIONALE DE L'OPIMUM

N.° *Certificat officiel d'importation.*

Nous certifions par la présente que le
Ministère du
chargé de l'application de la loi sur les
stupéfiants visés par la Convention interna-
tionale de l'opium a approuvé l'importation
par :

a) Nom, Adresse

名、住所及職業	(イ)	ノニ依ル
(ロ) 輸入セラ		
ルベキ藥品ノ精確ナル種類及數量	(ロ)	ノ
(ハ) 藥品ガ入手セラルル輸出國ノ商社ノ名及住所	(ハ)	ノ
(ニ) 遵守スベキ特別條件ヲ記載スルコト例ヘバ郵便ニ依リ輸入スベカラズト謂フガ如シ	(ニ)	ノ
輸入ヲ認許シ且輸入セラレントスル送荷		
et profession de l'importateur.	a)
b) Description exacte du stupéfiant et quantité destinée à l'importation.	de b)
c) Nom et adresse de la maison du pays exportateur qui fournit le stupéfiant.	en provenance de c)
d) Indiquer toutes les conditions spéciales à observer; mentionner, par exemple, que le stupéfiant ne doit pas être expédié par la poste.	sous réserve des conditions suivantes	
	d)
et déclarons que l'envoi destiné à l'importation		

(一) 正當ナル目的ノ爲（生阿片及「ニコ」葉ノ場合）（註）

(二) 専ラ醫藥用又ハ學術用ノ爲（本條約第三章ノ適用アル藥品及印度大麻ノ場合）、、、、ノ官省ノ爲署名ス

(署名) (官職)

(条一九・文化、社会二)

ation est nécessaire :

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- 1) pour les besoins légitimes (dans le cas d'opium brut et de la feuille de coca)¹ ;
- 2) pour des besoins médicaux ou scientifiques, exclusivement (dans le cas des stupéfiants visés par le chapitre III de la Conventions, et du chanvre indien).

Pour le ministre et par son ordre

(Signé)

(Titre).....

(Date)

Les pays qui n'ont pas supprimé l'habitude de fumer l'opium et qui désirent importer de l'opium brut pour la fabrication de l'opium préparé doivent délivrer des certificats établissant que l'opium brut réservé à l'importation est destiné à la fabrication de l'opium préparé, que les fumeurs sont soumis aux restrictions gouvernementales, en attendant la suppression complète de l'opium et que l'opium importé ne sera pas réexporté.

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE CONVENTION.

Signed at Geneva, February 19, 1925

Entered into force, September 25, 1928

Ratified, July 26, 1928

Instrument of Ratification deposited, October 10, 1928

Promulgated, December 28, 1928

Entered into force, January 8, 1929

ALBANIA, GERMANY, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, THE
BRITISH EMPIRE, CANADA, THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA,
THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, NEW ZEALAND, THE IRISH
FREE STATE AND INDIA, BULGARIA, CHILE, CUBA, DENMARK,
SPAIN, FRANCE, GREECE, HUNGARY, JAPAN, LATVIA, LUXEM-
BURG, NICARAGUA, THE NETHERLANDS, PERSIA, POLAND,
PORTUGAL, THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES,
SIAM, SUDAN, SWITZERLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND URUGUAY,

Taking note of the fact that the application of the
provisions of the Hague Convention of January 23rd, 1912,

by the Contracting Parties has produced results of great
value, but that the contraband trade in and abuse of the
substances to which the Convention applies still continue
on a great scale ;

Convinced that the contraband trade in and abuse of
these substances cannot be effectually suppressed except
by bringing about a more effective limitation of the pro-
duction or manufacture of the substances, and by exercising
a closer control and supervision of the international trade,
than are provided for in the said Convention ;

Desirous therefore of taking further measures to carry
out the objects aimed at by the said Convention and to
complete and strengthen its provisions ;

Realising that such limitation and control require the
close co-operation of all the Contracting Parties ;

Confident that this humanitarian effort will meet with
the unanimous adhesion of the nations concerned :

Have decided to conclude a Convention for this pur-
pose.

The High Contracting Parties have accordingly ap-
pointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

The President of the Supreme Council of Albania :

M. B. BLINISHTI, Director of the Albanian Secretariat

accredited to the League of Nations.

The President of the German Reich:

M. H. VON BOKARDT, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

The President of the Austrian Republic:

M. Emerich PRÜGG, Minister Plenipotentiary, Representative of the Austrian Federal Government accredited to the League of Nations.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians:

M. Fernand PELTZER, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council;

Dr. Ferdinand DE MYTTENAERE, Chief Inspector of Pharmacies.

The President of the United States of Brazil:

Dr. Humberto GORRIZZO, Medical Director of the Rio de Janeiro Mental Hospital;

Dr. Pedro PERNAMBUCCO, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Rio de Janeiro.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE, K. C. B., Assistant Under-

Secretary of State;

and

for the Dominion of Canada:

The Honourable R. DANDURAND, Senator, Delegate to the Sixth Assembly of the League of Nations;

for the Commonwealth of Australia:

Mr. M. L. SHEPHERD, I. S. O., Official Secretary for the Commonwealth of Australia in Great Britain;

for the Union of South Africa:

Mr. J. S. SMIT, High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa in the United Kingdom;

for the Dominion of New Zealand:

The Honourable Sir James ALLEN, K. C. B., High Commissioner for New Zealand in the United Kingdom;

for the Irish Free State:

Mr. Michael MAC WHITE, Representative of the Irish Free State accredited to the League of Nations;

for India:

Mr. R. SPERLING, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council.

His Majesty the King of the Bulgars:

M. Dimitri MIKOFF, Chargé d'Affaires in Switzerland.
The President of the Republic of Chile:

M. Emilio BELLO-CODESIDO, Ambassador, President of the Chilean Delegation to the Sixth Assembly of the League of Nations.

The President of the Cuban Republic:

M. Aristides de AGUIERO y BETHENCOURT, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the President of the German Reich and to the President of the Austrian Republic.

His Majesty the King of Denmark:

M. A. OLDENBURG, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council Representative of Denmark accredited to the League of Nations.

His Majesty the King of Spain:

M. E. DE PALACIOS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council.

The President of the French Republic:

M. G. BOURGOIS, French Consul;
M. A. KROCHER, Director of Customs and Excise in Indo-China.

The President of the Hellenic Republic:

M. Vassili DENDRAMIS, Chargé d'Affaires in Switzerland.

His Serene Highness the Governor of Hungary:

Dr. Zoltán BARANYAI, Head of the Royal Hungarian Secretariat accredited to the League of Nations.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan:

M. S. KAKU, former Civil Governor of the General Government of Taiwan;

M. Yotaro SUZUMURA, Counselor of Embassy, Assistant Head of the Imperial Japanese Bureau accredited to the League of Nations.

The President of the Latvian Republic:

M. W. G. SALVAIS, Minister of Social Welfare.

Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg:

M. Charles VERMAIRE, Luxembourg Consul at Geneva.

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua:

M. A. SORTIRE, Nicaraguan Consul at Geneva, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands:

M. W. G. VAN WETUM, Member of the Advisory Committee of the League of Nations on the Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs.

Dr. J. B. M. COEBERGH, Chief Inspector of Public Health Service.

M. A. D. A. DE KAT ANGELINO, Secretary for Chinese Affairs to the Government of the Netherlands Indies.

His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia:

His Highness Prince Mirza Riza Khan ARFAOD-DOVLEH, Ambassador, Representative of the Imperial Government accredited to the League of Nations.

The President of the Polish Republic:

Dr. W. CHODZKO, former Minister of Public Health, Delegate of the Polish Government to the "Office international d'hygiène publique".

The President of the Portuguese Republic:

M. Bartholomeu FERREIRA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council;

Dr. Rodrigo J. RODRIGUES, Governor of Macao.

His Majesty the King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes:

M. M. YOVANOVICH, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations.

His Majesty the King of Siam:

His Serene Highness Prince DAMRAS, Chargé d'Affaires to the Netherlands.

His Excellency the Governor-General of the Sudan:

Sir Wasey STERRY, C. B. E., Legal Secretary to the Government of Sudan.

The Swiss Federal Council:

M. Paul DIMICHERT, Minister Plenipotentiary, Head of the Foreign Affairs Division of the Federal Political Department.

The President of the Czechoslovak Republic:

M. Ferdinand VEYERKA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council, Permanent Representative accredited to the League of Nations.

The President of the Republic of Uruguay:

M. Enrique E. BUERO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council.

who, after communicating their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

CHAPTER I.—DEFINITIONS.

ARTICLE 1.

The Contracting Parties agree to adopt the following definitions for the purposes of the present Convention :

Raw Opium.—"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.

Medicinal Opium.—"Medicinal opium " means raw opium which has undergone the processes necessary to adapt it for medicinal use in accordance with the requirements of the national pharmacopoeia, whether in powder form or granulated or otherwise or mixed with neutral materials.

Morphine.—"Morphine " means the principal alkaloid of opium having the chemical formula $C_{17}H_{19}NO_9$.

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

Coca Leaf.—"Coca leaf " means the leaf of the *Erythroxylon Coca Lamarck* and the *Erythroxylon novo-*

granatense (Morris) Hieronymus and their varieties, belonging to the family of Erythroxylaceae 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.

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

Cocaine.—"Cocaine " means methyl-benzoyl laevo-ecgonine ($[\alpha]$ $D_{20} = -16^{\circ}4$ in 20 per cent solution of chloroform), of which the formula is $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$.

Ecgonine.—"Ecgonine " means laevo-ecgonine ($[\alpha]$ $D_{20} = -45^{\circ}6$ in 5 per cent solution of water), of which the formula is $C_9H_{15}NO_3 \cdot H_2O$, and all the derivatives of laevo-ecgonine which might serve industrially for its recovery.

Indian Hemp.—"Indian hemp " means the dried flowering or fruiting tops of the pistillate plant *Cannabis sativa* L. from which the resin has not been extracted, under whatever name they may be designated in commerce.

CHAPTER II.—INTERNAL CONTROL

OF RAW OPIUM AND

COCA LEAVES.

ARTICLE 2.

The Contracting Parties undertake to enact laws and regulations to ensure the effective control of the production, distribution and export of raw opium, unless laws and regulations on the subject are already in existence; they also undertake to review periodically, and to strengthen as required, the laws and regulations on the subject which they have enacted in virtue of Article 1 of the Hague Convention of 1912 or of the present Convention.

ARTICLE 3.

Due regard being had to the differences in their commercial conditions, the Contracting Parties shall limit the number of towns, ports or other localities through which the export or import of raw opium or coca leaves shall be permitted.

CHAPTER III.—INTERNAL CONTROL

OF MANUFACTURED DRUGS.

ARTICLE 4.

The provisions of the present Chapter apply to the following substances:

- (a) Medicinal opium;
- (b) Crude cocaine and ecgonine;
- (c) Morphine, diacetylmorphine, cocaine and their respective salts;
- (d) All preparations official and non-official (including the so-called anti-opium remedies) containing more than 0.2 per cent of morphine or more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine;
- (e) All preparations containing diacetylmorphine;
- (f) Galenical preparations (extract and tincture) of Indian hemp;
- (g) Any other narcotic drug to which the present Convention may be applied in accordance with Article 10.

ARTICLE 5.

The Contracting Parties shall enact effective laws or regulations to limit exclusively to medical and scientific purposes the manufacture, import, sale, distribution, export and use of the substances to which this Chapter applies. They shall cooperate with one another to prevent the use of these substances for any other purposes.

ARTICLE 6.

The Contracting Parties shall control all persons manufacturing, importing, selling, distributing or exporting the substances to which this Chapter applies, as well as the buildings in which these persons carry on such industry or trade.

With this object, the Contracting Parties shall :

(a) Confine the manufacture of the substances referred to in Article 4 (b), (c) and (g) to those establishments and premises alone which have been licensed for the purpose

(b) Require that all persons engaged in the manufacture, import, sale, distribution, or export of the said substances shall obtain a licence or permit

to engage in these operation ;

(c) Require that such persons shall enter in their books the quantities manufactured, imports, exports, sales and all other distribution of the said substances. This requirement shall not necessarily apply either to supplies dispensed by medical practitioners or to sales by duly authorised chemists on medical prescriptions, provided in each case that the medical prescriptions are filed and preserved by the medical practitioner or chemist.

ARTICLE 7.

The Contracting Parties shall take measures to prohibit, as regards their internal trade, the delivery to or possession by any unauthorised persons of the substances to which this Chapter applies.

ARTICLE 8.

In the event of the Health Committee of the League of Nations, after having submitted the question for advice and report to the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique in Paris, finding that any preparation containing any of the narcotic drugs referred

to in the present Chapter cannot give rise to the drug habit on account of the medicaments with which the said drugs are compounded and which in practice preclude the recovery of the said drugs, the Health Committee shall communicate this finding to the Council of the League of Nations. The Council will communicate the finding to the Contracting Parties, and thereupon the provisions of the present Convention will not be applicable to the preparation concerned.

ARTICLE 9.

Any Contracting Party may authorise the supply to the public by chemists, at their own discretion, as medicines, for immediate use in urgent cases, of the following opiate official preparations: tincture of opium, Sydenham laudanum and Dover powder. The maximum dose, however, which may be supplied in such cases must not contain more than 25 centigrammes of official opium, and the chemist must enter in his books the quantities supplied, as provided in Article 6 (c).

ARTICLE 10.

In the event of the Health Committee of the League

of Nations, after having submitted the question for advice and report to the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique in Paris, finding that any narcotic drug to which the present Convention does not apply is liable to similar abuse and productive of similar ill-effects as the substances to which Chapter of the Convention applies, the Health Committee shall inform the Council of the League accordingly and recommend that the provisions of the present Convention shall be applied to such drug.

The Council of the League shall communicate the said recommendation to the Contracting Parties. Any Contracting Party which is prepared to accept the recommendation shall notify the Secretary-General of the League, who will inform the other Contracting Parties.

The provisions of the present Convention shall thereupon apply to the substance in question as between the Contracting Parties who have accepted the recommendation referred to above.

CHAPTER IV.—INDIAN HEMP.

ARTICLE 11.

1. In addition to the provisions of Chapter V of the present Convention, which shall apply to Indian hemp and the resin prepared from it, the Contracting Parties undertake:

(a) To prohibit the export of the resin obtained from Indian hemp and the ordinary preparations of which the resin forms the base (such as hashish, esrar, chiras, djamba) to countries which have prohibited their use, and, in cases where export is permitted, to require the production of a special import certificate issued by the Government of the importing country stating that the importation is approved for the purposes specified in the certificate and that the resin or preparations will not be re-exported;

(b) Before issuing an export authorisation under Article 13 of the present Convention, in respect of Indian hemp, to require the production of a special import certificate issued by the Government of the importing country and stating that the importation is approved and is required exclusively for medical or scientific purposes.

2. The Contracting Parties shall exercise an effective control of such a nature as to prevent the illicit in-

ternational traffic in Indian hemp and especially in the resin.

CHAPTER V.—CONTROL OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

ARTICLE 12.

Each Contracting Party shall require a separate import authorisation to be obtained for each importation of any of the substances to which the present Convention applies. Such authorisation shall state the quantity to be imported, the name and address of the importer and the name and address of the exporter.

The import authorisation shall specify the period within which the importation must be effected and may allow the importation in more than one consignment.

ARTICLE 13.

1. Each Contracting Party shall require a separate export authorisation to be obtained for each exportation of any of the substances to which the present Convention applies. Such authorisation shall state the quantity to be exported, the name and address of the exporter and

the name and address of the importer.

2. The Contracting Party, before issuing such export authorisation, shall require an import certificate, issued by the Government of the importing country and certifying that the importation is approved, to be produced by the person or establishment applying for the export authorisation.

Each Contracting Party agrees to adopt, so far as possible, the form of import certificate annexed to the present Convention.

3. The export authorisation shall specify the period within which the exportation must be effected, and shall state the number and date of the import certificate and the authority by whom it has been issued.

4. A copy of the export authorisation shall accompany the consignment, and the Government issuing the export authorisation shall send a copy to the Government of the importing country.

5. The Government of the importing country, when the importation has been effected, or when the period fixed for the importation has expired, shall return the export authorisation, with an endorsement to that effect, to the Government of the exporting country. The en-

dorsement shall specify the amount actually imported.

6. If a less quantity than that specified in the export authorisation is actually exported, the quantity actually exported shall be noted by the competent authorities on the export authorisation and on any official copy thereof.

7. In the case of an application to export a consignment to any country for the purpose of being placed in a bonded warehouse in that country, a special certificate from the Government of that country, certifying that it has approved the introduction of the consignment for the said purpose, may be accepted by the Government of the exporting country in place of the import certificate provided for above. In such a case, the export authorisation shall specify that the consignment is exported for the purpose of being placed in a bonded warehouse.

ARTICLE 14.

For the purpose of ensuring the full application and enforcement of the provisions of the present Convention in free ports and free zones, the Contracting Parties undertake to apply in free ports and free zones situated within their territories the same laws and regulations, and to exercise therein the same supervision and control,

in respect of the substances covered by the said Convention, as in other parts of their territories.

This Article does not, however, prevent any Contracting Party from applying, in respect of the said substances, more drastic provisions in its free ports and free zones than in other parts of its territories.

ARTICLE 15.

1. No consignment of any of the substances covered by the present Convention which is exported from one country to another country shall be permitted to pass through a third country, whether or not it is removed from the ship or conveyance in which it is being conveyed, unless the copy of the export authorisation (or the diversion certificate, if such a certificate has been issued in pursuance of the following paragraph) which accompanies the consignment is produced to the competent authorities of that country.

2. The competent authorities of any country through which a consignment of any of the substances covered by the present Convention is permitted to pass shall take all due measures to prevent the diversion of the consign-

ment to a destination other than that named in the copy of the export authorisation (or the diversion certificate) which accompanies it, unless the Government of that country has authorised that diversion by means of a special diversion certificate. A diversion certificate shall only be issued after the receipt of an import certificate, in accordance with Article 13, from the Government of the country to which it is proposed to divert the consignment, and shall contain the same particulars as are required by Article 13 to be stated in an export authorisation, together with the name of the country from which the consignment was originally exported. All the provisions of Article 13 which are applicable to an export authorisation shall be applicable equally to the diversion certificate.

Further, the Government of the country authorising the diversion of the consignment shall detain the copy of the original export authorisation (or diversion certificate) which accompanied the consignment on arrival in its territory, and shall return it to the Government which issued it, at the same time notifying the name of the country to which the diversion has been authorised.

3. In cases where the transport is being effected by air, the preceding provisions of this Article shall not be

applicable if the aircraft passes over the territory of the third country without landing. If the aircraft lands in the territory of the said country, the said provisions shall be applied so far as the circumstances permit.

4. Paragraphs 1 to 3 of this Article are without prejudice to the provisions of any international agreement which limits the control which may be exercised by any of the Contracting Parties over the substances to which the present Convention applies when in direct transit.

5. The provisions of this Article shall not apply to transport of the substances by post.

ARTICLE 16.

A consignment of any of the substances covered by the present Convention which is landed in the territory of any Contracting Party and placed in a bonded warehouse shall not be withdrawn from the bonded warehouse unless an import certificate, issued by the Government of the country of destination and certifying that the importation is approved, is produced to the authorities having jurisdiction over the bonded warehouse. A special authorisation shall be issued by the said authorities in respect of each consignment so withdrawn and shall take

the place of the export authorisation for the purpose of Articles 13, 14 and 15 above.

ARTICLE 17.

No consignment of the substances covered by the present Convention while passing in transit through the territories of any Contracting Party or whilst being stored there in a bonded warehouse may be subjected to any process which would alter the nature of the substances in question or, without the permission of the competent authorities, the packing.

ARTICLE 18.

If any Contracting Party finds it impossible to apply any provision of this Chapter to trade with another country by reason of the fact that such country is not a party to the present Convention, such Contracting Party will only be bound to apply the provisions of this Chapter so far as the circumstances permit.

CHAPTER VI.—PERMANENT

CENTRAL BOARD.

ARTICLE 19.

A Permanent Central Board shall be appointed, within three months from the coming into force of the present Convention.

The Central Board shall consist of eight persons who, by their technical competence, impartiality and disinterestedness, will command general confidence.

The members of the Central Board shall be appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

The United States of America and Germany shall be invited each to nominate one person to participate in these appointments.

In making the appointments, consideration shall be given to the importance of including on the Central Board, in equitable proportion, persons possessing a knowledge of the drug situation, both in the producing and manufacturing countries on the one hand and in the consuming countries on the other hand, and connected with such countries.

The members of the Central Board shall not hold any office which puts them in a position of direct dependence on their Governments,

The members shall be appointed for a term of five years, and they will be eligible for reappointment.

The Central Board shall elect its own President and shall settle its rules of procedure.

At meetings of the Board, four members shall form a quorum.

The decisions of the Board relative to Articles 24 and 26 shall be taken by an absolute majority of the whole number of the Board.

ARTICLE 20.

The Council of the League of Nations shall, in consultation with the Board, make the necessary arrangements for the organisation and working of the Board, with the object of assuring the full technical independence of the Board in carrying out its duties under the present Convention, while providing for the control of the staff in administrative matters by the Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General shall appoint the secretary and staff of the Board on the nomination of the Board and subject to the approval of the Council.

ARTICLE 21.

The Contracting Parties agree to send in annually before December 31st, to the Permanent Central Board set up under Article 19, estimates of the quantities of each of the substances covered by the Convention to be imported into their territory for internal consumption during the following year for medical, scientific and other purposes.

These estimates are not to be regarded as binding on the Government concerned, but will be for the purpose of serving as a guide to the Central Board in the discharge of its duties.

Should circumstances make it necessary for any country, in the course of the year, to modify its estimates, the country in question shall communicate the revised figures to the Central Board.

ARTICLE 22.

1. The Contracting Parties agree to send annually to the Central Board, in a manner to be indicated by the Board, within three (in the case of paragraph (c), five) months after the end of the year, as complete and accurate statistics as possible relative to the preceding year, showing:

(a) Production of raw opium and coca leaves;

(b) Manufacture of the substances covered by Chapter III, Article 4 (b) (c) and (g) of the present Convention and the raw material used for such manufacture. The amount of such substances used for the manufacture of other derivatives not covered by the Convention shall be separately stated;

(c) Stocks of the substances covered by Chapters II and III of the present Convention in the hands of wholesalers or held by the Government for consumption in the country for other than Government purposes;

(d) Consumption, other than for Government purposes, of the substances covered by Chapters II and III of the present Convention;

(e) Amounts of each of the substances covered by the present Convention which have been confiscated on account of illicit import or export; the manner in which the confiscated substances have been disposed of shall be stated, together with such other information as may be useful in regard to such confiscation and disposal.

The statistics referred to in paragraphs (a) to (e)

above shall be communicated by the Central Board to the Contracting Parties.

2. The Contracting Parties agree to forward to the Central Board, in a manner to be prescribed by the Board, within four weeks after the end of each period of three months, the statistics of their imports from and exports to each country of each of the substances covered by the present Convention during the preceding three months. These statistics will, in such cases as may be prescribed by the Board, be sent by telegram, except when the quantities fall below a minimum amount which shall be fixed in the case of each substance by the Board.

3. In furnishing the statistics in pursuance of this Article, the Governments shall state separately the amounts imported or purchased for Government purposes, in order to enable the amounts required in the country for general medical and scientific purposes to be ascertained. It shall not be within the competence of the Central Board to question or to express any opinion on the amounts imported or purchased for Government purposes or the use thereof.

4. For the purposes of this Article, substances which are held, imported, or purchased by the Government for

eventual sale are not regarded as held, imported or purchased for Government purposes.

ARTICLE 23.

In order to complete the information of the Board as to the disposal of the world's supply of raw opium, the Governments of the countries where the use of prepared opium is temporarily authorised shall, in a manner to be prescribed by the Board, in addition to the statistics provided for in Article 22, forward annually to the Board, within three months after the end of the year, as complete and accurate statistics as possible relative to the preceding year showing:

(1) The manufacture of prepared opium, and the raw material used for such manufacture;

(2) The consumption of prepared opium.

It is understood that it shall not be within the competence of the Board to question or to express any opinion upon these statistics, and that the provisions of Article 24 are not applicable to the matters dealt with in this Article, except in cases where the Board may find that illicit international transactions are taking place on an appreciable scale.

ARTICLE 24.

1. The Central Board shall continuously watch the course of the international trade. If the information at its disposal leads the Board to conclude that excessive quantities of any substance covered by the present Convention are accumulating in any country, or that there is a danger of that country becoming a centre of the illicit traffic, the Board shall have the right to ask, through the Secretary-General of the League, for explanations from the country in question.

2. If no explanation is given within a reasonable time or the explanation is unsatisfactory, the Central Board shall have the right to call the attention of the Governments of all the Contracting Parties and of the Council of the League of Nations to the matter, and to recommend that no further exports of the substances covered by the present Convention or any of them shall be made to the country concerned until the Board reports that it is satisfied as to the situation in that country in regard to the said substances. The Board shall at the same time notify the Government of the country concerned of the recommendation made by it.

3. The country concerned shall be entitled to bring the matter before the Council of the League.

4. The Government of any exporting country which is not prepared to act on the recommendation of the Central Board shall also be entitled to bring the matter before the Council of the League.

If it does not do so, it shall immediately inform the Board that it is not prepared to act on the recommendation, explaining, if possible, why it is not prepared to do so.

5. The Central Board shall have the right to publish a report on the matter and communicate it to the Council, which shall thereupon forward it to the Governments of all the Contracting Parties.

6. If in any case the decision of the Central Board is not unanimous, the views of the minority shall also be stated.

7. Any country shall be invited to be represented at a meeting of the Central Board at which a question directly interesting it is considered.

ARTICLE 25.

It shall be the friendly right of any of the Con-

tracing Parties to draw the attention of the Board to any matter which appears to it to require investigation, provided that this Article shall not be construed as in any way extending the powers of the Board.

ARTICLE 26.

In the case of a country which is not a party to the present Convention, the Central Board may take the same measures as are specified in Article 24, if the information at the disposal of the Board leads it to conclude that there is a danger of the country becoming a centre of the illicit traffic; in that case the Board shall take the action indicated in the said Article as regards notification to the country concerned.

Paragraphs 3, 4 and 7 of Article 24 shall apply in any such case.

ARTICLE 27.

The Central Board shall present an annual report on its work to the Council of the League. This report shall be published and communicated to all the Contracting Parties.

The Central Board shall take all necessary measures

to ensure that the estimates, statistics, information and explanations which it receives under Articles 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 or 26 of the present Convention shall not be made public in such a manner as to facilitate the operations of speculators or injure the legitimate commerce of any Contracting Party.

CHAPTER VII.—GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 28.

Each of the Contracting Parties agrees that breaches of its laws or regulations by which the provisions of the present Convention are enforced shall be punishable by adequate penalties, including in appropriate cases the confiscation of the substances concerned.

ARTICLE 29.

The Contracting Parties will examine in the most favourable spirit the possibility of taking legislative measures to render punishable acts committed within their jurisdiction for the purpose of procuring or assisting the commission in any place outside their jurisdiction of any act which constitutes an offence against the laws of

that place relating to the matters dealt with in the present Convention.

ARTICLE 30.

The Contracting Parties shall communicate to one another, through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations their existing laws and regulations respecting the matters referred to in the present Convention, so far as this has not already been done, as well as those promulgated in order to give effect to the said Convention.

ARTICLE 31.

The present Convention replaces, as between the Contracting Parties, the provisions of Chapters I, III, and V of the Convention signed at The Hague on January 23rd, 1912, which provisions remain in force as between the Contracting Parties and any States Parties to the said Convention which are not Parties to the present Convention.

ARTICLE 32.

1. In order as far as possible to settle in a friendly manner disputes arising between the Contracting Parties

in regard to the interpretation or application of the present Convention which they have not been able to settle through diplomatic channels, the parties to such a dispute may, before resorting to any proceedings for judicial settlement or arbitration, submit the dispute for an advisory opinion to such technical body as the Council of the League of Nations may appoint for this purpose.

2. The advisory opinion shall be given within six months commencing from one day on which the dispute has been submitted to the technical body, unless this period is prolonged by mutual agreement between the parties to the dispute. The technical body shall fix the period within which the parties are to decide whether they will accept the advisory opinion given by it.

3. The advisory opinion shall not be binding upon the parties to the dispute unless it is accepted by each of them.

4. Disputes which it has not been found possible to settle either directly or on the basis of the advice of the above-mentioned technical body shall, at the request of any one of the parties thereto, be brought before the Permanent Court of International Justice, unless a settlement is attained by way of arbitration or otherwise by

application of some existing convention or in virtue of an arrangement specially concluded.

5. Proceedings shall be opened before the Permanent Court of International Justice in the manner laid down in Article 40 of the Statute of the Court.

6. A decision of the parties to a dispute to submit it for an advisory opinion to the technical body appointed by the Council of the League of Nations, or to resort to arbitration, shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and by him to the other Contracting Parties, which shall have the right to intervene in the proceedings.

7. The parties to a dispute shall bring before the Permanent Court of International Justice any question of international law or question as to the interpretation of the present Convention arising during proceedings before the technical body or arbitral tribunal, decision of which by the Court is, on the demand of one of the parties, declared by the technical body or arbitral tribunal to be necessary for the settlement of the dispute.

ARTICLE 33.

The present Convention, of which the French and

English texts are both authentic, shall bear to-day's date and shall be open for signature until the 30th day of September, 1925, by any State represented at the Conference at which the present Convention was drawn up, by any Member of the League of Nations, and by any State to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the Convention for this purpose.

ARTICLE 34.

The present Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify their receipt to the Members of the League which are signatories of the Convention and to the other signatory States.

ARTICLE 35.

After the 30th day of September, 1925, the present Convention may be acceded to by any State represented at the Conference at which this Convention was drawn up and which has not signed the Convention, by any Member of the League of Nations or by any State to