

千九百二十三年十二月九日「ジュネーヴ」ニ於テ本書
一通ヲ作成シ之ヲ國際聯盟事務局ノ記録ニ寄託保存ス

獨逸國

ゴットフリート、アシュマン

白耳義國

ザヴィエー、ヌージアン

「ブラジル」國

イー、レイタン、デ、カルヴァロ

イー、モンタルロヨス

英帝國

エッチ、レウエリン、スミス

「ニュー、ジークラント」

ジェー、アリン

印度

ハーディング、オヴ、ペンシアースト

「ブルガリア」國

デー、ミコフ

「チリ」國

フランシスコ、リヴァス、ヴィクニア

丁抹國

エー、ホルク・コルディング

西班牙國

Fait à Genève, le neuf décembre mil neuf cent vingt-trois, en un seul exemplaire qui restera déposé dans les archives du Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.

ALLEMAGNE

GOTTFRIED ASCHMANN.

BELGIQUE

XAVIER NEUJEAN.

BRÉSIL

E. LEITÃO DE CARVALHO.

E. MONTARROYOS.

EMPIRE BRITANNIQUE

H. LEWELLYN SMITH.

NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE

J. ALLEN.

INDE

HARDINGE OF PENSURST.

BULGARIE

D. MIKOFF.

CHILI

FRANCISCO RIVAS VICUÑA.

DANEMARK

A. HOLCK-COLDING.

ESPAGNE

移民ニ關スル權利ニシテ本規程第十二條ニ掲ケ

ラルルモノヲ留保ス

ギレルモ、ブロックマン

「エストニア」國

シー、アール、プスタ

希臘國

エー、ポリティス

デュー、ジー、フォカス

移民ニ關スル權利ニシテ本規程第十二條ニ掲ケ

ラルルモノヲ留保ス

エー、ピー、デュー、ビーエッチ

「ハンガリー」國

ワルテル

伊太利國

移民ニ關スル權利ニシテ本規程第十二條ニ掲ケ

ラルルモノヲ留保ス

パオロ、ビニアミ

日本國

奥山清治

「リスマニア」國

移民ニ關スル權利ニシテ本規程第十二條ニ掲ケ

ラルルモノヲ留保ス

ドブケヴィシウス

海港ノ國際制度ニ關スル條約

Sous réserve du Droit concernant l'émigration dont à

l'article douze (12) de ce Statut.

GMO. BROCKMANN.

ESTHONIE

C. R. PUSTA.

GRÈCE

A. POLITIS.

D. G. PHOCAS.

Sous réserve du droit concernant l'émigration, dont

l'Art. douze (12) de ce Statut

A. P. D. Ph.

HONGRIE

WALTER.

ITALIE

Sous réserve du droit concernant l'émigration, dont à

l'art. 12 (douze) de ce Statut.

PAOLO BIGNAMI.

JAPON

S. OKUYAMA.

LITHUANIE

Sous réserve du droit concernant l'émigration dont l'art.

douze de ce statut

DOBKEVICIUS.

諾威國

ガブリエル、スミス

和蘭國

ヴィー、アイシシガ 海外領土、蘭領印度、

「スリナム」及「キニラソー」ヲ除ク

「サルヴァドル」國

ジエー、グスタヴォ、ゲレロ

「セロブ、クロアート、スロヴェーヌ」王國

移民ニ關スル權利ニシテ本規程第十二條ニ掲ケ

ラルモノヲ留保ス

ビー、ヴーコヴィツチ

暹羅國

フィア、サンパキツチ、プリーチア

瑞典國

アルストリオーマー

瑞西國

ヘロルド

「チエツコ、スロヴァキア」國

移民ニ關スル權利ニシテ本規程第十二條ニ掲ケ

ラルモノヲ留保ス

ジエー、ドウヴオラセク

「ウルグアイ」國

ビー、フェルナンデス、イ、メディナ

NORVÈGE

GABRIEL SMITH.

PAYS-BAS

V. EYSINGA, à l'exception des territoires d'outre-mer, Indes Néerlandaises, Suriname et Curaçao.

SALVADOR

J. GUSTAVO GUERRERO.

ROYAUME DES SERBES CROATES ET SLOVÈNES.

Sous réserve du droit concernant l'émigration, dont à l'art. 12 (douze) de ce Statut.

B. VOUKOVITCH.

SIAM

PHYA SANPAKITCH PRECHA.

SUÈDE

ALSTRÖMER.

SUISSE

HEROLD.

TOHÉOSLOVAQUIE

Sous réserve du droit concernant l'émigration dont à l'art. 12 (douze) de ce Statut.

J. DVOŘÁČEK.

URUGUAY

B. FERNANDEZ Y MEDINA.

CONVENTION ON THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF MARITIME PORTS.

Signed at Geneva, December 9, 1923

Entered into force, July 26, 1926

Ratified, August 4, 1926.

Instrument of ratification deposited, September 30, 1926

Promulgated, October 28, 1926

Entered into force, December 29, 1926

GERMANY, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, THE BRITISH EMPIRE (with NEW ZEALAND AND INDIA), BULGARIA, CHILE, DENMARK, SPAIN, ESTHONIA, GREECE, HUNGARY, ITALY, JAPAN, LITHUANIA, NORWAY, THE NETHERLANDS, SALVADOR, KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES, SIAM, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND URUGUAY,

Desirous of ensuring in the fullest measure possible

the freedom of communications mentioned in Article 23 (e) of the Covenant by guaranteeing in the maritime ports situated under their sovereignty or authority and for purposes of international trade equality of treatment between the ships of all the Contracting States, their cargoes and passengers.

Considering that the best method of achieving their present purpose is by means of a general convention to which the greatest possible number of States can later accede

And whereas the Conference which met at Genoa on April 10th, 1922, requested, in a resolution which was transmitted to the competent organisations of the League of Nations with the approval of the Council and the Assembly of the League, that the International Conventions relating to the Regime of Communications provided for in the Treaties of Peace should be concluded and put into operation as soon as possible, and whereas, Article 37 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other Treaties provide for the preparation of a General Convention on the International Regime of Ports

Having accepted the invitation of the League of

Nations to take part in a Conference which met at Geneva on November 15th, 1923

Desirous of bringing into force the provisions of the Statute relating to the International Regime of Ports adopted thereat, and of concluding a General Convention for this purpose, the High Contracting Parties have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN REICH:

M. Gottfried ASCHMANN, Consul-General at Geneva:

H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS:

M. Xavier NEUJEAN, Minister of Railways, Mercantile Marine, Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones of Belgium, Delegate at the Second General Conference on Communications and Transit;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF

BRAZIL:

Commandant-Major E. LEITÃO DE CARVALHO, Staff Officer, Professor at the Staff College of Rio de Janeiro, Delegate at the Second General Conference on Communications and Transit, and
M. Eliseu DA FONSECA MONTARROYOS, Member of the Advisory and Technical Committee for Com

munications and Transit, Delegate at the Second General Conference on Communications and Transit;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, EMPEROR OF INDIA:

SIR Hubert LLEWELLYN SMITH, G. C. B., Chief Economic Adviser of the British Government, Delegate at the Second General Conference on Communications and Transit;

FOR THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND:

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

FOR INDIA:

The Hon. Lord HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, K. G., G. C. B., G. C. S. I., G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O., I. S. O., Privy Councillor, former Viceroy, former Ambassador
HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BULGARIANS:

M. D. MIKOFF, Chargé d'Affaires at Berne
THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE:

M. Francisco RIVAS VIOUÑA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal

Council, to the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, to the President of the Austrian Federal Republic and to His Serene Highness the Governor of Hungary, Delegate at the Second General Conference on Communications and Transit;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF DENMARK:

M. P. A. HOLØK-COLDING, Director of Section at the Ministry of Public Works, Member of the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit, Delegate at the Second General Conference on Communications and Transit;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SPAIN:

M. Guillermo BROCKMANN y ABARZUZA, Inspector-General of Roads, Canals and Ports, Member of the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit, Delegate at the Second General Conference on Communications and Transit;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ESTHONIAN REPUBLIC:

M. Charles Robert PUSTA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the President of

the French Republic, Member of the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit, Delegate at the Second General Conference on Communications and Transit;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE HELLENES:

M. A. POLITIS, Technical Representative of the Hellenic Government in Paris, Delegate at the Second General Conference on Communications and Transit, and

M. Demetre G. PHOCAS, Captain in the Hellenic Navy, Delegate at the Second General Conference on Communications and Transit;

HIS SERENE HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR OF HUNGARY:

M. Emile de WALTER, Ministerial Counsellor at the Royal Hungarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Delegate at the Second General Conference on Communications and Transit;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY:

M. Paolo BRIGNAMI, former Under-Secretary of State, former Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Delegate at the Second General Conference on Communications and Transit;

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN:

M. S. OKUYAMA, Counsellor of Embassy, Assistant Head of the Japanese League of Nations Office in Paris, Delegate at the Second General Conference on Communications and Transit;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA:

M. C. DOBKEVICIUS, Counsellor at the Lithuanian Legation in Paris, Delegate at the Second General Conference on Communications and Transit;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF NORWAY:

M. Gabriel SMITH, Delegate at the Second General Conference on Communications and Transit;

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS:

JONKHEER W. J. M. VAN EYSINGA, Professor at the University of Leyden, Member of the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit, Delegate at the Second General Conference on Communications and Transit;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SALVADOR:

M. J. G. GUERRERO, Eevoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the President of the French Republic and to His Majesty the King of Italy, Delegate at the Second General Conference

on Communications and Transit,

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES.

M. B. VOUKOYITCH, Director of the State Railways, Delegate at the Second General Conference on Communications and Transit;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM:

M. Phya SANPAKITCH PREECHA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Spain and to His Majesty the King of Italy, Delegate at the Second General Conference on Communications and Transit;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SWEDEN;

Baron AIRSTRÖMER, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council;

THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL:

Dr. Robert HEROLD, Director of the Railway Division of the Federal Department of Posts and Railways, Member of the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit, Delegate at the Second General Conference on Communications and Transit;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC:

M. J. DVOŘÁČEK, Minister Plenipotentiary and Head
of the Economic Department of the Ministry for
Foreign Affairs;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY:

M. Benjamin FERNANDEZ Y MEDINA, Envoy
Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to
His Majesty the King of Spain, Chairman of the
Advisory and Technical Committee for Communi-
cations and Transit;

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

Article 1.

The Contracting States declare that they accept the
Statute on the International Regime of Maritime Ports,
annexed hereto, adopted by the Second General Conference
on Communications and Transit which met at Geneva on
November 15th, 1923.

This Statute shall be deemed to constitute an integral
part of the present Convention.

Consequently, they hereby declare that they accept
the obligations and undertakings of the said Statute in
conformity with the terms and in accordance with the

conditions set out therein.

Article 2.

The present Convention does not in any way affect
the rights and obligations arising out of the provisions
of the Treaty of Peace signed at Versailles on June 28th,
1919, or out of the provisions of the other corresponding
Treaties, in so far as they concern the Powers which
have signed, or which benefit by, such Treaties.

Article 3.

The present Convention of which the French and
English texts are both authentic, shall bear this day's
date, and shall be open for signature until October 31st,
1924, by any State represented at this Conference of
Geneva, 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 Conven-
tion for this purpose.

Article 4.

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 every State signatory of or acceding to the Convention.

Article 5.

On and after November 1st, 1924, the present Convention may be acceded to by any State represented at the Conference referred to in Article 1, by any Member of the League of Nations, or by any State to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the Convention for this purpose.

Accession shall be effected by an instrument communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat. The Secretary-General shall at once notify such deposit to every State signatory of or acceding to the Convention.

Article 6.

The present Convention will not come into force until it has been ratified in the name of five States. The date of its coming into force shall be the ninetieth day after the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the fifth ratification. Thereafter, the present

Convention will take effect in the case of each Party ninety days after the receipt of its ratification or of the notification of its accession.

In compliance with the provisions of Article 18 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Secretary-General will register the present Convention upon the day of its coming into force.

Article 7.

A special record shall be kept by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations showing, with due regard to the provisions of Article 9, which of the Parties have signed, ratified, acceded to or denounced the present Convention. This record shall be open to the Members of the League at all times; it shall be published as often as possible, in accordance with the directions of the Council.

Article 8.

Subject to the provisions of Article 2 above, the present Convention may be denounced by any Party thereto after the expiration of five years from the date when it came into force in respect of that Party.

Denunciation shall be effected by notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. Copies of such notification shall be transmitted forthwith by him to all the other Parties, informing them of the date on which it was received.

A denunciation shall take effect one year after the date on which the notification thereof was received by the Secretary-General, and shall operate only in respect of the notifying State.

Article 9.

Any State signing or acceding to the present Convention may declare at the moment either of its signature, ratification or accession, that its acceptance of the present Convention does not include any or all of its colonies, overseas possessions, protectorates, or overseas territories, under its sovereignty or authority, and may subsequently accede, in conformity with the provisions

of Article 5, on behalf of any such colony, overseas possession, protectorate or territory excluded by such declaration.

Denunciation may also be made separately in respect of any such colony, overseas possession, protectorate or territory, and the provisions of Article 8 shall apply to any such denunciation.

Article 10.

The revision of the present Convention may be demanded at any time by one-third of the Contracting States.

In faith whereof the above-named plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Geneva the ninth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, in a single copy which shall remain deposited in the Archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations. (Signatures).

(定訳)

規程

第一條

航海船ノ平常出入シ且外國貿易ノ爲使用セラルル一切ノ港ハ本規程ノ意味ニ於テ海港ト認メラルヘシ

海港の定義

第二條

相互主義ノ原則ニ從ヒ且第八條第一項ニ掲クル留保ノ下ニ各締約國ハ其ノ主權又ハ權力ノ下ニ在ル海港ニ於テ該海港ヘノ出入ノ自由及該海港ノ使用ニ關シ竝船舶、其ノ積荷及旅客ニ右締約國カ許與スル航海上及商業經營上ノ便益ノ完全ナル享有ニ關シ他ノ各締約國ノ船舶ニ對シ自國船舶又ハ他ノ何レカノ國ノ船舶ニ許與スルト均等ナル待遇ヲ許與スヘキコトヲ約ス

海港における船舶の待遇

斯ク確立セラレタル均等待遇ハ碇泊地點ノ振當、荷積上及荷卸上ノ便益ノ如キ一切ノ種類ノ便益竝政府、官公署、特許事業者若ハ各種企業ノ名ニ於テ又ハ其ノ計

STATUT.

Article premier.

Sont considérés comme ports maritimes, au sens du présent Statut, les ports fréquentés normalement par les navires de mer et servant au commerce extérieur.

Article 2.

Sous condition de réciprocité et avec la réserve prévue au premier alinéa de l'article 8, tout Etat contractant s'engage à assurer aux navires de tout autre Etat contractant un traitement égal à celui de ses propres navires de n'importe quel autre Etat, dans les ports maritimes placés sous sa souveraineté ou son autorité, en ce qui concerne la liberté d'accès du port, son utilisation et la complète jouissance des commodités qu'il accorde à la navigation et aux opérations commerciales pour les navires, leurs marchandises et leurs passagers.

L'égalité de traitement ainsi établie s'étendra aux facilités de toutes sortes telles que : attribution de places à quai, facilités de chargement et de déchargement, ainsi

算ニ於テ課セラルル一切ノ種類ノ税金及料金ニ及フヘシ

第三條

前條ノ規定ハ權限アル港ノ官憲カ港務ノ適當ナル處理ノ爲ニ便宜ナリト認ムル措置ヲ執ルノ自由ヲ何等制限スルモノニ非ス但シ右措置ハ同條ニ規定セラルル均等待遇ノ原則ニ適合スルモノタルヘシ

官憲が港務處理のため措置する

第四條

海港使用に對する税金及料金

海港ノ使用ニ對シ課セラルル一切ノ税金及料金ハ其ノ實施前適當ニ之ヲ公表スヘシ

前項ノ規定ハ港ノ内規及規則ニ之ヲ適用スヘシ

各海港ニ於テハ港ノ官憲ハ現行ノ税金及料金ノ表竝内規及規則ノ寫ヲ備ヘテ一切ノ利害關係者ノ閱覽ニ供スヘシ

qu'aux droits et taxes de toute nature perçus au nom ou pour le compte du Gouvernement, des autorités publiques, des concessionnaires ou établissements de toutes sortes.

Article 3.

Les dispositions de l'article précédent ne restreignent aucunement la liberté des autorités compétentes d'un port maritime dans l'application des mesures qu'elles jugent convenable de prendre en vue de la bonne administration du port, pourvu que ces mesures soient conformes au principe de l'égalité de traitement tel qu'il est défini dans ledit article.

Article 4.

Tous les droits et taxes pour l'utilisation des ports maritimes devront être dûment publiés avant leur mise en vigueur.

Il en sera de même des règlements de police et d'exploitation.

Dans chaque port maritime l'administration du port tiendra à la disposition des intéressés un recueil des droits et taxes en vigueur, ainsi que des règlements de police et d'exploitation.

第五條

船籍の國による船舶の關稅上の差別待遇禁止

締約國ノ主權又ハ權力ノ下ニ在ル海港ニ依ル貨物ノ輸入又ハ輸出ニ對シ課セラルヘキ關稅及其ノ他ノ類似ノ稅、地方入市稅若ハ消費稅又ハ附帶的課金ノ決定及適用ヲ爲スニ付テハ船舶ノ國籍ハ之ヲ考慮ニ入ルヘカラス從テ締約國中ノ何レカノ國ノ船舶ノ不利益ト爲ルヘキ何等ノ差別ハ右船舶ト港ノ上ニ主權若ハ權力ヲ有スル國ノ船舶又ハ其ノ他ノ何レカノ國ノ船舶トノ間ニ於テ之ヲ設クルコトヲ得ス

第六條

鐵道の國際制度に關する規定の適用

第二條ニ規定スル海港ニ於ケル均等待遇ノ原則カ海港ヲ使用スル締約國ノ船舶ニ對スル他ノ差別方法ノ採用ニ依リテ實際上無効ナラシメラルコトナカラシムル爲各締約國ハ其ノ千九百二十三年十二月九日「ジュネーヴ」ニ於テ署名セラレタル鐵道ノ國際制度ニ關スル條約ノ當事國タルト否トヲ問ハス該條約附屬規程ノ第四條、第二十條、第二十一條及第二十二條ノ規定カ海港ニ到リ又ハ之ヨリ發スル運輸ニ適用セラレ得ル限り

Article 5.

Pour la détermination et l'application des droits de douane ou assimilés, des droits d'octroi local ou de consommation, ainsi que des frais accessoires perçus à l'occasion de l'importation ou de l'exportation des marchandises par les ports maritimes placés sous la souveraineté ou l'autorité des Etats contractants, il ne pourra être aucune-ment tenu compte du pavillon du navire, de telle sorte qu'aucune distinction ne sera faite au détriment du pavillon d'un Etat contractant quelconque entre celui-ci et le pavillon de l'Etat sous la souveraineté ou l'autorité duquel le port est placé, ou celui de n'importe quel autre Etat.

Article 6.

Afin de ne pas rendre inopérant dans la pratique le principe d'égalité de traitement dans les ports maritimes, posé à l'article 2, par l'adoption d'autres mesures de discrimination prises contre les navires d'un Etat contractant utilisant lesdits ports, chaque Etat contractant s'engage à appliquer les dispositions des articles 4, 20, 21 et 22 du Statut annexé à la Convention sur le régime international des voies ferrées signée à Genève le 9 décembre 1923 en tant

之ヲ適用スヘキコトヲ約ス前記諸條ハ右條約ノ署名議
定書ノ規定ニ從ヒ之ヲ解釋スヘシ (附屬書參照)

第七條

陸境關稅
の輕減

特別ナル地理上、經濟上又ハ技術上ノ特殊狀態ニ基ク
理由ノ如キ例外ヲ設クルノ正當ナル特別理由アル場合
ヲ除クノ外締約國ノ主權又ハ權力ノ下ニ在ル海港ニ於
テ課セラルル關稅ハ同國ノ他ノ關稅境界ニ於テ同一種
類ニ屬シ同一發送地ヨリ來リ又ハ同一到達地ニ到ル貨
物ニ課セラルル關稅ヲ超ユルコトヲ得ス

締約國ノ一カ貨物ヲ輸入シ又ハ輸出スル他ノ通路ニ於
テ前記ノ特別理由ニ依リ關稅上ノ特別便益ヲ許與スル
トキハ同國ハ其ノ主權又ハ權力ノ下ニ在ル海港ニ依ル
輸入又ハ輸出ニ對スル不公正ナル差別ノ手段トシテ該
便益ヲ使用スルコトヲ得ス

que ces articles s'appliquent aux transports en provenance
ou à destination d'un port maritime, que cet Etat contrac-
tant soit ou non partie à ladite Convention sur le régime
international des voies ferrées. Lesdits articles doivent être
interprétés conformément aux dispositions du Protocole de
signature de ladite Convention. (Voir annexe.)

Article 7.

A moins de motifs exceptionnels, basés notamment sur
des considérations géographiques, économiques ou techni-
que spéciales justifiant une dérogation, les droits de douane
perçus dans un port maritime quelconque placé sous la
souveraineté ou l'autorité d'un Etat contractant, ne pourront
être supérieurs à ceux qui sont perçus aux autres frontières
douanières du même Etat, sur une marchandise de même
nature, de même provenance ou de même destination.

Si pour les motifs exceptionnels ci-dessus visés, des
facilités douanières particulières sont accordées par un
Etat contractant sur d'autres voies d'importation ou d'expor-
tation des marchandises, il n'en fera pas un moyen de
discrimination déraisonnable au détriment de l'importation
ou de l'exportation effectuée par la voie des ports maritimes
placés sous sa souveraineté ou autorité.