

Government of Madras.

SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

Class I-D

No. 85

Ch. S. III-1-2,500-17-10-33.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	ARTICLES.	PAGES.
I.—INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION, 1912. (HAGUE)	...	1-13
Preliminary	...	1-2
Chapter I.—Raw Opium	1-5	2-3
Chapter II.—Prepared Opium	6-8	3
Chapter III.—Medicinal Opium, Morphine, Cocaine, etc.	9-14	4-5
Chapter IV.—Control of Drug Traffic in China	15-19	5-6
Chapter V.—Laws and Regulations	20-21	6
Chapter VI.—Final Provisions	22-25	7-8
Final Protocol of the International Opium Conference, 1912	...	10-13
List of countries that have signed and ratified the Convention, 1912	...	13
II.—AGREEMENT, PROTOCOL AND FINAL ACT OF THE FIRST OPIUM CONFERENCE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, 1925	...	14-23
Agreement	...	14-18
Protocol	...	19-20
Final Act	...	21-23
III.—CONVENTION, PROTOCOL AND FINAL ACT OF SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, 1925	...	24-52
International Opium Convention, 1925	...	25-39
Chapter I.—Definitions	1	24
Chapter II.—Internal Control of Raw Opium and Goca Leaves	2-3	25
Chapter III.—Internal Control of Manufactured Drugs	4-10	25-27
Chapter IV.—Indian Hemp	11	27
Chapter V.—Control of International Trade	12-18	28-30
Chapter VI.—Permanent Central Board	19-27	30-34
Chapter VII.—General Provisions	28-39	34-38
Annex —Model Form of Import Certificate	...	39
Protocol	...	40-41
Final Act	...	42-52

I-D
85

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION.

Signed at the Hague, January 23, 1912.

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION.

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire; the President of the United States of America; His Majesty the Emperor of China; the President of the French Republic; His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India; His Majesty the King of Italy; His Majesty the Emperor of Japan; Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands; His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia; the President of the Portuguese Republic; His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; His Majesty the King of Siam,

Desirous of advancing a step further on the road opened by the International Commission of Shanghai of 1909;

Determined to bring about the gradual suppression of the abuse of opium, morphine, and cocaine, as also of the drugs prepared or derived from these substances, which give rise or might give rise to similar abuses;

Taking into consideration the necessity and the mutual advantage of an international agreement on this point;

Convinced that in this humanitarian endeavour they will meet with the unanimous adherence of all the States concerned;

Have decided to conclude a convention with this object, and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia: his Excellency M. Felix von Müller, Privy Councillor, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague; M. Delbrück, Privy Councillor; Dr. Grünenwald, Councillor of Legation; Dr. Kerp, Privy Councillor, a director in the German Health Department; Dr. Rössler, German Consul at Canton.

The President of the United States of America: Bishop Charles H. Brent; Mr. Hamilton Wright; Mr. H. J. Finger.

His Majesty the Emperor of China: his Excellency Liang Ch'eng, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin.

The President of the French Republic: M. Henri Brehier, Advisory Inspector of the Agricultural and Commercial Service of Indo-China; M. Pierre Guesde, Administrator of the Civil Service of Indo-China.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India: The Right Honourable Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G., Member of the Privy Council; Sir William Stevenson Meyer, K.C.I.E., Chief Secretary of the Government of Madras; Mr. William Grenfell Max Müller, C.B., M.V.O., Councillor of Embassy; Sir William Job Collins, M.D., Deputy Lieutenant of the County of London.

His Majesty the King of Italy: his Excellency Count J. Sallier de la Tour Duke of Calvello, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan: his Excellency M. Aimaro Sato, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague; Dr. Tomoe Takagi, Engineer to the Government-General of Formosa; Dr. Kotaro Nishizaki, Technical Expert attached to the Laboratory of the Hygienic Department.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands: M. J. T. Cremer, formerly Minister for the Colonies, President of the Netherlands Society of Commerce; M. C. Th. van Deventer, Member of the First Chamber of the States-General; M. A. A. de Jongh, formerly Inspector-General, head of the Opium Monopoly in the Dutch Indies; M. J. G. Scheurer, Member of the Second Chamber of the States-General; M. W. G. van Wettum, Inspector of the Opium Monopoly in the Dutch Indies.

His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia: Mirza Mahmoud Khan, Secretary of the Persian Legation at The Hague.

The President of the Portuguese Republic: his Excellency M. Antonio Maria Bartholomeu Ferreira, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias: his Excellency M. Alexander Savinsky, Master of Ceremonies, Councillor of State, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Stockholm.

His Majesty the King of Siam: his Excellency Phya Akharaj Varadhara, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, The Hague, and Brussels; Mr. William J. Archer, C.M.G., Councillor of Legation;

Who, after having deposited their full powers found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—RAW OPIUM.

Definition.—By “raw opium” is understood:

The spontaneously coagulated juice obtained from the capsules of the *papaver somniferum*, which has only been submitted to the necessary manipulations for packing and transport.

Article 1.

The contracting Powers shall enact effective laws or regulations for the control of the production and distribution of raw opium, unless laws or regulations on the subject are already in existence.

Article 2.

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

Article 3.

The contracting Powers shall take measures—

- (a) To prevent the export of raw opium to countries which shall have prohibited its entry, and
- (b) To control the export of raw opium to countries which restrict its import,

unless regulations on the subject are already in existence.

Article 4.

The contracting Powers shall make regulations requiring that every package containing raw opium intended for export shall be marked in such a way as to indicate its contents, provided that the consignment exceeds 5 kilog.

Article 5.

The contracting Powers shall not allow the import and export of raw opium except by duly authorised persons.

CHAPTER II.—PREPARED OPIUM.

Definition.—By “prepared opium” is understood:

The product of raw opium, obtained by a series of special operations, especially by dissolving, boiling, roasting, and fermentation, designed to transform it into an extract suitable for consumption.

Prepared opium includes dross and all other residues remaining when opium has been smoked.

Article 6.

The contracting Powers shall take measures for the gradual and effective suppression of the manufacture of, internal trade in, and use of prepared opium, with due regard to the varying circumstances of each country concerned, unless regulations on the subject are already in existence.

Article 7.

The contracting Powers shall prohibit the import and export of prepared opium; those Powers, however, which are not yet ready to prohibit immediately the export of prepared opium shall prohibit it as soon as possible.

Article 8.

The contracting Powers which are not yet ready to prohibit immediately the export of prepared opium—

- (a) Shall restrict the number of towns, ports, or other localities through which prepared opium may be exported;
- (b) Shall prohibit the export of prepared opium to countries which now forbid, or which may hereafter forbid, the import thereof;
- (c) Shall in the meanwhile, prohibit the consignment of prepared opium to a country which desires to restrict its entry, unless the exporter complies with the regulations of the importing country;
- (d) Shall take measures to ensure that every package exported, containing prepared opium, bears a special mark indicating the nature of its contents;
- (e) Shall not permit the export of prepared opium except by specially authorised persons.

CHAPTER III.—MEDICINAL OPIUM, MORPHINE, COCAINE, ETC.

Definitions.—By “ medicinal opium ” is understood :

Raw opium which has been heated to 60° centigrade and contains not less than 10 per cent. of morphine, whether or not it be powdered or granulated or mixed with indifferent materials.

By “ morphine ” is understood :

The principal alkaloid of opium, having the chemical formula $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$.

By “ cocaine ” is understood :

The principal alkaloid of the leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca*, having the formula $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$.

By “ heroine ” is understood :

Diacetyl-morphine, having the formula $C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$.

Article 9.

The contracting Powers shall enact pharmacy laws or regulations to confine to medical and legitimate purposes the manufacture, sale, and use of morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts unless laws or regulations on the subject are already in existence. They shall co-operate with one another to prevent the use of these drugs for any other purpose.

Article 10.

The contracting Powers shall use their best endeavours to control; or to cause to be controlled, all persons manufacturing, importing, selling, distributing, and exporting morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts, as well as the buildings in which these persons carry on such industry or trade.

With this object, the contracting Parties shall use their best endeavours to adopt, or cause to be adopted, the following measures, unless regulations on the subject are already in existence :

- (a) To confine the manufacture of morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts to those establishments and premises alone which have been licensed for the purpose, or to obtain information respecting the establishments and premises in which these drugs are manufactured and to keep a register of them;
- (b) To require that all persons engaged in the manufacture, import, sale, distribution, or export of morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts shall be furnished with a licence or permit to engage in these operations, or shall make to the competent authorities an official declaration that they are so engaged;
- (c) To require that such persons shall enter in their books the quantities manufactured, imports, sales and all other distribution, and exports of morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts. This rule shall not necessarily apply to medical prescriptions and to sales by duly authorised chemists.

Article 11.

The contracting Powers shall take measures to prohibit, as regards their internal trade, the delivery of morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts to any unauthorised persons, unless regulations on the subject are already in existence.

Article 12.

Due regard being had to the differences in their conditions, the contracting Powers shall use their best endeavours to restrict to authorised persons the import of morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts.

Article 13.

The contracting Powers shall use their best endeavours to adopt, or cause to be adopted, measures to ensure that morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts shall not be exported from their countries, possessions, colonies, and leased territories to the countries, possessions, colonies, and leased territories of the other contracting Powers except when consigned to persons furnished with the licenses or permits provided for by the laws or regulations of the importing country.

With this object each Government may communicate from time to time to the Governments of the exporting countries lists of the persons to whom licenses or permits for the import of morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts have been granted.

Article 14.

The contracting Powers shall apply the laws and regulations respecting the manufacture, import, sale, or export of morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts—

- (a) To medicinal opium;
- (b) To 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;
- (c) To heroine, its salts and preparations containing more than 0.1 per cent of heroine;
- (d) To all new derivatives of morphine, of cocaine, or of their respective salts, and to every other alkaloid of opium, which may be shown by scientific research, generally recognised, to be liable to similar abuse and productive of like ill-effects.

CHAPTER IV.

Article 15.

The contracting Powers having treaties with China (Treaty Powers), shall, in conjunction with the Chinese Government, take the necessary measures to prevent the smuggling into Chinese territory, as well as into their Far-Eastern colonies and into the leased territories which they occupy in China of raw and prepared opium morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts, as also of the substances referred to in article 14 of the present convention. The Chinese Government shall, on their part, take similar measures for the suppression of the smuggling of opium and of the other substances above referred to from China to the foreign colonies and leased territories.

Article 16.

The Chinese Government shall promulgate pharmacy laws for their subjects regulating the sale and distribution of morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts, and of the substances referred to in article 14 of the present

convention, and shall communicate these laws to the Governments having treaties with China, through their diplomatic representatives at Peking. The contracting Powers having treaties with China shall examine these laws and, if, they find them acceptable, shall take the necessary measures to apply them to their nationals residing in China.

Article 17.

The contracting Powers having treaties with China shall undertake to adopt the necessary measures to restrict and control the habit of smoking opium in their leased territories, settlements, and concessions in China, to suppress, *pari passu* with the Chinese Government, the opium dens or similar establishments which may still exist there, and to prohibit the use of opium in places of entertainment and brothels.

Article 18.

The contracting Powers having treaties with China shall take effective measures for the gradual reduction, *pari passu* with the effective measures which the Chinese Government shall take with the same object, of the number of shops in which raw and prepared opium is sold, which may still exist in their leased territories, settlements, and concessions in China. They shall adopt effective measures for the restriction and control of the retail trade in opium in the leased territories, settlements, and concessions, unless regulations on the subject are already in existence.

Article 19.

The contracting Powers having post offices in China shall adopt effective measures to prohibit the illegal import into China in the form of postal packages, as well as the illegal transmission through these offices from one place in China to another, of opium (raw or prepared), morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts, and of the other substances referred to in article 14 of the present convention.

CHAPTER V.

Article 20.

The contracting Powers shall examine the possibility of enacting laws or regulations making it a penal offence to be in illegal possession of raw opium, prepared opium, morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts, unless laws or regulations on the subject are already in existence.

Article 21.

The contracting Powers shall communicate to one another, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands—

- (a) The texts of the existing laws and administrative regulations respecting the matters referred to in the present convention, or promulgated in virtue of the clauses thereof;
- (b) Statistical information as regards the trade in raw opium, prepared opium, morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts, as well as in the other drugs or their salts or preparations referred to in the present convention.

These statistics shall be furnished with as many details and within a period as short as may be considered possible.

CHAPTER VI.—FINAL PROVISIONS.

Article 22.

Any Power not represented at the conference shall be allowed to sign the present convention.

With this object the Government of the Netherlands will, immediately after the signature of the convention by the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers which have taken part in the conference, invite all the Powers of Europe and America not represented at the conference, that is to say:

The Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, the Republic of Cuba, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, the Republic of Ecuador, Spain, Greece, Guatemala, the Republic of Haiti, Honduras, Luxemburg, Mexico, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Norway, Panamá, Paraguay, Peru, Roumania, Salvador, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, the United States of Venezuela,

to appoint a delegate, furnished with the necessary full powers, to sign the convention at The Hague.

These signatures shall be affixed to the convention by means of a "Protocol of signature by Powers not represented at the conference," to be added after the signatures of the Powers represented, the date of each signature being mentioned.

The Government of the Netherlands will, every month, notify the signatory Powers of each supplementary signature.

Article 23.

After all the Powers, as well on their own behalf as on behalf of their possessions, colonies, protectorates, and leased territories, have signed the convention or the supplementary protocol above referred to, the Government of the Netherlands will invite all the Powers to ratify the convention with this protocol.

In the event of the signature of all the Powers invited not having been obtained on the date of the 31st December, 1912, the Government of the Netherlands will immediately invite the Powers who have signed by that date to appoint delegates to examine at the Hague the possibility of depositing their ratifications notwithstanding.

The ratification shall take place within as short a period as possible and shall be deposited at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at The Hague.

The Government of the Netherlands will every month notify the signatory Powers of the ratifications which they have received in the interval.

As soon as the ratifications of all the signatory Powers, as well on their own behalf as on behalf of their own colonies, possessions, protectorates, and leased territories, have been received by the Government of the Netherlands, the latter will notify all the Powers who have ratified the convention of the date, on which it received the last instrument of ratification.

Article 24.

The present convention shall come into force three months after the date mentioned in the notification by the Government of the Netherlands, referred to in the last paragraph of the preceding article.

With regard to the laws, regulations, or other measures contemplated by the present convention, it is agreed that the Bills or drafts required

for this purpose shall be prepared not later than six months after the entry into force of the convention. As regards the laws, they shall also be submitted by their Governments to the Parliaments or legislative bodies within the same period of six months, or in any case at the first session following the expiration of this period.

The date on which these laws, regulations or measures shall come into force shall form the subject of an agreement between the contracting Powers, at the instance of the Government of the Netherlands.

In the event of questions arising relative to the ratification of the present convention, or to the enforcement either of the convention or of the laws, regulations, or measures resulting therefrom, the Government of the Netherlands will, if these questions cannot be settled by other means, invite all the contracting Powers to appoint delegates to meet at The Hague in order to arrive at an immediate agreement on these questions.

Article 25.

If one of the contracting Powers should wish to denounce the present convention, the denunciation shall be notified in writing to the Government of the Netherlands, who will immediately communicate a certified copy of the notification to all the other Powers, informing them of the date on which it was received.

The denunciation shall take effect only as regards the Power which notified it, and one year after the notification thereof has reached the Government of the Netherlands.

In witness whereof the plenipotentiaries have affixed their signatures to the present convention.

Done at The Hague the 23rd January, 1912, in a single copy, which shall be deposited and remain in the archives of the Government of the Netherlands, and of which certified copies will be transmitted through the diplomatic channel to all the Powers represented at the conference.

For Germany:

F. von MÜLLER.

DELBRÜCK.

GRÜNENWALD.

For the United States of America:

CHARLES H. BRENT.

HAMILTON WRIGHT.

HENRY J. FINGER.

For China:

LIANG CHENG.

For France:

H. BRENIER.

With the reservation that a separate and special ratification or denunciation may subsequently be obtained for the French protectorates.

For Great Britain:

W. S. MEYER.

G. W. MAX MÜLLER.

WILLIAM JOB COLLINS.

With the reservation of the following declaration:

The articles of the present convention, if ratified by His Britannic Majesty's Government, shall apply to the Government of British India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Wei-hai Wei in every respect in the same way as they shall apply to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, but His Britannic Majesty's Government reserve the right of signing or denouncing separately the said convention in the name of any dominion, colony, dependency, or protectorate of His Majesty other than those which have been specified.

For Italy:

G. DE LA TOUR CALVELLO.

For Japan:

AIMARO SATO.

TOMOE TAKAGI.

KOTARO NISHIZAKI.

For the Netherlands:

J. T. CREMER.

C. TH. VAN DEVENTER.

A. A. DE JONGH.

J. G. SCHEURER.

For Persia:

MIRZA MAHMOUD KHAN.

With the reservation of articles 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19 (Persia having no treaty, with China), and paragraph (a) of article 3.

For Portugal:

ANTONIO MARIA BARTHOLOMEU FERREIRA.

For Russia:

A. SAVINSKY.

For Siam:

AKILARAJ VARADHARA.

WM. J. ARCHER.

With the reservation of articles 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, Siam having no treaty with China.

(2)

FINAL PROTOCOL OF THE INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONFERENCE.

THE International Opium Conference proposed by the Government of the United States of America, and convoked by the Government of the Netherlands, assembled at The Hague, in The Hall of the Knights, on the 1st December, 1911.

The Governments hereinafter enumerated took part in the conference, for which they had appointed the following delegates:—

Germany: His Excellency M. Felix von Müller, Privy Councillor, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague, First Delegate Plenipotentiary; M. Delbrück, Privy Councillor, Delegate Plenipotentiary; Dr. Grönenwald, Councillor of Legation, Delegate Plenipotentiary; Dr. Kerp, Privy Councillor, Director of the German Health Department, Delegate Plenipotentiary; Dr. Röslér, German Consul at Canton, Delegate Plenipotentiary.

The United States of America: Bishop Charles H. Brent, Delegate Plenipotentiary; Mr. Hamilton Wright, Delegate Plenipotentiary; Mr. H. J. Finger, Delegate Plenipotentiary.

China: His Excellency Liang Ch'eng, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin, Delegate Plenipotentiary; T'ang Kwo-an, Assistant Secretary at the Wai-wu Pu, Delegate; Tehang Tsu-Sueng, chargé d'affaires *ad interim* at The Hague, Delegate; Dr. Wu Lien-Teh, M.D. (Cambridge), Surgeon-Major, Director of the School of Medicine, Delegate; M. F. A. Carl, formerly Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Customs at Newchwang, Delegate; M. A. J. Commijs, Assistant Secretary in the Department of the Inspector-General of Imperial Maritime Customs, Delegate.

France: M. Henri Brenier, Advisory Inspector of the Agricultural and Commercial Service of Indo-China, Delegate Plenipotentiary; M. Pierre Guesde, Administrator of the Civil Service of Indo-China, Delegate Plenipotentiary; Dr. Gaide, Surgeon-Major of the Colonial Troops, Technical Adviser.

Great Britain: The Right Honourable Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G., Member of the Privy Council, Delegate Plenipotentiary; Sir William Stevenson Meyer, K.C.I.E., Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, Delegate Plenipotentiary; Mr. William Grenfell Max Müller, C.B., M.V.O., Councillor of Embassy, Delegate Plenipotentiary; Sir William Job Collins, M.D., Deputy Lieutenant of the County of London, Delegate Plenipotentiary.

Italy: His Excellency Count J. Sallier de la Tour, Duke of Calvello, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague, Delegate Plenipotentiary; Professor Rocco Santoliquido, Member of Parliament, Director-General of Public Health, Delegate.

Japan: His Excellency Mr. Ainaro Sato, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague, Delegate Plenipotentiary; Dr. Tomoe Takagi, Engineer to the Government-General of Formosa, Delegate Plenipotentiary; Dr. Kotaro Nishizaki, Technical Expert, attached to the Laboratory of the Hygienic Department, Delegate Plenipotentiary.

The Netherlands: M. J. T. Cremer, formerly Minister for the Colonies, President of the Dutch Society of Commerce, Delegate Plenipotentiary; M. C. Th. van Deventer, Member of the First Chamber of the States-General, Delegate Plenipotentiary; M. A. A. de Jongh, formerly Inspector-General, Head of the Opium Monopoly in the Dutch Indies, Delegate Plenipotentiary; M. J. G. Scheurer, Member of the Second Chamber of the States-General, Delegate Plenipotentiary; M. W. G. van Wettum, Inspector of the Opium Monopoly in the Dutch Indies Delegate Plenipotentiary.

Persia: Mirza Mahmoud Khan, Secretary of the Persian Legation at The Hague, Delegate Plenipotentiary.

Portugal: His Excellency M. A. M. Bartholomeu Ferreira, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague, Delegate Plenipotentiary; M. Oscar George Potier, Consul-General of the First Class, Delegate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Delegate; M. A. Sanches de Miranda, Captain of Artillery, formerly Governor of Colonies, Delegate of the Ministry of the Colonies, Delegate.

Russia: His Excellency M. Alexander Savinsky, Master of Ceremonies of His Majesty the Emperor, Councillor of State Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Stockholm, Delegate Plenipotentiary; M. Chapiroff, Honorary Physician at the Court of His Majesty the Emperor, Medical Inspector of the Frontier Guards, Delegate.

Siam: His Excellency Phya Akharaj Varadhara, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, The Hague, and Brussels, Delegate Plenipotentiary; Mr. William J. Archer, C.M.G., Councillor of Legation, Delegate Plenipotentiary;

At a series of meetings held from the 1st December, 1911, to the 23rd January, 1912, the conference drew up the annexed text of a convention.

The conference further expressed the following *vœux*:—

1. The conference considers it desirable to direct the attention of the Universal Postal Union—

- (1) To the urgency of regulating the transmission through the post of raw opium;
- (2) To the urgency of regulating as far as possible the transmission through the post of morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts and other substances referred to in article 14 of the convention;
- (3) To the necessity of prohibiting the transmission of prepared opium through the post.

2. The conference considers it desirable to study the question of Indian hemp from the statistical and scientific point of view, with the object of regulating its abuses, should the necessity thereof be felt, by internal legislation or by an international agreement.

In witness whereof the plenipotentiaries have affixed their signatures to the present protocol.

Done at The Hague, the 23rd January, 1912, in a single copy, which shall be deposited and remain in the archives of the Netherlands Government, and certified copies of which shall be transmitted through the diplomatic channel to all the Powers represented at the conference.

For Germany:

F. von MÜLLER.
DELRRÜCK.
GRÜNENWALD.

For the United States of America:

CHARLES H. BRENT.
HAMILTON WRIGHT.
HENRY J. FINGER.

For China:

LIANG CHENG.

For France:

H. BRENIER.

For Great Britain:

W. S. MEYER.
W. G. MAX MÜLLER.
WILLIAM JOB COLLINS.

For Italy:

G. DE LA TOUR CALVELLO.

For Japan:

AIMARO SATO.
TOMOE TAKAGI.
KOTARO NISHIZAKI.

For the Netherlands:

J. T. CREMER.
C. TH. VAN DEVENTER.
A. A. DE JONGH.
J. G. SCHEURER.

For Persia:

MIRZA MAHMOUD KHAN.

For Portugal:

ANTONIO MARIA BARTHOLOMEU
FERREIRA.

For Russia:

A. SAVINSKY.

For Siam:

WM. J. ARCHER.

List of the countries that have signed and ratified the International Opium Convention, 1912 (Hague).

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Africa, South. | 28. Honduras. |
| 2. America, United States of— | 29. Hungary. |
| 3. Australia. | 30. India. |
| 4. Austria. | 31. Italy. |
| 5. Belgium. | 32. Japan. |
| 6. Bolivia. | 33. Latvia. |
| 7. Brazil. | 34. Liberia. |
| 8. Bulgaria. | 35. Luxemburg. |
| 9. Canada. | 36. Netherlands. |
| 10. Chile. | 37. New Zealand. |
| 11. China. | 38. Nicaragua. |
| 12. Columbia. | 39. Norway. |
| 13. Costa Rica. | 40. Panama. |
| 14. Cuba. | 41. Peru. |
| 15. Czecho-Slovakia. | 42. Poland. |
| 16. Danzig. | 43. Portugal. |
| 17. Denmark. | 44. Roumania. |
| 18. Dominion Republic. | 45. Salvador. |
| 19. Ecuador. | 46. Serbs, Croats and Slovenes,
Kingdom of. |
| 20. Esthonia. | 47. Siam. |
| 21. Finland. | 48. Spain. |
| 22. France. | 49. Sweden. |
| 23. Germany. | 50. Switzerland. |
| 24. Great Britain. | 51. Uruguay. |
| 25. Greece. | 52. Venezuela. |
| 26. Guatemala. | |
| 27. Haiti. | |

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

FIRST OPIUM CONFERENCE.

AGREEMENT: PROTOCOL: FINAL ACT:

Signed at Geneva, February, 11th, 1925.

AGREEMENT.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE (WITH INDIA), CHINA, FRANCE, JAPAN, THE NETHERLANDS, PORTUGAL AND SIAM,

Being fully determined to bring about the gradual and effective suppression of the manufacture of, internal trade in and use of prepared opium, as provided for in Chapter II of the International Opium Convention of January 23rd, 1912, in their Far Eastern Possessions and Territories, including leased or protected territories, in which the use of prepared opium is temporarily authorised; and

Being desirous, on the grounds of humanity and for the purpose of promoting the social and moral welfare of their peoples, of taking all possible steps for achieving the suppression of the use of opium for smoking with the least possible delay;

Having decided to conclude an agreement supplementary to the said International Convention;

Have nominated for this purpose as their plenipotentiaries:

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 for the Home Department,

And for India:

Mr. Harold Clayton, C.I.E., I.C.S.

The President of the Chinese Republic:

The President of the French Republic:

Mr. Ed. Daladier, Minister for the Colonies,

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan:

Mr. Sagataro Kaku, former Civil Governor of the General Government of Taiwan,

Mr. Yotaro Sugimura, Counsellor of Embassy, Assistant Head of the Imperial Japanese Bureau accredited to the League of Nations,

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands:

Mr. W. G. van Wettum, former Head of the Opium Régie Department in the Netherlands Indies,

Mr. de Kat Angelino, Secretary for Chinese affairs to the Government of the Netherlands Indies,

The President of the Portuguese Republic:

Mr. A. Bartholomeu Ferreira, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Portuguese Republic to the Swiss Federal Council,

Mr. Rodrigo-Rodrigues, Governor of the Province of Macao.

His Majesty the King of Siam:

H. S. H. Prince Damras, Siamese Chargé d'Affaires at The Hague,

Who, having examined the present situation in regard to the application of Chapter II of the said International Opium Convention in the above-mentioned Far Eastern possessions and territories; and

Taking note of the fact that the increase of the smuggling of opium in the greater part of the territories in the Far East since the ratification of the Convention is hampering greatly the accomplishment of the gradual and effective suppression of the manufacture of, internal trade in, and use of prepared opium, as provided for in the Convention, and is even rendering less effective some of the measures already taken for that end; and

Taking into account the different situations of the several countries,

Having deposited their full powers found in good and due form;

Have agreed as follows:—

Article I.

1. Except as provided in paragraph 3 of this article with regard to retail sale, the importation, sale and distribution of opium shall be a monopoly of the Government and the right to import, sell or distribute opium shall not be leased, accorded or delegated to any persons whatever.

2. The making of prepared opium for sale shall also be made a monopoly of the Government as soon as circumstances permit.

3(a). The system of employing persons paid by a fixed salary and not by a commission on sales for the retail sale and distribution of opium shall be applied experimentally in those districts where an effective supervision can be exercised by the administrative authorities.

(b). Elsewhere the retail sale and distribution of opium shall be conducted only by persons licensed by the Government.

Paragraph (a) need not be applied if a system of licensing and rationing of smokers is in force which affords equivalent or more effective guarantees.

Article II.

The sale of opium to minors shall be prohibited. All possible steps shall be taken by the Contracting Powers to prevent the spread of the habit of opium smoking among minors.

Article III.

No minors shall be permitted to enter any smoking divan.

Article IV.

The Contracting Powers shall limit as much as possible the number of retail shops and, where smoking divans are permitted, the number of divans.

Article V.

The purchase and sale of "dross", except when the "dross" is sold to the monopoly, is prohibited.

Article VI.

(1) The export of opium, whether raw or prepared, from any Possession or Territory into which opium is imported for the purpose of smoking shall be prohibited.

(2) The transit through, or trans-shipment in, any such Possession or Territory of prepared opium shall be prohibited.

(3) The transit through, or trans-shipment in, any such Possession or Territory of raw opium consigned to a destination outside the Possession or Territory shall also be prohibited unless an import certificate, issued by the Government of the importing country, which can be accepted as affording sufficient guarantees against the possibility of illegitimate use, is produced to the Government of the Possession or Territory.

Article VII.

The Contracting Powers shall use utmost efforts by suitable instruction in the schools, dissemination of literature and otherwise, to discourage the use of prepared opium within their respective territories, except where a Government considers such measures to be undesirable under the conditions existing in its territory.

Article VIII.

The Contracting Powers undertake to assist one another in their efforts to suppress the illicit traffic by the direct exchange of information and views between the heads of the services concerned.

Article IX.

The Contracting Powers will examine in the most favourable spirit the possibility of taking legislative measures to render punishable illegitimate transactions which are carried out in another country by a person residing within their territories.

Article X.

The Contracting Powers will furnish all information which they can obtain with regard to the number of opium smokers. This information shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for publication.

Article XI.

The provisions of this agreement shall not apply to opium destined solely for medical and scientific purposes.

Article XII.

The Contracting Powers agree that they will jointly review from time to time at such dates as may be mutually agreed, the position in regard to the application of Chapter II of the Hague Convention of January 23rd 1912, and of the present Agreement. The first meeting shall take place at latest in 1929.

Article XIII.

The present Agreement applies only to the Far Eastern Possessions or territories of the Contracting Powers, including leased or protected territories, in which the use of prepared opium is temporarily authorised.

At the moment of ratification any Contracting Power may declare that its acceptance of the Agreement does not include any territory over which it exercises only a protectorate; and may accede subsequently in respect of any protectorate thus excluded by means of a notification of accession deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations who shall forthwith notify the accession to all the other Contracting Powers.

Article XIV.

The present Agreement, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall be subject to ratification.

The deposit of ratification shall be made at the Secretariat of the League of Nations as soon as possible.

The Agreement shall not come into force until it has been ratified by two Powers. The date of its coming into force shall be the 90th day after the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the second ratification. Thereafter the Agreement shall take effect for each Contracting Power 90 days after the receipt of its ratification.

The Agreement shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations upon the day of its coming into force.

Article XV.

If one of the Contracting Powers should wish to denounce the present Agreement, the denunciation shall be notified in writing to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations who will immediately communicate a copy of the notification to all the other Powers, informing them of the date on which it was received.

The denunciation shall take effect only as regards the Power which notified it, and one year after the notification thereof has reached the Secretary-General.

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

Done at Geneva, the eleventh day of February of nineteen hundred and twenty five, in a single copy which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and of which authenticated copies shall be transmitted to all the Contracting Powers.

For British Empire:

MALCOLM DELEIVINGNE.

For India:

HAROLD CLAYTON.

For China:

For France:

ED. DALADIER.

For Japan:

S. KAKU.

Y. SUGIMURA.

For the Netherlands:

V. WETTUM.

A. D. A. DE KAT ANGELINO.

For Portugal:

A. M. BARTHOLOMEU FERREIRA.

RODRIGO J. RODRIGUES.

For Siam:

DAMRAS.

PROTOCOL.

The undersigned representatives of the States signatory to the Agreement relating to the use of prepared opium signed this day, duly authorised to that effect;

Anxious to ensure the complete and final execution of the obligations, and to strengthen the undertakings assumed by them under Article VI of the Hague Convention of 1912;

Taking note of the fact that the Second Opium Conference has decided to adopt a Protocol by which certain Powers are to establish within five years at latest an effective control over the production, distribution and export of raw opium, so as to prevent illicit traffic.

Hereby agree as follows:

Article I.

The States signatories of the present Protocol recognise that the provisions of the Agreement signed this day are supplementary to, and designed to facilitate the execution of the obligation assumed by the signatory States under Article VI of the Hague Convention of 1912, which obligation remains in full force and effect.

Article II.

As soon as the poppy-growing countries have ensured the effective execution of the necessary measures to prevent the exportation of raw opium from their territories from constituting a serious obstacle to the reduction of consumption in the countries where the use of prepared opium is temporarily authorised, the States signatories of the present Protocol will strengthen the measures already taken in accordance with Article VI of the Hague Convention of 1912, and will take any further measures which may be necessary, in order to reduce consumption of prepared opium in the territories under their authority, so that such use may be completely suppressed within a period of not more than fifteen years from the date of the decision referred to in the following Article.

Article III.

A Commission to be appointed at the proper time by the Council of the League of Nations shall decide when the effective execution of the measures, mentioned in the preceding Article, to be taken by the poppy-growing countries has reached the stage referred to in that Article. The decision of the Commission shall be final.

Article IV.

In the event of any of the State signatories of the present Protocol finding, at any time during the period of fifteen years referred to in Article II, that the measures to be taken by the poppy-growing countries, referred to in the said Article, are no longer being effectively executed, such State shall have the right to bring the matter to the notice of the Council of the League of Nations. If the Council, whether by the report of a Commission appointed by it to investigate and report up on the facts, or by any other information at its disposal is satisfied that the facts are as stated, the States concerned will be entitled to denounce the present Protocol. In that case a Conference of the States concerned shall at once be held to consider the action to be taken.

Article V.

During the year preceding the end of the period of fifteen years referred to in Article II, a special Conference of the States signatories of the present Protocol shall be held to consider the measures to be taken in regard to habitual addicts whose pathological condition is certified by the medical authorities of the country concerned.

Article VI.

The States signatories of the present Protocol will co-ordinate their efforts to effect the complete and final suppression of the use of prepared opium. In order to attain this object as soon as possible the said States, recognising the difficulties at present experienced by certain Powers in establishing an effective control over the production, distribution and exportation of raw opium, make a pressing appeal to the poppy-growing countries for the establishment between all the States concerned of a sincere and energetic collaboration which will lead to the termination of the illicit traffic.

Article VII.

The present Protocol shall come into force for each of the signatory States at the same time as the Agreement relating to the use of prepared opium signed his day.

Article VIII.

Any States represented at the Conference at which the present Protocol was drawn up may accede to it any time after its coming into force.

Done at Geneva, the eleventh day of February, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

For British Empire:

MALCOLM DELEVINGNE.

For India:

HAROLD CLAYTON.

For China:

For France:

ED. DALADIER.

For Japan:

S. KAKU.

Y. SUGIMURA.

For the Netherlands:

V. WETTUM.

A. D. A. DE KAT ANGELINO.

For Portugal:

A. M. BARTHOLOMEU FERREIRA.

RODRIGO J. RODRIGUES.

For Siam:

DAMRAS.

FINAL ACT OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE APPLICATION IN THE
FAR EAST OF CHAPTER II OF THE INTERNATIONAL OPIUM
CONVENTION OF JANUARY 23RD, 1912,

Convened at Geneva on November 3rd, 1924.

The Conference convened by the Council of the League of Nations in accordance with the Resolution adopted by the Assembly of the League on September 27th, 1923, met in the offices of the Secretariat of the League on November 3rd, 1924.

The Governments below enumerated took part in the Conference, for which they had appointed the following plenipotentiaries:

BRITISH EMPIRE WITH INDIA:

Sir Malcolm Delevingne, K.C.B., Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department,

INDIA:

Mr. John Campbell, C.S.I.; O.B.E., I.C.S. (retired),

Mr. Harold Clayton, C.I.E., I.C.S.,

CHINA:

His Excellency Mr. Sao Ke Alfred Sze, Ambassador, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America,

His Excellency Mr. Wang Kouang Ky, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands,

His Excellency Mr. Chao-Hsin Chu, Minister Plenipotentiary, Chargé d'Affaires in London,

FRANCE:

His Excellency Mr. Ed. Daladier, Minister for the Colonies,

JAPAN:

Mr. Sagataro Kaku, former Civil Governor of the General Government of Taiwan,

Mr. Yotaro Sugimura, Counsellor of Embassy, Assistant Head of the Imperial Japanese Bureau accredited to the League of Nations,

THE NETHERLANDS:

Mr. W. G. van Wettum, former Head of the Opium Régie Department in the Netherlands Indies,

Mr. de Kat Angelino, Secretary for Chinese Affairs to the Government of the Netherlands Indies,

PORTUGAL:

His Excellency Mr. A. Bartholomeu Ferreira, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Portuguese Republic to the Swiss Federal Council,

Mr. Rodrigo Rodrigues, Governor of the Province of Macao,

SIAM:

His Serene Highness Prince Damras, Siamese Chargé d'Affaires at The Hague,

At a series of meetings, the Conference drew up the supplementary Agreement and the Protocol which bear this day's date.

The Conference, with the exception of the Chinese Delegation, further adopted the following Resolution:—

- “ It has been pointed out to the Conference that in some countries the system of licences (or registration) and rationing has been successful in diminishing the number of smokers.
- “ At the same time, the Conference has found that, in other countries, the contraband trade which equals and even surpasses in extent the legitimate trade, renders the application of this system difficult, and in the opinion of the Governments in question, useless and in some cases dangerous.
- “ Accordingly, the Conference declares that the possibility of adopting these measures or of maintaining them in those territories where they are now working successfully, depends principally upon the extent of the contraband trade.
- “ It therefore leaves to the Contracting Powers which have not yet applied this system the duty of selecting the movement when circumstances will allow of its adoption and of taking in the meantime all such preparatory measures as they may deem expedient ”.

The Representative of the British Empire declared that he signed the Protocol subject to the following declaration:—

- “ I declare that my signature of this Protocol is subject, in respect of British Protectorates, to the conditions contained in Article XIII of the Agreement signed this day.”

The Representative of Portugal, on signing the Agreement, made the following declarations:—

- (1) “ The Portuguese Government, while accepting the principle of a monopoly as formulated in Article I, does so, as regards the moment at which the measures provided for in the first paragraph thereof shall come into force, subject to the limitation contained in the second paragraph of the article.
- (2) “ The Portuguese Government being bound by a contract consistent with the provisions of the Hague Convention of 1912, will not be able to put into operation the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 6 of the present Agreement so long as its obligations under this contract are in force.”

The Representative of Siam declared that he signed the Agreement subject to the following declaration:—

- “ The Siamese Delegation is instructed to sign the Agreement under reservation of Article I, paragraph 3 (a) with regard to the time when this provision shall come into force and of Article V. The reason for these reservations has been stated by the First Delegate of Siam on the 14th November, 1924. The Siamese Government is hoping to put into force the system of registration and rationing within the period of three years. After that date, the reservation in regard to Article I, paragraph 3 (a) will fall to the ground.”

In witness whereof, the above-named plenipotentiaries have signed the present Act.

Done at Geneva, the eleventh-day of February, nineteen hundred and twenty-five, in a single copy which shall remain deposited in the Secretariat of the League of Nations and of which authenticated copies shall be transmitted to all the Powers represented at the Conference.

For British Empire:

MALCOLM DELEIVINGNE.

For India:

HAROLD CLAYTON.

For China:

For France:

ED. DALADIER.

For Japan:

S. KAKU.

Y. SUGIMURA.

For The Netherlands:

V. WETTUM.

A. D. A. de KAT ANGELINO.

For Portugal:

A. M. BARTHOLOMEU FERREIRA.

RODRIGO J. RODRIGUES.

For Siam:

DAMRAS.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

CONVENTION : PROTOCOL : FINAL ACT.

Signed at Geneva on February 19th, 1925.

CONVENTION.

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 production 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 purpose.

The High Contracting Parties have accordingly appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

[Here follow the names of heads of States and their Plenipotentiaries.] 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 pharmacopœia, 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 $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$.

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 Lamarch* and the *Erythroxylon novo-granatense* (Morris) Hieronymus and their varieties, belonging to the family of Erythroxylaceæ 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 lævo-ecgonine ($^{1\alpha}D_{20} = -16.4$ in 20 per cent. solution of chloroform), of which the formula is $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$.

Ecgonine.—"Ecgonine" means lævo-ecgonine ($^{1\alpha}D_{20} = -45.6$ in 5 per cent. solution of water), of which the formula $C_9H_{15}NO_3 \cdot H_2O$, and all the derivatives of lævo-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.

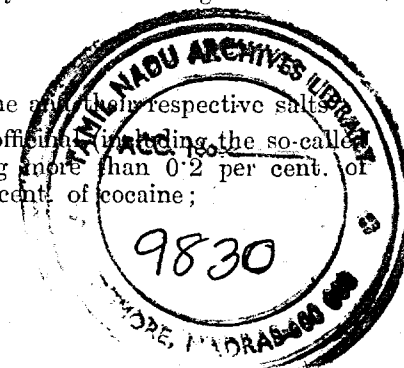
Due regard being had to the differences in their commercial conditions, the Contracting Parties shall limit the number of towns, ports or other localities through which the export or import of raw opium or coca leaves shall be permitted.

CHAPTER III.—INTERNAL CONTROL OF MANUFACTURED DRUGS.

Article 4.

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

- Medicinal opium;
- Crude cocaine and ecgonine;
- Morphine, diacetylmorphine, cocaine and their respective salts;
- All preparations officinal 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 co-operate 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 operations;
- (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 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 officinal 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 officinal 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 this 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 international 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 endorsement 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 consignment 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 re-appointment.

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;

- (c) 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 (c) 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 Contracting 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 the 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 accepted 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 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 all the Members of the League of Nations signatories of the Convention and to the other signatory States.

Article 36.

The present Convention shall not come into force until it has been ratified by ten Powers, including seven of the States by which the Central Board is to be appointed in pursuance of Article 19, of which at least two must be permanent Members of the Council of the League. 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 last of the necessary ratifications. 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 37.

A special record shall be kept by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations showing which of the Parties have signed, ratified, acceded to or denounced the present Convention. This record shall be open to the Contracting Parties and 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 38.

The present Convention may be denounced by an instrument in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The denunciation shall become effective one year after the date of the receipt of the instrument of denunciation by the Secretary-General, and shall operate only in respect of the Contracting Party which makes it.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall notify the receipt of any such denunciations to all Members of the League of Nations signatories of or adherents to the Convention and to the other signatory or adherent States.

Article 39.

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, or in respect of which it has accepted a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations, and may subsequently accede, in conformity with the provisions of Article 35, 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 38 shall apply to any such denunciation.

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

Done at Geneva, the nineteenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, in a single copy, which will remain deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations; certified

copies will be transmitted to all the States represented at the Conference and to all Members of the League of Nations.

For Albania:

B. BLINISHTI.

For Germany:

H. von ECKARDT.

Subject to the reservation annexed to the Proces-verbal of the plenary, meeting of February 16th, 1925.

For Belgium:

FERNAND PELTZER

DR. FERD. DE. MYTTENAERE.

For British Empire:

MALCOLM DELEVINGNE.

For Australia:

M. L. SHEPHERD.

For France:

G. BOURGOIS.

A. KIRCHER.

The French Government is compelled to make all reservations, as regards the colonies, protectorates and mandated territories under its authority, as to the possibility of regularly producing, within the strictly prescribed time limit, the quarterly statistics provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 22.

For Greece:

Ad referendum VASSILI DENDRAMIS.

For Japan:

S. KAKU.

Y. SUGIMURA.

For Luxemburg:

CH. G. VERMATEE.

For Netherlands:

V. WETTUM.

J. B. M. COEBERGH.

A. D. A. de KAT ANGELINO.

For Persia:

PRINCE ARFA-ED-DOVLEH MIRZA
RIZA KHAN.

Ad referendum and subject to the
League of Nations complying with
the request made by Persia in the
Memorandum O.D.C. 24.

For Poland:

CHODZKO.

For Portugal:

A. M. BARTHOLOMEU FERREIRA.

R. J. RODRIGUES.

For Siam:

DAMRAS.

Annex.

MODEL FORM OF IMPORT CERTIFICATE.

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION.

Certificate of Official Approval of Import.

No.

I hereby certify that the Ministry of.....being the
Ministry charged with the administration of the law relating to
the dangerous drugs to which the International Opium Convention
of () applies, has approved the importation by

(a) Name,
address and
business of
importer.

(a)

of (b)

(b) Exact
description
and amount
of drug to be
imported.

from (c)

(c) Name and
address of
firm in
exporting
country from
which the
drug is to
be obtained.

subject to the following conditions

(d)

and is satisfied that the consignment proposed to be imported is
required:

(d) State any
special
conditions to
be observed,
e.g., not to be
imported
through the
post.

(1) For legitimate purposes (in the case of raw opium and the
coca leaf)*;

(2) Solely for medicinal or scientific purposes (in the case of
drugs to which Chapter III of the Convention applies and Indian
hemp).

Signed on behalf of the Ministry of.....

(Signature).....

(Official Rank).....

(Date).....

* Where the use of prepared opium has not yet been suppressed and it is desired to import
raw opium for the manufacture of prepared opium, the certificate should be to the effect that the
raw opium to be imported is required for the purpose of manufacturing prepared opium for use
under Government restrictions pending complete suppression, and that it will not be re-exported.

PROTOCOL.

The undersigned, representatives of certain States signatory to the Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs signed this day, duly authorised to that effect;

Taking note of the Protocol signed the eleventh day of February one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five by the representatives of the States signatory to the Agreement signed on the same day relating to the Use of Prepared Opium:

Hereby agree as follows:

I.

The States signatory to the present Protocol, recognising that under Chapter I of the Hague Convention the duty rests upon them of establishing such a control over the production, distribution and exportation of raw opium as would prevent the illicit traffic, agree to take such measures as may be required to prevent completely, within five years from the present date, the smuggling of opium from constituting a serious obstacle to the effective suppression of the use of prepared opium in those territories where such use is temporarily authorised.

II.

The question whether the undertaking referred to in Article I has been completely executed shall be decided, at the end of the said period of five years, by a Commission to be appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

III.

The present Protocol shall come into force for each of the signatory States at the same time as the Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs signed this day. Articles 33 and 35 of the Convention are applicable to the present Protocol.

In faith whereof the present Protocol was drawn up at Geneva the nineteenth day of February 1925, in a single copy, which will remain deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations; certified copies will be transmitted to all States represented at the Conference and to all Members of the League of Nations.

For Albania:

B. BLINISHTI.

For Germany:

H. VON ECKARDT.

For British Empire:

MALCOLM DELEIVINGNE.

For Australia:

M. L. SHEPHERD.

For Greece:

Ad referendum

VASSILI DENDRAMIS.

For Japan:

S. KAKU.

Y. SUGIMURA.

For Luxemburg:

CH. G. VERMAIRE.

For Netherlands:

v. WETTUM.

J. B. M. COEBERGH.

A. D. A. DE KAT ANGELINO.

For Persia:

PRINCE ARFA-ED-DOVLEH MIRZA
RIZA KHAN

For Portugal:

A. M. BARTHOLOMEU FERREIRA.

R. J. RODRIGUES.

For Siam:

DAMRAS.

FINAL ACT.

The Second International Opium Conference, convoked in accordance with the resolution of the Assembly of the League of Nations dated September 27th, 1923, met on November 17th, 1924, at the Palais des Nations, Geneva.

The resolution of the Assembly was in the following terms:

"The Assembly, having noted with satisfaction that, in accordance with the hope expressed in the fourth resolution adopted by the Assembly in 1922, the Advisory Committee has reported that the information now available makes it possible for the Governments concerned to examine, with a view to the conclusion of an agreement, the question of the limitation of the amounts of morphine, heroin or cocaine and their respective salts to be manufactured; of the limitation of the amounts of raw opium and the coca leaf to be imported for that purpose and for other medicinal and scientific purposes; and of the limitation of the production of raw opium and the coca leaf for export to the amount required for such medicinal and scientific purposes, requests the Council—as a means of giving effect to the principles submitted by the representatives of the United States of America, and to the policy which the League, on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, has adopted—to invite the Governments concerned to send representatives with plenipotentiary powers to a conference for this purpose, to be held, if possible, immediately after the conference mentioned in Resolution V.

"The Assembly also suggests, for the consideration of the Council, the advisability of enlarging this conference so as to include all countries which are Members of the League or Parties to the Convention of 1912, with a view to securing their adhesion to the principles that may be embodied in any agreement reached."

The Council of the League nominated as President of the Conference:

His Excellency M. Herluf Zahle, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Denmark to Berlin.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations nominated as Secretary-General of the Conference:

Dame Rachel Crowdy.

The following States participated in the Conference, and for this purpose appointed the delegations, whose members are set out below:

ALBANIA.

Delegate:

M. Benoit Blinishti, Consul General in Switzerland; Director of the Permanent Secretariat accredited to the League of Nations.

GERMANY.

Delegates:

His Excellency M. H. von Eckardt, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

M. G. Aschmann, Consul-General at Geneva.

Doctor Anselmino, Senior Government Counsellor at the Health Department of the Reich.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Delegates:

The Honourable Stephen G. Porter, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives.

The Right Reverend Charles H. Brent, Bishop.

Substitute Delegates:

Mr. Rupert Blue, Assistant Surgeon-General.

Mrs. Hamilton Wright.

Mr. Edwin L. Neville.

AUSTRALIA.

Delegate:

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

BELGIUM.

Delegates:

His Excellency M. Fernand Peltzer, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland.

Doctor F. De Myttenaere, Chief Inspector of Pharmacies.

BOLIVIA.

Delegate:

Doctor Arturo Pinto-Escalier, First Secretary of the Bolivian Legation in France.

BRAZIL.

Delegates:

Doctor Humberto Gottuzo, Medical Director of the Rio de Janeiro Mental Hospital.

Doctor Pedro Pernambuco, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Delegates:

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, K.C.
Sir Malcolm Delevingne, K.C.B., Assistant Under-Secretary of State.

Experts:

Mr. G. D. Kirwan, Home Office.
Mr. M. D. Perrins, Home Office.
Mr. H. W. Malkin, C.B., Assistant Legal Adviser to the Foreign Office.

BULGARIA.

Delegate:

M. Dimitri Mikoff, Chargé d'Affaires in Switzerland.

CANADA.

Delegates:

The Honourable Henri S. Beland, B.A., M.D., Member of the King's Privy Council, Minister of Health, Minister of Soldier Civil Re-establishment.
Doctor J. A. Amyot, Deputy Minister of Health.
Doctor W. A. Riddell, Ph. D., Advisory Officer of the Dominion of Canada for the League of Nations.

CHILE.

Delegate:

Doctor Eugène Suarez-Herreros.

CHINA.

Delegates:

His Excellency M. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington.
His Excellency M. Wang Kouang Ky, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.
His Excellency M. Chao-Hsin Chu, Minister Plenipotentiary; Chargé d'Affaires in London.

Counsellor and Expert:

Professor Dr. W. W. Willoughby, Professor of Political Science at the Johns Hopkins University.

Experts:

Doctor Venfour Tehou, Secretary of the Chinese Legation at Washington.
M. Tchou Che-Tsien, Secretary of the Chinese Legation in Paris.
M. William Hsieh, Secretary of the Chinese Legation at The Hague.
Doctor Telly Koo, Secretary at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

CUBA.

Delegate:

His Excellency Doctor Aristides de Agüero y Bethancourt, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin and Vienna.

DENMARK.

Delegate:

His Excellency M. Andreas Oldenburg, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland; Representative of the Royal Government accredited to the League of Nations.

FREE CITY OF DANZIG.*

Delegate:

Doctor W. Chodzko, Former Minister of Health: Delegate of the Polish Government to the Office international d'Hygiène.

Expert:

Doctor Karl Stade, Councillor of State; Head of the Health Administration at Danzig.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Delegate:

Doctor L. M. Betances, Doctor of Medicine and Science; Biologist at the Embryology Laboratory of the Collège de France.

EGYPT.

Delegate:

Doctor Mohamed Abdel Salam El Guindy, Secretary of the Royal Egyptian Legation at Paris and Brussels; Delegate of the Egyptian Government at the "Office international d'Hygiène."

Substitute Delegates:

Doctor A. H. Mahfouz Bey, Assistant Director of the Government General Hospitals, Public Health Department, Cairo.
Mohamed Kamel Bey, Assistant Director of the Ministry of Agriculture.

SPAIN.

Delegates:

His Excellency M. Emilio de Palacios, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland.
Doctor Francisco Bustamante Romero, Head of the Pharmaceutical Service of the Ministry for the Interior.
Doctor Antonio Pagador y Gomez de León, Doctor of Medicine at Barcelona.

Substitute Delegate:

M. Juan de Arenzana, Consul at Geneva.

* The Delegation of the Free City withdrew before the end of the Conference.

FINLAND.

Delegate:

M. Urho Toivola, Secretary of Legation; Director of the Finnish Secretariat accredited to the League of Nations.

FRANCE.

Delegate:

His Excellency M. Daladier, Minister of the Colonies.

His Excellency M. Clinchant, Minister Plenipotentiary; Assistant Director for Asia at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Assistant Delegates:

M. Duchêne, Director of Political Affairs at the Ministry for the Colonies.

M. Kircher, Director of Customs and Excise in Indo-China.

M. Perrot, Inspector of Pharmacies; Professor and Vice-Doyen of the Pharmacy Faculty of Paris.

M. Bourgois, Consul.

Expert:

M. Chéron, Colonial Administrator.

GREECE.

Delegate:

M. Vassili Dendramis Chargé d'Affaires at Berne.

Expert:

Professor Em. J. Emmanuel, Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry at the University of Athens; Member of the Supreme Council of Public Health, Greece.

HUNGARY.

Delegate:

M. Zoltán Baranyai, Director of the Royal Hungarian Secretariat accredited to the League of Nations.

INDIA.

Delegates:

Mr. J. Campbell, C.S.I., O.B.E., I.C.S. (retired).

Mr. H. Clayton, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Mr. J. C. Walton.

Expert:

Mr. G. A. Levett Yeats, C.I.E., I.S.O., V.D.

IRISH FREE STATE.

Delegate:

Mr. Michael MacWhite, Representative of the Irish Free State accredited to the League of Nations.

ITALY.

Delegates:

His Excellency M. Alfredo Falcioni, Former Minister for Justice.

Professor Comm. Pietro Spica, Director of the Institute of Pharmaceutical Chemistry at the University of Padua.

Doctor Comm. Guido Fabris, Vice-Director of Customs and Indirect Taxation.

JAPAN.

Delegates:

M. Sagataro Kaku, Former Civil Governor of the Government-General of Taiwan.

M. Yotaro Sugimura, Counsellor of Embassy; Assistant Head of the Imperial Japanese Bureau to the League of Nations.

Experts:

Doctor Mijkinosuke Miyajima.

Doctor Mitsuzo Tsurumi.

LUXEMBURG.

Delegate:

M. Charles Vermaire, Consul at Geneva.

NICARAGUA.

Delegate:

Doctor Sottile, Consul at Geneva.

NETHERLANDS.

Delegates:

His Excellency le Jonkheer J. Loudon, Doctor of Political Science; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in France.

M. W. G. van Wettum, Chairman 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, Public Health Service.

M. A. D. A. de Kat Angelino, Secretary for Chinese Affairs to the Government of the Dutch Indies.

Expert:

M. H. van Ebbenhorst Tengbergen.

PERSIA.

Delegate:

His Highness Prince Mirza Riza Khan Arfa-ed-Dowleh, Ambassador; Former Minister for Justice.

POLAND.

Delegate:

Doctor W. Chodzko, Former Minister of Health; Delegate of the Polish Government to the Office international d'Hygiène.

PORTUGAL.

Delegates:

His Excellency M. Bartholomeu Ferreira, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland.

His Excellency Doctor Rodrigo Rodrigues, Governor of Macao.

ROUMANIA.

Delegate:

His Excellency M. N. P. Comnène, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland.

Substitute Delegates:

M. E. Timciuc, Consul-General.

M. D. Moriaud, Vice-Consul at Geneva.

KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES.

Delegates:

His Excellency M. M. Jovanovitch, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland.

M. Milivoy Pilya, Inspector at the Board of Trade.

Expert:

M. Dragan Militchévitch, Secretary to the Confederation of Industrial Corporations of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

SIAM.

Delegates:

His Highness Prince Charoon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in France.

His Serene Highness Prince Damras, Chargé d'Affaires at The Hague.

SWEDEN.

Delegate:

Doctor Erik Rudolf Sjöstrand, Adviser for Social Questions, in residence at Geneva.

SWITZERLAND.

Delegates:

M. Dinichert, Minister Plenipotentiary; Head of the Foreign Affairs Division of the Federal Political Department.

Doctor Carrière, Head of the Federal Public Health Service.

M. Péquignot, Assistant Head to the Commercial Division of the Department for Public Economy.

M. Hultegger, First Secretary at the Directorate of the Swiss Union of Commerce and Industry.

Expert:

M. Secrétan, Secretary at the Foreign Affairs Department of the Federal Political Department.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Delegate:

His Excellency M. F. Veverka, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland; Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations.

Substitute Delegate:

M. Jean Reisser, First Secretary of Legation.

TURKEY.

Delegates:

Mehmed Sureya Bey, Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Agriculture.

Professor Nouriddin Bey, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry at the School of Agriculture of Constantinople.

URUGUAY.

Delegate:

His Excellency M. Enrique Buero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland.

VENEZUELA.

Delegate:

Doctor Francisco J. Duarte, Consul at Geneva.

The Conference held meetings *between November 17th, 1924, and February 19th, 1925.

The Conference adopted the Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs which bears to-day's date.

The Conference also adopted the Protocol bearing to-day's date.

The Conference also adopted the following resolutions:

I.

The Conference recognises that, to enable the Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs, signed this day to produce its full effect, it is essential that it should be applied as widely as possible in the colonies, possessions, protectorates and territories mentioned in Article 39 of the Convention. The Conference accordingly expresses the earnest hope that the Governments concerned will take the necessary steps to that end with as little delay as possible, and that the number of such colonies, possessions, protectorates or territories excluded from the operation of the Convention may be reduced to a minimum.

II.

The Conference recommends that each Government should consider the possibility of forbidding the conveyance in any ship sailing under its flag of any consignment of the substances covered by the Convention:

- (1) Unless an export authorisation has been issued in respect of such consignment in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, and the consignment is accompanied by an official copy of such authorisation, or of any diversion certificate which may be issued;
- (2) To any destination other than the destination mentioned in the export authorisation or diversion certificate.

III.

The Conference recommends that all States should co-operate as closely as possible with one another in the suppression of the illicit traffic, and that they should authorise the competent authorities charged with the administration of the law on the subject to communicate directly with the corresponding authorities in other countries.

IV.

The Conference draws attention to the advisability in certain cases of requiring dealers who are licensed by the Government to trade in the substances covered by the Convention to deposit or give sureties for a sum of money sufficient to serve as an effective guarantee against their engaging in the illicit traffic.

V.

The Conference asks the Council of the League of Nations to examine the suggestion which has been made in the course of its proceedings, in particular by the Persian delegation, that a commission should be appointed to visit certain opium-producing countries, should those countries so desire, for the purpose of making a careful study (in collaboration with the Governments of those countries) of the difficulties connected with the limitation of the production of opium in those countries and advising as to the measures which could be taken to make it possible to limit the production of opium in those countries to the quantities required for medical and scientific purposes.

VI.

The Conference asks the Council of the League of Nations to invite the Health Committee to consider immediately whether it would be expedient to consult the International Health Office regarding the products mentioned in Articles 8 and 10, in order that, if so, a decision concerning preparations which cannot give rise to the drug habit and a recommendation concerning all other drugs which might come under the provisions of the Convention may be notified immediately upon the entry into force of the said Convention.

VII.

The Conference requests the Council of the League of Nations to decide to include in the expenses of the Secretariat the expenses of the Central Board and its administrative services.

It is understood that those Contracting Parties which are not Members of the League will bear their share of the expenses in accordance with a scale to be drawn up by agreement with the Council.

At the moment of signing the present Act, the delegate of Persia made the following declaration:

"The Persian Delegate, acting on instructions from his Government, declares that he signs the Convention *ad referendum* and subject to the League of Nations acceding to Persia's request as set forth in its memorandum."

At the moment of signing the present Act, the delegate of Siam made the following declaration:

"In signing the Convention and the present Final Act, the Siamese delegation wishes to declare that, having no instructions on the subject of Indian hemp, which was not originally on the agenda of the Conference, the Siamese delegation is obliged to make reservation of Chapter III in regard to galenical preparations of Indian hemp and of Chapters IV and V solely in regard to Indian hemp."

In faith whereof the delegates have signed the present Act.

Done at Geneva, the nineteenth day of February one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations and of which authenticated copies shall be delivered to all States represented at the Conference.

Delegates:

The President:

HERLUF ZAHLE.

The Secretary-General:

RACHEL E. CROWDY.

For Albania:

B. BLINISHTI.

For Germany:

H. von ECKARDT.

GOTTFRIED ASCHMANN.

For Australia:

M. L. SHEPHERD.

For Belgium:

FERNAND PELTZER.

Dr. FERD DE MYTTENAERE.

For Bolivia:

ARTURO PINTO-ESCALIER.

For British Empire:

MALCOLM DELEVINGNE.

For Spain:

EMILIO DE PALACIOS.

For France:

G. BOURGOIS.

A. KIRCHER.

For Greece:

VASSILI DENDRAMIS.

For Hungary:

DE BARANYAI ZOLTAN.

For Japan:

S. KAKU.

Y. SUGIMURA.

For Luxemburg:

CH. G. VERMAIRE.

For Netherlands:

J. B. M. COEBERGH.

A. D. A. DE KAT ANGELINO.

For Persia:

PRINCE ARFA-ED-DOVLEH MIRZA
RIZA KHAN.

For Poland:

CHODZKO.

For Portugal:

A. M. BARTHOLOMEU FERREIRA.

R. J. RODRIGUES.

Siam:

DAMRAS.

