The German proposal concerning the last paragraph of Article 8 of the Covenant relating to the necessity for exact information as to existing armaments, which was submitted to the Commission at its fifth session (documents C.164.M.49.1928.IX and C.165.M.50.1928.IX, pages 315-323) was examined during the first part of the sixth session (document C.195.M.74.1929.IX, pages 43-49). The President pointed out that, in reality, this proposal implied an amendment to the clauses of Chapter V, Section II, of the 1927 Draft. Note C.P.D.143 was distributed to the delegates. This note indicates the order in which the various points of the German proposal and the articles of Section II might be examined (see document C.195.M.74.1929.IX, pages 43-44).

10. CHAPTER V, SECTION III: DEROGATIONS.

This consists of a single article, Article XA (British draft and French draft). For previous discussions, see Minutes of the third session of the Commission (document C.310.M.109.1927.IX, pages 293-299, 321-322, 346 and 351). Article XA is connected with Article ZE (pages 323-324).

11. CHAPTER V, SECTION IV: PROCEDURE WITH REGARD TO COMPLAINTS AND REVISION.

Article ZD of Section IV and Article AD of Section III of Chapter II, which will be discussed together (see No. 6 above) raise the problem of the connection between military and civil aviation. See the discussions on this matter in the special Commission for the Preparation of a Draft Convention on the Manufacture of Arms (document A.30.1929.IX, pages 15-17 and 18-20).

The discussion of Articles ZA, ZB, ZC and ZD was adjourned in 1927 until the second reading (see document C.310.M.109.1927.IX, page 346), but a general discussion took place on the question of "Supervision" (see same document, pages 273-293 and 324-326). The French and British drafts for Article ZA, and the French drafts for Articles ZB, ZC and ZD should be noted.

During the first part of the sixth session of the Commission (meeting of May 6th, 1929) the French delegate announced new proposals in regard to supervision (document C.195.M.74.1929.IX, page 190). Point (d) of the draft resolution submitted by Lord Cecil to the Third Committee of the Assembly on September 19th, 1929, might serve as an indication of the British proposals on the same question. The German delegation also made suggestions in regard to this matter (document C.195.M.74.1929.IX, pages 205-206).

12. CHAPTER V, SECTION V: RATIFICATION, ENTRY INTO FORCE, DENUNCIATION.


13. PREAMBLE.

The texts drawn up at first reading consist of three draft preambles—the British, French and German. The various drafts were not discussed at length.

14. PROGRESS OF WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION AND SECURITY.

Between the conclusion of the London Naval Conference and the opening of the second part of the Preparatory Commission’s sixth session, there have been two events of interest to that Commission:

(a) The fourth session of the Committee on Arbitration and Security;
(b) The eleventh ordinary session of the League Assembly.

The agenda of the fourth session of the Committee on Arbitration and Security contained the following questions:

1. Preliminary Draft General Convention to strengthen the Means of preventing War;
2. Draft Convention on Financial Assistance;
3. Communications affecting the working of the League of Nations in times of emergency; facilities to be granted to aircraft;


The Preparatory Commission was duly informed of the results of the Committee on Arbitration and Security's fourth session, the relevant documents having been transmitted at the request of the Council to the members of the Preparatory Commission and to the eleventh Assembly.

The latter examined these four questions and was able to adopt with certain modifications the draft Convention on Financial Assistance and two draft resolutions concerning the facilities to be granted to aircraft and motor transport respectively.

As regards the amendment of Article 18, the Assembly decided not to examine this proposal.

As regards the Convention to strengthen the Means of preventing War, the Assembly was of opinion that the study of this Convention should be continued, and it requested the Council to entrust this study to a special Committee, which should be asked to submit a report in time for submission to the twelfth ordinary session of the Assembly.

Special stress should be laid on the importance of the adoption of the draft Convention on Financial Assistance, which the Assembly was able to open for the signature of delegations before the close of its eleventh session. Twenty-eight countries signed this Convention at the plenary meeting of the Assembly on the morning of October 2nd.

15. DRAWING UP THE REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL.

In the report of the Third Committee to the ninth Assembly, it is stated that "the Preparatory Commission will certainly think it desirable to make a general report to the Council on the possibilities of the First General Conference and the date at which it might be held". At the conclusion of the first part of its sixth session, the Preparatory Commission decided, on May 6th, 1929, not to submit a report to the Council before the end of the session (see document C.193.M.74.1929.IX, pages 41, 193 and 194).

In the penultimate paragraph of the resolution it adopted, the eleventh Assembly expressed the conviction that the Preparatory Commission will be able to complete its work at its session in November next, and will thus enable the Council to convene, as soon as possible, the General Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments.

The report submitted by the Third Committee also mentioned the Assembly's desire that the General Conference should be convened in 1931.

ANNEX 7.

C.P.D.232.

Geneva, November 12th, 1930.

CONVENTION ON THE REDUCTION AND LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE


The Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference has the honour to communicate to the members of the Commission, for their information, the attached extracts from a resolution adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations on October 3rd, 1930.

Appendix.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ASSEMBLY ON OCTOBER 3RD, 1930.

(Extracts from document A.83.1930.V.)

The Assembly,

Having examined with the greatest interest the report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of the ratification and signature of conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations in accordance with an Assembly resolution of September 24th, 1929;
Being convinced that the solution of the problem of ratification depends to a great extent upon satisfactory preparation for the conferences which are convened to draw up conventions;

Considering it to be of the greatest importance that all steps should be taken to assure that conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations should be accepted by the largest possible number of countries and that ratifications of such conventions should be deposited with the least possible delay:

Expresses its appreciation of the work of the Committee and its approval of their report; and

Recommends that effect should be given to the proposals contained in the report of the Committee in the manner set out in the immediately following resolutions.

V.

That, in conformity with the recommendations contained in Part III, paragraphs 2 (d), (e), and (f) of the report of the Committee appointed in accordance with the resolution of the Assembly of September 24th, 1929 (see document A.10.1930.V), at future conferences held under the auspices of the League of Nations at which general conventions are signed, protocols of signature shall, as far as possible, be drawn up on the general lines of the alternative drafts set out in Annexes I and II of the present resolution.


In signing the Convention of this day’s date relating to . . . . the undersigned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorised to this effect and in the name of their respective Governments, declare that they have agreed as follows:

I. That the Government of every Member of the League of Nations or non-member State on whose behalf the said Convention has been signed undertakes, not later than . . . . (date), either to submit the said Convention for parliamentary approval or to inform the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of its attitude with regard to the Convention.

II. If on . . . . (date) the said Convention is not in force with regard to . . . . Members of the League of Nations and non-member States, the Secretary-General of the League shall bring the situation to the attention of the Council of the League of Nations, which may either convene a new conference of all the Members of the League and non-member States on whose behalf the Convention has been signed or accessions thereto deposited, to consider the situation, or take such other measures as it considers necessary. The Government of every signatory or acceding State undertakes to be represented at any conference so convened. The Governments of Members of the League and non-member States which have not signed the Convention or acceded thereto may also be invited to be represented at any conference so convened by the Council of the League.

Note. — The procedure provided for in this Annex is generally suitable for most general conventions. In cases in which it is applied, the final articles of the convention should be drafted in the usual form and should not fix any named or final date for the entry into force of the convention, but should permit its entry into force on receipt of a relatively small number of ratifications or accessions.

Annex II. — Final Article of the Convention, Article X.

The present Convention shall enter into force on . . . . (date), provided that, on this date, ratifications or accessions have been deposited with or notified to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on behalf of . . . . Members of the League of Nations or non-Members States.

Protocol of Signature.

In signing the Convention of to-day’s date relating to . . . . the undersigned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorised to this effect and in the name of their respective Governments, declare that they have agreed as follows:

If on . . . . the said Convention has not come into force in accordance with the provisions of Article X, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall bring the situation
to the attention of the Council of the League of Nations, which may either convene a new conference of all the Members of the League and non-member States on whose behalf the Convention has been signed or accessions thereto deposited to consider the situation, or take such other measures as it considers necessary. The Government of every signatory or acceding State undertakes to be represented at any conference so convened.

Note. — The procedure provided for in Annex II is suitable for certain types of convention whose practical utility depends on their immediate entry into force for a considerable number of States.
ANNEX 8.

C.P.D.280.

Geneva, November 26th, 1930.

TEXTS OF THE DRAFT CONVENTION DRAWN UP AT SECOND READING
AND TEXTS OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
TO THESE ARTICLES.

This document contains the text of the articles drawn up at second reading and the text of the proposed amendments to these articles.
The text of Article IB and of Section V of Chapter V will be distributed as document C.P.D.280(a).

PREAMBLE (FIRST READING).

(British Draft.)
[Names of the High Contracting Parties.]

Persuaded that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations;

Considering that all Members of the League of Nations are already pledged by Article 8 of the Covenant of the League to the acceptance of the principle enunciated above;

Realising that the purpose of the limitation of armaments by international agreement is to diminish the risk of aggressive action by one State against another and that all agreements for limitation of armaments should be constructed in the light of that purpose;

Believing that, in order to obtain the greatest possible advantage from a reduction and limitation of armaments, such reduction and limitation must cover military, naval and air armaments and must embrace as many nations as possible;

Determined to alleviate to the greatest possible extent the heavy burden which expenditure on armaments is imposing upon the economic life of the world and thus lowering its standard of living;

Have resolved to conclude a Convention with a view to accomplishing these purposes and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:
The President .....................

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

(French Draft.)
[List of High Contracting Parties.]

In view of Article 8 of the Covenant of the League of Nations;

Whereas the reduction of armaments must be in accordance with general conditions of security and the special conditions of each State;

And whereas the Treaty of Mutual Assistance and the Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, which were intended to define more precisely the operation of Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, have not been applied;

And whereas the general guarantees resulting from the Covenant still exist;

And whereas regional agreements based upon the principles of the Covenant and arranging for mutual assistance between the signatory States in the event of attack have been successively concluded and have resulted in improved conditions of security for a number of States;

Consider that it is now possible to contemplate a first step towards the limitation and reduction of armaments laid down in Article 8 of the Covenant;

And, having decided to conclude a Convention for this purpose, have appointed as their plenipotentiaries,

Who, having deposited their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following provisions:

(German Draft.)

Whereas heavy armaments constitute the most serious menace to the peace of the world;

And whereas Article 8 of the Covenant of the League of Nations provides for a general reduction of armaments;

The High Contracting Parties have resolved to conclude a Convention as a first step towards the accomplishment of this purpose, to be followed by successive measures with a view to further disarmament, and have appointed ..................

Who, having deposited their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following provisions:
CHAPTER I. — EFFECTIVES.

Article A.

The High Contracting Parties agree to limit the effectives in service in the land, sea and air armed forces, or formations organised on a military basis, to the effectives determined in the tables enumerated below and annexed to the present Convention.

1. Land Armaments:
   - Table I. — Maximum armed forces stationed in the home country.
   - Table II. — Maximum armed forces stationed overseas.
   - (optional)
   - Table III. — Maximum of the total armed forces of the High Contracting Parties.
   - Table IV. — Maximum of the forces belonging to formations organised on a military basis stationed in the home country.
   - Table V. — Maximum of the forces belonging to formations organised on a military basis stationed overseas.

2. Naval Armaments:
   - Table I. — Maximum armed forces.
   - Table II. — Maximum forces belonging to formations organised on a military basis.

3. Air Armaments:
   - Table I. — Maximum armed forces stationed in the home country.
   - (optional)
   - Table II. — Maximum armed forces stationed overseas.
   - (optional)
   - Table III. — Maximum of the total armed forces of the High Contracting Parties.
   - Table IV. — Maximum of the forces belonging to formations organised on a military basis stationed in the home country.
   - Table V. — Maximum of the forces belonging to formations organised on a military basis stationed overseas.

Article B.

The tables relating to land armaments mentioned in Article A above shall indicate a maximum number of officers which each High Contracting Party shall undertake not to exceed.

The said tables shall further fix the maximum number of soldiers, other than officers, who may have completed more than 12 years of actual service with the colours.

In conscript armies, the number of men whose service exceeds the legal period in force in their respective countries but is less than 12 years, shall be shown for each Contracting Party in the annual statements for which provision is made in Article IA of Chapter V.

The tables relating to naval armaments mentioned in Article A shall indicate the total of naval forces in the form of aggregate figures for officers, non-commissioned officers and men together.

It is understood that separate particulars will be furnished in the annual statement, for which Article IA provides, of the number of officers and men who have completed more than 12 years of effective active service.

The tables relating to air armaments mentioned in Article A shall indicate, in the form of aggregate figures for officers, non-commissioned officers and men together, the maximum number of soldiers who may have completed more than 12 years of actual service with the colours.

The number of men of the class mentioned in the second and fourth paragraphs of the present article who are actually with the colours shall be shown every year for each High Contracting Party in the statements for the preparation of which provision is made in Article IA of Chapter V.

Each country may, if it so desires, show for purposes of information, in a special column in publicity table IA of Chapter V, the proportion of recruits not trained as defined in the national legislation who are embodied in the effectives of its armed forces.

Note. — This figure will be determined by the duration of the longest period of actual service with the colours which is in force in the conscript armies of the High Contracting Party at the time of the signature of the Convention.
Chapter I. — Effectives.

Article A.

1. Amendments by the Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

First Amendment.

Add after the words “to limit” the words “and to reduce”.

Reasons.

1. The term “limit” is ambiguous. “Limiting” may mean not merely reducing armaments but also maintaining them at the existing level and even increasing them above that level.

2. A convention which legalises the great armaments now existing, or their increase, would be of no value.

3. On the proposal of the U.S.S.R. delegation, the Preparatory Commission consented to insert in the chapters of the Convention concerning naval armaments and budgetary expenditure the obligation not merely to limit but also reduce these armaments.

Second Amendment.

Add a second paragraph:

“The High Contracting Parties agree to limit and reduce the trained reserves of their land, sea and air forces respectively to the figures determined in the said tables.”

Reasons.

In view of the great military value of trained reserves, a disarmament convention which neither limits nor reduces this important element of the armed forces would be seriously defective.

2. Proposal by the French Delegation.

After the words “formation organised on a military basis” add “in time of peace.”
Article C.

By “formations organised on a military basis” shall be understood Police forces of all kinds, gendarmerie, Customs officials, forest guards, which, whatever their legal purpose, can be used without mobilisation, by reason of their staff of officers, establishment, training, armament, equipment, as well as any organisation complying with the above condition.

Article D.

By “mobilisation” within the meaning of the present Convention shall be understood all the measures for the purpose of providing the whole or part of the various corps, services and units with the personal and material required to pass from a peace-time footing to a war-time footing.

Article E.

When drawing up the tables mentioned in Articles A (Chapter I) and IA (Chapter V): by “effectives in service in the armed forces” and by “effectives in service in the formations organised on a military basis” shall be understood the average daily effectives reckoned by dividing the total number of days’ duty by the number of days in the budgetary year.

Article I.

In each Contracting State having the conscription system, the total period of service which the annual contingent is compelled to serve—whether by land, sea or air—shall not exceed the figures accepted by each of the High Contracting Parties, and shall in no case exceed . . . months.

For each man, the total period of service shall be the total number of days of active service and of days of service during the periods of instruction which he undergoes; and each of such numbers of days shall be specified in the annual statements provided for in Article IZ.

The High Contracting Parties shall, as an exception, be entitled to exceed the figures accepted by them under the first paragraph in so far as, owing to a falling-off in the number of births, such an increase may be necessary to safeguard the rights conferred upon them by Article A.

Nevertheless, they may not exceed the figure laid down in virtue of Article I as a uniform standard for the period of service.
Article C.

1. Amendment proposed by the British Delegation:
   After the word "used" insert the words "for military purposes".

2. Proposal by the French Delegation:
   After the words "formations organised on a military basis" add "in time of peace".

Article I.

[Discussion of the German proposal—document C.P.D./174(1)—adjourned.] Second and third paragraphs below:

"For each man, the total period of service shall be the total number of days of active service and of days of service during the periods of training which he undergoes. The period of active service shall be shown separately.

"No register shall be kept of persons whose military obligations are terminated."
CHAPTER II. — MATERIAL.

SECTION I. — LAND ARMAMENTS.

Article TA.

Each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to limit its annual expenditure on the upkeep, purchase and manufacture of war material for land armaments in accordance with the figures and the conditions laid down in Annex No. . . . to the present Convention.

Note. — In pronouncing on this article the Governments will take into account at the Conference the report requested from the Committee of Budgetary Experts, which will have been forwarded to them in order to permit of the drawing up of Annex No. . . . The Preparatory Commission, by sixteen votes to three and six abstentions, adopted the principle of limitation by expenditure. It also discussed the following resolution:

"The Preparatory Commission is of opinion that the principle of direct limitation should be applied to land war material."

When this resolution was put to the vote there were nine votes in favour, nine against and seven abstentions. Lastly, it examined the principle of a combination of the two methods, in favour of which nine members of the Commission voted, eleven voted against, with five abstentions.

SECTION II. — NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

See document C.P.D./260.

SECTION III. — AIR ARMAMENTS.

Article AA.

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes to limit the air material in service in accordance with the figures laid down in the following tables.

Table A. — The maximum number and total horse-power of aeroplanes and maximum number, total horse-power and total volume of dirigibles in service in their armed forces.

Note: Any of the High Contracting Parties who so desire may annex to Table A the following tables for limitations similar to those in Table A:

Table A (1). — Aeroplanes and dirigibles in commission in the armed forces stationed in the home country.
Table A (2). — Aeroplanes and dirigibles in commission in the armed forces stationed overseas.
Table A (3). — Aeroplanes and dirigibles in aircraft-carriers.

Table B. — The maximum number and total horse-power of aeroplanes and maximum number, total horse-power and total volume of dirigibles in service in their formations organised on a military basis.

The limitation shall apply to aeroplanes and dirigibles capable of use in war employed in commission in the land, sea and air forces, or in the formations organised on a military basis.

Note: Any of the High Contracting Parties who so desire may annex to Table B the following tables for limitations similar to those in Table B:

Table B (1). — Aeroplanes and dirigibles in commission in the formations organised on a military basis stationed in the home country.
Table B (2). — Aeroplanes and dirigibles in commission in the formations organised on a military basis in overseas territories.
SECTION III. — AIR ARMAMENTS.

Article AA.

1. Amendment submitted by the Canadian Delegation:

Delete references to "total horse-power".

Tables A and B should read as follows:

"Table A. — The maximum number of aeroplanes and maximum number and
total volume of dirigibles in service in their armed forces.

Table B. — The maximum number of aeroplanes and maximum number and
total volume of dirigibles in service in their formations organised
on a military basis.

2. Amendment submitted by the British Delegation:

"At end of last paragraph, after the words 'organised on a military basis', add 'and
to Government-owned complete machines in reserve'."

3. Amendment submitted by the Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

After the words "to limit" add the words "and reduce".

Reasons.

1. The term "limit" is ambiguous. "Limitation" may mean not merely reducing
armaments but also maintaining them at the existing level and even increasing them above
that level.

2. A convention which legalises the great armaments now existing, or their increase,
would be of no value.

3. On the proposal of the U.S.S.R. delegation, the Preparatory Commission consented
to insert in the chapters of the Convention concerning naval armaments and budgetary
expenditure the obligation not merely to limit, but also to reduce these armaments.
Article AC.

Horse-power shall be measured according to the rules ....... (to be established by the Conference).

The volume of dirigibles to be expressed in cubic metres.

Article AD.

(Reserved for discussion during the examination of Article ZD.)

The limitations laid down are accepted by each High Contracting Party in the light of the present development of civil aviation in other countries.

Article AE.

1. The High Contracting Parties shall refrain from prescribing the embodiment of military features in the build of civil aviation material so that this material may be constructed for purely civil purposes, more particularly with a view to providing the greatest possible measure of security and the most economic return. No preparations shall be made in civil aircraft in time of peace for the installation of warlike armaments for the purpose of converting such aircraft into military aircraft.

2. The High Contracting Parties undertake not to require of civil aviation undertakings that they should employ personnel specially trained for military purposes.

They undertake to authorise only as a provisional and temporary measure the seconding of personnel to, and the employment of military aviation material in, civil aviation undertakings.

3. The High Contracting Parties undertake not to subsidise, directly or indirectly, air lines principally established for military purposes, instead of being established for economic, administrative or social purposes.

4. The High Contracting Parties undertake to encourage as far as possible the conclusion of economic agreements between civil aviation undertakings in the different countries.

CHAPTER III. — BUDGETARY EXPENDITURE.

Article DA.

Each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to limit and, as far as possible, to reduce its total annual expenditure on land, air and sea forces. The relevant figure and the conditions governing such limitation or reduction, in particular as regards the possibility of a distinct limitation of land, naval and air expenditure are stated in Annex No. . . . to the present Convention.

Note. — In pronouncing on this article, the Governments will take into account at the Conference the report requested from the Committee of Budgetary Experts, which will have been forwarded to them in order to permit of the drawing up of Annex No. . . .
Article AE.

1. **Amendment presented by the Canadian Delegation:**

   Delete the following sub-paragraph of paragraph 2:
   
   "They undertake . . . civil aviation undertaking"
   
   and substitute the following text:
   
   "Personnel seconded to, and military material employed in, civil aviation, whether Government or commercial, shall be counted in the agreed quota”.

2. **Amendment submitted by the British Delegation:**

   Add at end of the article "and to confer together to this end”.

3. **Proposal by the British Delegation:**

   Insert a new article as follows:
   
   "Each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to limit its annual expenditure on the maintenance, purchase and manufacture of war material, for air armaments, to the figures and under the conditions defined in Annex No. . . . to the present Convention".
CHAPTER IV. — CHEMICAL ARMS.

The High Contracting Parties undertake, subject to reciprocity, to abstain from the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or similar gases, and of all analogous liquids, substances or processes. They undertake unreservedly to abstain from the use of all bacteriological methods of warfare.
CHAPTER IV. CHEMICAL ARMS.

Proposal by the German Delegation.

"CHAPTER IV. — PROHIBITIONS.

"SECTION I. — Chemical Arms.

"SECTION II. — Land Armaments.

"The High Contracting Parties agree forthwith to prohibit the employment:

1. Outside fortified works, fortresses and field works of artillery of a calibre above:
   "(a) In the case of guns: 77 mm.;
   "(b) In the case of howitzers: 105 mm.;

2. In fortified works, fortresses and field works of artillery of a calibre above:
   "(a) In the case of guns: 150 mm.;
   "(b) In the case of howitzers: 210 mm.;

3. Mortars and trench-mortars of every kind of a calibre above 150 mm.;

4. Tanks of every kind.

"They undertake to destroy all the war material, including spare parts, the employment of which is prohibited by the above paragraph. Furthermore, within . . . months as from the coming into force of the present Convention, each State shall notify the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the number of individual units destroyed. The Secretary-General shall communicate this information to the other States signatories.

"The High Contracting Parties also agree to prohibit the manufacture and importation of the said war material."

Memorandum by the British Delegation.

The French and English texts of the first paragraph of this Chapter, as agreed to at the second reading, are as follows:

"Les Hautes Parties contractantes s'interdisent, sous conditions de reciprocité, l'emploi à la guerre de gaz asphyxiants, toxiques ou similaires, ainsi que de tous liquides, matières ou procédés analogues."

"The High Contracting Parties undertake, subject to reciprocity, to abstain from the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or similar gases, and of all analogous liquids, substances or processes."

It may be recalled that, during the first part of the sixth session, certain delegations assumed that the intention was to prohibit the use of all chemical methods of warfare of every kind. On the other hand, there are some indications that this view is not shared by all States. It is at least possible that this difference in interpretation owes its origin to a serious ambiguity in the Geneva Gas Protocol of 1925, as well as in all Treaties and Conventions regulating gas warfare signed since the war. In the Geneva Protocol of June 1925, though the relevant portion of the French text is identical with that of the article quoted above, in the English text the French word "similaires" is translated by "other".

Basing itself on this English text, the British Government have taken the view that the use in war of "other" gases, including lachrymatory gases, was prohibited. They also considered that the intention was to incorporate the same prohibition in the present Convention. From every point of view it is highly desirable that a uniform construction should prevail as to whether or not the use of lachrymatory gases is considered to be contrary to the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and/or to Chapter IV of the Draft Convention.

The British delegation proposes, therefore, to invite an expression of opinion on this point from all the States represented on this Commission.
CHAPTER V. — MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION I. — ORGANISATION.

New Article OA.

There shall be set up at the seat of the League of Nations a Permanent Disarmament Commission with the duty of following the execution of the present Convention. It shall consist of $x$ [Figure to be fixed by the Conference] members appointed respectively by the Governments of the following High Contracting Parties... [list to be drawn up by the Conference].

Members of the Commission shall not represent their Governments. They shall be appointed for $x$ years, but shall be re-eligible. During their term of office, they may be replaced only on death or in the case of voluntary resignation or serious and permanent illness.

They may be assisted by technical experts.

Article OB.

The Commission shall meet for the first time, on being summoned by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, within three months from the entry into force of the present Convention, to elect a provisional President and Vice-President.

Thereafter it shall meet annually in ordinary Session on the date fixed in its Rules of Procedure.

It may also, if summoned by its President, meet in extraordinary session in the cases provided for in the present Convention and whenever an application to that effect is made by a High Contracting Party.

Article OC.

The Commission shall have full power to lay down its own Rules of Procedure on the basis of the provisions of the present Convention.

Article OD.

The Commission may only transact business if at least two-thirds of its members are present.

Article OE.

Any High Contracting Party not having a member of its nationality on the Commission shall be entitled to send a member appointed for the purpose to sit at any meetings of the Commission during which a question specially affecting the interests of that Party is considered.

Article OF.

Each member of the Commission shall have only one vote.

All decisions of the Commission shall be adopted by a majority of the votes of the members present at the meeting.

In the cases provided for in Articles... (cases of complaint and cases of threats to national security) the votes of members appointed by the Parties concerned in the discussion shall not be counted in determining the majority.

A minority report may be drawn up.

Article OG.

Each member of the Commission shall be entitled on his own responsibility to have any person heard or consulted who is in a position to throw any light on the question which is being examined by the Commission.

Article OH.

Each member of the Commission shall be entitled to demand that, in any report by the Commission, account shall be taken of the opinions or suggestions put forward by him, if necessary in the form of a separate report.

Article OI.

All reports by the Commission shall, under conditions specified in each case in the present Convention, or in the Rules of Procedure of the Commission, be communicated to all the High Contracting Parties and to the Council of the League of Nations and shall be published.
SECTION II. — EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION.

Article IA.

Text proposed by the Drafting Committee.

As regards effectives, the exchange of information shall cover the average daily number of effectives reached during the budgetary year in the land, sea or air armed forces, or formations organised on a military basis, of each of the High Contracting Parties.

For this purpose, each of the High Contracting Parties will forward to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations within . . . months after the end of the budgetary year, the necessary figures to enable the tables—of which models are attached to this article—to be drawn up in the case of such High Contracting Parties (the headings of the columns in the tables will show the information which is required in consequence of the decisions of the Commission). Each Party shall attach to this statement an explanatory note showing the elements on which the figures supplied by him are based and stating in particular for each category of effectives (recruits, militiamen, reservists, territorials, etc.), the number of these effectives and the number of days, service they have performed.

The tables referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be finally drawn up and published by the Secretary-General not later than . . . in each year.

Article IA (1).

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall forward to the Secretariat of the League of Nations within three months of the end of the budgetary year an annual statement showing the number of youths having compulsorily received preparatory military training during the previous year.

Article IA (2).

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall prepare annually:

(1) A table indicating the land forces stationed in each of its overseas territories;
(2) A table indicating the land forces organised on a military basis existing in each of its overseas territories.

Article IZ.

Text proposed by the Drafting Committee.

The High Contracting Parties having conscription system shall forward to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations at the end of each year the following information in regard to their land, naval and air forces respectively:

(1) The total number of days’ active service required of the annual contingent;
(2) The total duration (in days) of periods of training not included in the active service.

Article IB

[The text will appear in document C.P.D./28o(a).]

Article IC.

Suppressed—a similar article having been inserted in the Chapter “ Naval Material ”.

Article IG.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall communicate to the Secretariat of the League of Nations the name and the tonnage of any vessel constructed in accordance with Article NH (Chapter II). With regard to existing vessels of this type, this communication shall be made within two months after ratification of the present Convention. With regard to vessels to be constructed, the communication shall be made on the date of completion.

Article ID.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall prepare an annual statement showing the maximum figures attained during the year in respect of the number and total horse-power or aircraft, and the number, total horse-power and total volume of dirigibles in commission as laid down in Article AA of Chapter II, Section III, Air Armaments.

This statement shall be forwarded to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations within three months after the close of the budgetary year.
Article IE.

In order to ensure publicity in the matter of civil aviation, each of the High Contracting Parties shall prepare an annual statement showing the total number of civil aeroplanes and dirigibles registered in the territory under jurisdiction of each of the High Contracting Parties.

Article IH (former DA* and DB*).

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, in a model form, a statement showing the actual total amount expended on land, sea and air forces, during the preceding financial year.

It shall at the same time communicate to the Secretary-General a statement showing the amount actually expended during the preceding financial year on the upkeep, purchase, and manufacture of war material as defined in Article TA of Chapter II of the present Convention. This communication shall be made not later than . . . months after the close of the financial year.

Article IF.

The Permanent Disarmament Commission shall receive all the information supplied by the High Contracting Parties to the Secretary-General of the League in pursuance of their international obligations in this regard.

Each year, the Commission shall make at least one report on the information submitted to it and on any other information that may reach it from an authorised source and that it may consider worth attention, showing the situation as regards the fulfilment of the present Convention. All reports shall be communicated forthwith to all the High Contracting Parties and to the Council of the League, and shall be published on the date fixed in the Rules of Procedure of the Commission.

SECTION III. — DEROGATIONS.

Article XA.

If, during the life of the present Convention, a change of circumstances constitutes, in the opinion of any High Contracting Party, a menace to its national security, such High Contracting Party may derogate temporarily in so far as concerns itself from any article or articles of the present Convention, other than those expressly designed to apply in the event of war, provided:

(a) That such Contracting Party shall immediately notify the other Contracting Parties and at the same time the Permanent Disarmament Commission, through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, of such temporary suspension, and of the extent thereof.

(b) That simultaneously with the notification referred to in Point (a), the Contracting Party shall communicate to the other Contracting Parties, and at the same time, to the Permanent Disarmament Commission through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, a full explanation of the change of circumstances referred to above.

Thereupon the other High Contracting Parties shall promptly advise as to the situation thus presented.

When the reasons for such temporary suspension have ceased to exist, the said High Contracting Party shall reduce its armaments to the level agreed upon in the Convention, and shall make immediate notification to the other Contracting Parties.
Article IE.

1. Amendment submitted by the British Delegation:

   "Add at end:
   "‘... together with the expenditure by Government or local authorities’.”

2. Amendment submitted by the Polish Delegation:

   "After the words: ‘... showing the total number’, add: ‘and total horse-power’.
   “The rest of the text remains unchanged.”
SECTION IV. - PROCEDURE REGARDING COMPLAINTS AND REVISION.

Article ZA.

The High Contracting Parties recognise that any violation of the provisions of this Convention is a matter of concern to all the Parties.

Article ZB.

If, during the term of the present Convention, a High Contracting Party is of opinion that another Party to the Convention is maintaining armaments in excess of the figures agreed upon or is in any way violating or endeavouring to violate the provisions of the present Convention, such Party may lay the matter, through the Secretary-General of the League, before the Permanent Disarmament Commission.

The Commission, after hearing a representative of the High Contracting Party whose action is questioned, should such Party so desire, and the representative of any other Party which may be specially concerned in the matter and which asks to be heard shall present a report thereon as soon as possible to the High Contracting Parties and to the Council of the League. The report and any proceedings thereon shall be published as soon as possible.

The High Contracting Parties shall promptly advise as to the conclusions of the Report.

If the High Contracting Parties directly concerned are Members of the League of Nations, the Council of the League shall exercise the rights devolving upon it in such circumstances in virtue of the Covenant of the League of Nations with a view to ensuring the observance of the Convention and to safeguarding the peace of nations.

ANNEX 9.

C.P.D.280(a).

Geneva, December 1st, 1930.

TEXTS OF THE DRAFT CONVENTION DRAWN UP AT SECOND READING.

This document contains the text of Article IB and of the articles of Section V of Chapter V drawn up at the second reading.

CHAPTER V. — MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION I. — ORGANISATION.

Article IB.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations a statement in accordance with a standard model indicating by categories of materials the total actual expenditure in the course of the preceding year on the upkeep, purchase and manufacture of war materials of the land forces.

Note. — In giving an opinion on this Article, the Governments will take into account the reports supplied by the Committee of Budgetary Experts regarding the number and nature of the categories to be set up and the methods of publicity thus adopted in connection with the provisions of the annex regarding limitation referred to in Article TA of the present Convention.

SECTION V. — RATIFICATION, COMING INTO FORCE, DENUNCIATION.

Article EA.

The present Convention shall not in any way diminish the obligations of previous treaties, under which certain of the High Contracting Parties have agreed to limit their military, naval or air armaments, and have thus fixed in relation to one another their respective rights and obligations in this connection.

The following High Contracting Parties . . . signatory to the said treaties declare that the limits fixed for their armaments under the present Convention are accepted by them in relation to the obligations referred to in the preceding paragraph, the maintenance of such obligations being for them an essential condition for the observance of the present Convention.
Article EB.
The present Convention shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional methods. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited at Geneva.

It shall come into force, for each Party whose instrument of ratification has been deposited, as soon as the instruments of ratification have been deposited by . . . [list to be drawn up by the Conference].

Should the present Convention not have come into force in accordance with the preceding paragraph by . . . the High Contracting Parties shall be invited by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to meet and consider the possibility of putting it into force. They undertake to participate in this consultation, which shall take place before . . .

Article ED.
Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes that, as soon as the Convention has come into force for itself, it will begin the necessary measures for carrying the provisions of the Convention into effect.

Article EF.
The present Convention shall in principle have a period of duration of x years, and shall remain in force after the expiration of that period, except in so far as it is amended, superseded or denounced under the conditions specified in the following Articles.

Article EG.
Before the end of the period of x years provided for in the preceding Article, and not less than y years after its entry into force, the present Convention shall be re-examined by the High Contracting Parties, which shall meet in Conference. The date of this meeting shall be fixed by the Council of the League of Nations, after taking cognisance of the opinion of the Permanent Disarmament Commission and of the intentions of the High Contracting Parties non-members of the League of Nations.

The above-mentioned Conference may, if necessary, revise the present Convention and establish fresh provisions in substitution therefor, fixing their period of duration and laying down general rules regarding their examination and subsequent revision, if the latter is required.

Article EH.
Before the end of the term indicated for the purpose in the preceding Article, and not less than z years after the entry into force of the present Convention, the procedure for examination and revision laid down in that Article may also be carried out at the request of a High Contracting Party, with the approval of the Permanent Disarmament Commission, if the conditions under which the engagements stipulated in the Convention were contracted have undergone, as the result of technical transformations or special circumstances, changes justifying a fresh examination and, if necessary, the revision of such engagements.

Article EJ.
In the course of a conference held in the circumstances provided for in the two preceding Articles, any High Contracting Party shall be entitled to notify its intention to denounce the present Convention.

Such denunciation shall take effect two years after date, but in no case before the expiration period of the mentioned in Article EF.

ANNEX 10.

C.P.D.287.

Geneva, November 28th, 1930.

REPORT BY THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE ON CHAPTER I OF THE DRAFT CONVENTION.

The Drafting Committee submits the following proposals to the Commission in regard to the drafting of Chapter I of the draft Convention:

Although they involve a large number of formal changes, these proposals do not in any way affect the substance of the draft. Their sole object is to present the stipulations of Chapter I in a simpler and clearer manner.

As most of the changes are self-explanatory, the Drafting Committee merely desires to draw attention to the following points:

1. To avoid too frequent repetition in the course of the Convention of the same formula dealing with the limitation and, as far as possible, the reduction of the various kinds of armaments, the Committee, in accordance with precedent, proposes that the principle of this limitation and
reduction should be laid down once and for all at the beginning of the draft in a (new) Article r, while the object of the remainder of the provisions will be to define the conditions of application of this general principle.

2. Article A, drawn up at second reading, deals with the limitation of effectives “in service”. These effectives “in service” are defined in Article E as “average daily effectives”. It appeared preferable in Article 2 (former Article A) to use the expression “average daily effectives”. The fact that these effectives are calculated according to the number of days’ duty (Article 3, former Article E) clearly shows that they are “effectives in service”.

It is for the Commission to decide whether the term “days’ duty” is not somewhat ambiguous.

3. As the headings of the tables have the same value as the texts of articles, the Drafting Committee considered that certain provisions, such as Article H, which is merely an enumeration of the columns to be included in the tables, could quite well be omitted when these tables are drawn up, and that it would be sufficient for the said tables to be closely combined with the corresponding articles. The drafting of the old Article A (Article 2) has accordingly been revised to provide for the limitation of average daily effectives in each of the categories of effectives mentioned in the tables. These tables are incorporated in the section relating to the limitation of effectives.

The headings of these tables are taken from paragraphs 1, 2, 4 and 5 of Article H. As regards the paragraphs of Article H dealing with the exchange of information between the contracting parties, these will be similarly represented in the headings of the tables which will be inserted immediately after Article IA.

4. In drawing up the headings of the tables, the Drafting Committee has made two slight alterations in the formulas employed in Article H:

(I) The term used in the second and sixth paragraphs of Article H: “soldiers who may have completed more than x years”, has been replaced by the words, “soldiers who have completed . . .”

(2) In drawing up the headings of the tables relating to formations organised on a military basis, it was considered expedient to add to the word “officers” the words “or officials assimilated to them”, and to the word “soldiers”, the words “or officials . . . who have completed . . .”

C.P.D. 260.

ANNEX 11.

Geneva, November 20th, 1930.

CHAPTER II. — MATERIAL.

SECTION II. — NAVAL ARMAMENTS. 1

Note. — Such figures as appear in the following draft correspond to those agreed on in the Treaties of Washington and London and are only given as an indication.

Article A. 2

The High Contracting Parties agree to limit and, so far as possible, to reduce their naval armaments. In consequence they undertake not to exceed throughout the duration of the Convention as regards the global tonnage of their vessels of war, other than the exempt vessels specified in Annex I and the special vessels mentioned in Annex II, the figures laid down in Table I.

Article B.

Table II shows, by tonnage per category, the way in which each High Contracting Party intends to distribute, during the period of application of the Convention, the total (global) tonnage which it has limited to the figure indicated, as far as it is concerned, in Table I.

The maximum displacement and gun-calibre limits of the several categories shall be as laid down in this Convention.

1 Regarding methods of limitation of naval material, the Italian delegation wishes to place on record their general reservation made at the London Conference, to the effect that the Italian Government cannot definitely accept one method rather than another until ratios of strength and maximum levels of tonnage have been agreed upon by the different Powers.

2 With reference to Articles A and B, the Italian delegation expressed the opinion that they should be replaced by a single article stating: “The limitation of naval armament accepted by each of the High Contracting Parties is indicated in the annexed table . . .”, which might be the Table II attached to this document.

Consequently, the Italian delegation is in favour of suppressing Table I.
Article C.

Within the limits of the total (global) tonnage shown for each High Contracting Party in Table I, and in the absence of more strict conditions resulting from special conventions to which it is or may become a party, each of the High Contracting Parties may effect a transfer of the tonnage indicated for it in the different categories in Table II, subject to the two following conditions:

(1) The tonnages by category shown for each Contracting Party in Table II shall in no case be the object of increase beyond the figures shown for it in Table III.

(2) Before the laying down of the ship or ships for the construction of which the transferred tonnage has been assigned, due notice must be given to all of the other High Contracting Parties of the amount of tonnage transferred, the length of such notice being that laid down for each of the High Contracting Parties in Table III.

Article D.

No capital ship shall exceed 35,000 tons (35,560 metric tons) standard displacement or carry a gun exceeding 16 inches (406 mm.) in calibre.

Article E.

1. No aircraft carrier shall exceed 27,000 tons (27,432 metric tons) standard displacement or carry a gun with a calibre in excess of 8 inches (203 mm.).

2. No aircraft carrier of 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) or less standard displacement shall carry a gun exceeding 6.1 inches (155 mm.) in calibre.

3. If the armament carried includes guns exceeding 6.1 inches (155 mm.) in calibre, the total number of guns carried, except anti-aircraft guns and guns not exceeding 5.1 inches (130 mm.) shall not exceed ten. If, alternatively, the armament contains no guns exceeding 6.1 inches (155 mm.) in calibre, the number of guns is not limited. In either case, the number of anti-aircraft guns and of guns not exceeding 5.1 inches (130 mm.) in calibre is not limited.

Article F.

No submarine shall exceed 2,000 tons (2,032 metric tons) standard displacement or carry a gun exceeding 5.1 inches (130 mm.) in calibre.

Article G.

No vessel of war exceeding the limitations as to displacement or armament prescribed by the present Convention shall be acquired by, or constructed by, for or within the jurisdiction of any of the High Contracting Parties.

Article H.

In regard to vessels of war limited by the present Treaty, the High Contracting Parties agree to be bound by the rules for replacement set out in Annex IV.

Article I.

Within one month after the date of laying down and the date of completion respectively of each vessel of war, other than the vessels exempt from limitation as defined in Annex I, laid down or completed by or for them or within their jurisdiction after the coming into force of the present Convention, the High Contracting Parties shall communicate to each of the other High Contracting Parties the information detailed below:

(a) The date of laying down the keel and the following particulars:
   Classification of the vessel and for whom built (if not for the High Contracting Party), standard displacement in tons and metric tons. Principal dimensions—namely, length of water-line, extreme beam at or below water-line. Mean draught at standard displacement. Calibre of the largest gun.

(b) The date of completion, together with the foregoing particulars relating to the vessel at that date.

Article J.

No preparation shall be made in merchant ships in time of peace for the installation of warlike armaments for the purpose of converting such ships into vessels of war, other than the necessary stiffening of decks for the mounting of guns not exceeding 6.1 inches (155 mm.) calibre.

Article K.

In the event of a High Contracting Party being engaged in war, such Power shall not use as a vessel of war any vessel of war which may be under construction within its jurisdiction for any other Power, or which may have been constructed within its jurisdiction for another Power and not delivered.

Article L.

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes not to dispose—by gift, sale or any mode of transfer—of any vessel of war in such a manner that such vessel may become a vessel of war in the navy of any foreign Power.
Article M.

Any vessels of war which have to be disposed of as being surplus to the tonnage figures allowed by this Convention shall be disposed of in accordance with the rules given in Annex V.

Article N.

Existing ships of various types, which, prior to April 1st, 1930, have been used as stationary training establishments or bulks, may be retained in a non-seagoing condition.

Article O.

Each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to limit its annual expenditure on the maintenance, purchase and manufacture of war material, for naval armaments, to the figures and under the conditions defined in annex No. ... to the present Convention.

Note. — The two following articles appear in Part III of the London Naval Treaty, and are quoted as examples of supplementary restrictions which certain High Contracting Parties may be prepared to assume:

Article ...

Not more than 25 per cent of the allowed total tonnage in the cruiser category may be fitted with a landing-on platform or deck for aircraft.

Article ...

In the destroyer category, not more than 16 per cent of the allowed total tonnage shall be employed in vessels of over 1,500 tons (1,524 metric tons) standard displacement.

Table I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High Contracting Party</th>
<th>Total (Global) Tonnage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
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<td>F</td>
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<td>G</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Table II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories (defined in Annex III)</th>
<th>High Contracting Parties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Capital ships.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Aircraft-carriers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(cd) Light surface vessels</td>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Submarines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 For Powers which possess only vessels of a displacement which does not exceed 8,000 tons.
Table III.

Rules for Transfer.

The figures to be entered in this table will be calculated on the following principles:

1. Account must be taken of the special circumstances of each Power, and of the classes of ships involved in the transfer.
2. Powers whose total tonnage does not exceed 100,000 tons\(^1\) will have full freedom of transfer as regards surface ships.
3. As regards the others Powers, the amount of the transfer should vary in inverse ratio to the amount of the total (global) tonnage of each of them.

Annex I.

Exempt Vessels.

Subject to any special agreements which may submit them to limitation, the following vessels are exempt from limitation:

(a) Naval surface combatant vessels of 600 tons (610 metric tons) standard displacement and under;
(b) Naval surface combatant vessels exceeding 600 tons (610 metric tons), but not exceeding 2,000 tons (2,032 metric tons) standard displacement, provided they have none of the following characteristics:
   (1) Mount a gun above 6.1-inch (155 mm.) calibre;
   (2) Mount more than four guns above 3-inch (76 mm.) calibre;
   (3) Are designed or fitted to launch torpedoes;
   (4) Are designed for a speed greater than twenty knots.
(c) Naval surface vessels not specifically built as fighting ships which are employed on fleet duties or as troop transport or in some other way than as fighting ships, provided they have none of the following characteristics:
   (1) Mount a gun above 6.1-inch (155 mm.) calibre;
   (2) Mount more than four guns above 3-inch (76 mm.) calibre;
   (3) Are designed to launch torpedoes;
   (4) Are designed for a speed greater than twenty knots;
   (5) Are protected by armour plate;
   (6) Are designed or fitted to launch mines;
   (7) Are fitted to receive aircraft on board from the air;
   (8) Mount more than one aircraft-launching apparatus on the centre line; or two, one on each broadside;
   (9) If fitted with any means of launching aircraft into the air, are designed or adapted to operate at sea more than three aircraft.

Annex II.

List of Special Vessels.

Annex III.

Definitions.

For the purposes of the present Treaty, the following expressions are to be understood in the sense defined in this part.

(a) Capital Ships.
   (i) Vessels of war, not aircraft carriers, whose displacement exceeds 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement, or which carry a gun with a calibre exceeding 8 inches (203 mm)

\(^1\) This figure is given as an indication.
(ii) Vessels of war not exceeding 8,000 tons displacement and the calibre of whose guns exceeds 8 inches (203 mm.).

(b) Aircraft Carriers.

Surface vessels of war, whatever their displacement, designed for the specific and exclusive purpose of carrying aircraft and so constructed that aircraft can be launched therefrom and landed thereon.

(c) Cruisers.

Surface vessels of war, other than capital ships or aircraft carriers, the standard displacement of which exceeds 1,850 tons (1,880 metric tons) or with a gun above 5.1 inches (130 mm.) calibre.

The cruiser category is divided into two sub-categories, as follows:

(i) Cruisers carrying a gun above 6.1 inches (155 mm.) calibre.
(ii) Cruisers carrying a gun not above 6.1 inches (155 mm.) calibre.

(cd) Light Surface Vessels.

Surface vessels of war, the standard displacement of which does not exceed 10,000 tons, and with guns not exceeding 8 inches calibre.

These are divided into two sub-categories as follows:

(i) Vessels carrying a gun above 6.1 inches (155 mm.) calibre.
(ii) Vessels carrying a gun not above 6.1 inches (155 mm.) calibre.

(d) Destroyers.

Surface vessels of war, the standard displacement of which does not exceed 1,850 tons (1,880 metric tons) and with a gun not above 5.1 inches (130 mm.) calibre.

Standard Displacement.

1. The standard displacement of a surface vessel is the displacement of the vessel complete, fully manned, engined and equipped ready for sea, including all armament and ammunition, equipment, outfit, provisions and fresh water for crew, miscellaneous stores and implements of every description that are intended to be carried in war, but without fuel or reserve feed water on board.

2. The standard displacement of a submarine is the surface displacement of the vessel complete (exclusive of the water in non-watertight structure), fully manned, engined and equipped ready for sea, including all armament and ammunition, equipment, outfit, provisions for crew, miscellaneous stores and implements of every description that are intended to be carried in war, but without fuel, lubricating oil, fresh water or ballast water of any kind on board.

3. Each naval combatant vessel shall be rated at its displacement tonnage when in the standard condition.

The word "ton", except in the expression "metric tons", shall be understood to be the ton of 2,240 pounds (1,016 kilos).

Annex IV.

RULES FOR REPLACEMENT.

1. Except as provided in paragraph 4 of this Annex, no vessel limited by this Convention shall be replaced until it becomes "over-age".

2. A vessel shall be deemed to be "over-age" when the following number of years have elapsed since the date of its completion:

(a) Capital ships: 20 years subject to special provision as may be necessary for the replacement of existing ships.
(b) Aircraft-carriers: 20 years, subject to special provision as may be necessary for existing ships.
(c) Surface vessels exceeding 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) but not exceeding 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement:

(d) (i) If laid down before January 1st, 1920, 16 years;
(ii) If laid down after December 31st, 1919, 20 years.

(d) Surface vessels not exceeding 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement:

(i) If laid down before January 1st, 1921, 12 years;
(ii) If laid down after December 31st, 1920, 16 years.

(e) Submarines: 13 years.

1 Under the London Treaty, certain Powers agreed not to exercise their rights to lay down the keels of capital ship replacement tonnage during the years 1931 to 1936 inclusive, as provided in the Washington Treaty.
3. The keels of replacement tonnage shall not be laid down more than three years before the year in which the vessel to be replaced becomes "over-age"; but this period is reduced to two years in the case of any replacement surface vessel not exceeding 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement. The right of replacement is not lost by delay in laying down replacement tonnage.

4. In the event of loss or accidental destruction, a vessel may be replaced immediately; but such replacement tonnage shall be subject to the limits of displacement and other provisions of this Convention.

Annex V.

RULES FOR DISPOSAL OF VESSELS OF WAR.

The present Convention provides for the disposal of vessels of war in the following ways:

(i) By scrapping (sinking or breaking up);
(2) By converting the vessel to a hulk;
(3) By converting the vessel to target use exclusively;
(4) By retaining the vessel exclusively for experimental purposes;
(5) By retaining the vessel exclusively for training purposes.

Any vessel of war to be disposed of may either be scrapped or converted to a hulk at the option of the High Contracting Party concerned.

Vessels which have been retained for target, experimental or training purposes shall finally be scrapped or converted to hulks.

SECTION I. — VESSELS TO BE SCRAPPED.

(a) A vessel to be disposed of by scrapping, by reason of its replacement, must be rendered incapable of warlike service within six months of the date of the completion of its successor, or of the first of its successors if there are more than one. If, however, the completion of the new vessel or vessels be delayed, the work of rendering the old vessel incapable of warlike service shall, nevertheless, be completed within four and a half years from the date of laying the keel of the new vessel, or of the first of the new vessels; but should the new vessel, or any of the new vessels, be a surface vessel not exceeding 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement this period is reduced to three and a half years.

(b) A vessel to be scrapped shall be considered incapable of warlike service when there shall have been removed and landed or else destroyed in the ship:

(1) All guns and essential parts of guns, fire control tops and revolving parts of all barbettes and turrets;
(2) All hydraulic or electric machinery for operating turrets;
(3) All fire-control instruments and range-finders;
(4) All ammunition, explosives, mines and mine rails;
(5) All torpedoes, war-heads, torpedo-tubes and training-racks;
(6) All wireless telegraphy installations;
(7) All main propelling machinery, or alternatively the armoured conning-tower and all side armour-plate;
(8) All aircraft cranes, derricks, lifts and launching apparatus. All landing-on or flying-off platforms and decks, or alternatively all main propelling machinery;
(9) In addition, in the case of submarines, all main storage batteries, air compressor plants and ballast pumps.

(c) Scrapping shall be finally effected in either of the following ways, within twelve months of the date on which the work of rendering the vessel incapable of warlike service is due for completion:

(1) Permanent sinking of the vessel;
(2) Breaking the vessel up, this shall always include the destruction or removal of all machinery, boilers and armour, and all deck, side and bottom-plating.

SECTION II. — VESSELS TO BE CONVERTED TO HULKS.

A vessel to be disposed of by conversion to a hulk shall be considered finally disposed of
when the conditions prescribed in Section I, paragraph (b), have been complied with omitting sub-paragraphs (6), (7) and (8), and when the following have been effected:

1. Mutilation beyond repair of all propeller-shafts, thrust-blocks, turbine-gearing or main propelling-motors, and turbines or cylinders of main engines;
2. Removal of propeller-brackets;
3. Removal and breaking up of all aircraft-lifts, and the removal of all aircraft-crane, derricks and launching apparatus.

The vessel must be put in the above condition within the same limits of time as provided in Section I for rendering a vessel incapable of warlike service.

**SECTION III. VESSELS TO BE CONVERTED TO TARGET USE.**

(a) A vessel to be disposed of by conversion to target use exclusively shall be considered incapable of warlike service when there have been removed and landed, or rendered unserviceable on board, the following:

1. All guns;
2. All fire-control tops and instruments and main fire-control communication wiring;
3. All machinery for operating gun-mountings or turrets;
4. All ammunition, explosives, mines, torpedoes and torpedo-tubes;
5. All aviation facilities and accessories.

The vessel must be put into the above conditions within the same limits of time as provided in Section I for rendering a vessel incapable of warlike service.

(b) In addition to the rights already possessed by each High Contracting Party under the Washington Treaty, each High Contracting Party is permitted to retain, for target use exclusively at any one time:

1. Not more than three vessels (cruisers or destroyers), but of these three vessels only one may exceed 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement;
2. One submarine.

(c) On retaining a vessel for target use, the High Contracting Party concerned undertakes not to recondition it for warlike service.

**SECTION IV — VESSELS RETAINED FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES.**

(a) A vessel to be disposed of by conversion to experimental purposes exclusively shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Section III (a) of this Annex.

(b) Without prejudice to the general rules, and provided that due notice be given to the other High Contracting Parties, reasonable variation from the conditions prescribed in Section III (a) of this Annex, in so far as may be necessary for the purposes of a special experiment, may be permitted as a temporary measure.

Any High Contracting Party taking advantage of this provision is required to furnish full details of any such variation and the period for which they will be required.

(c) Each High Contracting Party is permitted to retain for experimental purposes exclusively at any one time:

1. Not more than two vessels (cruisers or destroyers), but of these two vessels only one may exceed 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement;
2. One submarine.

(d) On retaining a vessel for experimental purposes, the High Contracting Party concerned undertakes not to recondition it for warlike service.

**SECTION V. — VESSELS RETAINED FOR TRAINING PURPOSES.**

(a) Each High Contracting Party is permitted to retain, for training purposes exclusively, the following vessels:

(b) Vessels retained for training purposes under the provisions of paragraph (a) shall, within six months of the date on which they are required to be disposed of, be dealt with as follows:
I. Capital Ships.

(1) Removal of main-armament guns, revolving parts of all barbettes and turrets; machinery for operating turrets; but three turrets with their armament may be retained in each ship;
(2) Removal of all ammunition and explosives in excess of the quantity required for target-practice training for the guns remaining on board;
(3) Removal of conning-tower and the side-armour belt between the foremost and aftermost barbettes;
(4) Removal or mutilation of all torpedo-tubes;
(5) Removal or mutilation on board of all boilers in excess of the number required for a maximum speed of eighteen knots.

2. Other Surface Vessels.

The following is to be carried out:

(1) Removal of one-half of the guns, but four guns of main calibre may be retained on each vessel;
(2) Removal of all torpedo-tubes;
(3) Removal of all aviation facilities and accessories;
(4) Removal of one-half of the boilers.

(c) The High Contracting Party concerned undertakes that vessels retained in accordance with the provisions of this Section shall not be used for any combatant purpose.

ANNEX 12.

C.P.D. 292.


DRAFT CONVENTION.

Note by the Drafting Committee.

The Drafting Committee presents in this document a revised draft of the Convention. In this draft the amendments adopted by the Commission at its recent meetings have been inserted, and some improvements have been effected in the text in consequence of observations made by certain delegations.

The articles in which the text differs from that presented in documents C.P.D. 280 and 280(a) are as follows:

Part I (former Chapter I): Articles 2, 3, 4, tables of Chapter A, Articles 5 (new), 5 (a) (former Article 6), 6, 7, table of Chapter B.
Part II: Table II, Annex III, Articles 24, 27.
Part IV: Article 29 and the annexed tables, Articles 31, 34, 35, 36.
Part VI: Article 58.

Article 1 (new).

The High Contracting Parties agree to limit and, so far as possible, to reduce their respective armaments as provided in the present Convention.

PART I. — PERSONNEL.

CHAPTER A. — EFFECTIVES.

Article 2 (former Articles A and H).

The average daily effectives in the land, sea and air armed forces and formations organised on a military basis of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not exceed, in each of the categories of effectives defined in the tables annexed to this Chapter, the figure laid down for such party in the corresponding column of the said tables.
Article 3 (former Article E).

The average daily effectives are reckoned by dividing the total number of days' duty performed in each year by the number of days in such year.

Article 4 (former Articles C and D).

By formations organised on a military basis shall be understood police forces of all kinds, gendarmerie, Customs officials, forest guards, which, whatever their legal purpose, are, in time of peace, by reason of their staff of officers, establishment, training, armament, equipment, capable of being employed for military purposes without measures of mobilisation, as well as any other organisation complying with the above condition.

By mobilisation, within the meaning of the present article, shall be understood all the measures for the purpose of providing the whole or part of the various corps, services and units with the personnel and material required to pass from a peace-time footing to a war-time footing.

Tables annexed to Chapter A of Part I.

Tables of the Average Daily Effectives which are not to be exceeded in the Land Armed Forces.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High Contracting Parties</th>
<th>Table I. — Land Armed Forces stationed in the Home Country</th>
<th>Table II (optional). — Land Armed Forces stationed Overseas</th>
<th>Table III. — Total Land Armed Forces</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total effectives, including the effectives specified in columns b and c</td>
<td>Total effectives, including the effectives specified in columns b and c</td>
<td>Total effectives, including the effectives specified in columns b and c</td>
<td>Total effectives, including the effectives specified in columns b and c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers (Article H. 1)</td>
<td>Officers (Article H. 1)</td>
<td>Officers (Article H. 1)</td>
<td>Officers (Article H. 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other soldiers who have completed more than (x ) months of service (Article H. 2)</td>
<td>Other soldiers who have completed more than (x ) months of service (Article H. 2)</td>
<td>Other soldiers who have completed more than (x ) months of service (Article H. 2)</td>
<td>Other soldiers who have completed more than (x ) months of service (Article H. 2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>B.</th>
<th>C.</th>
<th>D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Tables of the Average Daily Effectives which are not to be exceeded in the Land Formations organised on a Military Basis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High Contracting Parties</th>
<th>Table IV. — Formations organised on a Military Basis stationed in the Home Country</th>
<th>Table V. — Formations organised on a Military Basis stationed Overseas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total effectives, including the effectives specified in columns b and c</td>
<td>Officers or officials ranking as officers (Article H. 1)</td>
<td>Other soldiers or officials who have completed more than (x ) months of service (Article H. 2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>B.</th>
<th>C.</th>
<th>D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Note. — This figure will be determined by the duration of the longest period of service which is in force in the conscript army of any High Contracting Party at the time of the signature of the Convention.
TABLES OF THE AVERAGE DAILY EFFECTIVES WHICH ARE NOT TO BE EXCEEDED IN THE SEA ARMED FORCES.

**Table VI. — Sea Armed Forces.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High Contracting Parties</th>
<th>Total effectives (officers, petty officers and men) (Article H. 4)</th>
<th>Total effectives (officers, petty officers and men and officials of every grade (Article H. 4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>B.</td>
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<td>C.</td>
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<td>D.</td>
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<td>...</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table VII. — Sea Formations organised on a Military Basis.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High Contracting Parties</th>
<th>Total effectives (officers, petty officers and men) (Article H. 4)</th>
<th>Total effectives (officers, petty officers and men and officials of every grade (Article H. 4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>B.</td>
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<td>C.</td>
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<td>D.</td>
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<td>...</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLES OF THE AVERAGE DAILY EFFECTIVES WHICH ARE NOT TO BE EXCEEDED IN THE AIR ARMED FORCES. *

**Table VIII (Optional). — Air Armed Forces stationed in the Home Country.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High Contracting Parties</th>
<th>Total effectives, including the effectives specified in column b</th>
<th>Effectives who have completed more than $x^1$ months of service (officers, non-commissioned officers and men) (Article H. 6.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>B.</td>
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<tr>
<td>C.</td>
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<td>D.</td>
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<td>...</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table IX (optional). — Air Armed Forces stationed Overseas.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High Contracting Parties</th>
<th>Total effectives, including the effectives specified in column b</th>
<th>Effectives who have completed more than $x^1$ months of service (officers, non-commissioned officers and men) (Article H. 6.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>B.</td>
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<td>D.</td>
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<td>...</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table X. — Total Air Armed Forces.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High Contracting Parties</th>
<th>Total effectives, including the effectives specified in column b</th>
<th>Effectives who have completed more than $x^1$ months of service (officers, non-commissioned officers and men) (Article H. 6.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>B.</td>
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<td>C.</td>
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<td>D.</td>
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<td>...</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLES OF THE AVERAGE DAILY EFFECTIVES WHICH ARE NOT TO BE EXCEEDED IN THE AIR FORMATIONS ORGANISED ON A MILITARY BASIS.

**Table XI. — Air Formations organised on a Military Basis stationed in the Home Country.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High Contracting Parties</th>
<th>Total effectives, including the effectives specified in column b</th>
<th>Effectives or officials who have completed more than $x^1$ months of service (officers, non-commissioned officers, men and officials of every grade) (Article H. 6.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C.</td>
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<td>D.</td>
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<td>...</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table XII. — Air Formations organised on a Military Basis stationed Overseas.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High Contracting Parties</th>
<th>Total effectives, including the effectives specified in column b</th>
<th>Effectives or officials who have completed more than $x^1$ months of service (officers, non-commissioned officers, men and officials of every grade) (Article H. 6.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>B.</td>
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<td>C.</td>
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<td>D.</td>
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<td>...</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Note by the Drafting Committee. — When drawing up the column headings of Tables VIII to XII, annexed to Part I, and of the Model Tables VI to XII, annexed to Article 29, the Drafting Committee assumed that the Commission had decided to fix the figure $x$ at a period of service equal to the longest period of service completed in any of the armies of the High Contracting Parties by effectives recruited by conscription. In the event of this assumption being erroneous, should the figure $x$ be different in the case of land, sea and air forces ?

1 Note. — This figure will be determined by the duration of the longest period of service which is in force in the conscript army of any High Contracting Party at the time of the signature of the Convention.
CHAPTER B. — PERIOD OF SERVICE.

Article 5 (new).

The provisions of this Chapter apply only to effectives recruited by conscription.

Article 5 (a) (former Article I).

For each of the High Contracting Parties concerned, the maximum total periods of service to which the effectives recruited by conscription are liable in the land, sea or air armed forces or formations organised on a military basis respectively, shall not exceed the figures laid down for such party in the table annexed to this Chapter.

Article 6 (former Article I).

For each man, the total period of service is the total number of days comprised in the different periods of service which he is liable under the national law to perform.

Article 7 (former Article XB).

As an exception each of the High Contracting Parties concerned may exceed the limits which he has accepted by the table annexed to this Chapter in so far as, owing to a falling-off in the number of births, such an increase may be necessary to enable the maximum total number of effectives fixed in his case by the tables annexed to Chapter A of this part.

Article 8 (former Articles I and XB).

In any case, the total period of service shall not exceed . . . months.

Table annexed to Chapter B of Part I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High Contracting Parties</th>
<th>Maximum total period of service to which the effectives recruited by conscription are liable in the armed forces or formations organised on a military basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
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<td>B.</td>
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<td>C.</td>
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<td>D.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

PART II. — MATERIAL.

CHAPTER A. — LAND ARMAMENTS.

Article 9 (former Article TA).

(Provisional text, pending the drafting of the Annex.)

The annual expenditure of each High Contracting Party on the upkeep, purchase and manufacture of war material for land armaments shall be limited to the figures laid down for such Party, and in accordance with the conditions prescribed, in the annex to this Article.

Note. — In pronouncing on this Article, the Governments will take into account at the Conference the report requested from the Committee of Budgetary Experts, which will have been forwarded to them in order to permit of the drawing up of the annex to this Article.

The Preparatory Commission, by sixteen votes to three and six abstentions, adopted the principle of limitation by expenditure. It also discussed the following resolution:

"The Preparatory Commission is of opinion that the principle of direct limitation should be applied to land war material."

When this resolution was put to the vote, there were nine votes in favour, nine against and seven abstentions. Lastly, it examined the principle of a combination of the two methods. Nine members of the Commission voted in favour of this principle; eleven voted against and five abstained.

CHAPTER B. — NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

(Note. — Such figures and dates as appear in this Chapter are only given as an indication; most of them correspond to the figures and dates laid down in the Treaties of Washington and London.)
Article 10 (former Article A of document C.P.D.260).

Throughout the duration of the present Convention, the global tonnage of the vessels of war of each of the High Contracting Parties, other than the vessels exempt from limitation under Annex I to this Chapter and the special vessels enumerated in Annex II, shall not exceed the figure laid down for such Party in Table I annexed to this Chapter.

Article 11 (former Article B).

Table II annexed to this Chapter shows, by tonnage per category, the way in which each High Contracting Party intends to distribute during the period of application of the present Convention the global tonnage which is limited in the case of such Party to the figure laid down in Table I.

Article 12 (former Article C).

Table II annexed to this Chapter shows, by tonnage per category, the way in which each High Contracting Party intends to distribute during the period of application of the present Convention the global tonnage which is limited in the case of such Party to the figure laid down in Table I.

(1) The tonnages by category shown for each High Contracting Party in Table II shall in no case be the object of increase beyond the figures shown for it in Table III annexed to this Chapter.

(2) Before the laying-down of the ship or ships for the construction of which the transferred tonnage has been assigned, due notice must be given to all the other High Contracting Parties of the amount of tonnage transferred, the length of such notice being that laid down for each of the High Contracting Parties in Table III.

Article 13 (former Article D).

No capital ship shall exceed 35,000 tons (35,560 metric tons) standard displacement or carry a gun exceeding 16 inches (406 mm.) in calibre.

Article 14 (former Article E).

No aircraft carrier shall exceed 27,000 tons (27,432 metric tons) standard displacement or carry a gun with a calibre in excess of 8 inches (203 mm.).

No aircraft carrier of 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) or less standard displacement shall carry a gun exceeding 6.1 inches (155 mm.) in calibre.

If the armament carried includes guns exceeding 6.1 inches (155 mm.) in calibre, the total number of guns carried except anti-aircraft guns and guns not exceeding 5.1 inches (130 mm.), shall not exceed ten. If, alternatively, the armament contains no guns exceeding 6.1 inches (155 mm.) in calibre, the number of guns is not limited. In either case, the number of anti-aircraft guns and of guns not exceeding 5.1 inches (130 mm.) in calibre, is not limited.

Article 15 (former Article F).

No submarine shall exceed 2,000 tons (2,032 metric tons) standard displacement or carry a gun exceeding 5.1 inches (130 mm.) in calibre.

Article 16 (former Article G).

No vessel of war exceeding the limitations as to displacement or armament prescribed by the present Convention shall be acquired by, or constructed by, or for within the jurisdiction of any of the High Contracting Parties.

Article 17 (former Article H).

In regard to the replacement of the vessels of war limited by the present Convention, the High Contracting Parties will comply with the rules set out in Annex IV to this Chapter.

Article 18 (former Article J).

No preparation shall be made in merchant ships in time of peace for the installation of warlike armaments for the purpose of converting such ships into vessels of war, other than the necessary stiffening of decks for the mounting of guns not exceeding 6.1 inchse (155 mm.) in calibre.

Article 19 (former Article K).

In the event of a High Contracting Party's being engaged in war, such Party shall not use as a vessel of war any vessel of war which may be under construction within its jurisdiction for any other Power, or which may have been constructed within its jurisdiction for another Power and not delivered.

Article 20 (former Article L).

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes not to dispose, by gift, sale, or any mode of transfer, of any vessel of war in such a manner that such vessel may become a vessel of war in the navy of any foreign Power.
Article 21 (former Article M).

Any vessels of war which have to be disposed of as being surplus to the tonnage figures allowed by the present Convention shall be disposed of in accordance with the rules set out in Annex V to this Chapter.

Article 22 (former Article N).

Existing ships of various types, which, prior to April 1st, 1930, have been used as stationary training establishments or hulks, may be retained in a non-seagoing condition.

Article 23 (former Article O).

(Provisional text pending the drafting of the Annex.)

The annual expenditure of each High Contracting Party on the upkeep, purchase and manufacture of war material for naval armaments shall be limited to the figures laid down for such Party, and in accordance with the conditions prescribed, in Annex . . . .

* * *

Note. — The two following articles appear in Part III of the London Naval Treaty, and are quoted as examples of supplementary restrictions which certain High Contracting Parties may be prepared to accept:

Article...

"Not more than 25 per cent of the allowed total tonnage in the cruiser category may be fitted with a landing-on platform or deck for aircraft."

Article...

"In the destroyer category, not more than 16 per cent of the allowed total tonnage shall be employed in vessels of over 1,500 tons (1,523 metric tons) standard displacement."

Table I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High Contracting Party</th>
<th>Global Tonnage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
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<td>B.</td>
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<td>C.</td>
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<td>D.</td>
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<tr>
<td>E.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories (defined in Annex III)</th>
<th>High Contracting Parties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Capital ships.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Aircraft-carriers.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Cruisers.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Guns of more than 6.1 inches</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(155 mm.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Guns of 6.1 inches and less</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(155 mm.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Destroyers.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Submarines.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For parties who do not possess any capital ship of a standard displacement exceeding 8,000 tons (8,128 metric tons).
Table III. — Rules for Transfer.

The figures to be entered in this table will be calculated on the following principles:
1. Account must be taken of the special circumstances of each Power, and of the classes of ships involved in the transfer.
2. Powers whose total tonnage does not exceed 100,000 tons will have full freedom of transfer as regards surface ships.
3. As regards the other Powers, the amount of the transfer should vary in inverse ratio to the amount of the total (global) tonnage of each of them.

Annex I to Chapter B of Part II.

EXEMPT VESSELS.

Subject to any special agreements which may submit them to limitation, the following vessels are exempt from limitation:

(a) Naval surface combatant vessels of 600 tons (610 metric tons) standard displacement and under;
(b) Naval surface combatant vessels exceeding 600 tons (610 metric tons), but not exceeding 2,000 tons (2,032 metric tons) standard displacement, provided they have none of the following characteristics:
   (1) Mount a gun above 6.1-inch (155 mm.) calibre;
   (2) Mount more than four guns above 3-inch (76 mm.) calibre;
   (3) Are designed or fitted to launch torpedoes;
   (4) Are designed for a speed greater than twenty knots.

(c) Naval surface vessels not specifically built as fighting ships which are employed on fleet duties or as troop transports or in some other way than as fighting ships, provided they have none of the following characteristics:
   (1) Mount a gun above 6.1-inch (155 mm.) calibre;
   (2) Mount more than four guns above 3-inch (76 mm.) calibre;
   (3) Are designed or fitted to launch torpedoes;
   (4) Are designed for a speed greater than twenty knots;
   (5) Are protected by armour plate;
   (6) Are designed or fitted to launch mines;
   (7) Are fitted to receive aircraft on board from the air;
   (8) Mount more than one aircraft-launching apparatus on the centre line; or two, one on each broadside;
   (9) If fitted with any means of launching aircraft into the air, are designed or adapted to operate at sea more than three aircraft.

Annex II to Chapter B of Part II.

LIST OF SPECIAL VESSELS.

Annex III to Chapter B of Part II.

DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of the present Convention, the following expressions are to be understood in the sense defined in this Annex:

(a) Capital Ships.
   (i) Vessels of war, not aircraft carriers, whose displacement exceeds 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement, or which carry a gun with a calibre exceeding 8 inches (203 mm).
   (ii) For Parties who do not possess any capital ship exceeding 8,000 tons (8,128 metric tons) standard displacement:
        Vessels of war not exceeding 8,000 tons (8,128 metric tons) standard displacement and the calibre of whose guns exceeds 8 inches (203 mm.).

1 This figure is given as an indication.
(b) **Aircraft Carriers.**

Surface vessels of war, whatever their displacement, designed for the specific and exclusive purpose of carrying aircraft and so constructed that aircraft can be launched therefrom and landed thereon.

(c) **Cruisers.**

Surface vessels of war, other than capital ships or aircraft carriers, the standard displacement of which exceeds 1,850 tons (1,880 metric tons) or with a gun above 5.1 inches (130 mm.) calibre.

The cruiser category is divided into two sub-categories, as follows:

(i) Cruisers carrying a gun above 6.1 inches (155 mm.) calibre.
(ii) Cruisers not carrying a gun above 6.1 inches (155 mm.) calibre.

(cd) **Light Surface Vessels.**

Surface vessels of war, other than aircraft carriers, the standard displacement of which does not exceed 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons), and with guns not exceeding 8 inches (203 mm.) calibre.

The category of light surface vessels is divided into two sub-categories, as follows:

(i) Vessels carrying a gun above 6.1 inches (155 mm.) calibre.
(ii) Vessels not carrying a gun above 6.1 inches (155 mm.) calibre.

(d) **Destroyers.**

Surface vessels of war, the standard displacement of which does not exceed 1,850 tons (1,880 metric tons) and with a gun not above 5.1 inches (130 mm.) calibre.

**Standard Displacement.**

1. The standard displacement of a surface vessel is the displacement of the vessel complete, fully manned, engined and equipped ready for sea, including all armament and ammunition equipment, outfit, provisions and fresh water for crew, miscellaneous stores and implements of every description that are intended to be carried in war, but without fuel or reserve feed water on board.

2. The standard displacement of a submarine is the surface displacement of the vessel complete (exclusive of the water in non-watertight structure), fully manned, engined and equipped ready for sea, including all armament and ammunition, equipment, outfit provisions for crew, miscellaneous stores and implements of every description that are intended to be carried in war, but without fuel, lubricating oil, fresh water or ballast water of any kind on board.

3. Each naval combatant vessel shall be rated at its displacement tonnage when in the standard condition.

The word " ton ", except in the expression " metric tons ", shall be understood to be the ton of 2,240 pounds (1,016 kilos).

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**Annex IV to Chapter B of Part II.**

**RULES FOR REPLACEMENT**

1. Except as provided in paragraph 4 of this Annex, no vessels limited by this Convention shall be replaced until it becomes "over-age".

2. A vessel shall be deemed to be "over-age" when the following number of years have elapsed since the date of its completion:

(a) Capital ships: 20 years, subject to special provision as may be necessary for the replacement of existing ships.

(b) Aircraft-carriers: 20 years, subject to special provision as may be necessary for existing ships.

(c) Surface vessels exceeding 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) but not exceeding 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement:

(i) If laid down before January 1st, 1920, 16 years;
(ii) If laid down after December 31st, 1919, 20 years.

(d) Surface vessels not exceeding 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement:

(i) If laid down before January 1st, 1921, 12 years;
(ii) If laid down after December 31st, 1920, 16 years.

(e) Submarines: 13 years.

1 Under the London Treaty, certain Powers agreed not to exercise their rights to lay down the keels of capital ship replacement tonnage during the years 1931 to 1936 inclusive, as provided in the Washington Treaty.
3. The keels of replacement tonnage shall not be laid down more than three years before the year in which the vessel to be replaced becomes "over-age"; but this period is reduced to two years in the case of any replacement surface vessel not exceeding 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement.

The right of replacement is not lost by delay in laying down replacement tonnage.

4. In the event of loss or accidental destruction, a vessel may be replaced immediately; but such replacement tonnage shall be subject to the limits of displacement and to the other provisions of this Convention.

Annex V to Chapter B of Part II.

RULES FOR DISPOSAL OF VESSELS OF WAR.

The present Convention provides for the disposal of vessels of war in the following ways:

(I) By scrapping (sinking or breaking up);
(2) By converting the vessel to a hulk;
(3) By converting the vessel to target use exclusively;
(4) By retaining the vessel exclusively for experimental purposes;
(5) By retaining the vessel exclusively for training purposes.

Any vessel of war to be disposed of, may either be scrapped or converted to a hulk at the option of the High Contracting Party concerned.

Vessels which have been retained for target, experimental or training purposes, shall finally be scrapped or converted to hulks.

Section I. — Vessels to be scrapped.

(a) A vessel to be disposed of by scrapping, by reason of its replacement, must be rendered incapable of warlike service within six months of the date of the completion of its successor, or of the first of its successors if there are more than one. If, however, the completion of the new vessel or vessels be delayed, the work of rendering the old vessel incapable of warlike service shall, nevertheless, be completed within four and a-half years from the date of laying the keel of the new vessel, or of the first of the new vessels; but should the new vessel, or any of the new vessels, be a surface vessel not exceeding 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement this period is reduced to three and a half years.

(b) A vessel to be scrapped shall be considered incapable of warlike service when there shall have been removed and landed or else destroyed in the ship:

(1) All guns and essential parts of guns, fire control tops and revolving parts of all barbettes and turrets;
(2) All hydraulic or electric machinery for operating turrets;
(3) All fire-control instruments and range-finders;
(4) All ammunition, explosives, mines and mine rails;
(5) All torpedoes, war-heads, torpedo-tubes and training-racks;
(6) All wireless telegraphy installations;
(7) All main propelling machinery, or alternatively the armoured conning-tower and all side armour-plate;
(8) All aircraft cranes, derricks, lifts, and launching apparatus. All landing-on or flying-off platforms and decks, or alternatively all main propelling machinery;

In addition, in the case of submarines, all main storage batteries, air compressor plants and ballast pumps.

(c) Scrapping shall be finally effected in either of the following ways, within twelve months of the date on which the work of rendering the vessel incapable of warlike service is due for completion:

(1) Permanent sinking of the vessel;
(2) Breaking the vessel up; this shall always include the destruction or removal of all machinery, boilers and armour, and all deck, side and bottom-plating.

Section II. — Vessels to be converted to Hulks.

A vessel to be disposed of by conversion to a hulk shall be considered finally disposed of when the conditions prescribed in Section I, paragraph (b) of this Annex, have been complied with omitting sub-paragraphs (6), (7) and (8), and when the following have been effected:

(1) Mutilation beyond repair of all propeller-shafts, thrust-blocks, turbine-gearing or main propelling-motors, and turbines or cylinders of main engines;
(2) Removal of propeller-brackets;
(3) Removal and breaking up of all aircraft-lifts, and the removal of all aircraft-crane,
derricks and launching apparatus.

The vessel must be put in the above condition within the same limits of time as provided
in Section I for rendering a vessel incapable of warlike service.

Section III. — Vessels to be converted to Target Use.

(a) A vessel to be disposed of by conversion to target use exclusively shall be considered
incapable of warlike service when there have been removed and landed, or rendered unserviceable
on board, the following:

(1) All guns;
(2) All fire-control tops and instruments and main fire-control communication wiring;
(3) All machinery for operating gun-mountings or turrets;
(4) All ammunition, explosives, mines, torpedoes and torpedo-tubes;
(5) All aviation facilities and accessories.

The vessel must be put into the above conditions within the same limits of time as provided
in Section I for rendering a vessel incapable of warlike service.

(b) Each High Contracting Party is permitted to retain, for target use exclusively, at any
one time:

(1) Not more than three vessels (cruisers or destroyers), but of these three vessels
only one may exceed 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement;
(2) One submarine.

Moreover, the High Contracting Parties who are signatories of the Washington Treaty retain
the rights which they possess in this respect under the same Treaty.

(c) On retaining a vessel for target use, the High Contracting Party concerned undertakes
not to re-condition it for warlike service.

Section IV. — Vessels retained for Experimental Purposes.

(a) A vessel to be disposed of by conversion to experimental purposes exclusively shall be
dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Section III (a) of this Annex.

(b) Without prejudice to the general rules, and provided that due notice be given to the
other High Contracting Parties, reasonable variation from the conditions prescribed in Section
III (a) of this Annex, in so far as may be necessary for the purposes of a special experiment, may
be permitted as a temporary measure.

Any High Contracting Party taking advantage of this provision is required to furnish full
details of any such variation and the period for which they will be required.

(c) Each High Contracting Party is permitted to retain for experimental purposes exclusively
at any one time:

(1) Not more than two vessels (cruisers or destroyers), but of these two vessels
only one may exceed 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement;
(2) One submarine.

(d) On retaining a vessel for experimental purposes, the High Contracting Party concerned
undertakes not to recondition it for warlike service.

Section V. — Vessels retained for Training Purposes.

(a) The following vessels may be retained, for training purposes exclusively, by the High
Contracting Parties concerned:

(b) Vessels retained for training purposes under the provisions of paragraph (a) shall, within
six months of the date on which they are required to be disposed of, be dealt with as follows:

1. Capitals Ships.

The following is to be carried out:

(1) Removal of main-armament guns, revolving parts of all barbettes and turrets;
machinery for operating turrets; but three turrets with their armament may be retained
in each ship;
(2) Removal of all ammunition and explosives in excess of the quantity required for
target-practice training for the guns remaining on board;
3. Removal of conning-tower and the side-armour belt between the foremost and aftermost barbettes;
4. Removal or mutilation of all torpedo-tubes;
5. Removal or mutilation on board of all boilers in excess of the number required for a maximum speed of eighteen knots.

2. Other Surface Vessels.

The following is to be carried out:
1. Removal of one half of the guns, but four guns of main calibre may be retained on each vessel;
2. Removal of all torpedo-tubes;
3. Removal of all aviation facilities and accessories;
4. Removal of one half of the boilers.

(c) The High Contracting Party concerned undertakes that vessels retained in accordance with the provisions of this Section shall not be used for any combatant purpose.

CHAPTER C. — AIR ARMAMENTS.

Article 24 (former Article AA).

The number and total horse-power of the aeroplanes, capable of use in war, in commission and in immediate reserve in the land, sea and air armed forces of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not exceed the figures laid down for such Party in the corresponding columns of Table I annexed to this Chapter.

The number and total horse-power of the aeroplanes, capable of use in war, in commission and in immediate reserve in the land, sea and air formations organised on a military basis of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not exceed the figures laid down for such Party in the corresponding columns of Table II annexed to this Chapter.

Article 25 (former Article AA).

The number, total horse-power and total volume of dirigibles, capable of use in war, in commission in the land, sea and air armed forces of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not exceed the figures laid down for such Party in the corresponding columns of Table III annexed to this Chapter.

The number, total horse-power and total volume of dirigibles capable of use in war, in commission in the land, sea and air formations organised on a military basis of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not exceed the figures laid down for such Party in the corresponding columns of Table IV annexed to this Chapter.

Article 26 (former Article AC).

Horse-power shall be measured according to the following rules . . . [these rules will be established by the Conference].

The volume of dirigibles shall be expressed in cubic metres.

Article 27 (former Article AE).

1. The High Contracting Parties shall refrain from prescribing the embodiment of military features in the construction of civil aviation material, so that this material may be constructed for purely civil purposes, more particularly with a view to providing the greatest possible measure of security and the most economic return. No preparations shall be made in civil aircraft in time of peace for the installation of warlike armaments for the purpose of converting such aircraft into military aircraft.

2. The High Contracting Parties undertake not to require civil aviation enterprises to employ personnel specially trained for military purposes. They undertake to authorise only as a provisional and temporary measure the seconding of personnel to, and the employment of military aviation material in, civil aviation undertakings. Any such personnel or military material which may thus be employed in civil aviation of whatever nature shall be included in the limitation applicable to the High Contracting Party concerned in virtue of Part I, or Articles 24 and 25, of the present Convention, as the case may be.

3. The High Contracting Parties undertake not to subsidise, directly or indirectly, air lines principally established for military purposes instead of being established for economic, administrative or social purposes.

4. The High Contracting Parties undertake to encourage as far as possible the conclusion of economic agreements between civil aviation undertakings in the different countries and to confer together to this end.
Tables annexed to Chapter C (former Article AA) of Part II.

### Table I. — Aeroplanes of the Land, Sea and Air Armed Forces.

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<th>High Contracting Parties</th>
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### Table II. — Aeroplanes of the Land, Sea and Air Formations organised on a Military Basis.

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