of two months after they have been so laid before Parliament except so far as they are expressly validated or confirmed by an Act of Parliament. This sub-section shall not apply with respect to any regulations laid before Parliament within seven days before the end of any session of Parliament, but any such regulations, unless sooner revoked, shall continue in force for two months after the commencement of the next succeeding session, and shall then expire, unless in the meantime they have been expressly validated or confirmed by an Act of Parliament.

Supplement to the New Zealand Gazette of Thursday, October 24th, 1935.

Proclamation, dated October 25th, 1935, appointing the date on which the League of Nations Sanctions (Enforcement in New Zealand) Act, 1935, shall come into force (All Proposals).

GALWAY, Governor-General.

A Proclamation.

Whereas by section two of the League of Nations Sanctions (Enforcement in New Zealand) Act, 1935, it is declared that the said Act shall come into force on a date to be appointed in that behalf by the Governor-General by a Proclamation approved in the Executive Council and published in the Gazette;

And whereas the issue and publication in the Gazette of a Proclamation declaring and appointing that the said Act shall come into force on the twenty-sixth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and thirty five, has been approved in the Executive Council of the Dominion of New Zealand;

Now, therefore, in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities vested in me by section two of the League of Nations Sanctions (Enforcement in New Zealand) Act, 1935, and of every other power and authority in anywise enabling me in this behalf, I, George Vere Arundell, Viscount Galway, Governor General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice, consent and approval of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby proclaim, declare and appoint that the League of Nations Sanctions (Enforcement in New Zealand) Act, 1935, shall come into force on the twenty-sixth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and thirty five.

Given under the hand of His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, and issued under the Seal of that Dominion, this 25th day of October, 1935.

(Signed) Geo. W. FORBES,
Prime Minister.

God Save the King!
Approved in Council.

(Signed) C. A. JEFFERY,
Clerk of the Executive Council.


GALWAY, Governor-General.

Order in Council.

At the Government House at Wellington, this 25th day of October, 1935.

Present:
His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

Whereas by the League of Nations Sanctions (Enforcement in New Zealand) Act, 1935, the Governor-General in Council, for the purpose of enabling the Dominion of New Zealand to fulfil its obligations under Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, may by Order in Council make all such regulations as he from time to time thinks necessary: and whereas it is considered necessary to make special regulations in relation to the exportation of goods from New Zealand:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, and in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by the League of Nations Sanctions (Enforcement in New Zealand) Act, 1935, doth hereby make the following regulations, and with the like advice and consent doth hereby declare that the said regulations shall come into force on the twenty-sixth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and thirty five.

Regulations.

1. These regulations may be cited as the League of Nations Sanctions (Exportation of Goods) Regulations, 1935.

2. The Governor-General may from time to time, by Order in Council, prohibit the exportation from New Zealand of any goods being goods the prohibition of the exportation of which is in his opinion necessary in fulfilment of the obligations of the Dominion of New Zealand as a Member of the League of Nations.

1 See page 208.
3. The powers hereinbefore conferred upon the Governor-General in Council shall extend to authorise the prohibition of the exportation of goods either generally or to any specified place or person and either absolutely or so as to allow of the exportation of the goods subject to any conditions or restrictions.

4. All the provisions of the Customs Acts with respect to prohibited exports shall extend and apply with respect to goods the exportation of which is prohibited under these regulations save and except the provisions of sub-section (5) of Section 46 and Sub-section (4) of Section 47 of the Customs Act, 1913.

5. Collectors of Customs and other officers of Customs shall not permit to be laden on board any exporting ship any goods the exportation of which has been prohibited under these regulations.

6. The master of a ship shall not permit to be laden in that ship any goods the exportation of which is prohibited under these regulations.

7. Collectors of Customs shall withhold the clearance of any ship so long as there are on board thereof any goods the exportation of which has been prohibited under these regulations.

8. The term "Collector of Customs" as used in these regulations has the same meaning as in the Customs Act, 1913.

\( \text{(Signed)} \) C. A. Jefferies,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

**Regulations prohibiting the exportation of arms, munitions, and implements of war (C. No. 143) (Proposal No. I).**

**Galway, Governor-General.**

**Order in Council.**

At the Government House at Wellington, this 25th day of October, 1935.

Present:
His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

In pursuance and exercise of the power conferred on him by clause two of the League of Nations Sanctions (Exportation of Goods), Regulations, 1935, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby prohibit the exportation from New Zealand, save with the consent of the Minister of Customs, of the goods mentioned in the several categories in the Schedule hereto to countries other than Ethiopia (Abyssinia) or any part of the British dominions, and doth hereby declare that this Order in Council shall come into force on the twenty-sixth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five.

**Schedule.**

**Category I.**

1. Rifles and carbines and their barrels.
3. Guns, howitzers and mortars of all calibres, their mountings, barrels and recoil mechanisms.
4. Ammunition for the arms enumerated under 1 and 2 above, filled and unfilled projectiles for the arms enumerated under 3 above and prepared propellant charges for these arms.
5. Grenades, bombs, torpedoes and mines filled or unfilled and apparatus for their use or discharge.
6. Tanks, armoured vehicles and armoured trains. Armour-plate of all kinds.

**Category II.**

Vessels of war of all kinds, including aircraft-carriers and submarines.

**Category III.**

1. Aircraft assembled or dismantled both heavier and lighter than air and their propellers or air-screws, fuselages, aerial-gun mounts and frames, hulls, tail units and under-carriage units.
2. Aircraft engines.

**Category IV.**

Revolvers and automatic pistols of a weight in excess of 1 pound 6 ounces (630 grammes) and ammunition therefor.

**Category V.**

1. Flame-throwers and all other projectors used for chemical or incendiary warfare.
2. Mustard gas, lewisite, ethylidichlorarsine, methyldichlorarsine, and all other products destined for chemical or incendiary warfare.

3. Powder for war purposes and explosives.

(Signed) C. A. Jeffery,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

N.B.—It is hereby notified for general information that, in accordance with the obligations of New Zealand as a Member of the League of Nations, consent will not be given for the exportation of any of the goods included in the Schedule if such goods are intended for exportation either directly or indirectly to Italy or to any Italian territory or to any territory under occupation by Italy or for use by the Italian forces.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SANCTIONS (FINANCIAL) REGULATIONS, 1935 (Proposal No. II).

GALWAY, Governor-General.

Order in Council.

At the Government House, at Wellington, this 25th day of October, 1935.

Present:
His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

In pursuance and exercise of the powers conferred on him by the League of Nations Sanctions (Enforcement in New Zealand) Act, 1935,1 His Excellency the Governor-General, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Dominion of New Zealand, doth hereby make the following regulations for the purposes of the said Act, and doth hereby declare that the said regulations shall come into force on the twenty-sixth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five.

Regulations.

1. These regulations may be cited as the League of Nations Sanctions (Financial) Regulations, 1935.

2. Except with the permission in writing of the Minister of Finance, or of such other person as he from time to time appoints, no person resident in New Zealand shall either directly or indirectly, and either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person resident in New Zealand, send any remittance out of New Zealand for any of the following purposes:

(a) Loans to or for the Italian Government and subscriptions to loans issued in Italy or elsewhere by or for the Italian Government;

(b) Banking or other credits to or for the Italian Government, and any further execution by advance, overdraft, or otherwise of existing contracts to lend directly or indirectly to the Italian Government;

(c) Loans to or for any public authority, person, or corporation in Italian territory and subscriptions to such loans issued in Italy or elsewhere;

(d) Banking or other credits to or for any public authority, person, or corporation in Italian territory, and any further execution by advance, overdraft, or otherwise of existing contracts to lend directly or indirectly to any such authority, person, or corporation;

(e) Issues of shares or other capital flotations for any public authority, person, or corporation in Italian territory, and subscriptions to such issues of shares or capital flotations in Italy or elsewhere.

3. The Minister of Finance, or such other person as he from time to time appoints as aforesaid, may grant his permission to any remittance under the last preceding clause if he is satisfied that the remittance is to be made for humanitarian purposes or to a religious institution.

4. (1) No banker or other person shall be a party to the sending of any remittance to which this clause applies out of New Zealand by or on behalf of any person resident in New Zealand, except in pursuance of a written statement made by that person or his agent setting forth the purpose for which the remittance is intended.

(2) This clause applies to:

(a) Remittances to or for any public authority, person, or corporation in Italian territory;

(b) Remittances which the Minister of Finance, or such other person as he from time to time appoints as aforesaid, has reason to believe will be in contravention of these regulations and in respect of which he requires a written statement to be made in accordance with this clause.

5. Every person who commits any breach of these regulations, or who makes any written statement as aforesaid which is false or misleading in any particular, or who makes any false or misleading representation to the Minister of Finance or to any person appointed by him as

1 See page 208.
aforsaid for the purpose of obtaining his permission under these regulations, shall be guilty of an
offence, and shall be liable under the League of Nations Sanctions (Enforcement in New Zealand)
Act, 1935, accordingly.

6. In these regulations, the expression “person resident in New Zealand” includes any
company or other body corporate which is incorporated in New Zealand, or which, wherever
incorporated, carries on business in New Zealand.

7. Every reference in these regulations to the sending of a remittance out of New Zealand
shall be deemed to include a reference to placing money in New Zealand at the disposal of a person
not resident in New Zealand.

(Signed) C. A. Jeffery,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Co-ordination Committee/82(ii).

PROPOSAL No. II A.

4. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 8TH, 1935, FROM THE NEW ZEALAND DELEGATE
to the Secretary-General.

I have to inform you that the New Zealand Government has no clearing or equivalent
agreement with Italy.

(Signed) C. J. Parr.

Co-ordination Committee/50(b).

PROPOSALS Nos. II, II A, III, III A AND IV.

5. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 14TH, 1935, FROM THE NEW ZEALAND DELEGATE
to the Secretary-General.

I have the honour to state that I have received from my Government a telegram requesting
me to transmit the following information in regard to sanctions against Italy in connection with
the dispute between that country and Ethiopia:

(1) An Order in Council has been passed providing for the application as from November 18th,
1935, of Proposals Nos. III, III A and IV. Text of the Order in Council has been promised and
it will be forwarded to you so soon as it comes to hand.

(2) As you have already been informed, New Zealand has no clearing agreement with
Italy. Therefore sub-paragraph I of Proposal No. II A does not apply. In accordance with
sub-paragraph II of this proposal, however, provision has been made for lodging payments in
a national account.

(3) The New Zealand Government accepts Proposal No. IV A made by the Committee of
Eighteen, and is prepared to apply it on any date fixed by the Committee.

(4) The New Zealand Government accepts Proposal No. IV B, made by the Committee of
Eighteen, and will require verification of ultimate destination before exportation is permitted to
any destination other than British Dominions or Ethiopia.

(5) With regard to Proposal No. III, you have already been informed that there are
no contracts with State Departments in New Zealand. The resolution passed on November 6th
by the Committee of Eighteen regarding paragraph 3 of the proposal, therefore, has no application
in New Zealand.

(6) By further Order in Council, all acts of authority enforcing sanctions are made operative
in New Zealand dependencies and in the mandated territory of Western Samoa. The text of this
Order in Council will likewise be forwarded so soon as it comes to hand.

(Signed) C. J. Parr,
High Commissioner in London.

Co-ordination Committee/50(d).

ALL PROPOSALS.

6. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 20TH, 1935, FROM THE PRIME MINISTER OF NEW ZEALAND
to the Secretary-General.

I have the honour to attach hereto, for your information, six copies of a supplement to the
New Zealand Gazette issued on Monday, November 18th, 1935, with reference to the application
of Sanctions under the Covenant of the League of Nations.

For Prime Minister:
(Signed) R. Masters.
Supplement to the *New Zealand Gazette* of Thursday, November 14th, 1935. Wellington, Monday, November 18th, 1935.

**REGULATIONS UNDER THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS SANCTIONS (ENFORCEMENT IN NEW ZEALAND) ACT, 1935 (C. No. 144) (Proposal No. III).**

**GALWAY, Governor-General.**

*Order in Council.*

At the Government Buildings at Wellington, this 11th day of November, 1935.

Present:

The Right Hon. G. W. Forbes, presiding in Council.

Whereas by the League of Nations Sanctions (Enforcement in New Zealand) Act, 1935,1 the Governor-General in Council, for the purpose of enabling the Dominion of New Zealand to fulfil its obligations under Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, may by Order in Council make all such regulations as he from time to time thinks necessary; and whereas it is considered necessary to make special regulations in relation to the importation of goods into New Zealand;

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, and in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by the League of Nations Sanctions (Enforcement in New Zealand) Act, 1935, doth hereby make the following regulations, and with the like advice and consent doth hereby declare that the said regulations shall come into force on the eighteenth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five.

**Regulations.**

1. These regulations may be cited as the League of Nations Sanctions (Importation of Goods) Regulations, 1935.

2. The Governor-General may from time to time, by Order in Council, prohibit the importation into New Zealand of any goods being goods the prohibition of the importation of which is in his opinion necessary in fulfilment of the obligations of the Dominion of New Zealand as a Member of the League of Nations, and may by the same or any subsequent Order require the importer of any goods whatsoever to produce to the Collector of Customs at the port of importation in New Zealand such particulars as in his discretion the Governor-General may deem necessary as to:
   (a) The country of origin of the goods; or
   (b) The proportion of the value of the goods at the time when they left the country from which they were exported to New Zealand that is attributable to processes undergone in that country or in any other country or countries; or
   (c) The payment for the goods; or
   (d) Any other matter concerning the goods.

3. The powers hereinbefore conferred upon the Governor-General in Council shall extend to authorise the prohibition of the importation of goods either generally or from any specified place or person and either absolutely or so as to allow of the importation of the goods subject to any conditions or restrictions.

4. All the provisions of the Customs Acts with respect to prohibited imports (except the provisions as to monetary penalties contained in Sub-section (5) of Section 46 of the Customs Act, 1913) shall extend and apply with respect to goods the importation of which is prohibited under these regulations.

5. If a Collector of Customs has reason to believe or suspect that any goods imported into New Zealand are goods the importation of which is prohibited under these regulations, he shall detain those goods.

6. (1) The importer of any goods for which payment has not been made (being goods of a class in respect of which any restrictions on importation are in force under these regulations) shall pay the purchase price of those goods into a special account to be kept at the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, the moneys in such account to be dealt with in such manner as the Minister of Finance may direct.

   (2) Where goods of any such class have been imported into New Zealand before any restrictions upon the importation of those goods have been imposed in accordance with these regulations (whether such goods have been imported before or are imported after the commencement of these regulations) and payment for those goods has not been made or has not been fully made, all moneys payable by the importer in respect of those goods shall be paid into the said account and not otherwise.

7. If any dispute arises as to the purchase-price of any goods imported into New Zealand or as to the date of payment thereof the Comptroller of Customs may determine the matter and his decision shall be final.

8. The terms "Comptroller of Customs", "Collector of Customs", and "importer" as used in these regulations have the same meaning as in the Customs Act, 1913.

(Signed) C. A. Jeffery,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

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1 See page 208.
Prohibiting the Importation of Goods of Italian Origin (C. No. 146) (Proposals Nos. III and III A).

GALWAY, Governor-General.

Order in Council.

At the Government Buildings at Wellington, this 11th day of November, 1935.

Present:

The Right Hon. G. W. Forbes, presiding in Council.

In pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities conferred on him by clause two of the League of Nations Sanctions (Importation of Goods) Regulations, 1935, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby prohibit, save with the consent of the Minister of Customs, the importation of the goods enumerated in the First Schedule hereto; provided that this Order shall not apply (a) to any such goods which have left the country from which they were last consigned to New Zealand before the date of the coming into force of this Order in Council and in respect of which the Collector of Customs is satisfied that payment has been made by or on behalf of the importer prior to the date of the publication of this Order in the New Zealand Gazette or in respect of which the purchase-price has been paid into the special account to be kept at the Reserve Bank of New Zealand in accordance with clause six of the aforesaid regulations; or (b) to any such goods in respect of which it is established to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs that payment was made in full by or on behalf of the importer not later than the nineteenth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five; or (c) to any of the goods enumerated in the Second Schedule hereto.

This Order in Council shall come into force on the eighteenth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five.

First Schedule.

Goods the Importation of which is prohibited.

All goods (other than the goods referred to in the Second Schedule hereto) consigned from or grown, produced or manufactured in Italy or Italian possessions from whatever place arriving.

All goods (other than the goods referred to in the Second Schedule hereto) grown or produced in Italy or Italian possessions which have been subjected to some process in another country, and all goods which have been manufactured partly in Italy or Italian possessions and partly in another country, if less than twenty-five per centum of the value of the goods when they left the country from which they were last consigned to New Zealand is attributable to processes undergone since the goods left Italy or Italian possessions.

Second Schedule.

Goods the Importation of which is not prohibited.

Gold or silver bullion and coin.

Books, newspapers and periodicals.

Maps and cartographical productions.

Music, printed or engraved.

(Signed) C. A. Jeffery,
Clerk of the Executive Council.


GALWAY, Governor-General.

Order in Council.

At the Government Buildings at Wellington, this 11th day of November, 1935.

Present:

The Right Hon. G. W. Forbes, presiding in Council.

In pursuance and exercise of the power conferred on him by clause two of the League of Nations Sanctions (Exportation of Goods) Regulations, 1935, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby prohibit the exportation from New Zealand, save with the consent of the Minister of Customs, of the goods mentioned in the Schedule hereto to countries other than Ethiopia (Abyssinia) or any part of the British dominions, and doth hereby declare that this Order in Council shall come into force on the eighteenth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five.

1 See page 213.
2 See page 209.
Horses and all other transport animals.

Rubber.

Bauxite, aluminium and alumina (aluminium oxide), iron-ore and scrap-iron; chromium, manganese, nickel, titanium, tungsten, vanadium, their ores and ferro-alloys (and also ferro-molybdenum, ferro-silicon, ferro-silicon-manganese, and ferro-silicon-manganese-aluminium); tin and tin-ore; and all crude forms of the minerals and metals mentioned and their ores, scrap and alloys.

(Signed) C. A. JEFFERY,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

N.B. — It is hereby notified for general information that, in accordance with the obligations of New Zealand as a Member of the League of Nations, consent will not be given for the exportation of any of the goods included in the Schedule if such goods are intended for exportation either directly or indirectly to Italy or to any Italian territory or to any territory under occupation by Italy or for use by the Italian forces.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SANCTIONS (ENFORCEMENT IN SAMOA) ORDER, 1935 (All Proposals).

GALWAY, Governor-General.

Order in Council.

At the Government Buildings at Wellington, this 11th day of November, 1935.

Present:

The Right Hon. G. W. Forbes, presiding in Council.

His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, and in pursuance of the authority to make regulations for the peace, order, and good government of Samoa conferred on him by the Samoa Act, 1921, and of all other powers and authorities enabling him in that behalf, doth hereby make the following regulations.

Regulations.

1. This Order may be cited as the League of Nations Sanctions (Enforcement in Samoa) Order, 1935, and shall come into force on the date of publication in the Western Samoa Gazette.

2. (1) All regulations and other acts of authority heretofore made or done or that may hereafter be made or done under the League of Nations Sanctions (Enforcement in New Zealand) Act, 1935, shall to the extent to which they are applicable be deemed to be in force in Samoa as long as they remain in force in New Zealand unless the contrary is expressly provided in the Order in Council by which such regulations are made or in some other instrument of authority.

(2) In the application to Samoa of any regulations or other acts of authority as aforesaid, unless the context otherwise requires, references to New Zealand shall be deemed to be references to Samoa, and references to any Minister of the Crown shall be deemed to be references to the Administrator of Samoa.

3. Every person who in Samoa commits an offence against any regulation in force in Samoa by virtue of this Order shall be liable, on conviction before the High Court, to the same penalty as if such offence had been committed in New Zealand.

(Signed) C. A. JEFFERY,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SANCTIONS (ENFORCEMENT IN THE COOK ISLANDS) ORDER, 1935 (All Proposals).

GALWAY, Governor-General.

Order in Council.

At the Government Buildings at Wellington, this 11th day of November, 1935.

Present:

The Right Hon. G. W. Forbes, presiding in Council.

His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, and in pursuance of the authority to make regulations for the peace, order, and good government of the Cook Islands conferred on him by the Cook Islands Act, 1915, and of all other powers and authorities enabling him in that behalf, doth hereby make the following regulations.

Regulations.

1. This Order may be cited as the League of Nations Sanctions (Enforcement in the Cook Islands) Order, 1935, and shall come into force on the date of publication in the New Zealand Gazette.
2. (1) All regulations and other acts of authority heretofore made or done or that may hereafter be made or done under the League of Nations Sanctions (Enforcement in New Zealand) Act, 1935, shall to the extent to which they are applicable be deemed to be in force in the Cook Islands as long as they remain in force in New Zealand unless the contrary is expressly provided in the Order in Council by which such regulations are made or in some other instrument of authority.

(2) In the application to the Cook Islands of any regulations or other acts of authority as aforesaid, unless the context otherwise requires, references to New Zealand shall be deemed to be references to the Cook Islands, and references to any Minister of the Crown shall be deemed to be references to the Resident Commissioner of Rarotonga, or the Resident Commissioner of Niue, as the case may require.

3. Every person who in the Cook Islands commits an offence against any regulations in force in the Cook Islands by virtue of this Order shall be liable, on conviction before the High Court, to the same penalty as if such offence had been committed in New Zealand.

(Signed) C. A. JEFFERY,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

PANAMA.

Co-ordination Committee/65.

PROPOSALS Nos. I, II, III, IV AND V.

I. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 30TH, 1935, FROM THE HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF PANAMA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Panama, I have the honour to transmit to you its reply to the five Proposals made by the Co-ordination Committee, with a view to the application of the sanctions laid down in Article 16 of the League Covenant.

My Government fully recognises that it is clearly bound to apply sanctions in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 16 of the Covenant. As regards the determination and application of the specific sanctions which it may be necessary to enforce, I have the honour to convey to you the following in regard to the five Proposals mentioned above:

A. The trade in arms and implements of war is prohibited in the Republic of Panama and their importation and exportation are, in principle, also forbidden. Hence my Government is not called upon to take any special measures with a view to the application of Proposal No. I, since all the necessary provisions are already contained in the existing laws.

B. As regards Proposals Nos. II, III and IV, which refer to financial and economic sanctions, my Government considers it improbable that any important cases will occur in its territory necessitating the application of those sanctions and it is not at present in a position to determine the precise form in which such cases might arise. Consequently, it does not appear to be reasonable for my Government forthwith to enact measures of a general character which might not be of any practical utility; however, it undertakes, as from the date fixed by the Co-ordination Committee for the commencement of the application of economic and financial sanctions, to take such steps as may be necessary, according to the course of events, to give effect to this class of sanctions. When adopting such measures, my Government will take into consideration its existing laws and special geographical situation.

C. As to the fifth Proposal, which refers to the organisation of mutual support between the States participating in the application of sanctions, my Government reserves the right to study more fully the measures recommended in the Proposal adopted by the Co-ordination Committee, having regard to the possible repercussions of the application of that proposal. This does not mean that my Government in any way fails to recognise its obligation arising directly out of paragraph 3 of Article 16 of the Covenant, to co-operate with other Governments with a view to the mutual support referred to in that paragraph.

D. This delegation makes express reservations regarding the conclusions reached by the Legal Sub-Committee in its reports on the following questions:

(a) Application of sanctions in respect of private contracts, commercial treaties and treaties of friendship and non-aggression;¹

(b) Application of the most-favoured-nation clause,² and

(c) Application of sanctions and international Conventions concerning freedom of communications.³

This delegation fully admits that, as a Member of the League, the Republic of Panama is bound to apply sanctions under paragraph 1 of Article 16 of the Covenant; however, it reserves

¹ See page 6.
² See page 11.
³ See page 12.
its Government’s right to submit observations regarding the compulsory legal force which the 
application of the specific measures recommended by the present Co-ordination Committee may 
have for each State.

In the case of a conflict between the obligations of the Republic of Panama contracted under 
the League Covenant and the obligations resulting from any other public treaty concluded by 
the Republic of Panama, this delegation reserves its Government’s right to fulfill both classes of 
obligations in so far as they are compatible and, should they be incompatible, to decide which 
obligation or obligations should legally prevail.

(Signed) Galileo SOLIS.

Co-ordination Committee/65(a).

PROPOSALS Nos. I, II, III, IV AND V.

2. TELEGRAM, DATED OCTOBER 31ST, 1935, FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS 
of PANAMA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

Delegate Panama has received instructions regarding questions Points one to five 
Memorandum October 14th. I have the honour to refer to cable October 29th.—AROSEMENA.

Co-ordination Committee/65(b).

PROPOSALS Nos. I, II, III, IV AND V.

3. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 2ND, 1935, FROM THE HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF PANAMA 
to THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

In accordance with the cable received by this delegation last night, I have the honour to 
supplement the reply given to the five proposals put forward by the Co-ordination Committee.

With regard to Proposal No. V, I stated in my previous reply that “my Government reserves 
the right to study more fully the measures recommended.”1 I am now authorised to reply that 
the Republic of Panama accepts in principle and in general terms Proposal No. V mentioned 
above. It is understood that as regards the carrying out of this Proposal, my Government will 
proceed in the manner already explained with regard to Proposals Nos. II, III and IV—namely, 
it undertakes to take such steps as may be necessary according to the course of events “.1

I avail myself of this opportunity to explain the reservations which I made with regard to 
the conclusion of the Committee of Jurists, these reservations having apparently given rise to 
some discussion.

The Republic of Panama is firmly resolved to co-operate in the application of sanctions in 
an efficient and effective manner. It is resolved to do this because the obligation is clearly laid 
down in Article 16 of the Covenant, because it is the only manner of obliging States breaking the 
peace to restore the peace they have disturbed, and because it is the only course that can 
be adopted by nations which have at heart the rule of law, the respect of justice and the maintenance 
of peace, whether or not they are Members of the League of Nations.

As regards the practical measures to be applied by the Republic of Panama within its territory, 
my Government accepts in principle and in general terms the Co-ordination Committee’s proposals, 
which are nothing else than recommendations to the States to assist them to carry out 
their obligations and to harmonise the efforts of all in a collective manner, directed towards a 
common purpose. But as it is possible that all the specific measures recommended by the 
Co-ordination Committee cannot be executed in my country, either because my Government 
regards some of them as unnecessary or unsuitable or for any other reason, the delegation of 
Panama has desired to have the explicit assurance that failure to carry out any specific measure 
will in no case be interpreted as a breach of Article 16 of the Covenant.

As regards possible conflicts between the obligations arising out of the Covenant and those 
originating out of any other treaty, the reservation made by this delegation does not necessarily mean 
that the Republic of Panama is prepared to give precedence to other treaties over the Covenant 
of the League of Nations; but that, in view of the categorical conclusion reached by the Committee 
of Jurists on this point, this delegation has desired to leave the matter open in order not to prejudice 
the cases which may arise in my country in the course of the application of sanctions.

I would add that the Republic of Panama, which has no political interest in the present 
question, is in this matter closely watching the attitude of the nations directly concerned in it; 
since it is obvious that the success of the application of sanctions and the final success of the 
League in settling the conflict in such a way as to safeguard law and justice do not depend on the 
manier in which acceptance is expressed but on the action of all the nations, especially those most

1 This telegram was not received in the Secretariat, but was apparently addressed to the Head of the 
Delegation of Panama.

2 See Communication No. 1, page 216.
concerned, in perfect agreement, in the same spirit of co-operation, disinterestedness and resolution, and with the same determination to apply the measures in whatever form may be necessary, according to the possibilities of each country, in order to ensure their efficacy in attaining the end in view, and whatever temporary sacrifice may have to be endured for the common good of world peace.

(Signed) Galileo Solis.

Co-ordination Committee/82(t).

PROPOSAL No. II A.

4. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 6TH, 1935, FROM THE HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF PANAMA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

You have enquired of our delegation whether the Republic of Panama is a party to any clearing or other similar agreement with the Kingdom of Italy. In reply, I have the honour to inform you that no such agreement is at present in existence.

(Signed) Galileo Solis.

PARAGUAY.

Co-ordination Committee/75.

PROPOSALS Nos. I, II, III, IV AND V.

TELEGRAM, DATED OCTOBER 31ST, 1935, FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF PARAGUAY TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

According to national Constitution decisions contemplated in your cable must be taken by Congress. In view of conditions obtaining in this country, the Government does not deem it desirable for the present to consider a resolution regarding the measures proposed.

NETHERLANDS.

Co-ordination Committee/28.

ALL PROPOSALS.


[Translation.]

I have the honour to transmit herewith a draft law, with a statement of reasons, authorising the Netherlands Government to take fresh measures to facilitate international co-operation with a view to preventing or stopping hostilities.

This draft law was submitted to the States-General to-day in order to enable the Netherlands Government to give effect to the proposals made by the Co-ordination Committee set up for the conflict between Ethiopia and Italy.

(Signed) A. Snouck Hurgronje.

Co-ordination Committee/28(a).

PROPOSALS Nos. I AND IV.


[Translation.]

With immediate reference to your Circular Letter No. 164 of October 17th last, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith copies of the Royal Decree dated October 16th, 1935, No. 3, by which the Netherlands Government has implemented Proposal No. I of the Co-ordination Committee concerning the prohibition of the exportation, re-exportation or transit of arms, munitions and implements of war to Italy or Italian possessions.

1 This document is retained in the archives of the Secretariat.
2 See page 14.
In case it may be of interest, I venture to append to this note a copy of the *Legal Gazette*, 1935, No. 599, concerning the promulgation of the Uitvoerverbodenwet 1935, on which the Royal Decree is based.

(Signed) A. SNOUCK HURGRONJE.

Co-ordination Committee/28(f).

[Translation.]


We, Wilhelmina, by the Grace of God Queen of the Netherlands, Princess of Orange-Nassau, etc.,

By the advice of Our Minister for Foreign Affairs, given on October 15th, 1935, League of Nations Section No. 33965, and with the consent of Our Prime Minister, Acting Minister for Defence, and Our Ministers for Commerce, Industry and Navigation, Justice, Finance, Our Minister of State, Minister for the Colonies, and Our Minister for Communications;

Having regard to the provisions of Article 1 and following articles of the Export Prohibition Act of 1935;

Hereby enact the following:

**Sole Article.**

The export of arms, ammunition and implements of war from the Kingdom to Italy and her possessions is prohibited.

By arms, ammunition and implements of war are to be understood:

**Category I.**

1. Rifles and carbines and their barrels.
3. Guns, howitzers and mortars of all calibres, their mountings, barrels and recoil mechanisms.
4. Ammunition for the arms enumerated under 1 and 2 above; filled and unfilled projectiles for the arms enumerated under 3 above, and prepared propellent charges for these arms.
5. Grenades, bombs, torpedoes and mines, filled or unfilled, and apparatus for their use or discharge.
6. Tanks, armoured vehicles and armoured trains. Armour-plate of all kinds.

**Category II.**

Vessels of war of all kinds, including aircraft-carriers and submarines.

**Category III.**

1. Aircraft, assembled or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, and their propellers or air-screws, fuselages, aerial-gun mounts and frames, hulls, tail units and under-carriage units.
2. Aircraft-engines.

**Category IV.**

Revolvers and automatic pistols of a weight in excess of 1 lb. 6 oz. (630 grammes) and ammunition therefore.

**Category V.**

1. Flame-throwers and all other projectors used for chemical and incendiary warfare.
2. Mustard gas, lewisite, ethylidichlorarsine, methylidichlorarsine, and all other products destined for chemical or incendiary warfare.
3. Powder for war purposes, and explosives.

Exceptions to this prohibition may be made in the cases and by the authorities to be fixed and designated by Us by further decree.

Our Ministers hereinbefore named are responsible for the execution of this decree, which shall be published in the *Nederlandsche Staatscourant* and in the corresponding official publications of the Dutch Indies, Surinam and Curaçao.

The Hague, October 16th, 1935.

(Signed) DE GRAEFF, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(Signed) H. COLIJN, Prime Minister, Acting Minister for Defence.

(Signed) GELISSEN, Minister for Commerce, Industry and Navigation.

(Signed) VAN SCHAUK, Minister for Justice.

(Signed) OUD, Minister for Finance.

(Signed) H. COLIJN, Prime Minister, Minister for the Colonies.

(Signed) VAN LidH DE JEUDE, Minister for Communications.
Co-ordination Committee/28(e).

[Translation.]


We, Wilhelmina, by the Grace of God Queen of the Netherlands, Princess of Orange-Nassau, etc.,
To all who shall see these presents or hear them read, greeting.
Whereas We have deemed it desirable that detailed regulations should be issued regarding the regulation of the export of goods with a view to rendering more effective the international collaboration to promote peace or to protect the vital interests of the State at a period of extraordinary international tension;
Do make known by these presents that which We have decided, after having heard the Council of State and after having deliberated with the States General;

Article I.—We reserve to Ourselves the right to decree, as a measure of international collaboration for the purpose of preventing hostilities or bringing them to an end, the total or partial, absolute or conditional prohibition of the export of goods from the whole or part of the territory of the Kingdom to one or more countries to be named by Us.

Article 2.—The term "export of goods" to a specified country under the provisions of Article 1 shall be understood to mean the following:

(a) The re-exportation to such country of goods in transit, except goods which, having been imported by sea, are re-exported by sea without transhipment;
(b) The fact of instructing a transport undertaking to carry such goods in the country in question or to declare to the officials of the fiscal administration concerned goods to be exported to that country;
(c) The fact of receiving, loading or keeping, in a vehicle used for transport, goods known to be intended for export to the country in question, whether such vehicle is or is not at the place where, before their despatch abroad, the formalities of despatch have to be fulfilled by the officials of the fiscal administration concerned;
(d) The fact of receiving, loading or keeping on board an aircraft ready to take off, goods known to be intended for export to the country in question;
(e) The fact of preparing for departure a means for transport the export of which is prohibited and which is known to be intended for export to the country in question.

Article 3.—The decrees provided for in Article 1 shall be issued by Us on the proposal of Our Minister for Foreign Affairs, in agreement with Our Ministers for Defence, Commerce, Industry and Navigation, Agriculture and Fisheries, Justice, Finance, the Colonies and, in the case of a Decree relating to the export of civil aircraft or spare parts thereof, Our Minister for Communications (Minister van Waterstaat).

Article 4.—1. The decrees issued by Us under Articles 1 and 5 and the abrogation of such decrees shall be published in the Nederlandsche Staatscourant and in the corresponding official journals of the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao.

2. The prohibitions provided for by a decree shall come into force in the territory to which they relate on the date of their publication, unless a later date is specified in the decree itself.

3. The provisions of paragraph 2 of the present article shall apply mutatis mutandis to the abrogation of such prohibitions.

Article 5.—1. Notwithstanding a decree issued under Article 1, exemptions may be granted in the cases and by the authorities to be specified by Us either in the decree itself or in a subsequent decree, in which case the provisions of Article 3 shall apply mutatis mutandis. Subject to any provision to the contrary, Our Minister for Foreign Affairs, in agreement with Our other Ministers mentioned in Article 3, may grant such exemptions.

2. The exemptions shall be granted either by a general prescription applicable to all cases in which the particular circumstances are present; or in special cases, by a request submitted for the purpose. An exemption may be subject to certain conditions and also to guarantees for the observance of such conditions.

Article 6.—1. Any person exporting goods in contravention of a prohibition decreed under Article 1 shall be liable on conviction to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding 10,000 florins.

2. The objects by means of which or in consideration of which the act was committed may be confiscated.
3. If the author of an act declared to be a punishable offence under the present law has committed such act in the exercise of his profession, he may be prohibited from exercising such profession.

4. The aforesaid acts shall be defined as delicts (*misdrijven*).

**Article 7.**—1. The following shall be responsible for detecting the offences mentioned in the previous article, in addition to the persons designated by Article 141 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and in virtue of Article 50 of the Law of May 23rd, 1899 (*Staatsblad*, No. 128):

(a) State and communal police officers;
(b) Customs and Excise officials;
(c) Any other officials designated for the purpose by administrative order.

2. In the Netherlands Indies, in Surinam and Curaçao, the detection of such offences shall be incumbent in addition to the persons generally responsible for detecting offences, on such officials of the fiscal administrations concerned as are designated by the Governor-General or by the competent Governor.

**Article 8.**—The following amendments shall be made in the Law of August 3rd, 1914 (*Staatsblad*, No. 244), amended by the Law of June 3rd, 1918 (*Staatsblad*, No. 326):

I. In paragraph 1 of Article 1, worded as follows: "In case of war or of threat of war and until such time as We have declared that the exceptional circumstances created by the war or threat of war and referred to in the present Law have ceased to exist . . ." shall be worded as follows: "If We deem it necessary in order to safeguard the vital interests of the State at a period of extraordinary international tension or in case of war, or threat of war, or until such time as We have declared that the exceptional circumstances created by the tension, threat of war or war have ceased to exist. . .".

II. In paragraph 2 of Article 1, the words "after having deliberated with", which are employed twice, shall be replaced by the words "in accordance with". At the same time, in the second sentence of the same paragraph, the words "In case of imminent danger of war and in case of threat of war or of war, such a prohibition may" shall be replaced by the words "such a prohibition may".

III. In paragraph 3 of Article 1, the following sentence shall be added: "So long as there is no war or threat of war, the prohibition provided for in the said paragraph may only apply to goods the export of which is also prohibited by Us."

IV. In paragraph 5 of Article 1, the words "Nevertheless, so long as the war or threat of war remains" shall be omitted and the words "from the point of view of national defence" shall be inserted after the words "no inconvenience shall be revealed".

V. An Article 1 (a) shall be inserted in the following terms:

"By the export of goods within the meaning of Article 1 shall be understood also:

(a) The re-export of goods in transit, other than such as, having been imported by sea, are re-exported by sea without transhipment;
(b) The instruction to a forwarding agent to convey goods outside the country, or the declaring of goods for export to the Customs and Excise officials;
(c) The receiving, loading or keeping, in a vehicle used for transport, of goods which cannot be presumed to be intended to remain within the country, whether or no such vehicle is at the place where, before its departure for a foreign country, the exit formalities have to be performed by the Customs and Excise officials;
(d) The receiving, loading or keeping, on an aircraft ready to take the air, of goods which cannot be presumed to be intended to remain within the country;
(e) The putting in readiness for departure of a means of transport the export of which is prohibited, and which cannot be presumed to be intended to remain within the country."

VI. Article 2 shall be worded as follows:

"Any person exporting or transporting goods in contravention of a prohibition issued under Article 1 shall be liable on conviction to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year or to a fine not exceeding 10,000 florins.

The objects by means of which or in consideration of which the act was committed may be confiscated.

If the author of an act declared to be a punishable offence under the present law has committed such act in the exercise of his profession, he may be prohibited from exercising such profession.

The acts in question shall be defined as delicts (*misdrijven*)."

VII. An Article 2 (a) shall be inserted in the following terms:

"The detection of the offences mentioned in the preceding article shall be incumbent upon the persons specified in Article 141 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and in virtue of Article 50 of the Law of May 23rd, 1899 (*Staatsblad*, No. 128), and also upon:

(a) State and communal police officers;
(b) Customs and Excise officials;
(c) Any other officials designated for the purpose by administrative order."
Article 9.—Articles 1 to 7 of this Law shall likewise apply to the Dutch Indies, Surinam and Curaçao.

Article 10.—This Law shall come into force on the day following its publication.

Article 11.—This Law may be cited as the “Export Prohibition Act, 1935”.

We enjoin and command that this Law be published in the Staatsblad, and that all the ministerial departments, authorities, committees and officials concerned see that it be strictly enforced.

Given at the Palace of Loo, this ninth day of October 1935.

(Signed) Wilhelmina.

(Signed) Van Schaik, Minister for Justice.

(Signed) Oud, Minister for Finance.

(Signed) Van Lidth de Jeude, Minister for Communications.

(Signed) H. Colijn, Prime Minister, Minister for the Colonies.

(Signed) Van Schaik, Minister for Justice.

Co-ordination Committee/28(b).

PROPOSALS Nos. II, III AND IV.

3. Telegram, dated October 28th, 1935, from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General.

[Translation.]

Communication supplementing my letter October 22nd regarding effect given to Proposal No. I. Netherlands Government intends to give effect to measures contemplated in Proposal No. II about November 9th. Could be ready to enforce Proposals Nos. III and IV on same date.—De Graeff.

Co-ordination Committee/28(d).

PROPOSALS Nos. II, III AND IV.

4. Letter, dated October 29th, 1935, from the Secretary-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General.

[Translation.]

Referring to my letter No. 34140, of October 17th last, I have the honour to enclose herewith Legal Gazette, 1935, No. 621, containing the published text of the law authorising the Netherlands Government to take further steps to facilitate international co-operation with a view to the prevention or termination of hostilities.

(Signed) Snouck Hurgronje.

[Translation.]

SANCTIONS LAW, 1935 (Staatsblad, No. 621).

Article 1.—We reserve the right to adopt, by administrative decree, any measures which may be deemed necessary to make international co-operation more effective in preventing hostilities or bringing them to an end, in the matter of:

(a) The importation, in open traffic or otherwise, of goods originating in or coming from countries to be designated by Us;

(b) The granting of credits in the form of capital, goods or otherwise to or for countries to be designated by Us or to their nationals or to public authorities and individuals or legal entities in those countries;

(c) The sailing or departure of vessels for the ports of countries to be designated by Us, the entry or arrival of vessels from the ports of countries to be designated by Us, as well as the calling in those harbours of vessels flying the Netherlands flag or belonging to the Netherlands, the Netherlands Indies, Surinam or Curaçao, or, further, of vessels in the service or at the disposal of Netherlands nationals or Netherlands shipping or other companies;

(d) The transfer in any form to countries to be designated by Us or to their nationals or to public authorities and individuals or legal entities in those countries of the property in, use or control of vessels flying the Netherlands flag or belonging to the Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Surinam or Curaçao.

1 See Communication No. 2, page 218.
2 See Communication No. 1, page 218.
Article 2.—The measures referred to in Article 1 shall be adopted by Us on the proposal of Our Minister for Foreign Affairs and in agreement with Our Ministers for Defence, Trade, Industry and Navigation, Agriculture and Fisheries, Justice, Finance and Colonies so far as they relate to the matter dealt with in (a): with Our Minister for Communications (Waterstaat) in so far as they relate to the import of civil aircraft or detached parts; with Our Ministers for Finance, Trade, Industry and Navigation, Agriculture and Fisheries and Colonies in so far as they relate to the matter specified in (b); with Our Ministers for Defence, Communications, Trade, Industry and Navigation, and Colonies so far as they relate to the matters referred to in (c) and (d).

Article 3.—1. Decrees issued under Articles 1 and 4 and the rescission of such decrees shall be published in the Nederlandsche Staatscourant and in the corresponding official publications of the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao.
2. The provisions of the decrees shall come into force in the territory concerned on the day of publication of the decree unless another date is laid down in the decree itself.
3. The provisions of the above paragraph shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to the rescission of the decrees.

Article 4.—1. In derogation of the provisions of a decree enacted under Article 1, exemptions may be granted in the cases and by the authorities to be designated by Us either in the decree itself or in a later decree, in which case the provisions of Article 2 shall apply, mutatis mutandis. In the absence of provisions to the contrary, Our Minister for Foreign Affairs, in agreement with Our other Ministers mentioned in Article 2, may grant such exemptions.
2. The exceptions shall be granted either under a general order covering all the cases presenting a combination of certain given circumstances or in special cases on the basis of an application submitted to that effect. An exemption may be made subject to certain conditions and guarantees for the observance of those conditions.

Article 5.—1. Breaches of the prohibitions and other measures enacted under Article 1 shall be punishable with a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year or with a fine not exceeding 10,000 florins.
2. The objects by means of which or in consideration of which the act was committed may be confiscated.
3. If the author of an act declared to be a punishable offence under the present law commits such act in the exercise of his profession, he may be prohibited from exercising that profession.
4. The acts in question shall be defined as delicts (misdrijven).

Article 6.—1. In addition to the persons designated in Article 141 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and in virtue of Article 50 of the Law of May 23rd, 1899 (Staatsblad, No. 128), the following shall be responsible for detecting and investigating the offences referred to in the foregoing article:
(a) State and communal police officers;
(b) Customs and Excise officials;
(c) All other officials appointed for the purpose by administrative order.
2. In the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao, in addition to the persons usually responsible for detecting and investigating offences, the officials of the revenue departments concerned appointed by the Governor-General or the competent Governor, shall be responsible for detecting and investigating the said offences.

Article 7.—The present Law shall apply also to the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao.

Article 8.—The present Law shall come into force on the day following its publication.

Article 9.—The present Law may be called the “Sanctions Law, 1935”.

PROPOSAL No. V.
5. Telegram, dated October 30th, 1935, from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General.

[Translation.]
In reply to your telegram of October 29th last, I have the honour to inform you that the Netherlands Government is prepared to regard the points raised in part I of Proposal V as principles by which it will be guided as far as possible and within the limits of the country's requirements. It is also prepared to study the measures proposed in part 2 of the said Proposal.—DE GRAEFF.

PROPOSAL No. II A.

[Translation.]
The permanent delegation of the Netherlands accredited to the League of Nations has the honour to request the Secretariat of the League to be good enough to inform M. de Vasconcellos.
Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee, in reply to his note of November 1st, that the Kingdom of the Netherlands has a clearing agreement with the Kingdom of Italy.

That agreement was signed on July 29th last and came into force on August 1st, 1935.

As at October 31st last, the Netherlands had a credit balance as against Italy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under Clearing Account A (home country)</td>
<td>97,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Clearing Account B (overseas territories)</td>
<td>1,275,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,372,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Signed) C. VAN RAPPARD.

Co-ordination Committee/28(h).

PROPOSALS Nos. II AND II A.


[Translation.]

I have the honour to inform you that Royal Decree No. I, dated November 14th, 1935, in execution of Proposals Nos. II and II A (Financial Measures) was to-day published in the Staatsblad, 1935, No. 647, a copy of which is attached.

Under Article 2 of the said decree, the decree is to enter into force for the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Europe and for the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curacao on the day after publication. Publication will take place to-day in the case of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Europe and at an early date in the case of the territories overseas.

The Netherlands Government accepts Proposal No. II A in the sense that payments for transactions in connection with exports to Italy effected before the entry into force of the sanctions (in accordance with the provision in paragraph 4 of Proposal No. IV) are to be accepted in settlement, even if such payments take place after November 18th.

(Signed) SNOUCK IHURGRONJE.

[Translation.]

DECREE OF NOVEMBER 14TH, 1935 (Staatsblad, No. 647), PROHIBITING THE OPENING OF CREDITS TO ITALY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SANCTIONS LAW, 1935.

We, Wilhelmina, by the Grace of God Queen of the Netherlands, Princess of Orange-Nassau, etc.,

On the proposal of Our Minister for Foreign Affairs, in agreement with Our Ministers for Finance, Commerce, Industry and Navigation, Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Colonies, No. 35829 of November Ist, 1935,

Having regard to the provisions of Articles I and following of the Sanctions Law, 1935 (Staatsblad, No. 621),

Considering further that the present case is a case of emergency falling under the provisions of the Preamble to Article 70 of the Constitution of the Netherlands Indies, and not permitting of the hearing of the Volksraad,

The Council of State having been heard (Opinion No. 26, of November 5th, 1935),

Having regard to the detailed report of Our Minister for Foreign Affairs No. 37193, of November 13th, 1935,

Do hereby decree as follows:

Article 1.—The following are prohibited:

(1) All loans to or for the Italian Government and all subscriptions to loans issued in Italy or elsewhere by or for the Italian Government;

(2) All banking or other credits to or for the Italian Government and any further execution by advance, overdraft or otherwise of existing contracts to lend directly or indirectly to the Italian Government;

(3) All loans to or for any public authority, person or corporation in Italian territory and all subscriptions to such loans issued in Italy or elsewhere;

(4) All banking or other credits to or for any public authority, person or corporation in Italian territory and any further execution by advance, overdraft or otherwise of existing contracts to lend directly or indirectly to such authority, person or corporation;

(5) All issues of shares or other capital flotations for any public authority, person or corporation in Italian territory and all subscriptions to such issues of shares or capital flotations in Italy or elsewhere;

Credits accorded within the limits of normal maritime traffic with a view to payment of harbour charges on vessels flying the Italian flag, which left Italian ports before the entry into force of the present decree, are not covered by the above provisions.

1 See page 222.
2.- The present decree shall come into force in the Netherlands, in the Netherlands Indies, in Surinam and in Curaçao on the day after the publication thereof in the territory concerned.

Our Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Finance, Commerce, Industry and Navigation, Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Colonies are hereby charged, each in so far as he is concerned, with the execution of the present decree, which shall be published in the *Staatsblad* and a copy thereof sent to the Council of State.

Het Loo, November 14th, 1935.

Done November the fourteenth, 1935.

(Signed) Van SchaiK,
Minister for Justice.

PROPOSALS Nos. III AND III A.


[Translation.]

I have the honour to inform you that Royal Decree No. 2, dated November 14th, 1935, for the execution of Proposals Nos. III and III A regarding the import of Italian goods, was published to-day in the *Legal Gazette*, No. 648, 1935, copy of which is attached.

In virtue of Article 5 of the said Decree, the latter will enter into force for the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao on November 18th next, the date which was fixed by the Co-ordination Committee in its resolution of November 2nd last.

For the Minister:

(Signed) Snouck Hurgronje.

[Translation.]


We, Wilhelmina, by the grace of God Queen of the Netherlands, Princess of Orange-Nassau, etc.


In view of the provisions of Articles 1 and following of the Law of 1935 on Sanctions (*Legal Gazette*, No. 621);1

Considering further that the present case is a case of emergency falling under the provisions of the preamble to Article 70 of the Constitution of the Netherlands Indies and not permitting of the hearing of the Volksraad.

The Council of State having been heard (opinion of November 5th, 1935, No. 27);

Having regard to the detailed report of Our Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated November 13th, 1935, No. 36140;

Do hereby decree as follows:

Article 1.—1. The importation into the Kingdom of all goods (other than gold or silver bullion and coin) consigned from or originating in Italy or Italian possessions is prohibited;

2. Goods grown or produced in Italy or Italian possessions which have been subjected to some process in another country and goods manufactured partly in Italy or Italian possessions and partly in another country will be considered as falling within the scope of the prohibition unless 25 % or more of the value of the goods at the time when they left the place from which they were last consigned is attributable to processes undergone since the goods last left Italy or Italian possessions.

Article 2.—In the absence of contrary instructions from our Minister for Foreign Affairs, the word “importation” shall only mean importation into free traffic and storage in a warehouse for national goods; as regards the European territory of the Kingdom, storage in a warehouse covered by Article 2 of the Law of June 7th, 1919 (*Legal Gazette*, No. 318) also constitutes importation.

Article 3.—1. Our Minister for Foreign Affairs may enact provisions concerning establishment of the proof of origin or place of consignment of goods declared for importation.

2. Goods declared for importation contrary to the provisions of the foregoing paragraph, without production of a valid proof of the origin or place of consignment, shall be regarded as subject to the prohibition decreed in Article 1.

1 See page 222.
Article 4.—The prohibition decreed in Article 1 shall not apply to the following:

(a) Goods proved to have been loaded, before the date of entry into force of the present decree, in the territory of Italy or Italian possessions for exportation, on the means of transport by which they left the said territory;

(b) The personal baggage of travellers coming from Italy or the Italian possessions;

(c) Books, newspapers and periodicals, maps and cartographical productions, or printed or engraved music.

Article 5.—The present decree shall enter into force in the Netherlands, the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao on November 18th, 1935.

Our Ministers for Foreign Affairs, National Defence, Communications, Commerce, Industry and Navigation, Agriculture and Fisheries, Justice, Finance and Colonies are hereby charged, each in so far as he is concerned, with the execution of the present decree, which shall be published in the Staatsblad and a copy thereof sent to the Council of State.

Het Loo, November 14th, 1935.

(Signed) DE GRAEFF,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(Signed) VAN SCHAIK,
Minister for Justice.

PROPOSALS Nos. IV AND IV A.


[Translation.]

With reference to my telegram No. 34961, of October 28th last,1 I have the honour to inform you that Royal Decree No. 2, of November 14th, 1935, in execution of Proposal No. IV (Embargo on Certain Exports to Italy) was this day published in the Nederlandsche Staatscourant, No. 223, of November 14th, copy of which is attached.

Under Article 4 of the said decree, the decree will come into force for the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao on November 18th next, being the date fixed by the Co-ordination Committee in its resolution of November 2nd last.

As regards Proposal No. IV A adopted by the Committee of Eighteen on November 6th last, I have the honour to inform you that the Netherlands Government is prepared to consider such replies as the Committee of Eighteen may receive in this connection. The Netherlands Government reserves its final decision until it has considered the replies in question.

(Signed) A. M. SNOUCK HURGRONJE.

[Translation.]

DECREE No. 3 OF NOVEMBER 14TH, 1935 (Nederlandsche Staatscourant, No. 223) PROHIBITING THE EXPORT OF CERTAIN TRANSPORT ANIMALS AND CERTAIN RAW MATERIALS TO ITALY.

We, Wilhelmina, by the Grace of God Queen of the Netherlands, Princess of Orange-Nassau, etc.,

On the proposal of our Minister for Foreign Affairs dated November 13th, 1935 (League of Nations Section, Legal Section, and Consular and Commercial Section, No. 35542), in agreement with our Ministers for Defence, Commerce, Industry and Navigation, Agriculture and Fisheries, Justice, Finance, and the Colonies;

In view of the provisions of Articles 1 and following of the Export Prohibition Law of 1935:

We hereby decide and decree as follows:

Article 1.—The export of the following products from the Kingdom to Italy and her possessions is prohibited:

(a) Horses, mules, donkeys, camels and all other transport animals;

(b) Rubber;

(c) Bauxite, aluminium, alumina, iron-ore and scrap-iron; chromium, manganese, nickel, titanium, tungsten, vanadium, their ores and ferro-alloys (and also ferro-molybdenum, ferro-silico-manganese-aluminium, ferro-silicon, ferro-silico-manganese); tin and tin-ore.

List (c) above includes all crude forms of the minerals and metals mentioned and their ores, scrap and alloys.

Article 2.—Transit with or without transhipment does not come under this prohibition, except in the case of storage in a warehouse.

Article 3.—Goods proved to have already been loaded for export on the date when the present decree comes into force do not come within the scope of the prohibition provided for in Article 1.

1 See Communication No. 3, page 222.
**Article 4.**—The present decree shall come into force in the Netherlands, the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao on November 18th, 1935.

Our above-mentioned Ministers are responsible for the execution of the present decree which shall be published in the *Nederlandsche Staatscourant* and in the corresponding journals of the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao.

Het Loo, November 14th, 1935.

Wilhelmina.

(Signed) de Graeff,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Co-ordination Committee/28(k).

**PROPOSALS Nos. III AND III A.**

10. LETTER, DATED APRIL 16TH, 1936, FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NETHERLANDS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

I am directed by my Government to inform you that, by decrees dated November 30th, 1935, and January 2nd, 1936, respectively, the Minister for Foreign Affairs has allowed two general exceptions to the prohibition to import Italian goods into the Netherlands.

As you will see from the enclosed text of these two Ministerial decisions, the first refers to goods which, under Articles 15, 16, 18 and 22 of the Customs Tariff Act of 1934 (Legal Gazette, 1935, No. 381), are admitted wholly or partially free of duty, and to goods which are exempt from import duty and free of statistical duty under Article 13 of the Statistical Duty Act of 1932 (Legal Gazette, 1932, No. 231).

The second relates to printed matter imported for purposes of advertisement or propaganda, which, being distributed free, may be declared to be without value under the existing regulations for the administration of import duties.

A commentary on the above-mentioned articles of the two Netherlands laws in question is also appended to my letter.

Lastly, I have the honour to enclose the text of the two general exceptions to the prohibition to import goods from Italy and the Italian colonies into the Dutch Indies and Curaçao. The exceptions were allowed by orders of the Minister for Foreign Affairs at The Hague, dated March 5th and 21st, 1936.

(Signed) C. van Rappard.

Ministry for Foreign Affairs,
League of Nations Section.
No. 38365.

**DEGREE OF NOVEMBER 30TH, 1935.**

The Minister for Foreign Affairs,

In view of the General Administrative Regulations of November 14th, 1935, prohibiting the import of goods from Italy (Staatsblad, No. 648); and having regard to Article 4 of the Sanctions Act, 1935 (Staatsblad, No. 621); has thought fit to order that importation from Italy into the territories of the Kingdom in Europe shall be allowed in respect of goods which, under any of Articles 15, 16(c) or (d), 18 and 22(b), (e), (d), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (r) or (t) of the Tariff Act, 1934 (Staatsblad, 1935, No. 381), may be imported wholly or partially free of import duty, and in respect of goods which are not liable to import duty and are imported free of statistical duty under Article 13 of the Statistical Duty Act of 1932 (Staatsblad, No. 321).

The Hague, November 30th, 1935.

(Signed) de Graeff,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

**DEGREE OF JANUARY 2ND, 1936.**

The Minister for Foreign Affairs,

In view of the General Administrative Regulations of November 14th, 1935, prohibiting the import of goods from Italy (Staatsblad, No. 648); considering that the import of printed matter for purposes of advertisement or propaganda, to be distributed free, is not importation within the meaning of the sanctions regulations laid down at Geneva;

1 See page 225.
2 See page 223.
Having regard to Article 4 of the Sanctions Act, 1935 (Staatsblad, No. 621);¹
Has thought fit to order that importations into the Netherlands shall be allowed in respect of printed matter for purposes of advertisement or propaganda, the value of which, under the existing regulations for the administration of import duties, may be taken to be nil, provided that such matter is intended for free distribution.

The Hague, January 2nd, 1936.

(Signed) DE GRAEFF,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

COMMENTARY ON THE DECREE OF NOVEMBER 30TH, 1935.

The Ministry of Finance formed the opinion that, in consequence of the general wording of the prohibition to import Italian goods, a number of commodities were excluded to which the prohibition was not meant to apply. Accordingly a general dispensation has been proposed for:

Tariff Act:

Article 15.—Re-importation, in an unworked state, of goods which have been exported from the Netherlands and the trade in which is not subject to control.
Article 16(c).—Goods which had been sent to Italy for repairs.
Article 16(d).—Designs, plans and models exported for the purpose of having something constructed in accordance with them.
Article 18.—Goods, the trade in which is not subject to control and which have been exported from the Netherlands for the purpose of improvement (the yarns referred to in Decree II undergo a process more extensive than improvement).
Article 22(b).—Goods intended for the personal use of members of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps.
Article 22(c).—Articles required for use in Consular offices.
Article 22(d).—Means of transport of home origin, or not intended to remain permanently in the Netherlands (e.g., an Italian motor-car registered in the Netherlands or an Italian motor-car to be driven temporarily in the Netherlands).
Article 22(h).—Ships’ rigging and ships’ stores clearly intended for use on board ships putting into port in the Netherlands.
Article 22(i).—Furniture, effects on change of residence.
Article 22(j).—Inheritances.
Article 22(k).—Trousseaux and wedding presents.
Article 22(m).—Empty used containers.
Article 22(r).—Used parts of railway stock or aircraft returned to the Netherlands after the parts have been replaced by spare parts sent from the Netherlands.
Article 22(t).—Coffins and urns of persons deceased abroad.

Statistics Act:

Article 3(a) = Article 22(b), (c), (i), (j), (k) and (m) of the Tariff Act.
Article 3(c).—Goods leaving the Netherlands to be re-imported into another place in the Netherlands (because the shortest route crosses foreign territory).
Article 3(d) = Article 22(h) of the Tariff Act.
Article 3(e).—Import and export of goods by Netherlands warships.
Article 3(g).—Goods washed ashore from wrecked Netherlands ships, if such goods were exported from trade in the Netherlands which is not subject to control.
Article 3(j) = Article 15 of the Tariff Act.

MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
League of Nations Section.
No. 7044.

DECREES OF MARCH 5TH, 1936.²

The Minister for Foreign Affairs,
In view of the note of the Minister of State, Minister for the Colonies, dated February 21st, 1936, Section 4, Bur. E.Z., No. 7;
In view of the Decree of November 14th, 1935, prohibiting the import of goods from Italy (Staatsblad of the Netherlands, No. 648;³ Staatsblad of the Indies, No. 543);
Having regard to Article 4 of the Sanctions Act, 1935¹ (Staatsblad of the Netherlands, No. 621; Staatsblad of the Indies, No. 524);
Has thought fit to order that importation from Italy (including Italian possessions) into the Netherlands Indies shall be allowed in the case of:

(a) Goods which, having been exported from trade which is not subject to control in the Netherlands Indies, are re-imported in an unworked and unmanufactured state;

(b) Goods which have been sent to Italy solely for repairs and are re-imported;

¹ See page 223.
² See also page 229.
³ See page 225.
(c) Designs, plans and models which have been sent to Italy to be used for the construction or assembly of works or articles and which are then re-imported;
(d) Goods which have been sent to Italy to be worked up and are then re-imported;
(e) Goods intended for the personal use of Italian consular officials serving in the Netherlands Indies or of secretarial officials attached to Italian consulates established in the Netherlands Indies, provided that they are foreigners and are not engaged in any trade or profession in the Netherlands Indies.
Personal use includes use by members of the family;
(f) Office requirements sent by or on behalf of the Italian Government to its consulates established in the Netherlands Indies;
(g) Furniture and effects on change of residence, so far as they consist of used goods;
(h) Used goods, not being commercial stock, which an inhabitant of the Netherlands Indies declares that he has inherited in consequence of the opening of a succession;
(i) Trousseaus and wedding presents—other than food or luxury articles, piece goods, or other goods that cannot be used by private persons without undergoing a further process—intended for persons coming from Italy to marry inhabitants of the Netherlands Indies;
(j) Empty (used) sacks, barrels and other articles, as also used covering cloths, specially made and fitted for the transport of goods, provided they are declared to have been used for the export of goods the trade in which is not subject to control in the Netherlands Indies;
(k) Used parts of aircraft and other used aircraft material imported by air navigation companies of the Netherlands or the Netherlands Indies, forming part of material belonging to them and employed in international traffic or coming from connected lines operated by them abroad;
(l) Goods imported by Netherlands warships;
(m) Goods washed ashore from ships sailing from ports in the Netherlands Indies and wrecked on the same voyage, provided such goods are re-exported.

The Hague, March 5th, 1936.

(Signed) DE GRAEFF,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
League of Nations Section.
No. 9341.

DEGREE OF MARCH 21ST, 1936.¹

The Minister for Foreign Affairs,

In view of the decision of the Minister of State, Minister for the Colonies, dated March 10th, 1936, Section 4, Bur. E.Z. No. 4;
In view of the General Administrative Regulations of November 14th, 1935, prohibiting the import of goods from Italy (Staatsblad, No. 648);²
Having regard to Article 4 of the Sanctions Act, 1935 ³ (Staatsblad, No. 621);
Decides to order that importation from Italy (including Italian possessions) into Curacao shall be allowed in respect of goods which, under any items 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11 or 14 of Article 127 of the General Order regarding import, export and transit and excise duties (Publicatieblad, 1908, No. 33), as subsequently amended and amplified, are exempt from import duty.

The Hague, March 21st, 1936.

(Signed) DE GRAEFF,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Oversea Territories.

NETHERLANDS INDIES, SURINAM AND CURAÇAO.

PROPOSALS Nos. I, II, III AND IV.

LETTER, DATED MARCH 25TH, 1936, FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
OF THE MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE NETHERLANDS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to communicate herewith the following documents:

(1) The Legal Gazette of the Netherlands Indies, 1935, Nos. 504, 524, 543 and 552, and the Javasche Courant (Official Journal of the Netherlands Indies), of October 24th, 1935, No. 86, and November 17th, 1935, No. 92(a);

These documents contain the Ordinances which have come into force in the three overseas territories with regard to the sanctions against Italy in connection with the prohibition of the export.

¹ See also below.
² See page 225.
³ See page 223.
of arms, the prohibition of credits, the prohibition of the importation of Italian goods, and the embargo on certain exports of Italy.

The corresponding documents for the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Europe were sent you by my letters dated October 22nd, 1935 (League of Nations Department, No. 34567), November 14th, 1935 (League of Nations Department, No. 37480), November 14th, 1935 (League of Nations Department, No. 37503), and November 15th, 1935 (League of Nations Department, No. 37586).

(Signed) SNICK HURGRONJE.

Note by the Secretariat.—The enacting terms of the documents attached to the above letter are identical with those of the laws and decrees reproduced in documents 28 (a), 28 (g), 28 (h), and 28 (i).

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**PERU.**

**Co-ordination Committee/61.**

**PROPOSAL No. I.**

1. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 29TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF PERU TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to inform you that the Peruvian Government has decreed the application of the measures contained in Proposal No. I, adopted by the Co-ordination Committee, with reference to the embargo on arms to Italy.

(Signed) F. TUDELA.

Co-ordination Committee/61(a).

**PROPOSALS Nos. II, III AND IV.**

2. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 1ST, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF PERU TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.] I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Peru, in fulfilment of its obligations under Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, in connection with Proposals Nos. II, III and IV adopted by the Co-ordination Committee, will examine the measures that will be proposed in order to adapt them to the commercial conditions of the country and to bring them into line with the legislation of the Republic, in order that the respective draft laws may be submitted to Parliament.

(Signed) F. TUDELA.

Co-ordination Committee/61(a).

**PROPOSAL No. II A.**

3. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 7TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF PERU TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.] The Peruvian delegation, in reply to the letter of the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee with regard to clearing and similar agreements, has the honour to inform the Secretariat of the Committee that the Government of Peru has no agreement of this kind in force, but is studying a system of quotas for the export of Peruvian cotton to Italy.

(Signed) F. TUDELA.

Co-ordination Committee/82(cc).

**ALL PROPOSALS.**

4. TELEGRAM, DATED NOVEMBER 27TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF PERU TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE.

[Translation from the Spanish.] The Peruvian Minister for Foreign Affairs instructs me to inform you that the despatch of the information asked for regarding the measures taken with a view to the application of sanctions will be delayed for two or three days owing to the fact that the legislature has had to be consulted.

—TUDELA.

Co-ordination Committee/61(b).

**PROPOSAL No. I.**

5. LETTER, DATED DECEMBER 7TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF PERU TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation from the Spanish.] I have the honour to communicate the text of the measures adopted by my Government in regard to the embargo on arms and implements of war consigned to Italy, in accordance with the resolution adopted on the matter by the Co-ordination Committee.

(Signed) F. TUDELA.

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1 See page 218.
2 See page 225.
3 See page 224.
4 See page 226.
DECREE OF OCTOBER 29TH, 1935.

The President of the Republic,

Whereas, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations, of which Peru is a Member, the Co-ordination Committee set up by that international organisation has recommended the Member States to place an embargo on arms and implements of war consigned to Italy, with the approval of the Council of Ministers,

Decrees the following:

1. The export and transit to Italy, her possessions or territories occupied by her armed forces, of the arms, ammunition and implements of war enumerated in the attached list shall be prohibited throughout the territory of Peru;
2. The Ministries for Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, the Navy and Air shall be responsible, each in so far as it is concerned, for the execution of the present decree.

Done at Government House at Lima, on the twenty-ninth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five.

(Signed) O. R. BENAVIDES.

(Signed) Carlos CONCHA.

ARTICLES CONSIDERED AS ARMS, AMMUNITION AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.

Category I.
1. Rifles and carbines and their barrels.
3. Guns, howitzers and mortars of all calibres, their mountings, barrels and recoil mechanisms.
4. Ammunition for the arms enumerated under 1 and 2 above; filled and unfilled projectiles for the arms enumerated under 3 above, and prepared propellant charges for these arms.
5. Grenades, bombs, torpedoes and mines, filled or unfilled, and apparatus for their use or discharge.

Category II.
Vessels of war of all kinds, including aircraft-carriers and submarines.

Category III.
1. Aircraft, assembled or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, and their propellers or air-screws, fuselages, aerial-gun mounts and frames, hulls, tail units and undercarriage units.
2. Aircraft engines.

Category IV.
Revolvers and automatic pistols of a weight in excess of 630 grammes, and ammunition therefor.

Category V.
1. Flame-throwers and all other projectors used for chemical or incendiary warfare.
2. Mustard gas, Lewisite, ethyldichlorarsine, methyldichlorarsine, and all other products destined for chemical or incendiary warfare.
3. Powder for war purposes, and explosives.

Co-ordination Committee/61(d).

PROPOSALS Nos. II, III AND IV.

6. LETTER, DATED DECEMBER 12TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF PERU TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

I have the honour to inform you that, by decree dated December 11th, the Government of Peru has put into effect the financial and economic measures contained in Proposals Nos. II, III and IV adopted by the Co-ordination Committee, subject to the proviso that the prohibition to import Italian goods shall not apply to goods exported from an Italian port prior to December 31st, 1935. The text of the decree will be despatched to Geneva by the next air mail.

(Signed) F. TUDELA.

Co-ordination Committee/61(e).

PROPOSALS Nos. II, III, III A AND IV.

7. LETTER, DATED DECEMBER 24TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF PERU TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

I have the honour, under instructions from my Government, to bring to your notice through the enclosed copy the text of the Presidential Decree of the 11th instant promulgating the application in Peru of Proposals Nos. II, III and IV of the Co-ordination Committee in respect of Italy under Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

(Signed) F. TUDELA.
The President of the Republic,

Considering that,

In accordance with the resolution of the Assembly of the League of Nations, of which Peru is a Member, the Co-ordination Committee appointed by that international organ has recommended the States Members to adopt certain measures in execution of Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations;

That the said Covenant, being an integral part of the Treaty of Versailles, was approved by Legislative Decision, No. 4010, of November 17th, 1919;

Having heard the Advisory Committee on Foreign Affairs;

In view of the vote of the Council of Ministers;

Decrees as follows:

Article I.—Persons and corporations established in Peruvian territory or under national jurisdiction may not effect any of the following contracts or operations:

1. All loans to or for the Italian Government and all subscriptions to loans issued in Italy or elsewhere by or for the Italian Government;
2. All banking or other credits to or for the Italian Government and any further execution by advance, overdraft or otherwise of existing contracts to lend directly or indirectly to the Italian Government;
3. All loans to or for any public authority, person or corporation in Italian territory and all subscriptions to such loans issued in Italy or elsewhere;
4. All banking or other credits to or for any public authority, person or corporation in Italian territory and any further execution by advance, overdraft or otherwise of existing contracts to lend directly or indirectly to such authority, person or corporation;
5. All issues of shares or other capital flotations for any public authority, person or corporation in Italian territory and all subscriptions to such issues of shares or capital flotations in Italy or elsewhere.

Article 3.—Goods grown or produced in Italy or Italian possessions which have been subjected to some process in another country, and goods manufactured partly in Italy or Italian possessions and partly in another country, will be considered as falling within the scope of the prohibition laid down in the preceding article, unless 25 % or more of the value of the goods at the time when they left the place from which they were last consigned is attributable to processes undergone since the goods left Italy or Italian possessions.

Article 4.—Goods despatched from the territory of Italy or Italian possessions before December 31st, 1935, shall be excepted from the provisions of the previous articles.

Article 5.—Luggage and personal belongings of travellers from Italy or Italian possessions shall also be excepted from the provisions of Articles 2 and 3.

Article 6.—The Ministry for Finance, assisted by a Commission of the National Council of Economy, shall issue special import licences when it is proved that the essential necessities of the economy of the country demand the introduction of certain specified products on the market.

Article 7.—The exportation and re-exportation of the following articles to Italy and Italian possessions are prohibited:

(a) Horses, mules, donkeys and other transport animals;
(b) Bauxite, aluminium, alumina (aluminium-oxide);
(c) Iron ore and scrap-iron; chromium, manganese, nickel, titanium, tungsten, vanadium and their ores and ferro-alloys (and also ferro-molybdenum, ferro-silico-manganese-aluminium, ferro-silicon, ferro-silico-manganese);
(d) Tin and tin ore.

Article 8.—The following articles are excepted from the import prohibition laid down in the present decree: Gold coin or bullion; silver coin or bullion; specie of both these metals; books, periodicals, reviews, maps and cartographic publications, together with printed or engraved music.

Done at the Palace of the Government at Lima, December 11th, 1935.

(Signed) O. R. BENAVIDES.
(Signed) Carlos CONCHA.
PROPOSAL No. III.

8. LETTER, DATED JANUARY 2ND, 1936, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF PERU TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

With reference to my communication of December 24th last, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Peru has decided to extend until February 20th next the period referred to in Article 4 of the Decree of December 11th last, regarding the application of the Co-ordination Committee's Proposal No. III to trade with Italy.

(Signed) F. TUDELA.

PROPOSAL No. III.

9. LETTER, DATED JANUARY 11TH, 1936, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF PERU TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

I have the honour to enclose a copy of the decree promulgated by the Peruvian Government on December 30th last, concerning the application of Proposal No. III of the Co-ordination Committee mentioned in my communication to you of the 2nd instant.

(Signed) F. TUDELA.

DECREE OF DECEMBER 30TH, 1935.

Whereas the Lima Chamber of Commerce, by a letter dated the 20th of the present month, requests an extension of the time-limit laid down in the Decree of the 11th of this month for the importation of Italian goods into Peruvian territory;

And whereas there are, in course of execution, or pending, numerous orders in respect of many of which advances have been made or funds provided;

And whereas there are some orders the execution of which, owing to the nature of the goods, requires considerable periods of time;

And whereas the difficulties in connection with orders for cotton goods have been further accentuated by the import quota system to which those goods have been subjected;

And whereas the time-limit specified in the aforesaid Decree of December 11th makes it impossible in practice to fulfil the contracts concluded, with the possible consequence that articles essential to the nation, for which substitutes could not be found at the last moment, will not be available;

And whereas between December 11th, when the decree on Italian imports into Peru was issued, and December 31st, no ship which could carry the goods that are not intended to be affected by the aforesaid decree sailed from any Italian port for Peru, so that the time-limit therein laid down is in fact illusory;

The President of the Republic decrees:

That the time-limit laid down in Article 4 of the Decree of December 11th shall be extended to February 20th, 1936.

Given at Government House, Lima, December 30th, 1935.

(Signed) O. R. BENAVIDES.

(Signed) Carlos CONCHA.

POLAND.

PROPOSAL No. I.

1. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 16TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF POLAND TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

I am directed by my Government to inform you that it has decided to take the following action on the Co-ordination Committee's Proposal No. I, of October 11th, 1935:

1. The Polish Government is not taking any steps to prohibit or restrict the export, re-export or transit of arms, ammunition and implements of war to Ethiopia.

1 See Communication No. 7, page 231.
2. The competent authorities took the necessary steps on October 15th to put into effect the arrangements contemplated in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Co-ordination Committee's Proposal No. I with regard to the embargo on the arms, ammunition and implements of war specified in the list appended to that proposal, consigned to Italy and her possessions.

(Signed) Titus Komarnicki, Minister Plenipotentiary.

Co-ordination Committee/13(a).

PROPOSALS Nos. II, III, IV AND V.

2. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 28TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF POLAND TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

In reply to Proposals Nos. II, III, IV and V transmitted to the Polish Government with your Circular Letters of October 15th and 20th, I am instructed by my Government to request you to be good enough to convey the following to the Co-ordination Committee:

I. On October 26th, the competent authorities took the necessary steps with a view to the execution of the measures contemplated in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Proposal No. II. The measures mentioned in the other paragraphs of that Proposal need not be taken in view of the de facto situation as regards financial transactions between Italy and Poland, which is exclusively a debtor country to Italy.

2. As to Proposals Nos. III and IV, the Polish Government is prepared to apply them with the reservations which were made in regard to paragraph 3 of Proposal No. III by the Polish delegates serving on the organs of the Co-ordination Committee and which relate to certain contracts of special importance to institutions directly under the Polish State.

The competent authorities would be prepared to put into force the measures contemplated in these proposals on such a date as the Co-ordination Committee by common consent may consider most appropriate to the circumstances.

3. The Polish Government has taken note of Proposal No. V concerning the organisation of mutual support under paragraph 3 of Article 16 of the Covenant and will be guided by the principles laid down therein.

4. Since all the measures contemplated by the Committee are in the nature of collective measures, the Polish Government will carefully observe the attitude of the other Governments in this question.

(Signed) Titus Komarnicki, Minister Plenipotentiary.

Co-ordination Committee/82(v).

PROPOSAL No. II A.

3. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 6TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF POLAND TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to inform you that there is no clearing agreement between Poland and Italy. However, as the commercial exchanges between Poland and Italy now stand, Poland has a credit balance of about 12,000,000 lire.

(Signed) Titus Komarnicki, Minister Plenipotentiary.

Co-ordination Committee/82(kk).

PROPOSAL No. II A.

4. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 18TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATION OF POLAND TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

In reply to your Circular Letter 193.1935.2 dated November 7th, 1935, and referring to Proposal No. II A (Clearings) made by the Committee of Eighteen at its second session, I have the honour to request you to inform the Co-ordination Committee of the following:

1. As the Polish delegation had occasion to point out in its letter of November 6th, 1935, No. 138/-180, there is at present no clearing agreement between Poland and Italy. The clearing agreement concluded with Italy on June 28th, 1935, the sole purpose of which was to provide compensation for the export of 72,000 tons of Polish coal to Italy, was fully carried out some time ago as far as these deliveries were concerned. Italian imports in virtue of this clearing agreement have been almost entirely completed, and will in any case be stopped on November 18th, on which date the measures provided for in Proposal No. III will come into force in Poland.

1 See pages 13 and 14.
2 See page 15.
3 See Communication No. 3 above.
2. In these circumstances, the Polish Government considers that paragraphs (a) and (b) of Proposal No. II A do not concern Poland.

3. Moreover, the Polish delegation wishes to confirm its information of November 6th, 1935—namely, that the present position of commercial exchanges between Poland and Italy gives the first-named country a credit balance of about 12 million lire. Nevertheless, the competent authorities have not thought it desirable to create the national account envisaged in paragraph 2 of Proposal No. II A, owing to the obvious disproportion between the credit balance mentioned above and the trifling value of the Italian products already imported, or to be imported up to November 18th, which have not yet been paid for.

(Signed) W. KULSKI,
Chargé d'affaires ad interim.

Co-ordination Committee/13(b).

PROPOSALS Nos. II, III AND IV.

5. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 18TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATION OF POLAND TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

In reply to your Circular Note 187.1935.1 dated November 4th, 1935, and referring to Proposals Nos. II, III and IV put forward by the Co-ordination Committee on October 14th and 19th, 1935, and the said Committee’s resolutions of November 2nd regarding Proposals Nos. II, III and IV, I have the honour to request you to communicate the following to the Co-ordination Committee:

1. The Legal Gazette of the Polish Republic, of November 18th, 1935, published the Decree of the President of the Republic dated November 16th, 1935, regarding the application in Poland of the prohibitions referred to in Proposal No. II.

2. The Legal Gazette of the Polish Republic, of November 15th, 1935, published the Order of the Finance Minister dated November 13th, 1935, regarding the application on Polish Customs territory of the prohibitions referred to in Proposals Nos. III and IV.

3. The above-mentioned decree and order entered into force on November 18th, 1935. I shall shortly have the honour to communicate to you a French translation of the above-mentioned decree and order.

(Signed) W. KULSKI,
Chargé d’affaires ad interim.

Co-ordination Committee/13(d).

PROPOSAL No. I.

6. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 20TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATION OF POLAND TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

With reference to letter No. 138-184 from the Polish delegation, dated October 16th, 1935,2 I have the honour to attach, for the Co-ordination Committee’s information, the French translation of the circular instructions No. L.D.IV.30371/3/35 of the Ministry for Finance, dated October 24th, 1935 (Official Journal, No. 30, Item 683, of the Ministry for Finance of October 30th, 1935), concerning the prohibition of the exportation and transit of arms, ammunition and implements of war consigned to Italy and her possessions.

(Signed) W. KULSKI,
Chargé d’Affaires ad interim.

[Translation.]


To all Customs directorates, Customs offices and the Customs Inspectorate at Danzig:

Since the Polish Government has accepted the proposals made by the Co-ordination Committee on October 11th and 16th, 1935, concerning the application of Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations (Legal Gazette of the Polish Republic, No. 35, Item 200, for 1920), it is forbidden to permit the export from Customs territory or to accept for despatch in transit through Customs territory, arms, ammunition and implements of war exported or despatched in transit to Italy or her possessions.

The term “arms, ammunition and implements of war” shall be deemed to apply to the articles hereinafter enumerated:

Category I.

1. Rifles and carbines and their barrels;
2. Machine-guns, automatic rifles and machine-pistols of all calibres and their barrels;

1 See page 14.
2 See page 233.
3. Guns, howitzers and mortars of all calibres, their mountings, barrels and recoil mechanisms;
4. Ammunition for the arms enumerated under 1 and 2 above; filled and unfilled projectiles for the arms enumerated under 3 above, and prepared propellant charges for these arms;
5. Grenades, bombs, torpedoes and mines, filled or unfilled, and apparatus for their use or discharge;
6. Tanks, armoured vehicles and armoured trains; armour-plate of all kinds.

Category II.

Vessels of war of all kinds, including aircraft-carriers and submarines.

Category III.

1. Aircraft, assembled or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, and their propellers or airscrews, fuselages, aerial-gun mounts and frames, hulls, tail units and undercarriage units;
2. Aircraft engines.

Category IV.

Revolvers and automatic pistols of a weight in excess of 1 lb. 6 oz. (630 grammes) and ammunition therefor.

Category V.

1. Flame-throwers and all other projectors used for chemical or incendiary warfare;
2. Mustard gas, Lewisite, ethyldichlorarsine, methyldichlorarsine and all other products destined for chemical or incendiary warfare;
3. Powder for war purposes, and explosives.

The particulars shown in the transport documents shall be regarded as conclusive in establishing whether or not the arms, ammunition and implements of war enumerated above are being despatched to Italy or her possessions.

The Finance Ministry shall be at once notified of any case in which consignments of arms, ammunition and implements of war intended for Italy or her possessions are not passed for export or are not accepted for forwarding in transit.

(Signed) St. Fr. KROLIKOWSKI,
Director of the Department.

Co-ordination Committee/13(c).

PROPOSAL No. II.

7. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 20TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELegATION OF POLAND TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

With reference to the letters from the Polish delegation No. 138/137 of October 28th, 1935,¹ and No. 138/176 of November 18th, 1935,² respectively, concerning the application in Poland of the prohibitions laid down in Proposal No. II, I have the honour to attach, for the Co-ordination Committee's information:

1. A French translation of the decree promulgated by the President of the Republic on November 16th, 1935.
2. An explanatory note regarding the nullity of contracts concluded in violation of that decree.

In accordance with the interpretation given by the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee at the meeting on October 14th last and approved by the Committee,³ the measures enumerated in Proposal No. II will not apply to payments to be made for humanitarian purposes. It is understood that endowments, grants and other similar payments to religious institutions come within this last-named category.

(Signed) W. KULSKI,
Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

[Translation.]


(Legal Gazette of the Polish Republic, No. 83, Item 511, November 18th, 1935.)

In virtue of Article 55, paragraph 1, of the Constitution, and the Law of November 6th, 1935, authorising the President of the Republic to promulgate decrees (Legal Gazette of the Polish Republic, No. 81, item 501), I hereby decree as follows:

Article 1.—The following operations are prohibited in the territory of the Polish Republic:

1. All loans to or for the Italian Government and all subscriptions to loans issued in Italy or elsewhere by or for the Italian Government.

¹ See Communication No. 2, page 234.
² See Communication No. 5, page 235.
2. All banking or other credits—industrial, commercial, in the form of goods—to or for the Italian Government and the execution by any procedure of contracts concluded before the entry into force of the present decree to lend directly or indirectly to the Italian Government.

3. All loans to or for any public authority, person or corporation in Italian territory and all subscriptions to such loans issued in Italy or elsewhere.

4. All banking or other credits—industrial, commercial, in the form of goods—to or for any public authority, person or corporation in Italian territory and the execution by any procedure of contracts concluded before the entry into force of the present decree to lend directly or indirectly to such authority, person or corporation.

5. All issues of shares or other capital flotations for any public authority, person or corporation in Italian territory and all subscriptions to such issues of shares or capital flotations in Italy or elsewhere.

Article 2.—(1) Any person who, even unintentionally, violates the prohibitions contained in Article 1 shall be liable on conviction to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year or to a fine, or to both penalties.

(2) The offences referred to in the foregoing paragraph shall fall within the jurisdiction of the district courts.

Article 3.—The execution of the present decree is entrusted to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Finance and Justice.

Article 4.—The present decree shall come into force on November 18th, 1935, and shall cease to be in force on a date which shall be fixed by a decree of the Council of Ministers.

(Signed) I. Mościcki, President of the Republic.

(Signed) Marjan Zyngram-Kościałkowski, President of the Council of Ministers.

(Signed) Beck, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(Signed) E. Kwiatkowski, Minister of Finance.

(Signed) Czesław Michatowski, Minister of Justice.

[Translation.]


Article 56, paragraph 1, of the Polish Civil Code stipulates that: "Contracts the execution of which is impossible and likewise contracts contrary to public policy or to the law or to public morals shall be null ".

Article XIII of the introductory provisions to the Civil Code explains that: "Every provision in force is regarded as a law for the purposes of the application of the Civil Code and of the introductory provisions ".

In the circumstances, any contract concluded in violation of the prohibitions contained in the Decree of the President of the Republic dated November 16th, 1935 (Proposal No. II), would be regarded as null and void, in conformity with Article 56, paragraph 1, of the Civil Code.

Co-ordination Committee/13(e).

PROPOSALS Nos. III, III A, IV AND IV B.

8. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 20TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATION OF POLAND TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

With reference to the Polish delegation’s letter No. 138/f/176/35, dated November 18th, 1935, concerning the application to Polish Customs territory of the prohibitions specified in Proposals Nos. III and IV, I have the honour to transmit herewith for the Co-ordination Committee:

(a) A French translation of the Decree of the Minister for Finance, dated November 13th, 1935.

(b) A French translation of Article 19 of the Decree of the President of the Republic, dated October 27th, 1933, concerning Customs duties, and a French translation of paragraph 12, Section 1, of the Decree of the Minister for Finance, dated October 9th, 1934. These two provisions concern the question of the nationalisation of goods and are wider in scope than the provision contained in paragraph 2 of Proposal No. III (50% instead of 25%).

1 See Communication No. 5, page 235.
A French translation of Article 22, Section I, points I to 3, 5, II, and Section II, points 1-5, 10, 13-16, 23 and 24, of the Decree of the President of the Republic, dated October 27th, 1933, on Customs duties. These provisions are mentioned in paragraph 5 of the Decree of the Minister for Finance, dated November 13th, 1935.

(d) An explanatory note on the application of the Law of March 18th, 1932, on the fines leviable for offences committed against the Decree of the Minister for Finance, dated November 13th, 1935.


(Signed) W. KULSKI,
Chargé d’Affaires ad interim.

[Translation.]


(Legal Gazette of the Polish Republic, No. 82, item 510, November 15th, 1935.)

Under Article 30, paragraph 2 (c), and paragraph 3 of the Decree of the President of the Republic, dated October 27th, 1933, on Customs duties (Legal Gazette of the Polish Republic, No. 84, item 610), and in application of Article 16 of the Treaty of Peace signed at Versailles on June 28th, 1919 (Legal Gazette of the Polish Republic of 1920, No. 35, item 200), it is hereby decreed:

Paragraph 1.—(1) No goods of any kind coming from or originating in Italy or the Italian possessions may be imported into Polish Customs territory, whatever the place from which these goods are consigned.

(2) This prohibition does not apply to:
   (a) Gold or silver bullion and coin.
   (b) Books, newspapers and periodical publications, maps and cartographical works, music either printed or engraved.
   (c) The liner Batory and parts for decoration, installation, and equipment and separate and spare parts, supplied under the contract concluded on November 29th, 1933, with the Cantieri Riuniti dell’ Adriatico (Monfalcone shipyards).
   (d) Goods intended for the construction of motor-cars imported under the licence contract concluded on November 21st, 1931, between the National Engineering Works and the Fiat Company at Turin.
   (e) Goods imported in execution of contracts already concluded for which full payment was made to the Italian suppliers not later than October 19th, 1935, their importation being subject to authorisation by the Ministry for Finance.

Paragraph 2.—It is prohibited to export from Polish Customs territory for consignment to Italy or to the Italian possessions, the goods enumerated hereunder of national origin and likewise to re-export to Italy or Italian possessions similar goods of foreign origin which have been cleared through the Customs or are still in bonded warehouses.

   (a) Horses, mules, donkeys, camels and all other transport animals.
   (c) Bauxite, aluminium and alumina (aluminium-oxide), iron ore and scrap-iron, chromium, manganese, nickel, titanium, tungsten, vanadium, their ores and ferro-alloys (and also ferro-molybdenum, ferro-silicon, ferro-silico-manganese and ferro-silico-manganese-aluminium), tin and tin ore.

List (c) above includes all crude forms of the minerals and metals mentioned and their ores, scrap and alloys.

Paragraph 3.—(1) In order to establish whether goods are consigned from Italy or Italian possessions, an examination shall be made of the transport documents.

(2) In order to establish whether goods are grown or produced in Italy or Italian possessions, an examination shall be made of the transport documents, and if necessary of the Customs and commercial documents. The external marks on the goods and their packings shall be regarded as evidence, if they clearly show that the goods were grown or produced in Italy or Italian possessions.

(3) In order to establish whether goods exported (paragraph 2) are not intended for Italy or Italian possessions, an examination shall be made of the transport documents. In case of legitimate doubt as to the destination of the goods, the Customs offices may demand the production of commercial documents showing the country of destination.

Paragraph 4.—(1) Goods of Italian origin covered by the provisions of paragraph 1, sub-paragraph 2 (c), shall be cleared through the Customs on production of certificates issued by the Maritime Office at Gdynia certifying that the said goods are imported in conformity
with the contract concluded on November 29th, 1933, with the Cantieri Riuniti dell’ Adriatico (Monfalcone shipyards).

(2) Goods of Italian origin covered by the provisions of paragraph 1, sub-paragraph 2 (d), shall be cleared through the Customs on production of certificates issued by the management of the National Engineering Works at Warsaw certifying that the said goods are imported under the licence contract concluded on September 21st, 1931, between the National Engineering Works and Fiat, Ltd., at Turin.

Paragraph 5.—The present decree does not apply to goods consigned from Italy or Italian possessions or grown or produced in Italy which are admitted Customs free in virtue of Article 22, paragraph 1, points 1, 2, 3, 5 and 11, and paragraph 2, points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 23 and 24 of the Decree of the President of the Republic, dated October 27th, 1933, on Customs law (Legal Gazette of the Polish Republic, No. 84, item 610).

Paragraph 6.—The present decree does not apply to goods consigned at latest on the day before its entry into force for importation into Polish Customs territory or exportation therefrom.

Paragraph 7.—The present decree shall enter into force on November 18th, 1935.

(Signed) B. KWIArkowski,
Finance Minister.

[Translation.]

(b) NATIONALITY OF GOODS.

ARTICLE 19 OF THE DECREES OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, DATED OCTOBER 27TH, 1933, ON CUSTOMS LAw.

(Legal Gazette of the Polish Republic, No. 84, item 610.)

Article 19.—(1) The nationality of goods is determined by their origin.

(2) The country of origin of natural products is that in which those products were grown, harvested, extracted or obtained in any other manner.

(3) The country of origin of finished or semi-finished products is that in which those products were manufactured.

(4) The country of origin of the natural and manufactured products referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 and finished in another country is that in which those products underwent a process or were transformed and thus underwent an important change.

The Finance Minister, in agreement with the Minister for Industry and Commerce, shall indicate the minimum limits of transformation involving the nationalisation of the goods.


(Legal Gazette of the Polish Republic, No. 90, item 820.)

Paragraph 12.—(1) Articles produced in one country which have undergone a process or been transformed in another country are regarded as products of origin of the country in which this supplementary work was carried out if at least 50 % of the aggregate value of the goods after performance of the supplementary work is attributable to the cost of labour and materials in the country where this work was done.

[Translation.]

(c) CUSTOMS EXEMPTIONS.

ARTICLE 22 OF THE DECREES OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, DATED OCTOBER 27TH, 1933, ON CUSTOMS LAw.

(Legal Gazette of the Polish Republic, No. 84, item 610.)

Article 22.—I. The following shall be exempt from Customs duty:

1. Articles intended for the use of heads of foreign States and their suites during their stay in Polish Customs territory.

2. Subject to reciprocity:

(a) Articles intended for the official use of the diplomatic representatives of foreign States, foreign missions and consular offices;

(b) Articles intended for the personal use of the members of the duly accredited diplomatic delegations of foreign States and foreign missions, and of persons enjoying diplomatic privileges in virtue of international Conventions.

3. Articles indispensable for negotiations, hearings or enquiries of public authorities, or articles which are the subject of action by such authorities.

5. Documents and papers of an official character, even when bound.

II. Coffins with mortal remains in them and urns with ashes of deceased persons, even with flowers or wreaths; wreaths and flowers imported from abroad by persons arriving to attend funerals or visit graves; wreaths, flowers or other objects for the upkeep or decoration of the tombs of foreign soldiers killed on enemy territory.
II. The Customs authorities may admit Customs free:

1. Used articles transported by travellers for their personal use, if these articles are such as the social position of the traveller and his travel requirements would warrant: new articles may not be admitted Customs free except in cases deserving special consideration.

2. Small tools, apparatus and instruments imported by travellers without fixed domicile in Poland, which are intended for the exercise of the traveller's profession during his temporary stay in Poland.

3. Used articles imported with a view to the exercise of their profession by employees of public transport establishments, aviators, motorists, sailors, bargers, drivers, etc.

4. The articles referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) above, even if consigned separately.

5. Foodstuffs and drugs transported by the parties to whom paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) relate, provided the quantity is such as to correspond to the requirements of the traveller.

6. Fuel and lubricants in transport vehicles entering the country for temporary use, in the quantities and subject to the conditions fixed by decree.

7. Articles, being the property either of the State or of private individuals, which are re-imported in consequence of repatriation or in satisfaction of a claim.

8. Used articles, belonging to persons returning to Polish Customs territory after residence in a foreign country over a period of not less than one year, provided such articles correspond to the social position of their owner and are intended for the purpose of personal or professional use: the provision with regard to a minimum stay of one year in a foreign country does not apply to diplomatic or consular representatives of the Polish Republic returning to Poland within a shorter period at the instance of their superior officers.

9. Wedding outfits and presents belonging to women domiciled for not less than two years in a foreign country and returning into Polish Customs territory as the result of a marriage contracted with a person having a fixed domicile in Poland; provided the said wedding outfits and presents are such as the social position of the married woman would seem to warrant, they can only be admitted Customs free within one year from the date of the marriage: the Finance Minister shall be empowered to extend the period of Customs exemption for one additional year.

10. Used articles inherited from a person who has died abroad, which, under the law on succession, have become directly the property of heirs domiciled in the Polish Customs territory.

11. Forms of triptychs and Customs permits for road traffic issued abroad by foreign associations; advertising posters and prospectuses issued abroad by foreign associations and institutions with a view to scientific congresses, athletic competitions, etc.

12. Tickets of foreign transport firms, editions of tariffs and other printed matter published by international organisations or by the directors of foreign railways, post offices, broadcasting companies, etc., addressed to Polish offices.

[Translation.]

(d) EXPLANATORY NOTE CONCERNING THE LAW OF MARCH 18TH, 1932, ON FISCAL PENALTIES.

Legal Gazette of the Polish Republic, No. 34, Item 355.)

Any persons committing breaches of the provisions of the decree promulgated by the Minister for Finance on November 13th, 1935, regarding restrictions on the traffic in goods with Italy and Italian possessions are liable to the penalties provided for in Articles 45-52 of that law which apply to all breaches of the provisions in force regarding trade with foreign countries.

The fines laid down in the above-mentioned articles are either fixed absolutely within the limits of 20 and 2,000 zloty or vary according to the value of the goods fraudulently imported or exported (twice, four times or five times the value). In addition, the goods fraudulently imported or exported are confiscated.

The Minister for Finance sent a circular letter to the Customs authorities on November 16th, 1935, explaining some details regarding the application of the above-mentioned decree. Paragraph 6 of the letter points out that “infringements of the provisions of the Decree of November 13th, 1935, will be punished in accordance with the provisions of Articles 45-52 of the Law of March 18th, 1932, regarding fiscal penalties”.

[Translation.]


Article 56, paragraph 1, of the Polish Civil Code states that: “Contracts the execution of which is impossible and contracts which are contrary to public order, to the law or to public morals are void”.

Article XIII of the Introductory Provisions of the Civil Code explains that: “Every provision in force is considered as a law for the application of the Civil Code and the Introductory Provisions”.

1 See page 238.
Under these circumstances, every contract concluded in violation of the prohibitions laid down in the Decree of the Minister of Finance, of November 13th, 1935 (Proposals Nos. III and IV), would be considered null and void in accordance with Article 56, paragraph 1, of the Civil Code.

Co-ordination Committee/13(i).

PROPOSAL, No. IV B.

9. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 20TH, 1935,
FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATION OF POLAND TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

With reference to your Circular Letter 193.1935, of November 7th, 1935, concerning Proposal No. IV B (Indirect Supply), I have the honour to request you to bring the following to the knowledge of the Co-ordination Committee:

1. The Polish Government, giving effect to Proposal No. IV, promulgated on November 13th, 1935, a decree of the Minister for Finance, the text of which is annexed to the Polish delegation’s letter No. 138-I/236, of November 20th, 1935. Point 3 of paragraph 3 of this decree contains the following provision:

"In order to establish whether the goods exported (paragraph 2) are not intended for Italy or Italian possessions, an examination shall be made of the transport documents. In case of legitimate doubt as to the destination of the goods, the Customs offices may demand the production of commercial documents showing the country of destination."

This provision applies both to products exported and to products re-exported from Poland. Point 3 of paragraph 3 contains a reference to paragraph 2, the first sub-paragraph of which provides as follows:

"It is prohibited to export from Polish Customs territory for consignment to Italy or Italian possessions the goods enumerated hereunder of national origin and likewise to re-export to Italy or Italian possessions similar goods of foreign origin which have been cleared through the Customs or which are still in bonded warehouses." (Here follows the list of the products enumerated in Proposal IV.)

The above-mentioned provisions of the ministerial decree in question confer on the Customs authorities the necessary powers to verify the real destination of the goods enumerated in Proposal IV, whether exported or re-exported from Poland.

2. The Polish Government will keep close watch over the volume and destination of the said products by means of its foreign trade statistics.

(Signed) W. KULSKI,
Chargé d’Affaires ad interim.

PORTUGAL.

Co-ordination Committee/60.

PROPOSALS Nos. III, IV AND V.

1. TELEGRAM, DATED OCTOBER 29TH, 1935, FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF PORTUGAL TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

Portuguese Government will apply measures contained in Proposals Nos. III, IV and V within eight days following date fixed by the Conference of October 31st.—MONTEIRO.

Co-ordination Committee/60(b).

PROPOSALS Nos. I AND II.

2. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 2ND, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF PORTUGAL TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

I am directed by my Government to inform you that the Government of the Portuguese Republic has accepted the Co-ordination Committee’s Proposals Nos. I and II, and that by Legislative Decree No. 26002, published in the Official Journal (Diario do Governo), of October 31st, 1935, it has taken the necessary steps to put them into effect.

(Signed) H. VIANNA.

1 See page 15.
2 See Communication No. 8, page 237.
PROPOSALS Nos. III AND IV.

3. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 20TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF PORTUGAL TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to inform you that the Official Journal (Diário do Governo), No. 266, first series, dated November 16th last, publishes Decree-Law No. 26057, which puts into force the sanctions provided for in Proposals Nos. III and IV of the Co-ordination Committee.

(Signed) H. VIANNA.

PROPOSALS Nos. I, II, III, III A AND IV.

4. LAWS Nos. 26002 AND 26057, TRANSMITTED BY THE PORTUGUESE DELEGATION.

[Translation.]


The sixteenth Assembly of the League of Nations decided to convene at Geneva a Conference of States to co-ordinate the measures to be taken under Article 16 of the Covenant. This Conference, which met from October 16th-19th, adopted measures to be applied immediately, in execution of the obligations stipulated in that article. In virtue of the obligations devolving upon Portugal as one of the original Members of the League of Nations;

In the exercise of the powers conferred upon it by the second sub-paragraph of paragraph 2 of Article 109 of the Constitution, the Government decrees and promulgates, with force of law, the following:

Article 1.—The exportation, re-exportation, transhipment and transit to Italy and her possessions of the arms, munitions and implements of war enumerated in the list attached to the present decree-law are prohibited.

The Government will take such steps as may be necessary to secure that arms, munitions and implements of war, enumerated in the attached list, exported to countries other than Italy will not be re-exported directly or indirectly to Italy or her possessions.

Article 2.—The following operations are prohibited throughout the territory of the Republic:

(1) All loans to or for the Italian Government and all subscriptions to loans issued in Italy or elsewhere by or for the Italian Government;

(2) All banking or other credits to or for the Italian Government and any further execution by advance, overdraft or otherwise of existing contracts to lend directly or indirectly to the Italian Government;

(3) All loans to or for any public authority, person or corporation in Italian territory and all subscriptions to such loans issued in Italy or elsewhere;

(4) All banking or other credits to or for any public authority, person or corporation in Italian territory and any further execution by advance, overdraft or otherwise of existing contracts to lend directly or indirectly to such authority, person or corporation;

(5) All issues of shares or other capital flotations for any public authority, person or corporation in Italian territory and all subscriptions to such issues of shares or capital flotations in Italy or elsewhere.

The Government is empowered to take all measures necessary to render impossible the transactions mentioned in paragraphs (1) to (5) of this article, whether effected directly or through intermediaries of whatsoever nationality.

Article 3.—This legislative decree shall come into force immediately throughout the territory of the Republic.


(Signed) António Oscar de Fragoso Carmona.
(Signed) António de Oliveira Salazar.
(Signed) Henrique Linares de Lima.
(Signed) Manuel Rodrigues, Junior.
(Signed) Abílio Augusto Valdez de Passos e Sousa.
(Signed) António dos Mesquita Guimarães.

(Signed) Armando Rodrigues Monteiro.
(Signed) Duarte Pacheco.
(Signed) José Silvestre Ferreira Bossa.
(Signed) Eusébio Tamagnini de Matos Encarnação.
(Signed) Sebastião Garcia Ramires.
(Signed) Rafael da Silva Neves Duque.
Articles considered as arms, ammunition and implements of war.

Category I.

1. Rifles and carbines and their barrels.
3. Guns, howitzers and mortars of all calibres, their mountings, barrels and recoil mechanisms.
4. Ammunition for the arms enumerated under 1 and 2 above; filled and unfilled projectiles for the arms enumerated under 3 above, and prepared propellant charges for those arms.
5. Grenades, bombs, torpedoes and mines, filled or unfilled, and apparatus for their use or discharge.
6. Tanks, armoured vehicles and armoured trains. Armour-plate of all kinds.

Category II.

Vessels of war of all kinds, including aircraft-carriers and submarines.

Category III.

1. Aircraft, assembled or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, and their propellers or air-screws, fuselages, aerial-gun mounts and frames, hulls, tail units and undercarriage units.
2. Aircraft-engines.

Category IV.

Revolvers and automatic pistols of a weight in excess of 630 grammes and ammunition therefor.

Category V.

1. Flame-throwers and all other projectiles used for chemical or incendiary warfare.
2. Mustard gas, Lewisite, ethyldichlorarsine, methyldichlorarsine, and all other products destined for chemical or incendiary warfare.
3. Powder for war purposes, and explosives.


In the exercise of the power conferred by Article 109, paragraph 2, sub-paragraph 2, of the Constitution, the Government decrees and promulgates the following, with force of law:

Article 1.—The importation into the territory of the Republic of all goods consigned from or grown or produced in Italy or Italian possessions is prohibited.

§ 1. The prohibition laid down in the present article applies to goods already ordered on the date of the publication of the present decree, as well as to goods grown or produced in Italy or Italian possessions which have undergone in another country processes whereby the value of the said products has not been increased by 25 % or more of the value which they possessed when they were consigned to Portugal.

§ 2. The prohibition laid down in the present article shall not apply to gold or silver bullion and coin, newspapers and other periodicals, books, music, printed matter of all kinds, articles forming part of travellers' baggage and enumerated in Article 87, No. 1, of the preliminary instructions to the tariff, carried by passengers coming from Italy or Italian possessions, and also to goods already in the country or en route; for this purpose, goods shall be deemed to be en route if they arrive in the home country, the West African colonies or the other colonies within fifteen, thirty and forty days respectively of the date of the entry into force of the present decree-law.

Article 2.—The export, re-export, transhipment and transit, in any part whatsoever of the territory of the Republic, of any of the articles enumerated in the list annexed to the present decree-law consigned to Italy or the Italian possessions are prohibited.

§ 1. The prohibition embodied in the present article shall apply to goods already ordered on the date of the publication of the present decree-law.

§ 2. The provisions of the present article shall not apply to goods en route for Italy or the Italian possessions—that is to say, to goods leaving the territory of the home country or the colonies within fifteen and thirty days respectively of the entry into force of the present decree-law.

Article 3.—The Government is empowered to permit the importation after November 18th of goods of Italian origin paid for before October 19th of this year and to take all such steps as shall be necessary to prevent the direct or indirect reconsignment to Italy or the Italian possessions of any goods mentioned in Article 2 consigned to any country whatsoever.
Article 4.—The present decree-law shall come into force throughout the territory of the Republic on the eighteenth of this month.


(Signed) António Oscar de Fragoso Carmona.  
(Signed) António de Oliveira Salazar.  
(Signed) Henrique Linhares de Lima.  
(Signed) Manuel Rodrigues, Junior.  
(Signed) Abílio Augusto Valdez de Passos e Sousa.  
(Signed) Anibal de Mesquita Guimarães.  
(Signed) António de Oliveira Salazar.  
(Signed) Duarte Pacheco.  
(Signed) José Silvestre Ferreira Bossa.  
(Signed) Eusébio Tamagnini de Matos Encarnação.  
(Signed) Sebastião Garcia Ramires.  
(Signed) Henrique Linhares de Lima.  
(Signed) Manuel Rodrigues, Junior.  
(Signed) Eusébio Tamagnini de Matos Encarnação.  
(Signed) Abílio Augusto Valdez de Passos e Sousa.  
(Signed) José Silvestre Ferreira Bossa.

List mentioned in Article 2 of the Decree-Law No. 26057.

(a) Horses, mules, donkeys and other pack or draught animals;
(b) Raw or manufactured rubber;
(c) Aluminium, chromium, tin, magnesium, nickel, titanium, tungsten and vanadium, alloys of all these metals and alloys of iron or steel, such as ferro-molybdenum, ferro-silicon, ferro-silico-manganese, ferro-silico-manganese-aluminium, in the crude state and in whatever form, including waste and iron or steel scrap;
(d) Aluminium (aluminium oxide), bauxite, iron ore and the ores of all metals enumerated in paragraph (c), in whatever state.

Finance Ministry, November 16th, 1935.  
(Signed) Antonio de Oliveira Salazar,  
Finance Minister.

Oversea Territories.

Co-ordination Committee/60(a).

PROPOSALS Nos. I, II, III, IV AND V.

LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 30TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF PORTUGAL TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]  
I would ask you to be good enough to note that my Government’s acceptance of the Co-ordination Committee’s proposals contains a reservation as regards application in the colonies, which will require one month to become effective.

(Signed) H. Viana.

ROUMANIA.

Co-ordination Committee/48.

PROPOSAL No. I.

1. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 22ND, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF ROUMANIA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]  
Referring to your Circular Letter 157 of 12th instant concerning Proposal No. I of the Co-ordination Committee (Implements of War), I have the honour, on behalf of the Royal Roumanian Government, to inform you that my Government has arranged to give immediate effect to the above proposal, the provisions of which will come into force as from October 20th, 1935.

I shall have the pleasure of communicating to you as soon as possible the text of the decree giving effect to the measures proposed and also a summary in French of its main provisions.

(Signed) Antonia de Oliveiria Salazar.

Co-ordination Committee/48(a).

PROPOSAL No. II.

2. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 22ND, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF ROUMANIA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]  
Referring to your Circular Letter 159 of the 15th instant regarding Proposal No. II of the Co-ordination Committee (Financial Measures), I have the honour to inform you that the Royal Roumanian Government has put the provisions of the above Proposal into force as from October 20th, 1935.

I shall have the pleasure of communicating to you as soon as possible the text of the decree giving effect to the measures proposed as well as a summary in French of its main provisions.

(Signed) Antonia de Oliveiria Salazar.

1 See page 13.
Co-ordination Committee/48(b).

PROPOSALS Nos. III AND IV.

3. Letter, dated October 28th, 1935, from the Permanent Delegate of Roumania to the Secretary-General.

[Translation.]

Referring to your Circular Letter 168, of October 20th,¹ in which you were good enough to communicate to my Government, inter alia, Proposals Nos. III and IV adopted on October 19th by the Co-ordination Committee, I have the honour to inform you that the Roumanian Government is prepared to give effect to the measures referred to in the said Proposals on a date to be fixed in agreement with it by the Co-ordination Committee.

(Signed) C. ANTONIADE.

Co-ordination Committee/48(c).

PROPOSAL No. V.

4. Letter, dated October 31st, 1935, from the Permanent Delegate of Roumania to the Secretary-General.

[Translation.]

With reference to your Circular Letter 168, dated October 20th, 1935,¹ with which you were good enough to transmit to the Royal Roumanian Government, inter alia, Proposal No. V regarding the organisation of mutual support, adopted on October 19th, 1935, by the Co-ordination Committee, I have the honour to inform you that my Government accepts the said Proposal.

(Signed) C. ANTONIADE.

Co-ordination Committee/82(o).

PROPOSAL No. II A.

5. Letter, dated November 5th, 1935, from the Permanent Delegate of Roumania to the Secretary-General.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to inform you as follows:

(1) There is a clearing agreement between Roumania and Italy, supplemented by an additional agreement.

(2) The date of the clearing agreement is August 27th, 1934. On August 2nd, 1935, an additional protocol was negotiated and initialled, with the object of bringing the agreement of 1934 into harmony with the new regulations concerning external trade, dated June 10th, 1935. This protocol has not yet been signed, but, after consultation between the two Governments, its principles have already been brought into operation.

(3) As a result of the operation of the aforesaid agreement there is at present a credit balance in favour of Roumania amounting, according to the statements of the National Bank of Roumania, to 105 million Italian lire. This balance may be further increased as a result of the consignment, already effected, of certain goods for which the equivalent value has not yet been included in the existing balance.

(Signed) C. ANTONIADE.

Co-ordination Committee/48(d).

PROPOSAL No. II A.

6. Letter, dated November 18th, 1935, from the Royal Roumanian Legation to the Secretary-General.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to inform you that, in accordance with Proposal No. II A of the Committee of Eighteen, the Roumanian Government has suspended the execution of the clearing agreement between Roumania and Italy as from November 18th, 1935, to the extent necessary to ensure the application of the recommendation contained in paragraph I (a) of the Proposal in question.

(Signed) Gr. NICOLESCO-BUZESTI.

Co-ordination Committee/48(e).

PROPOSAL No. II A.

7. Letter, dated November 23rd, 1935, from the Royal Roumanian Legation to the Secretary-General.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to communicate herewith copy of the verbal note which the Roumanian Government addressed to the Italian Legation at Bucharest on November 16th, 1935, concerning the suspension of the clearing agreement between Roumania and Italy, in execution of the resolution adopted by the Committee of Eighteen on November 6th, 1935.

(Signed) Gr. NICOLESCO-BUZESTI.

¹ See page 14.
VERBAL NOTE, DATED NOVEMBER 16TH, 1935.

[Translation.]

The Royal Ministry for Foreign Affairs has the honour to inform the Royal Italian Legation that, in order to render effective the resolution adopted by the Committee of Eighteen on November 6th, in accordance with the terms of reference conferred on it by the Co-ordination Committee, the Royal Government has decided to prohibit, as from November 18th, 1935, the acceptance of any new deposit of lire into Italian clearing accounts in payment for exports to Italy and in consequence to suspend, only in so far as is necessary, as from the same date, the execution of the agreement in force between Roumania and Italy.

Co-ordination Committee/48(f).

PROPOSAL No. IV A.

8. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 23RD, 1935, FROM THE ROYAL LEGATION OF ROUMANIA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to inform you that the Roumanian Government agrees that the embargo on certain exports to Italy should be extended to the products mentioned in Proposal No. IV A adopted by the Committee of Eighteen on November 6th last, as soon as a similar measure has been adopted by all the other producing countries.

(Signed) Gr. NICOLESCO-BUZESTI.

Co-ordination Committee/48(g).


[Translation.]

Proposals Nos. I and II have been brought into effect by decrees dated October 21st, Proposals Nos. III, III A and IV being brought into effect on November 18th. The texts and French translations of the decrees are being sent through the Roumanian Legation at Geneva, together with replies regarding Proposal No. II A. On October 31st, the Roumanian Minister at Geneva notified the Co-ordination Committee of the Roumanian Government's acceptance of Proposal No. V. Instructions for the application of the decrees are in preparation and the texts will shortly be transmitted through the Royal Legation at Geneva.—TITULESCO.

Co-ordination Committee/48(h) and Addendum.

PROPOSALS Nos. III, III A, IV AND IV B.

10. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 25TH, 1935, FROM THE ROYAL LEGATION OF ROUMANIA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a French translation of the text of the Royal Decrees Nos. 2548 and 2549 published in the Official Journal, of November 18th, 1935, for the putting into force by the Roumanian Government of Proposals Nos. III and IV of the Co-ordination Committee.

(Signed) Gr. NICOLESCO-BUZESTI.


Carol II,
By the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation,
King of Roumania,
To present and future generations: greeting.
On the report of Our Ministers the Secretaries of State for the Department of Industry and Commerce and Department of Finance, No. 60680, dated November 16th, 1935:
Having taken cognisance of the Journal of the Council of Ministers, No. 2170, of November 12th, 1935:
We have decreed and do decree:

Article I.—The importation of all goods (other than gold and silver bullion and coin) consigned from Italy or Italian possessions is prohibited.

Article II.—Goods grown or produced in Italy or Italian possessions which have been subjected to some process in another country, and goods manufactured partly in Italy or Italian possessions and partly in another country will be considered as falling within the scope of the prohibition unless 25 % or more of the value of the goods at the time when they left the place from which they were last consigned is attributable to processes undergone since the goods last left Italy or Italian possessions.

Article III.—The measures provided in Articles I and II of the present decree also apply to contracts that are in course of execution.
**Article IV.**—Goods consigned previous to the publication of the present decree in the *Official Journal* may continue to enter the country until twenty days after the date of its coming into force.

**Article V.**—Personal baggage of travellers from Italy or Italian possessions may be imported. Similarly, books, newspapers and periodicals, maps and cartographical productions, and printed or engraved music may be imported.

Our Ministers, the Secretaries of State for the Department of Industry and Commerce and for the Department of Finance are responsible for the execution of the present decree.

Done at Bucharest on November 16th, 1935.

(Carol)

(Signed) Dr. I. Costinesco,
Minister for Industry and Commerce.

(Signed) Victor Antonesco,
Minister for Finance.

[Translation.]

ROYAL DECREES OF NOVEMBER 16TH, 1935, No. 2549 (Proposals Nos. IV and IV B).

We, Carol II,
By the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation,
King of Roumania,
To present and future generations: greeting.

On the report of our Ministers, the Secretaries of State for the Department of Industry and Commerce and the Department of Finance, No. 60681, dated November 16th, 1935;

Having taken cognisance of the *Journal of the Council of Ministers*, No. 2171, of November 12th, 1935:

We have decreed and do decree:

**Article 1.**—The exportation, re-exportation and transit to Italy and Italian possessions of the following articles shall be prohibited:

(a) Horses, mules, donkeys, camels and all other transport animals;
(b) Rubber;
(c) Bauxite, aluminium and alumina (aluminium-oxide), iron ore and scrap-iron; chromium, manganese, titanium, tungsten, vanadium, their ores and ferro-alloys (and also ferro-molybdenum, ferro-silico-manganese-aluminium, ferro-silicon, ferro-silico-manganese); tin and tin ore.

The exportation and transit of the goods specified in paragraph (c) are prohibited whatever be their form—ores, metals, scrap and alloys.

**Article 2.**—Exporters who export the goods and ores specified in Article 1 to countries other than Italy and Italian possessions shall submit to the Customs office, together with the Customs declaration of export, a declaration signed by themselves guaranteeing that these goods will not be re-exported directly or indirectly to Italy or to Italian possessions.

**Article 3.**—The measures laid down in Article 1 of the present decree also apply to contracts in course of execution.

**Article 4.**—Goods which at the time of the entry into force of the present decree are loaded on wagons, barges or ships proceeding to Italy or Italian possessions shall not be subject to the measures laid down in Articles 1 and 2, provided that they leave the country within ten days following the application of the present decree.

**Article 5.**—The above provisions shall enter into force as from the date of the publication of the present decree.

**Article 6.**—Our Ministers, the Secretaries of State for the Department of Finance and the Department of Industry and Commerce are responsible for the execution of the present decree.

Done at Bucharest on November 16th, 1935.

(Carol)

(Signed) Dr. Costinesco,
Minister for Industry and Commerce.

(Signed) Victor Antonesco,
Minister for Finance.

Co-ordination Committee/48(i).

PROPOSALS Nos. I AND II.

II. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 27TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF ROUMANIA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]


(C) Antoniade.

We,
Carol II,
By the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation,
King of Roumania,
To present and future generations: greeting.

On the report of the President of the Council of Our Ministers, No. 3851, of October 19th, 1935:

Having taken cognisance of the Journal of the Council of Ministers, No. 2009, of October 19th, 1935:

We have decreed and do decree:

**Article I.**—The exportation, re-exportation or transit to Italy or Italian possessions of arms, munitions and implements of war enumerated in the attached list is prohibited.

**Article II.**—The exportation, re-exportation or transit to any country of the arms, munitions and implements of war enumerated in the attached list is prohibited, if such arms, munitions or implements of war are to be re-exported directly or indirectly to Italy or Italian possessions.

**Article III.**—The measures provided for in Articles I and II of the present decree are to apply to contracts in process of execution.

**Article IV.**—The above provisions shall come into force on the publication of the present decree.

**Article V.**—Our Ministers, the Secretaries of State of the Department of Finance and of the Department of Industry and Commerce, are responsible for the execution of the present decree.

Done at Sinaia, October 19th, 1935.

(Signed) Gh. TATARESCO,
President of the Council of Ministers.

(Signed) Dr. I. COSTINESCO,
Minister for Industry and Commerce.

(Signed) Victor ANTONESCO,
Minister for Finance.

**LIST OF ARMS, MUNITIONS AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR, THE EXPORTATION, RE-EXPORTATION OR TRANSIT OF WHICH TO ITALY IS PROHIBITED.**

**Category I.**
1. Rifles and carbines and their barrels.
3. Guns, howitzers and mortars of all calibres, their mountings, barrels and recoil mechanisms.
4. Ammunition for the arms enumerated under 1 and 2 above; filled and unfilled projectiles for the arms enumerated under 3 above, and prepared propellant charges for these arms.
5. Grenades, bombs, torpedoes and mines, filled or unfilled, and apparatus for their use or discharge.
6. Tanks, armoured vehicles and armoured trains. Armour-plate of all kinds.

**Category II.**
Vessels of war of all kinds, including aircraft-carriers and submarines.

**Category III.**
1. Aircraft, assembled or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, and their propellers or air-screws, fuselages, aerial-gun mounts and frames, hulls, tail-units and undercarriage units.
2. Aircraft engines.

**Category IV.**
Revolvers and automatic pistols of a weight in excess of 1 lb. 6 oz. (630 grammes) and ammunition therefor.

**Category V.**
1. Flame-throwers and all other projectors used for chemical or incendiary warfare.
2. Mustard gas, Lewisite, ethyldichlorarsine, methylidichlorarsine, and all other products destined for chemical or incendiary warfare.
3. Powder for war purposes, and explosives.

[Translation.]

We,
Carol II,
By the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation,
King of Roumania,
To present and future generations: greeting.

On the report of the President of the Council of Our Ministers, No. 3851, of October 19th, 1935: