

*Road Convention between Ethiopia and Italy dated August 2nd, 1928*

15. At the same time as the Treaty of Amity, Conciliation and Arbitration, a Road Convention was signed, the main provisions of which were as follows:—

1. The Ethiopian Government and the Italian Government undertake to construct, each on its own territory, a motor-road between Assab, a port in Eritrea, and Dessieh, a locality situated at the foot of the central Ethiopian massif. (The distance between these two points is about 270 kilometres, of which 70 are on the Italian side and 200 on the Ethiopian side).

2. A monopoly for the transport of goods and passengers on this road was to be granted to an Italo-Ethiopian company in which the Addis Ababa Government reserved the right to direct participation.

3. The Italian Government conceded to the Ethiopian Government, for a period of 130 years at an annual rental of one thaler, a free zone of 6,000 square metres in the port of Assab. It promised to give friendly consideration to such requests for an extension of the area as might be submitted to it subsequently.

4. The Ethiopian Government was to have the right to erect warehouses in the free zone and, generally speaking, all other buildings it might require. It might, if it desired, build and connect up with the warehouses a wharf alongside which the vessels of the Ethiopian Government and the merchant-vessels of other States might moor.

*Treaty of August 21st, 1930, between Ethiopia, France, the United Kingdom and Italy concerning the Importation of Arms*

16. To terminate this survey of undertakings in regard to Ethiopia, mention should be made of the treaty which Ethiopia, France, the United Kingdom and Italy signed on August 21st, 1930, for the regulation of the importation of arms and ammunition and war material into Ethiopia.

In the preamble to this treaty, the Powers refer to the "obligation entered into by Ethiopia, on admission as a Member of the League of Nations, to comply, as regards the importation of arms and ammunition, with the principles laid down in the Convention" of Saint-Germain-en-Laye of September 10th, 1919, and with the Convention for the Supervision of the International Trade in Arms and Ammunition and in War Material, signed at Geneva on June 17th, 1925.

It is explained that the object of the supervision of the trade in arms in Ethiopia and in the contiguous territories is, on the one hand, to enable the Emperor to obtain the necessary arms "both for the defence of his territory against external aggression and for the maintenance of public order within the country" and, on the other hand, to prevent the danger to peace ensuing both for Ethiopia and for the contiguous territories from any purchase of arms by unauthorised persons.