

Convention relating to International Exhibitions

Paris, November 22, 1928

CONVENTION

relating to

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

7.

Paris, November 22nd, 1928



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
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Convention relating to International Exhibitions

Paris, November 22, 1928

(Translation.)

The undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the Governments hereinafter enumerated, having met in conference at Paris from November 12 to 22, 1928, have by common consent and subject to ratification, agreed as follows:—

Section I.—Definitions

ARTICLE 1

The provisions of the present convention apply only to international exhibitions which are official or officially recognized.

The expression "official or officially recognized international exhibitions" shall be deemed to include every display, whatever its designation, to which foreign countries are invited through the diplomatic channel, which is not generally held periodically, of which the principal object is to demonstrate the progress of different countries in one or several branches of production, and in which, as regards admission, no distinction in principle is made between buyers and visitors.

The provisions of the said convention do not apply to the following:—

1. Exhibitions having a duration of less than three weeks;
2. Scientific exhibitions organized on the occasion of international congresses, provided that their duration does not exceed the period mentioned in 1;
3. Exhibitions of the fine arts;
4. Exhibitions organized by one country in another country on the invitation of the latter.

The contracting countries agree to withhold State patronage, subsidies, and the privileges provided for in Sections III, IV and V below, from international exhibitions to which the present convention applies, and which do not comply with the conditions therein provided.

ARTICLE 2

Any exhibition which includes the products of more than one branch of human activity, or which is organized with a view to demonstrating the progress achieved in the whole of a given sphere of activity (such as hygiene, applied arts, modern comfort, colonial development, etc.), shall be deemed to be a general exhibition.

Any exhibition which is concerned with only one applied science (electricity, optics, chemistry, etc.), one industry (textiles, founding, graphic arts, etc.), one raw material (leathers and skins, silk, nickel, etc.), or one elementary necessity (heating, food, transport, etc.), shall be deemed to be a special exhibition.

The International Bureau, provided for in article 10, shall draw up a classification of exhibitions to serve as a guide as to the trades and products which may, in accordance with the preceding paragraph, figure in a special exhibition. This classification may be revised annually.

ARTICLE 3

The duration of any international exhibition should not exceed six months; provided always that the International Bureau may authorize, in the case of a general exhibition, a longer period which shall not in any circumstances exceed twelve months.

Section II.—*Frequency of Exhibitions*

ARTICLE 4

The frequency of international exhibitions to which the present convention applies shall be governed by the following principles:—

All general exhibitions fall into one of the two following categories:—

First category: Those in which the countries invited to participate are obliged to construct national pavilions.

Second category: Those in which such countries are not so obliged.

In the same country not more than one general exhibition of the first category may be held during any period of fifteen years, and an interval of ten years must elapse between two general exhibitions of either category.

No contracting country may participate in any general exhibition of the first category, unless an interval of at least six years has elapsed since the last general exhibition of the first category. No contracting country shall participate in any general exhibition of the second category unless an interval of two years has elapsed since the last general exhibition, or an interval of four years if the exhibition in question is of the same kind as the preceding one.

The intervals laid down in the preceding paragraph shall apply without any distinction being made between exhibitions organized by contracting countries and non-contracting countries.

More than one special exhibition of the same kind may not be held at the same time on the territories of the contracting countries. An interval of five years must elapse between two special exhibitions of the same kind in the same country. Provided always that the International Bureau may, in exceptional circumstances, reduce the last-mentioned period to not less than three years when in the opinion of the Bureau such reduction is justified by the rapid development of any particular branch of production. The same reduction may be allowed in favour of exhibitions which, by an already established custom in certain countries, are held at intervals of less than five years.

At least three months' interval must elapse between two special exhibitions of a different kind held in the same country.

The intervals provided for in the present article shall be reckoned from the date of opening of the exhibition.

ARTICLE 5

The contracting country on whose territory an exhibition to which the present convention applies is organized must, subject to article 8 below, address its invitations to foreign countries through the diplomatic channel:—

Three years in advance in the case of general exhibitions of the first category;

Two years in advance for general exhibitions of the second category;

One year in advance for special exhibitions.

No Government may itself organize or officially sponsor any participation in an international exhibition in respect of which an invitation as above provided has not been addressed to it.

ARTICLE 6

If more countries than one should be in competition with each other for the right to hold an international exhibition in any period, such countries shall proceed to an exchange of views in order to determine which country shall obtain the right of so doing.

In the case of no agreement being arrived at, they shall refer the matter to the arbitration of the International Bureau, which shall take into account the considerations submitted on behalf of each country, and particularly any special reasons of an historic or sentimental character, the period which has elapsed since the last exhibition, and the number of displays already held by each of such countries.

ARTICLE 7

If any exhibition of the character defined in article 1 should be held in a non-contracting country, the contracting countries, before accepting any invitation to such exhibition, shall refer the matter to the International Bureau for their opinion.

The contracting countries shall not participate in any such exhibition unless it offers the same guarantees as those required under the provisions of the present convention, or at any rate sufficient guarantees. In the case of an exhibition held by a contracting country synchronizing with one organized by a non-contracting country, the other contracting countries shall, in the absence of exceptional circumstances, give preference to the former.

ARTICLE 8

Any country which proposes to hold an exhibition, to which the present convention applies, must, at least six months before the commencement of the intervals prescribed in article 5 for the issue of invitations, address to the International Bureau an application for the registration of the exhibition. Such application shall state the title of the exhibition and its duration, and shall be accompanied by the classification of exhibits, copies of the general regulations, the jury regulations, and all documents necessary to show the measures proposed to ensure the safety of persons and property, the protection of industrial property and copyright, and to satisfy the conditions prescribed below in Sections IV and V. The Bureau shall not register an exhibition unless such exhibition fulfils all the conditions required by the present convention.

No contracting country shall accept an invitation to participate in an exhibition to which the present convention applies unless the invitation states that registration has been accorded.

Always provided that, even if such an invitation is received, the contracting countries are entirely free to refrain from participation in an exhibition organized in conformity with the provisions of the present convention.

ARTICLE 9

In the event of a country not proceeding with a projected exhibition for which registration has been obtained, the International Bureau shall decide the date when such country shall be allowed again to compete with other countries for the holding of another exhibition.

Section III.—*International Exhibitions Bureau*

ARTICLE 10.

An International Exhibitions Bureau shall be set up which shall supervise the execution of this convention. This Bureau shall consist of an Administrative Council assisted by a Classification Committee and of a Director, whose appointment and duties shall be determined in the regulations provided for in the immediately following article.

The first meeting of the Administrative Council of the International Bureau shall be convened at Paris by the Government of the French Republic in the year following the coming into force of the convention. At this meeting the Council shall fix the seat of the International Bureau and elect the Director.

ARTICLE 11

The Administrative Council shall be composed of members appointed by the contracting countries, each country having the right to appoint one to three members. The Council is authorized to admit in an advisory capacity two or three members of the International Chamber of Commerce elected for the purpose by that Chamber.

The Council shall give decisions on all questions which are referred to it under the provisions of the convention. The Council shall draw up and adopt regulations governing the organization and management of the International Bureau, and shall draw up the budget of receipts and expenses, and check and approve accounts.

ARTICLE 12

Every country, whatever the number of its delegates, shall have one vote on the Council. Any country may entrust its representation to the delegation of another country which, in such case, shall have a number of votes equal to the number of countries which it represents. A quorum of two-thirds of the countries represented on the Council shall be required to give validity to its resolutions.

A majority of the votes cast shall suffice for resolutions except in the following cases:—

1. Adoption of regulations;
2. Increase of the budget;
3. Rejection of a request presented by a contracting country, or granting an application when several countries are competing;
4. Authorization of a general exhibition for a longer period than six months.

In these four cases a majority of two-thirds of the countries represented on the International Bureau is required.

ARTICLE 13

The Classification Committee shall be composed of representatives nominated by the Governments of twelve contracting countries. One half of these twelve countries shall be chosen by the International Bureau; the other half shall be determined by a system of rotation which shall be laid down in the regulations of the Bureau. The committee may admit, in a consultative capacity, one or two members of the International Chamber of Commerce selected for the purpose by that Chamber.

This committee shall draw up for the approval of the Administrative Council a draft of the classification of exhibitions provided for in article 2, and of any modifications which may be made thereto. When questions arise as to the

application of the intervals provided for in article 4, the committee shall give an opinion as to whether an exhibition submitted for registration is special or general, and as to whether, notwithstanding its title and its classification, such exhibition is not of the same character as a preceding exhibition, or as a special exhibition which is being held at the same date.

ARTICLE 14

The budget of the Bureau shall be fixed provisionally at £4,000 sterling. The expenses of the Bureau shall be defrayed by the contracting countries, whose contributions shall be determined as follows: the contributions of countries which are members of the League of Nations shall be in the same proportions as the contributions which those countries make to the League of Nations. Except in the case of the budget being increased above the figure mentioned above, the contribution of the most highly assessed countries shall not exceed £500 sterling. A country which is not a member of the League of Nations shall designate a country which is a member of the League of Nations, whose economic resources it considers equivalent to its own, and shall pay the same contribution as that country.

In addition, the Administrative Council may authorize the levying of other fees in payment for services rendered to groups or to individuals.

Section IV.—*Obligations of an Inviting Country and of Participating Countries*

ARTICLE 15

Any Government which issues invitations to an international exhibition shall nominate a Government commissioner or delegate, authorized to represent it and to guarantee the fulfilment of its obligations towards the foreign participants. Such commissioner or delegate shall see that all necessary measures are taken for the material safety of the goods exhibited.

ARTICLE 16

The Governments of participating countries shall nominate commissioners or delegates to represent them and to be responsible for carrying out the regulations of the exhibition.

Such commissioners or delegates shall have the exclusive right of fixing the allocation or distribution of space between the exhibitors in their national pavilions and sections.

ARTICLE 17

In a general exhibition no charge may be made by the administration for space, covered or uncovered, which is provided for in the program of the exhibition and allotted to each participating country.

ARTICLE 18

In every exhibition to which the present convention applies, goods subject to customs duties and taxes forming part of foreign exhibits shall be admitted temporarily free of duty and tax on condition of being re-exported. Such goods shall be accompanied by a certificate from the consignor, which shall certify their number and character, the marks and numbers of the packages, and the commercial descriptions of the articles, their weight, origin and value. The goods shall be released from bond on the premises of the exhibition without

being submitted to customs examination at the frontier. The application of the preceding provisions shall be subject to the customs regulations of the country in which the exhibition is held.

When, under the legislation of the inviting country, security is required in order to obtain the temporary free admission referred to in the preceding paragraph, security given by the commissioner of each participating country on behalf of his exhibitors shall be accepted as a sufficient guarantee for the payment of customs duties and all other duties and taxes applicable to the goods exhibited which are not re-exported within the periods fixed after the close of the exhibition.

The provisions relating to temporary free admission shall not apply to stocks of goods which cannot be properly regarded as samples and are imported for the exclusive object of sale during the course of the exhibition.

Exhibits which have suffered total or partial destruction shall be exempt from duty provided:—

1. That the exhibitor produces evidence showing that the quantities missing or that the goods deteriorated have been utilized for the service of the exhibition, or cannot be sold owing to their perishable character;
2. That the customs tariff imposes no tax or import duty on deteriorated or unusable goods.

This exemption shall not apply to goods which have been consumed in the manner for which they are normally destined.

The evidence referred to in paragraph 4 shall be presented by the commissioner or delegate of the country to which the exhibitor belongs for the decision of the authorities of the country in which the exhibition is held.

In the application of the foregoing provisions, the following shall be regarded as goods intended for the exhibition:—

1. Materials for construction, even if imported in a raw state to be worked up after arrival in the country where the exhibition takes place;
2. Tools and transport material for the work of the exhibition;
3. Articles for the interior and exterior decoration of exhibitors' sites, stands and showcases;
4. Articles for decoration and furnishing of offices used by the commissioners or delegates of the participating countries, as well as office furniture intended for their use;
5. Goods or objects employed in the installation and working of machinery or apparatus exhibited;
6. Samples required by the juries for appraising and judging the exhibits, subject to the production of a certificate by the commissioner of the section indicating the nature and quality of the goods so consumed.

In addition, the following shall be exempted from duties:—

1. Official catalogues, pamphlets and posters, illustrated or otherwise, published by the countries participating in the exhibition;
2. Catalogues, pamphlets, posters and all other publications, illustrated or otherwise, distributed free of charge by the exhibitors of foreign products within the area and during the period of the exhibition.

The provisions of the present article do not apply to goods which, under the legislation of the country in which the exhibition is held, are the subject of a State monopoly, or the sale of which is prohibited or controlled by licence, save under conditions prescribed by the Government of that country. Nevertheless, the exhibition of such products shall be permitted subject to measures of control taken with a view to preventing their sale.

ARTICLE 19

The regulations of every international exhibition shall include a provision giving to an exhibitor the right to withdraw his undertaking to participate in the event of the duties applicable to the goods of such exhibitor being increased subsequently to the date of his undertaking to participate.

ARTICLE 20

At the close of an exhibition exhibitors shall be permitted, unless the legislation of the country where the exhibition takes place forbids it, to sell and deliver the samples exhibited. In this case he shall not be subjected to any taxes other than those he would have had to pay in the case of direct importation.

ARTICLE 21

In an international exhibition no group or firm shall make use of any geographical description denoting a participating country, except with the authorization of the commissioner or delegate of that country.

In the case of contracting countries which are not participating in the exhibition, the use of such descriptions shall be prohibited by the administration of the exhibition at the request of the Governments interested.

ARTICLE 22

Only those sections in an exhibition which are under the direction of a commissioner or of a delegate appointed as provided in articles 15 and 16 by the Government of the organizing or of a participating country shall be considered or may be described as national sections.

ARTICLE 23

The national section of a country may contain only goods belonging to that country.

Nevertheless, subject to the authorization of the commissioner or delegate of the country concerned, articles belonging to another country may be included on condition that they are employed solely to complete an exhibit, that they shall have no influence on the granting of an award to the exhibit itself, and that they cannot, as so shown, themselves receive any award.

Products extracted from the ground, grown or manufactured in the territory of any country shall be deemed to belong to the industry and agriculture of such country.

ARTICLE 24

Subject to provisions to the contrary in the legislation of the country in which it is held, in principle no monopolies of any kind should be granted in an exhibition. Nevertheless, the administration of the exhibition may, if it thinks necessary, grant the following monopolies: lighting, heating, customs clearance, upkeep, and publicity inside the exhibition. In this case the following conditions must be observed:—

1. The existence of such monopoly or monopolies must be shown in the regulations of the exhibition, and in the application form to be signed by exhibitors;
2. The services subject to monopoly must be made available to exhibitors under the conditions normally obtaining in the country;
3. No limitation must be imposed on the powers of the commissioners in their respective sections.

The commissioner of the organizing country shall take steps to ensure that the rates for labour charged to the participating countries shall not be higher than those charged to the administration of the organizing country.

ARTICLE 25

Each country where an international exhibition takes place shall tender its good offices with a view to obtaining from its railway, shipping and aviation authorities, public or private, transport facilities for goods intended for such exhibition.

ARTICLE 26

Each country shall take whatever measures appear to be appropriate under its own laws to proceed against the promoters of fictitious exhibitions, or of exhibitions to which exhibitors are fraudulently attracted by misleading promises, announcements or advertisements.

Section V.—Awards

ARTICLE 27

The general regulations of the exhibition must indicate whether, independently of the certificates of participation which must always be accorded, awards will or will not be granted to exhibitors. In cases where awards are granted they may be limited to certain classes.

Before the opening of the exhibition, exhibitors, either in the general sections or in their national pavilions, who do not wish to receive awards, should make a declaration to that effect to the administration of the exhibition through the intermediary of their commissioners or delegates.

Members of the jury are necessarily debarred from receiving awards.

ARTICLE 28

Participation in an exhibition is either free or conditional.

Participation is free when all goods may be admitted to the exhibition provided that the exhibitor has made his application in due time and has fulfilled the general conditions governing such application.

Participation is conditional when the general regulations stipulate that the articles admitted to the exhibition must satisfy certain special stipulations, such as sound manufacture or originality.

In this event the regulations of the exhibition shall contain a clause, to which the invited countries can refer, indicating the procedure to be adopted by the organizing country for the admission of exhibits to its national section; each country retaining, however, the right of adapting such procedure in the manner that it deems most appropriate in its own case.

ARTICLE 29

The appraising and judging of the exhibits shall be entrusted to an international jury, set up in accordance with the following rules:—

1. Each country shall be represented on the jury in proportion to the part it takes in the exhibition, having regard particularly to the number of its exhibitors, not including collaborators and co-operators, and to the area which they occupy.

Each country shall have the right to at least one juror in every class in which its goods are exhibited, except in cases where the ad-

ministration of the exhibition and the commissioner or delegate of the country concerned are agreed that such representation is not justified by the extent of its participation in that class.

No country may have more than seven jurors in any one class; this limitation shall not, however, apply to the classes of food products, liquid and solid.

2. The functions of juror shall be assigned to persons having the necessary technical knowledge.
3. Jurors may not be appointed except with the approval of their Government.
4. The jury shall comprise three grades of jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 30

The awards shall be divided into five grades:—

1. Grands prix.
2. Diplomas of honour.
3. Gold medals.
4. Silver medals.
5. Bronze medals.

In addition, diplomas may be awarded, on the recommendation of exhibitors gaining awards or of members of the jury, to their collaborators and co-operators.

Persons appointed as members of the jury may describe themselves as such in all cases where exhibitors are authorized to mention their awards.

The description "hors concours" is henceforth prohibited both for members of the jury and for exhibitors who have abstained from competing for awards.

ARTICLE 31

The list of awards shall be registered at the International Bureau. The recipients of awards may only announce their awards on condition that such announcement includes the exact title of the exhibition. They shall be authorized to add to such announcement the monogram of the International Bureau. The International Exhibitions Bureau shall inform the International Industrial Property Bureau at Berne of the exhibitions registered, and shall send that Bureau the lists of awards.

ARTICLE 32

The International Bureau shall establish model regulations setting forth the general conditions for the composition and functioning of juries and determining the method of granting awards. The adoption of such regulations shall be recommended to organizing countries.

Section VI.—*Final Provisions*

ARTICLE 33

The present convention shall be subject to ratification:—

- (a) Each Government, as soon as it is ready to take part in a deposit of ratifications, shall so notify the French Government. As soon as seven Governments shall have so declared themselves ready, the deposit of ratifications shall take place, on a day appointed by the French Government, within a month of the date of the receipt by that Government of the last notification.

- (b) The ratifications shall be deposited in the archives of the French Government.
- (c) The deposit of ratifications shall be verified by a *procès-verbal* signed by the representatives of the Governments taking part therein and by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic.
- (d) The Governments of signatory countries which have not been ready to deposit their ratifications under the conditions set forth in paragraph (a) of the present article, may do so subsequently by means of a written notification addressed to the Government of the French Republic and accompanied by the instruments of ratification.
- (e) Certified copies of the *procès-verbal* of the first deposit of ratifications, and of the notifications referred to in the preceding paragraph, shall be immediately transmitted, through the intermediary of the French Government, by the diplomatic channel to the Governments which have signed the present convention or have acceded thereto. In the case of notifications received under the preceding paragraph, the French Government shall also state the dates on which they have been received.

ARTICLE 34

(a) The present convention applies *ipso facto* to the metropolitan territories only of the contracting countries.

(b) If a country desires the convention to apply to its colonies, protectorates, overseas territories and territories under suzerainty or mandate, a statement to that effect shall be included in its ratification, or form the subject of a notification addressed in writing to the French Government. Any such notification shall be deposited in the archives of the Government.

If the latter procedure is adopted, the French Government shall transmit to the Governments of signatory or acceding countries a certified copy of such notification, showing the date at which it was received.

(c) Exhibitions which include only the products of a metropolitan country and of its colonies, protectorates, overseas territories and territories under suzerainty or mandate shall be considered as national exhibitions, and, in consequence, not subject to the present convention, whether or not the convention may be in force in such territories.

ARTICLE 35

(a) At any time after the coming into force of the present convention any non-signatory country may accede thereto.

(b) Such accession may be effected by a notification in writing transmitted through the diplomatic channel to the French Government. Such notifications of accession shall be deposited in the archives of that Government.

(c) The French Government shall transmit immediately to the Governments of all signatory and acceding countries certified copies of any such notifications, showing the dates on which they were received.

ARTICLE 36

The present convention shall come into force, in respect of the countries which have taken part in the first deposit of ratifications, one month after the date of the *procès-verbal* thereof. In the case of countries which ratify subsequently or accede thereto, and in respect of colonies, protectorates, overseas territories and territories under suzerainty or mandate not included in ratifications, the convention shall take effect one month after the date of receipt of the notifications provided for in articles 33, paragraph (d); 34, paragraph (b); 35, paragraph (b).

ARTICLE 37

The present convention shall not be capable of being denounced until a period of five years has elapsed since the date of its coming into force.

Thereafter notifications of denunciation may be addressed to the Government of the French Republic and shall take effect one year after the date of their receipt. Certified copies of such notifications, showing the date on which they were received, shall be immediately transmitted by the Government of the French Republic to the Governments of all countries which have signed or acceded to the present convention.

The provisions of the present article apply also to colonies, protectorates, overseas territories and territories under suzerainty or mandate.

ARTICLE 38

If, by reason of denunciations, the number of contracting countries is reduced to less than seven, the Government of the French Republic shall immediately summon an international conference to consider what measures shall be taken.

ARTICLE 39

The Government of the French Republic shall communicate to the International Bureau copies of all ratifications, accessions and denunciations.

ARTICLE 40

The present convention shall remain open for signature at Paris until the 30th April, 1929.

In faith whereof the undermentioned plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention.

Done at Paris on the 22nd November, 1928, in one copy which shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the French Republic, and of which certified copies shall be transmitted through the diplomatic channel to the Governments of all countries represented at the Conference of Paris.

For Albania:
DR. STAVRO STAVRI.

For Germany:
DR. PETER MATHIES.
EMIL WIEHL.
DR. HANNS HEIMAN.

For Australia:
F. C. FARAKER.

For Austria:
GRUNBERGER.

For Belgium:
E. DE GAIFFIER.

For Brazil:
F. GUIMARAES.

For Canada:
PHILIPPE ROY.

For Colombia:
JOSÉ DE LA VEGA.

For Cuba:
HERNANDEZ PORTELA.

For Denmark:
H. A. BERNHOFT.

For the Dominican Republic:
DR. T. FRANCO FRANCO.

For Spain:
CARLOS DE GOYENECHÉ.

For France:
F. CHAPSAL.
CHARMEIL.
R. COULONDRE.
J. LESOUFACHE.
G. ROGER SANDOZ.
BARON THÉNARD.

PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE

(Translation.)

The undersigned plenipotentiaries are assembled on this day's date for the purpose of signing the convention relating to international exhibitions.

The Belgian delegation draws attention to the fact that the present convention does not apply to exhibitions for which invitations have already been issued, through the diplomatic channel, to foreign countries, and, in particular, to the International Exhibition to be organized at Brussels in 1935.

The delegations of the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Irish Free State declare that they do not interpret the Convention for the Regulation of International Exhibitions as applying to exhibitions held by one member of the British Commonwealth of Nations and limited as regards participation to the other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

At the moment of signing the Convention for the Regulation of International Exhibitions, the Italian delegation declares that it signs *ad referendum* and submits to further instructions from its Government, in particular with reference to the inclusion under the provisions of the convention of Scientific Exhibitions of more than three weeks' duration and held in connection with International Congresses.

At the moment of signing the protocol annexed to the Convention for the Regulation of International Exhibitions, the Italian delegation declares that it cannot accept the fourth recommendation set out therein, for the reason that Italy is not a party to the convention signed at Madrid on April 11, 1891, and revised at Washington on June 2, 1911, relating to the prevention of false marks of origin.

The Japanese delegation expresses the wish that any diplomatic invitation addressed by the country in which a special exhibition is organized may be sent to Japan at least one year and a half in advance, in view of the geographical situation of that country.

The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that, in application of the provisions of article 4 of the convention, whereby an interval of at least five years must elapse between two special exhibitions of the same kind organized in the same country, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics reserves the right to regard as separate countries the six Republics members of the Union, to wit, Russia, the Ukraine, the Transcaucasian Federation, White Russia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed the present protocol.

Done at Paris, the 22nd November, 1928.

- For Albania:
DR. STAVRO STAVRI.
- For Germany:
DR. PÉTER MATHIES.
EMIL WIEHL.
DR. HANNS HEIMAN.
- For Australia:
F. C. FARAKER.
- For Belgium:
E. DE GAIFFIER.
- For Brazil:
F. GUIMARAES.
- For Canada:
PHILIPPE ROY.
- For Colombia:
JOSÉ DE LA VEGA.
- For Cuba:
R. HERNANDEZ PORTELA.
- For Denmark:
H. A. BERNHOFT.
- For the Dominican Republic:
DR. T. FRANCO FRANCO.
- For Spain:
CARLOS DE GOYENECHÉ.
- For France:
F. CHAPSAL.
CHARMEIL.
R. COULONDRE.
J. LESOUFACHE.
G. ROGER SANDOZ.
BARON THÉNARD.
- For Great Britain and Northern
Ireland:
E. CROWE.
J. R. CAHILL.
H. W. G. COLE.
- For Greece:
N. POLITIS.
- For Guatemala:
JOSÉ MATOS.
- For Hayti:
NEMOURS.
- For Hungary:
FRÉDÉRIC VILLANI.
- For Italy:
GIOVANNI BELLI.
- For Japan:
H. KAWAI.
- For Morocco:
J. NACIVET.
- For the Netherlands:
E. H. KRELAGE.
- For Peru:
M. H. CORNEJO.
- For Poland:
The Polish delegation, in signing the present convention, intimates that the Polish Government intends to organize a general international exhibition at Warsaw in 1943, and that it considers that this declaration is not inconsistent with the engagements undertaken in signing the convention.
OTHON WECLAWOWICZ.
- For Portugal:
A. DA GAMA OCHOA.
- For Roumania:
CONST. DIAMANDY.
- For Yugoslavia:
MILIVOJ PILYA.
- For Sweden:
Subject to ratification by His Majesty the King, with the approval of the Riksdag.
ALBERT EHRENSVARD.
JOSEPH SACHS.
S. BERJIUS.
- For Switzerland:
DUNANT.
DR. M. G. LIÉNERT.
GUSTAV BRANDT.
- For Tunis:
H. GEOFFROY-SAINT-HILAIRE.
- For the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics:
N. TOUMANOFF.
G. LACHKEVITCH.
M. RAFALOFF.

CONVENTION RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

The following Ratifications have been deposited:

Albania	17	December,	1930
France	17	"	1930
Germany	17	"	1930
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	17	"	1930
Roumania	17	"	1930
Spain	17	"	1930
Sweden	17	"	1930
Switzerland	17	"	1930
Tunis	17	"	1930
Morocco	17	"	1931
Italy	14	January,	1931
Czechoslovakia	19	"	1932
Portugal	9	"	1932
Denmark	11	"	1932
Poland	26	March,	1932
Netherlands	18	July,	1932
Greece	24	December,	1933
Canada	21	January,	1934
Australia	22	May,	1934
	30	January,	1935

*The Ratification of Italy has been made with the following reservations:

- (1) It is understood that the provision contained in Article 34 (c) of the Convention according to which are considered national exhibitions, those which include only the products of a metropolitan country and of its colonies, protectorates, overseas territories and territories under suzerainty or mandate, has for sole object to establish that such exhibitions are not subject to the Convention and that, as a consequence, it affects in no way the international status of countries under protectorate or mandate as resulting from treaties, conventions and agreements in force.
- (2) Italy declares that the "Esposizione Triennale della Arti Decorative ed Industriali moderne di Monza," regulated by the Italian law of July 2, 1929, No. 1178, has the nature of a special exhibition and should, therefore, be considered and classified as such under the Convention relating to International Exhibitions.
- (3) Italy declares that she concurs in the fourth recommendation set out in the Protocol annexed to the Convention relating to exhibitions in the limits in which false indications of origin are forbidden by Italian legislation and international agreements.

*The ratification of Canada has been made with the following reservation:

- The Government of Canada has ratified the present Convention with the reservation that it did not find itself bound by Article 18 to authorize in Canada the exhibition of products whose importation into Canada is forbidden for any reason whatever.

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