



Treaty Series No. 3 (1933)

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION
AND STATUTE

ESTABLISHING AN

INTERNATIONAL
RELIEF UNION

Geneva, July 12, 1927

[His Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom and New Zealand acceded on January 9, 1929, and December 22, 1928, respectively. Ratification deposited by the Government of India on April 2, 1929]

*Presented by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs
to Parliament by Command of His Majesty*

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INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AND STATUTE ESTABLISHING
AN INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION.

Geneva, July 12, 1927.

CONVENTION.

THE President of the Albanian Republic, the President of the German Reich, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the President of the United States of Brazil, His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, His Majesty the King of the Bulgarians, the President of the Colombian Republic, the President of the Cuban Republic, the President of the Polish Republic for the Free City of Danzig; His Majesty the King of Egypt, the President of the Republic of Ecuador, His Majesty the King of Spain, the President of the Republic of Finland, the President of the French Republic, the President of the Hellenic Republic, the President of the Republic of Guatemala, His Serene Highness the Governor of Hungary, His Majesty the King of Italy, the President of the Latvian Republic, His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco, the President of the Republic of Nicaragua, the President of the Republic of Peru, the President of the Polish Republic, the President of the Portuguese Republic, His Majesty the King of Roumania, I. Capitani Reggenti of the Republic of San Marino, the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, the President of the Turkish Republic, the President of the Republic of Uruguay, and the President of the United States of Venezuela :

In view of the Preamble of the Covenant of the League of Nations, which contemplates the promotion of " international co-operation . . . by the prescription of . . . just . . . relations between nations . . . " ; and

In view of Article 23 (f) of the Covenant of the League of Nations, which states that the Members of the League of Nations " will endeavour to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease " ; and

In view of Article 25 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, which states that " the Members of the League of Nations agree to encourage and promote the establishment and co-operation of duly authorised voluntary national Red Cross organisations having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world " ; and

Considering that such principles meet with the approval of all States ;

Desiring to render aid to each other in disasters, to encourage international relief by a methodical co-ordination of available resources, and to further the progress of international law in this field,

Have appointed as their plenipotentiaries :

The President of the Albanian Republic :

M. Libohova, Chargé d'Affaires at Paris ;

The President of the German Reich :

Lieutenant-Colonel P. Draudt, Vice-President of the German Red Cross ;

Mme. J. Dünner, Counsellor in the Ministry of Labour ;

Dr. F. Ruppert, Counsellor in the Ministry of Interior ;

Dr. G. Schellert, Counsellor of Legation in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs ;

His Majesty the King of the Belgians :

Senator A. François, "Econome Général" of the Belgian Red Cross ;

The President of the United States of Brazil :

M. Raoul de Rio Branco, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council ;

His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India :

For India :

Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee, High Commissioner for the Empire of India in London ;

His Majesty the King of the Bulgarians :

M. Stephane Lafatchieff, Member of the Committee of the Bulgarian Red Cross ;

The President of the Colombian Republic :

Dr. Antonio José Restrepo, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations ;

The President of the Cuban Republic :

M. G. de Blanck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations ;

The President of the Polish Republic :

For the Free City of Dantzic :

Dr. W. Chodźko, former Minister, Director of the State School of Hygiene at Warsaw ;

Dr. Ferber, Secretary-General of the Red Cross at Dantzic ;

His Majesty the King of Egypt :

M. Ahmed el Kadry, Consul at Geneva ;

The President of the Republic of Ecuador :

M. F. Guarderas, Chargé d'Affaires at Rome ;

His Majesty the King of Spain :

M. L. Quer Boule, Chargé d'Affaires at Berne ;

The President of the Republic of Finland :

M. Rudolf Holsti, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations ;

The President of the French Republic :

Count Bertrand Clauzel, Minister Plenipotentiary, Head of the French League of Nations Office in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs ;

The President of the Hellenic Republic :

M. V. Dendramis, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council ;

The President of the Republic of Guatemala :

M. J. Castañeda ;

His Serene Highness the Governor of Hungary :

M. P. de Hevesy de Heves, Resident Minister, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations ;

His Majesty the King of Italy :

The Honourable Giovanni Ciraolo, Senator of the Kingdom ;
The Honourable Stefano Cavazzoni, Member of Parliament ;

The President of the Latvian Republic :

M. Ch. Duzmans, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations ;

His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco :

M. Rodolphe Ellès, Vice-Consul at Geneva ;

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua :

M. F. Medina, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the President of the French Republic ;

The President of the Republic of Peru :

M. Victor González Olaechea, Chargé d'Affaires at Rome ;

The President of the Polish Republic :

Dr. W. Chodźko, former Minister, Director of the State School of Hygiene at Warsaw ;

The President of the Portuguese Republic :

M. A. M. Bartholomeu Ferreira, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council ;



WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF
TREATY SECTION
TREATY AND NATIONALITY DEPARTMENT
FOREIGN OFFICE

CLIVE HOUSE, PETTY FRANCE, S.W.1.
Whitehall 8440, ext. 653

His Majesty the King of Roumania :

M. N. P. Comnène, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations ;

I Capitani Reggenti of the Republic of San Marino :

M. Fr. Paolo Vanni Archirafi, Vice-Consul of Italy at Geneva ;

The President of the Czechoslovak Republic :

M. Ferdinand Veverka, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations ;

The President of the Turkish Republic :

Mehmed Munir Bey, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council ;

The President of the Republic of Uruguay :

M. E. Buero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council ; and .

The President of the United States of Venezuela :

M. O. Baptista, Chargé d'Affaires at Berne ;
M. Francisco J. Duarte, Consul at Geneva ;

Who, after communicating their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows :—

ARTICLE 1.

The High Contracting Parties agree to establish an International Relief Union in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention and the Statute hereto annexed.

The Members of the International Relief Union shall be such Members of the League of Nations and such States not Members of the League of Nations as are Parties to this Convention.

ARTICLE 2.

The objects of the International Relief Union are :

- (1) In the event of any disaster due to *force majeure*, the exceptional gravity of which exceeds the limits of the powers and resources of the stricken people, to furnish to the suffering population first aid and to assemble for this purpose funds, resources and assistance of all kinds.
- (2) In the event of any public disaster, to co-ordinate as occasion offers the efforts made by relief organisations, and, in a general way, to encourage the study of preventive measures against disasters and to induce all peoples to render mutual international assistance.

ARTICLE 3.

The International Relief Union shall operate for the benefit of all stricken peoples, whatever their nationality or their race, and irrespective of any social, political or religious distinction.

Nevertheless, the action of the International Relief Union is limited to disasters occurring in the territories of the High Contracting Parties to which the present Convention applies, and to such disasters occurring in other countries as in the opinion of the Executive Committee mentioned in Article 6 are likely to affect such territories of the High Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE 4.

Action by the International Relief Union in any country is subject to the consent of the Government thereof.

ARTICLE 5.

In the establishment and working of the International Relief Union, the free co-operation is envisaged :

- (1) Of national Red Cross Societies, in conformity with Article 25 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, and of institutions or organisations constituting *de jure* or *de facto* unions of such societies.
- (2) Of all other official or non-official organisations which may be able to undertake the same activities for the benefit of stricken populations, if possible in co-operation with Red Cross Societies and institutions or organisations above mentioned.

ARTICLE 6.

The International Relief Union shall be directed by a General Council, which shall appoint an Executive Committee in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention and of the Statute hereto annexed.

The General Council of the International Relief Union shall consist of Delegates of all the Members of the International Relief Union; there being one Delegate for each Member.

Each Member of the International Relief Union may entrust its representation in the General Council to its national Red Cross Society or to one of the national organisations referred to in Article 5.

ARTICLE 7.

The International Relief Union shall have its seat in the city in which the seat of the League of Nations is established.

It may have all or part of its administrative services in any place selected by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE 8.

Within the limits of its objects and in accordance with the prescriptions of the national legislation of the country concerned, the Inter-

national Relief Union shall be able, either in its own name, or in the names of persons acting in its behalf, to sue or be sued, and to acquire, with or without consideration, and to possess property of any kind, subject to the provisions of Article 12.

ARTICLE 9.

Each of the Members of the League of Nations and the States not Members which are Parties to the present Convention shall contribute to the establishment of an initial fund of the International Relief Union. This fund is divided into shares of 700 Swiss francs each. Each Member of the League of Nations will subscribe a number of shares equal to the number of the units of its contribution to the expenses of the League of Nations. The contribution of States not Members of the League of Nations will be fixed by the Executive Committee, according to the principles applied in determining the contributions of Members of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 10.

The High Contracting Parties will endeavour to accord to the International Relief Union and to the organisations acting in its behalf, in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of the present Convention and of the Statute, in all of their territories to which the present Convention applies, and in so far as is possible under the local law, the most extensive immunities, facilities and exemptions for their establishments, for the movements of their staff and supplies, for relief operations and for the publicity of appeals.

ARTICLE 11.

The resources of the International Relief Union shall consist, in addition to the initial fund provided for in Article 9 :

- (1) Of voluntary grants made by Governments ;
- (2) Of private contributions ; and
- (3) Of the donations and bequests referred to in Article 12.

ARTICLE 12.

The International Relief Union may receive donations and bequests of all kinds. Donations and bequests may be made with or without special conditions or restrictions as to their use in a particular country, for a particular category of disasters, or for a particular disaster.

Donations and bequests may be accepted only if they are in conformity with the objects of the Union as defined in Articles 2 and 3 of the present Convention and with the law of the particular country concerned.

ARTICLE 13.

Nothing in the present Convention shall be interpreted as involving a restriction of any kind on the freedom of the societies, institutions or organisations mentioned in Article 5, when they are acting on their own account.

ARTICLE 14.

The High Contracting Parties agree that all disputes between them relating to the interpretation or application of this Convention shall, if they cannot be settled by direct negotiation or by some other method of amicable settlement, be referred for decision to the Permanent Court of International Justice. The Court may be seized of the dispute, if necessary, by the application of either of the Parties. In case either or both of the Parties to such a dispute should not be Parties to the Protocol of the 16th December, 1920, relating to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the dispute shall be referred, at the choice of the Parties and in accordance with the constitutional procedure of each of them, either to the Permanent Court of International Justice or to a tribunal constituted in accordance with the Hague Convention of the 18th October, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, or to some other tribunal of arbitration.

ARTICLE 15.

The present Convention, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall bear this day's date and, until the 30th April, 1928, it may be signed on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or of any State not a Member, represented at the Conference at Geneva, or to which the Council of the League of Nations may have communicated a copy of the Convention for this purpose.

ARTICLE 16.

The present Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify their deposit to all signatory or acceding States.

ARTICLE 17.

On and after the 1st May, 1928, any Member of the League of Nations or any State mentioned in Article 15 may accede to the present Convention. This accession shall be effected by a notification made to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, to be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat. The Secretary-General shall at once notify such deposit to all the signatory and acceding States.

ARTICLE 18.

The present Convention shall not come into force until ratifications or accessions shall have been deposited in the name of at least twelve Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States of which the combined contributions amount to six hundred shares. The date of its entry into force will be the ninetieth day after the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the last of such ratifications or accessions.⁽¹⁾ Thereafter, the present Convention will take

(1) The Convention came into force on December 27, 1932.

effect as to each party ninety days after the receipt of the instrument of ratification or notification of its accession.

For the application of this Article, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations will make a provisional estimate of the contributions of States non-Members of the League of Nations.

In compliance with the provisions of Article 18 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Secretary-General will register the present Convention upon the day of its coming into force.

ARTICLE 19.

Any Member of the International Relief Union may withdraw from the Union by giving one year's notice in writing to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

The provisions of the present Convention shall cease to be applicable to the territory of the withdrawing Member one year after the receipt of such notice by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall notify all Members of the Union of the receipt of any notice of withdrawal.

ARTICLE 20.

Any High Contracting Party may, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, declare that, in accepting the present Convention, he does not assume any obligations in respect of all or any of his colonies, protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate; and the present Convention shall not apply to any territories named in such declaration.

Any High Contracting Party may give notice to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations at any time subsequently that he desires that the Convention shall apply to all or any of his territories which have been made the subject of a declaration under the preceding paragraph and the Convention shall apply to all the territories named in such notice ninety days after its receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Any High Contracting Party may at any time declare that he desires that the present Convention shall cease to apply to all or any of his colonies, protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate and the Convention shall cease to apply to the territories named in such declaration one year after its receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 21.

The revision of the present Convention may be requested at any time by one-third of the Members of the International Relief Union.

The Statute annexed to the present Convention may be modified by the General Council. For that purpose, three-fourths of the Members of the General Council must be present at the meeting, and

the modification must be approved by two-thirds of the Members present.

In faith whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

Done at Geneva, on the twelfth day of July, nineteen hundred and twenty-seven, in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations; certified copies will be transmitted to all the Members of the League of Nations, and States not Members, which were represented at the Conference.

Albania :

M. LIBOHOVA.

Germany :

DRAUDT.
RUPPERT.
DR. DÜNNER.
DR. SCHELLERT.

Belgium :

A. FRANÇOIS.

Brazil :

RAOUL DE RIO BRANCO.

This signature is given *ad referendum*
of the Brazilian Parliament.

India :

ATUL C. CHATTERJEE.

Bulgaria :

S. N. LAFTCHIEFF.

Colombia :

A. J. RESTREPO.

Cuba :

G. DE BLANCK.

Free City of Danzig :

CHODŹKO.
DR. FERBER.

Egypt :

AHMED-EL-KADRY.

Subject to later acceptance by the
Egyptian Government of the decisions of
the Executive Committee fixing its
contribution.

Ecuador :

F. GUARDERAS.

Spain :

LUIS QUER BOULE.

(Subject to ratification.)

Finland :

RUDOLF HOLSTI.

France :

CLAUZEL.

Greece :

V. DENDRAMIS

Guatemala :

JOSE CASTAÑEDA M.

Hungary :

On signing the present Convention, the undersigned, Delegate of Hungary, declares, on behalf of his Government, that "the most extensive immunities, facilities and exemptions" mentioned in Article 10 of the present Convention shall not include exterritoriality or the other rights and immunities enjoyed in Hungary by duly accredited diplomatic agents.

PAUL DE HEVESY.

Italy :

GIOVANNI CIRAOLO.
CAVAZZONI STEFANO.

Latvia :

CHARLES DUZMANS.

Monaco :

R. ELLES.

Nicaragua :

F. MEDINA.

Peru :

VICTOR GONZALEZ OLAECHEA.

Poland :

CHODŹKO.

Portugal :

A. M. BARTHOLOMEU FERREIRA.

Roumania :

N. P. COMNENE.

San Marino :

FR. PAOLO VANNI ARCHIRAFI.

Czechoslovakia :

FERDINAND VEVERKA.

Turkey :

MEHMED MUNIR.

Uruguay :

E. E. BUERO.

Venezuela :

OCTAVIO BAPTISTA.

F. J. DUARTE.

STATUTE.

ARTICLE 1.

Each delegate in the General Council may have a substitute who may attend the meetings of the Council, but who shall act in an advisory and deliberative capacity only in the absence of the delegate.

Representatives of international relief organisations or other qualified organisations or institutions may be invited to be present in a consultative capacity at the meetings of the General Council.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations may attend or be represented at any meeting of the General Council.

ARTICLE 2.

The General Council shall be convoked by the Executive Committee at the seat of the International Relief Union every two years. In the interval of the two years, it may meet at any place fixed by the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall call a meeting of the General Council on the request of one-fourth of the Members of the General Council.

The first meeting of the General Council shall be summoned by the Council of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 3.

The notice summoning a meeting of the General Council must be sent out at least three months in advance and must contain the agenda of the meeting.

A quorum of the General Council will require the presence of the delegates of one-half of the Members of the International Relief Union, subject to the provisions of Article 21 of the Convention ; all decisions

shall be taken by a majority of the votes cast, except in cases where a large number of votes is required by the present Statute.

ARTICLE 4.

The General Council shall elect the Members of the Executive Committee and their substitutes by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast. It shall establish by the same majority the necessary regulations for the execution of the present Statute.

The General Council shall determine, by majority vote, its own Rules of Procedure which may provide for the election of Members of the Executive Committee by absolute majority of the votes cast in case several ballots may have failed to result in an election.

The General Council shall be competent to deal with all the affairs of the International Relief Union.

ARTICLE 5.

The Executive Committee shall consist of seven Members who, with their substitutes, shall be elected for a period of two years.

In cases of vacancy for any cause whatever, the Executive Committee shall fill such vacancy by designating one of the substitutes to hold office until the expiration of the unfinished term.

Two representatives of the international organisations of the Red Cross (the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies) may participate in the work of the Committee in a consultative capacity.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations may attend or be represented at any meeting of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee shall determine its own Rules of Procedure.

ARTICLE 6.

The Executive Committee shall meet at least once each year at the seat of the International Relief Union, on the convocation of its President. The President shall fix the date and the place of other meetings.

ARTICLE 7.

The Executive Committee shall be the agent of the International Relief Union, and it may be the trustee of funds subject to special conditions or restrictions. The Executive Committee shall have the most extensive powers for the execution of all instruments which are in conformity with the objects of the International Relief Union and in its behalf.

The Executive Committee shall represent the International Relief Union in dealing with the League of Nations, with Governments, with the organisations mentioned in Article 5 of the Convention and with all persons and corporate bodies. It shall have power to institute or to defend any action at law in the name of or on behalf of the International Relief Union. It shall have power to effect compromises.

The Executive Committee shall collect the funds, employ them, invest them, and administer them as trustee or fiduciary administrator ;

and, in the name of the International Relief Union, shall handle all banking and insurance operations.

The Executive Committee shall make and authorise contracts of all kinds and shall control all supplies.

The Executive Committee shall fix the regulations for the investment of the funds of the International Relief Union.

In case of disaster, the Executive Committee shall have power to act on behalf of the International Relief Union, to organise relief and to make appeals for funds.

ARTICLE 8.

Subject to the provisions of Article 9, the Executive Committee may delegate all or any of its powers to one or more of its Members.

ARTICLE 9.

Any instrument executed by the Executive Committee, acting as trustee or fiduciary administrator of any donation or bequest, made subject to special condition or restriction, must bear the signatures of at least two Members.

The signatures of two Members shall be required also for any alienation of property.

ARTICLE 10.

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 18, the Executive Committee shall submit an annual report of its activities and operations to the Members of the International Relief Union. This report shall also be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations in order that it may be brought to the knowledge of the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations. The report shall also be brought to the knowledge of the public.

ARTICLE 11.

The Executive Committee shall be assisted by experts who may be consulted either individually or collectively.

These experts shall be named by the Executive Committee, one or more experts being chosen for each country or each geographical zone comprising several countries, as may be determined by the Executive Committee in agreement with the interested countries.

The experts shall be named for a period of three years; they must reside in the zone for which they are named; the Executive Committee may in any case where it may be found to be necessary, in addition to the experts above mentioned, name deputy-experts who shall not be subject to the condition of residence.

The appointment of each expert or deputy-expert must be made in agreement with the Member or Members interested.

ARTICLE 12.

The Executive Committee shall convoke the experts whose collaboration is deemed to be necessary, or shall seek their opinions by correspondence whenever the circumstances so require.

ARTICLE 13.

The travelling and subsistence expenses and allowances of the delegates to the General Council shall be borne by the authorities by which they are appointed.

The travelling and subsistence expenses and allowances of the Members of the Executive Committee and of the experts shall be borne by the budget of the International Relief Union. Members of the Executive Committee and experts shall receive no salary.

ARTICLE 14.

The international organisations of the Red Cross (International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies) shall be invited to provide at their expense and to the extent which they consider to be compatible with their resources, the permanent and central services of the International Relief Union. These services shall be under the direction of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE 15.

Relief work in each zone shall be effected on behalf of the International Relief Union by the organisations mentioned in Article 5 of the Convention and existing in that zone.

If any one zone comprises several States or if in one zone several such organisations participate in the work of relief, the Executive Committee shall take such steps as may be necessary to co-ordinate efforts made and the distribution of relief. In particular, it may set up for this purpose, with the consent of such organisations, regional committees, account being taken in the recruiting of their Members of technical capacity, experience and administrative convenience.

In the event of a disaster, the Executive Committee should as a general rule be informed by the expert or experts of the zone affected.

ARTICLE 16.

The International Relief Union shall establish, apart from the initial fund and other funds which it may deem it necessary to constitute :

- (1) A working capital fund, maintained :
 - (a) By the income from the initial fund and the reserve hereinafter provided for ;
 - (b) By retaining a portion not exceeding one per cent. of all sums placed at the disposal of the International Relief Union.

This working capital fund shall cover the costs of the ordinary and permanent services of the International Relief Union, in the exceptional case when such costs are not paid by the international organisations of the Red Cross (International Red Cross Committee and League of Red Cross Societies).

(2) A reserve, maintained :

- (a) By the surplus from any funds not wholly expended for their special purposes ;
- (b) By a deduction from all sums placed at the disposal of the International Relief Union without being dedicated to any special object. This deduction, together, if necessary, with the sum deducted for the working capital fund, shall not exceed a total of five per cent.

This reserve will be used primarily to reconstitute the initial fund provided for in Article 9 of the Convention, and secondarily to supply or supplement the relief given in case of disasters for which no special donations are available.

ARTICLE 17.

The funds of the International Relief Union, with the exception of such sums as may be required for current expenses, shall be deposited either in the same banks as the funds of the League of Nations or in other banks approved by the General Council.

ARTICLE 18.

The Executive Committee shall draw up an annual balance sheet of the International Relief Union.

The balance sheet shall show the assets and liabilities of the International Relief Union, as well as accounts of all financial operations connected with each disaster.

ARTICLE 19.

The League of Nations is asked to provide, under such conditions as it may determine, for the auditing of the accounts of the International Relief Union, it being understood that the League of Nations assumes no responsibility thereby.

List of Ratifications.

	Date of Deposit.
India	April 2, 1929.
Albania	August 31, 1929.
Belgium	May 9, 1929.
Bulgaria	May 22, 1931.
Czechoslovakia	August 20, 1931.
Danzig	July 11, 1930.
Ecuador	July 30, 1928.
Egypt	August 7, 1928.
Finland	April 10, 1929.
France	April 27, 1932.
Germany	July 22, 1929.
Greece	January 16, 1931.
Hungary	April 17, 1929.
Italy (including Italian colonies) ...	August 2, 1928.
Monaco	May 21, 1929.
Poland	July 11, 1930.
Roumania	September 11, 1928.
San Marino	August 12, 1929.
Turkey	March 10, 1932.
Venezuela	June 19, 1929.

List of Accessions.

*United Kingdom	January 9, 1929.
New Zealand	December 22, 1928.
Luxemburg	June 27, 1929.
Persia	September 28, 1932.
Sudan	May 11, 1928.
Switzerland	January 2, 1930.
Yugoslavia	August 28, 1931.

* Does not include colonies, protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate.