10. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC

Paris, 4 May 1910

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 18 July 1905.

REGISTRATION: 5 July 1920, No. 8.[1]

Note: The Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, concluded at Lake Success, New York of 21 March 1950 consolidates the Protocols, Conventions and Agreements listed in the present chapter under Nos. 1 to 10. Furthermore, the Convention of 21 March 1950 supercedes the provisions of the above-referenced instruments in the relations between the Parties thereto and shall terminate such instruments when all the Parties thereto shall have become Parties to the Convention of 21 March 1950, in accordance with its article 28.

The following list was provided by the Government of France at the time of the transfer to the Secretary-General of the depositary functions in respect of the Convention.

(1) States which ratified the Convention

Austria-Hungary
Belgium
Brazil
Denmark
France
Germany[2]
Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Italy
Netherlands
Portugal
Russia
Spain
Sweden

(2) States which acceded to the Convention

Bulgaria
Chile
China[3]
Colombia
Cuba
Czechoslovakia[4]
Egypt
Estonia
Finland
Irish Free State
Japan
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Monaco
Norway
Persia
Poland
Siam
Switzerland
Turkey
Uruguay
Yugoslavia (former)[5]

(3) The Convention was declared applicable to the following colonies, dominions and protectorates

French colonies, Morocco, Tunisia
Netherlands East and West Indies, Surinam and Curaçao
Canada
Union of South Africa
Newfoundland
New Zealand
Bahamas
Ceylon
Cyprus
Kenya
Fiji Islands
Gibraltar
Hong Kong[6]
Jamaica
Malta
Nyasaland
Southern Rhodesia
Straits Settlements
Trinidad
Australia
Papua and Norfolk
India
Barbados
British Honduras
Grenada
St. Lucia
St. Vincent

Seychelles
British Guiana
Isle of Man
Jersey
Guernsey
Mauritius
Leeward Islands
Falkland Islands
Gold Coast
Iraq
Gambia
Uganda
Tanganyika
Burma
New Guinea
Nauru
Sudan
Sierra Leone
Palestine and Transjordan
Sarawak
Gilbert and Ellice Islands
British Solomon Islands
Zanzibar

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

Participant[2]	*Accession(a), Succession(d)*	
Bahamas (The)	10 Jun	1976 d
Czech Republic[4]	30 Dec	1993 d
Fiji	12 Jun	1972 d
Lebanon	22 Sep	1949 a
Slovakia[4]	28 May	1993 d
Zimbabwe	1 Dec	1998 d

Notes:

[1] Great Britain, *Treaty Series* No. 20 (1912). This Convention is listed under No. 8 *a*) in the League of Nations Treaty Series and in the United Nations Treaty Series (Annex C).

[2] In a notification received on 16 July 1974, the Government of the German Democratic Republic stated that the German Democratic Republic had declared the reapplication of the Convention as from 10 August 1958.

In this connection, the Secretary-General received on 2 March 1976 the following communication from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

With reference to the communication by the German Democratic Republic of 17 June 1974, concerning the application, as from 10 August 1958, of the International Convention of 4 May 1910 for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that in the relation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic the declaration of application has no retroactive effect beyond 21 June 1973.

Subsequently, in a communication received on 17 June 1976, the Government of the German Democratic Republic declared:

"The Government of the German Democratic Republic takes the view that in accordance with the applicable rules of international law and the international practice of States the regulations on the reapplication of agreements concluded under international law are an internal affair of the successor State concerned. Accordingly, the German Democratic Republic was entitled to determine the date of reapplication of the International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, May 4th 1910 to which it established its status as a party by way of succession."

See also note 2 under “Germany” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

[3] See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 1 under “China” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume).

[4] See note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

[5] See note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Croatia", "former Yugoslavia", "Slovenia", "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and "Yugoslavia" in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

[6] On 6 and 10 June 1997, respectively, Secretary-General received communications regarding the status of Hong Kong from China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (see also note 2 under “China” and note 2 under “United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume). Upon resuming the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong, China notified the Secretary-General that the Convention will also apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.