VII.5. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN OF FULL AGE

Geneva, 11 October 1933

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 August 1934, in accordance with article 8.

REGISTRATION: 24 August 1934, No. 3476.¹


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 supersedes 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.

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Afghanistan (April 10th, 1935 a) 
Australia (September 2nd, 1936) (Including Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.)
Austria (August 7th, 1936)
Union of South Africa (November 20th, 1935)
Belgium (June 11th, 1936) With reservation as regards Article 10.
Brazil (June 24th, 1938 a)
Bulgaria (December 19th, 1934)
Chile (March 20th, 1935)
Cuba (June 25th, 1936 a)
Czechoslovakia² (July 27th, 1935)
Finland (December 21st, 1936 a)
Greece (August 20th, 1937)
Hungary (August 12th, 1935)
Iran

Ireland (April 12th, 1935 a)
Latvia (May 25th, 1938 a)
Mexico (September 17th, 1935)
Netherlands (May 3rd, 1938 a)
Netherlands (including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)
Nicaragua (September 20th, 1935)
Norway (June 26th, 1935 a)
Poland (December 8th, 1937)
Portugal³ (January 7th, 1937)
Romania (June 6th, 1935 a)
Sudan (June 13th, 1934 a)
Sweden (June 25th, 1934)
Switzerland (July 17th, 1934)
Turkey (March 19th, 1941 a)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Albania
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate members of the League of Nations.

China
Germany
Lithuania
Monaco
### Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)</th>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belarus ....</td>
<td>21 May 1948 a</td>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>30 Dec 1993 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin ........</td>
<td>4 Apr 1962 d</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>8 Jan 1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>4 Sep 1962 d</td>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>18 Dec 1947 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo ........</td>
<td>15 Oct 1962 d</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>2 May 1963 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d'Ivoire</td>
<td>8 Dec 1961 d</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>28 May 1993 d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes:


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

3. On 21 October 1999 and 13 December 1999, the Secretary-General received communications regarding the status of Macao from Portugal and China (see also note 3 under “China” and note 1 under “Portugal” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume). Upon resuming the exercise of sovereignty over Macao, China notified the Secretary-General that the Convention will also apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region.

   From 20 December 1999 onwards the Portuguese Republic will cease to be responsible for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to Macau.
