

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

No. 4215. PROTOCOL MODIFYING THE CONVENTION SIGNED AT PARIS ON 22 NOVEMBER 1928¹ REGARDING INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS. SIGNED AT PARIS ON 10 MAY 1948²

PROTOCOL³ MODIFYING THE ABOVE-MENTIONED CONVENTION OF 22 NOVEMBER 1928 (WITH TEXT OF THE CONVENTION AS AMENDED, CUSTOMS REGULATIONS ANNEXED TO THE CONVENTION AND RECOMMENDATION FROM THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CONFERENCE). SIGNED AT PARIS ON 30 NOVEMBER 1972

Authentic text: French.

Registered by France on 1 December 1981.

The Parties to this Convention,

Considering that the rules and procedures established by the Convention regarding International Exhibitions, signed at Paris on 22 November 1928,⁴ amended and supplemented by the Protocols of 10 May 1948² and 16 November 1966,⁵ have proved to be

¹ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. CXI, p. 343; for subsequent actions published in the League of Nations *Treaty Series*, see references in General Index No. 5, and for those published in the United Nations *Treaty Series*, see annex C in volumes 266, 270, 696, 771 and 829.

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 289, p. 111, and annex A in volumes 696, 734 (rectification to volume 696), 771 and 829.

³ Came into force on 9 June 1980, the date when the following 29 States had become parties thereto by definitive signature or by deposit with the Government of France, of an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, in accordance with article IV. Instruments of ratification, acceptance (A), approval (AA) or accession (a) were deposited as indicated:

State	Date of definitive signature (s) or of deposit of the instrument of ratification or accession (a)	State	Date of definitive signature (s) or of deposit of the instrument of ratification or accession (a)
Australia	27 September 1973 a	Netherlands	11 February 1974
Austria	21 October 1975	Norway	13 August 1976
Belgium	12 September 1975	Romania*	12 May 1976
Bulgaria	30 November 1972 s	(With confirmation of the reservation made upon signature with respect to article 34 (3) and (4) and the declaration with respect to article 35.)	
(With a reservation with respect to article 34 (3) and (4).)		Spain	30 November 1972 s
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	30 November 1972 s	Sweden	24 January 1979
(With a reservation with respect to article 34 (3) and (4).)		Switzerland	25 November 1974
Canada	30 November 1972 s	Tunisia	30 November 1972 s
Czechoslovakia	25 July 1974 a	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	30 November 1972 s
(With a reservation in respect to article 34 (3) and (4).)		(With a reservation with respect to article 34 (3) and (4).)	
Denmark	20 March 1975	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	30 November 1972 s
Finland	17 February 1977	(With a reservation with respect to article 34 (3) and (4).)	
France	30 November 1972 s	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	30 November 1972 s
German Democratic Republic ..	16 December 1975 a	United States of America*	18 January 1974
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	10 June 1974	(With confirmation of the reservation made upon signature in respect of article 10 (2).)	
Greece	9 March 1977 a		
Hungary	30 November 1972 s		
(With a reservation with respect to article 34 (3) and (4).)			
Italy	20 November 1979		
Japan	9 June 1980 a		
Monaco	18 February 1976		
Morocco	30 October 1975 a		

* See p. 362 of this volume for the texts of the reservations and the declarations made upon ratification.

⁴ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. CXI, p. 343.

⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 696, p. 394.

useful and necessary to the organizers of such exhibitions as well as to the participating States,

Desiring to adjust those rules and procedures to the conditions of modern activity as well as those concerning the organization assigned to supervise its execution and desiring also to combine these provisions in a single instrument to replace the Convention of 1928,

Have agreed as follows:

Article I. The purpose of this Protocol is:

- (a) To modify the rules and procedures concerning international exhibitions;
- (b) To modify the provisions concerning the activities of the International Exhibitions Bureau.

MODIFICATION

Article II. The 1928 Convention is again modified by this Protocol in accordance with the objectives expressed in article I. The text of the Convention so modified appears in the appendix to this Protocol, of which it constitutes an integral part.

Article III. 1. This Protocol shall be open for signature by the Parties to the 1928 Convention in Paris from 30 November 1972 to 30 November 1973 and shall remain open after the last-mentioned date for accession by the same Parties.

2. The Parties to the 1928 Convention may become parties to this Protocol:

- (a) By signature not subject to ratification, acceptance or approval;
- (b) By signature subject to ratification, acceptance of approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval;
- (c) By accession.

3. Instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with the Government of the French Republic.

Article IV. This Protocol shall enter into force as soon as 29 States have become Parties thereto in accordance with the conditions set forth in article III.

Article V. The provisions of this Protocol shall not apply to the registration of an exhibition for which a date has been set by the International Exhibitions Bureau up to and including the meeting of the Administrative Council immediately preceding the entry into force of this Protocol in accordance with article IV above.

Article VI. The Government of the French Republic shall inform the Governments of the Contracting Parties as well as the International Exhibitions Bureau of:

- (a) Signatures, ratifications, approvals, acceptances and accessions in accordance with article III;
- (b) The date on which this Protocol enters into force in accordance with article IV.

Article VII. As soon as this Protocol enters into force, the Government of the French Republic shall have it registered with the United Nations Secretariat in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Protocol.

DONE at Paris on 3 November 1972, in the French language, in a single copy, to be kept in the archives of the Government of the French Republic, which shall deliver true copies of it to the Governments of all Parties to the 1928 Convention.

For the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

S. VON BRAUN

For the Government of the Republic of Austria:

Subject to ratification

ERICH BIELKA

28.9.73

For the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium:

Subject to ratification

R. RAUX

R. ROTHSCHILD

For the Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic:

Subject to the reservation formulated in the powers and in the declaration

V. ANICHTCHOUK

For the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil:

For the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

With the reservations and the declaration formulated at the time of signature

E. RAZLOGOV

For the Government of Canada:

CLAUDE T. CHARLAND

For the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark:

Subject to ratification

POUL ASSAM

For the Government of Spain:

EMILIO DE MOTTA

For the Government of the United States of America:

Subject to ratification and to the reservation contained in note verbale No. 201 of November 29, 1972¹

JACK B. KUBISCH

¹ For the text of the reservation made upon signature, see p. 362 of this volume.

For the Government of the Republic of Finland:

Subject to ratification

OLLE HEROLD

For the Government of the French Republic:

CHRISTIAN D'AUMALE

For the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

DONALD LOGAN

FRANCIS SEDGWICK-JELL

For the Government of the Kingdom of Greece:

For the Government of the Republic of Haiti:

For the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic:

Subject to the reservation mentioned in the powers

LÁSZLÓ FÖLDES

For the Government of the State of Israel:

Subject to ratification

ISRAËL HAVIV

For the Government of the Italian Republic:

Subject to ratification

FRANCESCO MALFATTI

For the Government of Japan:

For the Government of the Lebanese Republic:

For the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco:

For the Government of the Principality of Monaco:

PIERRE-LOUIS FALAIZE

For the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria:

For the Government of the Kingdom of Norway:

HERSLEB VOGT

For the Government of New Zealand:

For the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands:

Subject to ratification

J. A. DE RANITZ

For the Government of the People's Republic of Poland:

Subject to ratification and to the reservation mentioned in the note verbale of 30 November 1972 (No. Z-II-OME-BIE)¹

MICHAT KAJZERA

For the Government of the Republic of Portugal:

Subject to ratification

ALFREDO LENCASTRE DA VEIGA

29 November 1973

For the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Subject to ratification and to the reservation, mentioned in the full powers, to the provisions of article 34, paragraphs 3 and 4, and, in the declaration, to article 35¹

8 November 1973

C. FLITAN

For the Government of the Kingdom of Sweden:

Subject to ratification

M. D. WINTER

For the Government of the Swiss Confederation:

Subject to ratification

MAX TROENDLE

For the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania:

For the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic:

For the Government of the Republic of Tunisia:

ABDESSALEM BEN AYED

¹ For the text of the declarations made upon signature, see p. 362 of this volume.

For the Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic:

Subject to the reservation and the declaration transmitted
at the time of signature

ALEXANDRE GORDENKO

For the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

Subject to the reservation and the declaration transmitted
at the time of signature

YOURI BORISSOV

A P P E N D I X

CONVENTION REGARDING INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS, SIGNED AT PARIS ON 22 NOVEMBER 1928, MODIFIED AND SUPPLEMENTED BY THE PROTOCOLS OF 10 MAY 1948, 16 NOVEMBER 1966 AND 30 NOVEMBER 1972

Section I. *Definitions and purposes*

Article 1. 1. An exhibition is an event which, whatever its designation, is intended principally to educate the public by inventorying man's means for satisfying the needs of a civilization and by highlighting in one or more branches of human activity progress achieved or future prospects.

2. Any exhibition in which more than one State participates shall be deemed to be international.

3. The participants in an international exhibition are, on the one hand, exhibitors from officially represented States organized in national sections and, on the other hand, international organizations in which the exhibitors are nationals of States not officially represented and, finally, those who are authorized, in accordance with the regulations of the exhibition, to carry on another activity, especially concessionaires.

Article 2. This Convention shall apply to all international exhibitions, except for:

- (a) Exhibitions having a duration of less than three weeks;
- (b) Exhibitions of the fine arts;
- (c) Essentially commercial exhibitions.

Article 3. 1. Whatever title may be given to an exhibition by its organizers, this Convention makes a distinction between universal exhibitions and specialized ones.

2. Any exhibition which inventories the means used and progress achieved or to be achieved in more than one branch of human activity as defined in the classification set forth in article 30, paragraph 2 (a), of this Convention shall be deemed to be a universal exhibition.

3. Any exhibition which is devoted to a single branch of human activity as defined in the classification shall be deemed to be a specialized exhibition.

Section II. *Duration and frequency of exhibitions*

Article 4. 1. The duration of an exhibition shall not exceed six months.

2. The opening and closing dates of an exhibition shall be established at the time of its registration and may not be changed except in the case of *force majeure* and with the consent of the International Exhibitions Bureau (hereinafter called "the Bureau") and

referred to in section V of this Convention. However, the total duration of the exhibition may not exceed six months.

Article 5. 1. The frequency of exhibitions to which this Convention applies shall be regulated as follows:

- (a) In the same State, a minimum interval of 20 years must elapse between two universal exhibitions; a minimal interval of five years must elapse between a universal exhibition and a specialized exhibition;
- (b) In different States, a minimal interval of 10 years must elapse between two universal exhibitions;
- (c) In the same State a minimum interval of 10 years must elapse between specialized exhibitions of the same kind; a minimum interval of five years must elapse between two specialized exhibitions of different kinds;
- (d) In different States a minimum interval of five years must elapse between two specialized exhibitions of the same kind; a minimum interval of two years must elapse between two specialized exhibitions of different kinds.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 above, the Bureau may, by way of exception and under the conditions set forth in article 28, paragraph 3 (f), reduce the above intervals in favour of specialized exhibitions and, subject to a seven-year minimum, in favour of universal exhibitions organized in different States.

3. The intervals that must elapse between registered exhibitions shall be determined on the basis of the date of opening of such exhibitions.

Section III. *Registration*

Article 6. 1. The Government of a Contracting Party in whose territory an exhibition is planned (hereinafter called "the inviting Government") shall address to the Bureau an application for its registration, stating the legislative, regulatory or financial measures proposed for that exhibition. The Government of a non-contracting State that wishes to have an exhibition registered may address an application to the Bureau in the same manner, provided that it undertakes to comply for the purposes of that exhibition with the provisions of sections I, II, III and IV of this Convention and with the regulations set forth for their implementation.

2. The application for registration must be made by the Government responsible for international relations relating to the place where the exhibition is planned (hereinafter called "the inviting Government"), even if that Government is not the organizer of the exhibition.

3. The Bureau shall determine through its binding regulations the maximum time period for reserving the date of an exhibition and the minimum time period for submitting an application for registration; it shall specify what documents must accompany such application. It shall also establish, through binding regulations, the amount of the contributions required for processing the application.

4. Registration shall be granted only if the exhibition fulfills the conditions established in this Convention and the regulations established by the Bureau.

Article 7. 1. If two or more countries are in competition with each other concerning the registration of an exhibition and are unable to arrive at an agreement, they shall refer the case to the general assembly of the Bureau for a decision on the basis of the considerations submitted and in particular by 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 States.

2. Save in exceptional circumstances, the Bureau shall give preference to an exhibition planned in the territory of a Contracting Party.

Article 8. Except in the case stipulated in article 4, paragraph 2, the State that has had an exhibition registered shall lose the rights attached to that registration if it changes the date on which it stated that it would be held. If it intends to organize it on another date, it must submit another application and submit, where applicable, to the procedure established in article 7 for the eventuality of competition.

Article 9. 1. The Contracting Parties shall withhold their participation and sponsorship and any subsidy from any exhibition which has not been registered.

2. The Contracting Parties shall remain entirely free to refrain from participation in a registered exhibition.

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

Section IV. *Obligations of the organizers of registered exhibitions and participating States*

Article 10. 1. The inviting Government must ensure that the provisions of this Convention and the regulations enacted for its implementation are observed.

2. If the Government does not itself organize the exhibition, the body corporate which organizes it must be officially recognized for that purpose by the Government, which shall guarantee the execution of the obligations of such body corporate.

Article 11. 1. All invitations to participate in an exhibition, whether addressed to Contracting Parties or to non-member States, must be transmitted through the diplomatic channel by the Government of the inviting State alone to the Government of the invited State alone in respect of the Government and of individuals or bodies corporate under its authority. Replies must be transmitted to the inviting Government through the same channel, as must any wishes to participate expressed by uninvited individuals or bodies corporate. The invitations must take into account the deadlines established by the Bureau. Invitations to international organizations shall be addressed directly to them.

2. No Contracting Party may organize or sponsor any participation in an international exhibition in respect of which the invitations as above provided have not been addressed in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.

3. The Contracting Parties undertake not to issue or accept any invitation to participate in an exhibition, whether to be held in the territory of a Contracting Party or in that of a non-member State, unless such invitation does mention registration accorded in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.

4. Any Contracting Party may require the organizers to refrain from addressing to it invitations other than the one which is intended for it. It may also refrain from transmitting invitations or requests for participation expressed by uninvited individuals or bodies corporate.

Article 12. The inviting Government must appoint a commissioner-general of the exhibition to represent it for all the purposes of this Convention and for all matters relating to the exhibition.

Article 13. The Government of any State participating in an exhibition shall nominate a sectional commissioner-general to represent it with the inviting Government. The sectional commissioner-general shall bear sole responsibility for the organization of its national presentation. He shall inform the commissioner-general of the exhibition of the composition of that presentation and shall ensure that the rights and obligations of the exhibitors are respected.

Article 14. 1. Where universal exhibitions include national pavilions, all the participating Governments shall construct their pavilions at their own expense. However, with

the prior consent of the Bureau, the organizers of universal exhibitions may, by way of exception, construct sites to be rented to Governments which are unable to construct national pavilions.

2. In specialized exhibitions, the construction of the buildings shall be the responsibility of the organizers.

Article 15. In a universal exhibition, neither the inviting Government, the local authorities or the organizers of the exhibition may collect rent or dues for the sites assigned to the participating Governments (except for a rent for sites constructed by way of exception as provided for in article 14, paragraph 1). If a real estate tax is due under the laws in force in the inviting State, it shall remain the responsibility of the organizers. Only services actually rendered in application of the regulations approved by the Bureau may be remunerated.

Article 16. The customs regulations for exhibitions are set forth in the annex to this Convention, of which the annex is an integral part.

Article 17. Only those sections in an exhibition which are under the direction of commissioners-general appointed as provided in article 13 by the Governments of the participating States shall be considered or may be described as national sections. A national section shall comprise all the exhibitions of the State in question but not concessionaires.

Article 18. 1. In an exhibition, no participant or group of participants shall make use of any geographical description denoting a Contracting Party except with the authorization of the sectional commissioner-general representing the Government of that Party.

2. If a Contracting Party is not participating in an exhibition the commissioner-general of that exhibition shall ensure for that Contracting Party the protection stipulated in the preceding paragraph.

Article 19. 1. Productions displayed in the national section of a participating State must have a close relationship to that State (such as objects originating in its territory or productions created by its nationals).

2. Nevertheless, other objects or productions may be exhibited with the authorization of the commissioner-general of the other States concerned, provided that they serve to complete the presentation.

3. Any dispute arising between participating States in the cases provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be submitted for arbitration to a college of the sectional commissioners-general ruling on the basis of a majority of the commissioners present. Their decision shall be final.

Article 20. 1. Subject to provisions to the contrary in the legislation in force in the inviting State, no monopolies of any kind should be granted except, in the case of common services, where authorization is granted by the Bureau at the time of registration. In that case the organizers must meet the following obligations:

- (a) The existence of such monopoly or monopolies must be shown in the general regulations of the exhibition and in the participation contract;
- (b) The services subject to monopoly must be made available to participants under the conditions normally obtained in the State;
- (c) No limitation must be imposed on the powers of the commissioners-general in their respective sections.

2. The commissioner-general of the exhibition shall take steps to ensure that the rates charged to the participating States shall not be higher than those charged to the organizers of the exhibition and, in any case, than the normal local rates.

Article 21. The commissioner-general of the exhibition shall take all possible steps to ensure the effective operation of public utility services within the exhibition.

Article 22. The inviting Government shall endeavour to facilitate the organization of participation by States and their nationals, particularly in the area of transport rates and admission conditions for persons and articles.

Article 23. 1. The general regulations of an exhibition must indicate whether, independently of the certificates of participation which may be accorded, awards will or will not be granted to participants. In cases where awards are granted they may be limited to certain categories.

2. Before the opening of the exhibition, any participant may declare that he does not wish to receive awards.

Article 24. The International Exhibitions Bureau referred to in the following section may establish regulations setting the general conditions for the composition and operation of the juries and determining the manner of making awards.

Section V. *Institutional provisions*

Article 25. 1. An international organization called the International Exhibitions Bureau shall be set up which shall supervise and ensure the implementation of this Convention. Its members shall be the Governments of the Contracting Parties. The seat of the Bureau shall be in Paris.

2. The Bureau shall have legal personality and, *inter alia*, the capacity to conclude contracts, acquire and sell movable and immovable property and sue in a civil action.

3. The Bureau shall have the capacity to conclude agreements, particularly in the area of privileges and immunities, with States and international organizations for the purpose of exercising the functions conferred upon it by this Convention.

4. The Bureau shall comprise a general assembly, a president, an executive committee, specialized committees, as many vice-presidents as committees and a secretariat under the authority of a secretary-general.

Article 26. The general assembly of the Bureau shall be composed of delegates designated by the Governments of the Contracting Parties, each Government having the right to appoint one to three delegates.

Article 27. The general assembly shall hold regular sessions and may also hold special sessions. It shall rule on all questions in respect of which this Convention gives competence to the Bureau, whose highest authority it is, and specifically it shall:

(a) Discuss, adopt and publish the regulations concerning the registration, classification and organization of international exhibitions and the operation of the Bureau;

Within the limits set by this Convention, it may establish mandatory regulations. It may also establish model regulations to serve as guides for the organization of exhibitions;

(b) Draw up the budget and check and approve the accounts of the Bureau;

(c) Approve the reports of the secretary-general;

(d) Establish such committees as it deems appropriate, appoint the members of the executive committee and the other committees and determine the length of their mandate;

(e) Approve every draft international agreement referred to in article 25, paragraph 3, of this Convention;

(f) Adopt the draft amendments referred to in article 33;

(g) Appoint the secretary-general.

Article 28. 1. The Government of each Contracting Party, whatever the number of its delegates, shall have one vote in the general assembly. However, its right to vote shall

be suspended if the totality of contributions which it owes under article 32 below exceeds the total of its contributions for the current year and the preceding year.

2. The general assembly may validly deliberate when the number of delegations present at the meeting and having the right to vote is at least two thirds of the number of Contracting Parties having the right to vote. If this quorum is not met, it shall be reconvened with the same agenda after the elapse of at least one month. In that case, the required quorum shall be reduced to half the number of Contracting Parties having the right to vote.

3. Voting shall be based on a majority of delegations present voting for or against, but in the following cases a two-thirds majority is required:

- (a) Adoption of draft amendments to this Convention;
- (b) Establishment and modification of the regulations;
- (c) Adoption of the budget and approval of the amount of annual contributions for the Contracting Parties;
- (d) Authorization to change the opening and closing dates of an exhibition under the conditions stipulated in article 4 above;
- (e) Registration of an exhibition in the territory of a non-member State in the event of competition with an exhibition in the territory of a Contracting Party;
- (f) Reduction of the intervals stipulated in article 5 of this Convention;
- (g) Acceptance of reservations to an amendment submitted by a Contracting Party, said amendment requiring adoption, under article 33, by a four-fifths majority or by unanimity, according to the circumstances;
- (h) Approval of any draft international agreement;
- (i) Appointment of the secretary-general.

Article 29. 1. The president shall be elected by the general assembly by secret ballot for a period of two years from among the delegates of the Governments of the Contracting Parties, but he shall no longer represent the State of which he is a national for the duration of his mandate. He may be re-elected.

2. The president shall convene and preside over the meetings of the general assembly and shall ensure the proper operation of the Bureau. In his absence, his duties shall be performed by the vice-president in charge of the executive committee or, in his absence, by one of the other vice-presidents, in the order of their election.

3. The vice-presidents shall be elected from among the delegates of the Governments of the Contracting Parties by the general assembly, which shall determine the nature and length of their mandate and indicate the committee for which they are responsible.

Article 30. 1. The executive committee shall be composed of delegates of the Governments of 12 Contracting Parties, each Government having the right to appoint one delegate.

2. The executive committee shall:

- (a) Establish and keep up to date a classification of the human activities likely to be covered in an exhibition;
- (b) Examine every request for the registration of an exhibition and submit it with comment for the general assembly's approval;
- (c) Perform the tasks entrusted to it by the general assembly;
- (d) Be permitted to request the opinion of other committees.

Article 31. 1. The secretary-general, appointed in accordance with the provisions of article 28 of this Convention, must be a national of one of the Contracting Parties.

2. The secretary-general shall be responsible for managing the daily business of the Bureau in accordance with the instructions of the general assembly and the executive committee. He shall prepare the draft budget, submit accounts and report on his activities to the general assembly. He represents the Bureau, particularly in legal proceedings.

3. The general assembly shall determine the other functions and obligations of the secretary-general as well as his status.

Article 32. The Bureau's annual budget shall be drawn up by the general assembly under the conditions stipulated in article 28, paragraph 3. It shall take into account the financial reserves of the Bureau, income of every sort and debit and credit balances from the previous fiscal year. The Bureau's expenses shall be met from these sources and from the contributions of the Contracting Parties in accordance with the amount of the shares due from them in application of the general assembly's decisions.

Article 33. 1. Any Contracting Party may propose a draft amendment to this Convention. The text of the draft and the reasons for it shall be submitted to the secretary-general, who shall communicate them as soon as possible to the other Contracting Parties.

2. The proposed draft amendment shall be included in the agenda of the regular session or a special session of the general assembly, which shall be held at least three months after the date on which it was transmitted by the secretary-general.

3. Any draft amendment adopted by the general assembly under the conditions stipulated in the preceding paragraph and in article 28 shall be submitted by the Government of the French Republic for acceptance by all the Contracting Parties. It shall enter into force for all those Parties on the date on which four-fifths of them have notified the Government of the French Republic of their acceptance. However, notwithstanding the preceding provisions, any draft amendment to this paragraph, to article 16 concerning the customs regulations or to the annex to that article shall enter into force only on the date on which all the Contracting Parties have notified the Government of the French Republic of their acceptance.

4. Any Contracting Party that wishes to attach a reservation to its acceptance of an amendment shall inform the Bureau of the terms of its contemplated reservation. The general assembly shall rule on the admissibility of such reservation. The general assembly shall allow reservations that would safeguard situations established in the matter of exhibitions and reject those that would create privileged situations. If the reservation is accepted, the Party which submitted it shall be among those who are considered as having accepted the amendment for the purposes of calculating the above-mentioned four-fifths majority. If it is rejected, the Party which submitted it shall have the choice of refusing the amendment or accepting it without reservation.

5. When the amendment enters into force under the conditions stipulated in paragraph 3 of this article, any Contracting Party which has refused to accept it may, if it deems it advisable, avail itself of the provisions of article 37 below.

Article 34. 1. Any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties concerning the application or interpretation of this Convention that cannot be settled by the authorities invested with decision-making powers under this Convention shall be the subject of negotiations between the parties to the dispute.

2. If such negotiations do not result in an agreement within a short time, one of the parties shall refer the matter to the president of the Bureau and ask him to appoint a conciliator. If the conciliator cannot obtain the agreement of the parties to the dispute on a solution, he shall record and define in his report to the president the nature and extent of the dispute.

3. If a disagreement is thus recorded, the dispute shall be subject to arbitration. For that purpose, one of the parties shall, within two months of the submission of the report to the parties to the dispute, submit to the secretary-general of the bureau, a request for arbitration mentioning the arbitrator it has chosen. The other party or parties to the dispute

shall each appoint their respective arbitrator within two months. Otherwise, one of the Parties shall request the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint the arbitrator or arbitrators.

When several parties make common cause, they shall be considered, for the purposes of the preceding paragraph, as a single party. In case of doubt, the secretary-general shall decide.

The arbitrators shall in turn appoint a chief arbitrator. If the arbitrators cannot agree on that choice within two months, the President of the International Court of Justice, at the request of one of the Parties, shall do so.

4. The arbitral college shall deliver its arbitral award by a majority of its members, the chief arbitrator's vote being decisive if the votes are equally divided. The arbitral award is definitively binding on all parties to the dispute and may not be appealed.

5. Each State may, when signing, ratifying or acceding to this Convention, declare that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 above. The other Contracting Parties shall not be bound by those provisions in respect of any State that has formulated such a reservation.

6. Any Contracting Party that has formulated a reservation in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph may at any moment withdraw that reservation by a notification addressed to the depositary Government.

Article 35. This Convention is open to accession by any State that is either a Member of the United Nations or a non-member of the United Nations that is a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, a member of a specialized agency of the United Nations or a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency and by any other State whose request for accession is approved by a two-thirds majority of the Contracting Parties having the right to vote in the general assembly of the Bureau. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Government of the French Republic and shall take effect on the date of their deposit.

Article 36. The Government of the French Republic shall notify the Governments of the States Parties to this Convention and the International Bureau of Exhibition of:

- (a) The entry into force of amendments, in accordance with article 33;
- (b) Accessions, in accordance with article 35;
- (c) Denunciations, in accordance with article 37;
- (d) Reservations made under article 34, paragraph 5;
- (e) Possible expiration of the Convention.

Article 37. 1. Any Contracting Party may denounce this Convention by written notification to the Government of the French Republic.

2. Such denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt of the notification.

3. This Convention shall be terminated if, as a result of denunciations, the number of Contracting Parties is reduced to less than seven.

Subject to any agreement that might be concluded between the Contracting Parties concerning the dissolution of the Bureau, the secretary-general shall be responsible for questions of liquidation. The assets shall be distributed among the Contracting Parties in proportion to the contributions which they have paid since becoming Parties to this Convention. If there are liabilities, they shall be the responsibility of the same Parties in proportion to the contributions established for the fiscal year in progress.

DONE at Paris on 30 November 1972.

For the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

S. VON BRAUN

For the Government of the Republic of Austria:

Subject to ratification

ERICH BIELKA

28.9.73

For the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium:

Subject to ratification

R. ROTHSCHILD

R. RAUX

For the Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic:

Subject to the reservation formulated in the powers and in the declaration

V. ANICHTCHOUK

For the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil:

For the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

With the reservations and declaration formulated at the time of signature

E. RAZLOGOV

For the Government of Canada:

CLAUDE T. CHARLAND

For the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark:

Subject to ratification

POUL ASSAM

For the Government of Spain:

EMILIO DE MOTTA

For the Government of the United States of America:

Subject to ratification and to the reservation contained in note verbale No. 201 of November 29, 1972¹

JACK B. KUBISCH

¹ For the text of the reservation made upon signature, see p. 362 of this volume.

For the Government of the Republic of Finland:

Subject to ratification

OLLE HEROLD

For the Government of the French Republic:

CHRISTIAN D'AUMALE

For the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

DONALD LOGAN

FRANCIS SEDGWICK-JELL

For the Government of the Kingdom of Greece:

For the Government of the Republic of Haiti:

For the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic:

Subject to the reservation mentioned in the powers

LASZLO FÖLDES

For the Government of the State of Israel:

Subject to ratification

ISRAËL HAVIV

For the Government of the Italian Republic:

Subject to ratification

FRANCESCO MALFATTI

For the Government of Japan:

For the Government of the Lebanese Republic:

For the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco:

For the Government of the Principality of Monaco:

PIERRE-LOUIS FALAIZE

For the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria:

For the Government of the Kingdom of Norway:

HERSLEB VOGT

For the Government of New Zealand:

For the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands:

Subject to ratification

J. A. DE RANITZ

For the Government of the People's Republic of Poland:

Subject to ratification and the reservation mentioned in the note verbale of 30 November 1972 (No. ZII-OME-BIE)¹

MICHAT KAJZERA

For the Government of the Republic of Portugal:

Subject to ratification

ALFREDO LENCASTRE DA VEIGA

29 November 1973

For the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Subject to ratification and with the reservation mentioned in the full powers to the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 of article 34 and with the declaration to article 35¹

C. FLITAN

8 November 1973

For the Government of the Kingdom of Sweden:

Subject to ratification

M. D. WINTER

For the Government of the Swiss Confederation:

Subject to ratification

MAX TROENDLE

For the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania:

For the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic:

For the Government of the Tunisian Republic:

ABDESSALEM BEN AYED

¹ For the text of the declaration made upon signature, see p. 362 of this volume.

For the Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic:

Subject to the reservation and the declaration transmitted at
the time of signature

ALEXANDRE GORDENKO

For the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

Subject to the reservation and the declaration transmitted at
the time of signature

YOURI BORISSOV

ANNEX TO THE CONVENTION REGARDING INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS, SIGNED AT
PARIS ON 22 NOVEMBER 1928 AND MODIFIED AND SUPPLEMENTED BY THE PROTOCOLS
OF 10 MAY 1948, 16 NOVEMBER 1966 AND 30 NOVEMBER 1972

*CUSTOMS REGULATIONS FOR THE IMPORTATION OF ARTICLES BY PARTICIPANTS
IN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS*

Article 1. Definitions. For the purposes of this annex:

(a) "Import duties" means customs duties and all other duties and taxes collected on importation or at the time of importation, as well as all excise duties and internal taxes to which imported goods are subject, with the exception, however, of fees and charges that are limited to the approximate cost of services rendered and which do not constitute an indirect protection for national products or import taxes of a fiscal nature.

(b) "Temporary admission" means temporary importation free of import duties without import prohibitions or restrictions, on condition of being re-exported.

Article 2. Temporary admission shall be granted to:

- (a) Goods intended to be exhibited or demonstrated at the exhibition;
- (b) Goods intended to be used for presentations at the exhibition of foreign products such as:
 - (i) Goods required for the demonstration of exhibited foreign machinery or equipment;
 - (ii) Building materials, even in a raw state, material for decoration and furnishing and electrical equipment for foreign pavilions and stands at the exhibition, as well as for premises assigned to the sectional commissioner-general of a participating foreign country;
 - (iii) Tools and materials used for construction and means of transport required for the functioning of the exhibition;
 - (iv) Promotional or demonstration material clearly designed to be used as publicity for foreign goods presented at the exhibition, such as sound recordings, films and slides, as well as the equipment required for their use;
- (c) Equipment, including interpretation facilities, sound recording apparatus and educational, scientific or cultural films, intended to be used for the exhibition.

Article 3. The facilities referred to in article 2 of this annex shall be granted provided that:

- (a) The goods may be identified when being re-exported;
- (b) The sectional commissioner-general of the participating country guarantees, without deposit of funds, the payment of import duties on goods that are not re-exported after the closing of the exhibition within a fixed period of time; other guarantees provided

for by the laws of the inviting country may be admitted at the request of the exhibitors (such as the A.T.A. carnet established by the Convention of the Customs Co-operation Council of 6 December 1961);

- (c) The customs authorities of the country of temporary importation shall consider that the conditions imposed by this annex have been met.

Article 4. As long as they enjoy the facilities stipulated in this annex and unless the laws and regulations of the country of temporary importation so permit, the goods admitted temporarily may not be borrowed, lent or used for payment or transported away from site of the exhibition. They must be re-exported as soon as possible and no later than three months after the closing of the exhibition. The customs authorities may, for valid reasons, prolong this period within the limits prescribed by the laws or regulations of the country of temporary importation.

Article 5. (a) Despite the re-exportation obligation stipulated in article 4, the re-exportation of perishable or seriously damaged goods or goods of little value shall not be required provided that they are, in accordance with the decision of the customs authorities:

- (i) Subjected to import duties payable in cash or
- (ii) Abandoned, free of all cost, to the public treasury of the country of temporary importation or
- (iii) Destroyed under official supervision at no cost to the public treasury of the country of temporary importation.

However, the re-exportation obligation shall not apply to goods of any kind the destruction of which is requested by the sectional commissioner-general concerned and effected under official supervision at no cost to the public treasury of the country of temporary importation.

(b) Goods admitted temporarily may be disposed of in a manner other than re-exportation and, specifically, be consumed domestically, provided that the conditions and formalities that would be applied under the laws and regulations of the country of temporary importation if they were imported directly from abroad are satisfied.

Article 6. Products obtained incidentally during the exhibition from temporarily imported goods, during the demonstration of exhibited machines or equipment, shall be subjected to the provisions of articles 4 and 5 of this annex as if they had been admitted temporarily, subject to the provisions of article 7 below.

Article 7. Import duties shall not be levied, import prohibitions or restrictions shall not be applied and, if temporary admission is granted, re-exportation shall not be required in the following cases, provided that the total value and quantity of the goods are reasonable in the view of the customs authorities of the country of importation, with due regard for the nature of the exhibition, the number of visitors and the extent of the exhibitor's participation:

- (a) Small samples (other than alcoholic beverages, tobacco and fuel) representative of foreign goods exhibited at the exhibition, including samples of food products and beverages imported as such or obtained at the exhibition from goods imported in bulk, provided that:
 - (i) They are foreign products provided free of charge and served solely for free distribution to the public at the exhibition for use or consumption by the persons to whom they have been distributed;
 - (ii) These products are identifiable as promotional samples with little unitary value;
 - (iii) They are not readily marketable and that, where appropriate, they are packaged in quantities clearly smaller than those contained in the smallest packing sold retail;

- (iv) The samples of food products and beverages which are distributed unpackaged, in accordance with subparagraph (iii) above, are consumed at the exhibition;
- (b) Imported samples that are used or consumed by the members of the exhibition juries to evaluate and judge the objects exhibited, subject to the submission of a certificate from the sectional commissioner-general mentioning the nature and quantity of objects consumed during such evaluation and judgement;
- (c) Goods which are imported solely for demonstration or for the demonstration of foreign machines and equipment displayed at the exhibition and which are consumed or destroyed during those demonstrations;
- (d) Printed matter, catalogues, prospectuses, price lists, posters, calendars (illustrated or not) and unframed photographs clearly intended to be used as publicity for the foreign goods displayed at the exhibition, provided that they are foreign goods provided free of charge and served solely for free distribution to the public at the site of the exhibition.

Article 8. Import duties shall not be levied, import prohibitions or restrictions shall not be applied and, if temporary admission is granted, re-export shall not be required in the case of the following:

- (a) Products which are imported and used for the construction, arrangement, decoration, promotion and setting of foreign presentations at the exhibition (paintings, glazes, wall-paper, vaporized liquids, articles for fireworks, seeds or plants, etc.) destroyed through use;
- (b) Catalogues, brochures, posters and other official printed matter, illustrated or not, which are published by the countries participating in the exhibition;
- (c) Plans, drawings, files, archives, forms, and other documents intended to be used as such at the exhibition.

Article 9. (a) Upon entry and upon exit, the verification and customs clearance of goods which are to be or have been displayed or used at an exhibition shall take place, whenever possible and convenient, at the site of the exhibition;

(b) Each Contracting Party shall try, whenever it deems it advisable, in view of the size of the exhibition, to open, for a reasonable length of time, a customs office at the site of the exhibition organized in its territory;

(c) The re-export of goods admitted temporarily may take place in one or more consignments and through any customs office open for such operations, even if it is different from the import office, unless the importer promises, in order to benefit from a simplified procedure, to re-export the goods through the import office.

Article 10. The preceding provisions shall not pose any obstacle to the application of:

- (a) More extensive facilities that certain Contracting Parties grant or would grant either through unilateral provisions or through bilateral or multilateral agreements;
- (b) Non-custom national or treaty regulations concerning the organization of the exhibition;
- (c) Prohibitions and restrictions arising from national laws and regulations and based on considerations of morality or public order, public safety, public hygiene or health, veterinary or phytopathological considerations or considerations relating to the protection of patents, trade marks and copyrights and rights of reproduction.

Article 11. For the purposes of this annex, territories of Contracting Countries which form a customs or economic union may be considered as a single territory.

RECOMMENDATION

The General Assembly recommends that import duties not be collected, import prohibitions or restrictions not be applied and, if temporary admission is granted, re-export not be required, provided that the total value and quantity of the goods are reason-

able in the view of the customs authorities of the country of importation, with due regard for the nature of the exhibit, the number of visitors and the extent of the exhibitor's participation, in respect of products imported by the sectional commissioners-general for:

- (i) Their personal consumption;
- (ii) Use at official receptions;
- (iii) Presentation to prominent visitors from their own country, the organizing country or from a third country.

DECLARATIONS AND RESERVATIONS
MADE UPON SIGNATURE*POLAND*DECLARATION concerning article 35 of
the Convention

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

The Government of the People's Republic of Poland holds the view that this Convention should be open to accession by every State.

RESERVATION concerning article 34 of
the Convention

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

The Government of the People's Republic of Poland declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provision of article 34, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Convention.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

This reservation accords with the position consistently stated by the United States Government in meetings of the Bureau of International Expositions and in the drafting of general rules regarding expositions in the United States that, while the United States Government guarantees the fulfillment of its own obligations, it is not in a position under its law to guarantee the fulfillment of obligations by juristic persons recognized by it for the purpose of organizing expositions. The United States Government will nevertheless make every reasonable effort to ensure the fulfillment by such organizers of their obligations.

DECLARATIONS AND RESERVATIONS
MADE UPON RATIFICATION*ROMANIA*

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the provisions of article 35 of the Convention regarding International Exhibitions, signed at Paris on 22 November 1928 are not consistent with

DÉCLARATIONS ET RÉSERVES
FAITES LORS DE LA SIGNATURE*POLOGNE*DÉCLARATION concernant l'article 35 de
la Convention

« Le Gouvernement de la République populaire de Pologne est d'avis que la présente Convention devrait être ouverte à l'adhésion de tout Etat. »

RÉSERVE concernant l'article 34 de la Con-
vention

« Le Gouvernement de la République populaire de Pologne déclare qu'il ne se considère pas lié par les dispositions de l'article 34, paragraphes 3 et 4, de la présente Convention. »

ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

Cette réserve reflète le point de vue invariablement soutenu par le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis au cours de séances du Bureau des Expositions Internationales et lors de la rédaction des règles générales concernant les expositions aux Etats-Unis, à savoir que le Gouvernement américain, tout en garantissant l'exécution de ses propres obligations, n'est pas en mesure, aux termes de sa législation, de garantir que les personnes morales accréditées par lui aux fins d'organiser les expositions s'acquittent de leurs obligations. Mais le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis s'efforcera, dans toute la mesure du possible, d'obtenir que ces organisateurs remplissent leurs obligations.

DÉCLARATIONS ET RÉSERVES
FAITES LORS DE LA RATIFICATION*ROUMANIE*

« Le Gouvernement de la République socialiste de Roumanie considère que les dispositions de l'article 35 de la Convention concernant les expositions internationales, signée à Paris le 22 novembre 1928, ne sont

the principle that multilateral international treaties whose object and purpose concern the entire international community must be open to universal participation.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[*Confirming the reservation made upon signature. For the text, see p. 362 of this volume.*]

pas en concordance avec le principe selon lequel les Traités internationaux multilatéraux, dont l'objet et le but intéressent la communauté internationale dans son ensemble, doivent être ouverts à la participation universelle. »

ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE

[*Avec confirmation de la réserve faite lors de la signature. Pour le texte, voir p. 362 du présent volume.*]