

N° 3786.

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## COLOMBIE ET PÉROU

Protocole d'amitié et de coopération,  
et acte additionnel, signés à Rio  
de Janeiro, le 24 mai 1934, et  
échange de notes y relatif, Bogota,  
les 2 et 5 mars 1935.

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## COLOMBIA AND PERU

Protocol of Friendship and Co-ope-  
ration, and Additional Act, signed  
at Rio de Janeiro, May 24th,  
1934, and Exchange of Notes  
relating thereto, Bogota, March  
2nd and 5th, 1935.

*Artículo primero.*

El Perú deplora sinceramente, como ya lo ha hecho en declaraciones anteriores, los acontecimientos ocurridos a partir del primero de septiembre de mil novecientos treinta y dos, que perturbaron sus relaciones con Colombia. Habiendo resuelto las dos Repúblicas restablecer sus relaciones, el Perú manifiesta el deseo de que se restauren con la íntima amistad del pasado y la profunda cordialidad de dos pueblos hermanos. Colombia comparte esos sentimientos y declara que tiene idénticos propósitos.

En consecuencia, el Perú y Colombia convienen en acreditar simultáneamente las Legaciones respectivas en Bogotá y en Lima.

*Artículo 2º*

El Tratado<sup>1</sup> de Límites de veinticuatro de marzo de 1922, ratificado el 23 de enero de 1928, constituye uno de los vínculos jurídicos que unen a Colombia y al Perú, y no podrá ser modificado o afectado sino por mutuo consentimiento de las partes o por decisión de la Justicia Internacional, en los términos que más adelante establece el artículo séptimo.

*Artículo 3º*

Las negociaciones entre los dos países continuarán, por la vía diplomática normal, para dar a todos los problemas pendientes una solución justa, duradera y satisfactoria; y se observarán, en el desarrollo de tales negociaciones, los principios establecidos en el presente Protocolo.

*Artículo 4º*

En vista de las necesidades comunes a los dos Estados en las cuencas del Amazonas y del Putumayo, el Perú y Colombia adoptan acuerdos especiales sobre aduanas, comercio, libre navegación de los ríos, protección a los pobladores, tránsito y policía de fronteras; y adoptarán los demás acuerdos que fueren necesarios para obviar cualesquiera dificultades que se presenten o pueden presentarse en la región de la frontera entre los dos países.

*Artículo 5º*

Los dos Estados estudiarán un acuerdo de desmilitarización de la frontera, según las necesidades normales de su seguridad. Los dos Gobiernos nombrarán para este efecto una comisión técnica, compuesta de dos miembros por cada una de las Altas Partes Contratantes, presidida alternativamente de mes a mes por el oficial de más alta graduación de una y de otra. El primer presidente será escogido por la suerte. La sede de la comisión será fijada, de común acuerdo, por los Gobiernos.

*Artículo 6º*

Para velar por los acuerdos de que trata el artículo cuarto y estimular su ejecución, queda creada una comisión de tres miembros nombrados por los Gobiernos del Perú, de Colombia y del Brasil, cuyo presidente será el nombrado por este último. La sede de la comisión estará en el territorio de una u otra de las Altas Partes Contratantes, dentro de los límites de la región a que se aplican los precitados acuerdos. La comisión tendrá la facultad de trasladarse de un punto a otro, dentro de aquellos límites, a fin de colaborar más eficazmente con las autoridades locales de ambos Estados para el mantenimiento de un régimen de paz permanente y de buena vecindad en la frontera común. El periodo de duración de esta comisión será de cuatro años, prorrogable a juicio de los dos Gobiernos.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. LXXIV, page 9; et vol. C, page 230, de ce recueil.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. LXXIV, page 9; and Vol. C, page 230, of this Series.

*Parágrafo primero.* La referida comisión mixta no tiene poder de policía, función administrativa, ni competencia judicial en los territorios sujetos a la jurisdicción de las Altas Partes Contratantes cuya autoridad se ejercerá allí en toda su plenitud.

*Parágrafo 2º.* Sin embargo, si en la ejecución de los acuerdos antes mencionados, que son parte integrante del presente Protocolo, surgieren conflictos por efecto de actos o decisiones que importen una violación de alguno de dichos acuerdos, o se refieran a la interpretación de éstos, o a la naturaleza o extensión de la reparación debida por la ruptura de uno de ellos—y tales conflictos fueren llevados, por los interesados, a conocimiento de la comisión—ésta los transmitirá, con su informe, a los dos Gobiernos a fin de que ellos tomen, de mutuo acuerdo, las providencias adecuadas.

*Parágrafo 3º.* A falta de este entendimiento, y transcurrido el plazo de noventa días, contados desde la fecha de la comunicación a los dos Gobiernos, el conflicto será resuelto por la comisión. Cualquiera de los dos Gobiernos podrá apelar, en el plazo de treinta días, de esta decisión, ante la Corte Permanente de Justicia Internacional de La Haya.

*Parágrafo 4º.* Los dos Gobiernos solicitarán del Gobierno del Brasil que coopere para la composición de la comisión.

#### Artículo 7º

Colombia y el Perú se obligan solemnemente a no hacerse la guerra ni a emplear, directa o indirectamente, la fuerza, como medio de solución de sus problemas actuales o de cualesquier otros que puedan surgir en lo futuro. Si en cualquiera eventualidad no llegaren a resolverlos por negociaciones diplomáticas directas, cualquiera de las Altas Partes Contratantes podrá recurrir al procedimiento establecido por el artículo treinta y seis del Estatuto<sup>1</sup> de la Corte Permanente de Justicia Internacional, sin que la jurisdicción, de ésta pueda ser excluida o limitada por las reservas que cualquiera de ellas hubiere hecho en el acto de suscribir la disposición facultativa.

*Parágrafo único.* En este caso, pronunciada la sentencia, las Altas Partes Contratantes se comprometen a acordar entre sí los medios de su realización. Si no llegaren a un acuerdo, quedan atribuidas a la misma Corte, además de su competencia ordinaria, las facultades necesarias a fin de que haga efectiva la sentencia en que haya declarado el derecho de una de las Altas Partes Contratantes.

#### Artículo 8º

El presente Protocolo y los acuerdos a que se refiere el artículo cuarto serán sometidos, en el plazo más breve, a la ratificación del Poder Legislativo de las Altas Partes Contratantes, sin perjuicio de la inmediata aplicación de todas las medidas que, conforme al derecho constitucional de cada una de ellas, no dependan de la aprobación previa del mencionado Poder.

#### Artículo 9º

El canje de los instrumentos de ratificación del presente Protocolo y del Acta adicional que lo acompaña, se efectuará, en el plazo más breve, antes del treinta y uno de diciembre del año en curso.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. VI, page 379; vol. XI, page 404; vol. XV, page 304; vol. XXIV, page 152; vol. XXVII, page 416; vol. XXXIX, page 165; vol. XLV, page 96; vol. L, page 159; vol. LIV, page 387; vol. LXIX, page 70; vol. LXXII, page 452; vol. LXXVIII, page 435; vol. LXXXVIII, page 272; vol. XCII, page 362; vol. XCVI, page 180; vol. C, page 153; vol. CIV, page 492; vol. CVII, page 461; vol. CXI, page 402; vol. CXVII, page 46; vol. CXXVI, page 430; vol. CXXX, page 440; vol. CXXXIV, page 392; vol. CXLVII, page 318; vol. CLII, page 282; vol. CLVI, page 176; vol. CLX, page 325; et vol. CLXIV, page 352, de ce recueil.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. VI, page 379; Vol. XI, page 405; Vol. XV, page 305; Vol. XXIV, page 153; Vol. XXVII, page 417; Vol. XXXIX, page 165; Vol. XLV, page 96; Vol. L, page 159; Vol. LIV, page 387; Vol. LXIX, page 70; Vol. LXXII, page 452; Vol. LXXVIII, page 435; Vol. LXXXVIII, page 272; Vol. XCII, page 362; Vol. XCVI, page 180; Vol. C, page 153; Vol. CIV, page 492; Vol. CVII, page 461; Vol. CXI, page 402; Vol. CXVII, page 46; Vol. CXXVI, page 430; Vol. CXXX, page 440; Vol. CXXXIV, page 392; Vol. CXLVII, page 318; Vol. CLII, page 282; Vol. CLVI, page 176; Vol. CLX, page 325; and Vol. CLXIV, page 352, of this Series.

<sup>1</sup> TRANSLATION.

No. 3786. — PROTOCOL OF FRIENDSHIP AND CO-OPERATION  
BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA AND THE REPUBLIC  
OF PERU. SIGNED AT RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 24TH, 1934.

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Whereas THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA and THE REPUBLIC OF PERU are desirous of executing the Agreement which they reached at Geneva on the twenty-fifth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three ;

And whereas, in harmony with the moral conscience of humanity, the two Republics affirm it to be the fundamental duty of States to prescribe war, to settle their differences by political or juridical means, and to prevent the possibility of conflicts between them ;

And whereas that duty is a particularly pleasant one for the States which form the American community, between which there are historical and social links and ties of affection that cannot be weakened by differences of opinion or incidents, which must always be regarded in a spirit of mutual understanding and goodwill ;

And whereas this duty of peace and friendship can be best performed by applying the rules created by contemporary international law for the legal settlement of differences between States, and to safeguard and develop the rights of man ;

And whereas the attitude that they now adopt should serve as a fraternal stimulus to the settlement of other American international conflicts ;

Now, therefore, the two Republics have appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA :

Their Excellencies Messieurs Roberto URDANETA ARBELÁEZ,  
Guillermo VALENCIA, and  
Luis CANO ;

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PERU :

Their Excellencies Messieurs Victor M. MAÚRTUA,  
Victor Andrés BELAUNDE, and  
Alberto ULLOA ;

Who, being assembled in the city of Rio de Janeiro, the capital of the Republic of Brazil, under the chairmanship of His Excellency M. Afranio de Mello Franco, and having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed to subscribe, on behalf of their respective Governments, to a Protocol of Friendship and Co-operation and an Additional Act, as follows :

*Article 1.*

Peru sincerely deplures, as she has already done in previous declarations, the events which occurred on and after September 1st, 1932, and disturbed her relations with Colombia. The two Republics having resolved to re-establish their relations, Peru expresses the desire that they may

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<sup>1</sup> Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations, for information.

be restored in their former atmosphere of close friendship and profound cordiality between the two sister nations. Colombia shares those sentiments and declares that she holds identical aims.

Peru and Colombia accordingly agree to accredit simultaneously their respective legations at Bogotá and Lima.

*Article 2.*

The Boundary Treaty of March 24th, 1922, ratified on January 23rd, 1928, constitutes one of the legal bonds that unite Colombia and Peru, and may not be modified or affected except by mutual consent of the Parties or by a decision of an international tribunal in the terms laid down in Article 7 below.

*Article 3.*

The negotiations between the two countries shall continue, through normal diplomatic channels, in order to provide a just, lasting, and satisfactory solution for all the problems outstanding ; and in the development of those negotiations the principles laid down in this Protocol shall be observed.

*Article 4.*

In view of the common needs of the two States in the basins of the Amazon and the Putumayo, Peru and Colombia shall conclude special agreements on Customs, trade, free river navigation, the protection of settlers, transit, and the policing of frontiers, and shall adopt such other agreements as may be necessary to obviate any difficulties that arise or may arise in that frontier region between the two countries.

*Article 5.*

The two States shall prepare an agreement for the demilitarisation of the frontier, in conformity with the normal requirements of their security. For this purpose the two Governments shall appoint a technical commission composed of two members for each of the High Contracting Parties, the chairman being, in alternate months, the senior officer (by rank) of either Party. The first chairman shall be chosen by lot. The seat of the commission shall be fixed by agreement between the Governments.

*Article 6.*

In order to ensure that the agreements referred to in Article 4 shall be concluded, and to stimulate their execution, there shall be created a commission of three members appointed by the Governments of Peru, Colombia, and Brazil, the chairman being the member appointed by the last-named country. The seat of the commission shall be in the territory of one or other of the High Contracting Parties, within the limits of the region to which the aforementioned agreements apply. The commission shall have power to travel from place to place within those limits, in order to co-operate more effectually with the local authorities of both States in maintaining a state of permanent peace and good neighbourliness on the common frontier. The term of office of this commission shall be four years, but may be extended if the two Governments so decide.

*Sub-section 1.* The joint commission in question shall have no police powers, administrative functions or judicial competence in the territories subject to the jurisdiction of the High Contracting Parties, whose authority shall be exercised therein to the full.

*Sub-section 2.* Nevertheless, if, in the execution of the aforesaid agreements, which are integral parts of the present Protocol, conflicts should arise on account of acts or decisions involving a

violation of any of those agreements, or relating to the interpretation thereof, or to the nature or extent of the reparation due for the breach of any such agreement, and should such conflicts be brought to the commission's notice by the parties concerned therein, the commission shall refer them, with its report, to the two Governments, in order that the latter may, by common consent, take the necessary action.

*Sub-section 3.* In default of such an understanding, and after 90 days have elapsed since the date of the communication to the two Governments, the conflict shall be settled by the commission. Either of the two Governments may appeal from this decision to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague within 30 days.

*Sub-section 4.* The two Governments shall request the Government of Brazil to co-operate in forming the commission.

*Article 7.*

Colombia and Peru solemnly bind themselves not to make war on each other nor to employ force, directly or indirectly, as a means of solving their present problems or any others that may arise hereafter. If in any eventuality they fail to solve such problems by direct diplomatic negotiations, either of the High Contracting Parties may have recourse to the procedure established by Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, nor may the jurisdiction of the Court be excluded or limited by any reservations that either Party may have made when subscribing to the Optional Clause.

*Sole sub-section.* In this case, when judgment has been delivered, the High Contracting Parties undertake to concert means of putting it into effect. Should they fail to reach an agreement, the necessary powers shall be conferred upon the Permanent Court, in addition to its ordinary competence, to make effective the judgment in which it has declared one of the High Contracting Parties to be in the right.

*Article 8.*

The present Protocol and the agreements referred to in Article 4 shall be submitted as early as possible to the Legislature of each of the High Contracting Parties for ratification, without prejudice to the immediate application of all measures which, under the constitutional law of the Parties, do not require the previous sanction of the said Legislature.

*Article 9.*

The exchange of the instruments of ratification of the present Protocol, and of the Additional Act accompanying it, shall be effected as early as possible, and before December 31st of the current year.

In faith whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol in duplicate and have thereto affixed their seals, in the city of Rio de Janeiro, the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four.

(L. S.) R. URDANETA ARBELÁEZ.

(L. S.) GUILLERMO VALENCIA.

(L. S.) LUIS CANO.

(L. S.) VÍCTOR M. MAÚRTUA.

(L. S.) V. A. BELAUNDE.

(L. S.) ALBERTO ULLOA.

## ADDITIONAL ACT

CONSTITUTING AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE PROTOCOL SIGNED ON THE SAME DATE BY THE DELEGATIONS OF PLENIPOTENTIARIES OF COLOMBIA AND PERU, AND MENTIONED IN ARTICLES 4 AND 6 OF THE SAID PROTOCOL.

## I.

*Article 1.*

There shall be complete freedom of navigation and transit between the fluvial territories of Colombia and Peru in the basins of the Amazon and Putumayo. In the exercise of this freedom, no distinction shall be made between national flags. Nor shall any distinction be made between the nationals of the two Contracting States, nor between persons proceeding from either State to the territory of the other, nor between their property or possessions. The nationals of both States shall be treated on a footing of perfect equality in either State. No distinction shall be made on the grounds of the origin, destination, or route of traffic.

*Article 2.*

Colombian vessels in Peru and Peruvian vessels in Colombia navigating on the common rivers of those countries, their tributaries and confluents, shall be exempt from all dues of whatsoever origin or denomination.

*Article 3.*

The coastwise trade or trade between one port and another of the same country, even if passing through foreign waters, with or without transshipment, shall, in either State, continue to be subject to the laws of that State. The two States shall consider the possibility of reciprocally extending to specified limits on their respective fluvial coasts the advantages and restrictions relating to their own coastwise navigation.

*Article 4.*

Goods in transit shall not be examined by the fiscal or police authorities of either of the two countries.

*Article 5.*

In exercising the right, common to both States, of enacting provisions and adopting measures necessary for the general policing of the territory and for the application of the laws and regulations concerning the prevention and punishment of smuggling, health matters, precautions against diseases of animals and plants, emigration and immigration, and the importation or exportation of prohibited goods, it is understood that such provisions and measures shall not exceed the limit of what is necessary, and shall be applied on a footing of perfect equality to the nationals and goods of both countries, whether going from or to either of them, and in no case shall the freedom of navigation and transit granted by each country to the other in perpetuity under the Treaties in force be unnecessarily impeded.

*Article 6.*

Colombia and Peru may, when they deem it necessary, establish, by common agreement, dues in the nature of payments which shall be applied exclusively and in an equitable manner to the

improvement of conditions of navigability on any one or more of their common rivers or their tributaries and confluents, and, in general, to the better service of navigation. Apart from such dues, which shall be equal for the nationals, vessels, and goods of both countries, no other charges shall be levied as between the two countries in respect of visas on consular invoices, health dues, tonnage dues, harbour dues, bills of lading, manifests, freight lists, crews' muster-rolls, passenger lists, mess-room lists, or any other due, whatever may be its denomination or the purpose for which it is levied, and vessels bound for the ports of one of the countries, whatever flag they may fly, shall not be compelled to convey officials of the other country engaged in the work of inspection or supervision, or to call at any ports.

*Article 7.*

Vessels owned or manned according to the laws of the country to which they belong shall be regarded as Peruvian vessels in Colombian ports and as Colombian vessels in Peruvian ports.

Both for the purposes of this Article and for those of Article 2, the following shall be understood to be included : ships, boats, launches, rafts for conveying timber, rubber, and other articles, and in general all means of conducting trade and transit employed in the region, and the aforesaid shall enjoy the rights, advantages, and freedom that have been granted or may hereafter be granted by either country to its own nationals in respect of the conduct of their business and occupations.

*Article 8.*

The merchant vessels and warships of Colombia and Peru shall, moreover, enjoy all rights and franchises which either country has recognised or granted or may hereafter recognise or grant to any other State in respect of trade and fluvial navigation.

II.

*Article 9.*

The two States shall institute a special Customs regime to facilitate frontier traffic and to protect and develop trade in their adjacent fluvial regions. For this purpose, the Customs duties and accessory taxes or dues levied on goods of any provenance shall be identical in both countries in the said regions. The two countries shall agree to introduce a common tariff appropriate to the needs of the respective regions. Pending agreement upon such tariff, the highest tariff at present in force shall apply. The Customs regulations of both countries in the same regions shall, moreover, be uniform as regards the methods employed for collecting duties and as regards any rules, formalities and charges that may apply to Customs clearance operations.

*Article 10.*

A system of Customs franchises shall be established providing for the exemption from duties or taxes of products of either country imported in exchange for products received from the other country, to the same value, so that each country shall exempt products equivalent in quantity to those exported by the other.

*Article 11.*

In neither country shall duties, taxes or excise dues be levied on agricultural products, or products derived therefrom, coming from the frontier zones and intended for export.

Timber which is intended for preparation for export in sawmills shall be exempt from all import and export dues.



*Article 12.*

Persons, vessels flying any national flag, and goods in transit, which are bound for river ports of either country and have to call at the ports of the other, shall be exempt from all taxes, dues or charges, and also from all such formalities as would in any way hinder, obstruct or adversely affect their transit. No deposit shall be required.

*Article 13.*

The aforementioned goods in transit shall in both countries be exempt from the requirement of consular visas and all other documents or formalities, except only such as are indispensable on grounds of public health and security. Any documents necessary shall be issued without the officials concerned being entitled to collect any taxes, dues, or charges whatsoever, and without freedom of transit being adversely affected or any unjustifiable delays being caused in the voyage or any surcharge on the freights.

*Article 14.*

The High Contracting Parties shall without delay proceed to constitute a joint commission composed of three Colombian nationals and three Peruvian nationals, appointed by their respective Governments, to conduct work directed towards the fullest co-operation in Customs matters. This commission shall be instructed : -

(1) To propose a common Customs tariff for Colombian and Peruvian river ports in the region included in the basin of the common rivers ;

(2) To propose the unification of the Customs regulations to be applied by the authorities of both countries in those river ports ;

(3) To devise and propose the system of franchises referred to in Article 10 ;

(4) To study all provisions relating to the policing of the frontiers to be applied by both countries in the above-mentioned fluvial territories, with a view to unifying the said provisions and adapting them in the best possible way to the needs of the region, so that they may afford the greatest facilities to the inhabitants thereof.

*Article 15.*

The joint commission referred to in the preceding Article shall further be instructed :

(1) To propose to the Governments the establishment of an equitable system applying equally to both countries in respect of municipal dues levied on foodstuffs coming from farms in the neighbourhood and on firewood, timber and palm leaves. Pending the establishment of such system, no such dues shall be levied in either country ;

(2) To propose regulations for a system of free trade, with exemption from all dues or taxes, in foodstuffs, medicaments, cotton fabrics and tools imported from abroad into the adjacent regions of the Putumayo. Pending the enactment of regulations for such a system, no dues or taxes shall be levied on the importation of such articles ;

(3) To devise a system of co-operation for the purpose of preventing smuggling on their frontiers and facilitating the punishment thereof.

## III.

*Article 16.*

Both States shall endeavour to ensure that in the respective adjacent fluvial regions careful supervision is exercised with a view to the effective security of the enjoyment and exercise of civil

rights and of the individual guarantees recognised by their laws in respect of settlers scattered in the forests and the inhabitants of towns and centres of population in their river basins. Both States consider the above-mentioned measures to be an essential condition of international juridical life.

*Article 17.*

Both States shall, in their fluvial territories, apply those principles of law which uphold the human dignity, the labour, and the freedom and well-being of their inhabitants, whether civilised or forest-dwelling. Accordingly, they recognise :

- (a) That labour is not to be regarded as a commodity ;
- (b) That workers must be paid such wages as will secure them a suitable standard of life appropriate to their circumstances as regards both time and place ;
- (c) That the rules laid down in either country in regard to conditions of labour must guarantee an equitable economic reward and have regard to the safety and health of the worker, the labour he performs, the climate, age, sex, nutrition, cultural requirements, and the necessary daily and weekly rest, the latter being of at least twenty-four hours' duration ;
- (d) That wages must be equal without distinction of sex ;
- (e) That workers in forest regions must be specially protected from dangers and diseases.

*Article 18.*

In regard to forest-dwellers who are not adapted, or not fully adapted, to civilisation, both States recognise that it is their fundamental duty to concern themselves actively, and more particularly in their respective adjacent zones, with the position of the native tribes, in order to defend, educate, and assist them, and to improve their present condition :

- (a) The development of public education shall be promoted by establishing schools in which instruction is given through the medium of the native languages.
- (b) All forced or compulsory labour shall be prohibited.
- (c) The transfer of property shall not involve any obligation to emigrate.
- (d) Freedom of movement shall be guaranteed for the purposes of entering, leaving, passing through or returning to the country on one or more occasions without any formalities other than those that have been established by custom and by the general laws. Such formalities shall not apply to natives.
- (e) The principles adopted by the League of Nations shall be applied in regard to alcoholic liquor, arms, and munitions, and for the purpose of preventing and combating diseases of plants and animals.
- (f) Steps shall be taken to prepare the natives, in their settlements, more particularly for civilised life in the regions from which they come, and in which the duty of attracting and preparing their fellows should be performed.
- (g) The High Contracting Parties shall, at their own expense, maintain in specified places dispensaries adequately supplied with the drugs and apparatus necessary for the methodical, continuous or occasional treatment of natives suffering from diseases common in the region, or in epidemic periods. This service shall be technically organised for the purpose.
- (h) The High Contracting Parties shall take the necessary measures to ensure that, both in private undertakings and also in special posts and foundations and in the native settlements, such plants as are adapted to the environment and prevent the development of certain diseases common in the regions, and due to malnutrition, shall be sown, and that the natives shall be taught to cultivate them.

(i) The High Contracting Parties shall determine the method by which the wages earned by the natives may be spent on tools, clothing, household goods, etc., but in no case on intoxicating liquor. They shall also take steps to protect the natives from those who would exploit their ignorance and innocence.

(j) The same joint commission which is entrusted with the execution of the agreements shall organise an inspection service to ensure the faithful observance of the above-mentioned principles, for the application of which the loyalty and humanity of the two States shall be relied upon.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries above named herein have signed the present Additional Act in duplicate and have thereto affixed their seals, in the city of Rio de Janeiro, on the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four.

(L. S.) R. URDANETA ARBELÁEZ.  
(L. S.) Guillermo VALENCIA.  
(L. S.) Luis CANO.  
(L. S.) Víctor M. MAÚRTUA.  
(L. S.) V. A. BELAUNDE.  
(L. S.) Alberto ULLOA.

## EXCHANGE OF NOTES.

### I.

PERUVIAN LEGATION IN COLOMBIA.

BOGOTA, *March 2nd*, 1935.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Peruvian Congress on February 20th last authorising the Government to extend the time-limit fixed for the exchange of the ratifications of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol, I had the honour to communicate the resolution in question to Your Excellency. This was mentioned in the communication issued by the Chancellories of Lima and Bogota to the Press and transmitted by both Governments to the League of Nations.

I have to-day the agreeable duty of addressing the present note to Your Excellency in order formally to confirm the resolution in question and to inform you that in virtue thereof my Government agrees to the proposal of the Colombian Chancellory in its note of February 12th last that "the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol and of the Additional Act accompanying it should take place as soon as possible before November 30th of the present year".

I have the honour to be, etc.

V. A. BELAUNDE.

His Excellency Sr. Enrique Olaya Herrera,  
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

## II.

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

BOGOTA, *March 5th*, 1935.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

By a note of the 2nd instant Your Excellency was so good as to inform me, in confirmation of previous communications, that the Peruvian Congress, by its resolution of February 20th last, had authorised the extension of the time-limit fixed for the exchange of ratifications of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol, and that in virtue of that resolution Your Excellency's Government agreed, in accordance with the proposal made by the Colombian Chancellery in its note of February 12th, that the exchange of instruments of ratification of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol and of the Additional Act accompanying it should take place as soon as possible before November 30th of the present year.

I thank Your Excellency for this communication, of which I have the honour to acknowledge receipt and which confirms the agreement arrived at on this matter between the Governments of Peru and Colombia, and I hasten to thank Your Excellency.

I have the honour to be, etc.

Enrique OLAYA HERRERA.

His Excellency Sr. don Víctor Andrés Belaunde,  
Envoy Extraordinary  
and Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru.

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