

## Peace—

28th June, 1919, Versailles: Treaty between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany.

The following bi-lateral agreements have been extended to the Territory:—

## Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters:—

2nd February, 1922, London, between the United Kingdom and France.

20th March, 1928, London, between the United Kingdom and Germany.

18th January, 1934, Paris: Convention between the United Kingdom and France, and Protocol providing for the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters.

2nd May, 1934, Brussels: Convention between the United Kingdom and Belgium for the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters, with Annex and Protocol.

## Telecommunications—

4th December, 1945, Bermuda: Agreement between the Governments of the United States of America and the British Commonwealth and Empire.

## Trade—

23rd April, 1932: Agreement between Canada and New Zealand.

5th September, 1933: Agreement between Australia and New Zealand (in part).

## Extradition Treaties—

Between United Kingdom and the following States: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iraq, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Monaco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, San Marino, San Salvador, Siam, Spain, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia.

Supplementary Extradition Convention between the United Kingdom and Austria.

Agreements for the Abolition of *Visas*—

Exemption from the requirement of a *visa* has been provided for in the case of Netherlands nationals coming from the Netherlands East Indies, Surinam, and Curacao.

## Real and Personal Property, Disposal of—

Convention between the United Kingdom and the United States of America signed on 2nd March, 1899, and amendment thereto, of which ratifications were exchanged on 10th March, 1941.

## (b) ECONOMIC EQUALITY

Protection is afforded to Native Samoans in the legal inalienability of Native land, and Samoans are not liable for estate, succession, or gift duties, but otherwise there are no derogations from the principle of economic equality as regards concessions or direct or indirect taxation. The question of mining rights does not arise. There is a preference in Customs *ad valorem* import duties of 11 per cent. in favour of British goods, but no restrictions as regards countries of origin of goods imported. Since March, 1944, a system of import licensing has been in operation, more particularly to ensure supply of essential goods from exporting countries. There is no impairment of the authority of the local Administration to permit such imports from any country from which they may be available.