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  2. V-legal . . . 1933 No. 1-8 Ph. 89-191
  3. V-legal . . . 1934 No. 1-5 Ph. 192-301
- 18 slips.

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V. LEGAL

1932

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Geneva, September 14th 1932.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Annex to the Supplementary Report<sup>1</sup>  
on the Work of the Council and the Secretariat  
to the Thirteenth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations.

**RATIFICATION OF AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS**  
**CONCLUDED UNDER THE**  
**AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**THIRTEENTH LIST**

*Note by the Secretary-General.*

In accordance with the instructions contained in the report adopted by the Council of the League of Nations during its forty-third session on December 6th, 1926, the Secretary-General has the honour to submit herewith to the Members of the Council a list, in chronological order, of the international agreements which have been concluded under the auspices of the League. The list shows the States which have become parties to these agreements by ratification or accession or definitive signature; the States which have signed but have not yet ratified them, and, finally,

<sup>1</sup> The Annex to the Supplementary Report to the Fourth Assembly of the League on the Work of the Council and the Secretariat for 1923 (A.10(a).1923, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning:

(a) PROTECTION OF RACIAL, RELIGIOUS AND LINGUISTIC MINORITIES:

1. Treaty of Peace between the Allied Powers and Austria, of September 10th, 1919.
2. Treaty of Peace between the Allied Powers and Bulgaria, of November 27th, 1919.
3. Treaty of Peace between the Allied Powers and Hungary, of June 4th, 1920 (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. VI, p. 187).
4. Treaty of Peace between the Allied Powers and Turkey, of July 24th, 1923 (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. XXVIII, p. 11).
5. Treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Poland, of June 28th, 1919.
6. Treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Czechoslovakia, of September 10th, 1919.
7. Treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, of September 10th, 1919.
8. Treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Roumania, of December 9th, 1919 (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. V, p. 335).
9. Germano-Polish Convention relating to Upper Silesia, of May 15th, 1922.
10. Declaration by Albania, of October 2nd, 1921 (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. IX, p. 173).
11. Declaration by Finland as to the Aaland Islands, of June 27th, 1921.
12. Declaration by Latvia, of July 7th, 1923.
13. Convention between Bulgaria and Greece respecting Reciprocal Emigration, Neuilly-sur-Seine, November 27th, 1919 (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. I, p. 67).
14. Convention concerning the Exchange of Greek and Turkish Populations, of January 30th, 1923 (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. XXXII, p. 75).

(b) TRAFFIC IN LIQUOR: Convention relating to the Liquor Traffic in Africa, St. Germain-en-Laye, September 10th, 1919 (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. VIII, p. 11).

(c) AERIAL NAVIGATION: Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation, Paris, October 13th, 1919 (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. XI, p. 173).

the States which have neither signed nor acceded, although they took part in the conferences at which the agreements were drawn up or have been invited to become parties thereto.

According to the decision taken by the Council at its forty-ninth session on March 6th, 1928, the present list contains in addition the reservations affixed or declarations formulated either in signing or in ratifying or in acceding to the agreements which have been concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

The International Labour Conventions and other instruments which concern International Labour Organisation have been grouped at the end of this document.

(d) HEALTH:

1. Sanitary Convention between Poland and Roumania, Warsaw, December 20th, 1922 (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. XVIII, p. 103).
2. Sanitary Convention between Poland and the Federal Soviet Republic of Russia and Soviet Republics of Ukraine and of White Russia, Warsaw, February 17th, 1923.
3. Sanitary Convention between Germany and Poland, Dresden, December 18th, 1922 (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. XXXIV, p. 301.)
4. Sanitary Convention between Poland and Czechoslovakia, Warsaw, 1922.
5. Sanitary Convention between Poland and Latvia, Warsaw, July 7th, 1922 (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. XXXVII, p. 317).
6. Sanitary Convention between Estonia and the Federal Soviet Republic of Russia and Soviet Republics of Ukraine and of White Russia, Tartu, June 25th, 1922.
7. Sanitary Convention between Latvia and the Federal Soviet Republic of Russia and Soviet Republics of Ukraine and of White Russia, Tartu, June 24th, 1922 (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. XXXVIII, p. 9).
8. Sanitary Convention between Bulgaria and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, April 1923

(e) AALAND ISLANDS: Convention relating to the Non-Fortification and Neutralisation of the Aaland Islands, Geneva, October 20th, 1921 (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. IX, p. 211).

(f) UPPER SILESIA: Germano-Polish Convention relating to Upper Silesia, Geneva, May 15th, 1922.

(g) FINANCIAL RESTORATION OF AUSTRIA:

1. Protocol No. I (Declaration), Geneva, October 4th, 1922.
2. Protocol No. II and Annexes and Explanatory Note, Geneva, October 4th, 1922.
3. Protocol No. III (Declaration), Geneva, October 4th, 1922.

(*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. XII, pp. 385, 391 and 405).

(h) SAAR: Protocol between the German Government and the Governing Commission of the Territory of the Saar Basin, Berlin, June 3rd, 1921 (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. V, p. 189).

(i) DANZIG:

1. Convention between Poland and the Free City of Danzig, Paris, November, 9th, 1920 (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. VI, p. 189).
2. Treaty between Germany and Poland concerning the Regulation of Option Questions, Danzig, November 8th, 1920 (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. VII, p. 323).
3. Treaty between Poland and the Free City of Danzig, Warsaw, October 24th, 1921 (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. CXVI).

The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the Work of the Council and of the Secretariat to the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations for the year 1924 (A.3(a).1924, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning:

(a) MINORITIES:

1. Declaration concerning the Protection of Minorities in Lithuania, Geneva, May 12th, 1923.
2. Convention between Poland and the Free City of Danzig, signed at Paris, November 9th, 1920 (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. VI, p. 189).

(b) TRAFFIC IN ARMS: Engagement undertaken by Ethiopia on signing the Protocol done at Geneva, September 27th, 1923 (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. XXV, p. 179).

(c) REVISION OF BERLIN AND BRUSSELS ACTS RELATING TO AFRICAN TERRITORIES: Engagement undertaken by Ethiopia on signing the Protocol done at Geneva on September 27th, 1923 (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. XXV, p. 179).

(d) REFUGEES:

1. Arrangement with regard to the Issue of Certificates of Identity to Russian Refugees, Geneva, July 5th 1922 (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. XIII, p. 237).
2. Protocol relating to the Settlement of Refugees in Greece and the Creation for this Purpose of a Refugees Settlement Commission, signed at Geneva, September 29th, 1923 (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. XX, p. 29).
3. Declaration relating to the Settlement of Refugees in Greece and the Creation for this Purpose of a Refugees Settlement Commission, signed at Geneva, September 29th, 1923 (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. XX, p. 41).

(e) FINANCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF HUNGARY: Protocols on the Financial Reconstruction of Hungary, March 14th, 1924 (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. XXV, pp. 423 and 427).

The Annex to the Supplementary Report for the year 1925 (A.7(a).1925, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning:

(a) PROTECTION OF RACIAL, RELIGIOUS AND LINGUISTIC MINORITIES:

1. Proposal relating to the Protection of Greek Minorities in Bulgaria:
2. Proposal relating to the Protection of Bulgarian Minorities in Greece (Geneva, September 29th, 1924) (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. XXIX, pp. 117 and 123).

*N.B.*— States which have signed, ratified or acceded to particular agreements or conventions since the date of the last list submitted to the Council and Assembly (document A.6(a).1931.V. Annex (of September 3rd, 1931)) are indicated in italics.

The letter "a" placed immediately after a date signifies an accession.

The letter "s" placed immediately after a date signifies a definitive signature.

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The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the work of the Council and the Secretariat for 1929 (A.6(a).1929, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning:

(a) CURRENCY AND BANKING REFORM:

1. Protocol regarding Currency and Banking Reform in Estonia, signed at Geneva, December 10th, 1926 (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. LXII, p. 277);
2. Protocol regarding the Bulgarian Stabilisation Loan, signed at Geneva, March 10th, 1928 (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. LXXIV, p. 165);
3. Additional Act to the Protocol of March 10th, 1928 (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. LXXIV, p. 210);
4. Protocol for the stabilisation of the currency and liquidating the budget arrears of the Hellenic State and for further settlement of Greek Refugees, signed at Geneva, September 15th, 1927 (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. LXX, p. 9);
5. Declaration concerning the above Protocol on behalf of France, Great Britain and Italy, signed at Geneva, December 8th, 1927 (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. LXX, p. 73);

(b) REFUGEES:

1. Additional Act to the Protocol of September 29th, 1923, relating to the Settlement of Greek Refugees, signed at Geneva, September 19th, 1924. (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. XXX p. 413).
2. Declaration relating to the modifications made to the Protocol of September 29th, 1923, with regard to the Settlement of Refugees in Greece, by the additional Act of September 19th, 1924, Geneva, September 25th, 1924 (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. XXX, p. 421);
3. Protocol concerning the Settlement of Refugees in Bulgaria, signed at Geneva, September 8th, 1926 (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. LVIII, p. 245);
4. Arrangement relating to the issue of identity certificates to Russian and Armenian Refugees, supplementing and amending the previous Arrangements dated July 5th, 1922, and May 31st, 1924, signed at Geneva, May 12th, 1926 (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. LXXXIX, p. 47);
5. Arrangement concerning the legal status of Russian and Armenian Refugees, signed at Geneva, June 30th, 1928 (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. LXXXIX, p. 53);
6. Arrangement concerning the extension to other categories of Refugees of certain measures taken to assist Russian and Armenian Refugees, signed at Geneva, June 30th, 1928 (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. LXXXIX, p. 63);
7. Agreement concerning the functions of the representatives of the League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, signed at Geneva, June 30th, 1928 (*League of Nations Treaty Series*, Vol. XCIII, p.377).

The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the work of the Council and the Secretariat for 1931 (A.6 (a).1931, Annex), contains, moreover, complete details concerning:

(a) REFUGEES:

Convention between the Hellenic Government and the Refugee Settlement Commission, signed at Geneva, January 24th, 1930.

(b) CONCERTED ECONOMIC ACTION:

1. Commercial Convention and Protocol, signed at Geneva, March 24th, 1930.
  2. Protocol regarding the Programme of Future Negotiations, signed at Geneva, March 24th, 1930.
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I. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.  
I. PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.<sup>1</sup>  
(Geneva, December 16th, 1920.)

In Force.

Ratifications.

ABYSSINIA (July 16th, 1926)  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
(August 4th, 1921)  
ALBANIA (July 13th, 1921)  
AUSTRALIA (August 4th, 1921)  
AUSTRIA (July 23rd, 1921)  
BELGIUM (August 29th, 1921)  
BRAZIL (November 1st, 1921)  
BRITISH EMPIRE (August 4th,  
1921)  
BULGARIA (August 12th, 1921)  
CANADA (August 4th, 1921)  
CHILE (July 20th, 1928)  
CHINA (May 13th, 1922)  
*Colombia* (January 6th, 1932)  
CUBA (January 12th, 1922)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September  
2nd, 1921)  
DENMARK (June 13th, 1921)  
ESTONIA (May 2nd, 1923)  
FINLAND (April 6th, 1922)  
FRANCE (August 7th, 1921)  
GERMANY (March 11th, 1927)  
GREECE (October 3rd, 1921)  
HAITI (September 7th, 1921)  
HUNGARY (November 20th,  
1925)  
INDIA (August 4th, 1921)  
IRISH FREE STATE  
ITALY (June 20th, 1921)  
JAPAN (November 16th, 1921)  
LATVIA (February 12th, 1924)  
LITHUANIA (May 16th, 1922)  
LUXEMBURG (September 15th,  
1930)  
NETHERLANDS (August 6th,  
1921)  
NEW ZEALAND (August 4th,  
1921)  
NORWAY (August 20th, 1921)  
PANAMA (June 14th, 1929)  
PERSIA (April 25th, 1931)  
*Peru* (March 29th, 1932)  
POLAND (August 26th, 1921)  
PORTUGAL (October 8th, 1921)  
ROUMANIA (August 8th, 1921)  
SALVADOR (August 29th, 1930)  
SIAM (February 27th, 1922)  
SPAIN (August 30th, 1921)  
SWEDEN (February 21st, 1921)  
SWITZERLAND (July 25th, 1921)  
URUGUAY (September 27th,  
1921)  
VENEZUELA (December 2nd,  
1921)  
YUGOSLAVIA (August 12th,  
1921)

Signatures not yet  
perfected by Ratification.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
BOLIVIA  
COSTA RICA  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
GUATEMALA  
LIBERIA  
NICARAGUA  
PARAGUAY

Other Members or States  
which may sign the Protocol

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
ECUADOR  
HEJAZ  
HONDURAS  
MEXICO  
TURKEY

<sup>1</sup> See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. VI, p. 379; Vol. XI, p. 404; Vol. XV, p. 304; Vol. XXIV, p. 152; Vol. XXVII, p. 416; Vol. XXXIX, p. 165; Vol. XLV, p. 96; Vol. L, p. 159; Vol. LIV, p. 387; Vol. LXIX, p. 70; Vol. LXXII, p. 452; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 435; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 272; Vol. XCII, p. 362; Vol. XCVI, p. 180; Vol. C, p. 153; Vol. CIV, p. 492; Vol. CVII, p. 461; Vol. CXI, p. 402 and Vol. CXVII, p. 46.

The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the work of the Council and the Secretariat for 1929 (A.6(a).1929, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning the Final Act of the Conference of States signatories of the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, Geneva, September 23rd, 1926.

2. OPTIONAL CLAUSE RECOGNISING THE COURT'S JURISDICTION, AS DESCRIBED IN ARTICLE 36 OF THE STATUTE.

(Geneva, December 16th, 1920.)

In Force.

*Ratifications.*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
(April 7th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 10 years, and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said ratification,

Other than disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement, and

Disputes with the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree, and

Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Union of South Africa,

And subject to the condition that His Majesty's Government in the Union of South Africa reserve the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the proceedings in the Court, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.

*Abyssinia* (April 15th, 1932)

Reciprocity, 2 years, with effect as from July 16, 1931, excepting disputes in respect of which the parties have agreed to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

ALBANIA (September 17th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 5 years from the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, in any of the disputes enumerated in Article 36 of the Statute arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this ratification, other than:

- (a) Disputes relating to the territorial status of Albania;
- (b) Disputes with regard to questions which, by international law, fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Kingdom of Albania;

*Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.*

COSTA RICA  
Reciprocity.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reciprocity, 10 years from the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, in any dispute arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this ratification, except in cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement, and subject to the right, for either of the parties to the dispute, to submit the dispute, before any recourse to the Court, to the Council of the League of Nations.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
Reciprocity.

GUATEMALA  
Reciprocity.

LIBERIA  
Reciprocity.

NICARAGUA  
Unconditional.

PERSIA

Reciprocity in any disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts relating directly or indirectly to the application of treaties or conventions accepted by Persia and subsequent to the ratification of this declaration, with the exception of:

- (a) Disputes relating to the territorial status of Persia, including those concerning the rights of sovereignty of Persia over its islands and ports;
- (b) Disputes in regard to which the Parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;
- (c) Disputes with regard to questions which, by international law, fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of Persia.

However, the Imperial Government of Persia reserves the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to the Council of the League of Nations.

The present declaration is made for a period of six years. At the expiration of that period, it shall continue to bear its full effects until notification is given of its abrogation.

POLAND

Reciprocity, 5 years, in any future disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to such ratification, except in cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to

*Other Members or States which may sign the Clause.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
BOLIVIA  
CHILE  
CHINA  
CUBA  
ECUADOR  
HEJAZ  
HONDURAS  
JAPAN  
MEXICO  
PARAGUAY  
TURKEY  
VENEZUELA

2. OPTIONAL CLAUSE RECOGNISING THE COURT'S JURISDICTION, AS DESCRIBED IN ARTICLE 36 OF THE STATUTE (*continued*).

(Geneva, December 16th, 1920.)

In Force.

*Ratifications.*

- (c) Disputes relating directly or indirectly to the application of treaties or conventions accepted by the Kingdom of Albania and providing for another method of peaceful settlement.

AUSTRALIA (August 18th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 10 years, and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said ratification,

Other than disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement, and

Disputes with the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree, and

Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Australia,

And subject to the condition that His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia reserve the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the proceedings in the Court, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.

AUSTRIA (March 13th, 1927)

Reciprocity, 10 years.

BELGIUM (March 10th, 1926)

Reciprocity, 15 years, in any disputes arising after ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this ratification, except cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

UNITED KINGDOM (February 5th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 10 years, and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said ratification,

Other than disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement, and

*Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.*

have recourse to another method of peaceful settlement. The present declaration does not apply to disputes:

- (1) With regard to matters which, by international law, are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States; or,
- (2) Arising between Poland and States which refuse to establish or maintain normal diplomatic relations with Poland; or,
- (3) Connected directly or indirectly with the world war or with the Polono-Sovietic war; or,
- (4) Resulting directly or indirectly from the provisions of the Treaty of Peace signed at Riga, on March 18th, 1921; or,
- (5) Relating to provisions of internal law connected with points (3) and (4).

2. OPTIONAL CLAUSE RECOGNISING THE COURT'S JURISDICTION, AS DESCRIBED IN ARTICLE 36 OF THE STATUTE (*continued*).

(*Geneva, December 16th, 1920.*)

**In Force.**

*Ratifications.*

Disputes with the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree, and

Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom,

And subject to the condition that His Majesty's Government reserve the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the proceedings in the Court, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.

**BRAZIL**<sup>1</sup> (November 1st, 1921)

Reciprocity, 5 years, and as soon as it has been recognised as such by two at least of the Powers permanently represented on the Council of the League of Nations.

**BULGARIA** (August 12th, 1921)

Reciprocity.

**CANADA** (July 28th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 10 years, and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, in all disputes arising after ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to said ratification, other than:

Disputes in regard to which parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement; and

Disputes with the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree; and

Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Dominion of Canada,

And subject to the condition that His Majesty's Government in Canada reserve the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the proceedings in the Court, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.

**Colombia** (January 6th, 1932)

Reciprocity.

**DENMARK** (June 13th, 1926)

Reciprocity, 10 years.

**ESTONIA** (May 2nd, 1928)

Reciprocity, 10 years, in any future dispute in respect of which the parties have not agreed to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

**\*FINLAND** (April 6th, 1927)

Reciprocity, 10 years.

**FRANCE** (April 25th, 1931)

Reciprocity, 5 years, in any disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this ratification, and which could not have been settled by a procedure of conciliation or by the Council according to the terms of Article 15, paragraph 6, of the Covenant, with reservation as to the case where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of settlement by arbitration. This declaration replaces the declaration of October 2nd, 1924, which has now lapsed.

<sup>1</sup> Brazil is bound by the Optional Clause as from February 5th, 1930.

\* Declaration not subject to ratification.

2. OPTIONAL CLAUSE RECOGNISING THE COURT'S JURISDICTION, AS DESCRIBED IN ARTICLE 36 OF THE STATUTE (*continued*).

(Geneva, December 16th, 1920.)

In Force.

*Ratifications.*

GERMANY (February 29th, 1928)

Reciprocity, 5 years, in any disputes arising after the ratification of the present Declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this ratification, except in cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

\*GREECE (September 12th, 1929)

Reciprocity, 5 years.

For all the classes of disputes mentioned in Article 36, with the exception of:

(a) Disputes relating to the territorial status of Greece, including disputes relating to its rights of sovereignty over its ports and lines of communication;

(b) Disputes relating directly or indirectly to the application of treaties or conventions accepted by Greece and providing for another procedure.

\*HAITI (September 7th, 1921)

Unconditional.

HUNGARY (August 13th, 1929)

Reciprocity, 5 years.

INDIA (February 5th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 10 years, and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said ratification,

Other than disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement, and

Disputes with the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree; and

Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of India,

And subject to the condition that the Government of India reserve the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the proceedings in the Court, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.

IRISH FREE STATE (July 11th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 20 years.

Italy (September 7th, 1931)

Reciprocity, 5 years, subject to any other method of settlement provided by a special convention, and in any case where a solution through the diplomatic channel or, further, by the action of the Council of the League of Nations could not be reached, on the following classes of legal disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration, and concerning:

- (a) The interpretation of a treaty,
- (b) Any question of international law,
- (c) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation,
- (d) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

LATVIA (February 26th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 5 years, in any disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this ratification, except in cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement. This declaration replaces the declaration made on September 11th, 1923.

\*LITHUANIA (January 14th, 1930)

Five years, unconditional.

\* Declaration not subject to ratification.

2. OPTIONAL CLAUSE RECOGNISING THE COURT'S JURISDICTION, AS DESCRIBED IN ARTICLE 36 OF THE STATUTE (*continued*).

(*Geneva, December 16th, 1920.*)

**In Force.**

*Ratifications*

**\*LUXEMBURG (September 15th, 1930)**

Reciprocity, in any disputes arising after the signature of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this signature, except in cases where the Parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another procedure or to another method of pacific settlement. The present declaration is made for a period of five years. Unless it is denounced six months before the expiration of that period, it shall be considered as renewed for a further period of five years and similarly thereafter.

**\*NETHERLANDS (August 6th, 1926)**

Reciprocity, 10 years, in any future disputes, excepting those in regard to which the parties would have agreed after the coming into force of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

**NEW ZEALAND (March 29th, 1930)**

Reciprocity, 10 years, and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said ratification,

Other than disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement, and

Disputes with the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree, and

Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Dominion of New Zealand,

And subject to the condition that His Majesty's Government in New Zealand reserve the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the proceedings in the Court, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.

**\*NORWAY (October 3rd, 1926)**

Reciprocity, 10 years.

**PANAMA (June 14th, 1929)**

Reciprocity.

**Peru (March 29th, 1932)**

Reciprocity, 10 years, in any dispute arising with regard to situations and facts subsequent to ratification, except in cases where the parties have agreed either to have recourse to another method of settlement by arbitration, or to submit the dispute previously to the Council of the League of Nations.

**PORTUGAL (October 8th, 1921)**

Reciprocity.

**ROUMANIA (June 9th, 1931)**

Reciprocity, 5 years, in respect of the Governments recognised by Roumania and on condition of reciprocity in regard to legal disputes arising out of situations or facts subsequent to the ratification by the Roumanian Parliament of this accession and with the exception of matters for which a special procedure has been or may be established and subject to the right of Roumania to submit the dispute to the Council of the League of Nations before having recourse to the Court.

The following are, however, excepted:

(a) Any question of substance or of procedure which might directly or indirectly cause the existing territorial integrity of Roumania and her sovereign rights, including her rights over her ports and communications, to be brought into question;

(b) Disputes relating to questions which, according to international law, fall under the domestic jurisdiction of Roumania.

**SALVADOR (August 29th, 1930)**

The provisions of this Statute do not apply to any disputes or differences concerning points or questions which cannot be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the political Constitution of this Republic.

The provisions of this Statute also do not apply to disputes which arose before that date or to pecuniary claims made against the Nation, it being further understood that Article 36 binds Salvador only in regard to States which accept the arbitration in that form.

\* Declaration not subject to ratification.



2. OPTIONAL CLAUSE RECOGNISING THE COURT'S JURISDICTION, AS DESCRIBED IN ARTICLE 36 OF THE STATUTE (*continued*).  
(Geneva, December 16th, 1920.)

In Force.

*Ratifications*

SIAM (May 7th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 10 years, the jurisdiction of the Court as compulsory *ipso facto* and without any special convention, in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court, for a period of ten years in all disputes as to which no other means of pacific settlement is agreed upon between the Parties.

\*SPAIN (September 21st, 1928)

Reciprocity, 10 years, in any disputes arising after the signature of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this signature, except in cases where the Parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

\*SWEDEN (August 16th, 1926)

Reciprocity, 10 years.

SWITZERLAND (July 24th, 1926)

Reciprocity, 10 years.

URUGUAY (September 27th, 1921)

Reciprocity.

YUGOSLAVIA (November 24th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 5 years, in relation to any other Member of the League of Nations or State the Government of which is recognised by the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, in any disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration, except disputes with regard to questions which, by international law, fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, and except in cases where the Parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement.

II. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

I. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON FREEDOM OF TRANSIT.<sup>1</sup>

(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
ALBANIA (October 8th, 1921)	BOLIVIA	ABYSSINIA
AUSTRIA (November 15th, 1923)	CHINA	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
BELGIUM (May 16th, 1927)	GUATEMALA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BRITISH EMPIRE, including NEWFOUNDLAND (August 2nd, 1922)	LITHUANIA	AUSTRALIA
Subject to the declaration inserted in the Procès-verbal of the meeting of April 19th, 1921, as to the British Dominions which have not been represented at the Barcelona Conference.	PANAMA	BRAZIL
Federated Malay States:	PERU (a)	CANADA
States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang (August 22nd, 1923 a)	PORTUGAL	COLOMBIA
Non-Federated Malay States: States of Brunei, Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu (August 22nd, 1923 a)	URUGUAY	COSTA RICA
PALESTINE (British Mandate) (January 28th, 1924 a)		CUBA
NEW ZEALAND (August 2nd, 1922)		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
INDIA (August 2nd, 1922)		HAITI
BULGARIA (July 11th, 1922)		HONDURAS
CHILE (March 19th, 1928)		IRISH FREE STATE
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (October 29th, 1923)		LIBERIA
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland) (April 3rd, 1925 a)		MEXICO
		NICARAGUA
		PARAGUAY
		SALVADOR
		TURKEY
		VENEZUELA

\* Declaration not subject to ratification.

<sup>1</sup> This Convention came into force on October 31st, 1922, ninety days after it had been ratified by five Powers. See League of Nations *Treaty Series*, Vol. VII, p. 11; Vol. XI, p. 407; Vol. XV, p. 304; Vol. XIX, p. 279; Vol. XXIV, p. 155; Vol. XXXI, p. 245; Vol. XXXV, p. 299; Vol. XXXIX, p. 166; Vol. LIX, p. 344; Vol. LXIX, p. 70; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 373; Vol. XCII, p. 363; Vol. XCVI, p. 181, and Vol. CIV, p. 495.

I. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON FREEDOM OF TRANSIT (*continued*).  
(*Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.*)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions*

DENMARK (November 13th,  
1922)  
ESTONIA (June 6th, 1925)  
FINLAND (January 29th, 1923)  
FRANCE (September 19th, 1924)  
SYRIA AND LEBANON (French  
Mandate) (February 7th,  
1929 *a*)  
GERMANY (April 9th, 1924 *a*)  
GREECE (February 18th, 1924)  
HUNGARY (May 18th, 1928 *a*)  
IRAQ (March 1st, 1930 *a*)  
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)  
JAPAN (February 20th, 1924)  
LATVIA (September 29th, 1923)  
LUXEMBURG (March 19th, 1930)  
NETHERLANDS (including  
Netherlands Indies, Surinam  
and Curaçao) (April 17th,  
1924)  
NORWAY (September 4th, 1923)  
PERSIA (January 29th, 1931)  
POLAND (October 8th, 1924)  
ROUMANIA (September 5th,  
1923)  
SIAM (November 29th, 1922 *a*)  
SPAIN (December 17th, 1929)  
SWEDEN (January 19th, 1925)  
SWITZERLAND (July 14th, 1924)  
YUGOSLAVIA (May 7th, 1930)

2. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE REGIME OF NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN.<sup>1</sup>

(*Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.*)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

ALBANIA (October 8th, 1921)  
AUSTRIA (November 15th,  
1923)  
BRITISH EMPIRE, including  
NEWFOUNDLAND (August  
2nd, 1922)  
Subject to the declaration inserted  
in the Procès-verbal of the  
meeting of April 19th, 1921, as  
to the British Dominions which  
have not been represented at the  
Barcelona Conference.  
Federated Malay States:  
States of Perak, Selangor,  
Negri Sembilan and Pahang  
(August 22nd, 1923 *a*)  
Non-Federated Malay  
States: States of Brunei,  
Johore, Kedah, Perlis,  
Kelantan and Trengganu  
(August 22nd, 1923 *a*)  
PALESTINE (British Mandate)  
(January 28th, 1924 *a*)  
NEW ZEALAND (August 2nd,  
1922)  
INDIA (August 2nd, 1922)  
BULGARIA (July 11th, 1922)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

BELGIUM  
BOLIVIA  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA (*a*)  
ESTONIA  
GUATEMALA  
LITHUANIA  
PANAMA  
PERU (*a*)  
POLAND  
PORTUGAL  
SPAIN  
URUGUAY

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRALIA  
BRAZIL  
CANADA  
COSTA RICA  
CUBA  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
GERMANY  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
IRISH FREE STATE  
JAPAN  
LATVIA  
LIBERIA  
MEXICO  
NETHERLANDS  
NICARAGUA  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
SALVADOR  
SWITZERLAND  
TURKEY  
VENEZUELA  
YUGOSLAVIA

<sup>1</sup> This Convention came into force on October 31st, 1922, ninety days after it had been ratified by five Powers. See League of Nations *Treaty Series*, Vol. VII, p. 35; Vol. XI, p. 406; Vol. XV, p. 306; Vol. XIX, p. 280; Vol. XXIV, p. 156; Vol. L, p. 160; Vol. LIX, p. 344; Vol. LXIX, p. 71 and Vol. XCVI, p. 182.

2. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE REGIME OF NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN (*continued*).

(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions*

CHILE (March 19th, 1928)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 8th, 1924)  
DENMARK (November 13th, 1922)  
FINLAND (January 29th, 1923)  
FRANCE (December 31st, 1926)  
GREECE (January 3rd, 1928)  
HUNGARY (May 18th, 1928 *a*)  
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)  
LUXEMBURG (March 19th, 1930)  
NORWAY (September 4th, 1923)  
ROUMANIA (May 9th, 1924 *a*)

In so far as its provisions are not in conflict with the principles of the new Danube Statute drawn up by the International Commission which was appointed in accordance with Articles 349 of the Treaty of Versailles, 304 of the Treaty of Saint-Germain, 232 of the Treaty of Neuilly and 288 of the Treaty of Trianon.

SIAM (November 29th, 1922 *a*)  
SWEDEN (September 15th, 1927)

3. ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION ON THE REGIME OF NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN.<sup>1</sup>

(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

In Force

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

ALBANIA (October 8th, 1921)  
AUSTRIA (November 15th, 1923 *a*)  
To the full extent indicated under paragraph (a) of the Protocol.  
BRITISH EMPIRE (August 2nd, 1922)  
In respect of the United Kingdom only accepting paragraph (a).  
NEWFOUNDLAND (August 2nd, 1922)  
To the full extent indicated under paragraph (a).  
Nyasaland Protectorate and Tanganyika Territory (August 2nd, 1922)  
To the full extent indicated in paragraph (b).

Bahamas  
Barbados  
British Guiana  
Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Islands and Cayman Islands)  
Leeward Islands  
Trinidad and Tobago  
Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent)  
Gibraltar  
Malta

*To the full extent indicated  
under paragraph (a)  
(August 2nd, 1922)*

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

BELGIUM  
Accepting paragraph (a).  
PERU (*a*)  
PORTUGAL  
SPAIN  
Accepting paragraph (a).

*The Protocol is open  
to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRALIA  
BOLIVIA  
BRAZIL  
BULGARIA  
CANADA  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA  
COSTA RICA  
CUBA  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
ESTONIA  
FRANCE  
GERMANY  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
IRISH FREE STATE  
ITALY  
JAPAN  
LATVIA  
LIBERIA  
LITHUANIA  
MEXICO  
NETHERLANDS  
NICARAGUA  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY

<sup>1</sup> The Convention being in force, this Protocol became operative after it had been ratified by two Powers. See League of Nations *Treaty Series*, Vol. VII, p. 65; Vol. XI, p. 406; Vol. XV, p. 308; Vol. XIX, p. 280; Vol. XXIV, p. 156; Vol. LIX, p. 345; Vol. LXIX, p. 71; Vol. LXXVIII, p. 437, and Vol. XCVI, p. 182.

3. ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION ON THE REGIME OF NAVIGABLE  
WATERWAYS OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN (*continued*).

(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

In Force

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

*The Protocol is open  
to Accession by:*

Cyprus  
Gambia Colony and Protectorate  
Sierra Leone Colony and Protectorate  
Nigeria Colony and Protectorate  
Gold Coast: Ashanti and northern territories of the Gold  
Coast  
Kenya Colony and Protectorate  
Uganda Protectorate  
Zanzibar  
St. Helena  
Ceylon  
Mauritius  
Seychelles  
Hong-Kong  
Straits Settlements  
Fiji  
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony  
British Solomon Islands  
Tonga Islands  
Federated Malay States:  
States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang  
(August 22nd, 1923 *a*)  
To the full extent indicated under paragraph (*a*).  
Non-Federated Malay States:  
States of Brunei, Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and  
Trengganu (August 22nd, 1923 *a*)  
To the full extent indicated under paragraph (*a*).  
PALESTINE (British Mandate) (January 28th, 1924 *a*)  
To the full extent indicated in paragraph (*a*) of the Protocol.  
BERMUDA (December 27th, 1928 *a*)  
To the full extent indicated in paragraph (*a*).  
NEW ZEALAND (August 2nd, 1922)  
Accepting paragraph (*a*).  
INDIA (August 2nd, 1922)  
In respect of India only accepting paragraph (*a*).  
CHILE (March 19th, 1928)  
Accepting paragraph (*b*).  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 8th, 1924)  
Accepting paragraph (*b*).  
DENMARK (November 13th, 1922)  
Accepting paragraph (*a*).  
FINLAND (January 29th, 1923)  
Accepting paragraph (*b*).  
GREECE (January 3rd, 1928)  
HUNGARY (May 18th, 1928 *a*)  
To the full extent indicated in paragraph (*a*).  
LUXEMBURG (March 19th, 1930 *a*)  
NORWAY (September 4th, 1923)  
ROUMANIA (May 9th, 1924 *a*)  
Is unable to accept any restriction of her liberty in administrative matters on  
the waterways which are not of international concern, that is to say, on  
purely national rivers, while at the same time accepting the principles of  
liberty in accordance with the laws of the country.  
SIAM (November 29th, 1922 *a*) to the full extent indicated under  
paragraph (*a*).  
SWEDEN (September 15th, 1927 *a*)  
Accepting paragraph (*b*).

(August 2nd, 1922 *a*) To the full extent indicated  
under paragraph (*a*)

PERSIA  
POLAND  
SALVADOR  
SWITZERLAND  
TURKEY  
URUGUAY  
VENEZUELA  
YUGOSLAVIA

4. DECLARATION RECOGNISING THE RIGHT TO A FLAG OF STATES HAVING NO SEA-COAST.<sup>1</sup>  
(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*  
ALBANIA (October 8th, 1921)  
AUSTRIA (July 10th, 1924)  
BELGIUM (May 16th, 1927)  
BRITISH EMPIRE, including  
NEWFOUNDLAND (October  
9th, 1922)  
CANADA (October 31st, 1922 a)  
AUSTRALIA (October 31st,  
1922 a)  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
(October 31st, 1922 a)  
NEW ZEALAND (October 9th,  
1922)  
INDIA (October 9th, 1922)  
BULGARIA (July 11th, 1922)  
CHILE (March 19th, 1928)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September  
8th, 1924)  
DENMARK (November 13th,  
1922)  
\*ESTONIA  
FINLAND (September 22nd,  
1922 a)  
\*FRANCE  
*Germany* (November 10th,  
1931 a)  
GREECE (January 3rd, 1928)  
HUNGARY (May 18th, 1928 a)  
\*ITALY  
JAPAN (February 20th, 1924)  
LATVIA (February 12th, 1924)  
\*NETHERLANDS (including  
Netherlands Indies, Surinam  
and Curaçao)  
NORWAY (September 4th, 1923)  
POLAND (December 20th, 1924)  
ROUMANIA (February 22nd,  
1923 a)  
SIAM (November 29th, 1922)  
SPAIN (July 1st, 1929)  
SWEDEN (January 19th, 1925)  
\*SWITZERLAND  
YUGOSLAVIA (May 7th, 1930)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

BOLIVIA  
CHINA  
GUATEMALA  
LITHUANIA  
PANAMA  
PERSIA  
PERU  
PORTUGAL  
URUGUAY

*The Declaration is open  
to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
BRAZIL  
COLOMBIA  
COSTA RICA  
CUBA  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
IRISH FREE STATE  
LIBERIA  
LUXEMBURG  
MEXICO  
NICARAGUA  
PARAGUAY  
SALVADOR  
TURKEY  
VENEZUELA

III. TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.<sup>2</sup>

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.<sup>3</sup>  
(Geneva, September 30th, 1921.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*  
ALBANIA (October 13th, 1924)  
AUSTRIA (August 9th, 1922)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*  
BRAZIL  
COLOMBIA

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*  
ABYSSINIA  
AFGHANISTAN

\* Accepts Declaration as binding without ratification.

<sup>1</sup> See League of Nations *Treaty Series*, Vol. VII, p. 73; Vol. XI, p. 411; Vol. XV, p. 308; Vol. XIX, p. 281; Vol. XXIV, p. 159; Vol. XXXI, p. 245; Vol. LIX, p. 345; Vol. LXIX, p. 72; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 283; Vol. XCII, p. 363; Vol. XCVI, p. 183 and Vol. CXVII, p. 48.

<sup>2</sup> The Annex to the Supplementary Report for 1923 (A.10(a).1923, Annex) contains, moreover, details concerning:

1. The Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, Paris, May 18th, 1904.

2. The Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, Paris, May 4th, 1910.

<sup>3</sup> "The present Convention shall come into force in respect of each Party on the date of the deposit of its ratification or act of accession" (Article 11). See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. IX, p. 415; Vol. XV, p. 311; Vol. XIX, p. 283; Vol. XXIV, p. 163; Vol. XXVII, p. 419; Vol. XXXV, p. 301; Vol. XXXIX, p. 167; Vol. XLV, p. 99; Vol. L, p. 160; Vol. LIV, p. 388; Vol. LXIII, p. 378; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 373; Vol. XCII, p. 367; Vol. C, p. 156; Vol. CVII, p. 462; Vol. CXI, p. 403 and Vol. CXVII, p. 49.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN  
(continued).

(Geneva, September 30th, 1921.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accession not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
BELGIUM (June 15th, 1922)	COSTA RICA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BRITISH EMPIRE (June 28th, 1922)	PANAMA(a)	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
Does not include the Island of New- foundland, the British Colonies and Protectorates, the Island of Nauru, or any territories administered under mandates by Great Britain.	PERSIA	BOLIVIA
Bahamas, Trinidad, Ken- ya, Nyasaland, Cey- lon, Hong-Kong, Straits Settlements, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Sou- thern Rhodesia, Bar- bados, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Northern Rhodesia, British Hon- duras	PERU (a)	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
British Guiana and Fiji (October 24th, 1922 a)		ECUADOR
Leeward Islands (March 7th, 1924 a)		GUATEMALA
Jamaica and Mauritius (March 7th, 1924 a)		HAITI
Falkland Islands (May 8th, 1924 a)		HEJAZ
Gold Coast Colony (July 3rd, 1924 a)		HONDURAS
IRAQ (May 15th, 1925 a)		ICELAND
The Government of Iraq desire to reserve to themselves the right to fix an age-limit lower than that specified in Article 5 of the Convention.		IRISH FREE STATE
Colony of Sierra Leone (No- vember 16th, 1927 a)		LIBERIA
Colony and Protecto- rate of Gambia		LIECHTENSTEIN
Protectorate of Uganda		NICARAGUA
Territory of Tangan- yika		PARAGUAY
<i>Palestine (including Transjordan)</i>		SAN MARINO
<i>Protected State of Sarawak</i>		SALVADOR
<i>Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony</i>		TURKEY
<i>British Solomon Islands Protectorate</i>		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
<i>Zanzibar Protectorate</i> (January 14th, 1932 a)		VENEZUELA
CANADA (June 28th, 1922)		
AUSTRALIA (June 28th, 1922)		
Does not include Papua, Norfolk Island and the mandated terri- tory of New Guinea.		
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (June 28th, 1922)		
NEW ZEALAND (June 28th, 1922)		
Does not include the mandated territory of Western Samoa.		

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN  
(continued).

(Geneva, September 30th, 1921.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions*

INDIA (June 28th, 1922)

Reserves the right at its discretion to substitute the age of sixteen years or any greater age that may be subsequently decided upon for the age-limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of the Final Protocol of the Convention of May 4th, 1910, and in Article 5 of the present Convention.

BULGARIA (April 29th, 1925 a)

CHILE (January 15th, 1929)

CHINA (February 24th, 1926)

CUBA (May 7th, 1923)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 29th, 1923)

DENMARK (April 23rd, 1931 a)

The ratification of Denmark is subject to the reservation that the above-mentioned Convention will take effect in respect of Denmark only upon the coming into force of the Danish penal code of April 15th, 1930.

This ratification does not include Greenland, the Convention, in view of the special circumstances, being of no interest for that possession.

Under a special law dated April 15th, 1930, the penal code in question is to be brought into force by an ordinance of the Minister of Justice not later than January 1st, 1933.

Egypt (April 13th, 1932 a)

ESTONIA (February 28th, 1930)

FINLAND (August 16th, 1926 a)

FRANCE (March 1st, 1926 a)

Does not include the French Colonies, the countries in the French Protectorate or the territories under French mandate.

SYRIA AND THE LEBANON (June 2nd, 1930 a)

GERMANY (July 8th, 1924)

GREECE (April 9th, 1923)

HUNGARY (April 25th, 1925)

ITALY (June 30th, 1924)

ITALIAN COLONIES (July 27th, 1922 a)

Subject to the age limit for native women and children, referred to in Article 5, being reduced from twenty-one to sixteen years.

JAPAN (December 15th, 1925)

Does not include Chosen, Taiwan, the leased Territory of Kwantung, the Japanese Section of Saghalien Island and Japan's mandated territory in the South Seas.

LATVIA (February 12th, 1924)

Lithuania (September 14th, 1931)

LUXEMBURG (December 31st, 1929 a)

Mexico (May 10th, 1932 a)

MONACO (July 18th, 1931 a)

NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (September 19th, 1923)

NORWAY (August 16th, 1922)

POLAND and FREE CITY OF DANZIG (October 8th, 1924)

PORTUGAL (December 1st, 1923)

ROUMANIA (September 5th, 1923)

SIAM (July 13th, 1922)

With reservation as to the age-limit prescribed in paragraph (b) of the Final Protocol of the Convention of 1910 and Article 5 of this Convention, in so far as concerns the nationals of Siam.

SPAIN (May 12th, 1924 a)

Does not include the Spanish Possessions in Africa or the territories of the Spanish Protectorate in Morocco.

Sudan (June 1st, 1932 a)

SWEDEN (June 9th, 1925)

SWITZERLAND (January 20th, 1926)

URUGUAY (October 21st, 1924 a)

YUGOSLAVIA (May 2nd, 1929 a)

#### IV. AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, October 5th, 1921.)

##### 9. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16.<sup>2</sup>

(First Paragraph to be inserted after the First Amended Paragraph of Article 16.)

###### Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open.</i>
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (August 12th, 1924)	BOLIVIA	ABYSSINIA
AUSTRALIA (August 12th, 1924)	COSTA RICA	ALBANIA
AUSTRIA (August 29th, 1927)	CUBA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BELGIUM (Sept. 28th, 1923)	HAITI	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
BRAZIL (August 13th, 1924)	LIBERIA	FRANCE
BRITISH EMPIRE (August 12th, 1924)	PANAMA	GERMANY
BULGARIA (October 4th, 1922)	PARAGUAY	GUATEMALA
CANADA (August 12th, 1924)	PERU	HONDURAS
CHILE (August 1st, 1928)	VENEZUELA	IRISH FREE STATE
CHINA (July 4th, 1923)		LUXEMBURG
Colombia (May 9th, 1932)		MEXICO
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 1st, 1923)		NICARAGUA
DENMARK (August 11th, 1922)		PERSIA
ESTONIA (September 7th, 1923)		POLAND
FINLAND (June 25th, 1923)		SALVADOR
GREECE (January 20th, 1925)		SPAIN
HUNGARY (June 22nd, 1923)		TURKEY
INDIA (August 12th, 1924)		YUGOSLAVIA
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)		
JAPAN (June 13th, 1923)		
LATVIA (February 12th, 1924)		
LITHUANIA (March 13th, 1925)		
NETHERLANDS (April 4th, 1923)		
NEW ZEALAND (Aug. 12th, 1924)		
NORWAY (March 29th, 1922)		
PORTUGAL (October 5th, 1923)		
ROUMANIA (September 5th, 1923)		
SIAM (September 12th, 1922)		
SWEDEN (August 24th, 1922)		
SWITZERLAND (March 29th, 1923)		
URUGUAY (January 12th, 1924)		

##### 10. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16.

(Second Paragraph to be inserted after the First Amended Paragraph of Article 16.)

###### Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open.</i>
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (August 12th, 1924)	BOLIVIA	ABYSSINIA
AUSTRALIA (August 12th, 1924)	COSTA RICA	ALBANIA
AUSTRIA (August 29th, 1927)	CUBA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BELGIUM (Sept. 28th, 1923)	HAITI	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
BRAZIL (August 13th, 1924)	LIBERIA	FRANCE
BRITISH EMPIRE (August 12th, 1924)	PANAMA	GERMANY
BULGARIA (October 4th, 1922)	PARAGUAY	GUATEMALA
CANADA (August 12th, 1924)	PERU	HONDURAS
	VENEZUELA	IRISH FREE STATE
		LUXEMBURG

<sup>1</sup> Article 26 of the Covenant provides: "Amendments to this Covenant will take effect when ratified by the Members of the League whose representatives compose the Council and by a majority of the Members of the League whose representatives compose the Assembly."

The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the work of the Council and the Secretariat for 1929 (document A.6(a).1929, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning the amendments to Articles 4, 6, 12, 13 and 15 of the Covenant. These amendments being now in force, no reference is made to them in the present document.

<sup>2</sup> The Assembly adopted at its fifth ordinary session (1924) a resolution according to which it is no longer opportune to ratify the first amendment to Article 16 of the Covenant adopted in 1921. As a consequence of this resolution, the first amendment to Article 16 adopted by the Assembly at its second ordinary session does not appear in the present report. See under No. IX the new amendment adopted in 1924.



10. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16 (*continued*).  
(*Second Paragraph to be inserted after the First Amended Paragraph of Article 16.*)  
Not in Force.

*Ratifications.*

CHILE (August 1st, 1928)  
CHINA (July 4th, 1923)  
*Colombia* (May 9th, 1932)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 1st, 1923)  
DENMARK (August 11th, 1922)  
ESTONIA (September 7th, 1923)  
FINLAND (June 25th, 1923)  
GREECE (January 20th, 1925)  
HUNGARY (June 22nd, 1923)  
INDIA (August 12th, 1924)  
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)  
JAPAN (June 13th, 1923)  
LATVIA (February 12th, 1924)  
LITHUANIA (March 13th, 1925)  
NETHERLANDS (April 4th, 1923)  
NEW ZEALAND (August 12th, 1924)  
NORWAY (March 29th, 1922)  
PORTUGAL (October 5th, 1923)  
ROUMANIA (Sept. 5th, 1923)  
SIAM (September 12th, 1922)  
SWEDEN (August 24th, 1922)  
SWITZERLAND (March 29th, 1923)  
URUGUAY (January 12th, 1924)

*Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open.*

MEXICO  
NICARAGUA  
PERSIA  
POLAND  
SALVADOR  
SPAIN  
TURKEY  
YUGOSLAVIA

11. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16.

(*Paragraph to be inserted between the New Third Paragraph and the Original Second Paragraph of Article 16.*)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications.*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (August 12th, 1924)  
AUSTRALIA (August 12th, 1924)  
AUSTRIA (August 29th, 1927)  
BELGIUM (Sept. 28th, 1923)  
BRAZIL (July 7th, 1923)  
BRITISH EMPIRE (August 12th, 1924)  
BULGARIA (October 4th, 1922)  
CANADA (August 12th, 1924)  
CHILE (August 1st, 1928)  
CHINA (July 4th, 1923)  
*Colombia* (May 9th, 1932)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 1st, 1923)  
DENMARK (August 11th, 1922)  
ESTONIA (September 7th, 1923)  
FINLAND (June 25th, 1923)  
GREECE (January 20th, 1925)  
HUNGARY (June 22nd, 1923)  
INDIA (August 12th, 1924)  
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)  
JAPAN (June 13th, 1923)  
LITHUANIA (March 13th, 1925)  
NETHERLANDS (April 4th, 1923)  
NEW ZEALAND (August 12th, 1924)  
NORWAY (March 29th, 1922)  
PORTUGAL (October 5th, 1923)  
ROUMANIA (Sept. 5th, 1923)  
SIAM (September 12th, 1922)  
SWEDEN (August 24th, 1922)  
SWITZERLAND (March 29th, 1923)  
URUGUAY (January 12th, 1924)

*Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.*

ALBANIA  
BOLIVIA  
COSTA RICA  
CUBA  
HAITI  
LATVIA  
LIBERIA  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
PERU  
VENEZUELA

*Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open.*

ABYSSINIA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
FRANCE  
GERMANY  
GUATEMALA  
HONDURAS  
IRISH FREE STATE  
LUXEMBURG  
MEXICO  
NICARAGUA  
PERSIA  
POLAND  
SALVADOR  
SPAIN  
TURKEY  
YUGOSLAVIA

12. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 26.  
(First Paragraph.)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications.*

*Signatures not yet perfected by  
Ratification.*

*Other Members to whose Signature  
the Protocol is open.*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
(February 3rd, 1923)  
AUSTRALIA (February 3rd, 1923)  
AUSTRIA (August 29th, 1927)  
BELGIUM (Sept. 28th, 1923)  
BRAZIL (August 13th, 1924)  
BRITISH EMPIRE (February  
3rd, 1923)  
BULGARIA (October 4th, 1922)  
CANADA (February 3rd, 1923)  
CHILE (August 1st, 1928)  
CHINA (July 4th, 1923)  
*Colombia* (May 9th, 1932)  
CUBA (May 7th, 1923)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September  
1st, 1923)  
DENMARK (August 11th, 1922)  
ESTONIA (September 7th, 1923)  
FINLAND (June 25th, 1923)  
FRANCE (August 2nd, 1923)  
GREECE (August 20th, 1923)  
HAITI (November 2nd, 1925)  
HUNGARY (June 22nd, 1923)  
INDIA (February 3rd, 1923)  
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)  
JAPAN (June 13th, 1923)  
LATVIA (December 10th, 1923)  
LITHUANIA (March 13th, 1925)  
NETHERLANDS (April 4th, 1923)  
NEW ZEALAND (February 3rd,  
1923)  
NORWAY (March 29th, 1922)  
POLAND (December 15th, 1922)  
PORTUGAL (October 5th, 1923)  
ROUMANIA (Sept. 5th, 1923)  
SIAM (September 12th, 1922)  
SPAIN (January 15th, 1930)  
SWEDEN (August 24th, 1922)  
SWITZERLAND (March 29th,  
1923)  
URUGUAY (January 12th, 1924)  
VENEZUELA (March 24th, 1925)

ALBANIA  
BOLIVIA  
COSTA RICA  
LIBERIA  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
PERU

ABYSSINIA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
GERMANY  
GUATEMALA  
HONDURAS  
IRISH FREE STATE  
LUXEMBURG  
MEXICO  
NICARAGUA  
SALVADOR  
TURKEY  
YUGOSLAVIA

13. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 26.  
(Adding a New Paragraph after the First Paragraph.)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications.*

*Signatures not yet perfected  
by Ratification.*

*Other Members to whose Signature  
the Protocol is open.*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
(February 3rd, 1923)  
AUSTRALIA (Febr. 3rd, 1923)  
AUSTRIA (August 29th, 1927)  
BELGIUM (Sept. 28th, 1923)  
BRAZIL (August 13th, 1924)  
BRITISH EMPIRE (February  
3rd, 1923)  
BULGARIA (October 4th, 1922)  
CANADA (February 3rd, 1923)  
CHILE (August 1st, 1928)  
CHINA (July 4th, 1923)  
*Colombia* (May 9th, 1932)  
CUBA (May 7th, 1923)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September  
1st, 1923)  
DENMARK (August 11th, 1922)  
ESTONIA (September 7th, 1923)  
FINLAND (June 25th, 1923)  
FRANCE (August 2nd, 1923)

BOLIVIA  
COSTA RICA  
LIBERIA  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
PERU

ABYSSINIA  
ALBANIA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
GERMANY  
GUATEMALA  
HONDURAS  
IRISH FREE STATE  
LUXEMBURG  
MEXICO  
NICARAGUA  
SALVADOR  
TURKEY  
YUGOSLAVIA

13. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 26 (*continued*).  
(*Adding a New Paragraph after the First Paragraph*).

Not in Force.

*Ratifications.*

GREECE (August 20th, 1923)  
HAITI (November 2nd, 1925)  
HUNGARY (June 22nd, 1923)  
INDIA (February 3rd, 1923)  
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)  
JAPAN (June 13th, 1923)  
LATVIA (December 10th, 1923)  
LITHUANIA (March 13th, 1925)  
NETHERLANDS (April 4th, 1923)  
NEW ZEALAND (February 3rd,  
1923)  
NORWAY (March 29th, 1922)  
POLAND (December 15th, 1922)  
PORTUGAL (October 5th, 1923)  
ROUMANIA (September 5th,  
1923)  
SIAM (September 12th, 1922)  
SPAIN (January 15th, 1930)  
SWEDEN (August 24th, 1922)  
SWITZERLAND (March 29th,  
1923)  
URUGUAY (January 12th, 1924)  
VENEZUELA (March 24th, 1925)

14. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 26.  
(*Second Paragraph.*)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications.*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
(February 3rd, 1923)  
AUSTRALIA (February 3rd,  
1923)  
AUSTRIA (August 29th, 1927)  
BELGIUM (September 28th,  
1923)  
BRAZIL (July 7th, 1923)  
BRITISH EMPIRE (February  
3rd, 1923)  
BULGARIA (October 4th, 1922)  
CANADA (February 3rd, 1923)  
CHILE (August 1st, 1928)  
CHINA (July 4th, 1923)  
*Colombia* (May 9th, 1932)  
CUBA (May 7th, 1923)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September  
1st, 1923)  
DENMARK (August 11th, 1922)  
ESTONIA (September 7th, 1923)  
FINLAND (June 25th, 1923)  
FRANCE (August 2nd, 1923)  
GREECE (August 20th, 1923)  
HAITI (November 2nd, 1925)  
HUNGARY (June 22nd, 1923)  
INDIA (February 3rd, 1923)  
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)  
JAPAN (June 13th, 1923)  
LATVIA (December 10th, 1923)  
LITHUANIA (March 13th, 1925)  
NETHERLANDS (April 4th, 1923)  
NEW ZEALAND (February 3rd,  
1923)  
NORWAY (March 29th, 1922)  
POLAND (December 15th, 1922)  
PORTUGAL (October 5th, 1923)

*Signatures not yet perfected by  
Ratification.*

BOLIVIA  
COSTA RICA  
LIBERIA  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
PERU

*Other Members to whose Signature  
the Protocol is open.*

ABYSSINIA  
ALBANIA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
GERMANY  
GUATEMALA  
HONDURAS  
IRISH FREE STATE  
LUXEMBURG  
MEXICO  
NICARAGUA  
SALVADOR  
TURKEY  
YUGOSLAVIA

14. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 26 (*continued*).  
(*Second Paragraph.*)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications*

ROUMANIA (September 5th, 1923)  
SIAM (September 12th, 1922)  
SPAIN (January 15th, 1930)  
SWEDEN (August 24th, 1922)  
SWITZERLAND (March 29th, 1923)  
URUGUAY (January 12th, 1924)  
VENEZUELA (March 24th, 1925)

V. OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF AND TRAFFIC IN OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS.<sup>1</sup>  
(*Geneva, September 12th, 1923.*)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

ALBANIA (October 13th, 1924)  
AUSTRIA (January 12th, 1925)  
BELGIUM (July 31st, 1926)  
Includes also the Belgian Congo and the mandated territory of Ruanda-Urundi.  
*Brazil* (September 19th, 1931)  
BRITISH EMPIRE:  
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (December 11th, 1925)  
Does not include any of the Colonies, Overseas Possessions, Protectorates or Territories under His Britannic Majesty's sovereignty or authority.  
NEWFOUNDLAND (December 31st, 1925 *a*)  
Nigeria  
Seychelles  
British Honduras  
Ceylon  
Kenya  
Mauritius  
British Solomon Islands Protectorate  
Gilbert and Ellice Islands  
Fiji  
Uganda  
Trinidad  
Zanzibar  
Tanganyika Territory  
Leeward Islands  
Windward Islands  
Gambia  
Nyasaland  
Straits Settlements  
Federated Malay States  
Non-Federated Malay States:  
Brunei  
Johore  
Kedah  
Kelantan  
Trengganu  
Sierra Leone  
Northern Rhodesia

*Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.*

COLOMBIA  
COSTA RICA  
CUBA  
FRANCE  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
JAPAN

Is not binding in respect of Taiwan, Chosen, the leased territory of Kwantung, Karafuto or the territories under Japanese mandate, and that the provisions of Article 15 of the Convention are in no way derogatory to the acts of the Japanese judicial authorities in the application of Japanese laws and decrees.

LITHUANIA  
PANAMA  
PERSIA  
PERU (*a*)  
SALVADOR  
URUGUAY

*The Convention is open to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA  
AFGHANISTAN  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRALIA  
BOLIVIA  
CHILE  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
ECUADOR  
ESTONIA  
GUATEMALA  
HEJAZ  
ICELAND  
LIBERIA  
LIECHTENSTEIN  
MEXICO  
NICARAGUA  
PARAGUAY  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS  
SWEDEN  
VENEZUELA

(November 3rd, 1926 *a*)

<sup>1</sup> The present Convention came into force on August 7th, 1924, viz., on the thirtieth day following that on which the deposit of the second ratification took place (Article 11). See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. XXVII, p. 213; Vol. XXXI, p. 260; Vol. XXXV, p. 314; Vol. XXXIX, p. 190; Vol. XLV, p. 122; Vol. LIV, p. 391; Vol. LIX, p. 357; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 394; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 313; Vol. XCII, p. 368; Vol. XCVI, p. 191; Vol. C, p. 211 and Vol. CXI, p. 403.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF AND TRAFFIC IN  
OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS (*continued*).

(Geneva, September 12th, 1923.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions*

- |   |   |                    |
|---|---|--------------------|
| Barbados                                | } | (Nov. 3rd, 1926 a) |
| Gold Coast                              |   |                    |
| Cyprus                                  |   |                    |
| Gibraltar                               |   |                    |
| Malta                                   |   |                    |
| Somaliland                              |   |                    |
| Basutoland                              |   |                    |
| Bechuanaland                            |   |                    |
| Swaziland                               | } | (May 23rd, 1927 a) |
| Hong-Kong                               |   |                    |
| Bermuda                                 |   |                    |
| The Bahamas                             |   |                    |
| The Falkland Islands                    |   |                    |
| St. Helena                              |   |                    |
| Palestine                               |   |                    |
| Transjordan                             |   |                    |
| Jamaica (August 22nd, 1927 a)           |   |                    |
| British Guiana (September 23rd, 1929 a) |   |                    |
- SOUTHERN RHODESIA (December 31st, 1925 a)  
CANADA (May 23rd, 1924 a)  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, including SOUTH WEST AFRICA  
(Mandated) (December 11th, 1925)  
NEW ZEALAND, including the Mandated Territory of Western  
Samoa (December 11th, 1925)  
IRISH FREE STATE (September 15th, 1930)  
INDIA (December 11th, 1925)  
BULGARIA (July 1st, 1924)  
CHINA (February 24th, 1926)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (April 11th, 1927)  
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)  
(March 31st, 1926)  
DENMARK (May 6th, 1930)
- With regard to Article IV, see also Article I. The acts mentioned in Article I are punishable under the rules of Danish law only if they fall within the provisions of Article 184 of the Danish Penal Code, which inflicts penalties upon any person publishing obscene writings, or placing on sale, distributing, or otherwise circulating or publicly exposing obscene images. Further, it is to be observed that the Danish legislation relating to the Press contains special provisions on the subject of the persons who may be prosecuted for Press offences. The latter provisions apply to the acts covered by Article 184 in so far as these acts can be considered as Press offences. The modification of Danish legislation on these points must await the revision of the Danish Penal Code, which is likely to be effected in the near future.
- EGYPT (October 29th, 1924 a)  
FINLAND (June 29th, 1925)  
GERMANY (May 11th, 1925)  
GREECE (October 9th, 1929)  
HUNGARY (February 12th, 1929)  
IRAQ (April 26th, 1929 a)  
ITALY (July 8th, 1924)  
LATVIA (October 7th, 1925)  
\*LUXEMBURG (August 10th, 1927)
- Subject to reservation " that, in the application of the penal clauses of the Convention, the Luxemburg authorities will observe the closing paragraph of Article 24 of the Constitution of the Grand-Duchy, which provides that proceedings may not be taken against the publisher, printer or distributor if the author is known and if he is a Luxemburg subject residing in the Grand-Duchy ".
- SAN MARINO (April 21st, 1926 a)  
MONACO (May 11th, 1925)

\* This ratification, given subject to reservation, has been submitted to the signatory States for acceptance.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF AND TRAFFIC IN  
OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS (*continued*).  
(*Geneva, September 12th, 1923.*)

**In Force.**

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and  
Curaçao) (September 13th, 1927)  
NORWAY (May 8th, 1929 *a*)  
POLAND (March 8th, 1927)  
PORTUGAL (October 4th, 1927)  
ROUMANIA (June 7th, 1926)  
SIAM (July 28th, 1924)  
The Siamese Government reserve full right to enforce the provisions of the  
present Convention against foreigners in Siam in accordance with the  
principles prevailing for applying Siamese legislation to such foreigners.  
SPAIN (December 19th, 1924)  
SWITZERLAND (January 20th, 1926)  
TURKEY (September 12th, 1929)  
YUGOSLAVIA (May 2nd, 1929)

VI. ARBITRATION CLAUSES IN COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

I. PROTOCOL ON ARBITRATION CLAUSES.<sup>1</sup>

(*Geneva, September 24th, 1923.*)

**In Force.**

*Ratifications.*

*Signatures not yet perfected by  
Ratification.*

*The Protocol is open  
to Signature by:*

ALBANIA (August 29th, 1924)  
AUSTRIA (January 25th, 1928)  
BELGIUM (September 23rd,  
1924)

Reserves the right to limit the obli-  
gation mentioned in the first  
paragraph of Article 1 to con-  
tracts which are considered as  
commercial under its national law.

*Brazil* (February 5th, 1932)

Subject to the condition that the  
arbitral agreement or the arbi-  
tration clause mentioned in Ar-  
ticle 1 of this Protocol should be  
limited to contracts which are  
considered as commercial by the  
Brazilian legislation.

BRITISH EMPIRE (September  
27th, 1924)

Applies only to Great Britain and  
Northern Ireland, and conse-  
quently does not include any  
of the Colonies, Overseas Posses-  
sions or Protectorates under His  
Britannic Majesty's sovereignty  
or authority or any territory in  
respect of which His Majesty's  
Government exercises a mandate.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

(December 18th, 1924 *a*),

NEWFOUNDLAND (June 22nd,  
1925 *a*)

British Guiana  
British Honduras  
Jamaica:  
Turks and Caicos Islands  
and Cayman Islands  
Leeward Islands  
Grenada  
St. Lucia  
St. Vincent  
Gambia

(March 12th, 1926 *a*)

BOLIVIA  
CHILE  
FREE CITY OF DANZIG  
(through the intermediary  
of Poland)

LATVIA

Reserves the right to limit the  
obligation mentioned in para-  
graph 2 of Article 1 to contracts  
which are considered as com-  
mercial under its national law.

LITHUANIA  
NICARAGUA  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
PERU  
SALVADOR  
URUGUAY

ABYSSINIA  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRALIA  
BULGARIA  
CANADA  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA  
COSTA RICA  
CUBA  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
ECUADOR  
EGYPT  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
HUNGARY  
INDIA  
IRISH FREE STATE  
LIBERIA  
MEXICO  
PERSIA  
TURKEY  
VENEZUELA  
YUGOSLAVIA

<sup>1</sup> The present Protocol came into force on July 28th, 1924, date of the second deposit of ratification (Article 6). See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXVII, p. 157; Vol. XXXI, p. 260; Vol. XXXV, p. 314; Vol. XXXIX, p. 190; Vol. XLV, p. 116; Vol. L, p. 161; Vol. LIV, p. 355; Vol. LXIX, p. 79; Vol. LXXII, p. 452; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 393; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 312; Vol. XCVI, p. 190; Vol. C, p. 211; Vol. CIV, p. 499; Vol. CVII, p. 470; Vol. CXI, p. 403 and Vol. CXVII, p. 55.

I. PROTOCOL ON ARBITRATION CLAUSES (*continued*).  
(Geneva, September 24th, 1923.)  
In Force.

*Ratifications*

- Gold Coast (including Ashanti and the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast and Togoland)  
Kenya  
Zanzibar  
Northern Rhodesia  
Ceylon  
Mauritius  
Gibraltar  
Malta  
Falkland Islands  
IRAQ and PALESTINE  
Tanganyika (June 17th, 1926 *a*)  
St. Helena (July 29th, 1926 *a*)  
Uganda (June 28th, 1929 *a*)  
Bahamas (January 23rd, 1931 *a*)  
NEW ZEALAND (June 9th, 1926)  
*Czechoslovakia* (September 18th, 1931)  
The Czechoslovak Republic will regard itself as being bound only in relation to States which will have ratified the Convention of September 26th, 1927, on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards, and the Czechoslovak Republic does not intend by this signature to invalidate in any way the bilateral treaties concluded by it which regulate the questions referred to in the present Protocol by provisions going beyond the provisions of the Protocol.
- DENMARK (April 6th, 1925)  
Under Danish law, arbitral awards made by an Arbitral Tribunal do not immediately become operative; it is necessary in each case, in order to make an award operative, to apply to the ordinary courts of law. In the course of the proceedings, however, the arbitral award will generally be accepted by such Courts without further examination as a basis of the final judgments in the affair.
- ESTONIA (May 16th, 1929)  
Limits, in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 2, of this Protocol, the obligation mentioned in paragraph 1 of the said article to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.
- FINLAND (July 10th, 1924)
- FRANCE (June 7th, 1928)  
Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in paragraph 2 of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its own national law. Its acceptance of the present Protocol does not include the Colonies, Overseas Possessions or Protectorates or Territories in respect of which France exercises a mandate.
- GERMANY (November 5th, 1924)
- GREECE (May 26th, 1926)
- ITALY (July 28th, 1924)  
Except Colonies
- JAPAN (June 4th, 1928)  
Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the leased territory of Kwantung, and the territories in respect of which Japan exercises a mandate (February 26th, 1929 *a*).
- LUXEMBURG (September 15th, 1930)  
Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.
- MONACO (February 8th, 1927)  
Reserves the right to limit its obligation to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.
- NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (August 6th, 1925)  
The Government of the Netherlands reserves its right to restrict the obligation mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under Netherlands law.  
Further, it declares its opinion that the recognition in principle of the validity of arbitration clauses in no way affects either the restrictive provisions at present existing under Netherlands law or the right to introduce other restrictions in the future.
- NORWAY (September 2nd, 1927)
- POLAND (June 26th, 1931)  
Under reservation that in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 1, the undertaking contemplated in the said article will apply only to contracts which are declared as commercial in accordance with national Polish law.
- PORTUGAL (December 10th, 1930)  
(1) In accordance with the second paragraph of Article 1, the Portuguese Government reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.  
(2) According to the terms of the first paragraph of Article 8, the Portuguese Government declares that its acceptance of the present Protocol does not include its colonies.

(March 12th, 1926 *a*)

I. PROTOCOL ON ARBITRATION CLAUSES. (*continued*).  
(Geneva, September 24th, 1923.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions*

ROUMANIA (March 12th, 1925)

Subject to the reservation that the Royal Government may in all circumstances limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1, paragraph 2, to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

SIAM (September 3rd, 1930)

SPAIN (July 29th, 1926)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1, paragraph 2, to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law. Its acceptance of the present Protocol does not include the Spanish Possessions in Africa, or the territories of the Spanish Protectorate in Morocco.

SWEDEN (August 8th, 1929)

SWITZERLAND (May 14th, 1928)

VII. CUSTOMS.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO THE SIMPLIFICATION OF CUSTOMS FORMALITIES AND PROTOCOL. <sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, November 3rd, 1923.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

AUSTRIA (September 11th, 1924)

BELGIUM (October 4th, 1924)

BRAZIL (July 10th, 1929)

BRITISH EMPIRE (August 29th, 1924)

It is stated in the instrument of ratification that this ratification shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia (or any territory under its authority) or the Irish Free State or in the case of India, and that in pursuance of the power reserved in Article XXIX of the Convention, it shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Island of Newfoundland or of the territories: Iraq and Nauru, in respect of which His Britannic Majesty has accepted a mandate. It does not apply to the Sudan.

AUSTRALIA (March 13th, 1925)  
Excluding Papua, Norfolk Island and the Mandated Territory of New Guinea.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
(August 29th, 1924)

NEW ZEALAND (August 29th, 1924)

Includes the mandated territory of Western Samoa.

INDIA (March 13th, 1925)

BULGARIA (December 10th, 1926)

CHINA (February 23rd, 1926)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (February 10th, 1927)

DENMARK (May 17th, 1924)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.*

CHILE

JAPAN

LITHUANIA

PARAGUAY

PORTUGAL

SPAIN

URUGUAY

*The Convention is open to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA

ALBANIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

BOLIVIA

CANADA

COLOMBIA

COSTA RICA

CUBA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ECUADOR

GUATEMALA

HAITI

HONDURAS

IRAQ

IRISH FREE STATE

LIBERIA

MEXICO

NICARAGUA

PANAMA

PERU

SALVADOR

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS

TURKEY

VENEZUELA

<sup>1</sup> The present Convention came into force on November 27th, 1924, ninety days after the deposit of the fifth ratification (Article 26). The Protocol came into force on the same conditions as the Convention to which it relates. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXX, p. 371; Vol. XXXV, p. 324; Vol. XXXIX, p. 208; Vol. XLV, p. 140; Vol. L, p. 161; Vol. LIV, p. 398; Vol. LIX, p. 365; Vol. LXIX, p. 79; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 394; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 319; Vol. XCII, p. 370 and Vol. CXI, p. 404.



INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO THE SIMPLIFICATION OF CUSTOMS  
FORMALITIES AND PROTOCOL (*continued*).  
(Geneva, November 3rd, 1923.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

- EGYPT (March 23rd, 1925)  
ESTONIA (February 28th,  
1930 *a*)  
FINLAND (May 23rd, 1928)  
FRANCE (September 13th, 1926)  
Does not apply to the Colonies  
under its sovereignty.  
GERMANY (August 1st, 1925)  
GREECE (July 6th, 1927)  
HUNGARY (February 23rd,  
1926)  
ITALY (June 13th, 1924)  
*Latvia* (September 28th, 1931 *a*)  
LUXEMBURG (June 10th, 1927)  
FRENCH PROTECTORATE OF  
MOROCCO (November 8th,  
1926)  
NETHERLANDS (including Ne-  
therlands Indies, Surinam  
and Curaçao) (May 30th,  
1925)  
NORWAY (September 7th, 1926)  
PERSIA (May 8th, 1925 *a*)  
*Poland* (September 4th, 1931)  
ROUMANIA (December 23rd,  
1925)  
Under the same reservations as  
those formulated by the other  
Governments and inserted in  
Article 6 of the Protocol, the  
Royal Government understands  
that Article 22 of the Convention  
confers the right to have recourse  
to the procedure provided for in  
this article for questions of a  
general nature solely on the  
High Contracting Parties, pri-  
vate persons being only entitled  
to appeal to their own judicial  
authorities in case any dispute  
arises with the authorities of the  
Kingdom.  
SIAM (May 19th, 1925)  
SWEDEN (February 12th, 1926)  
SWITZERLAND (January 3rd,  
1927)  
REGENCY OF TUNIS (French  
Protectorate) (November  
8th, 1926)  
YUGOSLAVIA (May 2nd, 1929)

VIII. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

5. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF RAILWAYS AND PROTOCOL  
OF SIGNATURE.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

- ABYSSINIA (September 20th,  
1928 *a*)  
AUSTRIA (January 20th, 1927)  
BELGIUM (May 16th, 1927)  
Does not apply to the Belgian Congo  
or to the territory of Ruanda-

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

- BRAZIL  
BULGARIA  
CHILE  
CHINA (*a*)  
The Chinese Government, subject  
to the declarations made in its

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

- UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ALBANIA  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRALIA  
BOLIVIA

<sup>1</sup> The Convention and the Protocol came into force (Article 6) on March 23rd, 1926. See League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. XLVII, page 55, Vol. L, p. 180; Vol. LIX, p. 383; Vol. LXIII, p. 417; Vol. LXIX, p. 92; Vol. LXXVIII, p. 472; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 403; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 336; Vol. XCII, p. 381 and Vol. XCVI, p. 191.

5. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF RAILWAYS AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE (continued).

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

Urundi under Belgian mandate, without prejudice to the right of ratification at a subsequent date on behalf of either or both of these territories.

BRITISH EMPIRE (August 29th, 1924)

This ratification shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa or the Irish Free State (or any territories under their authority) or in the case of India, and that, in pursuance of the power reserved in Article 9 of this Convention, it shall not be deemed to apply in the case of any of the Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates or of the territories in respect of which His Britannic Majesty has accepted a mandate ; without prejudice, however, to the right of subsequent ratification or accession on behalf of any or all those Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates or territories.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA (April 23rd, 1925 a)

NEWFOUNDLAND (April 23rd, 1925 a)

British Guiana  
British Honduras  
Brunei

Federated Malay States:  
States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang

Gambia  
Gold Coast  
Hong-Kong

Non-Federated Malay States: Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu

Nigeria  
Northern Rhodesia  
Nyasaland

Palestine  
Sierra Leone  
Straits Settlements  
Tanganyika Territory

NEW ZEALAND (April 1st, 1925)

Including the mandated territory of Western Samoa.

INDIA (April 1st, 1925)

DENMARK (April 27th, 1926)

ESTONIA (September 21st, 1929)

GERMANY (December 5th, 1927)

GREECE (March 6th, 1929)

HUNGARY (March 21st, 1929)

JAPAN (September 30th, 1926)

Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.

name by the delegates whom it instructed to take part in the discussions on this Convention confirms the said declarations regarding:

- (1) The whole of Part III: " Relations between the railway and its users", Articles 14, 15, 16 and 17;
- (2) In Part VI: " General Regulations", Article 37, relating to the conclusion of special agreements for the purpose of putting the provisions of the Statute into force in cases where existing agreements are not adequate for this purpose.

COLOMBIA (a)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
FINLAND  
FRANCE

Subject to the reservation contained in Article 9 of the present Convention to the effect that its provisions do not apply to the various Protectorates, Colonies, Possessions or Overseas Territories under the sovereignty or authority of the French Republic.

ITALY  
LATVIA  
LITHUANIA  
PANAMA (a)  
PORTUGAL  
SALVADOR  
URUGUAY

The Convention is open to Accession by:

CANADA  
COSTA RICA  
CUBA  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
IRISH FREE STATE  
LIBERIA  
LUXEMBURG  
MEXICO  
NICARAGUA  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
PERU  
TURKEY  
VENEZUELA

(September 22nd, 1925 a)

5. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF RAILWAYS AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE (*continued*).

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force.

*Ratifications  
or definitive Accessions.*

NETHERLANDS (for the Kingdom in Europe) (February 22nd, 1928)  
NORWAY (February 24th, 1926)  
POLAND and FREE CITY OF DANZIG (January 7th, 1928)  
ROUMANIA (December 23rd, 1925)  
SIAM (January 9th, 1925)  
SPAIN (January 15th, 1930)  
SWEDEN (September 15th, 1927)  
SWITZERLAND (October 23rd, 1926)  
YUGOSLAVIA (May 7th, 1930)

6. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF MARITIME PORTS AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

AUSTRIA (January 20th, 1927a)  
BELGIUM (May 16th, 1927)

Does not apply to the Belgian Congo or to the territory of Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian mandate, without prejudice to the right of ratification at a subsequent date on behalf of either or both of these territories.

With regard to Article 12 of the Statute, the Belgian Government declares that legislation exists in Belgium on the transport of emigrants, and that this legislation, whilst it does not distinguish between flags and consequently does not affect the principle of equality of treatment of flags, imposes special obligations on all vessels engaged in the transport of emigrants.

BRITISH EMPIRE (August 29th, 1924)

This ratification shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa or the Irish Free State (or any territories under their authority) or in the case of India, and that, in pursuance of the power reserved in Article 9 of this Convention, it shall not be deemed to apply in the case of any of the Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates or of the territories in respect of which His Britannic Majesty has accepted a mandate; without prejudice, however, to the right of subsequent ratification or accession on behalf of any or all those Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates or Territories.

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

BRAZIL  
BULGARIA  
CHILE

ITALY

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

LITHUANIA

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

PANAMA (a)

SALVADOR

SPAIN

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

URUGUAY

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ALBANIA  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
BOLIVIA  
CANADA  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA  
COSTA RICA  
CUBA  
FREE CITY OF DANZIG  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
FINLAND  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
IRISH FREE STATE  
LATVIA  
LIBERIA  
LUXEMBURG  
MEXICO  
NICARAGUA  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
PERU  
POLAND  
PORTUGAL  
ROUMANIA  
TURKEY  
VENEZUELA

<sup>1</sup> The Convention and the Protocol came into force on July 26th, 1925. See League of Nations Treaty Series, Vol. LVIII, p. 285; Vol. LXXIX, p. 102; Vol. LXXII, p. 485; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 416; Vol. CVII, p. 491 and Vol. CXVII, p. 184.

6. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF MARITIME PORTS  
AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE (*continued*).

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

- NEWFOUNDLAND (April 23rd, 1925 *a*)  
SOUTHERN RHODESIA (April 23rd, 1925 *a*)  
Bahamas  
Barbados  
Bermuda  
British Guiana  
British Honduras  
British Solomon  
Islands Protectorate  
Brunei  
Ceylon  
Cyprus  
Falkland Islands  
Federated Malay States:  
States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and  
Pahang  
Fiji  
Gambia  
Gibraltar  
Gilbert and Ellice Islands  
Gold Coast  
Grenada  
Hong-Kong  
Jamaica (excluding Turks and Caicos Islands and  
Cayman Islands)  
Kenya  
Leeward Islands:  
Antigua  
Dominica  
Montserrat  
St. Christopher Nevis  
Virgin Islands  
Non-Federated Malay States: States of Johore,  
Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu  
Mauritius  
Nigeria  
Palestine  
St. Helena  
St. Lucia  
St. Vincent  
Seychelles  
Sierra Leone  
Somaliland  
Straits Settlements  
Tanganyika Territory  
Tonga  
Trinidad and Tobago  
Zanzibar  
Malta (November 7th, 1925 *a*)  
AUSTRALIA (June 29th, 1925 *a*)  
Does not apply in the case of Papua, Norfolk Island and the mandated  
territories of Nauru and New Guinea.  
NEW ZEALAND (April 1st, 1925)  
Including the mandated territory of Western Samoa.  
INDIA (April 1st, 1925)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (July 10th, 1931)  
With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article  
twelve (12) of the Statute.  
DENMARK (April 27th, 1926)  
Excluding Greenland, the maritime ports of which are subject to a separate  
regime.

(September 22nd, 1925 *a*)

6. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF MARITIME PORTS  
AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE (*continued*).  
(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions*

**Estonia** (November 4th, 1931)

The Estonian Government reserves the right regarding emigration provided for in Article 12 of the Statute.

**France** (August 2nd, 1932)

Shall have the power, in conformity with Article 8 of the Statute, of suspending the benefit of equality of treatment as regards the mercantile marine of a State which, under the provisions of Article 12, paragraph 1, has itself departed from equality of treatment in favour of its own marine.

Does not include any of the Protectorates, Colonies, Overseas Possessions or Territories under the sovereignty or authority of the French Republic.

**GERMANY** (May 1st, 1928)

In conformity with Article 12 of the Statute on the International Regime of Maritime Ports, the German Government declares that it reserves the right of limiting the transport of emigrants, in accordance with the provisions of its own legislation, to vessels which have been granted special authorisation as fulfilling the requirements of the said legislation.

In exercising this right, the German Government will continue to be guided as far as possible by the principles of this Statute.

**GREECE** (January 24th, 1927)

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

**HUNGARY** (March 21st, 1929)

With reservation as to the right regarding emigration provided in Article 12 of the Statute.

**IRAQ** (May 1st, 1929 a)

With reservation as to all the rights regarding emigration provided in Article 12 of the Statute.

**JAPAN** (September 30th, 1926)

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

**NETHERLANDS** (February 22nd, 1928)

Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao (February 22nd, 1928 a)

The Netherlands Government reserves the right mentioned in Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Statute annexed to the Convention, it being understood that no discrimination shall be made against the flag of any contracting State which in regard to the transport of emigrants does not discriminate against the Netherlands flag.

**NORWAY** (June 21st, 1928)

**SIAM** (January 9th, 1925)

**SWEDEN** (September 15th, 1927)

**SWITZERLAND** (October 23rd, 1926)

**Yugoslavia** (November 20th, 1931)

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

7. CONVENTION RELATING TO THE TRANSMISSION IN TRANSIT OF ELECTRIC POWER AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE. <sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

**AUSTRIA** (January 20th, 1927).  
**BRITISH EMPIRE** (April 1st, 1925)

This ratification has been given on behalf of the British Empire and New Zealand, including the mandated territory of Western Samoa. It shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa or the Irish Free State (or any territories under their authority) or in the case of India, and in pursuance of the power reserved in Article 21 of this Convention, it shall not be deemed to apply in the case of any of the Colonies, Possessions, or Protectorates or of the territories in respect of

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

**BELGIUM**  
**BULGARIA**  
**CHILE**  
**FREE CITY OF DANZIG**  
(through the intermediary of Poland)  
**FRANCE**  
Subject to the reservation contained in Article 21 of the present Convention to the effect that its provisions do not apply to the various Protectorates, Colonies, Possessions or Overseas Territories under the sovereignty or authority of the French Republic.  
**HUNGARY**  
**ITALY**  
**LITHUANIA**

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

**ABYSSINIA**  
**UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA**  
**CANADA**  
**ALBANIA**  
**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**  
**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC**  
**AUSTRALIA**  
**BOLIVIA**  
**BRAZIL**  
**CANADA**  
**CHINA**  
**COLOMBIA**  
**COSTA RICA**  
**CUBA**  
**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**  
**ESTONIA**  
**FINLAND**  
**GERMANY**

<sup>1</sup> The Convention and Protocol came into force on July 26th, 1926. See League of Nations *Treaty Series*, Vol. LVIII, p. 315; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 416 and Vol. XCII, p. 399.

7. CONVENTION RELATING TO THE TRANSMISSION IN TRANSIT OF ELECTRIC POWER AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE (*continued*).

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

which His Britannic Majesty has accepted a mandate other than the territory mentioned above; without prejudice, however, to the right of subsequent ratification or accession on behalf of any or all of those Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates, or Territories. This ratification does not apply to the Sudan.

NEWFOUNDLAND (April 23rd, 1925 *a*)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA (April 23rd, 1925 *a*)

British Guiana

British Honduras

Brunei

Federated Malay States:

States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang

Gambia

Gold Coast

Hong-Kong

Kenya

Non-Federated Malay States: States of Johore, Kedah, Perlis Kelantan, Trengganu

Nigeria

Northern Rhodesia

Nyasaland

Palestine

Sierra Leone

Straits Settlements

Tanganyika Territory

Uganda Protectorate (January 12th, 1927 *a*)

NEW ZEALAND (April 1st, 1925)

Including the mandated territory of Western Samoa.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (November 30th, 1926)

DENMARK (April 27th, 1926)

GREECE (February 15th, 1929)

SPAIN (January 15th, 1930)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.*

POLAND

URUGUAY

YUGOSLAVIA

*The Convention is open to Accession by.*

GUATEMALA

HAITI

HONDURAS

INDIA

IRISH FREE STATE

JAPAN

LATVIA

LIBERIA

LUXEMBURG

MEXICO

NETHERLANDS

NICARAGUA

NORWAY

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

PERSIA

PERU

PORTUGAL

ROUMANIA

SALVADOR

SIAM

SWEDEN

SWITZERLAND

TURKEY

VENEZUELA

(September 22nd, 1925 *a*)

8. CONVENTION RELATING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF HYDRAULIC POWER AFFECTING MORE THAN ONE STATE AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE. <sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
AUSTRIA (January 20th, 1927)	BELGIUM	ABYSSINIA
BRITISH EMPIRE (April 1st, 1925)	BULGARIA	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
This ratification has been given on behalf of the British Empire and New Zealand, including the mandated territory of Western Samoa. This ratification shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa or the Irish Free State (or any territories under their authority) or in the case of India, in pursuance of the power reserved in Article 21 of this Convention, it shall not be deemed to apply in the case of any of the Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates or of the territories in respect of which His Britannic Majesty has accepted a mandate other than the territory mentioned above; without prejudice, however, to the right of subsequent ratification or accession on behalf of any or all of those Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates or Territories. This ratification does not apply to the Sudan.	CHILE	ALBANIA
	FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
	FRANCE	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
	Subject to the reservation contained in Article 21 of the present Convention to the effect that its provisions do not apply to the various Protectorates, Colonies, Possessions or Overseas Territories under the sovereignty or authority of the French Republic.	AUSTRALIA
	HUNGARY	BOLIVIA
	ITALY	BRAZIL
	LITHUANIA	CANADA
	POLAND	CHINA
	URUGUAY	COLOMBIA
	YUGOSLAVIA	COSTA RICA
SOUTHERN RHODESIA (April 23rd, 1925 a)		CUBA
NEWFOUNDLAND (April 23rd, 1925 a)		CZECHOSLOVAKIA
British Guiana		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
British Honduras		ESTONIA
Brunei		FINLAND
Federated Malay States:		GERMANY
States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang.		GUATEMALA
Gambia		HAITI
Gold Coast		HONDURAS
Hong-Kong		INDIA
Kenya		IRISH FREE STATE
Non-Federated Malay States: States of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu		JAPAN
Nigeria		LATVIA
Northern Rhodesia		LIBERIA
Nyasaland		LUXEMBURG
Palestine		MEXICO
Sierra Leone		NETHERLANDS
Straits Settlements		NICARAGUA
Tanganyika Territory		NORWAY
Uganda Protectorate (January 12th, 1927 a)		PANAMA
		PARAGUAY
		PERSIA
		PERU
		PORTUGAL
		ROUMANIA
		SALVADOR
		SPAIN
		SWEDEN
		SWITZERLAND
		TURKEY
		VENEZUELA

September 22nd, 1925 a)

<sup>1</sup> The Convention and the Protocol came into force on June 30th, 1925. See League of Nations *Treaty Series*, Vol. XXXVI, p. 75; Vol. XLV, p. 170; Vol. L, p. 166 and Vol. LXXXIII, p. 395.

8. CONVENTION RELATING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF HYDRAULIC POWER AFFECTING MORE THAN ONE STATE AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE (*continued*).

(*Geneva, December 9th, 1923.*)

**In Force**

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

NEW ZEALAND (April 1st,  
1925)  
Including the mandated territory  
of Western Samoa.  
DENMARK (April 27th, 1926)  
GREECE (March 14th, 1929)  
SIAM (January 9th, 1925)

IX. AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT.

15. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16.

(*Latter Part of First Paragraph of Article 16.*)

(*Geneva, September 27th, 1924.*)

**Not in Force.**

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open.</i>
ESTONIA (September 18th, 1926)	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	ABYSSINIA
NETHERLANDS (February 8th, 1926)	ALBANIA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
ROUMANIA (March 12th, 1925)	BOLIVIA	AUSTRALIA
SALVADOR (June 4th, 1925)	BRAZIL	AUSTRIA
SIAM (September 30th, 1925)	BULGARIA	BELGIUM
	CANADA	BRITISH EMPIRE
	CHILE	CHINA
	CUBA	COLOMBIA
	GREECE	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
	NEW ZEALAND	DENMARK
	PERU	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
	POLAND	FINLAND
	URUGUAY	FRANCE
		GERMANY
		GUATEMALA
		HAITI
		HONDURAS
		HUNGARY
		INDIA
		IRISH FREE STATE
		ITALY
		JAPAN
		LATVIA
		LIBERIA
		LITHUANIA
		LUXEMBURG
		MEXICO
		NICARAGUA
		NORWAY
		PANAMA
		PARAGUAY
		PERSIA
		PORTUGAL
		SPAIN
		SWEDEN
		SWITZERLAND
		TURKEY
		VENEZUELA
		YUGOSLAVIA



## X. TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

### I. INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION. THE HAGUE, JANUARY 23RD, 1912.<sup>1</sup>

*Schedule<sup>2</sup> containing the signatures of the Convention, the signatures of the Protocol of Signature of the Powers not represented at the First Opium Conference, provided for in the penultimate paragraph of Article 22 of the Convention, the ratifications of the Convention, and the signatures of the Protocol respecting the putting into force of the Convention provided under "B" of the Final Protocol of the Third International Opium Conference.*

(The ratifications and signatures in accordance with Article 295 of the Peace Treaty of Versailles or in accordance with a similar article of other treaties of peace are marked \*.)

States	Signatures of the Convention	Signatures of the Protocol of the Powers not represented at the Opium Conference	Ratifications of the Convention	Signatures of the Protocol relative to the bringing into force of the Convention (dates of the entry into force)
ALBANIA . . . . .	—	Feb. 3, 1925	Feb. 3, 1925	Feb. 3, 1925
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1912	—	Dec. 15, 1913	Feb. 11, 1915
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC . . . . .	—	Oct. 17, 1912	—	—
AUSTRIA . . . . .	—	—	July 16, 1920*	July 16, 1920*
BELGIUM <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	—	June 18, 1912	June 16, 1914	May 14, 1919
BOLIVIA . . . . .	—	June 4, 1913	Jan. 10, 1920*	Jan. 10, 1920*
BRAZIL . . . . .	—	Oct. 16, 1912	Dec. 23, 1914	Jan. 10, 1920*
GREAT BRITAIN <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1912	April 24, 1922	July 15, 1914	Jan. 10, 1920*
BULGARIA . . . . .	—	March 2, 1914	Aug. 9, 1920*	Aug. 9, 1920*
CHILE . . . . .	—	July 2, 1913	Jan. 16, 1923	May 18, 1923
CHINA . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1912	—	Feb. 9, 1914	Feb. 11, 1915
COLOMBIA <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	—	Jan. 15, 1913	June 26, 1924	June 30, 1924
COSTA RICA . . . . .	—	April 25, 1912	August 1, 1924	July 29, 1925
CUBA . . . . .	—	May 8, 1913	March 8, 1920*	March 8, 1920*
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	—	—	Jan. 10, 1920*	Jan. 10, 1920*
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland) . . . . .	—	Nov. 8, 1921	April 18, 1922	March 5, 1931
DENMARK <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	—	Dec. 17, 1912	July 10, 1913	Oct. 21, 1921
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC . . . . .	—	Nov. 12, 1912	June 7, 1923	April 14, 1931
ECUADOR . . . . .	—	July 2, 1912	Feb. 25, 1915	August 23, 1923
ESTONIA . . . . .	—	Jan. 9, 1923	April 20, 1923	January 21, 1931
FINLAND . . . . .	—	April 24, 1922	May 16, 1922	Dec. 1, 1922
FRANCE <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1912	—	Jan. 10, 1920*	Jan. 10, 1920*
GERMANY . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1912	—	Jan. 10, 1920*	Jan. 10, 1920*
GREECE . . . . .	—	—	March 30, 1920*	March 30, 1920*

<sup>1</sup> See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. VIII, p. 187; Vol. XI, p. 415; Vol. XV, p. 311; Vol. XIX, p. 283; Vol. XXIV, p. 163; Vol. XXXI, p. 245; Vol. XXXV, p. 299; Vol. XXXIX, p. 167; Vol. LIX, p. 346; Vol. CIV, p. 495; Vol. CVII, p. 461 and Vol. CXVII, p. 48.

<sup>2</sup> This Schedule which appeared in the annexes to the supplementary report on the work of the Council and the Secretariat is reproduced here for purposes of information.

<sup>3</sup> Subject to adherence or denunciation as regards the Belgian Congo.

<sup>4</sup> In accordance with the following reservation:

The articles of the present Convention, if ratified by His Britannic Majesty's Government, shall apply to the Government of British India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong-Kong, and Wei-hai-Wei in every respect in the same way as they shall apply to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; but His Britannic Majesty's Government reserve the right of signing or denouncing separately the said Convention in the name of any Dominion, Colony, Dependency, or Protectorate of His Majesty other than those which have been specified.

In virtue of the above-mentioned reservation, Great Britain signed the Convention for the following Dominions, Colonies, Dependencies, and Protectorates:

On December 17th, 1912, for Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Brunei, Cyprus, the East Africa Protectorate, Falkland Islands, Malay Protectorates, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Jamaica, Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, Trengganu, Malta, Northern Nigeria, Northern Borneo, Nyasaland, St. Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Somaliland, Southern Nigeria, Trinidad, Uganda; on February 27th, 1913, for the Colony of Fiji; on April 22nd, 1913, for the Colony of Sierra Leone, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate and the Solomon Islands Protectorate; on June 25th, 1913, for the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia; on November 14th, 1913, for the Bahamas Islands and for the three Colonies of the Windward Islands, that is to say, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent; on January 30th, 1914, for the Leeward Islands; on February 11th, 1914, for British Guiana as well as for British Honduras; on March 11th, 1914, for the Government of the Union of South Africa; on March 28th, 1914, for Zanzibar, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland; on April 4th, 1914, for the Colony of Barbados; on April 8th, 1914, for Mauritius and its dependencies; on July 11th, 1914, for the Bermuda Islands; on August 21st, 1924, for Palestine and together with France for the New Hebrides; on October 20th, 1924, for Iraq.

<sup>5</sup> Subject to the approval of the Colombian Parliament.

<sup>6</sup> The signature of the Protocol of Signature of the Powers not represented at the Conference as well as its ratification were given by Denmark for Iceland and the Danish Antilles; the signature of the Protocol respecting the putting into force of the Convention was given separately by Denmark and Iceland.

<sup>7</sup> With the reservation that a separate and special ratification or denunciation may subsequently be obtained for the French Protectorates. France and Great Britain signed the Convention for the New Hebrides, August 21st, 1924.

I. INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION. THE HAGUE, JANUARY 23RD, 1912 (*continued*).

(The ratifications and signatures in accordance with Article 295 of the Peace Treaty of Versailles or in accordance with a similar article of other treaties of peace are marked \*.)

States	Signatures of the Convention	Signatures of the Protocol of the Powers not represented at the Opium Conference	Ratifications of the Convention	Signatures of the Protocol relative to the bringing into force of the Convention (dates of the entry into force)
GUATEMALA . . . . .	—	June 17, 1912	Aug. 27, 1913	Jan. 10, 1920*
HAITI . . . . .	—	Aug. 21, 1912	June 30, 1920*	June 30, 1920*
HONDURAS . . . . .	—	July 5, 1912	Aug. 29, 1913	April 3, 1915
HUNGARY . . . . .	—	—	July 26, 1921*	July 26, 1921*
ITALY . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1912	—	June 28, 1914	Jan. 10, 1920*
JAPAN . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1912	—	Jan. 10, 1920*	Jan. 10, 1920*
LATVIA . . . . .	—	Feb. 6, 1922	March 25, 1924	Jan. 18, 1932.
LIBERIA . . . . .	—	—	June 30, 1920*	June 30, 1920*
LITHUANIA . . . . .	—	April 7, 1922	—	—
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	—	June 18, 1912	Aug. 21, 1922	Aug. 21, 1922
MEXICO . . . . .	—	May 15, 1912	April 2, 1925	May 8, 1925
MONACO . . . . .	—	May 1, 1923	Feb. 20, 1925	May 26, 1925
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1912	—	July 28, 1914	Feb. 11, 1915
NICARAGUA . . . . .	—	July 18, 1913	Nov. 10, 1914	Nov. 3, 1920
NORWAY . . . . .	—	Sept. 2, 1913	Nov. 12, 1914	Sept. 20, 1915
PANAMA . . . . .	—	June 19, 1912	Nov. 25, 1920*	Nov. 25, 1920*
PARAGUAY . . . . .	—	Dec. 14, 1912	—	—
PERU . . . . .	—	July 24, 1913	Jan. 10, 1920*	Jan. 10, 1920*
PERSIA <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1912	—	—	—
POLAND . . . . .	—	—	Jan. 10, 1920*	Jan. 10, 1920*
PORTUGAL . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1912	—	Dec. 15, 1913	April 8, 1920*
ROUMANIA . . . . .	—	Dec. 27, 1913	Sept. 14, 1920*	Sept. 14, 1920*
RUSSIA . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1912	—	—	—
SALVADOR . . . . .	—	July 30, 1912	Sept. 19, 1922	May 29, 1931
SIAM <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1912	—	July 10, 1913	Jan. 10, 1920*
SPAIN . . . . .	—	Oct. 23, 1912	Jan. 25, 1919	Feb. 11, 1921
SWEDEN <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	—	Aug. 27, 1913	April 17, 1914	Jan. 13, 1921
SWITZERLAND <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	—	Dec. 29, 1913	Jan. 15, 1925	Jan. 15, 1925
URUGUAY . . . . .	—	March 9, 1914	April 3, 1916	Jan. 10, 1920*
VENEZUELA . . . . .	—	Sept. 10, 1912	Oct. 28, 1913	July 12, 1927
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	—	—	Feb. 10, 1920*	Feb. 10, 1920*

2. FIRST OPIUM CONFERENCE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE SUPPRESSION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF, INTERNAL TRADE IN, AND USE OF, PREPARED OPIUM, PROTOCOL AND FINAL ACT.<sup>5</sup>

(Signed at Geneva, February 11th, 1925.)

In Force.

Ratifications.	Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.	Other State to whose Signature the Agreement is open.
BRITISH EMPIRE (February 17th, 1926) The signature of this Protocol is subject, in respect of British Protectorates, to the conditions contained in Article XIII of the Agreement.		CHINA
INDIA (February 17th, 1926)		
FRANCE (April 29th, 1926)		
JAPAN (October 10th, 1928)		
NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (March 1st, 1927).		

<sup>1</sup> With the reservation of Articles 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 (Persia having no treaty with China) and paragraph (a) of Article 3.  
<sup>2</sup> With the reservation of Articles 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 (Siam having no treaty with China).  
<sup>3</sup> Subject to the following declaration: "Opium not being manufactured in Sweden, the Swedish Government will for the moment confine themselves to prohibiting the importation of prepared opium, but they declare at the same time that they are ready to take the measures indicated in Article 8 of the Convention if experience proves their expediency."  
<sup>4</sup> Subject to ratification and with the declaration that the Swiss Government will be unable to issue the necessary legal enactments within the terms fixed by the Convention.  
<sup>5</sup> The Agreement and the Protocol came into force on July 28th, 1926. See League of Nations *Treaty Series*, Vol. LI, p. 337; Vol. LIX, p. 401 and Vol. LXXVIII, p. 489.

2. FIRST OPIUM CONFERENCE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.  
 AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE SUPPRESSION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF, INTERNAL TRADE IN,  
 AND USE OF, PREPARED OPIUM, PROTOCOL AND FINAL ACT (*continued*).  
 (*Signed at Geneva, February 11th, 1925.*)

In Force.

*Ratifications*

PORTUGAL (September 13th, 1926)

While accepting the principle of a monopoly as formulated in Article I, does so, as regards the moment at which the measures provided for in the first paragraph thereof shall come into force, subject to the limitation contained in the second paragraph of the article.

The Portuguese Government, being bound by a contract consistent with the provisions of the Hague Convention of 1912, will not be able to put into operation the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article VI of the present Agreement so long as its obligations under this contract are in force.

SIAM (May 6th, 1927)

Under reservation of Article I, paragraph 3 (a), with regard to the time when this provision shall come into force, and of Article V. The reason for these reservations had been stated by the First Delegate of Siam on November 14th, 1924. The Siamese Government is hoping to put into force the system of registration and rationing within the period of three years. After that date, the reservation in regard to Article I, paragraph 3 (a), will fall to the ground.

3. SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS  
 INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION.<sup>1</sup>  
 (*Geneva, February 19th, 1925.*)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
 definitive Accessions.*

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
 perfected by Ratification.*

*The Convention is open  
 to Accession by:*

AUSTRIA (November 25th,  
 1927)

ALBANIA

ABYSSINIA

BELGIUM (August 24th, 1927)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (a)

AFGHANISTAN

Does not apply to the Belgian Congo or to the territory of Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian mandate.

CHILE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Bolivia (April 15th, 1932 a)

NICARAGUA

CHINA

1. Bolivia does not undertake to restrict the home cultivation or production of coca, or to prohibit the use of coca leaves by the native population.

PERSIA

COSTA RICA

2. The exportation of coca leaves shall be subject to control by the Bolivian Government, by means of export certificates.

*Ad referendum* and subject to the League of Nations complying with the request made by Persia in the Memorandum O.D.C. 24.

ECUADOR

3. The Bolivian Government designates the following as places from which coca may be exported:

GUATEMALA

Villazon, Yacuiba, Antofagasta, Arica and Mollendo.

HAITI

Brazil (June 10th, 1932 a)

HEJAZ

BRITISH EMPIRE (February 17th, 1926)

His Britannic Majesty's ratification shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Dominion of Canada or the Irish Free State and, in pursuance of the power reserved in Article 39 of the Convention, the instrument shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Colony of the Bahamas or the State of Sarawak under His Britannic Majesty's protection.

HONDURAS

ICELAND

LIBERIA

LIECHTENSTEIN

MEXICO

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

PERU

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
 REPUBLICS

TURKEY

CANADA (June 27th, 1928)

AUSTRALIA (February 17th,  
 1926)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
 (February 17th, 1926)

NEW ZEALAND, including the  
 mandated territory of WEST-  
 ERN SAMOA (February 17th,  
 1926)

IRISH FREE STATE (September  
 1st, 1931)

<sup>1</sup> The Convention and the Protocol came into force September 25th, 1928 (Article 36). See League of Nations Treaty Series, Vol. LXXXI, p. 317; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 390; Vol. XCII, p. 409; Vol. XCVI, p. 204; Vol. C, p. 249; Vol. CIV, p. 516; Vol. CVII, p. 525; Vol. CXI, p. 411 and Vol. CXVII, p. 290.

3. SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.  
INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION (*continued*).

(*Geneva, February 19th, 1925.*)

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<b>In Force.</b>
INDIA (February 17th, 1926)	
IRAQ (August 8th, 1931 <i>a</i> )	
State of Sarawak (March 11th, 1926 <i>a</i> )	
Bahamas (October 22nd, 1926 <i>a</i> )	
BULGARIA (March 9th, 1927)	
COLOMBIA (December 3rd, 1930 <i>a</i> )	
CUBA (July 6th, 1931)	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (April 11th, 1927)	
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland) (June 16th, 1927 <i>a</i> )	
DENMARK (April 23rd, 1930)	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (July 19th, 1928 <i>a</i> )	
EGYPT (March 16th, 1926 <i>a</i> )	
ESTONIA (August 30th, 1930 <i>a</i> )	
FINLAND (December 5th, 1927 <i>a</i> )	
FRANCE (July 2nd, 1927)	
The French Government is compelled to make all reservation, as regards the Colonies, Protectorates and mandated territories under its authority, as to the possibility of regularly producing, within the strictly prescribed time-limit, the quarterly statistics provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 22.	
GERMANY (August 15th, 1929)	
Subject to the reservation annexed to the Procès-verbal of the plenary meeting of February 16th, 1925. (The validity of the signature and ratification of this Convention are subject to the condition that a German expert will be appointed as a member of the Central Board.)	
GREECE (December 10th, 1929)	
HUNGARY (August 27th, 1930)	
ITALY (for the Kingdom and Colonies) (December 11th, 1929 <i>a</i> )	
JAPAN (October 10th, 1928)	
LATVIA (October 31st, 1928)	
LITHUANIA (February 13th, 1931 <i>a</i> )	
LUXEMBURG (March 27th, 1928)	
MONACO (February 9th, 1927 <i>a</i> )	
NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (June 4th, 1928)	
NEW HEBRIDES (December 27th, 1927 <i>a</i> )	
NORWAY (March 16th, 1931 <i>a</i> )	
POLAND (June 16th, 1927)	
PORTUGAL (September 13th, 1926)	
ROUMANIA (May 18th, 1928 <i>a</i> )	
SALVADOR (December 2nd, 1926 <i>a</i> )	
SAN MARINO (April 21st, 1926 <i>a</i> )	
SIAM (October 11th, 1929)	
SPAIN (June 22nd, 1928)	
Includes also the Spanish Colonies and the Spanish Protectorate of Morocco.	

3. SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.  
INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION (*continued*).

(Geneva, February 19th, 1925.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

SUDAN (February 20th, 1926)  
SWEDEN (December 6th, 1930*a*)  
SWITZERLAND (April 3rd, 1929)  
With reference to the declaration  
made by the Swiss delegation  
at the 36th plenary meeting  
of the Conference concerning  
the forwarding of the quarterly  
statistics provided for in  
Article 22, paragraph 2.  
URUGUAY (Sept. 11th, 1930)  
VENEZUELA (June 19th, 1929*a*)  
YUGOSLAVIA (Sept. 4th, 1929)

PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, February 19th, 1925.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

BRITISH EMPIRE (February  
17th, 1926)  
(Same reservation as for the Con-  
vention.)  
CANADA (June 27th, 1928)  
AUSTRALIA (Febr. 17th, 1926)  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
(February 17th, 1926)  
NEW ZEALAND (February  
17th, 1926)  
INDIA (February 17th, 1926)  
IRAQ (August 8th, 1931 *a*)  
State of Sarawak (March  
11th, 1926 *a*)  
Bahamas (October 22nd,  
1926 *a*)  
*Bolivia* (April 15th, 1932 *a*)  
BULGARIA (March 9th, 1927)  
COLOMBIA (December 3rd,  
1930 *a*)  
CUBA (July 6th, 1931)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (April 11th,  
1927)  
EGYPT (March 16th, 1926 *a*)  
ESTONIA (August 30th, 1930 *a*)  
FINLAND (December 5th,  
1927 *a*)  
GERMANY (August 15th, 1929)  
GREECE (December 10th, 1929)  
JAPAN (October 10th, 1928)  
LATVIA (October 31st, 1928)  
LUXEMBURG (March 27th, 1928)  
NETHERLANDS (including Ne-  
therlands Indies, Surinam  
and Curaçao) (June 4th, 1928)  
PORTUGAL (Sept. 13th, 1926)  
ROUMANIA (May 18th, 1928 *a*)  
SALVADOR (December 2nd,  
1926 *a*)  
SIAM (October 11th, 1929)  
SPAIN (April 19th, 1930 *a*)  
SUDAN (February 20th, 1926)  
VENEZUELA (June 19th, 1929*a*)  
YUGOSLAVIA (Sept. 4th, 1929)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

ALBANIA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (*a*)  
CHILE  
NICARAGUA  
PERSIA

*The Protocol is open  
to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA  
AFGHANISTAN  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
AUSTRIA  
BELGIUM  
BRAZIL  
CHINA  
COSTA RICA  
FREE CITY OF DANZIG  
DENMARK  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
ECUADOR  
FRANCE  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
HEJAZ  
HONDURAS  
HUNGARY  
ICELAND  
IRISH FREE STATE  
ITALY  
LIBERIA  
LIECHTENSTEIN  
LITHUANIA  
MEXICO  
MONACO  
NORWAY  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
PERU  
POLAND  
SAN MARINO  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS  
SWEDEN  
SWITZERLAND  
TURKEY  
URUGUAY

# XI. SUPERVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ARMS AND AMMUNITION AND IN IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.<sup>1</sup>

## I. CONVENTION FOR THE SUPERVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ARMS AND AMMUNITION AND IN IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
<b>BRITISH EMPIRE</b> Does not bind India or any British Dominion which is a separate Member of the League of Nations and does not separately sign or adhere to the Convention. This ratification will not become effective until the ratifications of the said Convention by all the following Powers — <i>i.e.</i> , Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Sweden and United States of America — have become effective in accordance with Article 41 of the Convention.	<b>ABYSSINIA</b> <b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</b> <b>AUSTRIA</b> <b>BELGIUM</b> To the same extent as does the effect of the Convention apply in the States named hereafter: the United States of America, Austria, France, Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.	<b>ARGENTINE REPUBLIC</b> <b>COLOMBIA</b> <b>GREECE</b> <b>IRISH FREE STATE</b> <b>LITHUANIA</b> <b>MEXICO</b> <b>NICARAGUA</b> <b>PANAMA</b> <b>PARAGUAY</b> <b>PERSIA</b> <b>PORTUGAL</b> <b>TURKEY</b> , and all other States invited to adhere in accordance with Article 37 of the Convention.
<b>AUSTRALIA a)</b> Subject to the reservation that this accession shall not take effect until ratifications of the Convention in respect of Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Sweden and the United States of America have been deposited with the French Government.	<b>BRAZIL</b> Reserves, during the whole period of application of the present Convention, the right of fulfilling it, as regards the part that concerns Brazil, according to the spirit of the provisions having for their object the generalisation of control both as concerns the commerce as well as concerns the manufacture of armaments.	
<b>CHINA</b> <b>DENMARK</b> The Danish Government makes the entry into force of this Convention, as far as Denmark is concerned, subject to its being put into force both in Sweden and in Switzerland.	<b>BULGARIA</b> <b>CANADA</b> <b>CHILE</b> <b>CZECHOSLOVAKIA</b> <b>ESTONIA</b> With reservation for the suspension of the application of Articles 6 and 9 in virtue of the right recognised to Estonia in Article 29.	
<b>EGYPT</b> <b>FRANCE</b> This ratification will not become effective until the ratifications of the Convention by Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Japan, Sweden and the United States of America have become effective in accordance with Article 41 of the Convention.	<b>FINLAND</b> With reservation for the suspension of the application of Articles 6 and 9 in virtue of the right recognised to Finland in Article 29.	
<b>LATVIA</b> With reservation for the suspension of the application of Articles 6 and 9 in virtue of the right recognised to Latvia in Article 29.	<b>GERMANY</b> <b>HUNGARY</b> <b>INDIA</b> <b>ITALY</b> <b>JAPAN</b> <b>LUXEMBURG</b> <b>NORWAY</b> <b>ROUMANIA</b> <i>Ad referendum</i> with the reservation provided in Article 29 of the Convention, in virtue of which the application of Articles 6 and 9, as far as they concern exports consigned to Roumania by the High Contracting Parties and as far as they concern imports manufactured in Roumania, will be suspended until the date of the accession of Russia to the present Convention, as also to the Annex.	
<b>LIBERIA a)</b> <b>NETHERLANDS</b> (including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) <b>POLAND</b> With reservation for the suspension of the application of Articles 6 and 9 in virtue of the right recognised to Poland in Article 29.	<b>SALVADOR</b> <b>SIAM</b> <b>SWITZERLAND</b> <b>URUGUAY</b> <b>YUGOSLAVIA</b>	
<b>SPAIN</b> <b>SWEDEN</b> Subject to the condition that this ratification will only take effect when the other producing States shall have ratified the convention.		
<b>VENEZUELA</b>		

<sup>1</sup> "A first procès-verbal of the deposit of ratifications will be drawn up by the Government of the French Republic as soon as the present Convention shall have been ratified by fourteen Powers.  
"The Convention shall come into force four months after the date of the notification of this procès-verbal by the Government of the French Republic to all signatory Powers" (Article 41).

2. DECLARATION REGARDING THE TERRITORY OF IFNI.

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

Not in Force.

Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.

AUSTRALIA a)

Subject to the reservation that this accession shall not take effect until ratifications of the Convention in respect of Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Sweden and the United States of America have been deposited with the French Government.

CHINA a)  
DENMARK

The Danish Government makes the entry into force of this Declaration, as far as Denmark is concerned subject to its being put into force both in Sweden and in Switzerland.

EGYPT  
FRANCE

LIBERIA a)

NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)

POLAND

SPAIN

VENEZUELA

Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.

ABYSSINIA

AUSTRIA

BELGIUM

BRAZIL

BRITISH EMPIRE:

Does not bind India or any British Dominion which is a separate Member of the League of Nations and does not separately sign or adhere to the Declaration.

CANADA

INDIA

BULGARIA

CHILE

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ESTONIA

FINLAND

ITALY

JAPAN

LATVIA

LUXEMBURG

ROUMANIA

SALVADOR

SWITZERLAND

YUGOSLAVIA

The Declaration is open  
to Accession by:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

COLOMBIA

GERMANY

GREECE

HUNGARY

IRISH FREE STATE

LITHUANIA

MEXICO

NICARAGUA

NORWAY

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

PERSIA

PORTUGAL

SIAM

SWEDEN

TURKEY

URUGUAY

And all other States invited to adhere to the Convention in accordance with Article 37.

3. PROTOCOL FOR THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE IN WAR OF ASPHYXIATING, POISONOUS AND OTHER GASES AND OF BACTERIOLOGICAL METHODS OF WARFARE. <sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

In Force.

Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.

AUSTRIA (May 9th, 1928)

BELGIUM (December 4th, 1928)

(1) The said Protocol is only binding on the Belgian Government as regards States which have signed or ratified it or which may accede to it.

(2) The said Protocol shall *ipso facto* cease to be binding on the Belgian Government in regard to any enemy State whose armed forces or whose Allies fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

BRITISH EMPIRE (April 9th, 1930)

Does not bind India or any British Dominion which is a separate Member of the League of Nations and does not separately sign or adhere to the Protocol.

(1) The said Protocol is only binding on His Britannic Majesty as regards those Powers and States which have both signed and ratified the Protocol, or have finally acceded thereto;

Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.

ABYSSINIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BRAZIL

BULGARIA

CHILE

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

JAPAN

LITHUANIA

LUXEMBURG

NICARAGUA

NORWAY

SALVADOR

SWITZERLAND

URUGUAY

The Protocol is open  
to Accession by:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

COLOMBIA

HUNGARY

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

And all other States invited to adhere to the Convention in accordance with Article 37.

<sup>1</sup> This Protocol came into force February 8th, 1928. See League of Nations *Treaty Series*, Vol. XCIV, p. 65; Vol. C, p. 262; Vol. CIV, p. 528; Vol. CVII, p. 537; Vol. CXI, p. 416 and Vol. CXVII, p. 304.

3. PROTOCOL FOR THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE IN WAR OF ASPHYXIATING, POISONOUS AND OTHER GASES AND OF BACTERIOLOGICAL METHODS OF WARFARE (*continued*).

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions*

- (2) The said Protocol shall cease to be binding on His Britannic Majesty towards any Power at enmity with Him whose armed forces, or the armed forces of whose allies, fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

CANADA (May 6th, 1930)

- (1) The said Protocol is only binding on His Britannic Majesty as regards those States which have both signed and ratified it, or have finally acceded thereto;
- (2) The said Protocol shall cease to be binding on His Britannic Majesty towards any State at enmity with Him whose armed forces, or whose allies *de jure* or in fact fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

AUSTRALIA (January 22nd, 1930 *a*)

Subject to the reservations that His Majesty is bound by the said Protocol only towards those Powers and States which have both signed and ratified the Protocol or have acceded thereto, and that His Majesty shall cease to be bound by the Protocol towards any Power at enmity with Him whose armed forces, or the armed forces of whose allies, do not respect the Protocol.

NEW ZEALAND (January 22nd, 1930 *a*)

Subject to the reservations that His Majesty is bound by the said Protocol only towards those Powers and States which have both signed and ratified the Protocol or have acceded thereto, and that His Majesty shall cease to be bound by the Protocol towards any Power at enmity with Him whose armed forces, or the armed forces of whose allies, do not respect the Protocol.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (January 22nd, 1930 *a*)

Subject to the reservations that His Majesty is bound by the said Protocol only towards those Powers and States which have both signed and ratified the Protocol or have acceded thereto, and that His Majesty shall cease to be bound by the Protocol towards any Power at enmity with Him whose armed forces, or the armed forces of whose allies, do not respect the Protocol.

IRISH FREE STATE (August 18th, 1930 *a*)

The Government of the Irish Free State does not intend to assume, by this accession, any obligation except towards the States having signed and ratified this Protocol or which shall have finally acceded thereto, and should the armed forces of an enemy State or of the Allies of such State fail to respect the said Protocol, the Government of the Irish Free State would cease to be bound by the said Protocol in regard to such State.

INDIA (April 9th, 1930)

- (1) The said Protocol is only binding on His Britannic Majesty as regards those States which have both signed and ratified it, or have finally acceded thereto;
- (2) The said Protocol shall cease to be binding on His Britannic Majesty towards any Power at enmity with Him whose armed forces, or the armed forces of whose allies, fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

Iraq (September 8th, 1931 *a*)

On condition that the Iraq Government shall be bound by the provisions of the Protocol only towards those States which have both signed and ratified it or have acceded thereto; and that they shall not be bound by the Protocol towards any State at enmity with them whose armed forces, or the forces of whose allies, do not respect the dispositions of the Protocol.

CHINA (August 7th, 1929 *a*)

DENMARK (May 5th, 1930)

EGYPT (December 6th, 1928)

ESTONIA (August 28th, 1931)

FINLAND (June 26th, 1929)

FRANCE (May 9th, 1926)

- (1) The said Protocol is only binding on the Government of the French Republic as regards States which have signed or ratified it or which may accede to it.
- (2) The said Protocol shall *ipso facto* cease to be binding on the Government of the French Republic in regard to any enemy State whose armed forces or whose allies fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

GERMANY (April 25th, 1929)

GREECE (May 30th, 1931)

ITALY (April 3rd, 1928)

LATVIA (June 3rd, 1931)

LIBERIA (April 2nd, 1927 *a*)



3. PROTOCOL FOR THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE IN WAR OF ASPHYXIATING, POISONOUS AND OTHER GASES AND OF BACTERIOLOGICAL METHODS OF WARFARE (*continued*).

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

Mexico (March 15th, 1932 a)

NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (October 31st, 1930)

Subject to the reservation that, as regards the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of all analogous liquids, materials or devices, this Protocol shall *ipso facto* cease to be binding on the Royal Netherlands Government in regard to any enemy State whose armed forces or whose allies fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

PERSIA (July 4th, 1929 a)

POLAND (February 4th, 1929)

PORTUGAL (July 1st, 1930)

(1) The said Protocol is only binding on the Government of the Portuguese Republic as regards States which have signed or ratified it or which may accede to it.

(2) The said Protocol shall *ipso facto* cease to be binding on the Government of the Portuguese Republic in regard to any enemy State whose armed forces or whose Allies fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

ROUMANIA (August 23rd, 1929)

Subject to the reservation:

(1) That the said Protocol only binds the Roumanian Government in relation to States which have signed and ratified or which have definitely acceded to the Protocol;

(2) That the said Protocol shall cease to be binding on the Roumanian Government in regard to all enemy States whose armed forces or whose Allies *de jure* or in fact do not respect the restrictions which are the object of this Protocol.

SIAM (June 6th, 1931)

SPAIN (August 22nd, 1929)

Declares as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other Member or State accepting and executing the same obligation, that is to say, on condition of reciprocity, the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous and Other Gases and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva, June 17th, 1925.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (April 5th, 1928 a)

(1) That the said Protocol only binds the Government of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics in relation to the States which have signed and ratified or which have definitely acceded to the Protocol.

(2) That the said Protocol shall cease to be binding on the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in regard to all enemy States whose armed forces or whose Allies *de jure* or in fact do not respect restrictions which are the object of this Protocol.

SWEDEN (April 25th, 1930)

TURKEY (October 5th, 1929)

VENEZUELA (February 8th, 1928)

YUGOSLAVIA (April 12th, 1929)

XII. AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT.

16. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16.

(*Second Paragraph of the Original Text.*)

(Geneva, September 21st, 1925.)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications.*

CHILE (August 1st, 1928)

DENMARK (March 28th, 1926)

ESTONIA (September 18th, 1926)

NETHERLANDS (August 20th, 1926)

*Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

ALBANIA

BOLIVIA

BRAZIL

BULGARIA

CANADA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

JAPAN

NEW ZEALAND

NORWAY

*Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open.*

ABYSSINIA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

AUSTRALIA

AUSTRIA

BELGIUM

BRITISH EMPIRE

CHINA

COLOMBIA

CUBA

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

16. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16 (*continued*).

(*Second Paragraph of the Original Text.*)

(*Geneva, September 21st, 1925.*)

Not in Force.

*Signatures not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

PERU  
PORTUGAL  
SALVADOR  
SIAM  
URUGUAY

*Other Members to whose Signature  
the Protocol is open.*

FINLAND  
FRANCE  
GERMANY  
GREECE  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
HUNGARY  
INDIA  
IRISH FREE STATE  
ITALY  
LATVIA  
LIBERIA  
LITHUANIA  
LUXEMBURG  
MEXICO  
NICARAGUA  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
POLAND  
ROUMANIA  
SPAIN  
SWEDEN  
SWITZERLAND  
TURKEY  
VENEZUELA  
YUGOSLAVIA

XIII. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

9. CONVENTION REGARDING THE MEASUREMENT OF VESSELS EMPLOYED IN INLAND NAVIGATION  
AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.<sup>1</sup>

(*Paris, November 27th, 1925.*)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

AUSTRIA (July 4th, 1927)  
BELGIUM (July 2nd, 1927)  
BRITISH EMPIRE (for Great  
Britain and Northern Ire-  
land) (June 14th, 1927)  
BULGARIA (July 2nd, 1927)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (January  
17th, 1929)  
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through  
the intermediary of Poland)  
(July 23rd, 1930 *a*)  
FRANCE (July 2nd, 1927)

It being understood on behalf of the  
French Government, and as pro-  
vided for in Article 6 of the Pro-  
tocol of Signature, that in the  
event of a re-measurement of a  
vessel originally measured by its  
own officials the original indelible

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

FINLAND  
ITALY  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

ALBANIA  
DENMARK  
ESTONIA  
IRISH FREE STATE  
LATVIA  
LITHUANIA  
LUXEMBURG  
NORWAY  
PERSIA  
PORTUGAL  
SWEDEN  
TURKEY

<sup>1</sup> The Convention came into force on October 1st, 1927, in conformity with Article 12. See League of Nations Treaty Series, Vol. LXVII, p. 63; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 443; Vol. XCVI, p. 201; Vol. C, p. 228 and Vol. CIV, p. 511.

9. CONVENTION REGARDING THE MEASUREMENT OF VESSELS EMPLOYED IN INLAND NAVIGATION  
AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE (*continued*).  
(Paris, November 27th, 1925.)  
In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions*

marks, when they are not intended solely to indicate that the vessel has been measured, shall have added to them an indelible cross having arms of equal length, and that this addition shall be regarded as equivalent to the removal described in Article 10 of the Annex to the Convention; that the old measurement plates shall be marked with a cross instead of being withdrawn; and that, if new plates are affixed, the old plates shall be placed at the same level and near to the new ones. In the case provided for above, the notification provided for in the third paragraph of Article 5 and in Article 6 of the Convention shall also be addressed to the original office of inscription.

GERMANY (July 2nd, 1927)  
GREECE (February 6th, 1931)  
HUNGARY (January 3rd, 1928)  
NETHERLANDS (for the Kingdom in Europe) (July 2nd, 1927)  
POLAND (June 16th, 1930)  
ROUMANIA (May 18th, 1928)  
SPAIN (July 11th, 1927)  
SWITZERLAND (July 2nd, 1927)  
YUGOSLAVIA (May 7th, 1930)  
Under Clause IV of the Protocol of Signature.

XIV. SLAVERY.

SLAVERY CONVENTION.<sup>1</sup>  
(Geneva, September 25th, 1926.)  
In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
(March 21st, 1929 a)  
Subject to the reservation that the Government of the United States, adhering to its policy of opposition to forced or compulsory labour except as punishment for crime of which the person concerned has been duly convicted, adheres to the Convention except as to the first sub-division of the second paragraph of Article five, which reads as follows:  
“(1) Subject to the transitional provisions laid down in paragraph (2) below, compulsory or forced labour may only be exacted for public purposes.”<sup>2</sup>  
AUSTRIA (August 19th, 1927)  
BELGIUM (September 23rd, 1927)  
BRITISH EMPIRE (June 18th, 1927)  
Does not bind Canada or the Irish Free State.  
CANADA (August 6th, 1928)  
AUSTRALIA (June 18th, 1927)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

ABYSSINIA  
ALBANIA  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (a)  
LITHUANIA  
PANAMA  
PERSIA  
*Ad referendum* and interpreting Article 3 as without power to compel Persia to bind herself by any arrangement or convention which would place her ships of whatever tonnage in the category of native vessels provided for by the Convention on the Trade in Arms.  
URUGUAY

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

AFGHANISTAN  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
BOLIVIA  
BRAZIL  
CHILE  
COSTA RICA  
FREE CITY OF DANZIG  
GUATEMALA  
HEJAZ  
HONDURAS  
ICELAND  
JAPAN  
LIECHTENSTEIN  
LUXEMBURG  
MEXICO  
PARAGUAY  
PERU  
SALVADOR  
SAN MARINO  
SIAM  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS  
TURKEY  
VENEZUELA

<sup>1</sup> This Convention came into force March 9th, 1927, according to its Article 12. See League of Nations *Treaty Series*, Vol. LX, p. 253; Vol. LXIX, p. 114; Vol. LXXII, p. 485; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 416; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 356; Vol. XCVI, p. 192; Vol. C, p. 221; Vol. CIV, p. 511 and Vol. CVII, p. 491.

<sup>2</sup> This accession, given subject to reservation, has been communicated to the signatory States for acceptance.

SLAVERY CONVENTION (*continued*).

(*Geneva, September 25th, 1926.*)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (June 18th, 1927)

NEW ZEALAND (June 18th, 1927)

INDIA (June 18th, 1927)

Under the terms of Article 9 of this Convention, I declare that my signature is not binding as regards the enforcement of the provisions of Article 2, sub-section (b), Articles 5, 6 and 7 of this Convention upon the following territories, namely: in Burma, the Naga tracts lying west and south of the Hukawng Valley bounded on the north and west by the Assam boundary, on the east by the Nanphuk River and on the south by the Singaling Hikamti and the Somra tracts; in Assam, the Sadiya and Balipara frontier tracts, the tribal area to the east of the Naga Hills district, up to the Burma boundary, and a small tract in the south of the Lushai Hills district; or on the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty.

I also declare that my signature to the Convention is not binding in respect of Article 3 in so far as that article may require India to enter into any convention whereby vessels, by reason of the fact that they are owned, fitted out or commanded by Indians, or of the fact that one-half of the crew is Indian, are classified as native vessels, or are denied any privilege, right or immunity enjoyed by similar vessels of other States signatories of the Covenant or are made subject to any liability or disability to which similar ships of such other States are not subject.

IRISH FREE STATE (July 18th, 1930 *a*)

BULGARIA (March 9th, 1927)

CUBA (July 6th, 1931)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (October 10th, 1930)

DENMARK (May 17th, 1927)

ECUADOR (March 26th, 1928 *a*)

EGYPT (January 25th, 1928 *a*)

ESTONIA (May 16th, 1929)

FINLAND (September 29th, 1927)

FRANCE (March 28th, 1931)

SYRIA and LEBANON (June 25th, 1931 *a*)

GERMANY (March 12th, 1929)

GREECE (July 4th, 1930)

HAITI (September 3rd, 1927 *a*)

HUNGARY (April 16th, 1927 *a*)

The Royal Hungarian Government expresses, with respect to point (2) of paragraph 2 of Article 5, the opinion that the application of measures of coercion by public authorities against persons who without legal justification refuse to fulfil undertakings (duties as domestic servants, agricultural labourers or harvest labourers) entered into by them freely under the civil law, cannot be considered as a measure conducing to conditions analogous to slavery which is prohibited by the present Convention, since in such cases the sole object is to ensure the proper observance of the period of notice which the law requires to be given to the employer or to secure the completion of a task of short duration freely accepted by the workman.<sup>1</sup>

IRAQ (January 18th, 1929 *a*)

ITALY (August 25th, 1928)

LATVIA (July 9th, 1927)

LIBERIA (May 17th, 1930)

MONACO (January 17th, 1928 *a*)

THE NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (January 7th, 1928)

NICARAGUA (October 3rd, 1927 *a*)

NORWAY (September 10th, 1927)

POLAND (September 17th, 1930)

PORTUGAL (October 4th, 1927)

ROUMANIA (June 22nd, 1931)

SPAIN (September 12th, 1927)

For Spain and the Spanish Colonies, with the exception of the Spanish Protectorate of Morocco.

SUDAN (September 15th, 1927 *a*)

SWEDEN (December 17th, 1927)

SWITZERLAND (November 1st, 1930 *a*)

YUGOSLAVIA (September 28th, 1929)

<sup>1</sup> This accession, given subject to reservation, has been submitted to the signatory States for acceptance.

## XV. INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION.

### CONVENTION AND STATUTE ESTABLISHING AN INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, July 12th, 1927.)

#### Not in Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

ALBANIA (August 31st, 1929)  
 BELGIUM (May 9th, 1929)  
 GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH-  
 ERN IRELAND (January 9th,  
 1929 a)  
 Does not include any of His  
 Britannic Majesty's Colonies,  
 Protectorates or territories under  
 suzerainty or mandate.  
 NEW ZEALAND (December  
 22nd, 1928 a)  
 On the understanding that no  
 contribution to the initial fund  
 of the Union will fall due by  
 New Zealand before the com-  
 mencement of the next financial  
 year in that country, viz., April  
 1st, 1929.  
 INDIA (April 2nd, 1929)  
 BULGARIA (May 22nd, 1931)  
 CZECHOSLOVAKIA (August 20th,  
 1931)  
 ECUADOR (July 30th, 1928)  
 EGYPT (August 7th, 1928)  
 Subject to later acceptance by the  
 Egyptian Government of the de-  
 cisions of the Executive Com-  
 mittee fixing its contribution.  
 FINLAND (April 10th, 1929)  
 France (April 27th, 1932)  
 GERMANY (July 22nd, 1929)  
 GREECE (January 16th, 1931)  
 HUNGARY (April 17th, 1929)  
 Declares that "the most exten-  
 sive immunities, facilities and  
 exemptions" mentioned in Ar-  
 ticle 10. of the present Con-  
 vention shall not include exterritoriality or the other rights and  
 immunities enjoyed in Hungary  
 by duly accredited diplomatic  
 agents.  
 ITALY (August 2nd, 1928)  
 Applies also to the Italian Colonies.  
 LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 1929 a)  
 MONACO (May 21st, 1929)  
 POLAND AND FREE CITY OF  
 DANZIG (July 11th, 1930)  
 ROUMANIA (September 11th,  
 1928)  
 SAN MARINO (August 12th,  
 1929)  
 SUDAN (May 11th, 1928 a)  
 SWITZERLAND (January 2nd,  
 1930 a)  
 Turkey (March 10th, 1932)  
 VENEZUELA (June 19th, 1929)  
 YUGOSLAVIA (August 28th,  
 1931 a)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

BRAZIL  
 COLOMBIA  
 CUBA  
 GUATEMALA  
 LATVIA  
 NICARAGUA  
 PERU  
 PORTUGAL  
 SPAIN  
 URUGUAY

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA  
 AFGHANISTAN  
 UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
 ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
 AUSTRALIA  
 AUSTRIA  
 BOLIVIA  
 CANADA  
 CHILE  
 CHINA  
 COSTA RICA  
 DENMARK  
 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
 ESTONIA  
 HAITI  
 HEJAZ  
 HONDURAS  
 ICELAND  
 IRISH FREE STATE  
 JAPAN  
 LIBERIA  
 LIECHTENSTEIN  
 LITHUANIA  
 MEXICO  
 NETHERLANDS  
 NORWAY  
 PANAMA  
 PARAGUAY  
 PERSIA  
 SALVADOR  
 SIAM  
 UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
 REPUBLICS  
 SWEDEN

<sup>1</sup> The present Convention shall not come into force until ratifications or accessions shall have been deposited in the name of at least twelve Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States of which the combined contributions amount to six hundred shares. The date of its entry into force will be the ninetieth day after the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the last of such ratifications or accessions.

XVI. ARBITRATION CLAUSES IN COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

2. CONVENTION ON THE EXECUTION OF FOREIGN ARBITRAL AWARDS.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, September 26th, 1927.)

In Force.

Ratifications.

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

The Convention is open to Signature by:

- AUSTRIA (July 18th, 1930)
- BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)
  - Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law.
- BELGIAN CONGO, TERRITORY OF RUANDA-URUNDI (June 5th, 1930 a)
- GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (July 2nd, 1930)
  - Bahamas
  - British Guiana
  - British Honduras
  - Falkland Islands
  - Gibraltar
  - Gold Coast:
    - (a) Colony
    - (b) Ashanti
    - (c) Northern Territories
    - (d) Togoland under British Mandate
  - Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Islands and Cayman Islands)
  - Kenya
  - Palestine (excluding Transjordan)
  - Tanganyika Territory
  - Uganda Protectorate
  - Windward Islands:
    - Grenada
    - St. Lucia
    - St. Vincent
  - Zanzibar
- Mauritius
- Northern Rhodesia } (July 13th, 1931 a)
- Leeward Islands:
  - Antigua
  - Dominica
  - Montserrat
  - St. Christopher-Nevis
  - Virgin Islands
- NEW ZEALAND (Western Samoa included) (April 9th, 1929)
- NEWFOUNDLAND (January 7th, 1931 a)
- Czechoslovakia (September 18th, 1931)
  - The Czechoslovak Republic does not intend to invalidate in any way the bilateral treaties concluded by it with various States, which regulate the questions referred to in the present Convention by provisions going beyond the provisions of the Convention.

(May 26th, 1931 a)

(March 9th, 1932 a)

- BOLIVIA
- FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)
- NICARAGUA
- PERU

- BRAZIL
- CHILE
- EGYPT
- JAPAN
- LATVIA
- LITHUANIA
- MEXICO
- MONACO
- NORWAY
- PANAMA
- PARAGUAY
- POLAND
- SALVADOR
- TURKEY
- URUGUAY

And all the other States which may sign the Protocol of September 24th, 1923.

<sup>1</sup> The Convention came into force July 25th, 1929 (Article 8). See League of Nations Treaty Series, Vol. XCII, p. 301; Vol. XCVI, p. 205; Vol. C, p. 259; Vol. CIV, p. 526; Vol. CVII, p. 528; Vol. CXI, p. 414 and Vol. CXVII, p. 303.

2. CONVENTION ON THE EXECUTION OF FOREIGN ARBITRAL AWARDS (*continued*).  
(Geneva, September 26th, 1927.)

In Force.

*Ratifications.*

DENMARK (April 25th, 1929)

Under Danish law, arbitral awards made by an Arbitral Tribunal do not immediately become operative; it is necessary in each case, in order to make an award operative, to apply to the ordinary Courts of Law. In the course of the proceedings, however, the arbitral award will generally be accepted by such Courts without further examination as a basis for the final judgment in the affair.

ESTONIA (May 16th, 1929)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law.

FINLAND (July 30th, 1931)

FRANCE (May 13th, 1931)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law.

GERMANY (September 1st, 1930)

Greece (January 15th, 1932)

The Hellenic Government reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

ITALY (November 12th, 1930)

LUXEMBURG (September 15th, 1930)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

THE NETHERLANDS (August 12th, 1931) (for the Kingdom in Europe)

PORTUGAL (December 10th, 1930)

(1) The Portuguese Government reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law.

(2) The Portuguese Government declares, according to the terms of Article 10, that the present Convention does not apply to its colonies.

ROUMANIA (June 22nd, 1931)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law.

SIAM (July 7th, 1931)

SPAIN (January 15th, 1930)

SWEDEN (August 8th, 1929)

SWITZERLAND (September 25th, 1930)

XVII. ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS.

I. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, November 8th, 1927.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
(September 30th, 1929)

Does not assume any obligation in respect of the Philippine Islands and that the Convention and Protocol are signed subject to the following reservations and conditions with respect to the United States of America:

(a) That prohibitions or restrictions designed to extend to exported products the regime established within the country in respect of the production of, trade in, and transport and consumption of such products

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

BULGARIA  
CHILE

At the moment of signing the present Convention, the undersigned declares, on behalf of his Government:

(a) That he is fully convinced that Nos. 1 and 3 of Article 4 cannot be invoked by the other High Contracting Parties to prohibit or restrict the importation into their territories of Chilian nitrate of soda, principally employed in agriculture.

(b) That, in the Chilian Government's opinion, the Convention affects neither the tariff

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ALBANIA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRALIA  
BOLIVIA  
BRAZIL  
CANADA  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA  
COSTA RICA  
CUBA  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
ECUADOR

<sup>1</sup> In virtue of a Protocol signed at Paris, December 20th, 1929, the Convention came into force on January 1st, 1930. The ratifications necessary for the entry into force of the Convention, as provided in the Protocol of December 20th, 1929, not having been obtained and a certain number of States having made the entry into force of the Convention conditional on its ratification by certain other States (see reservations quoted above), only Great Britain, United States of America, Denmark, Japan, Norway, Netherlands and Portugal remain, on the date of July 1st, 1930, bound by the Convention. (See League of Nations *Treaty Series*, Vol. XC VII, p. 391; Vol. C, p. 264; CXVII, p. 304.) However, Portugal considers itself as relieved, on June 30th, 1931, of the obligations of this Convention (See League of Nations *Treaty Series*, Vol. CVII, p. 538.)

I. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS (*continued*).

(Geneva, November 8th, 1927.)

**In Force.**

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

in domestic commerce are not prohibited by the said Convention, provided, however, that such prohibitions or restrictions shall not be applied in such a manner as to constitute a means of arbitrary discrimination between foreign countries or a disguised restriction on international trade.

(b) That the said Convention affects neither the tariff systems nor the treaty-making methods of the participating countries nor the measures taken to ensure the application thereof, including measures to counteract dumping, bounties, subsidies, unfair methods or acts in foreign trade, under-evaluation or discrimination.

**AUSTRIA (June 26th, 1929)**

The entry into force of this Convention as regards Austria is subject to its ratification by Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Switzerland, and Czechoslovakia.

**BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)**

The entry into force of this Convention as regards Belgium is subject to its ratification by Germany, France, Great Britain, Poland, Switzerland, and Czechoslovakia.

The Belgian Government does not intend to assume any obligation as regards the Belgian Colony of the Congo and the territory under Belgian mandate of Ruanda-Urundi.

**GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN IRELAND (April 12th, 1929)**

Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate.

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA (June 25th, 1930)**

The entry into force of this Convention as regards Czechoslovakia is subject to the ratification or accession of the following countries: Germany, Austria, United States of America, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Poland, Roumania, Yugoslavia and Switzerland.

**DENMARK (Sept. 9th, 1929)**

Subject to reservation as regards Greenland.

"On proceeding to the deposit of the instrument of ratification by the Danish Government of the International Convention for the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions, concluded at Geneva, on November 8th, 1927, with Protocol, and of the Supplementary Agreement, concluded at Geneva July 11th, 1928, with Protocol, I have the honour to declare by order of my Government that, in accordance with Article C of the Supplementary Agreement, the Danish Government makes the entry into force of the above-mentioned Convention subject, as regards Denmark, to its ratification by Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia."

*Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.*

system nor the treaty-making methods of the participating countries nor the measures taken to ensure their application, including the measures intended to counteract the effects of dumping.

**EGYPT  
ESTONIA  
INDIA**

According to the terms of Article 10, does not include the territories of India belonging to a Prince or Chief placed under the suzerainty of His Britannic Majesty.

**LATVIA  
POLAND  
SIAM  
TURKEY**

*The Convention is open to Accession by:*

**GREECE  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
IRISH FREE STATE  
LIBERIA  
LITHUANIA  
MEXICO  
NEW ZEALAND  
NICARAGUA  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
PERU  
SALVADOR  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS  
SPAIN  
URUGUAY  
VENEZUELA**



I. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PROHIBITIONS  
AND RESTRICTIONS (*continued*).

(*Geneva, November 8th, 1927.*)

**In Force.**

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

**FINLAND** (September 6th, 1929)

Finland undertakes to extend, towards any other High Contracting Party accepting the same obligation, the application of the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 8 of the Convention of November 8th, 1927, to all disputes which might arise on the subject of the interpretation or the application of the provisions of the said Convention—including the whole or part of Articles 4, 5 and 6—or of the Supplementary Agreement of July 11th, 1928, whether or no the dispute be of a legal character.

**FRANCE** (July 31st, 1929)

By its acceptance, it does not intend to assume any obligation in regard to any of its Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under its suzerainty or mandate.

The entry into force of this Convention as regards France is subject to its ratification by Germany, Italy, Poland, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

**GERMANY** (November 23rd, 1929)

The entry into force of this Convention as regards Germany is subject to its ratification by Austria, the United States of America, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Poland, Roumania, Yugoslavia, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

**HUNGARY** (July 26th, 1929)

The entry into force of this Convention as regards Hungary is subject to its ratification by Austria, Italy, Poland, Roumania, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

**ITALY** (September 30th, 1929)

The entry into force of this Convention, in so far as Italy is concerned, is subject to the ratification or accession of the following countries: Germany, United States of America, Austria, Great Britain, France, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Turkey.

In conformity with Article 10 of the Convention, the Royal Italian Government does not assume any obligation in respect of the Italian colonies and possessions.

**JAPAN** (September 28th, 1929)

The provisions of Article 8 of the present Convention are in no way derogatory to the acts of the Japanese judicial authorities in the application of Japanese laws and decrees.

**LUXEMBURG** (June 27th, 1929)

The entry into force of this Convention in the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg is subject to its ratification by Germany, France, Great Britain, Poland, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

**THE NETHERLANDS** (June 28th, 1929)

The Netherlands Government does not intend to assume any obligation as regards overseas territories.

The Netherlands undertake to extend, towards any other High Contracting Party accepting the same obligation, the application of the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 8 of the Convention to all disputes which might arise on the subject of the interpretation or the application of the provisions of the said Convention—including the whole or part of Articles 4, 5 and 6—or of the agreements of July 11th, 1928, whether or no the dispute be of a legal character.

**Curaçao** (April 18th, 1932 *a*)

As regards Curaçao, the Netherlands Government undertakes to extend, towards any other High Contracting Party accepting the same obligation, the application of the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 8 of the Convention to all disputes which might arise on the subject of the interpretation or the application of the provisions of the said Convention, including Articles 4, 5 and 6, whether or no the dispute be of a legal character.

**NORWAY** (September 26th, 1930)

**PORTUGAL** (September 30th, 1929)

Subject to the reservation provided in Article 10 as regards the application of the Convention to all its colonies.

Portugal considers itself as relieved, on July 30th, 1931, in accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929, of the obligations accepted by the ratification of this Convention and Protocol.

**ROUMANIA** (June 30th, 1929)

The entry into force of this Convention in Roumania is subject to its ratification by Austria, Hungary, Poland, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and Czechoslovakia.

**SWEDEN** (August 8th, 1929)

**SWITZERLAND** (June 27th, 1929)

The entry into force of this Convention as regards Switzerland is subject to the ratification or accession of Germany, Austria, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy and Czechoslovakia.

I. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS (*continued*).  
(Geneva, November 8th, 1927.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

YUGOSLAVIA (September 30th, 1929)

The entry into force of this Convention in so far as the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes is concerned is subject to its ratification by Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Roumania and Czechoslovakia, and to the coming into force of the Convention in those countries.

2. PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

(Geneva, November 8th, 1927.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

*Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.*

*The Protocol is open to Accession by:*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
(September 30th, 1929)

On the understanding that the provision of Section VI of the Protocol excepting from the scope of the Convention prohibitions or restrictions applying to prison-made goods, includes goods the product of forced or slave labour, however employed.<sup>1</sup>

AUSTRIA (June 26th, 1929)

BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)

GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN IRELAND (April 12th, 1929)

Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (June 25th, 1930)

DENMARK (Sept. 9th, 1929)

Subject to reservation as regards Greenland.

FINLAND (September 6th, 1929)

FRANCE (July 31st, 1929)

Subject to the reservations made on signing the Convention.

GERMANY (Nov. 23rd, 1929)

Same reservation as for the Convention.

HUNGARY (July 26th, 1929)

ITALY (September 30th, 1929)

JAPAN (September 28th, 1929)

Subject to the reservations made on signing the Convention.

LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 1929)

THE NETHERLANDS (June 28th, 1929)

The Netherlands Government does not intend to assume any obligation as regards overseas territories.

*Curaçao* (April 18th, 1932 *a*)

NORWAY (September 26th, 1930)

PORTUGAL (Sept. 30th, 1929)

Portugal considers itself as relieved, on June 30th, 1931, in accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929, of the obligations accepted by the ratification of this Convention and Protocol.

ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929)

Same reservation as for the Convention.

SWEDEN (August 8th, 1929)

SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)

YUGOSLAVIA (Sept. 30th, 1929)

BULGARIA

CHILE

EGYPT

ESTONIA

INDIA

Under the terms of Article 10 of the Convention, does not include the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under suzerainty of His Majesty.

LATVIA

POLAND

SIAM

TURKEY

ABYSSINIA

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

ALBANIA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

AUSTRALIA

BOLIVIA

BRAZIL

CANADA

CHINA

COLOMBIA

COSTA RICA

CUBA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ECUADOR

GREECE

GUATEMALA

HAITI

HONDURAS

IRISH FREE STATE

LIBERIA

LITHUANIA

MEXICO

NEW ZEALAND

NICARAGUA

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

PERSIA

PERU

SALVADOR

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST

REPUBLICS

SPAIN

URUGUAY

VENEZUELA

<sup>1</sup> This reservation has been submitted to the signatory States for acceptance.

3. SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT TO THE CONVENTION OF NOVEMBER 8TH, 1927, FOR THE ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS.<sup>1</sup>  
(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
(September 30th, 1929)  
AUSTRIA (June 26th, 1929)  
BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)  
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN  
IRELAND (April 12th, 1929)  
Does not include any of His  
Britannic Majesty's Colonies,  
Protectorates or Territories under  
suzerainty or mandate.  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (June 25th,  
1930)  
DENMARK (Sept. 9th, 1929)  
FINLAND (September 6th, 1929)  
Finland undertakes to extend,  
towards any other High Contract-  
ing Party accepting the same  
obligation, the application of the  
provisions of paragraph 3 of  
Article 8 of the Convention of  
November 8th, 1927, to all disputes  
which might arise on the subject  
of the interpretation or the  
application of the provisions of  
the present Agreement, whether  
or no the dispute be of a legal  
character.  
FRANCE (July 31st, 1929)  
By its acceptance, it does not intend  
to assume any obligation in  
regard to any of its Colonies,  
Protectorates and Territories  
under its suzerainty or mandate.  
GERMANY (Nov. 23rd, 1929)  
Same reservation as for the Conven-  
tion.  
HUNGARY (July 26th, 1929)  
The entry into force of this Agree-  
ment as regards Hungary is  
subject to its ratification by  
Austria, Italy, Poland, Rou-  
mania, the Kingdom of the  
Serbs, Croats and Slovenes,  
Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.  
ITALY (September 30th, 1929)  
JAPAN (September 28th, 1929)  
LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 1929)  
THE NETHERLANDS (June 28th,  
1929)  
The Netherlands Government does  
not intend to assume any obliga-  
tion as regards overseas territories.  
*Curaçao* (April 18th, 1932 a)  
NORWAY (Sept. 26th, 1930)  
PORTUGAL (Sept. 30th, 1929)  
Subject to the reservation provided  
in Article 10 of the Convention  
as regards the application to all  
its Colonies.  
Portugal considers itself as relieved,  
on June 30th, 1931, in accordance  
with the terms of Article 6 of the  
Protocol of Paris, dated December  
20th, 1929, of the obligations  
accepted by the ratification of  
this Agreement and Protocol.  
ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929)  
The entry into force of this Agree-  
ment in Roumania is subject to  
its ratification by Austria,  
Hungary, Poland, the Kingdom  
of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes  
and Czechoslovakia.  
SWEDEN (August 8th, 1929)  
SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)  
YUGOSLAVIA (Sept. 30th, 1929)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

BULGARIA  
On signing the present Supple-  
mentary Agreement, Bulgaria  
declares that it shall be ratified  
and put into force as soon as  
the national currency shall be  
re-established in gold.  
CHILE  
EGYPT  
ESTONIA  
INDIA  
LATVIA  
POLAND  
SIAM  
TURKEY  
Subject to reservation as regards  
Article B.

*The Agreement is open  
to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ALBANIA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRALIA  
BOLIVIA  
BRAZIL  
CANADA  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA  
COSTA RICA  
CUBA  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
ECUADOR  
GREECE  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
IRISH FREE STATE  
LIBERIA  
LITHUANIA  
MEXICO  
NEW ZEALAND  
NICARAGUA  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
PERU  
SALVADOR  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS  
SPAIN  
URUGUAY  
VENEZUELA

<sup>1</sup> In virtue of a Protocol signed at Paris, December 20th, 1929, the Agreement came into force on January 1st, 1930. See League of Nations *Treaty Series*, Vol. XCVII, p. 436; Vol. C, p. 264; Vol. CVII, p. 538 and Vol. CXVII, p. 304.

4. PROTOCOL TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT.  
(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
(September 30th, 1929)  
AUSTRIA (June 26th, 1929)  
BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)  
GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN  
IRELAND (April 12th, 1929)  
Does not include any of His Brit-  
annic Majesty's Colonies, Pro-  
tectorates or Territories under  
suzerainty or mandate.  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (June 25th,  
1930)  
DENMARK (September 9th,  
1929)  
FINLAND (September 6th, 1929)  
FRANCE (July 31st, 1929)  
Subject to the reservations made  
on signing the Agreement.  
GERMANY (November 23rd,  
1929)  
Same reservation as for the Conven-  
tion.  
HUNGARY (July 26th, 1929)  
ITALY (September 30th, 1929)  
JAPAN (September 28th, 1929)  
LUXEBURG (June 27th, 1929)  
THE NETHERLANDS (June 28th,  
1929)  
*Curaçao* (April 18th, 1932 a)  
NORWAY (September 26th,  
1930)  
PORTUGAL (September 30th,  
1929)  
Portugal considers itself as relieved,  
on June 30th, 1931, in accordance  
with the terms of Article 6 of the  
Protocol of Paris, dated Decem-  
ber 20th, 1929, of the obliga-  
tions accepted by the ratifi-  
cation of this Agreement and  
Protocol.  
ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929)  
Same reservation as for the Con-  
vention.  
SWEDEN (August 8th, 1929)  
SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)  
YUGOSLAVIA (Sept. 30th, 1929)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

BULGARIA  
Subject to the reservation made  
on signing the Supplementary  
Agreement.  
CHILE  
EGYPT  
ESTONIA  
INDIA  
LATVIA  
POLAND  
PORTUGAL  
SIAM  
TURKEY  
Subject to reservation as regards  
Article B.

*The Protocol is open  
to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ALBANIA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRALIA  
BOLIVIA  
BRAZIL  
CANADA  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA  
COSTA RICA  
CUBA  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
ECUADOR  
GREECE  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
IRISH FREE STATE  
LIBERIA  
LITHUANIA  
MEXICO  
NEW ZEALAND  
NICARAGUA  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
PERU  
SALVADOR  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS  
SPAIN  
URUGUAY  
VENEZUELA

5. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF HIDES AND SKINS.<sup>1</sup>  
(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions.*

AUSTRIA (June 26th, 1929)  
BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)  
The Belgian Government does not  
intend to assume any obligation  
as regards the Belgian Colony of  
the Congo and the territory  
under Belgian mandate of  
Ruanda-Urundi.  
GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN  
IRELAND (April 9th, 1929)  
Does not include any of His  
Britannic Majesty's Colonies,  
Protectorates or Territories  
under suzerainty or mandate.

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

BULGARIA  
On signing the present Agreement  
Bulgaria declares that it shall be  
ratified and put into force as  
soon as the national currency  
shall be re-established in gold.  
TURKEY<sup>2</sup>  
Turkey reserves the right to main-  
tain the "muamele vergisi"  
(general tax on export formaliti-  
es) of two and a-half per cent  
*ad valorem*, and also the very  
low veterinary examination tax.

*The Agreement is open  
to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ALBANIA  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRALIA  
BOLIVIA  
BRAZIL  
CANADA  
CHILE  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA

<sup>1</sup> This Agreement came into force on October 1st, 1929, between the States having ratified it, in virtue of a Protocol drawn up at Geneva on September 11th, 1929. See League of Nations *Treaty Series*, Vol. XCV, p. 357; Vol. C, p. 264 and Vol. CVII, p. 537.

<sup>2</sup> The reservation to which this signature is subject has been submitted to the signatory States for acceptance.

5. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF HIDES AND SKINS  
(continued).

(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<b>In Force.</b>	<i>The Agreement is open to Accession by:</i>
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (June 28th, 1929)		COSTA RICA
DENMARK (June 14th, 1929) The ratification does not include Greenland.		CUBA
FINLAND (June 27th, 1929)		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
FRANCE (June 30th, 1929) By its acceptance, it does not intend to assume any obligation in regard to any of its Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under its suzerainty or mandate.		ECUADOR
GERMANY (June 30th, 1929)		EGYPT
HUNGARY (July 26th, 1929) The entry into force of this Agreement as regards Hungary is subject to its ratification by Austria, Roumania, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and Czechoslovakia.		ESTONIA
ITALY (June 29th, 1929)		GREECE
LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 1929)		GUATEMALA
THE NETHERLANDS (June 28th, 1929) The Netherlands Government does not intend to assume any obligation as regards overseas territories. The Netherlands undertake to extend, towards any other High Contracting Party accepting the same obligation, the application of the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 8 of the Convention of November 8th, 1927, to all disputes which might arise on the subject of the interpretation or the application of the provisions of this Agreement, whether or no the dispute be of a legal character.		HAITI
NORWAY (September 26th, 1930)		HONDURAS
POLAND <sup>1</sup> (August 8th, 1931)		INDIA
ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929) The entry into force of this Agreement in Roumania is subject to its ratification by Austria, Hungary, Poland, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and Czechoslovakia.		IRISH FREE STATE
SWEDEN (June 27th, 1929)		JAPAN
SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)		LATVIA
YUGOSLAVIA (September 30th, 1929)		LIBERIA
		LITHUANIA
		MEXICO
		NEW ZEALAND
		NICARAGUA
		PANAMA
		PARAGUAY
		PERSIA
		PERU
		PORTUGAL
		SALVADOR
		SIAM
		SPAIN
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
		URUGUAY
		VENEZUELA

6. PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.

(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<b>In Force.</b>	<i>The Protocol is open to Accession by:</i>
AUSTRIA (June 26th, 1929)		ABYSSINIA
BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)		UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN IRELAND (April 9th, 1929) Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate.		ALBANIA
		UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
		ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
		AUSTRALIA
		BOLIVIA
		BRAZIL

<sup>1</sup> The Polish Government has undertaken to put this Agreement into force by administrative measures, as from October 1st, 1929.

6. PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT (*continued*).  
(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions.*

*The Protocol is open  
to Accession by:*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (June 28th, 1929)  
DENMARK (June 14th, 1929)  
The ratification does not include Greenland.  
FINLAND (June 27th, 1929)  
FRANCE (June 30th, 1929)  
Subject to the reservations made on signing the Agreement.  
GERMANY (June 30th, 1929)  
HUNGARY (July 26th, 1929)  
ITALY (June 29th, 1929)  
LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 1929)  
THE NETHERLANDS (June 28th, 1929)  
The Netherlands Government does not intend to assume any obligation as regards overseas territories.  
NORWAY (September 26th, 1930)  
POLAND (August 8th, 1931)  
ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929)  
Same reservations as for the Agreement.  
SWEDEN (June 27th, 1929)  
SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)  
YUGOSLAVIA (September 30th, 1929)

CANADA  
CHILE  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA  
COSTA RICA  
CUBA  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
ECUADOR  
EGYPT  
ESTONIA  
GREECE  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
INDIA  
IRISH FREE STATE  
JAPAN  
LATVIA  
LIBERIA  
LITHUANIA  
MEXICO  
NEW ZEALAND  
NICARAGUA  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
PERU  
PORTUGAL  
SALVADOR  
SIAM  
SPAIN  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS  
URUGUAY  
VENEZUELA

7. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF BONES.<sup>1</sup>  
(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions.*

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

*The Agreement is open  
to Accession by:*

AUSTRIA (June 26th, 1929)  
BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)  
The Belgian Government does not intend to assume any obligation as regards the Belgian Colony of the Congo and the territory under Belgian mandate of Ruanda-Urundi.  
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (April 9th, 1929)  
Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate.  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (June 28th, 1929)  
DENMARK (June 14th, 1929)  
The ratification does not include Greenland.  
FINLAND (June 27th, 1929)  
FRANCE (June 30th, 1929)  
By its acceptance, it does not intend to assume any obligation in regard to any of its Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under its suzerainty or mandate.

BULGARIA  
On signing the present Agreement Bulgaria declares that it shall be ratified and put into force as soon as the national currency shall be re-established in gold.  
TURKEY  
Turkey reserves the right to maintain the "muamele vergisi" (general tax on export formalities) of two and a-half per cent *ad valorem*, and also the very low veterinary examination tax.

ABYSSINIA  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
ALBANIA  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
AUSTRALIA  
BOLIVIA  
BRAZIL  
CANADA  
CHILE  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA  
COSTA RICA  
CUBA  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
ECUADOR  
EGYPT  
ESTONIA  
GREECE  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
INDIA  
IRISH FREE STATE

<sup>1</sup> This Agreement came into force on October 1st, 1929, between the States having ratified it, in virtue of a Protocol drawn up at Geneva on September 11th, 1929. See League of Nations *Treaty Series*, Vol. XCV, p. 373; Vol. C, p. 264 and Vol. CVII, p. 537.

7. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF BONES (*continued*).  
(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions.*

**In Force.**

*The Agreement is open  
to Accession by:*

GERMANY (June 30th, 1929)  
HUNGARY (July 26th, 1929)  
ITALY (June 29th, 1929)  
LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 1929)  
THE NETHERLANDS (June 28th,  
1929)

The Netherlands Government does not intend to assume any obligation as regards overseas territories.

The Netherlands undertake to extend, towards any other High Contracting Party accepting the same obligation, the application of the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 8 of the Convention of November 8th, 1927, to all disputes which might arise on the subject of the interpretation or the application of the provisions of this Agreement, whether or no the dispute be of a legal character.

NORWAY (September 26th, 1930)

POLAND<sup>1</sup> (August 8th, 1931)

ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929)

The entry into force of this Agreement in Roumania is subject to its ratification by Austria, Hungary, Poland, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and Czechoslovakia.

SWEDEN (June 27th, 1929)

SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)

YUGOSLAVIA (September 30th,  
1929)

The obligations resulting from this Agreement shall be binding for the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes only as regards signatory States which do not render exportation impossible, either by formal prohibitions or by prohibitive duties (duties considered as prohibitive are duties imposing a tax of 5 francs Swiss or more per hundred kilogrammes).

JAPAN  
LATVIA  
LIBERIA  
LITHUANIA  
MEXICO  
NEW ZEALAND  
NICARAGUA  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
PERU  
PORTUGAL  
SALVADOR  
SIAM  
SPAIN  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS  
URUGUAY  
VENEZUELA

8. PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.

(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

**In Force.**

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions.*

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

*The Protocol is open to  
Accession by:*

AUSTRIA (June 26th, 1929)  
BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)  
GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN  
IRELAND (April 9th, 1929)

Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (June 28th,  
1929)

DENMARK (June 14th, 1929)

The ratification does not include Greenland.

FINLAND (June 27th, 1929)

FRANCE (June 30th, 1929)

Subject to the reservations made on signing the Agreement.

GERMANY (June 30th, 1929)

HUNGARY (July 26th, 1929)

BULGARIA

Subject to the reservation made on signing the Agreement.

TURKEY

Subject to the reservation made on signing the Agreement.

ABYSSINIA  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ALBANIA  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRALIA  
BOLIVIA  
BRAZIL  
CANADA  
CHILE  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA  
COSTA RICA  
CUBA  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
ECUADOR  
EGYPT  
ESTONIA

<sup>1</sup> The Polish Government has undertaken to put this Agreement into force by administrative measures as from October 1st, 1929.

8. PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT (*continued*).

(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions.*

*The Protocol is open to  
Accession by:*

ITALY (June 29th, 1929)  
LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 1929)  
THE NETHERLANDS (June 28th,  
1929)  
The Netherlands Government does  
not intend to assume any obli-  
gation as regards overseas terri-  
tories.  
NORWAY (September 26th,  
1930)  
POLAND (August 8th, 1931)  
ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929)  
Same reservation as for the  
Agreement.  
SWEDEN (June 27th, 1929)  
SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)  
YUGOSLAVIA (September 30th,  
1929)

GREECE  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
INDIA  
IRISH FREE STATE  
JAPAN  
LATVIA  
LIBERIA  
LITHUANIA  
MEXICO  
NEW ZEALAND  
NICARAGUA  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
PERU  
PORTUGAL  
SALVADOR  
SIAM  
SPAIN  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS  
URUGUAY  
VENEZUELA

XVIII. PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES.<sup>1</sup>

GENERAL ACT.<sup>2</sup>

(Geneva, September 26th, 1928.)

In Force.

*Accessions*

*This Act is open to  
Accession by:*

A	B	C	
All the provisions of the Act.	Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (Chapters I and II) and general provisions dealing with these procedures (Chapter IV).	Provisions relating to conciliation (Chapter I), and general provisions concerning that procedure (Chapter IV).	All the Members of the League of Nations, with the exception of those mentioned in the preceding columns, and:
<b>BELGIUM</b> (May 18th, 1929) Subject to the reservation provided in Article 39 (2) (a), with the effect of excluding from the procedures described in this Act disputes arising out of facts prior to the accession of Belgium or prior to the accession of any other Party with whom Belgium may have a dispute.	<b>THE NETHERLANDS</b> (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (August 8th, 1930) <b>NORWAY</b> <sup>3</sup> (June 11th, 1929) <b>SWEDEN</b> (May 13th, 1929)		<b>AFGHANISTAN</b> <b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</b> <b>BRAZIL</b> <b>COSTA RICA</b> <b>EGYPT</b> <b>ECUADOR</b> <b>UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS</b>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b> (May 21st, 1931) Subject to the following conditions: 1. That the following disputes are excluded from the procedure described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation: (i) Disputes arising prior to the accession of			

<sup>1</sup> The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the work of the Council and the Secretariat for 1929 (A.6(a).1929, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning the Protocol for the pacific settlement of international disputes, annexed to the Resolution adopted by the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations on October 2nd, 1924.

<sup>2</sup> The General Act came into force August 16th, 1929 (Article 44). See League of Nations *Treaty Series*, Vol. XCIII, p. 343; Vol. C, p. 260; Vol. CVII, p. 529; Vol. CXL, p. 414 and Vol. CXVII, p. 394.

<sup>3</sup> Norway having acceded on June 11th, 1929, to Chapters I, II and IV, and thereafter having extended its accession to Chapter III, on June 11th, 1930, has therefore accepted all the provisions of the Act. However, it has been deemed necessary to make it appear also under "B" in the present list, so as to make it clear that Norway had already accepted the provisions provided under that heading as from June 11th, 1929.



GENERAL ACT (*continued*).

(*Geneva, September 26th, 1928.*)

In Force.

*Accessions*

A	B	C
All the provisions of the Act.	Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (Chapters I and II) and general provisions dealing with these procedures (Chapter IV).	Provisions relating to conciliation (Chapter I), and general provisions concerning that procedure (Chapter IV).
His Majesty to the said General Act or relating to situations or facts prior to the said accession;		
(ii) Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;		
(iii) Disputes between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such a manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;		
(iv) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States; and		
(v) Disputes with any Party to the General Act who is not a Member of the League of Nations.		
2. That His Majesty reserves the right in relation to the disputes mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act to require that the procedure prescribed in Chapter II of the said Act shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the procedure, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.		
3. (i) That, in the case of a dispute, not being a dispute mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act, which is brought before the Council of the League of Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant, the procedure prescribed in Chapter I of the General Act shall not be applied, and, if already commenced, shall be suspended, unless the Council determines that the said procedure shall be adopted.		
(ii) That, in the case of such a dispute, the procedure described in Chapter III of the General Act shall not be applied unless the Council has failed to effect a settlement of the dispute within twelve months from the date on which it was first submitted to the Council, or, in a case where the procedure prescribed in Chapter I has been adopted without producing an agreement between the parties, within six months from the termination of the work of the Conciliation Commission. The Council may extend either of the above periods by a decision of all its Members other than the parties to the dispute.		

CANADA (July 1st, 1931)

Subject to the following conditions:

1. That the following disputes are excluded from the procedure described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation:
  - (i) Disputes arising prior to the accession in respect of Canada to the said General Act or relating to situations or facts prior to the said accession;

GENERAL ACT (*continued*).  
(*Geneva, September 26th, 1928.*)

In Force.

*Accessions*

A	B	C
All the provisions of the Act.	Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (Chapters I and II) and general provisions dealing with these procedures (Chapter IV).	Provisions relating to conciliation (Chapter I), and general provisions concerning that procedure (Chapter IV).
(ii) Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;		
(iii) Disputes between His Majesty's Government in Canada and the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such a manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;		
(iv) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States; and		
(v) Disputes with any Party to the General Act who is not a Member of the League of Nations.		
2. That His Majesty in respect of Canada reserves the right in relation to the disputes mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act to require that the procedure prescribed in Chapter II of the said Act shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the procedure, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.		
3. (i) That, in the case of a dispute, not being a dispute mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act, which is brought before the Council of the League of Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant, the procedure prescribed in Chapter I of the General Act shall not be applied, and, if already commenced, shall be suspended, unless the Council determines that the said procedure shall be adopted.		
(ii) That, in the case of such a dispute, the procedure described in Chapter III of the General Act shall not be applied unless the Council has failed to effect a settlement of the dispute within twelve months from the date on which it was first submitted to the Council, or, in a case where the procedure prescribed in Chapter I has been adopted without producing an agreement between the parties, within six months from the termination of the work of the Conciliation Commission. The Council may extend either of the above periods by a decision of all its Members other than the parties to the dispute.		

AUSTRALIA (May 21st, 1931)

Subject to the following conditions:

1. That the following disputes are excluded from the procedure described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation:

(i) Disputes arising prior to the accession of His Majesty to the said General Act or relating to situations or facts prior to the said accession;

(ii) Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have

GENERAL ACT (*continued*).  
(*Geneva, September 26th, 1928.*)

In Force.

*Accessions*

A	B	C
All the provisions of the Act.	Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (Chapters I and II) and general provisions dealing with these procedures (Chapter IV).	Provisions relating to conciliation (Chapter I), and general provisions concerning that procedure (Chapter IV).

recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

(iii) Disputes between His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia and the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such a manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;

(iv) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States; and

(v) Disputes with any Party to the General Act who is not a Member of the League of Nations.

2. That His Majesty reserves the right in relation to the disputes mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act to require that the procedure prescribed in Chapter II of the said Act shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the procedure, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.

3. (i) That, in the case of a dispute, not being a dispute mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act, which is brought before the Council of the League of Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant, the procedure prescribed in Chapter I of the General Act shall not be applied, and, if already commenced, shall be suspended, unless the Council determines that the said procedure shall be adopted.

(ii) That, in the case of such a dispute, the procedure described in Chapter III of the General Act shall not be applied unless the Council has failed to effect a settlement of the dispute within twelve months from the date on which it was first submitted to the Council, or, in a case where the procedure prescribed in Chapter I has been adopted without producing an agreement between the parties, within six months from the termination of the work of the Conciliation Commission. The Council may extend either of the above periods by a decision of all its Members other than the parties to the dispute.

NEW ZEALAND (May 21st, 1931)

Subject to the following conditions:

1. That the following disputes are excluded from the procedure described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation:

(i) Disputes arising prior to the accession of His Majesty to the said General Act or relating to situations or facts prior to the said accession;

(ii) Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

(iii) Disputes between His Majesty's Government in New Zealand and the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such a manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;

GENERAL ACT (*continued*).  
(Geneva, September 26th, 1928.)

In Force.

Accessions

A	B	C
All the provisions of the Act.	Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (Chapters I and II) and general provisions dealing with these procedures (Chapter IV).	Provisions relating to conciliation (Chapter I), and general provisions concerning that procedure (Chapter IV).
(iv) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States; and		
(v) Disputes with any Party to the General Act who is not a Member of the League of Nations.		
2. That His Majesty reserves the right in relation to the disputes mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act to require that the procedure prescribed in Chapter II of the said Act shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the procedure, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.		
3. (i) That, in the case of a dispute, not being a dispute mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act, which is brought before the Council of the League of Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant, the procedure prescribed in Chapter I of the General Act shall not be applied, and, if already commenced, shall be suspended, unless the Council determines that the said procedure shall be adopted.		
(ii) That, in the case of such a dispute, the procedure described in Chapter III of the General Act shall not be applied unless the Council has failed to effect a settlement of the dispute within twelve months from the date on which it was first submitted to the Council, or, in a case where the procedure prescribed in Chapter I has been adopted without producing an agreement between the parties, within six months from the termination of the work of the Conciliation Commission. The Council may extend either of the above periods by a decision of all its Members other than the parties to the dispute.		

*Irish Free State* (September 26th, 1931)

INDIA (May 21st, 1931)

Subject to the following conditions:

1. That the following disputes are excluded from the procedure described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation:

(i) Disputes arising prior to the accession of His Majesty to the said General Act or relating to situations or facts prior to the said accession;

(ii) Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

(iii) Disputes between the Government of India and the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such a manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;

(iv) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States; and

GENERAL ACT (*continued*).  
(*Geneva, September 26th, 1928.*)

In Force.

*Accessions*

A	B	C
All the provisions of the Act.	Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (Chapters I and II) and general provisions dealing with these procedures (Chapter IV).	Provisions relating to conciliation (Chapter I), and general provisions concerning that procedure (Chapter IV).
(v) Disputes with any Party to the General Act who is not a Member of the League of Nations.		
2. That His Majesty reserves the right in relation to the disputes mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act to require that the procedure prescribed in Chapter II of the said Act shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the procedure, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.		
3. (i) That, in the case of a dispute, not being a dispute mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act, which is brought before the Council of the League of Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant, the procedure prescribed in Chapter I of the General Act shall not be applied, and, if already commenced, shall be suspended, unless the Council determines that the said procedure shall be adopted.		
(ii) That, in the case of such a dispute, the procedure described in Chapter III of the General Act shall not be applied unless the Council has failed to effect a settlement of the dispute within twelve months from the date on which it was first submitted to the Council, or, in a case where the procedure prescribed in Chapter I has been adopted without producing an agreement between the parties, within six months from the termination of the work of the Conciliation Commission. The Council may extend either of the above periods by a decision of all its Members other than the parties to the dispute.		

DENMARK (April 14th, 1930)

ESTONIA (September 3rd, 1931)

Subject to the following conditions:

The following disputes are excluded from the procedures described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation:

(a) Disputes resulting from facts prior either to the accession of Estonia or to the accession of another Party with whom Estonia might have a dispute;

(b) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States.

FINLAND (September 6th, 1930)

FRANCE (May 21st, 1931)

The said accession concerning all disputes that may arise after the said accession with regard to situations or facts subsequent thereto, other than those which the Permanent Court of International Justice may recognise as bearing on a question left by international law to the exclusive competence of the State, it being understood that in application of Article 39 of the said Act the disputes which the parties or one of them may have referred to the Council of the League of

GENERAL ACT (*continued*).  
(*Geneva, September 26th, 1928.*)

In Force.

*Accessions*

A	B	C
All the provisions of the Act.	Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (Chapters I and II) and general provisions dealing with these procedures (Chapter IV).	Provisions relating to conciliation (Chapter I), and general provisions concerning that procedure (Chapter IV).
Nations will not be submitted to the procedures described in this Act unless the Council has been unable to pronounce a decision under the conditions laid down in Article 15, paragraph 6, of the Covenant.		
Furthermore, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations "on the submission and recommendation of the General Act", Article 28 of this Act is interpreted by the French Government as meaning in particular that "respect for rights established by treaty or resulting from international law" is obligatory upon arbitral tribunals constituted in application of Chapter III of the said General Act.		
<i>Greece</i> (September 14th, 1931)		
Subject to the following conditions:		
The following disputes are excluded from the procedures described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation referred to in Chapter I:		
(a) Disputes resulting from facts prior either to the accession of Greece or to the accession of another Party with whom Greece might have a dispute;		
(b) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States and in particular disputes relating to the territorial status of Greece, including disputes relating to its rights of sovereignty over its ports and lines of communication.		
<i>Italy</i> (September 7th, 1931)		
Subject to the following reservations:		
I. The following disputes shall be excluded from the procedure described in the said Act:		
(a) Disputes arising out of facts or situations prior to the present accession;		
(b) Disputes relating to questions which international law leaves to the sole jurisdiction of States;		
(c) Disputes affecting the relations between Italy and any third Power.		
II. It is understood that, in conformity with Article 29 of the said Act, disputes for the solution of which a special procedure is provided by other conventions shall be settled in accordance with the provisions of those conventions; and that, in particular, disputes which may be submitted to the Council or Assembly of the League of Nations in virtue of one of the provisions of the Covenant shall be settled in accordance with those provisions.		
III. It is further understood that the present accession in no way affects Italy's accession to the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and to the clause in that Statute concerning the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court.		
<i>LUXEMBURG</i> (September 15th, 1930)		
<i>NORWAY</i> (June 11th, 1930)		
<i>Peru</i> (November 21st, 1931)		
Subject to reservation (b) provided for in Article 39, paragraph 2.		
<i>SPAIN</i> (September 16th, 1930)		
Subject to reservations (a) and (b) provided for in Article 39, paragraph 2.		

XIX. ECONOMIC STATISTICS.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO ECONOMIC STATISTICS.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, December 14th, 1928.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
AUSTRIA (March 27th, 1931)	BELGIUM In pursuance of Article 11 of the Convention, the Belgian Delegation declares on behalf of its Government that it cannot accept, in regard to the Colony of the Belgian Congo, the obligations arising out of the clauses of the present Convention.	ABYSSINIA ALBANIA UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ARGENTINE REPUBLIC BOLIVIA CHILE CHINA COLOMBIA DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ECUADOR GUATEMALA HAITI HONDURAS LIBERIA LITHUANIA MEXICO NICARAGUA NEW ZEALAND PANAMA PARAGUAY PERSIA PERU SALVADOR SIAM SPAIN TURKEY UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS URUGUAY VENEZUELA
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations (May 9th, 1930) Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate.	BRAZIL FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland) ESTONIA FINLAND FRANCE By its acceptance, France does not intend to assume any obligation in regard to any of its Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under its suzerainty or mandate.	
<i>Southern Rhodesia</i> (October 14th, 1931 a) Returns provided for in Article 2, III (B), will not contain information with regard to areas under crops on native farms, and in native reserves, locations and mission stations. <sup>2</sup>	GERMANY HUNGARY JAPAN In virtue of Article 11 of the present Convention, the Japanese Government declares that its acceptance of the present Convention does not extend to its Territories mentioned below: Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung, the Territories under Japanese mandate.	
CANADA (August 23rd, 1930 a) <i>Australia</i> (April 13th, 1932 a) Does not apply to the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island, New Guinea and Nauru. (1) <sup>2</sup> The provision under Article 3, Annex I, Part I (b), for separate returns for direct transit trade shall not apply to the Commonwealth of Australia. (2) The provision under Article 3, Annex I, Part I, Paragraph IV, that when the quantity of goods of any kind is expressed in any unit or units of measure other than weight, an estimate of the average weight of each unit, or multiple of units, shall be shown in the annual returns, shall not apply to the Commonwealth of Australia.	LATVIA LUXEMBURG YUGOSLAVIA	
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (including the mandated territory of South-West Africa) (May 1st, 1930)		
IRISH FREE STATE (September 15th, 1930)		

<sup>1</sup> The Convention and Protocol came into force December 14th, 1930, in accordance with Article 14 of the Convention. See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. CX, p. 171 and Vol. CXVII, p. 330.  
<sup>2</sup> These reservations, were accepted by the States parties to the Convention which were consulted in accordance with Article 17.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO ECONOMIC STATISTICS (*continued*).  
(Geneva, December 14th, 1928.)

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions.*

**In Force.**

**INDIA** (May 15th, 1931 *a*)

A. Under the terms of Article 11, the obligations of the Convention shall not extend to the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty the King Emperor.

B<sup>1</sup> (1) Article 2 I (a). — The provisions for returns of "transit trade" made in Annex 1, Part 1, 1 (b) shall not apply to India nor shall returns of the "land frontier trade" of India be acquired.

(2) Article 2. II (a). — The question whether a general census of agriculture can be held in India and, if so, on what lines and at what intervals still remains to be settled. For the present, India can assume no obligations under this article.

(3) Article 2. III (b). (1). — For farms in the "permanently settled" tracts in India, estimates of the cultivated areas may be used in compiling the returns.

(4) Article 2. III (b). (2). — The returns of quantities of crops harvested may be based on estimates of yield each year per unit area in each locality.

(5) Article 2. III (d). — Complete returns cannot be guaranteed from Burma and in respect of the rest of India, the returns shall refer to Government forests only.

The Government of India further declared that, with regard to the second paragraph of Article 3 of the Convention, they cannot, with the means of investigation at their disposal, usefully undertake to prepare experimentally the specified tables, and that for similar reasons they are not in a position to accept the proposal contained in Recommendation II of the Convention.

**BULGARIA** (November 29th, 1929)

*Cuba* (August 17th, 1932 *a*)

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA** (February 19th, 1931)

**DENMARK** (September 9th, 1929)

In pursuance of Article 11, Greenland is excepted from the provisions of this Convention. Furthermore, the Danish Government, in accepting the Convention, does not assume any obligation in respect of statistics concerning the Faroe Islands.

**EGYPT** (June 27th, 1930)

**GREECE** (September 18th, 1930)

**ITALY** (June 11th, 1931)

In accepting the present Convention, Italy does not assume any obligation in respect of her Colonies, Protectorates and other Territories referred to in the first paragraph of Article 11.

<sup>1</sup> These reservations were accepted by the States parties to the Convention which were consulted in accordance with Article 17.



INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO ECONOMIC STATISTICS (*continued*).

(Geneva, December 14th, 1928.)

**In Force.**

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions.*

*The Netherlands* (September 13th, 1932)

This ratification applies only to the territory of the Netherlands in Europe; the Netherlands do not intend to assume, at present, any obligation as regards the whole of the Netherlands overseas territories.

NORWAY (March 20th, 1929)

In accordance with Article 11, the Bouvet Island is excepted from the provisions of the present Convention. Furthermore, in ratifying the Convention, Norway does not assume any obligation as regards statistics relating to the Svalbard.

POLAND (July 23rd, 1931)

*Portugal* (October 23rd, 1931)

In accordance with Article 11, the Portuguese Delegation declares on behalf of its Government that the present Convention does not apply to the Portuguese Colonies.

ROUMANIA (June 22nd, 1931)

SWEDEN (February 17th, 1930)

SWITZERLAND (July 10th, 1930)

**PROTOCOL.**

(Geneva, December 14th, 1928.)

**In Force.**

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions.*

AUSTRIA (March 27th, 1931)

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN

IRELAND and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations (May 9th, 1930)

*Southern Rhodesia* (October 14th, 1931 *a*)

CANADA (August 23rd, 1930 *a*)

*Australia* (April 13th, 1932 *a*)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (including the mandated territory of South-West Africa) (May 1st, 1930)

IRISH FREE STATE (September 15th, 1930)

INDIA (May 15th, 1931 *a*)

BULGARIA (November 29th, 1929)

*Cuba* (August 17th, 1932 *a*)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (February 19th, 1931)

DENMARK (September 9th, 1929)

EGYPT (June 27th, 1930)

GREECE (Sept. 18th, 1930)

ITALY (June 11th, 1931)

*The Netherlands* (September 13th, 1932)

This ratification applies only to the territory of the Netherlands in Europe; the Netherlands do not intend to assume, at present, any obligation as regards the whole of the Netherlands overseas territories.

NORWAY (March 20th, 1929)

POLAND (July 23rd, 1931)

*Portugal* (October 23rd, 1931)

ROUMANIA (June 22nd, 1931)

SWEDEN (February 17th, 1930)

SWITZERLAND (July 10th, 1930)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

BELGIUM

BRAZIL

FREE CITY OF DANZIG

(through the intermediary of Poland)

ESTONIA

FINLAND

FRANCE

GERMANY

HUNGARY

JAPAN

LATVIA

LUXEMBURG

YUGOSLAVIA

*The Protocol is open to  
Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA

ALBANIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

BOLIVIA

CHILE

CHINA

COLOMBIA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ECUADOR

GUATEMALA

HAITI

HONDURAS

LIBERIA

LITHUANIA

MEXICO

NICARAGUA

NEW ZEALAND

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

PERSIA

PERU

SALVADOR

SIAM

SPAIN

TURKEY

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST

REPUBLICS

URUGUAY

VENEZUELA

XX. SUPPRESSION OF COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, April 20th, 1929.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
AUSTRIA (June 25th, 1931)	ALBANIA	ABYSSINIA
<i>Belgium</i> (June 6th, 1932)	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
BULGARIA (May 22nd, 1930)	GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
<i>Colombia</i> (May 9th, 1932)	IRELAND and all parts of	AUSTRALIA
<i>Czechoslovakia</i> (September	the British Empire which	BOLIVIA
12th, 1931)	are not separate Members	BRAZIL
DENMARK (February 19th,	of the League of Nations.	CANADA
1931)	INDIA	CHILE
The ratification of Denmark is	As provided in Article 24 of the	COSTA RICA
subject to the reservation that	Convention, this signature does	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
this Convention will take effect	not include the territories of	ECUADOR
in respect of Denmark only upon	any Prince or Chief under the	EGYPT
the coming into force of the	suzerainty of His Majesty.	FINLAND
Danish Penal Code of April 15th,		GUATEMALA
1930.		HAITI
Under a special law of the same	CHINA	HONDURAS
date, the penal code in question	CUBA	ICELAND
is to be brought into force by	FREE CITY OF DANZIG	IRAQ
an ordinance of the Minister of	(through the intermediary	IRISH FREE STATE
Justice not later than January 1st,	of Poland)	LATVIA
1933.		LIBERIA
ESTONIA (August 30th, 1930 <sup>a</sup> )	FRANCE	LIECHTENSTEIN
GREECE (May 19th, 1931)	GERMANY	LITHUANIA
<i>Monaco</i> (October 21st, 1931)	HUNGARY	MEXICO
<i>The Netherlands</i> (April 30th,	ITALY	NICARAGUA
1932)	JAPAN	NEW ZEALAND
NORWAY (March 16th, 1931)	LUXEMBURG	PARAGUAY
In view of the provisions of Article	PANAMA	PERSIA
176, paragraph 2, of the Norwe-	POLAND	PERU
gian Ordinary Criminal Code and	ROUMANIA	SAN MARINO
Article 2 of the Norwegian Law	SWITZERLAND	SALVADOR
on the Extradition of Criminals,		SIAM
the extradition provided for in		SWEDEN
Article 10 of the present Conven-		TURKEY
tion may not be granted for the		URUGUAY
offence referred to in Article 3,		VENEZUELA
No. 2, where the person uttering		
the counterfeit currency himself		
accepted it <i>bona fide</i> as genuine. <sup>2</sup>		
PORTUGAL (September 18th,		
1930)		
<i>Union of Soviet Socialist</i>		
<i>Republics</i> <sup>3</sup> (July 13th, 1931)		
SPAIN (April 28th, 1930)		
YUGOSLAVIA (November 24th,		
1930)		

<sup>1</sup> The Convention and Protocol came into force on February 22nd, 1931, in accordance with Article 25 of the Convention. See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. CXII, p. 371.

<sup>2</sup> As this reservation has not given rise to any objection on the part of the States to which it was communicated in accordance with Article 22, it may be considered as accepted.

<sup>3</sup> Instrument deposited in Berlin.

PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, April 20th, 1929.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions.*

AUSTRIA (June 25th, 1931)  
*Belgium* (June 6th, 1932)  
BULGARIA (May 22nd, 1930)  
*Colombia* (May 9th, 1932)  
*Czechoslovakia* (September  
12th, 1931)  
DENMARK (February 19th,  
1931)  
(Same reservation as for the Con-  
vention.)  
ESTONIA (August 30th, 1930 a)  
GREECE (May 19th, 1931)  
*Monaco* (October 21st, 1931)  
*The Netherlands* (April 30th,  
1932)  
NORWAY (March 16th, 1931)  
PORTUGAL (September 18th,  
1930)  
*Union of Soviet Socialist  
Republics*<sup>1</sup> (July 13th, 1931)  
SPAIN (April 28th, 1930)  
YUGOSLAVIA (November 24th,  
1930)

*Signatures or Accessions  
not yet perfected by Ratification.*

ALBANIA  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN  
IRELAND and all parts of  
the British Empire which  
are not separate Members  
of the League of Nations.  
INDIA  
CHINA  
CUBA  
FREE CITY OF DANZIG  
(through the intermediary  
of Poland)  
FRANCE  
GERMANY  
HUNGARY  
ITALY  
JAPAN  
LUXEMBURG  
PANAMA  
POLAND  
ROUMANIA  
SWITZERLAND

*The Protocol is open to  
Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRALIA  
BOLIVIA  
BRAZIL  
CANADA  
CHILE  
COSTA RICA  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
ECUADOR  
EGYPT  
FINLAND  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
ICELAND  
IRAQ  
IRISH FREE STATE  
LATVIA  
LIBERIA  
LIECHTENSTEIN  
LITHUANIA  
MEXICO  
NICARAGUA  
NEW ZEALAND  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
PERU  
SAN MARINO  
SALVADOR  
SIAM  
SWEDEN  
TURKEY  
URUGUAY  
VENEZUELA

OPTIONAL PROTOCOL.<sup>2</sup>

(Geneva, April 20th, 1929.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions.*

AUSTRIA (June 25th, 1931)  
BULGARIA (May 22nd, 1930)  
*Colombia* (May 9th, 1932)  
*Czechoslovakia* (September  
12th, 1931)  
ESTONIA (August 30th, 1930 a)  
GREECE (May 19th, 1931)  
PORTUGAL (September 18th,  
1930)  
ROUMANIA (November 10th,  
1930)  
SPAIN (April 28th, 1930)  
YUGOSLAVIA (November 24th,  
1930)

*Signatures or Accessions  
not yet perfected by Ratification.*

CUBA  
PANAMA  
POLAND

*The Protocol is open to  
Accession by:*

The Members of the League  
of Nations who did not sign it  
and the non-Member States  
having signed or who have  
been invited to accede to  
the International Convention  
for the Suppression of  
Counterfeiting Currency.

<sup>1</sup> Instrument deposited in Berlin.

<sup>2</sup> This Protocol came into force on August 30th, 1930. See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. CXII, p. 395.

## XXI. AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE PREPARATION OF A TRANSIT CARD FOR EMIGRANTS.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, June 14th, 1929.)

In Force.

<i>Definitive signatures.</i>	<i>Signatures ad referendum.</i>	<i>The Agreement is open to Signature by:</i>
AUSTRIA (February 3rd, 1930)	FREE CITY OF DANZIG	ALBANIA
BELGIUM (June 14th, 1929)	(through the intermediary of	BULGARIA
GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN	Poland)	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
IRELAND (June 14th, 1929)	HUNGARY	DENMARK
FINLAND (October 9th, 1929)	SWITZERLAND	ESTONIA
FRANCE (June 14th, 1929)		IRISH FREE STATE
GERMANY (May 12th, 1930)		LATVIA
GREECE (June 22nd, 1931)		LITHUANIA
ITALY (June 14th, 1929)		LUXEMBURG
THE NETHERLANDS (for the		NORWAY
Kingdom in Europe) (July		PORTUGAL
3rd, 1930)		SWEDEN
POLAND (December 23rd, 1929)		YUGOSLAVIA
ROUMANIA (November 26th,		
1929)		
SAAR TERRITORY GOVERNING		
COMMISSION (June 14th, 1929)		
SPAIN (December 17th, 1929)		

## XXII. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

### 3. PROTOCOL CONCERNING THE REVISION OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.<sup>2</sup>

(Geneva, September 14th, 1929.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to Signature by:</i>
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	<i>Abyssinia</i>	COSTA RICA
(February 17th, 1930)	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	MEXICO
ALBANIA (September 12th,	BOLIVIA	TURKEY
1930)	BRAZIL	
AUSTRALIA (August 28th, 1930)	CHILE	
AUSTRIA (February 26th, 1930)	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	
BELGIUM (November 18th,	GUATEMALA	
1929)	LITHUANIA	
GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN	NICARAGUA	
IRELAND and all parts of the	PANAMA	
British Empire which are	PARAGUAY	
not separate Members of the	PERU	
League of Nations (February	URUGUAY	
12th, 1930)		
BULGARIA (April 27th, 1931)		
CANADA (August 28th, 1930)		
CHINA (October 14th, 1930)		

<sup>1</sup> This Agreement is not subject to ratification. It came into force, September 12th, 1929, in accordance with its Article II. See League of Nations *Treaty Series*, Vol. XCIV, p. 277, Vol. C, p. 263 and Vol. CXI, p. 416.

<sup>2</sup> Under the terms of Article 4 of the Protocol, the condition necessary for the coming into force of the amendments is ratification by those Members of the League of Nations and States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant which have ratified the Protocol of December 16th, 1920. For the purposes of the Protocol of 1929, the United States of America shall be in the same position as a State which has ratified the Protocol of December 16th, 1920.

3. PROTOCOL CONCERNING THE REVISION OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE (*continued*).

(Geneva, September 14th, 1929.)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications.*

Colombia (January 6th, 1932)  
CUBA<sup>1</sup> (January 5th, 1931)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (October 30th, 1930)  
DENMARK (March 11th, 1930)  
ESTONIA (September 8th, 1930)  
FINLAND (August 28th, 1930)  
FRANCE (May 8th, 1931)  
GERMANY (August 13th, 1930)  
GREECE (August 29th, 1930)  
HAITI (September 30th, 1930)  
HUNGARY (August 13th, 1930)  
INDIA (February 26th, 1930)  
IRISH FREE STATE (August 2nd, 1930)  
ITALY (April 2nd, 1931)  
JAPAN (November 14th, 1930)  
LATVIA (August 29th, 1930)  
LIBERIA (August 29th, 1930)  
LUXEMBURG (September 15th, 1930)  
THE NETHERLANDS, including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao (August 8th, 1930)  
NEW ZEALAND (June 4th, 1930)  
NORWAY (April 10th, 1930)  
PERSIA (April 25th, 1931)  
POLAND (May 13th, 1930)  
PORTUGAL (June 12th, 1930)  
ROUMANIA (August 4th, 1930)  
SALVADOR (August 29th, 1930)  
SIAM (June 2nd, 1930)  
SPAIN (July 15th, 1930)  
SWEDEN (March 20th, 1930)  
SWITZERLAND (July 5th, 1930)  
Venezuela (September 14th, 1930)  
YUGOSLAVIA (August 27th, 1930)

4. PROTOCOL RELATING TO THE ACCESSION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.<sup>2</sup>

(Geneva, September 14th, 1929.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to Signature by:</i>
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (February 17th, 1930)	<i>Abyssinia</i>	COSTA RICA
ALBANIA (September 12th, 1930)	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	MEXICO
AUSTRALIA (August 28th, 1930)	BOLIVIA	TURKEY
AUSTRIA (February 26th, 1930)	BRAZIL	
	CHILE	
	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	

<sup>1</sup> The reservation made by the Cuban Government when ratifying the Protocol was withdrawn by this Government by an instrument deposited with the Secretariat on March 14th, 1932.

<sup>2</sup> The present Protocol shall come into force as soon as all States which have ratified the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, and also the United States, have deposited their ratifications (Article 7).

4. PROTOCOL RELATING TO THE ACCESSION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE (*cont.*)  
(*Geneva, September 14th, 1929.*)

*Ratifications*

Belgium (October 5th, 1931)  
GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN IRELAND and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations (February 12th, 1930)  
BULGARIA (April 27th, 1931)  
CANADA (August 28th, 1930)  
CHINA (October 14th, 1930)  
Colombia (January 6th, 1932)  
CUBA (November 26th, 1930)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (October 30th, 1930)  
DENMARK (March 11th, 1930)  
ESTONIA (September 8th, 1930)  
FINLAND (August 28th, 1930)  
FRANCE (May 8th, 1931)  
GERMANY (August 13th, 1930)  
GREECE (August 29th, 1930)  
HUNGARY (August 13th, 1930)  
INDIA (February 26th, 1930)  
IRISH FREE STATE (August 2nd, 1930)  
ITALY (April 2nd, 1931)  
JAPAN (November 14th, 1930)  
LATVIA (August 29th, 1930)  
LUXEMBURG (November 3rd, 1930)  
THE NETHERLANDS, including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao (August 8th, 1930)  
NEW ZEALAND (June 4th, 1930)  
NORWAY (April 10th, 1930)  
PERSIA (April 25th, 1931)  
POLAND (May 13th, 1930)  
PORTUGAL (June 12th, 1930)  
ROUMANIA (August 4th, 1930)  
SIAM (June 2nd, 1930)  
SPAIN (July 15th, 1930)  
SWEDEN (March 20th, 1930)  
SWITZERLAND (July 5th, 1930)  
YUGOSLAVIA (August 27th, 1930)

**Not in Force.**

*Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.*

GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
LIBERIA  
LITHUANIA  
NICARAGUA  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
PERU  
SALVADOR  
URUGUAY  
VENEZUELA

XXIII. PROGRESSIVE CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

I. CONVENTION ON CERTAIN QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE CONFLICT OF NATIONALITY LAWS.<sup>1</sup>  
(*The Hague, April 12th, 1930.*)

**Not in Force.**

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions*

Brazil (September 19th, 1931 a)  
With reservations as regards Articles 5, 6, 7, 16 and 17, which Brazil will not adopt owing to difficulties with which it has to contend in connection with principles forming the basis of its internal legislation.

*Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification*

AUSTRIA  
BELGIUM  
Subject to accession later for the Colony of the Congo and the Mandated Territories.  
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

*The Convention is open to Accession by :*

ABYSSINIA  
ALBANIA  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
BOLIVIA  
BULGARIA

<sup>1</sup> A procès-verbal shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as soon as ratifications or accessions on behalf of ten Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States have been deposited (Article 25, § 1). The present Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of the procès-verbal mentioned in Article 25 as regards all Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States on whose behalf ratifications or accessions have been deposited on the date of the procès-verbal (Article 25, § 1).

I. CONVENTION ON CERTAIN QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE CONFLICT OF NATIONALITY LAWS

(continued).

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions*  
MONACO (April 27th, 1931 a)  
NORWAY (March 16th, 1931 a)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification*

CANADA  
AUSTRALIA  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
IRISH FREE STATE  
INDIA  
In accordance with the provisions of Article 29, His Britannic Majesty does not assume any obligation in respect of the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under His Suzerainty or the population of the said territories.  
CHILE  
CHINA  
Subject to reservation as regards Article 4.  
COLOMBIA  
Subject to reservation as regards Article 10.  
CUBA  
Subject to reservation as regards Articles 9, 10 and 11.  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
DENMARK  
Subject to reservation as regards Articles 5 and 11.  
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)  
EGYPT  
ESTONIA  
FRANCE  
GERMANY  
GREECE  
HUNGARY  
ICELAND  
ITALY  
JAPAN  
Subject to reservation as regards Articles 4 and 10 and as regards the words "according to its law" of Article 13.  
LATVIA  
LUXEMBURG  
MEXICO  
Subject to reservation as regards paragraph 2 of Article 1.  
THE NETHERLANDS  
(1) Exclude from acceptance Articles 8, 9 and 10;  
(2) Do not intend to assume any obligation as regards the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curacao.  
PERU  
Subject to reservation as regards Article 4.  
POLAND  
PORTUGAL  
SALVADOR  
SPAIN  
SWITZERLAND  
Subject to reservation as regards Article 10.  
SWEDEN  
The Swedish Government declares that it does not accept to be bound by the provisions of the second sentence of Article 11, in the case where the wife referred to in the article, after recovering the nationality of her country of origin, fails to establish her ordinary residence in that country.  
URUGUAY  
YUGOSLAVIA

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

COSTA RICA  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
ECUADOR  
FINLAND  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
LIBERIA  
LITHUANIA  
NEW ZEALAND  
NICARAGUA  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
ROUMANIA  
SAN MARINO  
SIAM  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS  
TURKEY  
VENEZUELA

2. PROTOCOL RELATING TO MILITARY OBLIGATIONS IN CERTAIN CASES OF DOUBLE NATIONALITY.<sup>1</sup>

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to Accession by:</i>
United States of America (August 3rd, 1932)	AUSTRIA	ABYSSINIA
Brazil (September 19th, 1931a)	BELGIUM	ALBANIA
Great Britain and Northern Ireland and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations (January 14th, 1932)	Subject to accession later for the Colony of the Congo and the Mandated Territories.	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
	CANADA	AUSTRALIA
	IRISH FREE STATE	BOLIVIA
	INDIA	BULGARIA
	In accordance with the provisions of Article 15, His Britannic Majesty does not assume any obligation in respect of the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under His Suzerainty or the population of the said territories.	CHINA
	CHILE	COSTA RICA
	COLOMBIA	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
	CUBA	FREE CITY OF DANZIG
	DENMARK	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
	EGYPT	ECUADOR
	FRANCE	ESTONIA
	GERMANY	FINLAND
	GREECE	GUATEMALA
	LUXEMBURG	HAITI
	MEXICO	HONDURAS
	THE NETHERLANDS	HUNGARY
(1) Exclude from acceptance Article 3:	(2) Do not intend to assume any obligation as regards Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao.	ICELAND
PERU		ITALY
PORTUGAL		JAPAN
SALVADOR		LATVIA
SPAIN		LIBERIA
SWEDEN		LITHUANIA
URUGUAY		MONACO
		NEW ZEALAND
		NICARAGUA
		NORWAY
		PANAMA
		PARAGUAY
		PERSIA
		POLAND
		ROUMANIA
		SAN MARINO
		SIAM
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
		SWITZERLAND
		TURKEY
		VENEZUELA
		YUGOSLAVIA

<sup>1</sup> A procès-verbal shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as soon as ratifications or accessions on behalf of ten Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States have been deposited (Article 11, § 1). The present Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of the procès-verbal mentioned in Article 11 as regards all Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States on whose behalf ratifications or accessions have been deposited on the date of the procès-verbal (Article 12, § 1).



3. PROTOCOL RELATING TO A CERTAIN CASE OF STATELESSNESS.<sup>1</sup>

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions*

*Brazil (September 19th, 1931a)  
Great Britain and Northern  
Ireland and all parts of the  
British Empire which are  
not separate Members of the  
League of Nations (January  
14th, 1932)*

*Signatures or Accessions  
not yet perfected by Ratification.*

**BELGIUM**  
Subject to accession later for the  
Colony of the Congo and the  
Mandated Territories.

**CANADA**  
**AUSTRALIA**  
**UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA**  
**IRISH FREE STATE**  
**INDIA**

In accordance with the Provisions  
of Article 13 of this Protocol,  
His Britannic Majesty does not  
assume any obligation in respect  
of the territories in India of  
any Prince or Chief under His  
Suzerainty or the population  
of the said territories.

**CHILE**  
**CHINA**  
**COLOMBIA**  
**CUBA**  
**CZECHOSLOVAKIA**  
**DENMARK**  
**FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through  
the intermediary of Poland)**  
**EGYPT**  
**ESTONIA**  
**FRANCE**  
**GREECE**  
**JAPAN**  
**LATVIA**  
**LUXEMBURG**  
**MEXICO**  
**THE NETHERLANDS**  
Do not intend to assume any  
obligation as regards the Nether-  
lands Indies, Surinam and  
Curaçao.

**PERU**  
**POLAND**  
**PORTUGAL**  
**SPAIN**  
**URUGUAY**

*The Protocol is open to  
Accession by:*

**ABYSSINIA**  
**ALBANIA**  
**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**  
**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC**  
**AUSTRIA**  
**BOLIVIA**  
**BULGARIA**  
**COSTA RICA**  
**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**  
**ECUADOR**  
**FINLAND**  
**GERMANY**  
**GUATEMALA**  
**HAITI**  
**HONDURAS**  
**HUNGARY**  
**ICELAND**  
**ITALY**  
**LIBERIA**  
**LITHUANIA**  
**MONACO**  
**NEW ZEALAND**  
**NICARAGUA**  
**NORWAY**  
**PANAMA**  
**PARAGUAY**  
**PERSIA**  
**ROUMANIA**  
**SALVADOR**  
**SAN MARINO**  
**SIAM**  
**UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS**  
**SWEDEN**  
**SWITZERLAND**  
**TURKEY**  
**VENEZUELA**  
**YUGOSLAVIA**

<sup>1</sup> A procès-verbal shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as soon as ratifications or accessions on behalf of ten Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States have been deposited (Article 9, § 1). The present Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of the procès-verbal mentioned in Article 9 as regards all Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States on whose behalf ratifications or accessions have been deposited on the date of the procès-verbal (Article 10, § 1).

4. SPECIAL PROTOCOL CONCERNING STATELESSNESS.<sup>1</sup>

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to Accession by:</i>
Brazil (September 19th, 1931 a)	AUSTRIA	ABYSSINIA
Great Britain and Northern Ireland and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations (January 14th, 1932)	BELGIUM With the reservation that the appli- cation of this Protocol will not be extended to the Colony of the Belgian Congo or to the Terri- tories under mandate.	ALBANIA
	CANADA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
	IRISH FREE STATE	AUSTRALIA
	INDIA In accordance with the Provisions of Article 13 of this Protocol, His Britannic Majesty does not assume any obligation in respect of the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under His Suzerainty or the population of the said territories.	BOLIVIA
	CHINA	BULGARIA
	COLOMBIA	CHILE
	CUBA	COSTA RICA
	EGYPT	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
	GREECE	FREE CITY OF DANZIG
	LUXEMBURG	DENMARK
	MEXICO	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
	PERU	ECUADOR
	PORTUGAL	ESTONIA
	SALVADOR	FINLAND
	SPAIN	FRANCE
	URUGUAY	GERMANY
		GUATEMALA
		HAITI
		HONDURAS
		HUNGARY
		ICELAND
		ITALY
		JAPAN
		LATVIA
		LIBERIA
		LITHUANIA
		MONACO
		THE NETHERLANDS
		NEW ZEALAND
		NICARAGUA
		NORWAY
		PANAMA
		PARAGUAY
		PERSIA
		POLAND
		ROUMANIA
		SAN MARINO
		SIAM
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
		SWEDEN
		SWITZERLAND
		TURKEY
		VENEZUELA
		YUGOSLAVIA

<sup>1</sup> A procès-verbal shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as soon as ratifications or accessions on behalf of ten Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States have been deposited (Article 9, § 1).  
The present Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of the procès-verbal mentioned in Article 9 as regards all Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States on whose behalf ratifications or accessions have been deposited on the date of the procès-verbal (Article 10, § 1).

XXIV. UNIFICATION OF LAWS ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY NOTES AND CHEQUES.

I. CONVENTION PROVIDING A UNIFORM LAW FOR BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES, WITH ANNEXES AND PROTOCOL.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification:</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
<i>Austria</i> (August 31st, 1932) This ratification is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles, 6, 10, 14, 15, 17 and 20 of Annex II to this Convention.	BRAZIL COLOMBIA CZECHOSLOVAKIA FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)	ABYSSINIA AFGHANISTAN UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA ALBANIA UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AUSTRALIA BOLIVIA GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
<i>Belgium</i> (August 31st, 1932) This ratification is subject to the utilisation of the rights provided in Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 20 of Annex II to this Convention. As regards the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, the Belgian Government intends to reserve all the rights provided in the Annex in question, with the exception of the right mentioned in Article 21 of that Annex.	ECUADOR FRANCE GERMANY HUNGARY LUXEMBURG PERU POLAND PORTUGAL SPAIN TURKEY YUGOSLAVIA	BULGARIA CANADA CHILE CHINA COSTA RICA CUBA DOMINICAN REPUBLIC EGYPT ESTONIA GUATEMALA HAITI HEJAZ HONDURAS ICELAND INDIA IRAQ IRISH FREE STATE LATVIA LIBERIA LIECHTENSTEIN LITHUANIA MEXICO MONACO NEW ZEALAND NICARAGUA PANAMA PARAGUAY PERSIA ROUMANIA SALVADOR SAN MARINO SIAM UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS SUDAN URUGUAY VENEZUELA
<i>Denmark</i> (July 27th, 1932) The undertaking by the Government of the King to introduce in Denmark the Uniform Law forming Annex I to this Convention is subject to the reservations referred to in Articles 10, 14, 15, 17, 18 and 20 of Annex II of the said Convention. The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.		
<i>Finland</i> (August 31st, 1932) This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 14 and 20 of Annex II to this Convention, and Finland has availed itself of the right granted to the High Contracting Parties by Articles 15, 17 and 18 of the said Annex, to legislate on the matters referred to therein.		
<i>GREECE</i> (August 31st, 1931) Subject to the following reservations with regard to Annex II: Article 8: Paragraphs 1 and 3. Article 9: As regards bills payable at a fixed date, or at a fixed period after date or after sight. Article 13. Article 15: (a) Proceedings against a drawer or endorser who has made an inequitable gain; (b) Same proceedings against an acceptor who has made an inequitable gain. "These proceedings shall be taken within a period of five years counting from the date of the bill of exchange".		

<sup>1</sup> The present Convention shall not come into force until it has been ratified or acceded to on behalf of seven Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States, including therein three of the Members of the League permanently represented on the Council.

The date of entry into force shall be the ninetieth day following the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the seventh ratification or accession, in accordance with the first paragraph of the present article (Article 6, §§ 1 and 2).

I. CONVENTION PROVIDING A UNIFORM LAW FOR BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES,  
WITH ANNEXES AND PROTOCOL (*continued*).

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions*

Article 17: The provisions of Greek law relating to short-term limitations shall apply.

Article 20: The above-mentioned reservations apply equally to promissory notes.

*Italy* (August 31st, 1932)

The Italian Government reserves the right to avail itself of the right granted in Articles 2, 8, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19 and 20 of Annex II to this Convention.

*Japan* (August 31st, 1932)

This ratification is given subject to the right referred to in the provisions mentioned in Annex II to this Convention, in virtue of Article 1, paragraph 2.

*Netherlands* (for the Kingdom in Europe) (August 20th, 1932)

This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Annex II of the Convention.

*Norway* (July 27th, 1932)

This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 14 and 20 of Annex II to the Convention, and the Royal Norwegian Government reserves the right, at the same time, to avail itself of the right granted to each of the High Contracting Parties by Articles 10, 15, 17 and 18 of the said Annex to legislate on the matters referred to therein.

*Sweden* (July 27th, 1932)

This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 14 and 20 of Annex II of the Convention, and the Royal Swedish Government has availed itself of the right granted to the High Contracting Parties by Articles 10, 15 and 17 of the said Annex to legislate on the matters referred to therein.

*Switzerland* (August, 26th 1932)

This ratification is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 2, 6, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 of Annex II.

It will take effect only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques.

2. CONVENTION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN CONFLICTS OF LAWS IN CONNECTION WITH BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES, AND PROTOCOL.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
<i>Austria</i> (August 31st, 1932)	BRAZIL	ABYSSINIA
<i>Belgium</i> (August 31st, 1932)	COLOMBIA	AFGHANISTAN
<i>Denmark</i> (July 27th, 1932)	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.	FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)	ALBANIA
<i>Finland</i> (August 31st, 1932)	ECUADOR	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
<i>GREECE</i> (August 31st, 1931)	FRANCE	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
<i>Italy</i> (August 31st, 1932)	GERMANY	AUSTRALIA
<i>Japan</i> (August 31st, 1932)	HUNGARY	BOLIVIA
<i>Netherlands</i> (for the Kingdom in Europe) (August 20th, 1932)	LUXEMBURG	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
<i>Norway</i> (July 27th, 1932)	PERU	BULGARIA
<i>Sweden</i> (July 27th, 1932)	POLAND	CANADA
<i>Switzerland</i> (August 26th, 1932)	PORTUGAL	CHILE
This ratification will take effect only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques.	SPAIN	CHINA
	TURKEY	COSTA RICA
	YUGOSLAVIA	CUBA
		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
		EGYPT
		ESTONIA
		GUATEMALA
		HAITI
		HEJAZ
		HONDURAS
		ICELAND
		INDIA
		IRAQ
		IRISH FREE STATE
		LATVIA
		LIBERIA
		LIECHTENSTEIN
		LITHUANIA
		MEXICO
		MONACO
		NEW ZEALAND
		NICARAGUA
		PANAMA
		PARAGUAY
		PERSIA
		ROUMANIA
		SALVADOR
		SAN MARINO
		SIAM
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
		SUDAN
		URUGUAY
		VENEZUELA

<sup>1</sup> The present Convention shall not come into force until it has been ratified or acceded to on behalf of seven Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States, which shall include three of the Members of the League permanently represented on the Council.

The date of entry into force shall be the ninetieth day following the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the seventh ratification or accession, in accordance with the first paragraph of the present article. (Article 15, §§ 1 and 2).

3. CONVENTION ON THE STAMP LAWS IN CONNECTION WITH BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES, AND PROTOCOL.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
<i>Austria</i> (August 31st, 1932)	BRAZIL	ABYSSINIA
<i>Belgium</i> (August 31st, 1932)	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	AFGHANISTAN
<i>Denmark</i> (July 27th, 1932) The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.	COLOMBIA	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
<i>Finland</i> (August 31st, 1932)	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	ALBANIA
<i>Italy</i> (August 31st, 1932)	FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
<i>Japan</i> (August 31st, 1932)	ECUADOR	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
<i>Netherlands</i> (for the Kingdom in Europe) (August 20th, 1932)	FRANCE	AUSTRALIA
<i>Norway</i> (July 27th, 1932)	GERMANY	BOLIVIA
<i>Sweden</i> (July 27th, 1932)	HUNGARY	BULGARIA
<i>Switzerland</i> (August 26th, 1932) This ratification will take effect only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques.	LUXEMBURG	CANADA
	PERU	CHILE
	POLAND	CHINA
	PORTUGAL	COSTA RICA
	SPAIN	CUBA
	TURKEY	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
	YUGOSLAVIA	EGYPT
		ESTONIA
		GREECE
		GUATEMALA
		HAITI
		HEJAZ
		HONDURAS
		ICELAND
		INDIA
		IRAQ
		IRISH FREE STATE
		LATVIA
		LIBERIA
		LIECHTENSTEIN
		LITHUANIA
		MEXICO
		MONACO
		NEW ZEALAND
		NICARAGUA
		PANAMA
		PARAGUAY
		PERSIA
		ROUMANIA
		SALVADOR
		SAN MARINO
		SIAM
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
		SUDAN
		URUGUAY
		VENEZUELA

<sup>1</sup> The present Convention shall not come into force until it has been ratified or acceded to on behalf of seven Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States, which shall include three of the Members of the League permanently represented on the Council.

The date of entry into force shall be the ninetieth day following the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the seventh ratification or accession in accordance with the first paragraph of the present article (Article 5, §§ 1 and 2).

## XXV. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

### CONVENTION ON FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, October 2nd, 1930.)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions*  
DENMARK (May 15th, 1931)  
FINLAND (July 30th, 1931)

*Signatures or accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification*  
ABYSSINIA  
ALBANIA  
AUSTRIA  
Subject to the reservation that this signature shall only take effect when an agreement with the States concerned has removed the obstacles which still stand in the way of the application of the Convention as regards Austria —i.e., the supervision of credit exercised by the Committee of Control and the general lien belonging to the States which have granted reconstruction credits.

BELGIUM  
BOLIVIA  
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations

AUSTRALIA  
IRISH FREE STATE

BULGARIA  
CUBA  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ESTONIA  
FRANCE  
GERMANY  
GREECE  
ITALY

LATVIA  
LITHUANIA

THE NETHERLANDS, including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao.

NORWAY

PERSIA  
PERU

POLAND

PORTUGAL

ROUMANIA

SPAIN

SWEDEN

In virtue of the constitutional laws of Sweden, loan operations are entrusted to a special authority (Riksgäldskontoret) appointed direct by Parliament.

YUGOSLAVIA

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
CANADA  
CHILE  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
HUNGARY  
INDIA  
JAPAN  
LIBERIA  
LUXEMBURG  
MEXICO  
NEW ZEALAND  
NICARAGUA  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
SALVADOR  
SIAM  
SWITZERLAND  
TURKEY  
URUGUAY  
VENEZUELA

<sup>1</sup> The present Convention shall not come into force until it has received ratifications or accessions resulting in causing a sum of not less than 50 million gold francs, for the annual service of loans, to be covered by ordinary guarantees and also by the special guarantees of not less than three Governments. It shall enter into force ninety days after the date on which the conditions provided above are satisfied and subject to the provisions of Article 35.

## XXVI. UNIFICATION OF BUOYAGE AND LIGHTING OF COASTS.

### I. AGREEMENT CONCERNING MARITIME SIGNALS.<sup>1</sup>

(Lisbon, October 23rd, 1930.)

#### In Force.

<i>Definitive Signatures or Accessions and Ratifications</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions subject to Ratification.</i>	<i>The Agreement is open to Accession by:</i>
<i>Belgium</i> (February 10th, 1932) Belgium cannot undertake, for the present, to apply the provisions relating to "Warning of gale expected to affect the locality" which form the first chapter of the Regulations of this Agreement. Further, the ratification by Belgium of the provisions which are the object of Chapter II (Tide and depth signals), and Chapter III (Signals concerning the movement of vessels at the entrances of harbours or important channels), will only take effect when Germany, Denmark, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands and Norway shall have themselves notified their effective ratifications of the provisions contained in these two chapters. This ratification does not apply to the Belgian Congo.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA CHINA CUBA FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland). ESTONIA FINLAND GERMANY MONACO POLAND SPAIN SWEDEN YUGOSLAVIA	ALBANIA UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AUSTRALIA GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND BRAZIL BULGARIA CANADA CHILE COLOMBIA COSTA RICA DENMARK DOMINICAN REPUBLIC EGYPT ECUADOR GUATEMALA HAITI HONDURAS INDIA IRISH FREE STATE ICELAND ITALY JAPAN LATVIA LIBERIA LITHUANIA MEXICO NICARAGUA NORWAY NEW ZEALAND PANAMA PERU PERSIA SALVADOR SIAM TANGIERS TURKEY URUGUAY VENEZUELA
FRANCE (July 13th, 1931)		
<i>Greece</i> (September 14th, 1932)		
MOROCCO (September 3rd, 1931)		
THE NETHERLANDS (August 24th, 1931 s) Including the Netherlands Indies.		
PORTUGAL (October 23rd, 1930 s)		
ROUMANIA (June 1st, 1931 s)		
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (April 27th, 1931 s)		
<i>Tunis</i> (October 27th, 1931)		

<sup>1</sup> The present Agreement entered into force on November 22nd, 1931, on the ninetieth day following its final acceptance by five Governments. (Article 5.)



2. AGREEMENT CONCERNING MANNED LIGHTSHIPS NOT ON THEIR STATIONS.<sup>1</sup>

(Lisbon, October 23rd, 1930.)

In Force.

<i>Definitive Signatures or Accessions and Ratifications</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions subject to Ratification.</i>	<i>The Agreement is open to Accession by:</i>
<i>Belgium</i> (February 10th, 1932) This ratification does not apply to the Belgian Congo.	CHINA CUBA FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland).	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA ALBANIA UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AUSTRALIA BRAZIL BULGARIA CANADA CHILE COLOMBIA COSTA RICA DOMINICAN REPUBLIC EGYPT ECUADOR GUATEMALA HAITI HONDURAS IRISH FREE STATE ICELAND ITALY JAPAN LATVIA LIBERIA LITHUANIA MEXICO NICARAGUA NORWAY NEW ZEALAND PANAMA PERU PERSIA SALVADOR SIAM TANGIERS TURKEY URUGUAY VENEZUELA
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (October 23rd, 1930 s) Does not include any Colonies, Pro- tectorates or territories under su- zerainty or mandate of His Bri- tannic Majesty.	ESTONIA FINLAND GERMANY POLAND SPAIN SWEDEN YUGOSLAVIA	
INDIA (October 23rd, 1930 s) Does not include any of the Indian States under British suzerainty.		
DENMARK (April 29th, 1931 s)		
FRANCE (October 23rd, 1930 s)		
MOROCCO (October 23rd, 1930 s)		
TUNIS, (October 23rd, 1930 s)		
GREECE (October 23rd, 1930 s)		
MONACO (October 23rd, 1930 s)		
THE NETHERLANDS (October 23rd, 1930 s) Including the Netherlands Indies.		
PORTUGAL (October 23rd, 1930 s)		
ROUMANIA (June 1st, 1931 s)		
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (April 27th, 1931 s)		

<sup>1</sup> The present Agreement entered into force on January 21st, 1931, on the ninetieth day following its final acceptance by five Governments. (Article 4.) See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. CXII, p. 21.

XXVII. DECLARATION BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE POWERS WHICH  
ARE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION INSTITUTING THE  
DEFINITIVE STATUTE OF THE DANUBE.

(Geneva, December 5th, 1930.)

*Signatures.*

AUSTRIA  
BELGIUM  
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN  
IRELAND  
BULGARIA  
FRANCE  
ITALY  
ROUMANIA  
YUGOSLAVIA

*Signatures  
ad referendum.*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
GERMANY  
GREECE  
HUNGARY

XXVIII. UNIFICATION OF RIVER LAW.

I. CONVENTION FOR THE UNIFICATION OF CERTAIN RULES CONCERNING COLLISIONS IN INLAND  
NAVIGATION, WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, December 9th, 1930.)

Not in Force

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions*

Portugal (March 1st, 1932 a)  
Does not include the Portuguese  
Colonies.

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification*

AUSTRIA  
Subject to the reservation provided  
under III, *ad* Article 14, of the  
Protocol Annex.  
BELGIUM  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through  
the intermediary of Poland).  
Subject to the reservation pro-  
vided under III, *ad* Article 14 of  
the Protocol Annex.  
FRANCE  
GERMANY  
Subject to the reservation provided  
under III, *ad* Article 14 of the  
Protocol Annex.  
HUNGARY  
Subject to the reservation pro-  
vided under III, *ad* Article 14  
of the Protocol Annex.  
ITALY  
LUXEMBURG  
THE NETHERLANDS  
Subject to the reservation pro-  
vided under III, *ad* Article 14  
of the Protocol Annex.  
POLAND  
ROUMANIA  
SWITZERLAND  
Subject to the reservation provided  
under III, *ad* Article 14 of the  
Protocol Annex.  
YUGOSLAVIA

*The Convention is open to  
Accession by:*

ALBANIA  
GREAT BRITAIN AND  
NORTHERN IRELAND  
BULGARIA  
DENMARK  
ESTONIA  
FINLAND  
GREECE  
IRISH FREE STATE  
LATVIA  
LITHUANIA  
NORWAY  
SPAIN  
SWEDEN  
TURKEY  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS

<sup>1</sup> This Convention shall enter into force ninety days after the deposit of the third ratification or accession (Article 17).

2. CONVENTION ON THE REGISTRATION OF INLAND NAVIGATION VESSELS, RIGHTS IN REM OVER SUCH VESSELS AND OTHER COGNATE QUESTIONS, WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX. <sup>1</sup>  
(Geneva, December 9th, 1930.)

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Not in Force</i> <i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
	AUSTRIA Subject to the reservation provided under IX, <i>ad</i> Article 50, of the Protocol Annex.	ALBANIA GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
	BELGIUM	BULGARIA
	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	DENMARK
	FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland). Subject to the reservation provided under IX, <i>ad</i> Article 50, of the Protocol Annex.	ESTONIA
	FRANCE	FINLAND
	GERMANY Subject to the reservation provided under IX, <i>ad</i> Article 50, of the Protocol Annex.	GREECE
	HUNGARY Subject to the reservation provided under IX, <i>ad</i> Article 50, of the Protocol Annex.	IRISH FREE STATE
	ITALY	LATVIA
	LUXEMBURG	LITHUANIA
	THE NETHERLANDS Subject to the reservation provided under IX, <i>ad</i> Article 50, of the Protocol Annex.	NORWAY
	POLAND	PORTUGAL
	SWITZERLAND Subject to the reservation provided under IX, <i>ad</i> Article 50, of the Protocol Annex.	ROUMANIA
	YUGOSLAVIA	SPAIN
		SWEDEN
		TURKEY
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

3. CONVENTION ON ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES FOR ATTESTING THE RIGHT OF INLAND NAVIGATION VESSELS TO A FLAG, WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX. <sup>2</sup>  
(Geneva, December 9th, 1930.)

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Not in Force</i> <i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
	BELGIUM	ALBANIA
	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	AUSTRIA
	FRANCE	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
	HUNGARY Subject to the reservation provided under IV, <i>ad</i> Article 8, of the Protocol Annex.	BULGARIA
	ITALY	DENMARK
	LUXEMBURG	FREE CITY OF DANZIG
	POLAND	ESTONIA
	YUGOSLAVIA	FINLAND
		GERMANY
		GREECE
		IRISH FREE STATE
		LATVIA
		LITHUANIA
		THE NETHERLANDS
		NORWAY
		PORTUGAL
		ROUMANIA
		SPAIN
		SWEDEN
		SWITZERLAND
		TURKEY
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

<sup>1</sup> This Convention shall enter into force six months after the deposit of the third ratification or accession (Article 53).  
<sup>2</sup> This Convention shall enter into force ninety days after the deposit of the third ratification or accession (Article 11).

XXIX. UNIFICATION OF LAWS ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY NOTES AND CHEQUES.

I. CONVENTION PROVIDING A UNIFORM LAW FOR CHEQUES, WITH ANNEXES AND PROTOCOL.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, March 19th, 1931.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
<p><b>Denmark</b> (July 27th, 1932) The undertaking of the Government of the King to introduce in Denmark the Uniform Law forming Annex I to this Convention is subject to the reservations referred to in Articles 4, 6, 9, 14 (paragraph I, 16a), 18, 25, 26, 27 and 29 of Annex II to the said Convention. The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.</p>	<p>AUSTRIA BELGIUM CZECHOSLOVAKIA FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland) ECUADOR FRANCE GERMANY GREECE HUNGARY ITALY JAPAN LUXEMBURG MEXICO MONACO THE NETHERLANDS POLAND PORTUGAL ROUMANIA SPAIN TURKEY YUGOSLAVIA</p>	<p>ABYSSINIA AFGHANISTAN UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA ALBANIA UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AUSTRALIA BOLIVIA BRAZIL GREAT BRITAIN BULGARIA CANADA CHILE CHINA COLOMBIA COSTA RICA CUBA DOMINICAN REPUBLIC EGYPT ESTONIA GUATEMALA HAITI HEJAZ HONDURAS ICELAND INDIA IRAQ IRISH FREE STATE LATVIA LIBERIA LIECHTENSTEIN LITHUANIA NEW ZEALAND PANAMA PARAGUAY PERSIA PERU SALVADOR SAN MARINO SIAM UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS SUDAN URUGUAY VENEZUELA</p>
<p><b>Finland</b> (August 31st, 1932) This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 4, 6, 9, 14 (paragraph I, 16a), 18 and 27 of Annex II to this Convention, and Finland has availed itself of the right granted to the High Contracting Parties by Articles 25, 26 and 29 of the said Annex, to legislate on the matters referred to therein.</p>		
<p><b>Nicaragua</b> (March 16th, 1932 a)</p>		
<p><b>Norway</b> (July 27th, 1932) This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 4, 6, 9, 14 (paragraph I, 16a) and 18 of Annex II to the Convention, and the Royal Norwegian Government reserves the right, at the same time, to avail itself of the right granted to each of the High Contracting Parties by Articles 25, 26, 27 and 29 of the said Annex to legislate on the matters referred to therein.</p>		
<p><b>Sweden</b> (July 27th, 1932) This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 4, 6, 9, 14 (paragraph I, 16a) and 18 of Annex II to the Convention, and the Royal Swedish Government has availed itself of the right granted to the High Contracting Parties by Articles 25, 26 and 29 of the said Annex to legislate on the matters referred to therein.</p>		
<p><b>Switzerland</b> (August 26th, 1932) This ratification is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 2, 4, 8, 15, 16, paragraph 2, 19, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29 and 30 of Annex II. It will take effect only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques.</p>		

<sup>1</sup> This Convention shall enter into force ninety days after the deposit of the seventh ratification or accession. These ratifications shall include three of the Members of the League permanently represented on the Council (Article VI).

2. CONVENTION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN CONFLICTS OF LAWS IN CONNECTION WITH CHEQUES, AND PROTOCOL.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, March 19th, 1931.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
<i>Denmark</i> (July 27th, 1932) The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.	AUSTRIA BELGIUM CZECHOSLOVAKIA FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)	ABYSSINIA AFGHANISTAN UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA ALBANIA UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AUSTRALIA BOLIVIA BRAZIL GREAT BRITAIN BULGARIA CANADA CHILE CHINA COLOMBIA COSTA RICA CUBA DOMINICAN REPUBLIC EGYPT ESTONIA GUATEMALA HAITI HEJAZ HONDURAS ICELAND INDIA IRAQ IRISH FREE STATE LATVIA LIBERIA LIECHTENSTEIN LITHUANIA NEW ZEALAND PANAMA PARAGUAY PERSIA PERU SALVADOR SAN MARINO SIAM UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS SUDAN URUGUAY VENEZUELA
<i>Finland</i> (August 31st, 1932)	ECUADOR	
<i>Nicaragua</i> (March 16th, 1932 a)	FRANCE	
<i>Norway</i> (July 27th, 1932)	GERMANY	
<i>Sweden</i> (July 27th, 1932)	GREECE	
<i>Switzerland</i> (August 26th, 1932) This ratification will take effect only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques.	HUNGARY ITALY JAPAN LUXEMBURG MEXICO MONACO THE NETHERLANDS POLAND PORTUGAL ROUMANIA SPAIN TURKEY YUGOSLAVIA	

<sup>1</sup> This Convention shall enter into force ninety days after the deposit of the seventh ratification or accession. These ratifications shall include three of the Members of the League permanently represented on the Council (Article 14).

3. CONVENTION ON THE STAMP LAWS IN CONNECTION WITH CHEQUES, AND PROTOCOL.<sup>1</sup>  
(Geneva, March 19th, 1931.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
<i>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> (January 13th, 1932) This ratification does not include any British Colony or Protectorate or any mandated territory in respect of which the mandate is exercised by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.	AUSTRIA BELGIUM CZECHOSLOVAKIA FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland) ECUADOR FRANCE GERMANY GREECE HUNGARY ITALY JAPAN LUXEMBURG MEXICO MONACO THE NETHERLANDS POLAND PORTUGAL ROUMANIA SPAIN TURKEY YUGOSLAVIA	ABYSSINIA AFGHANISTAN UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA ALBANIA UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AUSTRALIA BOLIVIA BRAZIL BULGARIA CANADA CHILE CHINA COLOMBIA COSTA RICA CUBA DOMINICAN REPUBLIC EGYPT ESTONIA GUATEMALA HAITI HEJAZ HONDURAS ICELAND INDIA IRAQ IRISH FREE STATE LATVIA LIBERIA LIECHTENSTEIN LITHUANIA NEW ZEALAND PANAMA PARAGUAY PERSIA PERU SALVADOR SAN MARINO SIAM UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS SUDAN URUGUAY VENEZUELA
<i>Denmark</i> (July 27th, 1932) The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.		
<i>Finland</i> (August 31st, 1932)		
<i>Nicaragua</i> (March 16th, 1932 a)		
<i>Norway</i> (July 27th, 1932)		
<i>Sweden</i> (July 27th, 1932)		
<i>Switzerland</i> (August 26th, 1932) This ratification will take effect only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques.		

XXX. ROAD TRAFFIC.

I. CONVENTION CONCERNING THE UNIFICATION OF ROAD SIGNALS.<sup>2</sup>  
(Geneva, March 30th, 1931.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
<i>Monaco</i> (January 19th, 1932 a) <i>Portugal</i> (April 18th, 1932 a) Does not include the Portuguese Colonies.	BELGIUM Subject to subsequent accession for the colonies and territories under mandate. CZECHOSLOVAKIA	ABYSSINIA UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA ALBANIA ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AUSTRALIA

<sup>1</sup> This Convention shall enter into force ninety days after the deposit of the seventh ratification or accession. These ratifications shall include three of the Members of the League permanently represented on the Council (Article 5).  
<sup>2</sup> This Convention shall enter into force six months after the deposit of the fifth accession or ratification (Article 11).

I. CONVENTION CONCERNING THE UNIFICATION OF ROAD SIGNALS (*continued*).

(Geneva, March 30th, 1931.)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions*

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification*

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through  
the intermediary of Poland).  
DENMARK  
FRANCE  
Does not assume any obligation in  
regard to Algeria, colonies, pro-  
tectorates and territories under  
its mandate.  
GERMANY  
HUNGARY  
ITALY  
LUXEMBURG  
THE NETHERLANDS  
(for the Kingdom in Europe)  
POLAND  
SPAIN  
SWITZERLAND  
*Turkey*  
YUGOSLAVIA

AUSTRIA  
BOLIVIA  
GREAT BRITAIN  
BULGARIA  
CANADA  
CHILE  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA  
CUBA  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
ESTONIA  
FINLAND  
GREECE  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
INDIA  
IRISH FREE STATE  
JAPAN  
LATVIA  
LIBERIA  
LITHUANIA  
MEXICO  
NEW ZEALAND  
NICARAGUA  
NORWAY  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
PERU  
ROUMANIA  
SALVADOR  
SIAM  
SWEDEN  
URUGUAY  
VENEZUELA

2. CONVENTION ON THE TAXATION OF FOREIGN MOTOR VEHICLES, WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX. <sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, March 30th, 1931.)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions.*

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

Great Britain and Northern  
Ireland (April 20th, 1932)  
Does not include any colonies, pro-  
tectorates or overseas territories  
or territories under suzerainty  
or mandate.  
Southern Rhodesia  
(August 6th, 1932 a)  
Bulgaria (March 5th, 1932 a)  
Denmark (December 4th, 1931)  
Portugal (January 23rd, 1932)  
Does not assume any obligation as  
regards its Colonies.

BELGIUM  
Subject to subsequent accession for  
the colonies and territories under  
mandate.  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through  
the intermediary of Poland)  
ITALY  
LUXEMBURG  
THE NETHERLANDS  
POLAND  
SPAIN  
*Sweden*

ABYSSINIA  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ALBANIA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRALIA  
AUSTRIA  
BOLIVIA  
CANADA  
CHILE  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA  
CUBA  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

<sup>1</sup> This Convention shall enter into force six months after the deposit of the fifth accession or ratification (Article 14.)

2. CONVENTION ON THE TAXATION OF FOREIGN MOTOR-VEHICLES, WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX  
(continued).

(Geneva, March 30th, 1931.)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions*

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

SWITZERLAND  
Turkey

ESTONIA  
FINLAND  
FRANCE  
GERMANY  
GREECE  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
HUNGARY  
INDIA  
IRISH FREE STATE  
JAPAN  
LATVIA  
LIBERIA  
LITHUANIA  
MEXICO  
MONACO  
NEW ZEALAND  
NICARAGUA  
NORWAY  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
PERU  
ROUMANIA  
SALVADOR  
SIAM  
URUGUAY  
VENEZUELA  
YUGOSLAVIA

3. AGREEMENT BETWEEN CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE PROCEDURE  
IN THE CASE OF UNDISCHARGED OR LOST TRIPTYCHS. <sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, March 28th, 1931.)

In Force.

*Definitive Signatures.*

*Signatures ad referendum.*

*The Agreement is open  
to Signature by:*

AUSTRIA (August 4th, 1931)  
BELGIUM (March 28th, 1931)  
GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN  
IRELAND (March 28th, 1931)  
IRISH FREE STATE (May 6th,  
1931)  
Bulgaria (February 27th, 1932)  
DENMARK (March 28th, 1931)  
FRANCE (April 15th, 1931)  
GERMANY (March 28th, 1931)  
GREECE (August 18th, 1931)  
HUNGARY (August 14th, 1931)  
ITALY (May 27th, 1931)  
LUXEMBURG (March 28th,  
1931)

YUGOSLAVIA

ALBANIA  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
FREE CITY OF DANZIG  
ESTONIA  
FINLAND  
ICELAND  
LATVIA  
LIECHTENSTEIN  
LITHUANIA  
MONACO  
NORWAY  
ROUMANIA  
SAN MARINO  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS

<sup>1</sup> This Agreement entered into force on June 26th, 1931, on the ninetieth day after its signature on behalf of three Customs administrations (Article III). See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. CXIX, p. 47.



3. AGREEMENT BETWEEN CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE PROCEDURE  
IN THE CASE OF UNDISCHARGED OR LOST TRIPTYCHS (*continued*).

(Geneva, March 28th, 1931.)

In Force.

*Definitive Signatures.*

THE NETHERLANDS (June 11th,  
1931)  
Poland (September 9th, 1932)  
PORTUGAL (August 26th, 1931)  
SPAIN (July 8th, 1931)  
Sweden (February 12th, 1932)  
SWITZERLAND (March 28th,  
1931)  
Turkey (May 15th, 1932)

XXXI. INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE CREDIT COMPANY.

CONVENTION FOR THE CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE CREDIT  
COMPANY,<sup>1</sup> WITH CHARTER AND STATUTES.

(Geneva, May 21st, 1931.)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications  
- or definitive Accessions.*

GREECE (August 31st, 1931)  
Latvia (September 28th, 1931)  
Poland (April 22nd, 1932)  
Roumania (February 4th, 1932)  
Switzerland (December 31st,  
1931)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

Austria  
BELGIUM  
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN  
IRELAND  
BULGARIA  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
Denmark

The Danish Government reserves  
the right to make the entry into  
force of this Convention, as  
regards Denmark, subject to its  
being ratified and also put into  
force by Norway and Sweden.

ESTONIA  
Finland  
FRANCE  
GERMANY  
HUNGARY  
ITALY  
Lithuania  
LUXEMBURG  
THE NETHERLANDS  
(for the Kingdom in Europe  
only)

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

1. The European Members of the League of Nations, within the time-limit and under the conditions provided for in Article 15, § a.
2. The non-European Members of the League of Nations, within the time-limit and under the conditions provided for in Article 15, § b.

<sup>1</sup> The present Convention shall come into force as soon as the amount of the contributions, whether obligatory or voluntary, to the Special Reserve due from the Governments which have ratified the Convention attains the sum of twenty-five million francs. If this condition is not realised before December 31st, 1931, a Conference of the Governments which have ratified the Convention shall be called by the Council of the League of Nations. This Conference will determine new conditions for the coming into force of the Convention (Article 16).

CONVENTION FOR THE CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE CREDIT COMPANY, WITH CHARTER AND STATUTES (*continued*).

(Geneva, May 21st, 1931.)

Not in Force.

*Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.*

PORTUGAL  
Spain  
Sweden<sup>1</sup>  
YUGOSLAVIA

XXXII. TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

4. CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS.<sup>2</sup>

(Geneva, July 13th, 1931.)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

*Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.*

*The Convention is open to Accession by:*

United States of America (April 28th, 1932)

1. The Government of the United States of America reserves the right to impose, for purpose of internal control and control of import into, and export from, territory under its jurisdiction, of opium, coca leaves, all of their derivatives and similar substances produced by synthetic process, measures stricter than the provisions of the Convention.
2. The Government of the United States of America reserves the right to impose, for purposes of controlling transit through its territories of raw opium, coca leaves, all of their derivatives and similar substances produced by synthetic process, measures by which the production of an import permit issued by the country of destination may be made a condition precedent to the granting of permission for transit through its territory.
3. The Government of the United States of America finds it impracticable to undertake to send statistics of import and export

ABYSSINIA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRIA  
BELGIUM  
BOLIVIA  
*Brazil*  
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations.  
CANADA  
INDIA  
CHILE  
COSTA RICA  
CUBA  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
DENMARK  
*Free City of Danzig* (through the intermediary of Poland)  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
EGYPT

AFGHANISTAN  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ALBANIA  
AUSTRALIA  
BULGARIA  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA  
ECUADOR  
ESTONIA  
FINLAND  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
HUNGARY  
ICELAND  
IRISH FREE STATE  
LATVIA  
LIECHTENSTEIN  
NEW ZEALAND  
NORWAY  
SALVADOR  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS  
TURKEY  
YUGOSLAVIA

<sup>1</sup> On signing this Convention the Swedish Plenipotentiary made the following declaration:

"The Swedish Government reserves the right to make its ratification of this Convention depend on the attitude which the Governments of Denmark and Norway shall adopt towards it."

<sup>2</sup> The present Convention shall come into force ninety days after the Secretary-General of the League of Nations has received the ratifications or accessions of twenty-five Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States, including any four of the following:

France, Germany, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland, Turkey and United States of America.

Provided always that the provisions of the Convention other than Articles 2 to 5 shall only be applicable from the first of January in the first year in respect of which estimates are furnished in conformity with Articles 2 to 5 (Article 30).

4. CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS (*continued*).

(Geneva, July 13th, 1931.)

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions.*

to the Permanent Central Opium Board short of 60 days after the close of the three months' period to which such statistics refer.

4. The Government of the United States of America finds it impracticable to undertake to state separately amounts of drugs purchased or imported for Government purposes.
5. Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America formally declare that the signing of the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution, of Narcotic Drugs by them on the part of the United States of America on this date is not to be construed to mean that the Government of the United States of America recognises a regime or entity which signs or accedes to the Convention as the Government of a country when that regime or entity is not recognised by the Government of the United States of America as the Government of that country.
6. The plenipotentiaries of the United States of America further declare that the participation of the United States of America in the Convention for limiting the Manufacture, and regulating the Distribution, of narcotic drugs, signed on this date does not involve any contractual obligation on the part of the United States of America to a country represented by a regime or entity which the Government of the United States of America does not recognise as the Government of that country until such country has a Government recognised by the Government of the United States of America.

*Nicaragua* (March 16th, 1932a)

*Peru* (May 20th, 1932 a)

*Portugal* (June 17th, 1932)

The Portuguese Government makes every reservation with regard to its colonies as to the possibility of regularly producing the quarterly statistics referred to in Article 13 within the strict time-limit laid down.

*Sudan* (August 25th, 1932 a)

*Sweden* (August 12th, 1932)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

FRANCE

The French Government makes every reservation, with regard to the Colonies, Protectorates and mandated Territories under its authority, as to the possibility of regularly producing the quarterly statistics referred to in Article 13 within the strict time-limit laid down.

GERMANY

*Greece*

GUATEMALA

HEJAZ, NEJD AND DEPENDENCIES

ITALY

JAPAN

LIBERIA

*Lithuania*

LUXEMBURG

MEXICO

MONACO

THE NETHERLANDS

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

*Persia*

*Poland*

*Roumania*

SAN MARINO

SIAM

As its Harmful-Habit-Forming Drugs Law goes beyond the provisions of the Geneva Convention and the present Convention on certain points, the Siamese Government reserves the right to apply its existing law.

SPAIN

SWITZERLAND

URUGUAY

VENEZUELA

PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

(Geneva, July 13th, 1931.)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions.*

*United States of America* (April  
28th, 1932)

*Nicaragua* (March 16th, 1932a)

*Peru* (May 20th, 1932 a)

*Portugal* (June 17th, 1932)

*Sweden* (August 12th, 1932)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification*

ABYSSINIA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRIA  
BELGIUM  
BOLIVIA  
*Brazil*  
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN  
IRELAND and all parts of the  
British Empire which are  
not separate Members of the  
League of Nations  
CANADA  
INDIA  
CHILE  
COSTA RICA  
CUBA  
DENMARK  
*Free City of Danzig* (through  
the intermediary of Poland)  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
EGYPT  
FRANCE  
GERMANY  
*Greece*  
GUATEMALA  
HEJAZ, NEJD AND DEPENDEN-  
CIES  
ITALY  
JAPAN  
LITHUANIA  
LUXEMBURG  
MEXICO  
MONACO  
THE NETHERLANDS

This signature is subject to the  
reservation made by the delegate  
of the Netherlands on Section 2  
of Article 22 in the morning  
meeting of July 12th, 1931.

PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
*Persia*  
*Poland*  
*Roumania*  
SAN MARINO  
SIAM  
SPAIN  
SWITZERLAND  
URUGUAY  
VENEZUELA

*The Protocol is open  
to Accession by:*

AFGHANISTAN  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ALBANIA  
AUSTRALIA  
BULGARIA  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
ECUADOR  
ESTONIA  
FINLAND  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
HUNGARY  
ICELAND  
IRISH FREE STATE  
LATVIA  
LIBERIA  
LIECHTENSTEIN  
NEW ZEALAND  
NORWAY  
SALVADOR  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS  
SUDAN  
TURKEY  
YUGOSLAVIA

XXXIII. WHALING.

CONVENTION FOR THE REGULATION OF WHALING. <sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, September 24th, 1931.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
<i>United States of America</i> (July 7th, 1932)	<i>Albania</i>	ABYSSINIA
<i>Monaco</i> (June 7th, 1932 a)	<i>Austria</i> (a)	AFGHANISTAN
<i>Nicaragua</i> (April 30th, 1932 a)	<i>Belgium</i>	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
<i>Norway</i> (July 18th, 1932)	<i>Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations</i>	BOLIVIA
<i>Sudan</i> (April 13th, 1932 a)	<i>Canada</i>	BRAZIL
	<i>Australia</i>	BULGARIA
	<i>New Zealand</i>	CHILE
	<i>Union of South Africa</i>	CHINA
	<i>India</i>	COSTA RICA
	<i>Colombia</i>	CUBA
	<i>Czechoslovakia</i>	FREE CITY OF DANZIG
	<i>Denmark</i> With reservation as regards Greenland.	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
	<i>Finland</i>	ECUADOR
	<i>France</i>	EGYPT
	<i>Germany</i>	ESTONIA
	<i>Greece</i>	GUATEMALA
	<i>Italy</i>	HAITI
	<i>Mexico</i>	HEJAZ
	<i>The Netherlands</i> (for the Kingdom in Europe and the Netherlands Indies)	HONDURAS
	<i>Poland</i>	HUNGARY
	<i>Roumania</i>	ICELAND
	<i>Spain</i>	IRAQ
	<i>Switzerland</i>	IRISH FREE STATE
	<i>Turkey</i>	JAPAN
	<i>Yugoslavia</i>	LATVIA
		LIBERIA
		LIECHTENSTEIN
		LITHUANIA
		LUXEMBURG
		PANAMA
		PARAGUAY
		PERSIA
		PERU
		PORTUGAL
		SALVADOR
		SAN MARINO
		SIAM
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
		SWEDEN
		URUGUAY
		VENEZUELA

<sup>1</sup> The present Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of ratifications or accessions on behalf of not less than eight Members of the League or non-member States, including the Kingdom of Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Article 17).

XXXIV. MEANS OF PREVENTING WAR.

GENERAL CONVENTION TO IMPROVE THE MEANS OF PREVENTING WAR.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, September 26th, 1931.)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions.*

Norway (July 18th, 1932)  
Peru (March 29th, 1932)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

Albania  
Austria  
Belgium  
Bulgaria  
Colombia  
Czechoslovakia  
Denmark  
France

Ratification cannot take place until it has been possible for the Government of the Republic to ascertain that the settlement provided for in Article 4, and which must be elaborated in order to enter into force at the same time as the Convention, ensures the guarantees of control which are deemed necessary by the French Government.

Germany  
Greece  
Lithuania  
Luxemburg  
The Netherlands (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao).

Panama

This signature does not affect in any way the provisions of the treaties of conciliation and arbitration concluded up to this date by the Republic of Panama with other Powers.

Portugal  
Stam  
Spain  
Sweden  
Switzerland  
Uruguay

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA  
AFGHANISTAN  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRALIA  
BOLIVIA  
BRAZIL  
GREAT BRITAIN  
CANADA  
CHILE  
CHINA  
COSTA RICA  
CUBA  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
ECUADOR  
EGYPT  
ESTONIA  
FINLAND  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
HEJAZ  
HONDURAS  
HUNGARY  
INDIA  
IRISH FREE STATE  
ITALY  
JAPAN  
LATVIA  
LIBERIA  
MEXICO  
NEW ZEALAND  
NICARAGUA  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
POLAND  
ROUMANIA  
SALVADOR  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS  
TURKEY  
VENEZUELA  
YUGOSLAVIA

<sup>1</sup> A *procès-verbal* shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as soon as ratifications or accessions on behalf of ten Members of the League of Nations or non-member States have been deposited (Article 13, § 1).

The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations ninety days after the date of the *procès-verbal* mentioned in Article 13. It will then enter into force as regards all Members of the League of Nations or non-member States on whose behalf ratifications or accessions have been deposited on the date of the *procès-verbal* (Article 14, § 1).

## XXXV. — SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM-SMOKING.

### AGREEMENT.<sup>1</sup>

(Bangkok, November 27th, 1931.)

Ratifications.

*Signatures not yet perfected  
by Ratification.*

*Great Britain and Northern  
Ireland  
France  
India*

Subject to the understanding that this Agreement does not apply at present to the territory known as the Shan States and that it applies, so far as India is concerned, only to the Province of Burma, excluding the Shan States.

*Japan  
The Netherlands  
Portugal  
Siam*

With a reservation to Article I.

## XXXVI. AUSTRIA.

### AUSTRIAN PROTOCOL.<sup>2</sup>

(Geneva, July 15th, 1932.)

Ratifications.

*Signatures not yet perfected  
by Ratification.*

*The Protocol is open  
to Signature by:*

*Austria  
Belgium  
Great Britain and Northern  
Ireland  
France  
Italy  
The Netherlands*

All the Members of the League of Nations and non-member States with the exception of those mentioned in the preceding column.

<sup>1</sup> The Agreement shall not come into force until it has been ratified by all the High Contracting Parties. The date of its coming into force shall be the ninetieth day after the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the last ratification. (Article VI.)

<sup>2</sup> The present Protocol shall enter into force as regards the Governments which have ratified it as soon as the ratifications of Austria, the United Kingdom, France and Italy have been deposited. In order to enable the Protocol to enter into force, the ratifications of the above-mentioned States must be deposited not later than December 31st, 1932. The Protocol shall enter into force as regards each of the other signatory Governments on the date of deposit of that Government's ratification. (Article 10.)

## XXXVII. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONVENTIONS.<sup>1</sup>

(a)

1. Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its First Session on November 28th, 1919.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
AUSTRIA <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	June 12th, 1924
BELGIUM . . . . .	September 6th, 1926
BULGARIA . . . . .	February 14th, 1922
CHILE . . . . .	September 15th, 1925
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	August 24th, 1921
FRANCE <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	June 2nd, 1927
GREECE . . . . .	November 19th, 1920
INDIA . . . . .	July 14th, 1921
ITALY <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	October 6th, 1924
LATVIA <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	August 15th, 1925
LITHUANIA . . . . .	June 19th, 1931
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
PORTUGAL . . . . .	July 3rd, 1928
ROUMANIA . . . . .	June 13th, 1921
SPAIN <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	February 22nd, 1929

2. Convention concerning unemployment, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its First Session on November 28th, 1919.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA . . . . .	February 20th, 1924
AUSTRIA . . . . .	June 12th, 1924
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	July 14th, 1921
BELGIUM <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	August 25th, 1930
BULGARIA . . . . .	February 14th, 1922
DENMARK . . . . .	October 13th, 1921
ESTONIA . . . . .	December 20th, 1922
FINLAND . . . . .	October 19th, 1921
FRANCE . . . . .	August 25th, 1925
GERMANY . . . . .	June 6th, 1925
GREECE . . . . .	November 19th, 1920
HUNGARY . . . . .	March 1st, 1928
INDIA . . . . .	July 14th, 1921
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	September 4th, 1925
ITALY . . . . .	April 10th, 1923
JAPAN . . . . .	November 23rd, 1922
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
<i>The Netherlands.</i> . . . . .	February 6th, 1932
NORWAY . . . . .	November 23rd, 1921
POLAND . . . . .	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA . . . . .	June 13th, 1921
SPAIN . . . . .	July 4th, 1923
SWEDEN . . . . .	September 27th, 1921
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	October 9th, 1922
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	April 1st, 1927

<sup>1</sup> The Annex to the Supplementary Report for 1923 (A.10(4).1923, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning: The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of White Phosphorus in the Manufacture of Matches, Berne, September 26th, 1906.

<sup>2</sup> "As regards Austria, this Convention will enter into force only when it has been ratified by those European Members of the International Labour Organisation which are of the chief industrial importance (Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain and Italy) and by all the States, bordering upon Austria, with whom the latter has economic relations (the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Poland, Switzerland, the Czechoslovak Republic and Hungary)."

<sup>3</sup> This ratification is subject to the condition that the obligations it entails for France shall not take effect until the Convention has been ratified by Germany and Great Britain.

<sup>4</sup> Subject to the condition that it shall only come into force when the ratifications, without reservations or other conditions, of the following Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered with the Secretariat of the League of Nations: Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain and Switzerland.

<sup>5</sup> "The Convention shall come into force in Latvia, in accordance with the provisions of Article 18 of the Draft Convention, after the ratifications of three of the Powers which are of the chief industrial importance, as laid down in Article 393, paragraphs 5 and 6, of the Treaty of Peace of Versailles, shall have been registered with the Secretariat of the League of Nations."

<sup>6</sup> The reservation by which Spain made its ratification subject to the ratification of Germany, France, Great Britain and Italy was withdrawn on October 1st, 1931.

<sup>7</sup> Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.



3. Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its First Session on November 29th, 1919.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
BULGARIA . . . . .	February 14th, 1922
CHILE . . . . .	September 15th, 1925
CUBA . . . . .	August 6th, 1928
GERMANY . . . . .	October 31st, 1927
GREECE . . . . .	November 19th, 1920
HUNGARY . . . . .	April 19th, 1928
LATVIA . . . . .	June 3th, 1926
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
ROUMANIA . . . . .	June 13th, 1921
SPAIN . . . . .	July 4th, 1923
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	April 1st, 1927

4. Convention concerning the employment of women during the night, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its First Session on November 28th, 1919.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
<i>Albania</i> . . . . .	March 17th, 1932
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA . . . . .	November 1st, 1921
AUSTRIA . . . . .	June 12th, 1924
BELGIUM . . . . .	July 12th, 1924
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	July 14th, 1921
BULGARIA . . . . .	February 14th, 1922
<i>Chile</i> . . . . .	October 8th, 1931
CUBA . . . . .	August 6th, 1928
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	August 24th, 1921
ESTONIA . . . . .	December 20th, 1922
FRANCE . . . . .	May 14th, 1925
GREECE . . . . .	November 19th, 1920
HUNGARY . . . . .	April 19th, 1928
INDIA . . . . .	July 14th, 1921
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	September 4th, 1925
ITALY . . . . .	April 16th, 1923
LITHUANIA . . . . .	June 19th, 1931
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	September 4th, 1922
<i>Portugal</i> <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	May 10th, 1932
ROUMANIA . . . . .	June 13th, 1921
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	October 9th, 1922
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	April 1st, 1927

5. Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its First Session on November 28th, 1919.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
<i>Albania</i> . . . . .	March 17th, 1932
BELGIUM . . . . .	July 12th, 1924
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	July 14th, 1921
BULGARIA . . . . .	February 14th, 1922
CHILE . . . . .	September 15th, 1925
CUBA . . . . .	August 6th, 1928
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	August 24th, 1921
DENMARK . . . . .	January 4th, 1923
ESTONIA . . . . .	December 20th, 1922
GREECE . . . . .	November 19th, 1920
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	September 4th, 1925
JAPAN . . . . .	August 7th, 1926
LATVIA . . . . .	June 3rd, 1926
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	July 21st, 1928
POLAND . . . . .	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA . . . . .	June 13th, 1921
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	October 9th, 1922
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	April 1st, 1927

<sup>1</sup> This ratification does not apply to the Portuguese Colonies.

6. Convention concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its First Session on November 28th, 1919.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
<i>Albania</i> . . . . .	March 17th, 1932
AUSTRIA . . . . .	June 12th, 1924
BELGIUM . . . . .	July 12th, 1924
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	July 14th, 1921
BULGARIA . . . . .	February 14th, 1922
CHILE . . . . .	September 15th, 1925
CUBA . . . . .	August 6th, 1928
DENMARK . . . . .	January 4th, 1923
ESTONIA . . . . .	December 20th, 1922
FRANCE . . . . .	August 25th, 1925
GREECE . . . . .	November 19th, 1920
HUNGARY . . . . .	April 19th, 1928
INDIA . . . . .	July 14th, 1921
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	September 4th, 1925
ITALY . . . . .	April 10th, 1923
LATVIA . . . . .	June 3rd, 1926
LITHUANIA . . . . .	June 19th, 1931
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	March 17th, 1924
POLAND . . . . .	June 21st, 1924
<i>Portugal</i> <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	May 10th, 1932
ROUMANIA . . . . .	June 13th, 1921
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	October 9th, 1922
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	April 1st, 1927

(b)

7. Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Second Session on July 9th, 1920.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
BELGIUM <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	February 4th, 1925
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	July 14th, 1921
BULGARIA . . . . .	March 16th, 1923
CANADA . . . . .	March 31st, 1926
CUBA . . . . .	August 6th, 1928
DENMARK . . . . .	May 12th, 1924
ESTONIA . . . . .	March 3rd, 1923
FINLAND . . . . .	October 10th, 1925
GERMANY . . . . .	June 11th, 1929
GREECE . . . . .	December 16th, 1925
HUNGARY . . . . .	March 1st, 1928
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	September 4th, 1925
<i>Italy</i> . . . . .	July 14th, 1932
JAPAN . . . . .	June 7th, 1924
LATVIA . . . . .	June 3rd, 1926
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	March 26th, 1925
NORWAY . . . . .	October 7th, 1927
POLAND . . . . .	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA . . . . .	May 8th, 1922
SPAIN . . . . .	June 20th, 1924
SWEDEN . . . . .	September 27th, 1921
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	April 1st, 1927

<sup>1</sup> This ratification does not apply to the Portuguese Colonies.

<sup>2</sup> Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

8. Convention concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Second Session on July 9th, 1920.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	February 4th, 1925
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	March 12th, 1926
BULGARIA . . . . .	March 16th, 1923
CANADA . . . . .	March 31st, 1926
CUBA . . . . .	August 6th, 1928
ESTONIA . . . . .	March 3rd, 1923
FRANCE . . . . .	March 21st, 1929
GERMANY . . . . .	March 4th, 1930
GREECE . . . . .	December 16th, 1925
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	July 5th, 1930
ITALY . . . . .	September 8th, 1924
LATVIA <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	August 29th, 1930
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
POLAND . . . . .	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA . . . . .	November 10th, 1930
SPAIN . . . . .	June 20th, 1924
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	September 30th, 1929

9. Convention for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Second Session on July 10th, 1920.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
AUSTRALIA . . . . .	August 3rd, 1925
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	February 4th, 1925
BULGARIA . . . . .	March 16th, 1923
CUBA . . . . .	August 6th, 1928
ESTONIA . . . . .	March 3rd, 1923
FINLAND . . . . .	October 7th, 1922
FRANCE . . . . .	January 25th, 1928
GERMANY . . . . .	June 6th, 1925
GREECE . . . . .	December 16th, 1925
ITALY . . . . .	September 8th, 1924
JAPAN . . . . .	November 23rd, 1922
LATVIA . . . . .	June 3rd, 1926
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
NORWAY . . . . .	November 23rd, 1921
POLAND . . . . .	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA . . . . .	November 10th, 1930
SPAIN . . . . .	February 23rd, 1931
SWEDEN . . . . .	September 27th, 1921
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	September 30th, 1929

(c)

10. Convention concerning the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session on November 16th, 1921.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
AUSTRIA . . . . .	June 12th, 1924
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	June 13th, 1928
BULGARIA . . . . .	March 6th, 1925
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	August 31st, 1923
ESTONIA . . . . .	September 8th, 1922
HUNGARY . . . . .	February 2nd, 1927
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	May 26th, 1925
ITALY . . . . .	September 8th, 1924
JAPAN . . . . .	December 19th, 1923
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
POLAND . . . . .	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA . . . . .	November 10th, 1930
Spain . . . . .	August 29th, 1932
SWEDEN . . . . .	November 27th, 1923

<sup>1</sup> Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

<sup>2</sup> Latvia had ratified this Convention on August 5th, 1926, subject to the following reservation: "The Convention shall enter into force in Latvia, in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 of this Convention, when the States which are of chief importance in maritime commerce shall have sent their ratifications for registration by the Secretariat of the League of Nations." By an instrument deposited with the Secretariat on August 29th, 1930, this reservation was withdrawn.

II. Convention concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session on November 12th, 1921.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
AUSTRIA . . . . .	June 12th, 1924
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	July 19th, 1926
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	August 6th, 1923
BULGARIA . . . . .	March 6th, 1925
CHILE . . . . .	September 15th, 1925
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	August 31st, 1923
DENMARK <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	June 20th, 1930
ESTONIA . . . . .	September 8th, 1922
FINLAND . . . . .	June 19th, 1923
FRANCE . . . . .	March 23rd, 1929
GERMANY . . . . .	June 6th, 1925
INDIA . . . . .	May 17th, 1923
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	June 17th, 1924
ITALY . . . . .	September 8th, 1924
LATVIA . . . . .	September 9th, 1924
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
NORWAY . . . . .	June 11th, 1929
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	August 20th, 1926
POLAND . . . . .	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA . . . . .	November 10th, 1930
Spain . . . . .	August 29th, 1932
SWEDEN . . . . .	November 27th, 1923
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	September 30th, 1929

12. Convention concerning workmen's compensation in agriculture, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session on November 12th, 1921.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	August 6th, 1923
BULGARIA . . . . .	March 6th, 1925
CHILE . . . . .	September 15th, 1925
DENMARK . . . . .	February 26th, 1923
ESTONIA . . . . .	September 8th, 1922
FRANCE . . . . .	April 4th, 1928
GERMANY . . . . .	June 6th, 1925
ITALY <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	September 1st, 1930
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	June 17th, 1924
LATVIA . . . . .	November 29th, 1929
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	August 20th, 1926
POLAND . . . . .	June 21st, 1924
Spain . . . . .	October 1st, 1931
SWEDEN . . . . .	November 27th, 1923

13. Convention concerning the use of white lead in painting, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session on November 19th, 1921.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
AUSTRIA . . . . .	June 12th, 1924
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	July 19th, 1926
BULGARIA . . . . .	March 6th, 1925
CHILE . . . . .	September 15th, 1925
CUBA . . . . .	July 7th, 1928
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	August 31st, 1923
ESTONIA . . . . .	September 8th, 1922
FINLAND <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	April 5th, 1929
FRANCE . . . . .	February 19th, 1929
GREECE . . . . .	December 22nd, 1926
HUNGARY <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	January 4th, 1928

<sup>1</sup> Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

<sup>2</sup> This ratification does not include Greenland.

<sup>3</sup> This ratification does not apply to Italian colonies and possessions.

<sup>4</sup> Effective as from October 1st, 1929.

<sup>5</sup> The Convention shall not come into force as regards Hungary until it has been ratified by France, Great Britain and Germany.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
LATVIA . . . . .	September 9th, 1924
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
NORWAY . . . . .	June 11th, 1929
POLAND . . . . .	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA . . . . .	December 4th, 1925
SPAIN . . . . .	June 20th, 1924
SWEDEN . . . . .	November 27th, 1923
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	September 30th, 1929

14. Convention concerning the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session on November 17th, 1921.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	July 19th, 1926
BULGARIA . . . . .	March 6th, 1925
CHILE . . . . .	September 15th, 1925
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	August 31st, 1923
ESTONIA . . . . .	November 29th, 1923
FINLAND . . . . .	June 19th, 1923
FRANCE . . . . .	September 3rd, 1926
GREECE . . . . .	May 11th, 1929
INDIA . . . . .	May 11th, 1923
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	July 22nd, 1930
ITALY . . . . .	September 8th, 1924
LATVIA . . . . .	September 9th, 1924
LITHUANIA . . . . .	June 19th, 1931
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
POLAND . . . . .	June 21st, 1924
PORTUGAL . . . . .	July 3rd, 1928
ROUMANIA . . . . .	August 18th, 1923
SPAIN . . . . .	June 20th, 1924
<i>Sweden</i> . . . . .	December 22nd, 1931
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	April 1st, 1927

15. Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers and stokers, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session on November 11th, 1921.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	July 19th, 1926
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	March 8th, 1926
BULGARIA . . . . .	March 6th, 1925
CANADA . . . . .	March 31st, 1926
CUBA . . . . .	July 7th, 1928
DENMARK . . . . .	May 12th, 1924
ESTONIA . . . . .	September 8th, 1922
FINLAND . . . . .	October 10th, 1925
FRANCE . . . . .	January 16th, 1928
GERMANY . . . . .	June 11th, 1929
GREECE . . . . .	June 14th, 1930
HUNGARY . . . . .	March 1st, 1928
INDIA . . . . .	November 20th, 1922
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	June 5th, 1930
ITALY . . . . .	September 8th, 1924
JAPAN <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	December 4th, 1930
LATVIA . . . . .	September 9th, 1924
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	June 17th, 1931
NORWAY . . . . .	October 7th, 1927
POLAND . . . . .	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA . . . . .	August 18th, 1923
SPAIN . . . . .	June 20th, 1924
SWEDEN . . . . .	July 14th, 1925
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	April 1st, 1927

<sup>1</sup> Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

<sup>2</sup> This ratification does not apply to C'osen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung or the South Sea Islands under Japanese mandate.

16. Convention concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session on November 11th, 1921.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

	Date of Registration
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup>	July 19th, 1926
GREAT BRITAIN	March 8th, 1926
BULGARIA	March 6th, 1925
CANADA	March 31st, 1926
CUBA	July 7th, 1928
ESTONIA	September 8th, 1922
FINLAND	October 10th, 1925
FRANCE	March 22nd, 1928
GERMANY	June 11th, 1929
GREECE	June 28th, 1930
HUNGARY	March 1st, 1928
INDIA	November 20th, 1922
IRISH FREE STATE	July 5th, 1930
ITALY	September 8th, 1924
JAPAN	June 7th, 1924
LATVIA	September 9th, 1924
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS	March 9th, 1928
POLAND	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA	August 18th, 1923
SPAIN	June 20th, 1924
SWEDEN	July 14th, 1925
YUGOSLAVIA	April 1st, 1927

(d)

17. Convention concerning workmen's compensation for accidents, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventh Session on June 10th, 1925.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

	Date of Registration
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup>	October 3rd, 1927
BULGARIA	September 5th, 1929
<i>Chile</i>	October 8th, 1931
CUBA	August 6th, 1928
HUNGARY	April 19th, 1928
LATVIA	May 29th, 1928
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS	September 13th, 1927
PORTUGAL <sup>2</sup>	March 27th, 1929
SPAIN	February 22nd, 1929
SWEDEN	September 8th, 1926
YUGOSLAVIA	April 1st, 1927

18. Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventh Session on June 10th, 1925.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

	Date of Registration
AUSTRIA	September 29th, 1928
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup>	October 3rd, 1927
GREAT BRITAIN	October 6th, 1926
BULGARIA	September 5th, 1929
CUBA	August 6th, 1928
FINLAND	September 17th, 1927
FRANCE	August 13th, 1931
GERMANY	September 18th, 1928
HUNGARY	April 19th, 1928
INDIA <sup>3</sup>	September 30th, 1927
IRISH FREE STATE	November 25th, 1927
JAPAN <sup>4</sup>	October 8th, 1928
LATVIA	November 29th, 1929
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS	November 1st, 1928

<sup>1</sup> Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

<sup>2</sup> With reservation as regards the application of the Convention to the Portuguese Colonies, until ulterior decisions can be taken.

<sup>3</sup> The ratification by the Indian Government applies only to British India.

<sup>4</sup> This ratification does not include Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung and the South Sea Islands under Japanese mandate.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
NORWAY . . . . .	June 11th, 1929
PORTUGAL <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	March 27th, 1929
SWEDEN . . . . .	October 15th, 1929
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	November 16th, 1927
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	April 1st, 1927

19. Convention concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventh Session on June 5th, 1925.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA . . . . .	March 30th, 1926
AUSTRIA . . . . .	September 29th, 1928
BELGIUM <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	October 3rd, 1927
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	October 6th, 1926
BULGARIA . . . . .	September 5th, 1929
<i>Chile</i> . . . . .	October 8th, 1931
CUBA . . . . .	August 6th, 1928
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	February 8th, 1927
DENMARK <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	March 31st, 1928
FINLAND . . . . .	September 17th, 1927
FRANCE . . . . .	April 4th, 1928
ESTONIA . . . . .	April 14th, 1930
GERMANY . . . . .	September 18th, 1928
HUNGARY . . . . .	April 19th, 1928
INDIA <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	September 30th, 1927
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	July 5th, 1930
ITALY . . . . .	March 15th, 1928
JAPAN <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	October 8th, 1928
LATVIA . . . . .	May 29th, 1928
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	September 13th, 1927
NORWAY . . . . .	June 11th, 1929
POLAND . . . . .	February 28th, 1928
PORTUGAL <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	March 27th, 1929
SPAIN . . . . .	February 22nd, 1929
SWEDEN . . . . .	September 8th, 1926
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	February 1st, 1929
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	April 1st, 1927

20. Convention concerning night work in bakeries, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventh Session on June 8th, 1925.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
BULGARIA . . . . .	September 5th, 1929
CUBA . . . . .	August 6th, 1928
ESTONIA . . . . .	December 23rd, 1929
FINLAND . . . . .	May 26th, 1928
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
<i>Spain</i> . . . . .	August 29th, 1932

(e)

21. Convention concerning the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Eighth Session on June 5th, 1926.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
<i>Albania</i> . . . . .	March 17th, 1932
AUSTRALIA . . . . .	April 18th, 1931
AUSTRIA . . . . .	December 29th, 1927
BELGIUM <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	February 15th, 1928
BULGARIA . . . . .	November 29th, 1929
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	September 16th, 1927

<sup>1</sup> With reservation as regards the application of the Convention to the Portuguese Colonies, until ulterior decisions can be taken.

<sup>2</sup> Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

<sup>3</sup> This ratification does not include Greenland.

<sup>4</sup> The ratification by the Indian Government applies only to British India.

<sup>5</sup> This ratification does not include Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung and the South Sea Islands under Japanese mandate.

<sup>6</sup> As regards Great Britain and Northern Ireland, this Convention will enter into force only when it has been ratified without reservation by France, Germany, The Netherlands, Italy, Norway and Spain.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

	Date of Registration
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	May 25th, 1928
FINLAND . . . . .	April 5th, 1929
France <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	January 13th, 1932
HUNGARY . . . . .	February 3rd, 1931
INDIA . . . . .	January 14th, 1928
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	July 5th, 1930
JAPAN <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	October 8th, 1928
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	September 13th, 1927
SWEDEN <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	October 15th, 1929

(f)

22. Convention concerning seamen's articles of agreement, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Ninth Session on June 24th, 1926.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

	Date of Registration
BELGIUM <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	October 3rd, 1927
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND . . . . .	June 14th, 1929
BULGARIA . . . . .	November 29th, 1929
CUBA . . . . .	July 7th, 1928
ESTONIA . . . . .	May 10th, 1929
FRANCE . . . . .	April 4th, 1928
GERMANY . . . . .	September 20th, 1930
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	July 5th, 1930
ITALY <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	October 10th, 1929
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
POLAND . . . . .	August 8th, 1931
SPAIN . . . . .	February 23rd, 1931
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	September 30th, 1929

23. Convention concerning the repatriation of seamen, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Ninth Session on June 23rd, 1926.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

	Date of Registration
BELGIUM <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	October 3rd, 1927
BULGARIA . . . . .	November 29th, 1929
CUBA . . . . .	July 7th, 1928
ESTONIA . . . . .	July 9th, 1928
FRANCE . . . . .	March 4th, 1929
GERMANY . . . . .	March 14th, 1930
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	July 5th, 1930
ITALY <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	October 10th, 1929
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
POLAND . . . . .	August 8th, 1931
SPAIN . . . . .	February 23rd, 1931
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	September 30th, 1929

(g)

24. Convention concerning sickness insurance for workers in industry and commerce and domestic servants, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Tenth Session on June 15th, 1927.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

	Date of Registration
AUSTRIA . . . . .	February 18th, 1929
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND . . . . .	February 20th, 1931
BULGARIA . . . . .	November 1st, 1930
Chile . . . . .	October 8th, 1931
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	January 17th, 1929
GERMANY . . . . .	January 23rd, 1928
HUNGARY . . . . .	April 19th, 1928
LATVIA . . . . .	November 29th, 1929
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
LITHUANIA . . . . .	June 19th, 1931
ROUMANIA . . . . .	June 28th, 1929
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	September 30th, 1929

<sup>1</sup> The ratification of this Convention will only take effect as regards France from the date on which the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall have registered the ratifications without reservation of Poland, Spain and Italy.

<sup>2</sup> This ratification does not include Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung and the South Sea Islands under Japanese mandate.

<sup>3</sup> As regards Sweden, this Convention will enter into force only when it has been ratified without reservation by Denmark, Finland and Norway.

<sup>4</sup> Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

<sup>5</sup> This ratification applies also to the Italian colonies.



25. Convention concerning sickness insurance for agricultural workers, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Tenth Session on June 15th, 1927.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
AUSTRIA . . . . .	February 18th, 1929
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND . . . . .	February 20th, 1931
BULGARIA . . . . .	November 1st, 1930
<i>Chile</i> . . . . .	October 8th, 1931
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	January 17th, 1929
GERMANY . . . . .	January 23rd, 1928
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928

(h)

26. Convention concerning the creation of minimum-wage-fixing machinery, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Eleventh Session on June 16th, 1928.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
AUSTRALIA . . . . .	March 9th, 1931
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND . . . . .	June 14th, 1929
CHINA . . . . .	May 5th, 1930
FRANCE . . . . .	September 18th, 1930
GERMANY . . . . .	May 30th, 1929
<i>Hungary</i> . . . . .	July 30th, 1932
ITALY . . . . .	September 9th, 1930
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	June 3rd, 1930
SPAIN . . . . .	April 8th, 1930

(i)

27. Convention concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Twelfth Session, on June 21st, 1929.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
AUSTRALIA <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	March 9th, 1931
CHINA . . . . .	June 24th, 1931
<i>Estonia</i> . . . . .	January 18th, 1932
<i>Finland</i> <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	August 8th, 1932
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	July 5th, 1930
<i>India</i> . . . . .	September 7th, 1931
JAPAN <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	March 16th, 1931
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 1st, 1931
<i>Norway</i> . . . . .	July 1st, 1932
<i>Poland</i> . . . . .	June 18th, 1932
<i>Portugal</i> <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	March 1st, 1932
<i>Spain</i> . . . . .	August 29th, 1932
<i>Sweden</i> . . . . .	April 11th, 1932

<sup>1</sup> The Convention applies to the Territory Nauru.

<sup>2</sup> This Convention shall be put into force in Finland as from January 1st, 1933.

<sup>3</sup> This ratification includes Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung and the South Sea Islands under Japanese mandate.

<sup>4</sup> This ratification does not apply to the Portuguese Colonies.

28. Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Twelfth Session, on June 21st, 1929.<sup>1</sup>

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	July 5th, 1930
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 1st, 1931
Spain . . . . .	August 29th, 1932

(j)

29. Convention concerning forced or compulsory labour, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Fourteenth Session on June 28th, 1930.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
Australia <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	January 2nd, 1932
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	June 3rd, 1931
Denmark . . . . .	February 11th, 1932
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	March 2nd, 1931
LIBERIA . . . . .	May 1st, 1931
Norway . . . . .	July 1st, 1932
Spain . . . . .	August 29th, 1932
Sweden . . . . .	December 22nd, 1931

30. Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work in commerce and offices, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Fourteenth Session on June 28th, 1930.

This Convention has been ratified by	Date of Registration
Bulgaria . . . . .	June 22nd, 1932
Spain . . . . .	August 29th, 1932

<sup>1</sup> The ratification of the new revising Convention of 1932 shall *ipso jure* involve denunciation of the present Convention without any requirement of delay, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 21 of the present Convention, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force.

As from the date of the coming into force of the new revising Convention of 1932, the present Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members. Nevertheless this Convention shall remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention. (Article 23.)

<sup>2</sup> This ratification applies also to the Territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and to the Mandated Territories of New Guinea and Nauru.

<sup>3</sup> The ratification by the Government of His Majesty in Great Britain and Northern Ireland is accompanied with a Declaration, as provided for in Article 26 of the Convention, that the provisions of the Convention shall be applied without modification to the following Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under mandate:

Bahamas	Perlis
Barbados	Trengganu
Bermuda	Brunei
British Guiana	Malta
British Honduras	Mauritius
Ceylon	Nigeria:
Cyprus	(a) Colony
Falkland Islands and Dependencies	(b) Protectorate
Fiji	(c) Cameroons under British Mandate
Gambia (Colony and Protectorate)	North Borneo, State of
Gibraltar	Northern Rhodesia
Gold Coast:	Nyasaland Protectorate
(a) Colony	Palestine
(b) Ashanti	St. Helena and Ascension
(c) Northern Territories	Sarawak
(d) Togoland under British Mandate	Seychelles
Hong-Kong	Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate)
Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands)	Somaliland Protectorate
Kenya (Colony and Protectorate)	South Africa High Commission, Territories of the:
Leeward Islands:	Basutoland
Antigua	Bechuanaland Protectorate
Dominica	Swaziland
Montserrat	Straits Settlements
St. Christopher and Nevis	Tanganyika Territory
Virgin Islands	Transjordan
Malay States:	Trinidad and Tobago
(a) Federated Malay States:	Uganda Protectorate
Negri Sembilan	Western Pacific, Islands of:
Pahang	British Solomon Islands Protectorate
Perak	Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony
Selangor	Tonga
(b) Unfederated Malay States:	Windward Islands:
Johore	Grenada
Kedah	St. Lucia
Kelantan	St. Vincent
	Zanzibar Protectorate

The ratification by the Government of His Majesty in Great Britain and Northern Ireland applies also to: Newfoundland, November 13th, 1931.

(k)

31. Convention limiting hours of work in coal-mines adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Fifteenth Session, on June 18th, 1931.

This Convention has been ratified by	Date of Registration
<i>Spain</i> . . . . .	August 29th, 1932

(l)

32. Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships (revised 1932), adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Sixteenth Session on April 27th, 1932.

This Convention has been ratified by	Date of Registration
.....	.....

33. Convention concerning the age for admission of children to non-industrial employment, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Sixteenth Session on April 30th, 1932.

This Convention has been ratified by	Date of Registration
.....	.....

XXXVIII. AMENDMENTS TO THE LABOUR PART OF THE TREATIES OF PEACE.

(a) AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 393 OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES AND TO THE CORRESPONDING ARTICLES OF THE OTHER TREATIES OF PEACE.

*(Adopted at the Fourth Session of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, November 2nd, 1922.<sup>1</sup>)*

*Has been ratified by:*

- ALBANIA (November 26th, 1924)
- AUSTRIA (October 9th, 1924)
- BELGIUM (October 29th, 1924)
- BULGARIA (March 6th, 1925)
- CHILE (August 23rd, 1928)
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 30th, 1924)
- DENMARK (June 20th, 1924)
- ESTONIA (April 12th, 1926)
- FINLAND (March 25th, 1924)
- GERMANY (June 6th, 1925)
- Guatemala* (July 6th, 1932)
- HAITI (November 2nd, 1925)
- HUNGARY (May 14th, 1925)
- IRISH FREE STATE (June 26th, 1925)
- Italy* (July 19th, 1932)

*Has been ratified by:*

- LATVIA (March 16th, 1925)
- LITHUANIA (May 25th, 1928)
- LUXEMBURG (April 5th, 1928)
- THE NETHERLANDS (August 14th, 1924)
- PERU (July 6th, 1931)
- PERSIA (August 14th, 1928)
- PORTUGAL (September 13th, 1926)
- ROUMANIA (July 19th, 1923)
- SALVADOR (May 4th, 1928)
- SPAIN (July 5th, 1924)
- SWEDEN (May 15th, 1924)
- SWITZERLAND (November 1st, 1924)
- URUGUAY (April 28th, 1928)
- VENEZUELA (August 11th, 1931)

(b) PROTOCOL RELATIVE TO THIS AMENDMENT OPENED FOR SIGNATURE AT GENEVA ON JUNE 14TH, 1923.

<i>Signatures</i>	<i>Ratifications</i>	<i>Signatures</i>	<i>Ratifications</i>
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (October 20th, 1923)	INDIA	INDIA (October 20th, 1923)
AUSTRALIA	AUSTRALIA (October 20th, 1923)	JAPAN	JAPAN (May 11th, 1925)
BRITISH EMPIRE	BRITISH EMPIRE (October 20th, 1923)	NEW ZEALAND	NEW ZEALAND (October 20th, 1923)
CANADA	CANADA (October 20th, 1923)	NORWAY	NORWAY (April 8th, 1924)
CHINA	CHINA (June 3rd, 1926)	PARAGUAY	—
CUBA	CUBA (September 7th, 1925)	POLAND	POLAND (February 10th, 1925)
FRANCE	FRANCE (June 2nd, 1925)	SIAM	SIAM (March 18th, 1924)
GREECE	GREECE (June 8th, 1927)	YUGOSLAVIA	YUGOSLAVIA (March 11th, 1927)

<sup>1</sup> The amendment shall take effect when ratified by the States whose representatives compose the Council of the League of Nations and by three-quarters of the Members (Article 412 of the Treaty of Versailles).

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Geneva, September 21st, 1932.

**ADDENDUM**

To Document A.6. (a) 1932. Annex, of September 14th, 1932.

I PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

Optional Clause recognising the Court's Jurisdiction as  
described in Article 36 of the Statute.  
(Geneva, December 16th, 1920)

RATIFICATION: Persia . . . . . September 19th, 1932.

XI SUPERVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ARMS AND AMMUNITION  
AND IN IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.

3. Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of  
Asphyxiating, Poisonous and other Gases and of  
Bacteriological Methods of Warfare.  
(Geneva, June 17th, 1925).

RATIFICATION: Norway\* . . . . . July 27th, 1932.

XXXVII INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONVENTIONS.

18. Convention concerning workmen's compensation for  
occupational diseases, adopted as a Draft Convention  
by the International Labour Conference at its Seventh  
Session on June 10th, 1925.

RATIFICATION: Czechoslovakia . . . . . September 19th, 1932.

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\* Communicated to the Secretariat by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
of the French Republic on September 17, 1932.

A. 6(a). 1932. V. Annex.  
ERRATUM

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ERRATUM

to Document A. 6(a). 1932. V. Annex of September 14th, 1932.

—————  
(English text only)

Page 74, "Ratifications":

cross out "Venezuela (September 14th, 1930)"

Page 75, "Ratifications":

after Switzerland (July 5th, 1930)

add: "Venezuela (September 14th, 1932)".

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Geneva, July 23rd, 1932.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**NATIONALITY OF WOMEN**

**Observations submitted by Governments**

*Note by the Secretary-General.*

The question of the nationality of women was brought before the Assembly at its session of 1931, in virtue of the Council's resolution of January 24th, 1931, by a report of the Secretary-General to which were annexed proposals by a committee of representatives of various women's international organisations specially interested in the question (document A.19.1931.V.). A letter on the subject from the International Union of Catholic Women's Organisations was also communicated to the Assembly by the Council (document A.41.1931.V.). After a discussion in the First Committee, the Assembly adjourned consideration of the matter until its session of the present year, and requested the Council to invite the Governments to submit to the Assembly their observations on the subject, including their views regarding the Hague Nationality Convention of April 20th, 1930. On instructions from the Council, the Secretary-General requested the Governments of the Members of the League, and of the non-member States which were invited to the Hague Conference, to send him any observations which they might wish to present before July 1st, 1932.

The Assembly at the same time decided that it would consider any further observations which the above-mentioned committee of representatives of women's organisations might desire to present.

The present document contains the following replies from Governments which had been received at the date of its publication :

Country	Page	Country	Page
Australia . . . . .	2	Japan . . . . .	7
Belgium . . . . .	3	Monaco . . . . .	7
Brazil . . . . .	5	Netherlands . . . . .	8
Colombia . . . . .	5	Norway . . . . .	8
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	11	Roumania . . . . .	9
Egypt . . . . .	5	Siam . . . . .	9
Germany . . . . .	2	South Africa . . . . .	1
Great Britain and Northern Ireland . . . . .	6	Sweden . . . . .	10
Hungary . . . . .	7	United States of America . . . . .	6

If further replies are received from the Governments, they will be communicated to the Assembly at the opening of its session.

The observations of the committee of representatives of women's organisations will also be communicated to the Members of the League and the Assembly as soon as they are received by the Secretariat.

**South Africa.**

LETTER OF JUNE 1ST, 1932.

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Union of South Africa consider that generally the question of the equality between men and women in relation to the laws on nationality is a matter touching municipal law and is not, save in so far as the matter has already been dealt with in the Hague Nationality Convention, regarded as a matter for

inclusion in the list of subjects suitable for the Codification of International Law, or in regard to which there are prospects of such unanimity as to result in codification.

The results of the Hague Conference represent the extent to which the Government of the Union of South Africa are at present prepared to make a concession to the principle of differing nationalities in the family.

It is thought, under the circumstances, that it would be premature to convene a conference to resume the examination of the nationality of women.

### Germany.

LETTER OF JULY 2ND, 1932.

[Translation.]

The German Government is entirely favourable to the endeavours made by the women's organisations to render the nationality of the married woman more independent of that of her husband; it has also taken steps with a view to satisfying these aspirations, in a certain measure, by a modification of German municipal law. On the other hand, however, it is of opinion that it will not be possible in the near future to bring about by an international convention a complete assimilation of the married woman's position as regards nationality with that of the man, as the women's committee proposes. This is above all shown by experience at the Hague Conference in 1930. It was there made clear that opinions in the various States on the subject were still very divided. The traditional idea of the civil unity of the family derived from the nature of the marriage union and the unity of the family, and also founded on religious principles, is still irreconcilably opposed to the idea of self-determination for women based on principles of individualism. No change in the present situation can be hoped for from an international conference of States. Governments cannot, on such subjects, propose legislation that is fundamentally at variance with the opinions existing amongst the people. It cannot be suggested that since the end of the Hague Conference any important change has taken place in the opinion of the peoples whose Government representatives at the Conference were opposed to the liberal proposals for a change as regards the nationality of women. A longer period will be necessary for such a purpose.

The German Government, therefore, feels unable to recommend that the question of the nationality of women should again so soon be brought up for discussion, since no positive result in the direction desired by the women can be hoped for from such an early reconsideration of the decisions of the Hague Conference. On the other hand, there is the danger that a resumption of international discussion of the subject may tend to check the progress of national legislation. So long as it is not clear that the decisions of the Hague Conference will be abided by, Governments will hesitate to make the changes in their municipal law that are required by the decisions of the Hague Conference and thus prepare for the ratification of the results achieved by it; they will further be led to hesitate before taking legislative steps by which they may desire to give fuller effect to the wishes of women within the country itself. In this connection, it must be pointed out that the Hague Convention actually contains a number of important and binding provisions on the subject of the nationality of women, which necessitate a change in the law of many States in the direction of improving the legal position of women. They involve measures that should prevent a married woman from being left without any nationality as the result of marriage or of a change in the nationality of her husband. They also do away with one case of double nationality. They give women, although in a limited degree, a right to decide certain questions of nationality, particularly the important question whether the naturalisation of the husband during the marriage is to cover the wife. In the opinion of the German Government, it is therefore precisely in the interest of women that endeavours should first be made to secure the ratification of the Hague Convention by all States if possible. It would then be desirable to leave national legislation to develop further in the direction desired by women and thereby to prepare the ground for international action at a later date with better prospects of success.

### Australia.

TELEGRAM OF JUNE 28TH, 1932.

Australian Government is prepared to accept principle that woman on marriage shall not lose her nationality or acquire new nationality without her consent and to amend nationality law accordingly, provided His Majesty's Governments in United Kingdom and British self-governing Dominions are agreeable take similar action, so that uniformity of nationality laws throughout Empire may be preserved, such uniformity being of importance in interests of system of Imperial naturalisation now in force. Question ratification Hague Nationality Convention under consideration.

Belgium.

LETTER OF MAY 14TH, 1932.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a memorandum setting out the observations of the Belgian Government on the question of the nationality of married women — a question which is to be re-examined and discussed again at the thirteenth Assembly of the League of Nations.

The general conclusion of His Majesty's Government is that it would not be opportune *at the present time* to recommence the examination of the principles governing the nationality of married women.

The Belgian Government would, however, be quite prepared to adopt a provision under which women might, at the time of their marriage, opt for one nationality or the other.

You will observe that the memorandum also contains a statement of the Belgian Government's general impressions and conclusions regarding the Hague Convention on nationality.

His Majesty's Government is of opinion that this international Act constitutes a codification in the matter of nationality which, though incomplete, is of real importance, more especially as regards the solution of certain cases of statelessness, and is thus likely to lead to improved international relations.

1. *Nationality of Married Women.*

It would seem that a negative answer must be given *at the present time* to the question whether it would be desirable to undertake again an examination of the principles governing the nationality of married women.

After the long discussions at The Hague, in 1930, it may be said that Articles 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the General Convention represent the maximum which can at present be attained internationally.

It is sufficient to remember, as the Women's Consultative Committee at Geneva noted in its resolution of July 6th, 1931, that only nineteen countries, including Belgium, have embodied in their internal law provisions which incorporate more or less completely the principle of the independence of the married woman's nationality.

If such principles are ever to be included in a general convention, they must be adopted by two-thirds of the forty-five or forty-six States represented at the Conference — *i.e.*, by about thirty States. In other words, the moment has not yet come to re-cast the rules so laboriously drawn up at The Hague. The Belgian Government feels that it has a special title to express this opinion, because it defended the principle of the choice of nationality by married women, and because it was as a result of its initiative that the following recommendation was adopted by the 1930 Hague Conference :

" The Conference recommends to States the study of the question whether it would not be possible to decide that in principle the nationality of the wife shall not henceforth be affected without her consent either by the mere fact of marriage or by any change in the nationality of her husband. "

Though it is true that Articles 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the Convention only embody a reduced programme intended mainly to avoid statelessness, and in certain cases the double nationality of married women, these Articles nevertheless represent a real progress. Furthermore, on one point, as regards the effect of the naturalisation of the husband, the women's associations receive full satisfaction.

The path has thus been marked out and leads in the desired direction ; absolutely nothing has been done to prevent States which are at present hostile to the new ideas from forthwith embodying in their internal legislation the principles which are already applied by nineteen States and which the women's associations defend with energy.

The conversion of these States would automatically entail revision of the Convention. As matters now stand, revision must be a consequence of such conversion and cannot precede it.

For its part, the Belgian Government is prepared to adopt a clause under which women would be allowed, at the time of their marriage, to opt for one or the other nationality.

2. *General Considerations on the Hague Convention of 1930.*

The Belgian Government, though regretting that the results achieved were not more complete, highly appreciates the work accomplished by the 1930 Hague Conference, not only because that work as a whole reflects the effort made and points out a way towards the harmonisation, as far as possible, of the various national laws, but above all because many of the clauses of the Convention embody rules of undeniable utility.

As the principle of the sovereignty of each State in the matter of nationality had to be recognised (Article 1), the Conference was necessarily obliged to consider the consequences of this recognition and endeavour to prevent such negative and positive conflicts as might continue to arise in the future.

Was this object achieved ? To a large extent, yes.

I. *Statelessness.*

It must be recognised that Articles 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16 and 17 of the Convention contain a body of rules which do, in numerous cases, prevent an individual from losing all nationality when he fails to acquire a new nationality. From this standpoint, the provisions are highly important, and their adoption by the various States would produce the very best results.



Obviously these provisions do not solve the whole problem, and it can be objected that the Convention does not go to the root of the evil and avoid all the sources of denationalisation. The reproach, however, would seem to be unjustified, as the discussions at The Hague showed that it was not possible to remove all the causes or sources of statelessness, so long as each State barricaded itself behind the principle of its sovereignty and put forward its special political or demographic situation as an argument to justify certain rules of denationalisation. That notwithstanding, the statute as adopted is such that it will reduce appreciably in the future the cases of statelessness which may occur owing to the lack of harmony or concordance between the various national laws.

Nor was it possible to remedy the unfortunate situation of persons who are at present without any definite nationality. A general rule could not be laid down in this connection because it was not within the competence of the Conference to accord nationality to persons who possessed none. This special problem must be solved, not by a general measure, but by individual action under the national laws of each State, in particular by a liberal interpretation of the rules governing option and naturalisation.

Finally, the situation of stateless persons is still further improved by the Protocols annexed to the Convention.

## II. *Persons possessing two or more Nationalities.*

In this connection, the results obtained are not so satisfactory.

A. *Abolition of the Sources of Double Nationality.* — In only one case (Article 11) has the Conference radically abolished a source of double nationality by causing a widow or divorced woman who recovers her original nationality to lose the nationality she acquired by reason of marriage.

In all other cases of plural nationality resulting from a voluntary act, the Conference was not able to formulate definite rules for the avoidance of conflict of laws, but could only make a recommendation (Recommendation V).

It would seem, however, that in this sphere a better result could have been obtained if the Conference had had the necessary time. On examining more closely the various sources of plural nationality, it becomes clear that agreements could have been reached concerning certain specially striking instances, in particular by avoiding the cumulation of nationalities in the case of persons born abroad either of parents who left their country of origin without any intention of returning thither or of parents who were themselves the first or second generation born abroad.

As an indication we may quote the following cases : naturalisation of a person  $x$  years of age born in the country of naturalisation and having always resided therein ; option at the age of . . . for the nationality of the country in which the person was born, where the person's father was born in that country and he and his parents have always resided in the country, etc.

If these situations had been examined, the result might have been the adoption of rules for the avoidance of twofold nationality in the less thorny cases — a result which would have constituted a still greater success for the Conference.

B. *Remedies for Cases of Double Nationality.* — The Conference was only able to agree on a rule in the case of a person who acquires nationality automatically — *i.e.*, without any manifestation of his own volition in the matter. It is to be regretted, however, that Article 6, which attributes to this person a right to renounce one of his nationalities, has subjected the exercise of this right to rules the severity of which may even go so far as to abolish the very existence of the right.

As regards the treatment in a third country of persons possessing double nationality, it would have been desirable that the decision taken in the third country should have had an effect on the real status of the person. It might have been laid down in Article 5, for instance, that the person was entitled to apply for ratification of the decision by the country the nationality of which he was held by the third country not to possess.

Thus, the decision taken by the third country, which is at present only one means of sparing the person who has two nationalities certain annoyances, would have become a remedy that would have effectively tended to diminish the number of such persons.

Finally, there is in Article 1 of the Protocol concerning military obligations in certain cases of double nationality a last paragraph, the application of which would put an end to numerous cases of double nationality.

## *Conclusions.*

The Belgian Government believes that the Hague Convention of 1930 achieved very appreciable results which are likely considerably to improve international relations.

The work is not complete ; indeed, it could not have been completed at the very first conference owing to the scope of the subject and the complexity of the points raised. It may, however, be improved and supplemented in the future as national laws evolve.

The Belgian Government thinks that, from this point of view, the League of Nations can exercise a very beneficial influence ; the League could do a great deal by causing these problems to be studied by a small committee of experts appointed by itself and so composed that the principal groups of national laws are all represented thereon.

**Brazil.**

LETTER OF FEBRUARY 2ND, 1932.

[Translation.]

1. The question of the nationality of women, like all nationality questions, is a matter of constitutional and internal public law and is not of an international character. Progress in this sphere depends more on doctrine and intelligent propaganda than on an international agreement. Nevertheless, the influence of the League of Nations might help forward the rightful claims of women if the Great Powers, which play a preponderating rôle in the League, did not happen to be the very Powers the laws of which are most backward in the matter of nationality, as compared with the progress already achieved in other States, foremost among which are the countries of America.

2. Brazilian law as regards the wife's nationality has for long been founded on the most liberal principles, which may be summarised as follows :

(a) A *Brazilian woman* who marries a foreigner does not lose her nationality (Constitution of 1891, Article 72, section 2).

On the contrary, her marriage facilitates the *voluntary* acquisition of Brazilian nationality by her husband, if the latter resides in Brazil and possesses immovable property there (Constitution, Article 69, No. 5).

(b) A *foreign woman* married to a Brazilian keeps the nationality she possessed before her marriage, as in Brazil marriage is not recognised as a means of acquiring nationality (Constitution, Article 69).

(c) *Naturalisation of the husband*, after marriage, has no effect on the wife's nationality. Naturalisation is always individual in character. The wife of an alien who becomes a naturalised Brazilian does not acquire her husband's new nationality. When a Brazilian husband changes his nationality, his wife remains a Brazilian if she was so previously.

3. As regards international law, in particular private international law, the important point, in this matter, is to settle conflicts of laws regarding women's nationality. An international agreement on this subject should make it impossible for a woman to be deprived of her fatherland by reason of her marriage, and should prevent the voluntary naturalisation of the husband from involving the naturalisation of the wife.

4. The Brazilian Government's opinion regarding the 1930 Hague Convention on nationality is clearly defined in the foregoing observations and information. It should be added that, on September 19th, 1931, Brazil acceded to this Convention, though she made reservations regarding Articles 5, 6, 7, 16 and 17 which could not be adopted, because they were contrary to the fundamental principles of Brazilian municipal law.

**Colombia.**

LETTER OF DECEMBER 22ND, 1931.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to inform you that the Colombian Government considers that it is possible to incorporate in Colombian law the principle of the equality of the sexes in the matter of nationality and to lay down that a woman's nationality shall not in principle be affected, without her consent, by a change in the nationality of her husband, seeing that in Colombia a woman's nationality is not affected by marriage.

But in view of the difficulty caused by the existence of a fairly large group of countries which are not prepared to adopt the principle of the equality of the sexes in this matter, the Colombian Government considers that it would be preferable to adhere to the provisions of the Hague Convention, which constitute the most appropriate solution of the problem, since the said agreement solves this very complex question as far as possible and reduces to a minimum the conflicts to which it gives rise and the complications occasioned by the double nationality of married women and by cases in which married women have no nationality. This situation frequently arises in the case of a woman married to a foreigner, by reason of the different systems of legislation in force in the various countries.

**Egypt.**

LETTER OF JUNE 23RD, 1932.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to inform you that the Egyptian Government, after due consideration of the question, finds itself unable to agree to the objections raised by the women's international organisations regarding the nationality of women. It is accordingly of opinion that there is no need to modify the provisions of the Hague Convention on Nationality.

United States of America.

LETTER OF JUNE 27TH, 1932.

It is assumed that the request of the Secretary-General relates particularly to the proposal to call a new international conference for the drafting of a new convention on nationality which would contain provisions concerning the nationality of married women different from those contained in the Convention adopted at the Hague Conference.

The discussions concerning the nationality of married women which were held at the Hague Conference and subsequent developments show that this subject is highly controversial, which fact is also shown by the statement of the Women's Consultative Committee on Nationality. While it appears that a number of States have in recent years adopted statutes in which the nationality of married women is wholly or largely independent of that of their husbands, it remains true that the majority of States still have laws in which the nationality of married women is wholly or largely dependent upon that of their husbands. Moreover, no solution generally acceptable has yet been reached with regard to the problem of the acquisition of citizenship *jure sanguinis* in cases of children born to parents having different nationalities. In this connection attention is called to the following resolution adopted at the Hague Conference :

“ The Conference recommends to the States the study of the question whether it would not be possible :

“ 1. To introduce into their law the principle of the equality of the sexes in matters of nationality, taking particularly into consideration the interests of the children ;

“ 2. And especially to decide that, in principle, the nationality of the wife shall henceforth not be affected without her consent either by the mere fact of marriage or by any change in the nationality of her husband.”

The delegation of the United States at the Hague Conference voted against the Convention on Nationality, first, because the provisions contained in it relating to expatriation through naturalisation in a foreign country were not in accord with the principle of the “ right of expatriation ” which has been adhered to by this Government for many years, and, second, because the provisions concerning the nationality of married women were not deemed altogether satisfactory. Naturally, this Government would welcome such a revision of this Convention as would enable it to become a party to the Convention, and, if such action were favoured by a sufficiently large number of States as to give hope for the success of an international conference for this purpose, this Government would be willing to consider the matter of participating in such conference. The Secretary of State may be permitted to add that, under the laws of the United States, women neither acquire nor lose nationality by marriage or by a change in the nationality of the husband subsequent to marriage. Men and women in these respects are treated on an equal footing. The Government of the United States considers that it would be very desirable to have uniformity in the laws of the various States with respect to the nationality of married women, and it regrets, therefore, that the above-quoted recommendations of the conference at The Hague have not found greater response in legislative enactments by the countries represented at that Conference.

In the note of this Government to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, dated June 23rd, 1931, in response to his communication of February 27th, 1931, is the following:<sup>1</sup>

“ On the basis of the experience at the Hague Conference in 1930, the Secretary of State would suggest that any conference called in the future should be limited to the codification of one or not more than two subjects. It is also felt that greater progress would be made toward codification if subjects were chosen for the first few conferences which are less controversial than some of the more complicated subjects.”

In view of the radical differences between the positions of the various States concerning the nationality of married women, as reflected in their respective laws, and the lack of any indication that uniformity therein is likely to be accomplished in the near future, the subject must be regarded at present as exceedingly complicated and highly controversial. The Government of the United States has therefore been constrained to reach the conclusion that the holding of a further conference on nationality at this time would be undesirable.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

LETTER OF JUNE 30TH, 1932.

I am directed by Secretary Sir John Simon to inform you that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom recognise the importance of the subject of Recommendation VI contained in the Final Act of the Conference for the Codification of International Law held at The Hague in 1930, and they have carefully studied the question whether it would not be possible :

(1) To introduce into their law the principle of equality of the sexes in matters of nationality, taking particularly into consideration the interests of the children ;

<sup>1</sup> See document A. 12(a). 1931. V.

(2) And especially to decide that, in principle, the nationality of the wife shall henceforth not be affected without her consent either by the mere fact of marriage or by any change in the nationality of her husband.

2. They have given consideration to the report on the question of the nationality of women and the material included therewith.

3. As a result of this consideration, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are prepared to advise His Majesty to ratify, in respect of the United Kingdom, the Convention on certain questions relating to the conflict of nationality laws, signed at The Hague on April 12th, 1930, as soon as the necessary domestic legislation has been passed. Articles 8 to 11 of the Convention appear to represent the greatest measure of agreement that is likely to be reached for the present in regard to the nationality of married women, and constitute an advance on the present situation. Whether His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will be able to go further in the direction of giving effect to the principle of equality between men and women must depend upon the extent to which that principle receives the support of the Governments of other countries and especially those of the other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

#### Hungary.

LETTER OF JULY 12TH, 1932.

[Translation].

The Royal Government of Hungary has considered with the greatest interest the report on the question of the nationality of women, the report of the committee of representatives of women's international organisations, and the letter of the International Union of Catholic Women's Organisations. The Royal Hungarian Government is of opinion that the results which were obtained at the conference for the progressive codification of international law, held at The Hague in March and April 1930, represent the maximum which at present can be obtained by way of general international agreement in regard to questions of the nationality of women.

The Hungarian Government has the honour to state that it could not accept the proposals put forward by the committee of representatives of women's international organisations for the reason that they are not in harmony either with the provisions of the Hungarian law of nationality or with the general principles of private law in force in Hungary. On the other hand, the Royal Hungarian Government considers that the proposals put forward by the International Union of Catholic Women's Organisations in its letter of August 19th, 1931, express desiderata the realisation of which is already fully ensured by the provisions contained in Chapter III — Nationality of Married Women — Articles 8 to 11 of the Hague Convention on Nationality.

In these circumstances, the Royal Hungarian Government, for its part, does not feel it to be desirable that the Convention drawn up at the Hague Conference of 1930 should be reconsidered so far as concerns the rules which it contains on the subject of the nationality of women.

#### Japan.

LETTER OF JUNE 14TH, 1932.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to communicate to you the following opinion of the Japanese Government concerning the general question of the nationality of women, including its views with regard to the Hague Convention of 1930 :

1. Since the principle of the equality of men and women as regards nationality is contrary to that family unity which forms the basis of the Japanese social system and since it creates many difficulties, the Japanese Government regrets that it cannot support the adoption of this principle.

2. The Hague Convention on Nationality having been concluded as a result of mutual concessions made by the invited Powers, the Japanese Government is regretfully obliged to oppose any endeavour to submit this Convention to fresh consideration.

#### Monaco.

LETTER OF APRIL 13TH, 1932.

[Translation].

In your Circular Letter 262(a).1931.V, of October 24th, 1931, you were good enough to communicate to me the resolution of the Assembly of the League concerning the nationality of married women and to ask for the opinion of the Government of the Principality on the three following points :

1. The effect of marriage on a woman's nationality ;
2. The effect of the dissolution of marriage on a woman's nationality ;
3. Other effects of marriage on such nationality.

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Principality has, after careful consideration, prepared the following replies to these three points.

A. As to the first point : If the national law of the wife causes her to lose her nationality on marriage with a foreigner, this consequence shall be conditional on her acquiring the nationality of the husband.

B. As to the second point: The wife who, under the law of her country, lost her nationality on marriage shall not recover it after the dissolution of the marriage except on her own application and in accordance with the law of that country. If she does recover it, she shall lose the nationality which she acquired by reason of the marriage.

C. As to the third point: If the national law of the wife causes her to lose her nationality upon a change in the nationality of her husband, this consequence shall be conditional on her acquiring her husband's new nationality; naturalisation of the husband shall not involve a change in the nationality of the wife except with her consent.

#### Norway.

LETTER OF MAY 5TH, 1932.

[Translation.]

As the Norwegian delegation to the 1930 Hague Conference did not possess full powers for the purpose, it was unable to do what so many other delegations did — namely, sign the Convention on certain questions relating to the conflict of nationality laws adopted by the Conference. Nevertheless, on the recommendation of the delegation and being desirous of showing its goodwill in the matter of a uniform regulation, by means of an international agreement, of the problem of the nationality of married women — that being one of the problems treated in the Convention — the Norwegian Government has subsequently acceded to the Convention, although that instrument does not constitute any progress as compared with existing Norwegian law on the subject. Norway has acceded without any reservation as to subsequent ratification. She is consequently in a position different from that of various States which signed but did not subsequently ratify, in that her accession is final.

Although Norway is therefore one of the few countries which have definitely accepted the Convention, she does not see any objection to continuing the study of the question of a more satisfactory settlement of the problems relating to the nationality of married women. On the contrary, the Preamble of the Convention itself describes that instrument as “a first attempt at progressive codification by settling those questions relating to the conflict of nationality laws on which it is possible, at the present time, to reach international agreement”, and thus contemplates, in the same way as Recommendation No. VI in the Final Act of the Hague Conference (a recommendation quoted in the Assembly resolution of September 26th, 1931), the continuation of the work.

In conformity with this view of the Norwegian Government, the Norwegian delegation to the twelfth Assembly in 1931, was instructed to support the proposal for the continuation of the study of this question as indicated in the resolution adopted by the Council on January 24th, 1931.

Having carefully re-examined the whole question, the Norwegian Government states that it is now prepared to give sympathetic consideration to any proposal which may be submitted at the next Assembly of the League for the adoption of an international rule to the effect that marriage alone, or the dissolution of marriage, shall not automatically involve a change in the nationality of women.

#### Netherlands.

LETTER OF JUNE 29TH, 1932.

[Translation].

The Netherlands Government, which had already on several occasions explained its views on the question of the nationality of women, desires to refer to its previous statements, and more particularly to the speeches of Mme. Schönfeld-Polano in the First Committee of the Conference for the Codification of International Law, and in the First Committee of the twelfth Assembly.

As, however, the 1931 Assembly desired that Governments should be again consulted, Her Majesty's Government, with a view to facilitating the work of the next Assembly, is quite prepared to recapitulate briefly its views on this subject.

The Netherlands Government desires to maintain the principle which is the basis of existing Netherlands law — namely, the unity of nationality in marriage — a principle under which the status of the husband governs that of the wife.

Nevertheless, the Netherlands Government is prepared to forgo the application of this principle in cases in which, as a result of the diversity of various national laws, a woman — a Netherlands subject — becomes stateless without her being able to avoid statelessness, and in cases in which the strict application of the principle would involve statelessness for a Netherlands woman whose husband possesses no nationality. To meet these cases, the Netherlands Government is prepared to incorporate in the law of the country the provisions of Articles 8 and 9 of the 1930 Convention. A system which, in order to guarantee the equality of the sexes, admitted that husband and wife might be of different nationality, could not be accepted by the Netherlands Government: therefore Article 10 of the Convention is equally inacceptable.<sup>1</sup>

Apart from considerations of principle, the difficulties of applying the rules of private law which would result from such an arrangement militate, in the opinion of the Netherlands Government, against the acceptance of any such system based on the equality of sexes.

<sup>1</sup> In practice, the Netherlands Government, before taking into consideration a husband's request for naturalisation, demands that the wife shall endorse the request in cases in which, according to her national law, she would not, *ipso facto*, lose her nationality if her husband became naturalised abroad. The result of this practice is that, in some cases, the husband cannot become naturalised without the consent of his wife. This is a method which, in the opinion of the Netherlands Government, is of greater benefit to married women than the principle on which Article 10 of the Convention is based.

With regard to the Hague Convention in general, Her Majesty's Government expresses its belief that this Convention, which forms the first result achieved by a conference convened by the League of Nations for the codification of international law, offers advantages which would warrant its being put into force at the earliest possible moment. True, as regards the nationality of women, the Convention has not given satisfaction to everyone. There is reason to believe, however, that the provisions on this subject contained in the Convention represent the maximum that can be attained for the present in the matter of international rules. It will be remembered that at the 1931 Assembly the Netherlands delegation expressed doubt as to the advisability of reopening the debate on women's nationality so soon after the Hague Conference. The Netherlands Government still believes that further discussion would lead to no practical result.

The Netherlands Government therefore ventures to reiterate the hope expressed on September 26th, 1931, on its behalf, at the plenary meeting of the Assembly, by Jonkheer Loudon, as head of the Netherlands delegation, that the procedure now being followed will not lead to delay in putting the Convention into force. Those who, like the Women's Consultative Committee, would prefer a more radical change in present legislation regarding the nationality of women must admit that the universal acceptance of the Convention — even if such acceptance is accompanied by certain reservations — will constitute progress in the direction they advocate.

In the Netherlands, a draft law for the approval of the Convention is in course of preparation. Since, on ratification, the Netherlands law and the law of the Netherlands oversea territories will have to be brought into line with the provisions of the Convention, the Netherlands Government has, to its regret, not yet been able to submit the draft law approving the Convention to the Legislature. It is hoped that very shortly the preparation of this draft law and the draft law for the modification of the internal law on nationality will be terminated, so that, after the "Volksraad" of the Netherlands Indies has been consulted, these drafts may be submitted to the States-General. The Government desires to affirm that it will do all that lies in its power to expedite the ratification of the Convention.

#### Roumania.

LETTER OF JUNE 30TH, 1932.

[*Translation.*]

My Government instructs me to inform you that, as regards the nationality of women, it considers that the results achieved in the Hague Convention of April 12th, 1930, represent the maximum which can at present be attained by means of a universal international agreement.

For its part, it cannot agree with the principle of absolute equality as between men and women in the matter of nationality, because it feels that the acceptance of this principle would multiply the conflict of laws, compromise the unity of the family and create difficulties as regards the nationality of children.

#### Siam.

LETTER OF JUNE 7TH, 1932.

His Majesty's Government is not in favour of a reconsideration of the Hague Nationality Convention by the adoption in place thereof of a new Convention founded on the principle of equality between men and women with regard to nationality. In the view of His Majesty's Government, the principle of the unity of the family requires that the husband and wife should be of one nationality.

The view of His Majesty's Government with regard to the provisions of the Convention of 1930 concerning the nationality of married women is as follows :

*Article 8.* If the national law of the wife causes her to lose her nationality on marriage with a foreigner, this consequence shall be conditional on her acquiring the nationality of the husband.

This Article is in accord with the existing law in Siam and is acceptable.

*Article 9.* If the national law of the wife causes her to lose her nationality upon a change in the nationality of her husband occurring during marriage, this consequence shall be conditional on her acquiring her husband's new nationality.

This Article is in accord with the existing law of Siam and is acceptable.

*Article 10.* Naturalisation of the husband during marriage shall not involve a change in the nationality of the wife except with her consent.

This Article is not in accord with the present laws of Siam and is contrary to the policy of unity of the family.

*Article 11.* The wife who under the law of her country lost her nationality on marriage shall not recover it after the dissolution of the marriage except on her own application and in accordance with the law of that country. If she does recover it, she shall lose the nationality which she acquired by reason of the marriage.

This Article is not in accord with the existing laws in Siam, and His Majesty's Government, for very practical reasons, is unwilling to change its present policy. There are in Siam a great many aliens and frequently these aliens marry Siamese women. In few cases do these Siamese women leave Siam. In almost all instances, upon the dissolution of the

marriage these Siamese women are and remain residents of Siam. It is desirable, both in the interest of these women and of the Government, that they should be considered as Siamese. Accordingly, His Majesty's Government desires that they should regain their nationality automatically.

Sweden.

LETTER OF JULY 19TH, 1932.

[Translation.]

The provisions in force in Sweden on the subject of acquisition and loss of Swedish nationality are contained in a law of May 23rd, 1924. Before this law was adopted, the questions with which it deals had not merely been thoroughly considered by the Government and the Riksdag but had formed the object of preliminary investigation by special delegates appointed by the three Scandinavian States and by various authorities and associations. In particular, the question of the nationality of married women had been submitted to most serious examination. It appears also to be the case that the provisions of the law on this matter as a whole express the point of view generally taken in Sweden at the time when the law was adopted.

The provisions of the law to a certain extent satisfy the desiderata as to the autonomy of women with regard to acquisition and loss of nationality which have been expressed by the committee of representatives of international women's organisations. The committee, moreover, has noted this fact in its statement.

Thus, under the terms of the law, a Swedish woman who marries a foreigner does not thereby *ipso facto* lose Swedish nationality. On the other hand, the general rule laid down in the law by which any Swedish national who acquires the nationality of another country in which he is already domiciled, or establishes his domicile in another country after having acquired its nationality, loses Swedish nationality, applies to a woman who has married a foreigner and thereby acquired his nationality.

Under the Swedish law the grant to the husband, during the marriage, of permission to abandon Swedish nationality does not involve loss of Swedish nationality by the wife.

As regards acquisition of Swedish nationality, the law provides that a foreign woman marrying a Swede thereby acquires Swedish nationality. It is to be noted that, when the law was adopted, there was a widespread feeling in favour of insisting that the acquisition of Swedish nationality by the foreign woman should be conditional on her establishing her domicile in Sweden and thereby manifesting her connection with her husband's country. The sole reason why this point of view did not finally prevail was the fact that a large number of foreign women who had married Swedes without establishing domicile in Sweden would have been deprived of all nationality. The Convention on Certain Questions relating to the Conflict of Nationality Laws, signed at The Hague on April 12th, 1930, provides, however, that a woman shall not lose her nationality through marriage with a foreigner unless she acquires the nationality of her husband's country, and this rule has, moreover, been somewhat generally adopted even by States which have not acceded to the Convention; this fact is no doubt an additional reason for fresh examination of the question whether there should be an amendment of the law to provide that, as regards relations with such States, a woman will not acquire Swedish nationality by marriage with a Swede unless she is domiciled in Sweden at the moment of marriage or establishes her domicile there during the marriage.

As regards the question whether a married woman should follow her husband's nationality when the latter, during the marriage, acquires a different nationality, the Swedish law to a certain extent has satisfied the desire that married women should have a more independent position, because it provides that the wife, save where special reasons occasion a derogation from the rule shall be enabled to express her view on her husband's application for naturalisation. In general, it is the view expressed by the wife which determines whether the naturalisation of the husband shall extend to the wife.

Since Sweden has signed the above-mentioned Convention, the Swedish Government, in order to render ratification possible, is prepared to examine the question of amending the law by the insertion of a provision to the effect that naturalisation of the husband by Sweden shall not affect the wife without her consent. If adopted, such a provision would have to apply, not merely in relation to States parties to the Convention, but also in relation to all States under the law of which acquisition of a foreign nationality by the husband does not necessarily involve change of nationality for the wife.

Furthermore, it is to be noted that, under the Swedish law, a married woman can obtain Swedish naturalisation irrespective of her husband's nationality.

It must be observed that the criticisms which the women's organisations have directed against the above-mentioned Hague Nationality Convention appear to some extent to reveal an erroneous conception of the purpose of the Convention. The conference by which the Convention was drawn up did not have the task of establishing absolutely uniform legislation on nationality, but merely that of drawing up rules for the solution of conflicts of law which would prevent cases of absence of all nationality and, as far as possible, cases of double nationality. The first desideratum as to the nationality of married women is realised by the Convention, the general adoption of which would prevent a woman from being able to lose all nationality owing to marriage or to her husband's obtaining a foreign nationality by naturalisation. The second desideratum — that marriage shall not give the wife double nationality — could, on the other hand, not be realised. It could only have been realised by the establishment of uniform rules of law in a field in which the laws of different States

have adopted diametrically opposite points of view, and the insertion in the Convention of provisions on the subject would in all probability have had the result that only a very small number of States would have accepted the Convention. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that — contrary to what is as a whole a case for men, on whom the possession of a particular nationality may impose substantial obligations, particularly as regards military service — the possession of more than one nationality hardly causes a woman any serious inconvenience, and may in certain respects have certain advantages.

It follows from what is said above that the Swedish law already satisfies some of the desiderata of the international women's organisations. Should the majority of States pronounce for this course, Sweden would not feel bound to oppose a new examination of the question of the position of women in regard to nationality. The new rules which might result from such fresh examination of the subject would not necessitate a revision of the 1930 Convention ; they should rather form the object of a special agreement.

**Czechoslovakia.**

LETTER OF JULY 23RD, 1932.

[*Translation.*]

The Czechoslovak Government agrees to a new examination of the question of the nationality of women and the provisions of the Hague Convention of 1930 dealing with the nationality of women.

As the question of the rules which should govern the nationality of married women is at the moment on the agenda of the Czechoslovak National Assembly, the Czechoslovak Government will communicate its observations on the subject to you at a later date.



[Communicated to the Assembly,  
the Council and the Members of  
the League.]

Official No.: **A. 23.** 1932. V.

Geneva, September 7th, 1932.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**NATIONALITY OF WOMEN**

**OBSERVATIONS BY THE COMMITTEE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF  
WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS.**

*Note by the Secretary-General.*

By its resolution of September 26th, 1931, by which it adjourned until its session of this year consideration of the question of the nationality of women, the Assembly decided to receive any further observations which the above-mentioned Committee might desire to present to it.

The Committee is composed of representatives of the following organisations :

- The International Council of Women ;
- The International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship ;
- The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom ;
- The Inter-American Commission of Women ;
- The Equal Rights International ;
- The World Union of Women for International Concord ;
- The All-Asian Conference of Women ;
- The International Federation of University Women.

It was set up by these organisations in response to an invitation which was addressed to them by the Secretary-General in accordance with the Council's resolution of January 24th, 1931, and drew up a report which was submitted last year to the Assembly and is reproduced as an annex to the document A.19.1931.V.

The Committee has now presented, for communication to the Assembly, the following two reports, each of which was signed by the representatives of four of the organisations represented on the Committee.

By a letter of September 13th, 1932, to the Secretary-General, the Equal Rights International has asked for the withdrawal of the signatures of its two representatives from the report signed by them.

## STATEMENT TO THE ASSEMBLY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ON THE NATIONALITY OF WOMEN AND THE HAGUE NATIONALITY CONVENTION

*Submitted by the Undersigned Organisations, Members of the Women's Consultative Committee on Nationality.*

The representatives of the undersigned four organisations, members of the Women's Consultative Committee on Nationality created by the Council of the League of Nations, unite in submitting the following statement in response to the opportunity for further observations from this Committee graciously afforded by the last Assembly :

We wish, first, to reaffirm the principles set forth in our report to the Assembly last year, wherein we expressed our opposition to the Hague Nationality Convention because it differentiates between men and women, and wherein we urged the Assembly to submit to the Governments a new Convention founded upon the principle of equality in nationality. We wish also in this connection to emphasise again the especial significance of the Hague Nationality Convention as the beginning of the League of Nations programme for the codification of international law and the particular importance therefore of keeping the Convention free from inequalities based on sex.

We make these declarations with even greater emphasis this year because we are face to face to-day with an emergency — namely, the imminent danger of the ratification of the Hague Convention. During the past year, one additional Government has adhered to this Convention and several others, in replying to the League of Nations enquiry, have stated their intention to ratify. Only seven more ratifications or adhesions are needed to bring the Convention into operation. The long-heralded code of international law would then be established with discriminations against women in its opening articles, and a new era would be opened with deplorable reaction.

Not only is there an emergency because of the danger of the ratification of the Hague Convention, but there is also an emergency in that women are suffering to-day, as never before in recent times, from the disastrous consequences of unequal nationality laws. The recommendation by the Hague Codification Conference that the States should study " the question whether it would not be possible to introduce into their law the principle of the equality of the sexes in matters of nationality " has not been carried into effect. The result is that now, in this time of economic distress, large numbers of women who have been deprived by marriage of their own nationality are unable to get employment because they are classed as aliens even though living in the land of their birth. Some cannot carry on their professions because their licences have been taken away on the ground that they are aliens. Others suddenly find that various new restrictions applying to foreigners prevent them from going on with the trade or occupation in which they have been engaged for years. And it is not only in the matter of employment that women are finding it an exceedingly great handicap in these times to have their nationality changed without their consent. The woman who has been in Government service finds she has lost her pension ; the woman who is sick finds the State hospitals of her native country closed to her ; the woman who is destitute finds she has no claim upon her own country for help.

It is gratifying that the Assembly realises the seriousness of this situation and has put the subject of the nationality of women and the Hague Nationality Convention upon the agenda of the coming Assembly. Since the Assembly plans to consider this problem, we wish to present certain recommendations. We are in entire agreement with all that is said by our colleagues on this Committee in their accompanying statement to the Assembly, but we believe that, in this emergency, we should make recommendations for action as well as for further study. We therefore lay before the Assembly the following recommendations and, in doing so, we believe that we are expressing the desires and hopes of vast numbers of women the world over.

### RECOMMENDATIONS.

In order to put the codification work already undertaken by the League upon a basis of equality between men and women, and in order to prevent inequalities in any future codification by the League, we urgently request the Assembly to take whatever measures are necessary and within its power :

- (1) To bring about the reconsideration of the Hague Nationality Convention ;
- (2) To delete from the Hague Nationality Convention the four articles that discriminate against women (Articles 8, 9, 10, 11) ;
- (3) To submit to the Governments a new Convention founded on the principle of equality between men and women with regard to nationality, along the lines of the draft Convention which was placed by the delegation from Chile before the Hague Codification Conference, reading :

“ The Contracting States agree that from the going into effect of this Convention there shall be no distinction based on sex in their law and practice relating to nationality ” ;

(4) To provide means for taking into consideration the woman's point of view on all codification projects affecting the status of women which may hereafter be brought forward ;

(5) To ensure that all future codification of international law undertaken under the auspices of the League shall be free from inequalities based on sex.<sup>1</sup>

August 15th, 1932.

*The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom :*

(Signed) : Eugénie Miskolczy MELLER.

Lola Maverick LLOYD.

*The Inter-American Commission of Women :*

(Signed) Alice PAUL.

Marta VERGARA.

*The Equal Rights International :\**

(Signed) Dorothy EVANS.

Lillian VON MATSCH.

*The All-Asian Conference of Women :*

(Signed) Rosa WELT STRAUS.

Margaret E. COUSINS.

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<sup>1</sup> This recommendation is in line with the proposed equality reservation to the resolution for the adherence of the United States of America to the World Court. This reservation, which is now pending before the United States Senate, reads : “ provided that the Code of Law to be administered by the World Court shall not contain inequalities based on sex ”.

\* Note by the Secretariat.

By a letter of September 13th, 1932, to the Secretary-General, the Equal Rights International has asked for the withdrawal from this report of the signatures of its two representatives.

## OBSERVATIONS ON THE NATIONALITY OF WOMEN AND THE HAGUE CONVENTION

*Presented by the Undersigned Women's International Organisations, Members of the Women's Consultative Committee on Nationality.*

The twelfth Assembly of the League of Nations, after it had adjourned to its session of 1932 the examination of the question of the nationality of women, decided to consider, together with observations from the Governments, any additional observations which the Committee of Representatives of Women's Organisations might desire to present.

In response to this invitation, the undersigned organisations, members of the Committee and representing 45 million women distributed among the national associations of forty-six countries, have the honour to submit their observations to the Assembly.

First, however, these organisations desire to thank those members of the twelfth Assembly and those Governments which have supported the principle of equality between the sexes in the matter of nationality.

### OBSERVATIONS.

#### I. *Does the Hague Convention constitute the Maximum which can at present be obtained ?*

It has been said that the articles of the Hague Convention on the nationality of women represent the maximum which is at present obtainable in a codification of international law.

The reasons put forward in support of this statement are essentially reasons of a political character rather than legal objections.

In 1927, when the Assembly gave the Council the mission of convening the Governments to a Codification Conference, it recommended that certain general rules to govern the discussions should be indicated, more particularly as regarded " the spirit of the codification, which should not confine itself to the mere registration of the existing rules, but should aim at adapting them as far as possible to contemporary conditions of international life ".

Why are the limits of the " possible " so restricted ? The cause lies not merely in divergencies of legislation but also, as M. Guerrero pointed out in the report which he presented at The Hague, in the " more or less marked tendency of each delegation to press the claims of its own country's laws ". But the spirit of internationalism requires that the solution of problems should be sought objectively, not subjectively.

This does not mean any infringement of the sovereignty of States, which exercise that sovereignty in the act of ratifying a convention in its totality, or with such restrictions as are permitted by the text.

It cannot be denied that, in contemporary international life, modifications of economic and social conditions have brought with them a change in the legal status of women. To refuse to take this fact into account is to be in contradiction with the basic principle of the convocation of the Codification Conference.

#### II. *Conflicts of Laws.*

1. *Statelessness and Double Nationality of Married Women.* — It has been contended that the Hague Convention should be accepted because it abolishes as regards married women certain cases of statelessness and of double nationality. The Convention, however, would only abolish such conflicts at the expense of recognising the principle of the subjection of women.

The Hague Conference did partially admit the principle of the independence of a married woman in regard to nationality, but it felt unable to go beyond the provisions of Article 10 of the Convention.

Nevertheless, the representatives of the Governments showed their feelings by adopting a recommendation which invites States to consider " whether it would not be possible to decide that, in principle, the nationality of the wife shall henceforth not be affected without her consent, either by the mere fact of marriage or by any change in the nationality of her husband ".

It is therefore desirable that the Governments, after a fresh study of the question, should instruct their delegates to bring about the complete application of this principle which, if universally adopted, would thenceforward prevent conflicts either of statelessness or of double nationality in the special case of the married woman.

2. *Nationality of Children.* — The nationality of children ought not to be an obstacle to women being independent as regards their nationality.

It should be realised that the simultaneous application of the two principles of *jus soli* and *jus sanguinis* frequently produces cases of double nationality of children born to parents who have the same nationality. Furthermore, double nationality resulting from the application of the *jus sanguinis* alone to children whose parents have different nationalities already exists.

The Hague Conference dealt with this question of double nationality and endeavoured to solve it in a special chapter of the Convention.

3. *Unity of the Family.* — It has been alleged that equality between the sexes in the matter of nationality would destroy the unity of the family. To argue on the assumption that unity of the family depends entirely on its members being of the same nationality and that a necessary consequence of such sameness of nationality is that one set of legal rules only is applicable to its members is to maintain a theory which is incorrect. This can be easily demonstrated.

(a) The sameness of nationality which existed at the beginning of a marriage ceases when the husband acquires a different nationality by naturalisation.

(b) Multiplicity of nationalities in the same family may result, not merely from the husband and wife having different nationalities, but also from a third nationality being conferred on a child by application of *jus soli*.

(c) A woman who has married a foreigner may see her child acquire through the application of *jus soli* the nationality of which her marriage has deprived her.

(d) Domicile itself sometimes confers power to exercise certain civil rights and may thus give a member of a family a possibility of acting in a way which is absolutely contrary to the law based on the nationality of the family.

(e) The devolution of property may sometimes depend, not upon the law applicable to a family in virtue of its nationality, but upon the law of the country where the property is situated. It is often the rule that movable property follows the personal status of the owner but immovable property is governed by the law of the country where it is situated. Accordingly, the character of property may itself profoundly alter the respective rights of members of a family who are all of the same nationality.

The above examples clearly show that sameness of nationality within a family in no way implies that one set of legal rules only will be applicable as between the members of a single family.

It is thus clear that, even under a system of law based in part on the dependence of woman in regard to nationality, conflicts of law may exist, especially as regards the respective rights of spouses (*régimes matrimoniaux*), separation and divorce, inheritance, devolution of property on death, paternal authority, guardianship, etc.

It is only by means of an international convention that such conflicts can be and ought to be resolved. The problem has not escaped the attention of the League of Nations, which has set up in Rome an International Institute for the Unification of Private Law.

It is all the more important to ensure the application of the principle of the equality of the sexes at the foundation of the codification of international law, as this must of necessity influence subsequent conventions.

### III. *Reasons for the Evolution of Legislation.*

The women's organisations have pointed out that recent changes in nationality law all tend towards establishing more and more the independence of the married woman. In reply, it has been said to be casuistry to argue that any nationality law is the result of any particular tendency, because, since the war, every State has had no other object than to keep its own nationals and to take over the subjects of other countries. Is it possible to attribute this as the sole motive of the twenty-three States which in recent years have modified their law in a direction more favourable to women? These States are the following: 1918, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; 1922, Belgium, Estonia, United States of America; 1924, Norway, Roumania, Sweden; 1925, Denmark; 1926, Guatemala, Iceland; 1927, Finland, France; 1928, Turkey, Yugoslavia; 1929, Albania, China, Cuba, San Domingo, Ecuador, Persia; 1931, Spain; 1932, Canada.

This list undoubtedly contains States which desire to increase the number of their nationals; but, if this had been the sole consideration in view, they would have confined themselves to giving a woman who married a foreigner the right to keep her original nationality without having recognised the same right in the foreign woman who married one of their nationals.

### IV. *The Present Situation.*

Since the Hague Convention was drawn up, some States have modified their legislation. Various Governments, also, in the observations drawn up for submission to the thirteenth Assembly, have stated their intention of examining the question of the nationality of women again, both as regards their internal law and as regards the international convention.

It seems thus possible and necessary that the question should be taken up again before the Convention has come into force through ratification by ten States.

In submitting their observations, the undersigned women's organisations do not think that the benefit of the work done at The Hague should be lost. They only ask the thirteenth Assembly of the League of Nations to decide that it is necessary to proceed to a new examination of the nationality of women.

CONCLUSION.

The League of Nations recognises, and its mission is to recognise, the rights of all peoples, small or great. Must it not also ensure recognition of the right to liberty of all individuals without distinction of sex? Is woman to be treated as a human being whose independence cannot be sacrificed to circumstances or to the needs of a community; or is she to be dealt with merely as an object of whom anyone may dispose at his pleasure? That is the real question, even if it is being asked in an apparently purely legal form, a form which cannot, however, conceal its great moral and social importance.

The Covenant of the League of Nations has established the equality of the sexes within its own internal organisations. That is good, but it is not enough. This principle of equality should now be applied in international legislation.

The League of Nations had good reason for placing nationality on the agenda of the First Conference for the Codification of International Law, for nationality determines the rules of law which apply to individuals in public as in private life. Thus it is equitable that for women as for men there should be recognised the right to keep their nationality of origin and not to have their nationality changed except with their consent freely given in a voluntary act.

August 15th, 1932.

*International Council of Women :*

(Signed) Maria VÉRONE.

Louise VAN EEGHEN.

*International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship :*

(Signed) Emilie GOURD.

A. LEUCH-REINECK.

*International Federation of University Women :*

(Signed) N. SCHREIBER-FAYRE.

Chrystal MACMILLAN.

*The World Union of Women for International Concord :*

(Signed) Clara Guthrie D'ARCIS.

Cécile WUARIN.

Genève, le 26 septembre 1932.

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

NATIONALITÉ DE LA FEMME.

**OBSERVATIONS DU COMITÉ DE REPRÉSENTANTES  
DES ORGANISATIONS FÉMININES INTERNATIONALES.**

**Rectification à faire à la requête présentée par l'Internationale  
pour les Droits égaux.**

Par une lettre du 24 septembre 1932 la Présidente de l'Internationale pour les Droits égaux a informé le Secrétaire général qu'au cours d'une assemblée générale de la dite association, tenue le 23 septembre, il fut décidé que les signatures données à l'un des deux rapports contenus dans le document A.23 1932.V. - Observations du Comité de Représentantes des Organisations féminines internationales - seraient maintenues.

En conséquence, le dernier paragraphe de la note du Secrétaire général contenue dans le document, ainsi que la note insérée au bas de la page 3 du document, concernant le retrait des signatures en question, devraient être considérés comme annulés.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

NATIONALITY OF WOMEN.

**OBSERVATIONS BY THE COMMITTEE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
OF WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS.**

**Correction to be made at the request of the Equal Rights International.**

By a letter of September 24th, 1932, the Chairman of the Equal Rights International has informed the Secretary-General that at a General meeting of that Organisation held on September 23rd it was decided that the signatures given to one of the two reports contained in the document A. 23. 1932. V. - Observations by the Committee of Representatives of Women's International Organisations - should be maintained.

Accordingly the last paragraph of the Note by the Secretary-General contained in the document and the note on page 3 of the document, concerning the withdrawal of the signatures in question, should be considered as deleted from the document.

Geneva, September 15th, 1932.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**NATIONALITY OF WOMEN**

**Observations submitted by Governments**

**SECOND SERIES**

*Note by the Secretary-General.*

Since the publication of the document A.15.1932.V, containing observations submitted by the Governments, in accordance with the Assembly's resolution of last year, on the subject of the nationality of women, the statements reproduced below have been received from the Governments of Denmark, Finland and Switzerland.

Information as to their attitude with regard to the ratification of the Hague Nationality Convention has also been furnished by the following Governments which have signed the Convention, in reply to the enquiry addressed to them by the Secretary-General in execution of the Assembly's resolution of October 3rd, 1930: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland. This information is summarised in the document A.25.1932.V. The Convention has not yet been ratified by any signatory Government, but Brazil, Monaco and Norway have acceded to it.

**Denmark.**

LETTER OF SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1932.

The provisions in force in Denmark concerning the acquisition and loss of Danish nationality are contained in the Law of April 18th, 1925. In view of the importance of uniform legislation on this point in the various countries, and particularly in neighbouring countries, the questions dealt with in this law were, at the time of its preparation, very thoroughly examined by the delegates of Norway, Sweden and Denmark. This examination led to the adoption in the three countries of nationality laws which are, on all main points, identical.

The following is a statement of the position taken up by Danish law regarding the equality of men and women in matters of nationality.

I. In Danish law, an unmarried woman is treated in exactly the same way as a man.

II. In the case of married women, a distinction is drawn between acquisition and loss of nationality.

(a) With regard to the acquisition of Danish nationality, the following points should be noted: if the husband, at the time of the celebration of marriage, is a Danish national, his wife, under Article 3 of the aforesaid law, acquires Danish nationality in all cases, whether she takes up her residence in the country or not and whether she retains or loses her former foreign nationality. If, after the celebration of marriage, the husband acquires Danish nationality by naturalisation, such naturalisation, under Article 4, applies to the wife also, unless, in each particular case, some arrangement is made to the contrary. It is the practice of the Danish



administrative authorities to require that the wife shall also sign the husband's application for naturalisation. Experience has shown that, in the vast majority of cases, she does so. When she does not, enquiries are made to ascertain whether she is unwilling to acquire Danish nationality. If this is the case and if the husband's request for naturalisation is granted, it is arranged that such naturalisation shall not apply to the wife.

(b) With regard to the loss of Danish nationality, a married woman is treated exactly like a man, except in one case which rarely occurs in practice. The law contains these two rules concerning loss of nationality :

Article 5 lays down that a person who becomes a national of another country loses his Danish nationality. If, however, the person concerned is domiciled in Denmark and has acquired Danish nationality by reason of birth, he only loses that nationality when he leaves the country in order to take up definite residence abroad.

The married woman then, so long as she remains in Denmark, does not lose her Danish nationality even if, by marriage, she becomes the national of another country. Similarly, if the husband is a stateless person or if, according to the law of his country, the nationality of that country is not acquired by marriage, she retains her Danish nationality unconditionally.

According to Article 6, Danish men and unmarried Danish women born abroad who have never been domiciled in Denmark, lose their Danish nationality at the age of 22. The interested party may, however, on submitting a petition, be allowed by Royal Decision to retain such nationality. This article also lays down that, if the husband loses his Danish nationality under this article, his wife shall also lose it.

It will thus be seen that the Danish law on nationality takes account, to a liberal degree, of the independence of women from the point of view of nationality, and also contains clauses intended to ensure that, in certain cases, they shall not lose their nationality.

The question has now been raised of incorporating absolutely in existing nationality laws the principle of women's independence in this matter — one of the consequences of which would be that a Danish woman would retain her Danish nationality unconditionally even if she married a foreigner and that a foreign woman would not become a Danish national on marrying a Dane. The Danish Government is unable at present to express a final opinion on this question, but it will carefully follow the course of events. In this connection, it should be observed that all Danish women's organisations of any importance support the principle of full and entire equality.

With regard to the provisions of the Hague Convention on this subject, the Danish Government ventures to offer the following comments :

Both the Committee of Experts set up before the Conference for the Codification of International Law, and the Preparatory Committee, most carefully considered, on the basis of the statements made by the Governments concerned, the extent to which the provisions of the Convention in this domain might be regarded as realisable, in the sense that it might be possible to count on the accession of a fairly large number of States. During the Conference itself, this question was also very carefully discussed. Consequently, the provisions adopted must — as the records of the Conference themselves show — be regarded not as an expression of what the Conference held to be desirable, but only of what it held to be feasible at the present time.

It should also be recognised that Articles 8 to 10 of the Convention do represent a very considerable improvement in the status of women. These provisions are, as a matter of fact, in conformity with existing Danish law on the subject.

It would be a mistake to regard the provisions of the Convention as a disavowal of the principle of the equality of men and women in matters of nationality. If statements are ever made which are based on this misunderstanding, attention should be drawn to the passage in the Final Protocol in which States are invited to consider the possibility of incorporating into their laws the principle of the equality of the sexes in the matters of nationality.

The application of the clauses adopted in the Convention will, it is true, necessitate changes in the nationality laws of certain countries. But a Convention which gave full effect to the system of equality would involve the unification of the laws of all countries on this subject, which would mean that a number of States would have to adopt entirely new principles.

In view of the experience gained at the Conference for the Codification of International Law, there is every reason to believe that, at the present time, at least, such unification would be a matter of very considerable difficulty. The Danish Government sincerely hopes that efforts will be continued to secure a more uniform international regulation of these points, in accordance with the first recommendation contained in the Final Protocol. At the same time, however, it feels that no changes in this direction should be made to the detriment of the results which have so far been obtained and which are already of considerable practical importance.

#### Finland.

LETTER OF AUGUST 22ND, 1932.

[Translation.]

Finland has always been concerned to pay women the respect which is due to them and to recognise the value to the community of their activities. Accordingly, Finland has been foremost, and indeed has been the first country in the world, to give women full political rights

and gradually to recognise, with only certain rare and insignificant exceptions, complete equality between the sexes as regards private and public rights and their legal position in general within the community.

The question of the equality of the sexes has, however, a different aspect when considered from the international point of view. In the first place, the advantage or disadvantage of allowing the nationality of a country to be acquired or lost are essentially different in the case of countries from which there is a large volume of emigration and in the case of countries to which there is a large volume of immigration. In these circumstances, it is understandable that the various countries should endeavour to reach real reciprocity in the matter and, on occasion, should do so by legislative measures which may produce conflicts with the legislation of other countries. As regards married women, there must be added to this cause of divergence of legal rules the desire to maintain the unity of the family, a motive which is accorded a different degree of importance in different countries. The complications which follow, in the shape of double nationality or complete absence of nationality, etc., are evidently very regrettable; but it appears at present impossible to remove the causes which produce this situation.

Any general or universal international arrangement presupposes, however, a solution of the problem dealt with which is acceptable for all the Powers, or at least for the great majority of the Powers. So soon as it is seen that there exist in the legislation of the various countries divergences which are fundamental and comparatively persistent, it becomes necessary to be content to recognise the existence of this situation and to restrict unification or codification of the law to points on which general agreement appears probable. If this were not done, any attempt at codification or unification would take a merely declaratory form and fail to attain concrete results through ratification by the States concerned.

The Finnish Government considers that the International Codification Conference held at The Hague in 1930 dealt with the question of the nationality of women under the influence of considerations such as are above set out. It recognised the co-existence of different legal systems and, without expressing the preference for any system rather than for any other system, limited itself, in general, to endeavouring to diminish the complications which result from such a situation.

As regards more particularly the details of the Convention on certain questions relating to the conflict of nationality laws, the Government of Finland has no observations to make upon Article 8. The Finnish Government also thinks it possible to accept the principle contained in Article 9, although some changes in the law at present in force in Finland would be involved. Article 10, in the opinion of the Government of Finland, might have the effect of too greatly compromising the unity of the family, without adopting the only method by which the independence and equality of the wife can be emphasised. It would be possible to reconcile the principle of the unity of the family and the principle of the equality of the wife by stipulating that naturalisation of either spouse shall be subject to the consent of the other. The Government of Finland has no objection to make to the first sentence of Article 11, but the second sentence seems to it less acceptable as giving to a wife, after the dissolution of her marriage, the possibility of renouncing the nationality acquired by the marriage even where she still continues domiciled in the husband's country — subject, of course, to the country of her previous nationality permitting her to recover it in such circumstances.

As regards the other proposals relating to the nationality of women, the Government of Finland feels that it is at present premature to contemplate innovations going beyond what was proposed by the Hague Conference of 1930. The discussions and votes at The Hague, and the subsequent fate of the Convention there adopted, have shown that the modest results of the Conference are the maximum which can at present be attained on the subject. So soon, however, as the evolution of the law of the various countries gives sufficient reason to suppose that more advanced proposals would have a chance of attaining more general acceptance, the Government of Finland would be very ready to collaborate in an international endeavour to effect just and equitable improvement in the legal status of women.

#### Switzerland.

LETTER OF AUGUST 13th, 1932.

[Translation].

We have the honour to inform you that the Federal Council, in common with other Governments, considers that it would be premature to convene an international conference to examine once more the question of the nationality of women. It is hardly doubtful that such a conference could not, on the subject of nationality, produce results going beyond those of the Conference of The Hague of 1930. In these circumstances, the enterprise would be condemned in advance to meet with a failure which it is desirable to avoid in the interests both of the League of Nations and of the codification of international law.

We would add, in order to show our views on the questions of substance, that the principle of identity of nationality within the family is at the basis of Swiss law as at present in force, and will very probably be again incorporated in the new legislation on nationality which is now in preparation. It will be for Parliament to pronounce finally on this matter. Should Parliament, as is to be expected, remain faithful to the principle, Articles 8 and 9 of the Convention of April 12th, 1930, would represent the maximum possible concessions, and Article 10 of the Convention, which Switzerland has been unable to accept, would continue to be the object of a reservation on our part.

[Communicated to the Assembly, the  
Council and the Members of the League.]

Official No. : A. 25. 1932.

Geneva, September 23rd. 1932.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

RATIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS CONCLUDED  
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

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Results of the Second Enquiry addressed by the  
Secretary-General to the Governments under the Assembly's  
Resolution of October 3rd, 1930.

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NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Under the Assembly's resolution of October 3rd, 1930, it is the duty of the Secretary-General :

(a) (*Point I of the resolution*)

Annually to ask those Members of the League and non-member States which, having signed a convention concluded under the League's auspices, have not ratified it within one year from the date at which it ceased to be open for signature, to inform him of their intentions with regard to ratification, and,

(b) (*Point II of the resolution*)

At such intervals as he considers suitable, to ask those Members of the League which have neither signed nor acceded to conventions concluded under the League's auspices within five years from the date at which they became open for signature to inform him of their views with regard to those conventions.

In 1931, the Secretary-General took action under both Point I and Point II of the Assembly's resolution. The results of his enquiries were communicated to the Assembly and Council in document A.30.1931.V, of September 9th, 1931.

The Assembly's resolution (*Point III*) further contemplates that the information obtained by the Secretary-General may lead the Council to initiate measures for amending particular conventions or otherwise facilitating their acceptance by Governments.

On January 25th, 1932, the Council approved the conclusions of a report by the representative of Italy stating that amendment of a convention must evidently not be undertaken prematurely and that, in general, any action by the Council should only be taken after mature deliberation.

Subject to these considerations, the Council referred the information contained in the document A.30.1931.V to the appropriate technical committees, which have not made any proposals for action by the Council.

In the present year, the Secretary-General has confined himself to taking action under Point I of the Assembly's resolution. In addition to dealing with certain conventions which last year did not fall within the scope of the Assembly's resolution, because a year had not elapsed since they ceased to be open for signature, he endeavoured to ascertain whether any Government desired to modify or supplement the information as to its attitude with regard to earlier conventions contained in last year's document.

The present document contains for each convention :

(1) Information received this year as to the attitude of signatory Governments in regard to ratification ;

(2) In the case of conventions dealt with in last year's document, the names of those signatory Governments whose attitude in regard to ratification is stated in the document A.30.1931.V and which have not modified the statements reported in that document or ratified the convention ;

(3) The names of those signatory Governments which, so far, have not found it possible to reply to the Secretary-General's enquiries.

Annexed to the present document :

Letter from the Chilian Government, dater September 9, 1932.

(Point I of the Assembly Resolution of October 3rd, 1930.)

RATIFICATION BY MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND  
NON-MEMBER STATES OF CONVENTIONS SIGNED BY THEM  
BUT NOT RATIFIED WITHIN ONE YEAR FROM THE EXPIRY  
OF THE TIME-LIMIT FOR SIGNING SUCH CONVENTIONS.

CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON FREEDOM OF TRANSIT.

(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Lithuania.**

Certain political conditions have prevented the Lithuanian Government from ratifying this Convention (*Letter of June 3rd, 1932*).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
LAST YEAR AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.30.1931.V.

**Bolivia, Portugal, Uruguay.**

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**China, Guatemala, Panama, Peru.**

CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE REGIME OF NAVIGABLE  
WATERWAYS OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN.

(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Lithuania.**

Certain political conditions have prevented the Lithuanian Government from ratifying this Convention (*Letter of June 3rd, 1932*).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
LAST YEAR AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.30.1931.V.

**Belgium, Estonia, Portugal, Uruguay,  
Bolivia, Poland, Spain,**

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**China, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama, Peru.**

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION ON THE REGIME OF NAVIGABLE  
WATERWAYS OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN.

(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
LAST YEAR AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.30.1931.V.

Belgium, Portugal, Spain.

GOVERNMENT WHOSE REPLY HAS NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Peru.

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DECLARATION RECOGNISING THE RIGHT TO A FLAG OF STATES HAVING  
NO SEA-COAST.

(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Lithuania.**

Certain political conditions have prevented the Lithuanian Government from ratifying  
this Declaration (*Letter of June 3rd, 1932*).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
LAST YEAR AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.30.1931.V.

Bolivia, Persia, Portugal, Uruguay.

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

China, Guatemala, Panama, Peru.

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INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC  
IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

(Geneva, September 30th, 1921.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Costa Rica.**

This Convention will shortly be submitted to the Constitutional Congress for ratification  
(*Letter of July 14th, 1932*).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
LAST YEAR AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.30.1931.V.

Brazil, Colombia, Persia.

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Panama, Peru.

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INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION  
OF, AND TRAFFIC IN, OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS.

(Geneva, September 12th, 1923.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Costa Rica.**

This Convention will shortly be submitted to the Constitutional Congress for ratification  
(*Letter of July 14th, 1932.*)

**Cuba.**

The Government of Cuba proposes to take step sfor the ratification of this Convention  
(*Letter of May 11th, 1932.*)

**Japan.**

As the preparatory work for the ratification of this Convention has been completed,  
it will shortly be brought before the Privy Council, the advisory organ of His Majesty the  
Emperor of Japan. Under these circumstances, the Japanese Government hopes to be able  
to proceed to ratification this year (*Letter of May 27th, 1932.*)

**Lithuania.**

The ratification of this Convention is contemplated by the competent authorities of  
the country (*Letter of June 3rd, 1932.*)

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
LAST YEAR AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.30.1931.V.

Colombia, France, Persia, Salvador, Uruguay.

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Haiti, Honduras, Panama, Peru.

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PROTOCOL ON ARBITRATION CLAUSES. <sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, September 24th, 1923.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Lithuania.**

The ratification of this Protocol is contemplated by the competent authorities of the  
country (*Letter of June 3rd, 1932.*)

**Nicaragua.**

The Nicaraguan Minister for Foreign Affairs proposes to secure the ratification of  
this Protocol by the Legislative Chambers (*Letter of April 13th, 1932.*)

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
LAST YEAR AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.30.1931.V.

Latvia, Salvador, Uruguay.

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<sup>1</sup> As this Protocol is still open for signature, the communication prescribed in the Assembly  
resolution was sent to all the States which had signed before January 1st, 1931.

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Bolivia, Free City of Danzig, Panama, Paraguay, Peru.**

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INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO THE SIMPLIFICATION OF  
CUSTOMS FORMALITIES, AND PROTOCOL RELATING THERETO.

(Geneva, November 3rd, 1923.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Japan.**

This Convention will in the near future be brought before the Privy Council of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan (*Letter of May 27th, 1932*).

**Lithuania.**

The ratification of this Convention is contemplated by the competent authorities of the country (*Letter of June 3rd, 1932*).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
LAST YEAR AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.30.1931.V.

**Portugal, Spain, Uruguay.**

GOVERNMENT WHOSE REPLY HAS NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Paraguay.**

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CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF RAILWAYS,  
AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Lithuania.**

Certain political conditions have prevented the Lithuanian Government from ratifying this Convention (*Letter of June 3rd, 1932*).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
LAST YEAR AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.30.1931.V.

**Brazil, Finland, Italy, Portugal, Uruguay,  
Czechoslovakia, France, Latvia, Salvador,**

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Panama.**

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CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF MARITIME  
PORTS, AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Lithuania.**

Certain political conditions have prevented the Lithuanian Government from ratifying this Convention (*Letter of June 3rd, 1932*).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
LAST YEAR AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.30.1931.V.

Brazil, Italy, Salvador, Spain, Uruguay.

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Bulgaria, Panama.

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CONVENTION RELATING TO THE TRANSMISSION IN TRANSIT OF ELECTRIC  
POWER, AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Lithuania.**

As this Convention is of no practical interest, it has not been ratified up to the present (*Letter of June 3rd, 1932*).

**Yugoslavia.**

The Royal Government is not in a position to proceed to the ratification of this Convention on account of certain economic and financial obstacles (*Letter of August 17th, 1932*).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
LAST YEAR AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.30.1931.V.

Belgium, France, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Uruguay.

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Bulgaria, Free City of Danzig.

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CONVENTION RELATING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF HYDRAULIC POWER  
AFFECTING MORE THAN ONE STATE, AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Lithuania.**

As this Convention is of no practical interest, it has not been ratified up to the present (*Letter of June 3rd, 1932*).

**Yugoslavia.**

The Royal Government is not in a position to proceed to the ratification of this Convention on account of certain economic and financial obstacles (*Letter of August 17th, 1932*).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
LAST YEAR AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.30.1931.V.

Belgium, France, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Uruguay.

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Bulgaria, Free City of Danzig.

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INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION ADOPTED BY THE SECOND OPIUM  
CONFERENCE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, AND PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, February 19th, 1925.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Albania.**

The Royal Government is concluding the necessary formalities for the ratification of this Convention (*Letter of March 22nd, 1932*).

**Nicaragua.**

The Nicaraguan Minister for Foreign Affairs proposes to obtain the ratification of this Convention and its Protocol from the Legislative Chambers (*Letter of April 13th, 1932*).

GOVERNMENT WHICH HAS NOT MODIFIED THE REPLY GIVEN BY IT  
LAST YEAR AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.30.1931.V.

Persia.

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CONVENTION FOR THE SUPERVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN  
ARMS AND AMMUNITION AND IN IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**India.**

The Government of India are unable to ratify this Convention and the Declaration regarding the Territory of Ifni because they cannot accept the definition of "native vessels" contained in Article 20 of the Convention. The whole of India with the exception of a part of Burma falls within the area of the definition, and all Indian vessels are accordingly classed as "native vessels" whether they belong to the Indian mercantile marine or the Indian Navy, as also are many British and foreign steamers by reason of containing a predominantly lascar crew. It is, in the opinion of the Government of India, clear that Indian public opinion would not tolerate such a definition contained in an International Convention.

They are similarly unable to accept the provisions of Annex 2 regarding the right to visit and search vessels so long as they apply to vessels owned, fitted out or commanded by Indians and do not apply to precisely similar vessels owned, fitted out and commanded by persons of other nationalities.

There are also certain practical difficulties arising from the provision of Article 21 that all "native vessels" must carry manifests, and from the provision of Article 22 regarding the grant of authorisations to fly the flag of a High Contracting Party. The Government of India are inclined to think that these practical difficulties may not in themselves be insuperable, but no useful purpose would be served by their attempting to settle this point finally so long as the definition of "native vessel" and the provisions of Annex 2 which they cannot accept remain unaltered (*Letter of September 28th, 1931*).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
LAST YEAR AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.30.1931.V.

United States of America, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada,	Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary,	Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Norway, Roumania,	Salvador, Switzerland, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.
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GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Abyssinia,                      Bulgaria,                      Siam.

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DECLARATION REGARDING THE TERRITORY OF IFNI.  
(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

India.

(See reply regarding the Convention of June 17th, 1925, page 8)

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
LAST YEAR AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.30.1931.V.

Austria, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,	Canada, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, Italy, Japan,	Latvia, Luxemburg, Roumania, Salvador, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.
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GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Abyssinia,                      Bulgaria.

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PROTOCOL FOR THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE IN WAR OF ASPHYXIATING,  
POISONOUS AND OTHER GASES AND OF BACTERIOLOGICAL METHODS OF  
WARFARE.

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Lithuania.

The ratification of this Protocol is contemplated by the competent authorities of the country (*Letter of June 3rd, 1932*).

Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan Minister for Foreign Affairs proposes to secure the ratification of this Protocol by the Legislative Chambers (*Letter of April 13th, 1932*).

Switzerland.

This Protocol has recently been approved by the Federal Assembly and will shortly be ratified, provided, however, that no application is made for a referendum within the prescribed period (*Letter of April 13th, 1932*).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
LAST YEAR AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.30.1931.V.

United States of America, Brazil,	Czechoslovakia, Japan,	Luxemburg, Norway,	Salvador, Uruguay.
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GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Abyssinia, Bulgaria.

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CONVENTION REGARDING THE MEASUREMENT OF VESSELS EMPLOYED IN  
INLAND NAVIGATION, AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

(Paris, November 27th, 1925.)

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
LAST YEAR AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.30.1931.V.

Finland, Italy.

GOVERNMENT WHOSE REPLY HAS NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

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SLAVERY CONVENTION.

(Geneva, September 25th, 1926.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Albania.

The Royal Government is concluding the necessary formalities for the ratification of this Convention (*Letter of March 22nd, 1932*).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
LAST YEAR AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.30.1931.V.

Colombia, Persia, Uruguay.

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Abyssinia, China, Dominican Republic, Lithuania, Panama.

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CONVENTION AND STATUTE ESTABLISHING AN INTERNATIONAL RELIEF  
UNION.

(Geneva, July 12th, 1927.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Cuba.

The Government of Cuba proposes to proceed to the ratification of this Convention (*Letter of May 11th, 1932*).

Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan Minister for Foreign Affairs proposes to secure the ratification of this Convention by the Legislative Chambers (*Letter of April 13th, 1932*).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
LAST YEAR AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.30.1931.V.

**Brazil,                      Latvia,                      Portugal,                      Spain,                      Uruguay.**

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Colombia,                      Guatemala,                      Peru.**

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CONVENTION ON THE EXECUTION OF FOREIGN ARBITRAL AWARDS.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, September 26th, 1927.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan Minister for Foreign Affairs proposes to secure the ratification of this Convention by the Legislative Chambers (*Letter of April 13th, 1932.*)

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Bolivia,                      Free City of Danzig,                      Peru.**

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INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT  
PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS, AND PROTOCOL

(Geneva, November 8th, 1927)

AND SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT AND PROTOCOL SIGNED  
AT GENEVA.

(July 11th, 1928.)

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
LAST YEAR AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.30.1931.V.

**Estonia,                      India,                      Latvia,                      Poland,                      Turkey.**

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Bulgaria,                      Egypt,                      Siam.**

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INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF HIDES  
AND SKINS, AND PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

GOVERNMENT WHICH HAS NOT MODIFIED THE REPLY GIVEN BY IT  
LAST YEAR AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.30.1931.V.

**Turkey.**

GOVERNMENT WHOSE REPLY HAS NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Bulgaria.**

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<sup>1</sup> As this Convention is still open for signature, the communication prescribed in the Assembly resolution was sent to all the States which had signed before January 1st, 1931.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF BONES,  
AND PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

GOVERNMENT WHICH HAS NOT MODIFIED THE REPLY GIVEN BY IT  
LAST YEAR AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.30.1931.V.

**Turkey.**

GOVERNMENT WHOSE REPLY HAS NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Bulgaria.**

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INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO ECONOMIC STATISTICS, AND  
PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, December 14th, 1928.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Free City of Danzig.**

The Senate of the Free City has no intention at present of proceeding to the ratification of this Convention (*Letter of March 18th, 1932*).

**The Netherlands.**

A draft law for approving this Convention was submitted to the States General on April 18th, 1932 (*Letter of June 11th, 1932*).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
LAST YEAR AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.30.1931.V.

**Belgium,  
Brazil,  
Estonia,**

**Finland,  
France,  
Germany,**

**Hungary,  
Japan,  
Latvia,**

**Luxemburg,  
Yugoslavia.**

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INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF COUNTERFEITING  
CURRENCY.

(Geneva, April 20th, 1929.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Albania.**

The Royal Government is concluding the necessary formalities for the ratification of this Convention (*Letter of March 22nd, 1932*).

**Cuba.**

The Government of Cuba proposes to proceed to the ratification of this Convention (*Letter of May 11th, 1932*).

**Hungary.**

The draft law ratifying this Convention has been drawn up, but the Hungarian Government is not at present able to furnish information as to the date when it will be submitted to Parliament (*Letter of June 21st, 1932*).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
LAST YEAR AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.30.1931.V.

United States of America,  
United Kingdom of  
Great Britain and  
Northern Ireland,

France,  
Germany,  
India,  
Italy,

Japan,  
Luxemburg,  
Poland,  
Roumania,

Switzerland.

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

China,

Free City of Dánzig,

Panama.

AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE PREPARATION OF A TRANSIT CARD FOR  
EMIGRANTS <sup>1</sup>.

(Geneva, June 14th, 1929.)

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
LAST YEAR AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.30.1931.V.

Hungary,

Switzerland.

GOVERNMENT WHOSE REPLY HAS NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Free City of Danzig.

CONVENTION ON CERTAIN QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE  
CONFLICT OF NATIONALITY LAWS.

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.**

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will advise His Majesty to ratify this Convention in respect of the United Kingdom as soon as the necessary domestic legislation has been passed (*Letter of June 24th, 1932*).

**Austria.**

The ratification of this Convention calls for changes in certain laws at present in force in Austria. Moreover, in view of the numerous close relations existing between the inhabitants of Austria and of the other European States, particularly those bordering on the Republic, the system to be established by this Convention should be applied in as general a manner as possible in order to have all the effects aimed at by the Conference.

For these reasons, the Federal Government cannot contemplate the ratification of the work of codification done by the Conference in respect of nationality until most of the States bordering on Austria, or, at any rate, the great European Powers, have themselves ratified the system of agreements signed at The Hague on April 12th, 1930.

Meanwhile, the Federal Government will not fail to continue to give all the necessary attention to the development of questions relating to the nationality problems which were the subject of the discussions and decisions of the Conference; moreover, the Federal Government reserves the right to proceed to ratification as soon as the conditions to which it has felt compelled to subordinate its own ratification have been fulfilled (*Letter of June 22nd, 1932*).

**Belgium.**

The Bill for ratifying this Convention has not yet been submitted to the Chambers, and the question of ratification is therefore subject to the decision taken by the legislative authority (*Letter of March 25th, 1932*).

<sup>1</sup> As this Agreement is still open for signature, the communication prescribed in the Assembly resolution was sent to all the States which had signed before January 1st, 1931.

**Canada.**

It has not yet been found possible to enact the amendments to the existing Canadian legislation which will be necessary before this Convention can be ratified in respect of Canada (*Letter of June 21st, 1932*).

**Australia.**

The question of the ratification of this Convention is still under consideration (*Telegram of June 17th, 1932*).

**India.**

The Government of India have signified their willingness to ratify this Convention, subject to the reservation already made in regard to the Indian States, as soon as the necessary domestic legislation has been passed (*Letter of August 22nd, 1932*).

**Cuba.**

The Government of Cuba proposes to proceed to the ratification of this Convention (*Letter of May 11th, 1932*).

**Czechoslovakia.**

The question of the ratification of this Convention is being studied by the Ministries concerned (*Letter of June 30th, 1932*).

**Denmark.**

The competent authorities have not yet completed their examination of this Convention (*Letter of August 4th, 1932*).

**France.**

The Bill for ratifying this Convention will shortly be submitted to the Bureau of the Chamber of Deputies (*Letter of June 27th, 1932*).

**Germany.**

The ratification of this Convention calls for a change in the domestic legislation. This has not yet been contemplated, because the German Government considers it advisable to await the resolutions of the Assembly of the League of Nations, which is to hold a further discussion on the nationality of women and a modification of the Hague Convention (*Letter of June 30th, 1932*).

**Hungary.**

This Convention is still being studied by the competent ministerial departments; the Hungarian Government is therefore unable to furnish information as to its intentions regarding the possible ratification of this Convention (*Letter of June 21st, 1932*).

**Iceland.**

The competent Icelandic authorities have not yet concluded the examination of this Convention (*Letter of August 4th, 1932*).

**Italy.**

The Royal Italian Government is unable to proceed to a prompt ratification of this Convention until it has received exact information of the reservations under which the Convention is ratified by the other principal signatory Governments, and until it can estimate, after taking account of these reservations, the effective scope and importance of the said Convention (*Letter of June 13th, 1932*).

**Japan.**

The Japanese Government intends to proceed to the ratification of this Convention. As, however, certain changes in the domestic legislation are required in order to put it into force, the Government proposes to submit a draft law on the subject to the next ordinary session of the Diet, which will meet at the end of this year. Should this draft be adopted, the Japanese Government hopes that the ratification of the Convention may take place during the first quarter of 1933 (*Letter of May 27th, 1932*).

**Latvia.**

Before taking a final decision regarding its attitude towards this Convention, the Latvian Government has thought fit to await the results of the discussions which are to take place at the next Assembly of the League of Nations regarding the nationality of married women and a possible re-examination of this Convention (*Letter of September 2nd, 1932*).



**Luxemburg.**

This Convention has been submitted to the judicial and administrative authorities for their opinion. The latter consider that the ratification of this Convention should be made to coincide with that of the countries with which the Grand-Duchy has the closest relations (*Letter of April 29th, 1932*).

**The Netherlands.**

A draft law for approving this Convention is being prepared (*Letter of June 11th, 1932*).

**Poland.**

The procedure for ratifying this Convention has already been begun. The Convention will be submitted to the Legislative Chambers at their next session (*Note of June 30th, 1932*).

**Portugal.**

This Convention is still in the hands of the competent authorities, who were requested in due time to study it (*Letter of April 5th, 1932*).

**Sweden.**

Before making a statement, the Royal Government wishes to see what effect will be given in respect of the nationality of women to the resolution adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations on September 26th, 1931 (*Letter of June 30th, 1932*).

**Switzerland.**

This Convention is being examined, and a Message with a view to its ratification will be submitted to the Federal Chambers (*Letter of April 13th, 1932*).

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Union of South Africa,  
China,  
Colombia,  
Free City of Danzig,

Egypt,  
Estonia,  
Greece,  
Irish Free State,

Mexico,  
Peru,  
Salvador,

Spain,  
Uruguay,  
Yugoslavia.

PROTOCOL RELATING TO MILITARY OBLIGATIONS IN  
CERTAIN CASES OF DOUBLE NATIONALITY.

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Austria.**

The ratification of the Protocol calls for changes in certain laws at present in force in Austria. Moreover, in view of the numerous close relations existing between the inhabitants of Austria and of the other European States, particularly those bordering on the Republic, the system to be established by this Convention should be applied in as general a manner as possible in order to have all the effects aimed at by the Conference.

For these reasons, the Federal Government cannot contemplate the ratification of the work of codification done by the Conference in respect of nationality until most of the States bordering on Austria, or, at any rate, the great European Powers, have themselves ratified the system of agreements signed at The Hague on April 12th, 1930.

Meanwhile, the Federal Government will not fail to continue to give all the necessary attention to the development of questions relating to the nationality problems which were the subject of the discussions and decisions of the Conference; moreover, the Federal Government reserves the right to proceed to ratification as soon as the conditions to which it has felt compelled to subordinate its own ratification have been fulfilled (*Letter of June 22nd, 1932*).

**Belgium.**

The Bill for ratifying this Protocol has not yet been submitted to the Chambers, and the question of ratification is therefore subject to the decision taken by the legislative authority (*Letter of March 25th, 1932*).

**Canada.**

It has not yet been found possible to enact the amendments to the existing Canadian legislation which will be necessary before this Protocol can be ratified in respect of Canada (*Letter of June 21st, 1932*).

**India.**

The Government of India have intimated their desire that this Protocol should now be ratified, subject to the reservation in regard to the Indian States made by the representative of India at the time of signature (*Letter of August 22nd, 1932*).

**Cuba.**

The Government of Cuba proposes to proceed to the ratification of this Protocol (*Letter of May 11th, 1932*).

**Denmark.**

The competent authorities have not yet completed their examination of this Protocol (*Letter of August 4th, 1932*).

**France.**

The Bill for ratifying this Protocol will shortly be submitted to the Bureau of the Chamber of Deputies (*Letter of June 27th, 1932*).

**Germany.**

The ratification of this Protocol calls for a change in the domestic legislation. This has not yet been contemplated, because the German Government considers it advisable to await the resolutions of the Assembly of the League of Nations, which is to hold a further discussion on the nationality of women and a modification of the Hague Convention (*Letter of June 30th, 1932*).

**Luxemburg.**

This Protocol has been submitted to the judicial and administrative authorities for their opinion. The latter consider that the ratification of this Protocol should be made to coincide with that of the countries with which the Grand-Duchy has the closest relations (*Letter of April 29th, 1932*).

**The Netherlands.**

A draft law for approving this Protocol is being prepared (*Letter of June 11th, 1932*).

**Portugal.**

This Protocol is still in the hands of the competent authorities, who were requested in due time to study it (*Letter of April 5th, 1932*).

**Sweden.**

In view of the connection between the Convention on Certain Questions relating to the Conflict of Nationality Laws and this Protocol, the Royal Government considers that it should also defer any decision with regard to this Protocol (*Letter of June 30th, 1932*).

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Colombia,  
Egypt,  
Greece,

Irish Free State,  
Mexico,  
Peru,

Salvador,  
Spain,  
Uruguay.

PROTOCOL RELATING TO A CERTAIN CASE  
OF STATELESSNESS.

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Belgium.**

It would appear that this Protocol cannot be ratified, as its wording is in direct opposition to the spirit of the Belgian Law of May 15th, 1922, regarding the acquisition and loss of nationality (*Letter of March 25th, 1932*).

**Canada.**

It has not yet been found possible to enact the amendments to the existing Canadian legislation which will be necessary before this Protocol can be ratified in respect of Canada (*Letter of June 21st, 1932*).

**Australia.**

The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia proposes to ratify this Protocol as soon as the position concerning its territories is determined (*Telegram of June 17th, 1932*).

**India.**

The Government of India have intimated their desire that this Protocol should now be ratified, subject to the reservation in regard to the Indian States made by the representative of India at the time of signature (*Letter of August 22nd, 1932*).

**Cuba.**

The Government of Cuba proposes to proceed to the ratification of this Protocol (*Letter of May 11th, 1932*).

**Czechoslovakia.**

The question of the ratification of this Protocol is being studied by the Ministries concerned (*Letter of June 30th, 1932*).

**Denmark.**

The competent authorities have not yet completed their examination of this Protocol (*Letter of August 4th, 1932*).

**France.**

The Bill for ratifying this Protocol will be shortly submitted to the Bureau of the Chamber of Deputies (*Letter of June 27th, 1932*).

**Japan.**

The Japanese Government intends to proceed to the ratification of this Protocol at the same time as that of the Convention on Certain Questions relating to the Conflict of Nationality Laws (*Letter of May 27th, 1932*).

**Latvia.**

Before taking a final decision regarding its attitude towards this Protocol, the Latvian Government has thought fit to await the results of the discussions which are to take place at the next Assembly of the League of Nations regarding the nationality of married women and a possible re-examination of the Convention of 1930 (*Letter of September 2nd, 1932*).

**Luxemburg.**

This Protocol has been submitted to the judicial and administrative authorities for their opinion. The latter consider that the ratification of this Protocol should be made to coincide with that of the countries with which the Grand-Duchy has the closest relations (*Letter of April 29th, 1932*).

**The Netherlands**

A draft law for approving this Protocol is being prepared (*Letter of June 11th, 1932*).

**Poland.**

The procedure for ratifying this Protocol has already been begun. The Protocol will be submitted to the Legislative Chambers at their next session (*Note of June 30th, 1932*).

**Portugal.**

This Protocol is still in the hands of the competent authorities, who were requested in due time to study it (*Letter of April 5th, 1932*).

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Union of South Africa,  
China,  
Colombia,

Free City of Danzig,  
Egypt,  
Estonia,

Greece,  
Irish Free State,  
Mexico,

Peru,  
Spain,  
Uruguay.

SPECIAL PROTOCOL CONCERNING STATELESSNESS.

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Austria.**

The ratification of this Protocol calls for changes in certain laws at present in force in Austria. Moreover, in view of the numerous close relations existing between the inhabitants of Austria and of the other European States, particularly those bordering on the Republic, the system to be established by this Convention should be applied in as general a manner as possible in order to have all the effects aimed at by the Conference.

For these reasons, the Federal Government cannot contemplate the ratification of the work of codification done by the Conference in respect of nationality until most of the States bordering on Austria, or, at any rate, the great European Powers, have themselves ratified the system of agreements signed at The Hague on April 12th, 1930.

Meanwhile, the Federal Government will not fail to continue to give all the necessary attention to the development of questions relating to the nationality problems which were the subject of the discussions and decisions of the Conference; moreover, the Federal Government reserves the right to proceed to ratification as soon as the conditions to which it has felt compelled to subordinate its own ratification have been fulfilled (*Letter of June 22nd, 1932*).

**Canada.**

It has not yet been found possible to enact the amendments to the existing Canadian legislation which will be necessary before this Protocol can be ratified in respect of Canada (*Letter of June 21st, 1932*).

**India.**

The Government of India have intimated their desire that this Protocol should now be ratified, subject to the reservation in regard to the Indian States made by the representative of India at the time of signature (*Letter of August 22nd, 1932*).

**Belgium.**

The Bill for ratifying this Protocol has not yet been submitted to the Chambers, and the question of ratification is therefore subject to the decision taken by the legislative authority (*Letter of March 25th, 1932*).

**Cuba.**

The Government of Cuba proposes to proceed to the ratification of this Protocol (*Letter of May 11th, 1932*).

**Luxemburg.**

This Protocol has been submitted to the judicial and administrative authorities for their opinion. The latter consider that the ratification of this Protocol should be made to coincide with that of the countries with which the Grand-Duchy has the closest relations (*Letter of April 29th, 1932*).

**Portugal.**

This Protocol is still in the hands of the competent authorities, who were requested in due time to study it (*Letter of April 5th, 1932*).

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Union of South Africa,  
China,  
Colombia,

Egypt,  
Greece,  
Irish Free State,

Mexico,  
Peru,  
Salvador,

Spain,  
Uruguay.

CONVENTION PROVIDING A UNIFORM LAW FOR BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND  
PROMISSORY NOTES, WITH ANNEXES AND PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Czechoslovakia.**

The procedure for ratifying this Convention is in course of preparation, but it is not yet possible to state exactly on what date it will be ratified (*Letter of June 30th, 1932*).

**Ecuador.**

This Convention is at present being studied by the competent department. If it gives a favourable report, the Convention will be submitted for the approval of the next Congress (*Letter of May 14th, 1932*).

**France.**

The draft law for ratifying this Convention was deposited with the Bureau of the Senate on March 31st, 1932, and referred to the Commission on Foreign Affairs (*Letter of June 27th, 1932*).

**Germany.**

This Convention was submitted to the Reichstag in April last, together with a draft law modifying the domestic legislation regarding bills of exchange. The Reichstag was, however, dissolved before it could discuss this draft. It is impossible to foresee at present when the new Reichstag will vote the draft law (*Letter of June 30th, 1932*).

**Hungary.**

The draft law ratifying this Convention has already been drawn up, but the Hungarian Government is not yet able to give exact information as to the date when it will be submitted to Parliament (*Letter of June 21st, 1932*).

**Luxemburg.**

This Convention has been submitted to the judicial and administrative authorities for their opinion. The latter consider that the ratification of this Convention should be made to coincide with that of the countries with which the Grand-Duchy has the closest relations (*Letter of April 29th, 1932*).

**Poland.**

The procedure for ratifying this Convention has been begun. The Convention can be submitted to the Legislative Chambers at their next session (*Letter of June 30th, 1932*).

**Portugal.**

The study of this Convention has been concluded, and the Portuguese Government has decided to proceed to its ratification as quickly as possible (*Letter of April 5th, 1932*).

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Brazil,  
Colombia,

Free City of Danzig,  
Peru,

Spain,  
Turkey,

Yugoslavia.

CONVENTION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN CONFLICTS OF LAWS IN  
CONNECTION WITH BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES,  
AND PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Czechoslovakia.**

The procedure for ratifying this Convention is in course of preparation, but it is not yet possible to state exactly on what date it will be ratified (*Letter of June 30th, 1932*).

**Ecuador.**

This Convention is at present being studied by the competent department. If it gives a favourable report, the Convention will be submitted for the approval of the next Congress (*Letter of May 14th, 1932*).

**France.**

The draft law for ratifying this Convention was deposited with the Bureau of the Senate on March 31st, 1932, and referred to the Commission on Foreign Affairs (*Letter of June 27th, 1932*).

**Germany.**

This Convention was submitted to the Reichstag in April last, together with a draft law modifying domestic legislation regarding bills of exchange. The Reichstag was, however, dissolved before it could discuss this draft. It is impossible to foresee at present when the new Reichstag will vote the draft law (*Letter of June 30th, 1932*).

**Hungary.**

The draft law ratifying this Convention has already been drawn up, but the Hungarian Government is not yet able to give exact information as to the date when it will be submitted to Parliament (*Letter of June 21st, 1932*).

**Luxemburg.**

This Convention has been submitted to the judicial and administrative authorities for their opinion. The latter consider that the ratification of this Convention should be made to coincide with that of the countries with which the Grand-Duchy has the closest relations (*Letter of April 29th, 1932*).

**Poland.**

The procedure for ratifying this Convention has been begun. The Convention can be submitted to the Legislative Chambers at their next session (*Letter of June 30th, 1932*).

**Portugal.**

The study of this Convention has been concluded, and the Portuguese Government has decided to proceed to its ratification as quickly as possible (*Letter of April 5th, 1932*).

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Brazil,  
Colombia,

Free City of Danzig,  
Peru,

Spain,  
Turkey,

Yugoslavia.

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CONVENTION ON THE STAMP LAWS IN CONNECTION  
WITH BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES,  
AND PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.**

His Majesty's Government are prepared to ratify this Convention so soon as it is found possible to pass the necessary legislation (*Letter of July 8th, 1932*).

**Czechoslovakia.**

The procedure for ratifying this Convention is in course of preparation, but it is not yet possible to state exactly on what date it will be ratified (*Letter of June 30th, 1932*).

**Ecuador.**

This Convention is at present being studied by the competent department. If it gives a favourable report, the Convention will be submitted for the approval of the next Congress (*Letter of May 14th, 1932*).

**France.**

The draft law for ratifying this Convention was deposited with the Bureau of the Senate on March 31st, 1932, and referred to the Commission on Foreign Affairs (*Letter of June 27th, 1932*).

**Germany.**

This Convention was submitted to the Reichstag in April last, together with a draft law modifying domestic legislation regarding bills of exchange. The Reichstag was, however, dissolved before it could discuss this draft. It is impossible to foresee at present when the new Reichstag will vote the draft law (*Letter of June 30th, 1932*).

**Hungary.**

The draft law ratifying this Convention has already been drawn up, but the Hungarian Government is not yet able to give exact information as to the date when it will be submitted to Parliament (*Letter of June 21st, 1932*).

**Luxemburg.**

This Convention has been submitted to the judicial and administrative authorities for their opinion. The latter consider that the ratification of this Convention should be made to coincide with that of the countries with which the Grand-Duchy has the closest relations (*Letter of April 29th, 1932*).

**Poland.**

The procedure for ratifying this Convention has been begun. The Convention can be submitted to the Legislative Chambers at their next session (*Letter of June 30th, 1932*).

**Portugal.**

The study of this Convention has been concluded, and the Portuguese Government has decided to proceed to its ratification as quickly as possible (*Letter of April 5th, 1932*).

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Brazil,  
Colombia,

Free City of Danzig,  
Peru,

Spain,  
Turkey,

Yugoslavia.

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ANNEX.

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LETTER FROM THE CHILIAN GOVERNMENT TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL  
CONCERNING THE POINTS RAISED IN THE ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION  
OF OCTOBER 3RD, 1930.

(See previous communication from the Chilian Government annexed  
to document A.30.1931.V.)

CHILIAN DELEGATION  
ACCREDITED TO  
THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.  
No. 59.V.

Brussels, September 9th, 1932.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter of February 25th (No. 3a/35245/1882) concerning the problem of the ratification of conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

My Government has considered with the greatest interest the report of the representative of Italy, approved by the Council on January 25th, 1932, which is to be regarded as interpretative of the Assembly resolution of October 3rd, 1930. My Government feels that the Council's decision clears up the points which, by its instructions, I had the honour to raise in my letter of February 26th, 1931 (published in document A.30.1931.V.), and accordingly does not propose to maintain its objections. The Council's declaration clearly establishes that "the intention is not to give the Secretariat, or any organ of the League, a power of investigation and supervision", but that "the aim is rather to obtain from the

Governments such information as they may feel able to provide for the purpose of rendering more effective the efforts of the League to promote international co-operation and the development of international law through the conclusion of general international conventions”.

It is proper to add in this connection that, while maintaining the universally-accepted principle that the signature of a convention is not sufficient to bind a State, the Chilean Government affirms that, by subscribing to a convention, a State contracts the moral obligation to ratify it unless powerful arguments for refusing to do so develop. If any other line of action were followed, international relations would be disturbed, and the responsibility of international conferences and the force of their resolutions would be diminished. These principles have always been followed by Chile; their practical application naturally entails a careful examination of every agreement or convention which it is proposed to sign, in order that the country may subscribe only to those which are of any real benefit to it, inasmuch as no advantage can derive from the signature, as an act of pure good will, of a convention which would not be ratified for a long time to come.

None the less, in my Government's view, the recognition of a moral obligation to ratify conventions that have been signed does not imply that the State concerned can undertake to ratify or to accept injunctions to that effect. The conditions involved by the approval of a treaty, which requires action both by the Executive and by Parliament, in themselves preclude any legal obligation of this kind.

The foregoing remarks explain and define the intention of the objections made by my Government to the procedure approved by the Assembly in 1931, but that procedure, as it is to be understood in consequence of the Council's decision already referred to, aims merely at obtaining the ratification of conventions already signed, within the limits of the powers that can be recognised as belonging to the League of Nations, and my country, faithful to its traditions in this matter, is happy to lend its best assistance towards the achievement of that object.

The Department of Foreign Affairs is at present studying the various conventions not yet ratified by Chile, and I hope to send you shortly the official replies for which you have asked with regard to them.

(Signed) VALDÉS-MENDEVILLE,

*Chilian Minister in Belgium and in Switzerland,  
Head of the Permanent Chilian Bureau accredited to the League of Nations.*

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Geneva, October 4th, 1932.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**SITUATION AS REGARDS THE ENTRY INTO FORCE OF  
THE PROTOCOL OF SEPTEMBER 14th, 1929, CONCERNING  
THE REVISION OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT  
COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE**

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**Report of the First Committee.**

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*Rapporteur* : M. PILOTTI (Italy).

In accordance with the Assembly's resolution of September 25th, 1931, the Assembly has received a report from the Secretary-General (document A.27.1932.V) on the situation as regards the ratification of the Protocol of September 14th, 1929, concerning the revision of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice. This report was referred to the First Committee for consideration.

For the reasons which it has asked its Rapporteur to place before the Assembly, the Committee considers it important to make every effort to secure the early entry into force of the Protocol. With this object it submits, for adoption by the Assembly, the following draft resolution :

**DRAFT RESOLUTION.**

" The Assembly,

" Having noted the report of the Secretary-General on the situation as regards ratification of the Protocol of September 14th, 1929, concerning the revision of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice :

" Observes with satisfaction that, the Government of Cuba having felt able to withdraw the reservations to which its ratification of the Protocol was subject, the obstacle which last year appeared to lie in the way of the entry into force of the Protocol has been removed ;

" Addresses an urgent appeal to the States which, having ratified the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, and signed the Protocol of September 14th, 1929, have not yet ratified the latter, that such ratification be effected as soon as possible ; and, if they should consider that peremptory reasons prevent them from ratifying the Protocol, requests them to inform the Secretary-General without delay of the nature of those reasons ;

" Instructs the Secretary-General to inform the Members of the League immediately of the deposit of each new ratification and of any communication as to the causes which prevent a State from ratifying the Protocol ;

" Instructs the Secretary-General, on the receipt of the last ratification which is necessary for the entry into force of the Protocol, to notify its entry into force to the Governments of the States concerned and to the Registrar of the Permanent Court of International Justice ;

" Instructs the Secretary-General to send to the States mentioned in paragraph 3 copies of the present resolution and of the statements made by the Rapporteur, M. Massimo Pilotti, and the former President of the Permanent Court of International Justice, M. Max Huber, of the reasons for desiring an early entry into force of the Protocol of 1929."

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Genève, le 4 octobre 1932.

## SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

# SITUATION EN CE QUI CONCERNE L'ENTRÉE EN VIGUEUR DU PROTOCOLE DU 14 SEPTEMBRE 1929 AU SUJET DE LA REVISION DU STATUT DE LA COUR PERMANENTE DE JUSTICE INTERNATIONALE

### Rapport de la première Commission.

*Rapporteur* : M. PILOTTI (Italie).

Conformément à la résolution de l'Assemblée du 25 septembre 1931, le Secrétaire général a présenté à l'Assemblée un rapport (document A.27.1932.V) qui expose la situation actuelle en ce qui concerne la ratification du Protocole du 14 septembre 1929 au sujet de la revision du Statut de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale. Ce rapport a été renvoyé à l'examen de la première Commission.

La première Commission, pour les raisons qu'elle a prié son rapporteur d'expliquer à l'Assemblée, estime qu'il y a lieu de faire un effort pour assurer la prompte entrée en vigueur dudit Protocole. C'est dans ce but qu'elle soumet à l'adoption de l'Assemblée le projet de résolution suivant :

#### PROJET DE RÉSOLUTION.

« L'Assemblée,

« Ayant pris acte du rapport du Secrétaire général sur l'état des ratifications du Protocole du 14 septembre 1929 concernant la revision du Statut de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale,

« Constate avec satisfaction que, le Gouvernement de Cuba ayant cru pouvoir retirer les réserves auxquelles il avait subordonné sa ratification dudit Protocole, l'obstacle qui l'année passée semblait s'opposer à l'entrée en vigueur du Protocole se trouve écarté ;

« Adresse un pressant appel aux Etats qui, ayant ratifié le Protocole du 16 décembre 1920 et signé le Protocole du 14 septembre 1929, n'ont pas encore ratifié ce dernier protocole, pour que cette ratification ait lieu le plus tôt possible : au cas où ils considéreraient que des raisons péremptoires les empêchent de ratifier, elle leur demanderait de faire connaître sans retard au Secrétaire général la nature de ces raisons ;

« Invite le Secrétaire général à informer immédiatement les Membres de la Société des Nations du dépôt de chaque nouvelle ratification, ainsi que de toute communication concernant les motifs qui empêcheraient un Etat de ratifier le Protocole ;

« Invite le Secrétaire général, au reçu de la dernière ratification requise pour l'entrée en vigueur dudit Protocole, à donner avis de cette entrée en vigueur aux gouvernements des Etats intéressés et au Greffier de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale ;

« Invite le Secrétaire général à envoyer aux Etats visés à l'alinéa 3 copie de la présente résolution ainsi que des exposés faits par le rapporteur, M. Massimo Pilotti, et par l'ancien président de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, M. Max Huber, des raisons qui militent en faveur d'une prompte entrée en vigueur du Protocole de 1929. »

Genève, le 5 octobre 1932.

## SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

### PROPOSITION DU GOUVERNEMENT NORVÉGIEN EN VUE DE L'AMENDEMENT DES ARTICLES 4 ET 17 DU RÈGLEMENT INTÉRIEUR DE L'ASSEMBLÉE

#### RAPPORT DE LA PREMIÈRE COMMISSION.

*Rapporteur* : M. HAMBRØ (Norvège).

L'Assemblée a renvoyé à la première Commission la proposition du Gouvernement norvégien ayant pour but d'amender les articles 4 et 17 du Règlement intérieur de l'Assemblée de façon à prévoir qu'aucune proposition tendant à l'inscription d'une nouvelle question à l'ordre du jour et aucun projet de résolution, amendement ou motion ne puissent être signés par plus de dix Membres de la Société.

Les raisons de cette proposition ont été formulées comme suit par le Gouvernement norvégien :

« Il est concevable que des propositions pourraient être soumises par un nombre si considérable de signataires que les autres Membres de la Société se trouveraient exposés à une pression morale et hésiteraient à exprimer leurs craintes ou leurs doutes quant aux avantages de la mesure proposée. Ce serait particulièrement le cas pour l'inscription de nouvelles questions à l'ordre du jour. Une proposition signée par plus de la moitié des Membres de la Société présents réglerait plus ou moins la question à l'avance et priverait ainsi les États membres de la Société de la possibilité de consacrer le temps nécessaire à l'étude attentive du problème soulevé. »

La première Commission s'est prononcée en faveur de cette proposition, avec un amendement élevant à quinze le nombre de signataires autorisés.

En conséquence, la Commission propose à l'Assemblée d'adopter le projet de résolution suivant :

« L'Assemblée décide d'amender son Règlement intérieur en y insérant les dispositions suivantes :

« Article 4, nouveau paragraphe 4 bis :

« Aucune proposition tendant à l'inscription d'une nouvelle question à l'ordre du jour de l'Assemblée ne peut être signée par plus de 15 (quinze) Membres de la Société.

« Article 17, nouveau paragraphe 1 bis :

« Aucun projet de résolution, amendement ou motion ne peut être signé par plus de 15 (quinze) Membres de la Société.

[Communicated to the Assembly,  
the Council and the Members  
of the League.]

Official No. : **A. 47.** 1932.V.

Geneva, October 5th, 1932.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS

# PROPOSAL OF THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT FOR THE AMENDMENT OF RULES 4 AND 17 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE ASSEMBLY.

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### REPORT OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE.

*Rapporteur* : M. HAMBRO (Norway).

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The Assembly has referred to the First Committee the proposal of the Norwegian Government that Rules 4 and 17 of the Assembly's Rules of Procedure be amended so as to provide that no proposal for the placing of a new question on the agenda and no resolution, amendment or motion, may be signed by more than ten Members of the League.

The reasons for this proposal were stated as follows by the Norwegian Government :

" It is conceivable that proposals might be submitted by so considerable a number of signatories that the other Members of the League would find themselves exposed to moral pressure and would hesitate to express their misgivings or doubts as regards the expediency of the proposed measure. This would particularly be the case with regard to the placing of new questions on the agenda. A proposal signed by more than half the Members of the League present would more or less settle the question in advance and would thus deprive the States Members of the League of the possibility of devoting the necessary time to a careful study of the problem raised. "

The First Committee has pronounced in favour of the proposal with an amendment raising to fifteen the number of signatures which is permissible.

Accordingly, the Committee submits to the Assembly for adoption the following draft resolution.

" The Assembly decides to amend its Rules of Procedure by inserting the following provisions :

" *Rule 4, New Paragraph 4 bis.*

" No proposal for the placing of a new question on the agenda of the Assembly may be signed by more than 15 (fifteen) Members of the League.

" *Rule 17, New Paragraph 1 bis.*

" No resolution, amendment or motion may be signed by more than 15 (fifteen) Members of the League. "

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Genève, le 3 octobre 1932.

## SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

### PROPOSITION DU BUREAU DE L'ASSEMBLÉE RELATIVE A LA SUPPRESSION DE L'ARTICLE 12 DU RÈGLEMENT INTÉRIEUR DE L'ASSEMBLÉE

#### Rapport de la Première Commission

Le 27 septembre, l'Assemblée a renvoyé à la première Commission la suggestion du Bureau proposant de supprimer comme ne présentant aucune utilité pratique l'article 12 du Règlement intérieur de l'Assemblée, d'après lequel le Secrétariat doit tenir une liste de présence à chaque réunion de l'Assemblée.

La première Commission approuve cette suggestion et propose en conséquence à l'Assemblée d'adopter le projet de résolution ci-annexé.

La première Commission n'a pas jugé nécessaire de désigner un rapporteur pour cette question, mais a prié son président de présenter son rapport à l'Assemblée.

#### PROJET DE RÉSOLUTION.

« L'Assemblée décide de supprimer l'article 12 de son Règlement intérieur. »

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS

### PROPOSAL OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE FOR THE DELETION OF RULE 12 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE ASSEMBLY

#### Report of the First Committee

On September 27th, the Assembly referred to the First Committee the suggestion of the General Committee that Rule 12 of the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly, which provides that the Secretariat shall keep lists of the attendance at each meeting of the Assembly, has no practical utility and might with advantage be deleted.

The First Committee approves this suggestion and accordingly proposes that the Assembly should adopt the annexed draft resolution.

The First Committee has not felt it necessary to appoint a rapporteur for this question, but has asked its Chairman to present its report to the Assembly.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION.

“ The Assembly decides that Rule 12 of its Rules of Procedure shall be deleted. ”

Geneva, October 10th, 1932.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**NATIONALITY OF WOMEN**

**REPORT BY THE FIRST COMMITTEE TO THE ASSEMBLY**

*Rapporteur* : M. CASSIN (France).

I. The twelfth Assembly was called upon to consider whether it should recommend the convocation of a conference to revise immediately Articles 8 to 11 of the Hague Convention of April 12th, 1930, which deal with the nationality of women, in the light of the desiderata of the women's organisations, or whether it should find that the results of the Hague Conference represented the maximum that can be secured by general international agreement at the present juncture.

After having examined the Secretary-General's report, the report of the Committee of Representatives of Women's International Organisations, and a number of other documents, the Assembly felt it necessary, having regard to the great importance of the problem, to request the Council to ask the Governments for their observations on the subject, including their views on the Hague Convention.

Twenty-three Governments submitted special observations in response to the Council's request (see documents A.15, A.15(a), A.15(b), A.I/12.1932.V.), while twenty-two Governments replied to the Secretary-General's general request with regard to the ratification of international conventions concluded under the auspices of the League (document A.25.1932.V.). In all, allowing for duplications, thirty-three Governments formulated in writing their views on the Hague Convention.

Accordingly, the thirteenth Assembly, having before it the results of this enquiry, together with additional observations from the Committee of Representatives of the Women's Organisations (document A.23.1932.V), and international petitions and communications (documents A.33.1932.V, A.I/5.1932, and A.I/10.1932) is now in a position to arrive at a decision.

II. In the course of the discussions, several draft resolutions were submitted and exhaustively debated.

The first, put forward by the *Chilian and Colombian delegations*, aimed at the complete revision of Articles 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the Hague Convention, which deal with the nationality of women, and the drafting of a new convention based on the principle of equality between the sexes in the matter of nationality, and conceived in the same spirit as the draft resolution submitted to the Hague Conference by the delegation of Chile.

This proposal, which was supported by the delegations of China, Turkey, Cuba and Norway, was explained by its authors, who were not content to repeat the arguments set out in the successive reports of the Committee of Representatives of Women's Organisations. Emphasis was laid on the special significance of the Hague Convention as the first stage in the task of codifying international law undertaken by the League, and consequently on the particular importance of eliminating from that Convention all those articles that mark the difference between the legal status of men and women and "represent a condensation of the spirit of inequality underlying that Convention".

III. It was plain, however, from the written observations of the Governments that this first proposal had no chance of being accepted. Out of a total of thirty-three replies; three stated that the Hague Convention had already been ratified or acceded to (Norway, Monaco, Brazil); sixteen (including the reply of the United States of America, which had refused to sign the Convention for the very reasons put forward in the Chilian proposal) concluded that "it would be inexpedient at present to convene a new conference on nationality"; six other countries announced that they had initiated or intended to initiate the procedure of ratification; and some of the other eight States which replied in writing expressed the desire either to consider ratification or to await the outcome of the League's work before coming to any decision.

IV. The discussions in the First Committee confirmed the fact that, so far as the great majority of delegations were concerned, the withdrawal of the articles which had aroused opposition on the part of the majority of the women's organisations, and *a fortiori* the holding of a conference to redraft them, were unacceptable.

It is true that these delegations did not hold uniform views on the fundamental problems raised by the Chilean and Colombian proposal. Some countries absolutely refused to establish equality between men and women in the matter of nationality, arguing that the *unity of nationality* of husband and wife was one of the best means of securing the *unity of legal status of the family*. An at least equally great number of countries, however, referred to the progress that had already been achieved in their national legislation in the direction of the independence of married women in the matter of nationality, which they did not regard as in any way incompatible with the unity of the legal status of the family. That unity could, they thought, be secured either by applying the national law of that member of the couple in whose country the family lived, or by applying the law of the country of domicile of the family, etc. Several delegates also referred to the resolutions to that effect adopted by the Institute of International Law at Oslo on August 22nd, 1932.

These differences between national legislation on the whole substance of the women's claims accentuated even more strongly the agreement of the great majority of delegations as to the probable inefficacy, *at the present juncture*, of any attempt to revise Articles 8 to 11 of the Hague Convention. The Convention is in the nature of a compromise, and it cannot reasonably be anticipated that all laws on the subject will be made uniform in the near future.

Emphasis was also laid on the difficulties of a general nature that might in future be encountered in codifying international law — a sufficiently difficult task already — if an attempt to rewrite the first Convention of its kind, which had been so laboriously prepared in 1930, were made before it had even come into force.

V. Other considerations of a more positive nature, however, induced the great majority to adopt the draft resolution submitted by the *Canadian delegation*, expressing the hope that the Nationality Convention would shortly be put into force.

In the first place, the Convention does represent a real improvement in the legal status of married women who are the victims of the differences between nationality laws. Convincing examples were given to show the urgency, in many countries, of putting an end to certain very distressing cases of *statelessness*, some of which arise when the legislation of the husband's country does not confer its nationality on the wife, while at the same time, according to the law of her country of origin, the wife loses her nationality on marriage. Only the entry into force of the Hague Convention can remedy cases of this kind, despite its recognised inadequacy as a remedy for all cases.

The practical advances thus made have not, moreover, been achieved at the expense of the general principles of justice and equality. On this point, the resolution of the thirteenth Assembly should, in conformity with the Belgian, Colombian, Chilean and French proposals, dispel the misunderstandings to which the terms employed in the Convention may have given rise.

The Hague Codification Conference did not, of course, completely attain its object. This is clear from the very title of the Convention of April 12th, 1930, "on certain questions relating to the conflict of nationality laws". At the same time, it was not the Conference's intention in the Convention, and more especially in Articles 8, 9 and 11 — and still less was it the result — to establish in the international field a principle contrary to the independence of married women in the matter of nationality. The aim was to put an end to certain difficulties arising out of the existing differences between the laws of different countries on that subject — to lay down a uniform rule for the solution of conflicts of law injurious to the position of women.

The only case in which the Conference was able to arrive at a real and substantial agreement was that of the husband's naturalisation during marriage. The Conference decided that such naturalisation could not involve a change in the wife's nationality without her consent (Article 10).

Furthermore, the real intentions of the Conference are confirmed by Recommendation No. VI, which gives evidence of the very great importance attached by the Conference to the problem of equality of the sexes in the matter of nationality, and to methods of reconciling its solution with the interests of the children.

Such are the main reasons that have led the Committee to express the hope that the States which have signed the Nationality Convention will enact the legislation necessary to give effect to that Convention and will deposit their ratifications at an early date.

The Chilean, Chinese, Colombian, Polish and Turkish delegations asked that it should be expressly mentioned in the report that they could not approve such a decision. The essential reason given by them is that it seems inadmissible that, while the sovereignty of States is put forward as a reason for rejecting any pressure by the League of Nations in favour of a general reform in conformity with the desires of the women's organisations, the Assembly should exercise a moral pressure upon States to induce them to ratify the Hague Convention.

The delegations of Chile, Colombia, Panama and Turkey further presented a proposal asking the Assembly to adjourn the question of the nationality of women and place it on

the agenda of next Assembly and to invite the Secretary-General to secure further observations from the Governments and the women's consultative committee in the light of the discussion at the Assembly of 1932.

This proposal, however, received in the Committee only five votes as against eighteen votes to the contrary and two abstentions. It could not, therefore, be adopted.

VI. It would have been in accordance with the ideas of a large number of delegations to dispel even more completely all the misunderstandings that have arisen in regard to discrimination between the sexes in the Nationality Convention, not by calling for a conference requiring the preparatory procedure contemplated by the Assembly resolution of October 3rd, 1930, but by an abridged procedure which would enable slight changes of form to be made in the text of Articles 8 to 11 on the lines desired by the women's organisations.

It was with this end in view that the Belgian delegation proposed a draft resolution substituting in the articles criticised the word "person" for the word "wife", and the words "wife or husband" for the word "husband", with the consequent changes of pronouns.

According to that resolution, the Assembly would request the Council to ask the States which took part in the Hague Conference whether they would oppose the opening for signature at Geneva of a Protocol substituting for Articles 8 to 11 of the said Convention a new text which would no longer be open to the suspicion of "discriminating" between the sexes.

This ingenious draft resolution, which was supplemented by a draft letter from the President of the Council to the signatory States and an annexed draft Protocol, received particular support from the Irish and Swedish delegations. It was defended by its author, M. Rolin, with a great display of legal knowledge and with great enthusiasm.

It was discussed both by the Committee and by the Sub-Committee, every effort being made to secure unanimity, which is indispensable to the success of a procedure as yet unfamiliar — the revision of a few words in an International Convention.

Unfortunately, it appeared in the course of the debates that the amendment to the Convention suggested by M. Rolin for the purpose of completely dispelling any misunderstanding as to the effect of certain of its provisions would give rise to other misunderstandings as to the effect of the amendment itself.

Furthermore, it would not be easy for a preliminary consultation of all the States which took part in the Conference to lead to the explicit, formal and *unanimous* agreement of the signatory or acceding States, which was considered necessary before a Protocol of Amendment could be drawn up in the present circumstances. Under Article 27 of the Convention in question, however, a request from one State party to the Convention, supported within one year by nine other States parties thereto, will suffice, as from January 1st, 1936, to set in motion a procedure of collective consultation as to whether a conference shall be convened for the purpose of revision.

Thirdly, any attempt of this kind would seriously complicate the legislative work of certain States in which new national legislation, based on the original text of the Convention, is in process of enactment.

That would mean, for the sake of a highly problematical result with a very small legal effect, delaying, and perhaps even absolutely jeopardising, the benefits to be derived from the entry into force of the rules adopted in 1930, the importance of which was demonstrated by various speakers.

The practically insurmountable obstacles to the effective success of his proposal convinced M. Rolin that it was better to withdraw it.

None the less, the draft resolution submitted to the Assembly retains something of his original idea. It calls the attention of Governments to the possibility of drafting laws which would bring their municipal law into harmony with the Hague Convention, if they were prepared to accede thereto, in a form which would avoid discrimination between the sexes wherever it was possible to do so. That form might be either the one contemplated during the debates on the Belgian proposal already mentioned, or any other that seemed appropriate.

VII. While recognising the practical impossibility of making any amendment at present to Articles 8 to 11 of the Convention, and the desirability of their being put into force, the Assembly of the League must emphasise its conviction that their entry into force would in no way hinder any concerted action in the international field, when such action may be rendered possible by the development of national legislations and of public opinion.

It is, moreover, beyond doubt that this circumstance can impose no limit on the freedom of any State which may wish, in its nationality laws, to apply the principle of the equality of the sexes on more extensive lines.

But, even if the League cannot take any *direct* action in such matters except by arranging for international codification conferences when the moment seems opportune, the fact obviously remains that the problem of the legal status of women and its evolution in connection with social, economic and political life is so important that the League itself cannot regard it with indifference.

VIII. The proposals of the Austrian and French delegations, which were welcomed unanimously as supplementary to the Canadian proposal, were designed to indicate in what direction the League might usefully apply its activities in regard to the special question of the nationality of women.

It is a matter primarily for the Secretary-General to obtain and collect official information from the Governments themselves relating to all the aspects of the question.



The Assembly will instruct the Secretary-General to request the Governments from time to time to give him information on a particularly important point — the action that each of them may have taken on Recommendation No. VI of the Codification Conference.

It is also proper for the League to take account of the opinions and claims of great organisations which embrace millions of human beings. Even where it is not in a position to give complete satisfaction to their demands, it must endeavour to earn their confidence by demonstrating the importance it attaches to the problems in which they are interested. All the delegations acknowledged the value of the discussions that have taken place at the sessions of 1931 and 1932, when, even though differences of opinion arose, certain aspects of the problem of the nationality of women as yet unfamiliar to the public at large were brought into prominence and emphasis was laid on the common interest of the aim in view — namely, that of removing causes of insecurity and irregular positions which unfairly aggravate the other troubles of individuals. Accordingly, the Assembly thanks the Committee of Representatives of the Women's Organisations for its co-operation, which it hopes will be continued. It is, moreover, highly proper that, in the final section of the resolution, the Council is requested to keep itself constantly acquainted with the information received by the Secretariat and with the evolution of public opinion, so that it may be in a position to decide at what juncture new concerted international measures might be contemplated.

IX. Moreover, in such matters, the women's organisations have other means of action besides direct appeal to the community of nations. Even in the very large measure in which international law allows each State exclusive competence to determine which shall be its nationals, the national reform of legislation concerning nationality is directly dependent upon the broad currents of ideas circulating throughout the world.

The rule whereby a woman takes the nationality of her husband on marriage was accepted between 1844 and 1918 practically all over the world. Since 1918, legislation concerning the nationality of women has evolved with great rapidity in relation with other aspects of their social, economic, political or legal status.

It would appear, therefore, that the women's organisations might direct a large part of their efforts towards the reform of the municipal legislation of the various countries in which, hitherto, the rights of women do not appear to them to have been sufficiently recognised. If these efforts are crowned with success, a revision of the Hague Convention, which was considered inexpedient immediately after its signature and even after its entry into force, may, at the time and in accordance with the procedure provided for by the Convention itself (Article 27), appear more opportune and likely to give better results.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION.

"The Assembly,

"Having considered with the greatest interest the report of the Secretary-General containing the observations submitted by Governments on the subject of the nationality of women in accordance with the resolution of the twelfth Assembly, together with the observations of the Committee of Representatives of Women's International Organisations and the petitions of the 'Catholic Women and Catholic Men';

"Considering that the Codification Conference did not intend to embody in the provisions of the 'Convention on certain questions relating to the conflict of nationality laws' any principle in contradiction with the independence of the nationality of married women, but rather to put an end to certain difficulties which arise from existing divergencies between the law governing the matter in different countries (Articles 8, 9 and 11), and that Article 10 even contains a formal application of the principle of independence; and that the Hague Codification Conference, by its recommendation No. VI, requested States 'to examine whether it would not be possible:

"(1) To introduce into their law the principle of the equality of the sexes in matters of nationality, taking particularly into consideration the interests of the children,

"(2) And especially to decide that, in principle, the nationality of the wife shall henceforth not be affected without her consent either by the mere fact of marriage or by any change in the nationality of her husband';

"Noting that, in their observations, a large number of Governments express the opinion that Articles 8 to 11 of the Hague Convention represent the degree of progress which can at present be obtained by way of general international agreement in regard to the question of the nationality of women;

"Considering that any amendment outside the normal procedure for revision would prove impracticable and, therefore, that it is not possible even to eliminate from the text the words that seem to have created a misconception as to a discrimination of sexes in regard to nationality;

"Being satisfied, therefore, that the coming into force of Articles 8 to 11 would in no way prejudice further concerted international action, when such action becomes practicable;

“ Recognising that their coming into force would not, in the meantime, place any restriction upon the freedom of action of any State that may desire to give further effect in its nationality laws to the principle of the equality of the sexes ;

“ Considering, finally, the question of the nationality of women to be in process of evolution and connected with the change of women’s position in social, economic and political life :

“ Expresses the hope that the States which have already signed the Hague Nationality Convention will introduce such legislation as may be necessary to give effect thereto, and will deposit their ratifications at an early date ;

“ Draws the attention of the States that have not yet passed the necessary legislative measures to give effect to the Convention to the possibility of enacting their internal legislative measures in a form more appropriate to meet the wishes of the women’s organisations ;

“ Instructs the Secretary-General from time to time to ask the Governments to give him information as to the effect which they have found it possible to give to the Recommendation No. VI of the Codification Conference ;

“ Requests the Council, on the basis of the information so obtained, to follow the development of public opinion on this important question, in order to determine when such development has reached a point at which further concerted international action would be justified.”

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Geneva, May 18th, 1933.

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**REPORT OF THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ADVISORY  
COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES  
ON THE WORK OF ITS FIFTH SESSION**

AND

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE INTERNATIONAL NANSEN  
OFFICE FOR REFUGEES**

*Note by the Secretary-General.*

The Secretary-General has the honour to submit herewith to the Council, and to communicate for their information to the Members of the League, the following documents :

- A. The report of the Inter-governmental Advisory Commission for Refugees on the work of its fifth session.
- B. A communication from the President of the Governing Body of the International Nansen Office for Refugees relating to certain proposals made by the Inter-governmental Commission.

**A. REPORT BY THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ADVISORY COMMISSION  
FOR REFUGEES ON THE WORK OF ITS FIFTH SESSION.**

The Inter-governmental Advisory Commission for Refugees held its fifth session at Geneva on January 24th, 1933. Its agenda included the examination of the report of the Committee of Experts appointed by the Nansen International Office for Refugees to consider the advisability of a Convention to ensure the protection of refugees, and to study certain questions raised regarding the application of the Arrangements of 1922, 1924, 1926 and 1928.

The Commission also again considered the question of expulsion of and refusal of entry to refugees ; it noted the replies received from Governments to the recommendations made at its fourth session, and the report submitted by the Nansen International Office for Refugees to the thirteenth session of the League Assembly.

**I. CONSIDERATION OF THE DESIRABILITY OF CONCLUDING A CONVENTION TO ENSURE  
THE PROTECTION OF REFUGEES.**

The Commission notes that the Nansen International Office for Refugees, in compliance with the recommendations of the twelfth Assembly of the League of Nations, submitted to the members of its Governing Body, to the members of the Advisory Committee of private organisations, and to its representatives, a questionnaire concerning the legal status of refugees. The replies received were referred to a Committee of Experts, appointed by the Office, whose report has been submitted at the present session.

After thoroughly discussing this report, the Inter-governmental Commission adopted its conclusions and agreed that a convention was necessary. Though not unmindful of the preliminary procedure for the conclusion of general conventions as laid down by the twelfth Assembly, the Commission nevertheless believes that it would be preferable to follow the

particular procedure recommended by the Committee of Experts, as the number of countries interested in the protection of refugees is limited. The Commission therefore decided, subject to the decision of the Governing Body of the Nansen International Office, to submit to the Council of the League the proposal for a simplified procedure; it also instructed its President to prepare a preliminary draft convention in collaboration with the President of the Governing Body of the Nansen International Office, and, as soon as the League Council has expressed its opinion on the subject, to transmit the report of the experts and this preliminary draft convention to all Governments interested in the solution of the refugee problem. Those Governments will then be in a position to weigh the facts and express an opinion.

## II. REQUEST FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE ARRANGEMENTS OF 1922, 1924, 1926 AND 1928.

A number of persons of Turkish origin or nationality have asked the Inter-governmental Commission to consider whether it would not be desirable to allow them to benefit by the Arrangements of 1922, 1924, 1926 and 1928.

The Commission decided to adjourn the study of this question until further information is available.

## III. EXPULSION AND REFUSAL OF ENTRY.

The Commission noted the resolutions referred to it by the Governing Body of the Nansen Office for Refugees and the Advisory Committee of Private Organisations for Refugees.

It would again call attention to the resolution adopted in this connection by the thirteenth Assembly urging Governments not to expel, or refuse entry to, refugees who are unable to obtain permission to enter an adjoining country. In spite of its repeated recommendations, and of the resolution passed by the thirteenth Assembly, the Commission is forced to observe that, in practice, the procedure concerning the expulsion of refugees has not altered. It draws the very special attention of Governments to these recommendations, and begs them to refrain in future from expelling or refusing admission to refugees who cannot lawfully enter another country.

In the case of refugees who, unmindful of the debt they owe to their country of refuge, constitute a danger to security and public order and are unable to obtain permission to enter a neighbouring country, the Inter-governmental Commission suggests that Governments should endeavour to devise appropriate methods of dealing with these persons within the country, without resorting to expulsion.

## IV. ARMENIAN REFUGEES.

The Inter-governmental Advisory Commission for Refugees,

1. Having examined the facilities accorded by various countries to Armenian refugees;
2. And recognising that the definition of an "Armenian refugee" contained in the Inter-governmental Arrangement of May 12th, 1926, is based on a situation of fact and not of law;
3. And that, in consequence, the Arrangement of June 30th, 1928 — Article 1 of which forms the subject of an international Convention ratified by the Belgian and French Governments — may be applied in a liberal spirit to persons of Armenian origin who were subjects of the former Ottoman Empire;
4. And that, accordingly, a distinction should no longer be drawn between Armenian refugees who have been regularly denationalised under Turkish laws and decrees and those who find themselves deprived of all national protection;
5. Seeing that it is in the general interest that the same rule should be applied to the various categories of refugees, and particularly of Armenian refugees, who are actually in the same situation;
6. And that it is logical that when once a person has been recognised as a refugee he should be treated as such;

Recommends that identical administrative procedure and a uniform legal rule be applied to the various Armenian refugees;

Particularly urges that the Nansen certificate be issued to all refugees to whom the 1926 definition applies;

And considers, in consequence, that refugees recognised as such might be made subject to the law of their place of domicile, or, failing that, to the law of their place of residence.

## V. CLAUSE GIVING A RIGHT OF RE-ENTRY.

The Commission recommends Governments which have not yet done so to insert the clause which entitle the refugee to return to the country in the text of the Nansen identity certificates.

Having found that, even where this clause is inserted in the Nansen certificates, several countries subordinate re-entry to an enquiry and other formalities which deprive the clause of all value, the Commission earnestly recommends every Government participating in the Arrangement of May 12th, 1926, to allow refugees holding a Nansen certificate issued by its

authorities to cross its frontier. If the consular visa is maintained, it should not be made conditional upon permission from the central authorities, and should be refused only in exceptional cases and for serious reasons.

Any curtailment of the scope of the re-entry clause seriously hinders the movements of refugees and runs counter to the tendency towards a gradual abolition of measures harmful to international relations. In conformity with this tendency, the Commission also suggests that Consuls should be authorised to visa Nansen certificates on their own responsibility, without referring to their Governments, just as they visa all other passports in general; at any rate, they should be allowed this power in the case of transit visas and visas for short stays not exceeding three months.

The time taken in most countries to give a decision regarding requests for entry visas is excessive. Several months elapse before the decision is reached. The Commission draws the attention of Governments to the inconvenience of so lengthy a procedure.

#### VI. INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ARRANGEMENT OF JUNE 30TH, 1928.

On several occasions, the Commission has urged that the recommendations of the Arrangement of June 30th, 1928, should be put into force on as wide a scale as possible. At the present time, it is obliged, in view of the critical situation of the refugees owing to the economic crisis, to draw the attention of Governments to recommendation 4, which is worded as follows :

“ It is recommended that the exercise of certain rights and the benefit of certain privileges granted to foreigners on condition of reciprocity shall not be refused to Russian and Armenian refugees on the ground that reciprocity cannot be obtained in their case.”

#### VII. COMMUNICATION OF THE REPORT OF THE OFFICE TO THE THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Commission noted this report. It entirely endorses its contents and conclusions.

#### VIII. GOVERNMENT REPLIES TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ADVISORY COMMISSION AT ITS FOURTH SESSION.

The Commission noted the Government replies received by the Office after the publication of its report to the thirteenth Assembly.

#### IX. DECREE PROMULGATED BY THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT CONCERNING THE INTRODUCTION OF A PASSPORT FOR CERTAIN FOREIGNERS AND STATELESS PERSONS.

The Commission was informed of the steps taken by the Argentine Government to introduce a special passport for foreigners unable to obtain a national passport because they are stateless or for some other reason. In this connection, the Commission recommends that all States should adopt the Nansen identity certificate for Russian, Armenian and assimilated refugees.

#### X. REPLACEMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION.

The Commission noted that the representatives of the German, Italian, Polish, Czechoslovak and Yugoslav Governments — Dr. Voelckers, M. G. Mazzolini, M. Th. Gwiazdowski, M. Z. Fierlinger and M. I. Choumenkovitch — had been replaced respectively by M. H. Krauel, M. I. U. Faralli, M. E. Rosicki, M. H. Künzl-Jizerský and M. C. Fotitch.

The Commission regretted to learn of the death of M. H. Muller, advisory member appointed by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, who has been replaced by M. C. Schürch.

#### XI. REPLACEMENT ON RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE NANSEN INTERNATIONAL OFFICE APPOINTED BY THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION.

M. Antoniadé and M. Fotitch were elected members, and M. Krauel, M. Mikoff and M. Patteson substitute members.

#### B. COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR REFUGEES RELATING TO CERTAIN PROPOSALS MADE BY THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION.

I have the honour to inform you that the Governing Body of the Office, at its seventh session on April 26th, 1933, was called upon, in pursuance of the resolution of the twelfth Assembly of the League of Nations, to express an opinion as to the advisability of the preparation of a Convention in favour of the refugees.

After close study of the matter, the Governing Body adopted the following resolution :

" The Governing Body of the Nansen International Office for Refugees, in compliance with the recommendations of the twelfth Assembly of the League of Nations, submitted to its members and representatives, as also to the members of the Advisory Committee of Private Organisations, a questionnaire concerning the legal status of refugees.

" It appointed a Commission of Experts, and instructed the latter to report to it on the advisability of a Convention to ensure the protection of the refugees on the liquidation of the Nansen Office.

" In the course of its seventh session, held on April 26th, 1933, having taken cognisance of the particulars furnished by the enquiry, of the experts' report, and of the decisions on the subject taken by the Intergovernmental Advisory Commission for Refugees on January 24th, 1933, and

" Having studied the question as a whole,

" The Governing Body,

" Notes that the arrangements previously concluded in the form of mere recommendations have proved inadequate for the purpose of ensuring a stable and definite legal status for the refugees ;

" Believes that this instability is a permanent obstacle to the satisfactory solution of the refugee problem, causes serious prejudice both to the refugees and to the nationals of the countries of refuge, renders the task of the judicial and administrative authorities in matters concerning refugees particularly difficult, and may hinder the liquidation of the Nansen International Office ;

" Is of opinion that the stabilisation of the legal status of refugees can only, owing to the very nature of the steps to be taken, be brought about by a formal agreement concluded by a certain number of States concerned ;

" Considers the conclusion of such an agreement the more advisable in that the forthcoming liquidation of the Nansen Office renders it absolutely necessary to take steps to make good the lacunæ that will result ;

" And, for these reasons,

" Adopts the conclusions of the experts (see Appendix),

" Associates itself unreservedly with the resolution referred to of the Intergovernmental Advisory Commission, and

" Expresses the opinion that the preparation and conclusion of a Convention intended to ensure the protection of refugees on the liquidation of the Nansen International Office is desirable.

" As regards the procedure to be followed,

" The Governing Body shares the view of the Intergovernmental Advisory Commission, and

" Decides to submit to the Council of the League of Nations for consideration the proposal for the adoption of a simplified procedure, under which the Presidents of the Nansen International Office and of the Intergovernmental Advisory Commission for Refugees would be instructed :

" (1) To prepare the draft Convention for the purpose of ensuring the protection of refugees ;

" (2) To communicate it, together with the experts' report, to the Governments interested in the solution of the refugee problem, and

" (3) To invite these Governments to a small limited Conference for the purpose of drawing up and adopting a final text of the Convention, to be open to subsequent accessions.

" The Governing Body requests its President, acting in conjunction with the President of the Intergovernmental Advisory Commission for Refugees, to submit the present resolution to the Council of the League of Nations at its next session."

I attach in an annex the report of the experts,<sup>1</sup> together with the report of the Intergovernmental Advisory Commission for Refugees<sup>2</sup> (fifth session) referred to in the above resolution, the conclusions of which have been adopted by the Governing Body of the Office.

At the same time, the Governing Body, in agreement with the Intergovernmental Advisory Commission, has decided to submit to the Council of the League of Nations for consideration the proposal for the adoption of a simplified procedure under which the Presidents of the Nansen International Office and of the Intergovernmental Advisory Commission would be instructed :

(1) To prepare the draft Convention for the purpose of ensuring the protection of the refugees ;

(2) To communicate it, together with the experts' report, to the Governments interested in the solution of the refugee problem, and

<sup>1</sup> Kept in the Archives of the Secretariat.

<sup>2</sup> See Part A.



(3) To invite these Governments to a small limited Conference for the purpose of drawing up and adopting a final text of the Convention, to be open to subsequent accessions.

The countries which would appear, subject to any other instructions by the Council of the League, to be those most interested in the solution of the refugee problem owing to the number of refugees to whom they have extended hospitality are the following : Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Roumania, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

In my capacity as President of the Governing Body of the Office, and on behalf of the President of the Intergovernmental Advisory Commission for Refugees, I shall be greatly obliged if you will have the kindness to submit the proposal for the adoption of the simplified procedure indicated above to the Council of the League of Nations at its next session for consideration.

I wish to add that I, of course, hold myself at the disposal of the Council with a view to furnishing any additional explanations likely to facilitate its decision.

(Signed) G. WERNER,  
*President of the Governing Body.*

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#### Appendix

#### RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS TO THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL ADVISORY COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES.

The Intergovernmental Advisory Commission for Refugees,

Having studied, in conformity with the resolution of the twelfth Assembly of the League of Nations, the question of the advisability of preparing a Convention to ensure the protection of the refugees on the liquidation of the Nansen International Office, and having taken cognisance of the report submitted by the Committee of Experts appointed by the Governing Body of that office,

Adopts the conclusions of the experts ;

Notes that the arrangements previously concluded, having been drafted in the form of mere recommendations, have proved inadequate for the purpose of ensuring a stable and definite legal status ;

Believes that this instability is a permanent obstacle to the satisfactory solution of the refugee problem, causes serious prejudice both to the refugees and to the nationals of the countries in which refugees are resident, renders the task of the judicial and administrative authorities in matters concerning refugees particularly difficult, and may hinder the liquidation of the Nansen International Office ;

Is of opinion that the stabilisation of the legal status of refugees can only, owing to the very nature of the steps to be taken, be brought about by a formal agreement concluded by a certain number of States concerned ;

Considers the conclusion of such an agreement the more advisable in that the forthcoming liquidation of the Nansen International Office will make it absolutely necessary to take steps to make good the lacunæ that will result ;

And, for these reasons, expresses the opinion that the preparation of a Convention intended to ensure the protection of refugees on the liquidation of the Nansen International Office is desirable.

As regards the provisions to be included in the Convention :

The Advisory Intergovernmental Commission for Refugees considers that these should ensure :

- (a) The maintenance and satisfactory operation of the Nansen certificate system ;
- (b) The maintenance of the Nansen stamp, and the management and allocation of the funds produced by its sale ;
- (c) The continuation of the Franco-Belgian Agreement of June 30th, 1928 ;
- (d) The execution of the recommendations in the arrangement of the same date, and of the resolution adopted on June 29th, 1928, by the Intergovernmental Conference of June 28th to 30th, 1928 ;

(e) The putting into effect of the recommendations made by the Intergovernmental Advisory Commission at its second and fourth sessions ; and

(f) The carrying-out of the suggestions put forward in the plan of liquidation submitted by the Nansen International Office to the twelfth Assembly of the League of Nations and adopted by the latter.

As regards the procedure to be followed :

The Commission is of opinion that, owing to the character of the questions to be dealt with and the limited number of countries concerned in the refugee question, the proposed Convention would not be a general Convention, and that consequently there is no need to depart from the procedure followed in preparing the arrangement of June 30th, 1928, and that the Intergovernmental Advisory Commission and the Nansen International Office might be instructed to draw up the draft Convention and convene an intergovernmental conference limited to those countries in which refugees are living in considerable numbers, the Convention, however, being open to subsequent accessions ;

Requests its President, acting in conjunction with the Nansen International Office, to submit this resolution to the Council of the League of Nations, and requests him and the President of the Nansen International Office to take all preparatory steps that may be necessary with a view to convening the small intergovernmental conference suggested above.

Geneva, May 30th, 1933.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

7

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO STUDY  
THE EXISTING SYSTEM OF ELECTION TO THE COUNCIL**

(ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON MAY 19TH, 1933.)

The Committee was appointed by the Council (resolution of January 29th, 1932) in execution of the request made to the Council by the Assembly in its resolution of September 25th, 1931, that the Council " would appoint a special Committee to study the existing system of elections to the Council and to report to a future session of the Assembly on any reforms which may appear desirable ".

The Committee was originally composed of representatives of the following Members of the League selected by the Council : Argentine, Belgium, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden. The Government of the Argentine being, however, unable to be represented, the Council, in agreement with that Government, invited the Government of Uruguay to appoint a representative on the Committee at its last session. The following persons took part in the work of the Committee as representatives of their Governments : Belgium : at the first session, Count Carton de Wiart ; second session, M. Mélot ; and, subsequently, M. van Langenhove or M. Bourquin ; United Kingdom : at the first session, Mr. Carr, and, subsequently, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood ; Bulgaria : M. Mikoff ; Canada : Dr. Riddell, or, in his absence, Dr. Renaud ; Colombia : M. Restrepo, and, subsequently, M. Guizado ; Czechoslovakia : at the first session, M. Fierlinger, and, subsequently, M. Beneš, or, in his absence, M. Osuský ; France : M. Massigli or M. Fouques-Duparc ; Germany : at the first session, M. Göppert, and, subsequently, M. von Keller ; Italy : at the first session, M. Pilotti, and, subsequently, M. dei Conti Piola-Caselli ; Japan<sup>1</sup> : M. Sawada ; Poland : Count Raczyński, or, in his absence, M. Balinski ; Portugal : M. de Vasconcellos ; Spain, at the first session, M. Palacios ; at the second session, M. Salvador de Madariaga ; and, at the last session, M. Pedroso ; Sweden : M. Westman ; Uruguay : M. Guani.

The representative of Italy was appointed Chairman. The Chair was taken at the first session by M. Pilotti and at the second and third sessions by M. Piola-Caselli. Lord Cecil and the representative of Belgium acted as Rapporteurs.

At a session held in July 1932, the Committee invited the Members of the League to send it any observations which they might desire to present in regard to the problems which it had to consider. It received observations from the Governments of Colombia, Hungary, India, Norway and Siam.

As a result of two further sessions held from January 30th to February 4th, and from May 16th to 19th, 1933, the Committee has agreed upon the following report.

**I. PROPOSED PROVISIONAL CREATION OF ONE NEW NON-PERMANENT SEAT ON THE COUNCIL.**

Although the Committee has a general mandate to consider any reforms which might be desirable in the present system of electing the non-permanent Members of the Council, the principal purpose of its creation was to examine the possibility of providing a remedy for the situation to which attention had been called in the memorandum, dated January 5th, 1931, which was circulated by the Government of Portugal to the Members of the League at the beginning of 1931 and was communicated to the Assembly at its session of that year in document A.61.1931.V.

It was pointed out in that memorandum that, apart from the permanent members of the Council and the two States who have an expectation of being declared re-eligible for

<sup>1</sup> This Government was not represented at the third session.

election to the Council on the termination of a period of office on that body, representation on the Council is at present habitually limited to States belonging to certain groups — namely, the Latin-American States (three seats) the so-called ex-neutral States (one seat), the Little Entente (one seat), the British Dominions (one seat) and the Asiatic States (one seat). These groups, together with the two States mentioned, occupy in practice the existing nine non-permanent seats. The result of this situation, which constitutes not, indeed, a permanent representation on the Council of particular geographical areas, but a permanent representation on the Council of certain tendencies and points of view, is that there remain some ten to fifteen Members of the League which at present have no effective prospect of entering the Council.

The Committee was unanimously of the opinion that such a *de facto* exclusion from the Council of a large number of Members of the League was open to very grave objections.

Two alternative solutions obtained support in the Committee — namely :

(1) A modification of the present practice in regard to representation of groups which would make room for representation of a new group composed of the States not at present belonging to any group ; and

(2) The creation of one or two additional non-permanent seats on the Council.

The first solution, various forms of which were considered by the Committee, would avoid the necessity for an increase in the size of the Council, a course which, in the opinion of several members of the Committee, is open to considerable objection. It would involve that some or all of the existing groups should forgo some part of the representation on the Council which they at present enjoy in order to make room for representation of the non-grouped Members. On behalf of the latter States it was urged that the maximum number of seats which could be made free for them would be one seat, and that, in view of their number, this would mean that each of them would be able to enter the Council only at very long intervals. The discussion in the Committee, moreover, showed that, under present circumstances, it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to secure the necessary agreement for a modification of the existing practice in regard to the representation of groups on the Council.

The majority of the Committee, therefore, considered that the solution would have to be found in an increase in the number of the non-permanent seats. In its 1931 memorandum the Portuguese Government proposed an increase of one seat. During the discussion in the Committee, the Portuguese member urged that there should be an increase of two seats. In his opinion, this course was necessary, in view of the number of the States concerned, in order that the intervals at which these States could enter the Council might not be too long, and it would constitute a final solution of the whole problem.

Some members of the Committee were, however, strongly of opinion that the Council is already too large, and that any further increase in its size would almost inevitably result in a decline in its efficiency, or at least in undesirable modifications in its procedure. The view was also held that the increase of the non-permanent Members from six to nine which was made in 1926 was understood at that time to constitute the maximum increase which would be made.

These arguments were not accepted as conclusive by a large section of the Committee, but it was generally agreed that the present was not an opportune moment for the adoption of a decision making far-reaching constitutional changes in the composition of the Council.

In these circumstances, the Committee reached agreement upon a compromise solution which will have the effect of giving provisional recognition to the claim of the non-grouped States to be able to enter the Council, while postponing any final decision as to further constitutional changes.

The Committee decided to report that it is desirable that, for the period commencing with the election of the non-permanent Members of the Council at the Assembly's session of 1933 and ending with the election of the said non-permanent Members in the year 1936, the number of non-permanent seats on the Council should be provisionally increased from nine to ten, on the understanding that, towards the end of that period, the question of the number of the Members of the Council will be reconsidered and that all the Members of the League will remain entirely free to propose any final solution of this question which they consider desirable.

Before concluding this section of its report, the Committee should mention that, in the communication which it sent to the Committee, the Norwegian Government called its attention to the suggestion which it made in 1926 and 1927 that the elections to the Council should be conducted by proportional representation under the system of the single transferable vote. The Committee had before it the information with regard to this system which the Norwegian Government was good enough to supply and which was considered by the Sixth Committee of the Assembly in 1927 (see the Minutes of the Sixth Committee for that year). The Committee regrets that it did not feel that the adoption of the system in question would suffice to solve the problem with which it had to deal and, as stated in the next section of the report, it felt that, in view of the provisional solution which it was proposing, it would be premature to discuss any drastic change in the method of election to the Council.

## II. OTHER QUESTIONS AS TO THE METHOD OF ELECTION OF THE NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

In view of the decision of the Committee to make only a provisional recommendation as to the number of the Council, the Committee did not enter upon any discussion as to extensive

changes in the method of election. The majority of the Committee was, however, of opinion that one change in procedure might be suggested for the consideration of the Assembly — namely, that candidates for election to the Council should be publicly nominated in writing before the election. The following is the form of the suggested alteration, which would be an addition to the rules dealing with the election of non-permanent Members of the Council of September 15th, 1926 :

“ No Member of the League shall be eligible to be elected as a non-permanent Member of the Council unless it has proposed itself for election, or been nominated by another Member of the League at least forty-eight hours before the election, which shall not be held before the seventh day of the Assembly’s session.

“ The notice of the candidature shall be given in writing to the Secretary-General, who shall forthwith bring it to the attention of the Assembly. The Secretary-General shall at the time of the election place before the Assembly a list of the Members which have been duly put forward as candidates.”

### III. COMMUNICATION OF THE COMMITTEE’S REPORT TO THE COUNCIL AS WELL AS TO THE ASSEMBLY.

The Committee’s terms of reference provide that it is to report to the Assembly. Since, however, it is putting forward a proposal for a provisional increase of the non-permanent Members of the Council, the execution of which involves action by the Council with the approval of the majority of the Assembly, the Committee feels that it should communicate its report to the Council as well as to the Assembly.

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### Appendix.

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### EXISTING PROVISIONS REGARDING THE ELECTION OF THE NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

#### I. ARTICLE 4 OF THE COVENANT (PARAGRAPHS 1 TO 2 *bis*).

1. The Council shall consist of representatives of the principal allied and associated Powers, together with representatives of four other Members of the League. These four Members of the League shall be selected by the Assembly from time to time in its discretion. Until the appointment of the representatives of the four Members of the League first selected by the Assembly, representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Spain and Greece shall be Members of the Council.

2. With the approval of the majority of the Assembly, the Council may name additional Members of the League whose representatives shall always be Members of the Council ; the Council with like approval may increase the number of Members of the League to be selected by the Assembly for representation on the Council.

[Note. — *In virtue of this provision, Germany has become a permanent Member of the Council and the number of non-permanent Members has been increased to nine.*]

*2 bis.* The Assembly shall fix by a two-thirds majority the rules dealing with the election of the non-permanent Members of the Council, and particularly such regulations as relate to their term of office and the conditions of re-eligibility.

#### II. RULES DEALING WITH THE ELECTION OF THE NINE NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

*Resolution adopted by the Assembly on September 15th, 1927.*

*Article I.* — The Assembly shall each year, in the course of its ordinary session, elect three non-permanent Members of the Council. They shall be elected for a term commencing immediately on their election and ending on the day of the elections held three years later by the Assembly.

Should a non-permanent Member cease to belong to the Council before its term of office expires, its seat shall be filled by a by-election held separately at the session following the occurrence of the vacancy. The term of office of the Member so elected shall end at the date at which the term of office of the Member whose place it takes would have expired.

*Article II.* — A retiring Member may not be re-elected during the period between the expiration of its term of office and the third election in ordinary session held thereafter unless the Assembly, either on the expiration of the Member’s term of office or in the course of the said period of three years, shall, by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast, previously have decided that such Member is re-eligible.

The Assembly shall pronounce separately, by secret ballot, upon each request for re-eligibility. The number of votes cast shall be determined by the total number of voting tickets deposited, deducting blank or spoilt votes.

The Assembly may not decide upon the re-eligibility of a Member except upon a request in writing made by the Member itself. The request must be handed to the President of the Assembly not later than the day before the date fixed for the election; it shall be submitted to the Assembly, which shall pronounce upon it without referring it to a Committee and without debate.

The number of Members re-elected in consequence of having been previously declared re-eligible shall be restricted so as to prevent the Council from containing at the same time more than three Members thus elected. If the result of the ballot infringes this restriction to three Members, those of the Members affected which have received the smallest number of votes shall not be considered to have been elected.

*Article III.* — Notwithstanding the above provisions, the Assembly may at any time by a two-thirds majority decide to proceed, in application of Article 4 of the Covenant, to a new election of all the non-permanent Members of the Council. In this case the Assembly shall determine the rules applicable to the new election.

*Article IV.* — Temporary provisions (omitted).

### III. RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE ASSEMBLY.

#### *Article 22a adopted by the Assembly on September 29th, 1922.*

1. The Members whose representatives are to sit on the Council as non-permanent Members of that body shall be selected by the Assembly by secret ballot.

2. Where several seats are to be filled, the election shall be made by voting a list of names. Any ballot-paper containing more names than there are seats to be filled shall be null and void.

3. No Member shall be elected at the first or at the second ballot unless it has obtained at least the absolute majority of the votes. If, after two ballots, there still remain seats to be filled, a third ballot shall be held upon a list consisting of the candidates which obtained most votes at the second ballot, up to a number double that of the seats still to be filled, and those Members shall be elected which obtain the greatest number of votes.

4. If two or more Members obtain the same number of votes and there is not a seat available for each, a special ballot shall be held between them; if they again obtain an equal number of votes, the President shall decide between them by drawing lots.

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Geneva, May 30th, 1933.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

**GRADUAL UNIFICATION OF CRIMINAL LAW  
AND CO-OPERATION OF STATES  
IN THE PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION OF CRIME**

*Note by the Secretary-General.*

By a resolution adopted on September 23rd, 1931, the Assembly decided, *inter alia*, to instruct the Secretary-General :

(a) To forward the report on Penal and Penitentiary Questions made to it by its Fifth Committee,<sup>1</sup> with the Minutes of the Committee, to certain international organisations, and to ask them in what manner they considered that "the assistance of the League of Nations might be of value with a view to achieving a gradual unification of criminal law and the co-operation of States in the prevention and suppression of crime";

(b) To forward the observations of the organisations so consulted to the Members of the League and to ask them if they desired that the League of Nations should lend its assistance for the purposes specified above.

In execution of the decision mentioned at (a), the Secretary-General consulted the following organisations :

- The International Penal Law Association;
- The International Bureau for the Unification of Criminal Law;
- The International Criminal Police Commission;
- The International Penal and Penitentiary Commission;
- The Howard League for Penal Reform;
- The International Law Association;
- The International Penal Law Union.

Representatives of these organisations met in Geneva on May 10th, 1932, and drew up a joint reply to the Secretary-General in the form of a resolution, which was subsequently approved by the organisations.

This resolution and the draft for the proposed new Statutes of the Bureau for the Unification of Criminal Law which accompanied it are reproduced as an Annex to the present document.

At the Assembly's session of 1932, the resolution of the organisations was referred to the Fifth Committee.<sup>2</sup> It was agreed that no decision should be taken on the substance of the resolution, but that the Secretary-General should proceed to the consultation of the Governments contemplated by the resolution of September 23rd, 1931, sending to them the report of the Fifth Committee in order that they might have before them the opinions expressed in regard to the resolution and calling their special attention to the resolution.

The replies which have been received from the Governments to the enquiry which the Secretary-General has addressed to them in execution of the decisions of the Assembly (Circular Letter No. 174.1932.IV) are reproduced below. Any further replies received will be circulated as supplements to the present document.

<sup>1</sup> Document A.70.1931.V.  
<sup>2</sup> Document A.58.1932.IV.

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**Union of South Africa.**

LETTER OF FEBRUARY 20TH, 1933.

The Union Government is in sympathy with the proposal that the League of Nations should lend its assistance in attaining a gradual unification of criminal law and the co-operation of States in the prevention and suppression of crime, but is not prepared, at present, to agree to any of the means suggested in the joint reply of May 10th, 1932, if the adoption of such means is to involve the Union in an increased contribution to the finances of the League, nor to any of the means which may involve the Government in increased internal expenditure.

**Germany.**

LETTER OF MAY 11TH, 1933.

[*Translation.*]

The German Government has always followed with great attention the efforts made by the League with a view to securing the effective co-operation of its Members in questions of penal law. Germany has taken an active part in the League's work on these questions. It will therefore be a matter of satisfaction to the German Government if this work can be continued and extended.

The German Government considers, however, that work of this kind should only be undertaken when it serves a manifestly practical purpose, as was the case of the Convention against Counterfeiting Currency and other work of the same kind. Whenever such requirements for the unification of penal law make themselves felt, the German Government will gladly co-operate. In such cases the Bureau for the Unification of Penal Law will be able to do valuable preparatory work.

The German Government feels obliged, however, to warn the League of Nations against any attempt to unify penal law on too large a scale. Germany's own experience has been that such endeavours nearly always encounter serious difficulties in practice.

The German Government also wishes to point out that any attempt to bring about the unification of penal law always involves considerable expense. In this connection it is sufficient to recall how long and difficult were the negotiations with regard to even so comparatively simple a subject as the suppression of counterfeiting currency. This also leads to the conclusion that the League of Nations should only undertake genuinely necessary tasks.

The above remarks in connection with the unification of penal law also apply to the co-operation of States in the sphere of the prevention and suppression of crime.

**Belgium.**

LETTER DATED MARCH 1ST, 1933.

[*Translation.*]

The Royal Government cannot but welcome any assistance, especially that of the League of Nations, which would lead to an international solution of the questions mentioned.

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.**

LETTER OF APRIL 11TH, 1933.

1. His Majesty's Government has carefully considered the report made to the League by the seven organisations which were consulted.

2. The use of the term "unification of criminal law" gives the impression that the object is to reduce the criminal law of all countries to a uniform system. Such an object seems to His Majesty's Government to be misconceived and impracticable. In the first place, the subject of criminal law must remain a matter for determination by the domestic law of each State and no useful purpose would therefore be served by an attempt to unify the criminal law of States. Secondly, differences in the criminal law of different countries are by no means superficial. Law is a plant of slow growth which is rooted deep in the history and customs of peoples; fundamental conceptions vary from race to race, as will be recognised by those who are familiar with continental as well as English law; and outside Europe there are other examples of divergence.

3. A certain degree of uniformity in criminal law or some special arrangement in regard to the prevention of crime might prove to be practicable for some countries whose law is based on similar juridical principles derived from a common source and who possess the same social outlook and customs. This is recognised in the report referred to (paragraph 1(d)). Any proposals of this character should originate from the countries concerned, and no action by the League seems requisite or desirable unless in special circumstances its assistance were invoked by the countries affected. In that event, the action, if any, to be taken by the League would be a matter which would have to be considered in the light of the character of the proposals made and by reference to all the circumstances.

4. His Majesty's Government recognises that questions affecting police action and criminal procedure may from time to time arise which call for special international action by all States, and that when such questions arise the assistance of the League of Nations is of great value. As examples of such questions, the traffic in women and children, or in dangerous drugs, or the suppression of counterfeit currency may be mentioned. His Majesty's Government is not aware of any other criminal matter at the present time requiring international action in this special way, and deprecates any suggestion that the League should actively co-operate in a general survey of the field of criminal law with a view to selecting subjects for international action. Apart from any other consideration, the League of Nations does not possess the necessary administrative machinery for such a task and to provide it would involve the League in very considerable expenditure. But, even if the League had the necessary expert staff, the problem cannot be approached in this way with any chance of practical success. The only way in which useful results can be attained is by the isolation of some limited and well-defined subject and by considering that subject separately; and, in the view of His Majesty's Government, no action by the League is called for or is likely to be beneficial until occasion arises for an International Convention dealing with a specific subject of practical importance on which there is likely to be a substantial measure of international agreement. This is the method which the League of Nations has pursued hitherto with considerable success, as in the examples quoted above of international conventions relating to traffic in women and children, traffic in dangerous drugs, and the counterfeiting of currency.

5. In this connection it appears to His Majesty's Government that there has been some misconception as to the scope of these international conventions. They do not aim at unification of criminal law; they merely provide that certain offences which are recognised in all countries shall be prosecuted and punished. For example, the Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency does not attempt to define in any detail or to unify the offences to which it relates and does not lay down any principles interfering with domestic criminal law. The Convention, in addition to making provision for the exchange of information, merely puts upon the contracting parties the obligation to suppress the counterfeiting of currency and to punish persons engaged in such counterfeiting. Such action is to be taken within the existing framework of domestic law.

6. His Majesty's Government fully recognises the value of international discussions and interchange of views on the subject of criminal law and procedure, but it feels that such activities can best be undertaken by unofficial organisations, and that action by the League should only be undertaken when a *prime facie* case has been made out for the consideration by the League of some specific project which is designed to meet a practical need and is likely to secure substantial support.

7. Finally, the prevention and suppression of crime are primarily the duty of police authorities and, in the view of His Majesty's Government, no special action in regard to these matters is required on the part of the League of Nations. There is already in existence an International Criminal Police Commission which is composed of police experts from different countries; and other questions relating to the prevention or treatment of crime are being dealt with by the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, which has been established for over fifty years and is supported by experts in these matters, both official and unofficial, from a large number of countries, including certain States which are not members of the League. In the opinion of His Majesty's Government, it would be a mistake — apart altogether from financial considerations — for the League of Nations to attempt to undertake duties which lie more properly within the sphere of these specialist international organisations. Both these Commissions have made contacts with the League and its Advisory Committees on opium, traffic in women, etc. The wisest course appears to be for the League of Nations to strengthen these contacts as opportunity offers and to make use of the facilities offered by them, but not itself to take any independent action in the spheres which are covered by these organisations.

#### Bulgaria.

LETTER DATED DECEMBER 28TH, 1932.

[Translation.]

In my Government's opinion it is desirable that the League of Nations should assist in the gradual unification of criminal law and the co-operation of States in the prevention and suppression of crime.

#### China.

LETTER OF MARCH 22ND, 1933.

I have the honour to inform you that my Government would welcome the assistance of the League of Nations in connection with penal and penitentiary matters in China with a view to achieving a gradual unification of criminal law and the co-operation of States in the prevention and suppression of crime.

**Colombia.**

LETTER DATED FEBRUARY 15TH, 1933.

[*Translation.*]

The Colombian Government is agreeable that the League of Nations should lend its assistance in the gradual unification of criminal law and the co-operation of States in the prevention and suppression of crime to which reference is made. It also desires to state that it will fully support the execution of the reforms proposed either by direct co-operation or by entrusting the study of criminal questions to institutions or bodies set up for that purpose.

The Colombian Government thanks the League Secretariat for having kindly invited it formally to collaborate in questions connected with criminal law.

**Denmark.**

LETTER DATED MARCH 2ND, 1933.

[*Translation.*]

I am instructed by my Government to inform you that it endorses the recommendations made by the seven organisations mentioned in your note in their resolution of May 10th, 1932, to the effect that the League of Nations should assist in the gradual unification of criminal law and the co-operation of States in the prevention and suppression of crime. As regards the manner in which the League should render assistance, the Danish Government can accept the principles contained in the said resolution.

**Estonia.**

LETTER DATED JANUARY 20TH, 1933.

[*Translation.*]

The Estonian Government deeply appreciates the efforts already made by the League of Nations for the gradual unification of criminal law and the co-operation of States in the prevention and suppression of crime. It trusts that the important work done by the League in these fields will be continued.

As regards the manner in which this assistance might be rendered, the Estonian Government fully associates itself with the joint reply given by the organisations consulted by the League.

**Finland.**

LETTER DATED MARCH 13TH, 1933.

[*Translation.*]

The Finnish Government would be very glad if the League of Nations would assist in the gradual unification of criminal law and the co-operation of States in the prevention and suppression of crime.

**France.**

LETTER DATED NOVEMBER 22ND, 1932.

[*Translation.*]

The French Government, considering that this work of gradual unification and international co-operation may be specially valuable and comes within the province of League activities, accepts in principle the proposal submitted to it.

**India.**

LETTER OF APRIL 8TH, 1933.

The Government of India, having considered the resolution of May 10th, 1932, of the seven organisations consulted by the League, have formed the conclusion that there is no occasion to seek the assistance of the League in regard to the gradual unification of criminal law and the co-operation of States in the prevention and suppression of crime.

**Latvia.**

LETTER DATED FEBRUARY 4TH, 1933.

[*Translation.*]

Our competent authorities believe that it would be highly desirable that the League of Nations should help in the gradual unification of criminal law and the co-operation of States in the prevention and suppression of crime.

**Lithuania.**

LETTER DATED MARCH 20TH, 1933.

[*Translation.*]

The Lithuanian Government fully agrees that the League of Nations should assist, if necessary, in the gradual unification of criminal law and the co-operation of States in the prevention and suppression of crime.

**Nicaragua.**

LETTER DATED JANUARY 5TH, 1933.

[Translation.]

The Nicaraguan Government is not only glad to approve of the idea suggested, but considers it highly praiseworthy and believes that the co-operation and assistance of the League of Nations for the purpose mentioned would be of great value and efficacy.

**Norway.**

LETTER DATED MARCH 17TH, 1933.

[Translation.]

The Norwegian Government does not think it desirable for the League of Nations to set up a special committee of experts to deal with the questions referred to.

It wishes, in general, to support the resolution adopted at Geneva on May 10th, 1932, by the seven organisations concerned.

**Netherlands.**

LETTER DATED APRIL 18TH, 1933.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to inform you that, in the Netherlands Government's opinion, the joint reply sent to the Secretary-General by the seven organisations consulted on the questions of the gradual unification of criminal law and the co-operation of States in the prevention and suppression of crime forms an appropriate basis for the assistance to be rendered by the League of Nations in the gradual unification of criminal law and the co-operation of States in the prevention and suppression of crime.

I take this opportunity of recommending that, when the above-mentioned organisations engage in further consultations between themselves, consideration be given to the question of the desirability of amalgamating the International Penal Law Association and the International Penal Law Union. Both these organisations seem to be working in the same field, and, to avoid overlapping, their fusion would be very desirable.

**Poland.**

LETTER DATED APRIL 4TH, 1933.

[Translation.]

The Polish Government is quite prepared to support any action of the League of Nations for international collaboration in the progressive unification of criminal law. Such collaboration would be specially valuable in facilitating the suppression of crime, and for this reason all States Members of the League should give it their support.

The Polish Government has noted with satisfaction the resolution of seven organisations consulted on the questions of the gradual unification of criminal law and the co-operation of States in the prevention and suppression of crime, and their recommendation that the League should frame a draft Convention on these questions. I venture to remind you that my Government has already, during the discussions in the Fifth Committee of the 1932 Assembly, stressed the importance it attaches to collaboration with these organisations in the suppression of crime.

**Roumania.**

LETTER DATED JANUARY 9TH, 1933.

[Translation.]

The Roumanian Government notes with great interest the joint reply given on this subject by the seven technical organisations consulted by the League of Nations, to which reply the thirteenth Assembly, in its resolution of October 11th, 1932, directed the special attention of Governments. The Roumanian Government considers it very desirable that the principles laid down at that consultation should be adopted by the League.

Indeed, the Roumanian representatives have already pointed out — at the eighth Assembly in 1927 — that the League could render very valuable assistance in the solution of these two problems.

Believing that the gradual unification of criminal law is the only means of eliminating the divergencies between the various national legislations — divergencies which very often cause international criminals to go unpunished — Roumania took part in the international Conferences for the Unification of Criminal Law at Warsaw (1927), Rome (1928), Brussels (1930) and Paris (1931), and the Roumanian Legislative Council inserted in the new draft Criminal Code (1932) a number of provisions directly based on the texts proposed by those Conferences.

The Roumanian Government also considers that the International Bureau for the Unification of Penal Law, of which Roumania is a member, as re-organised in pursuance of the resolutions adopted by the technical organisations consulted by the League, will form an important organ of co-operation to which the League can apply whenever it requires preparatory work to be done for the solution of certain problems relating to the unification of criminal law.

As regards co-operation between States for the prevention and suppression of crime, the Roumanian Government believes that such co-operation cannot be satisfactorily achieved without unification of the rules for extradition, without international police co-operation and without improving the fundamental rules for the execution of penalties and preventive measures involving the loss of liberty.

As most of the questions referred to in the joint opinion of the seven technical organisations have already occupied the League's attention, it would seem that the League's chief function is to co-ordinate the work already being done.

The Roumanian Government would like to conclude these remarks by stating that it is in full agreement with the joint conclusions of the seven technical organisations consulted by the League.

**Sweden.**

LETTER DATED APRIL 5TH, 1933.

[*Translation.*]

The Swedish Government has no objection to the League of Nations assisting in the gradual unification of criminal law and the co-operation of States in the prevention and suppression of crime.

**Czechoslovakia.**

LETTER DATED APRIL 19TH, 1933.

[*Translation.*]

In the opinion of the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic, there is no reason why the League of Nations should not continue to follow, as hitherto, the work of the various international organisations for the gradual unification of criminal law, so far as the different circumstances of various States permit, for the creation of international co-operation in the prevention and suppression of crime and possibly for the international regulation of questions concerning the execution of penalties and assistance to discharged prisoners, provided that such work would really help to achieve the basic aims of the League.

In the present circumstances, it would probably be unnecessary to set up for these purposes a special organ within the framework of the League, and it would seem sufficient for the time being to ensure suitable contact between the respective international organisations and the League Secretariat, which could from time to time inform the States Members of the League of the results achieved.

**Turkey.**

LETTER OF APRIL 3RD, 1933.

The Government of the Turkish Republic considers it very desirable that the League of Nations should give its assistance in regard to the matters in question; such assistance would be a valuable factor of progress in the field of prevention and repression of crime.

**Venezuela.**

LETTER DATED DECEMBER 14TH, 1932.

[*Translation.*]

The Venezuelan Government thinks that the League of Nations should afford its assistance in the matter dealt with in the communication in question.

**Yugoslavia.**

LETTER DATED MAY 5TH, 1933.

[*Translation.*]

The Yugoslav Government would be glad if the League of Nations could assist in the gradual unification of criminal law and the co-operation of States in the prevention and suppression of crime.

ANNEX.

PENAL AND PENITENTIARY QUESTIONS.

JOINT REPLY SUBMITTED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL BY THE SEVEN ORGANISATIONS CONSULTED ON THE QUESTIONS OF THE GRADUAL UNIFICATION OF CRIMINAL LAW AND THE CO-OPERATION OF STATES IN THE PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION OF CRIME.

The representatives of the organisations consulted by the League — namely, the International Penal Law Association, the International Bureau for the Unification of Penal Law, the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, the International Criminal Police Commission, the Howard League for Penal Reform, the International Law Association and the International Penal Law Union — in response to the request made by M. Pella, Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee at the twelfth Assembly of the League, and to the recommendation contained in the report adopted by that Assembly (document A.70.1931.IV);

Having met at Geneva at the League Secretariat on May 8th, 9th and 10th, 1932, and Having considered, with a view to replying to the question contained in the Assembly resolution, "in what manner they consider that the assistance of the League of Nations might be of value with a view to achieving a gradual unification of criminal law and the co-operation of States in the prevention and suppression of crime":

Have agreed upon the following conclusions:

*Resolution of May 10th, 1932.<sup>1</sup>*

1. The League of Nations could render very valuable assistance with a view to the gradual unification of criminal law by preparing, and inducing States to adopt, conventions dealing in particular with:

- (a) The standardisation of the definition of offences, the suppression of which is important from the international point of view;
- (b) The standardisation of the fundamental rules of criminal law, beginning with those intended to ensure the effective suppression of offences of an international character;
- (c) The inclusion in all penal legislations of standardised definitions of offences which States agree to regard as a danger to international relations;
- (d) The more intensive unification of certain branches of criminal law in the case of countries whose civilisation possesses common features.

2. The League's assistance in the co-operation between States for the prevention and suppression of crime should relate primarily to the following points:

- (a) The improvement and unification of rules for the extradition of accused and convicted persons; unification and improvement of the rules for the despatch and execution of letters of request;
- (b) International police co-operation and determination of the methods of this co-operation;
- (c) Improvement of the fundamental rules for the execution of penalties and preventive measures involving the loss of liberty;
- (d) International assistance and agreements for the repatriation of foreigners who have been discharged after being subjected to penalties or preventive measures involving the loss of liberty.

3. Without prejudice to future needs, the development of the League's activities in the matters mentioned under Nos. 1 and 2 does not involve the creation of new organisations which, in certain cases, might overlap the work of existing institutions.

As regards some of the above-mentioned matters, the League might enlist the co-operation of specially qualified organisations. Needless to say, this co-operation would not in any way prevent the League, in certain cases, from entrusting preparatory studies to some particular person, setting up *ad hoc* committees of experts or approaching any institution whose assistance it considered helpful.

- (a) With a view to the gradual unification of criminal law, it is recommended that the League should co-operate with the International Bureau for the Unification of Penal Law, which has been re-organised in accordance with the draft statutes attached;

<sup>1</sup> This resolution, unanimously adopted at the meeting at Geneva, was subsequently ratified individually by each of the organisations represented at the meeting. The International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, in ratifying the resolution, adopted a motion to the effect that "this resolution does not limit in any way the independence of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, which remains free to consider all questions relating to criminal law and penitentiary science", and that "its ratification does not in any way bind the Governments represented on the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission".

(b) With a view to international police co-operation, the League might usefully collaborate with the International Criminal Police Commission ;

(c) In questions of applied criminal law, the League might usefully co-operate with the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission ;

(d) The League might also usefully co-operate with the Howard League in the action taken by it in order that the suppression of crime may assume a more and more humanitarian character, might support the efforts of that organisation to assist prisoners and, finally, might encourage the creation of an international federation of the various prisoners' aid associations in each country ;

(e) As regards other questions, it is desirable that the League should develop a policy of co-operation with organisations dealing with the international aspect of penal problems and should submit to those institutions, for their joint study, problems coming within their province, and, in particular, the problem of extradition and cognate questions.

4. In the recommendations contained in points (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of No. 3, it is not intended to draw a hard and fast line between the fields of activity of each institution, since the complex nature of the questions connected with the prevention and suppression of crime often makes it necessary for each of those institutions to deal with problems which are to some extent outside the principal domain of their activities.

## THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR THE UNIFICATION OF CRIMINAL LAW.

### *Draft Statutes.*

*Article I.* — The aims of the International Bureau for the Unification of Criminal Law are :

(1) To examine proposals made by Governments, by organs of the League of Nations or by international institutions, relating to the unification of criminal law ;

(2) To undertake preparatory work in order to decide what matters of criminal law might be made the subject of uniform provisions in the legislations of different States or groups of States ;

(3) To make the necessary arrangements with a view to the summoning of international conferences for the unification of criminal law ;

(4) To provide for continuity of work in the intervals between such conferences ;

(5) To get into touch with the competent authorities in those countries which participate in the international conferences for the unification of criminal law with a view to collecting the necessary material for the work of those conferences.

*Article II.* — Each State which has taken part in the conferences for the unification of criminal law or which has given its support to the work of the Bureau shall be represented in the Bureau by one member.

The members of the Bureau shall be appointed for five years by the Conferences for the Unification of Criminal Law.

They shall be eligible for re-election on the expiry of their term of office.

Two representatives of each of the following organisations shall be *ex officio* members of the Bureau :

- The International Penal Law Association ;
- The International Penal and Penitentiary Commission ;
- The International Criminal Police Commission ;
- The Howard League for Penal Reform ;
- The International Law Association ;
- The International Penal Law Union.

Any organisation working on an international basis and admitted by the Bureau shall be represented on the Bureau by two members.

*Article III.* — Membership of the Bureau lapses :

(1) On resignation ;

(2) On expulsion for serious reasons by the plenary assembly of the members of the Bureau.

*Article IV.* — In case of vacancies, the plenary assembly of the members of the Bureau shall make provisional arrangements for the replacement of these members. This replacement shall be made definite by the next Conference for the Unification of Criminal Law. Members thus elected must be of the same nationality as the members whom they replace. Their powers expire at the end of the period when the term of office of the members replaced would normally have expired.

### *Administration and Working.*

*Article V.* — The plenary assembly of the members of the Bureau shall proceed to the election of the President, of four to six Vice-Presidents, of the Secretary-General and the Treasurer, for a period of five years.

The above officers shall be eligible for re-election on the expiry of their term of office.  
The Bureau shall have power to co-opt for any definite enquiry persons whose assistance may appear to it to be of value.

*Article VI.* — The Bureau shall be managed by a committee composed of the President, the Vice-Presidents, the Secretary-General and the Treasurer.

*Article VII.* — The Committee mentioned in the previous article shall elect three Deputy Secretaries.

*Article VIII.* — The plenary assembly of the members of the Bureau shall meet on the summons of the Secretary-General in agreement with the President.

This summons shall be sent out at least one month in advance.

The presence of a quarter of the members of the Bureau shall be essential for the validity of its discussions.

Absent members may arrange to be represented by a special deputy of the same nationality or by another member of the Bureau.

Minutes of the meetings shall be kept. The Minutes shall be signed by the President and the Secretary-General. The records shall be in the charge of the Secretary-General.

The powers of the President shall, in his absence, be exercised by one of the Vice-Presidents, and those of the Secretary-General by one of the senior members of the Bureau.

*Article IX.* — The funds of the Bureau shall consist of the subsidies which may be granted by the States and of the gifts which may be made by associations, foundations and private persons.

For the purpose of settling and regulating official subsidies, the Bureau shall get into touch with the Governments of States which attend the Conferences for the Unification of Criminal Law.

The Bureau shall manage its own funds and property.

The Treasurer of the Bureau shall not pay out any sums, the expenditure of which has not been previously authorised by the Secretary-General.

*Relations of the Bureau with the Unification Conferences, with their Organisation Committee and with Other International Institutions.*

*Article X.* — The members of the Bureau shall be *ex officio* members of the Conferences for the Unification of Criminal Law.

*Article XI.* — The Bureau of the Organisation Committee of the Conference shall also have power to invite any other persons to take part as experts in the work of the Conference.

*Article XII.* — The plenary assembly of the Conference shall be composed of the delegates of States attending the Conference and of the persons mentioned in Article X.

Each State shall be entitled to three votes, but its vote shall be indivisible.

Each of the institutions mentioned in Article II shall be entitled to one vote.

*Article XIII.* — Pending the election of the President of the Conference, the duties of President shall be entrusted to the President of the Bureau.

The President of the Conference shall be assisted in the general execution of his duties by the Secretary-General of the Bureau.

At the opening of each Conference, the Secretary-General of the Bureau shall describe the results achieved in the field of the unification of criminal law and shall propose measures with a view to bringing about such unification.

*Article XIV.* — At each Conference, the Bureau shall constitute the sections of the Conference and shall distribute between them the various questions on the agenda.

The Bureau shall be represented in each section.

The sections shall work simultaneously, and the results of their discussions shall be summarised in the form of draft texts and recommendations for submission to the Plenary Conference.

All states taking part in the Conference may be represented by one or several delegates in each section. The method of voting laid down in Article XII shall also apply to voting in the sections.

*Article XV.* — In fixing the agenda of each Conference, the plenary assembly of the members of the Bureau shall appoint the chairmen of sections and the rapporteurs or joint rapporteurs on each question on the agenda. Some of these appointments may be entrusted to the Organisation Committee of the Conference.

*Article XVI.* — The technical preparations for each Conference shall be entrusted to the Bureau and the Organisation Committee of the Conference.

Members of the Bureau who are nationals of the country in which the Conference takes place shall be *ex officio* members of the Organisation Committee.



*Article XVII.* — The Organisation Committee shall be appointed or recognised by the competent authority of the country in whose territory the Conference takes place. The Committee's duties shall be as follows :

- (1) To send invitations to the Conference to the official organs of the different countries ;
- (2) To ask the countries which are attending the Conference to send, where possible in a French translation, the texts of their proposals, or of such parts of their current legislation as relate to the questions before the Conference ;
- (3) To circulate to the countries attending the Conference, in good time and in the form of preliminary documents, the texts referred to in the previous article, together with the preparatory reports.

*Article XVIII.* — The publication of the preliminary documents and records of each Conference shall be entrusted to the Organisation Committee.

The publication of the records of the Conference shall be effected by the Secretary of the Organisation Committee, under the direction of the President of the Conference and of the Secretary-General of the Bureau.

*Article XIX.* — The resolutions of the Conference shall be submitted to the official organs of the States participating, in order to enable them to form an opinion as to how far the said resolutions can be embodied in new laws or in amendments to existing criminal laws.

The Conference shall decide the procedure to be followed in regard to the transmission of the said resolutions.

*Article XX.* — All resolutions relating to any branch of the activities of the League of Nations shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League.

*Article XXI.* — The Bureau or the Organisation Committee shall approach the Secretary-General of the League of Nations with a view to the representation of the latter at the proceedings of the Bureau or of the Conference for the Unification of Criminal Law. The representatives of the Secretariat of the League shall belong to the Bureau *ex officio* as observers.

*Article XXII.* — The resolutions of the Conference shall also be communicated to the international institutions which are concerned with the problems of the unification of criminal law or are in a position to contribute to the realisation of the recommendations of the Conference.

On the proposal of the Bureau, these institutions may be represented at the proceedings of the Conference as observers.

#### *Changes in the Statutes and Dissolution.*

*Article XXIII.* — The present Statutes may not be changed except by the plenary assembly of the members of the Bureau on the written request of one-third of its members. Such requests must be addressed to the Secretary-General of the Bureau at least three months beforehand.

*Article XXIV.* — The same procedure shall be followed, subject to the same conditions, in the event of a request for dissolution.

*Article XXV.* — All questions relating to the work of Conferences for the Unification of Criminal Law for which the present Statutes do not provide shall be settled by the said Conferences.

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SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

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RÈGLEMENT INTÉRIEUR  
DU CONSEIL

Adopté par le Conseil le 26 mai 1933

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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RULES OF PROCEDURE  
OF THE COUNCIL

Adopted by the Council on May 26th, 1933

[Communiqué au Conseil et  
aux Membres de la Société.]

N.º officiel : C.393.M.200.1933.V.

Genève, le 23 juin 1933.

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

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RÈGLEMENT INTÉRIEUR  
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Série de Publications de la Société des Nations

V. QUESTIONS JURIDIQUES  
1933. V. 4.

# SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

## RÈGLEMENT INTÉRIEUR DU CONSEIL

*Adopté par le Conseil le 26 mai 1933.*

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### ARTICLE PREMIER.

1. Le Conseil se réunit de plein droit en session ordinaire quatre fois par an, soit le troisième lundi de janvier, le deuxième lundi de mai, trois jours avant la réunion de l'Assemblée et, en ce qui concerne la quatrième session, à une date qui suivra de près l'élection par l'Assemblée des membres non permanents du Conseil et qui sera précisée par le Président du Conseil.

2. Le Conseil peut toujours décider de se réunir en session extraordinaire.

3. Il doit se réunir, et, au besoin, en session extraordinaire, à la demande d'un Membre de la Société des Nations, dans les circonstances prévues aux articles 11, 15 et 17 du Pacte.

4. Si elle ne l'a pas été par le Conseil, la date d'ouverture de la session extraordinaire est fixée par le Président, si possible après consultation de ses collègues.

5. Le Président du Conseil, après avoir pressenti ses collègues et obtenu l'assentiment de la majorité d'entre eux, peut, en cas de besoin, avancer ou retarder la date d'ouverture d'une session du Conseil. Toutefois, le Président ne pourra, sans l'assentiment de tous ses collègues, avancer ou retarder de plus de sept jours l'ouverture d'une session ordinaire.

6. Le Secrétaire général notifie aux membres du Conseil la date d'ouverture de la session, à moins que cette dernière ne doive se tenir à une date prévue par le présent règlement ou fixée par le Conseil.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**RULES OF PROCEDURE**

**OF THE COUNCIL**

*Adopted by the Council on May 26th, 1933.*

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**ARTICLE I.**

1. The Council shall meet in ordinary session four times in each year—namely, on the third Monday in January, the second Monday in May, three days before the meeting of the Assembly and, for the fourth session, at a date following closely upon the appointment by the Assembly of the non-permanent members of the Council and fixed by the President of the Council.
2. The Council may at any time decide to meet in extraordinary session.
3. The Council must meet, at the request of any Member of the League of Nations (if necessary, in extraordinary session), in the circumstances referred to in Articles 11, 15 and 17 of the Covenant.
4. If not fixed by the Council, the date of the opening of an extraordinary session shall be fixed by the President, if possible after consultation with his colleagues.
5. The President of the Council, after consulting his colleagues and with the consent of the majority, may, where necessary, advance or retard the date of the opening of a session of the Council. The President may not, however, without the consent of all his colleagues, advance or retard by more than seven days the opening of an ordinary session.
6. The Secretary-General shall give notice to the members of the Council of the date at which a session is to begin, unless the session is to be held at a date provided by the present Rules or fixed by the Council.

## ARTICLE II.

Les sessions du Conseil se tiennent au siège de la Société des Nations, sauf dans les cas où la majorité des membres du Conseil estiment qu'il y a lieu pour le Conseil de se réunir ailleurs.

## ARTICLE III.

1. Un ordre du jour provisoire est établi par le Secrétaire général et approuvé par le Président du Conseil. Il comprend en tout cas les questions dont un Membre de la Société a demandé l'examen par le Conseil. Il indique, dans la mesure du possible, les rapporteurs pour les diverses questions, ainsi que la documentation y relative.

2. L'ordre du jour provisoire est adressé aux membres du Conseil trois semaines au moins avant l'ouverture de la session, sauf s'il s'agit de la quatrième session ordinaire de l'année ou d'une session dont la date est telle qu'elle ne permet pas l'observation de ce délai.

3. Toute modification ultérieure à l'ordre du jour provisoire est portée à la connaissance des membres du Conseil.

4. Le Conseil établit, à la dernière session ordinaire de chaque année, une liste de rapporteurs pour les différentes matières dont il s'occupe habituellement.

3. Dans tous les cas où les rapporteurs n'auront pas été nommés par le Conseil, la nomination sera faite par le président.

6. Au début de la session, le Conseil arrête l'ordre du jour en séance privée.

7. Le Conseil, à la majorité des voix, peut, au cours d'une séance, ajouter de nouvelles questions à son ordre du jour. Dans ce cas, sauf décision contraire du Conseil, prise à l'unanimité, il ne sera pas procédé à la discussion de ces questions avant la séance suivante.

## ARTICLE IV.

1. Les représentants au Conseil président les sessions du Conseil à tour de rôle, dans l'ordre alphabétique des dénominations en langue française des pays qu'ils représentent.

2. Les fonctions d'un président commencent, en principe, au début d'une session ordinaire. Elles prennent fin lorsque s'ouvre la session ordinaire suivante.

ARTICLE II.

The sessions of the Council shall be held at the seat of the League of Nations, except in cases where the majority of the members of the Council consider that the Council should meet elsewhere.

ARTICLE III.

1. A provisional agenda shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General and approved by the President of the Council. It shall in all cases include any questions which a Member of the League has asked the Council to consider. It shall, so far as possible, show the rapporteurs for the various questions and give references to the documents relating thereto.

2. The provisional agenda shall be sent to the members of the Council not less than three weeks before the opening of the session, except in the case of the fourth ordinary session of the year or of a session the date of which is such as to make it impossible to maintain this interval.

3. Any subsequent modification of the provisional agenda shall be communicated to the members of the Council.

4. At the last ordinary session of each year the Council shall draw up a list of rapporteurs for the various matters with which it is habitually called upon to deal.

5. Where rapporteurs have not been appointed by the Council, they shall be appointed by the President.

6. At the opening of the session, the Council shall adopt its agenda at a private meeting.

7. The Council may, by a majority, add during a meeting new questions to its agenda. In such case, unless the Council otherwise unanimously decides, such questions shall not be discussed before the next meeting.

ARTICLE IV.

1. The representatives on the Council shall preside over its sessions in rotation in the alphabetical order in French of the names of the countries which they represent.

2. A President shall, in principle, enter into office at the beginning of an ordinary session and remain in office until the opening of the next ordinary session.

3. Les sessions extraordinaires sont présidées par le président en fonction.

4. Si le représentant appelé à exercer la présidence croit devoir y renoncer pour la session ou pour une affaire déterminée, le Conseil pourvoit à son remplacement.

#### ARTICLE V.

Lorsque, dans l'intervalle des sessions, le Secrétaire général se trouve dans le cas, en vue de l'application des dispositions du présent Règlement ou à toutes autres fins; de s'adresser au Président du Conseil et si celui-ci est empêché, il fait appel au plus récemment sorti de charge des anciens présidents, à condition que le pays qu'il représente continue à faire partie du Conseil, et, à son défaut et à la même condition, à celui qui l'a précédé, et ainsi de suite.

#### ARTICLE VI.

1. Si la personne exerçant la présidence cesse de représenter son pays au Conseil, elle est remplacée par le nouveau représentant.

2. De même, si un ancien président a cessé de représenter son pays au Conseil, le nouveau représentant agira à sa place, aux fins de l'article V du présent Règlement.

#### ARTICLE VII.

1. Sous réserve des dispositions de l'article III, alinéa 6, et de l'article X du présent Règlement et sauf décision contraire du Conseil, les séances seront publiques.

2. Les rapports des rapporteurs et les documents auxquels ils se réfèrent, pour autant qu'ils n'ont pas été communiqués antérieurement, sont, dans la mesure du possible, adressés aux membres du Conseil au moins quarante-huit heures avant l'ouverture de la séance dans laquelle ils viennent en discussion. Dans cette éventualité et à moins que le rapporteur ne le désire ou qu'un autre membre du Conseil ne le demande, il n'est pas donné lecture des



3. Extraordinary sessions shall be presided over by the President for the time being in office.

4. If the representative who should act as president considers that he should decline to do so during a particular session, or during the consideration of a particular matter, the Council shall arrange for another member to act as President.

#### ARTICLE V.

Where, during the interval between sessions of the Council, the Secretary-General, for the purposes of application of the provisions of the present Rules or for any other purpose, has occasion to apply to the President of the Council and the President is prevented from acting, the Secretary-General shall apply to the last President, if the country which he represents continues to belong to the Council. If the last President is unable to act, the Secretary-General shall apply, subject to the same condition, to his predecessor, and, thereafter, in accordance with the same system, to earlier Presidents of the Council.

#### ARTICLE VI.

1. If the person who is President ceases to represent his country on the Council, he shall be replaced by the new representative.

2. In like manner, if a former President has ceased to represent his country on the Council, the new representative shall act in his place for the purposes of Article V of the present Rules.

#### ARTICLE VII.

1. Subject to the provisions of Article III, paragraph 6, and Article X of the present Rules, the meetings of the Council shall, unless the Council otherwise decides, be held in public.

2. Unless they have been previously circulated, the reports of rapporteurs and the documents to which they relate shall, so far as possible, be sent to the members of the Council not less than forty-eight hours before the opening of the meeting at which they are discussed. Where this has been done, the report will not be read, unless the rapporteur desires or another member of the Council

rapports ; les rapporteurs peuvent toujours présenter au sujet de leurs rapports les éclaircissements qu'ils jugent utiles. Il est en tout cas donné lecture du texte des résolutions proposées par les rapports.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

Le Conseil ne délibère et ne statue valablement que si la majorité de ses membres sont présents.

#### ARTICLE IX.

1. Sauf disposition expressément contraire du Pacte ou des clauses de tout autre acte dont il s'agit de faire application, les décisions du Conseil sont prises à l'unanimité des Membres de la Société représentés à la réunion.

2. Toutes questions de procédure qui se posent aux réunions du Conseil, y compris la désignation des commissions chargées d'enquêter sur des points particuliers, sont réglées par le Conseil et décidées à la majorité des Membres de la Société représentés à la réunion.

3. Sous réserve de l'article X du présent Règlement, le vote a lieu par appel nominal, si un membre du Conseil le demande. Il ne sera pas tenu compte des abstentions dans le calcul des votes.

#### ARTICLE X.

Toute décision concernant les personnes sera prise en séance privée. A la demande d'un membre du Conseil, le vote aura lieu au scrutin secret.

#### ARTICLE XI.

1. Les procès-verbaux des séances du Conseil seront tenus par le Secrétariat. Ils seront publiés.

2. Le procès-verbal de chaque séance du Conseil est adressé le plus tôt possible aux membres du Conseil, qui, dans les quarante-huit heures, font part au Secrétariat des rectifications qu'ils désirent éventuellement y voir apporter quant à leurs propres déclarations.

3. Pour ce qui concerne les procès-verbaux qui auront été adressés aux membres du Conseil moins de quarante-huit heures avant la clôture de la session, ils seront considérés comme approuvés, s'ils n'ont pas donné lieu à des demandes de rectification dans les dix jours.

asks that it shall be read; the rapporteurs may always give such explanations in regard to their reports as they consider desirable. The text of resolutions proposed in the reports shall be read in all cases.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

The Council shall not discuss or decide upon any matter unless the majority of its members are present.

#### ARTICLE IX.

1. Except where otherwise expressly provided by the Covenant, or by the terms of any other instrument which is to be applied, decisions at any meeting of the Council shall require the agreement of all the Members of the League represented at the meeting.

2. All matters of procedure at meetings of the Council, including the appointment of committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the Council and may be decided by a majority of the Members of the League represented at the meeting.

3. Subject to the provisions of Article X of the present Rules, each member of the Council shall be called upon separately to vote, if a member of the Council so requires. In counting the votes, abstentions from voting shall be disregarded.

#### ARTICLE X.

All decisions concerning persons shall be taken at a private meeting. On the demand of any member of the Council, the voting shall be by secret ballot.

#### ARTICLE XI.

1. The Minutes of the meetings of the Council shall be kept by the Secretariat. They shall be published.

2. The Minutes of each meeting of the Council shall be sent as soon as possible to the members of the Council, who shall, within forty-eight hours, inform the Secretariat of any corrections which they may desire to have made in their own speeches.

3. Where the Minutes were sent to the members of the Council less than forty-eight hours before the close of the session, they shall be considered as approved if no corrections have been asked for within ten days.

4. Le Conseil peut décider de ne pas publier de procès-verbal. Dans ce cas, il n'est établi qu'un compte rendu sommaire en un seul exemplaire. Cet exemplaire sera conservé au Secrétariat de la Société des Nations, où les représentants des gouvernements ayant participé à la réunion pourront faire rectifier leurs propres déclarations dans un délai de dix jours. Ce délai expiré, le compte rendu sera considéré comme approuvé. Il sera alors revêtu de la signature du Secrétaire général. Les représentants desdits gouvernements auront en tout temps le droit de consulter le compte rendu au Secrétariat.

#### ARTICLE XII.

1. Les membres du Conseil, pressentis par correspondance par le Secrétaire général agissant sur instructions du Président, peuvent, en dehors des sessions, arrêter les mesures d'ordre administratif qui apparaissent strictement nécessaires en raison de l'urgence, avant la réunion du Conseil.

2. Sous réserve de confirmation donnée par le Conseil à sa prochaine session, le Président du Conseil, à la demande du Secrétaire général, peut, dans l'intervalle des sessions, prendre les mesures financières, de caractère urgent, qui rentrent dans la compétence du Conseil, notamment l'approbation de virements, l'imputation aux dépenses imprévues du Conseil et les prélèvements sur le compte d'avances.

#### ARTICLE XIII.

Les présidents et membres des commissions, les experts et les fonctionnaires de la Société peuvent être admis à donner des renseignements ou à prêter leur concours aux séances du Conseil.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

1. Sous réserve des dispositions du Pacté, le présent Règlement peut être modifié par une décision prise à la majorité des trois quarts, pourvu que la proposition tendant à cette modification ait été préalablement portée à l'ordre du jour.

2. Sous la même réserve, il peut y être dérogé dans un cas déterminé, sans inscription à l'ordre du jour, à la même majorité.

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4. The Council may decide not to have published Minutes. In this case, a summary record in a single copy shall alone be made. Such record shall be kept in the Secretariat of the League of Nations, where the representatives of Governments which took part in the meeting may have corrections made in their own speeches within a period of ten days. On the expiration of this period, the record shall be considered as approved and shall be signed by the Secretary-General. Representatives of the said Governments shall at all times have the right to consult the record at the Secretariat.

#### ARTICLE XII.

1. When the Council is not in session, its members may be consulted by correspondence by the Secretary-General, on instructions from the President, and may by this means adopt such measures of an administrative character as appear on grounds of urgency to be strictly necessary before the Council again meets.

2. Subject to confirmation by the Council at its next session, the President of the Council, at the request of the Secretary-General, may, in the interval between sessions, take financial measures of an urgent character which fall within the competence of the Council, such as the approval of transfers, charging of expenditure to the Council's vote for unforeseen expenditure, and advances from the Working Capital Fund.

#### ARTICLE XIII.

The chairmen and members of committees, experts and officials of the League may be admitted to give information or assistance at meetings of the Council.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

1. Subject to the provisions of the Covenant, the present Rules may be amended by a three-fourths majority, subject to the proposal for amendment of the Rules having been first placed on the agenda.

2. Subject to the same restriction, a departure from the provisions of the present Rules may be sanctioned, by the same majority, without its being necessary for a proposal to that effect to be first placed on the agenda.

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[Communicated to the Assembly, the Council and the Members of the League.]

Official No.: **A. 6(a)**. 1933.V. Annex.

Geneva, September 15th, 1933.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**Annex to the Supplementary Report<sup>1</sup>  
on the Work of the Council and the Secretariat**

*to the Fourteenth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations*

**RATIFICATION OF AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS**

**CONCLUDED UNDER THE  
AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**FOURTEENTH LIST**

*Note by the Secretary-General.*

In accordance with the instructions contained in the report adopted by the Council of the League of Nations during its forty-third session on December 6th, 1926, the Secretary-General has the honour to submit herewith to the Members of the Council a list, in chronological order, of the international agreements which have been concluded under the auspices of the League. The list shows the States which have become parties to these agreements by ratification or accession or definitive signature; the States which have signed but have not yet ratified them, and, finally,

<sup>1</sup> The Annex to the Supplementary Report to the Fourth Assembly of the League on the Work of the Council and the Secretariat for 1923 (A.10(a).1923, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning:

(a) PROTECTION OF RACIAL, RELIGIOUS AND LINGUISTIC MINORITIES:

1. Treaty of Peace between the Allied Powers and Austria, of September 10th, 1919.
2. Treaty of Peace between the Allied Powers and Bulgaria, of November 27th, 1919.
3. Treaty of Peace between the Allied Powers and Hungary, of June 4th, 1920 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. VI, p. 187).
4. Treaty of Peace between the Allied Powers and Turkey, of July 24th, 1923 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXVIII, p. 11).
5. Treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Poland, of June 28th, 1919.
6. Treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Czechoslovakia, of September 10th, 1919.
7. Treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, of September 10th, 1919.
8. Treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Roumania, of December 9th, 1919 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. V, p. 335).
9. Germano-Polish Convention relating to Upper Silesia, of May 15th, 1922.
10. Declaration by Albania, of October 2nd, 1921 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. IX, p. 173).
11. Declaration by Finland as to the Aaland Islands, of June 27th, 1921.
12. Declaration by Latvia, of July 7th, 1923.
13. Convention between Bulgaria and Greece respecting Reciprocal Emigration, Neuilly-sur-Seine, November 27th, 1919 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. I, p. 67).
14. Convention concerning the Exchange of Greek and Turkish Populations, of January 30th, 1923 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXXII, p. 75).

(b) TRAFFIC IN LIQUOR: Convention relating to the Liquor Traffic in Africa, St. Germain-en-Laye, September 10th, 1919 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. VIII, p. 11).

(c) AERIAL NAVIGATION: Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation, Paris, October 13th, 1919 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XI, p. 173).

the States which have neither signed nor acceded, although they took part in the conferences at which the agreements were drawn up or have been invited to become parties thereto.

According to the decision taken by the Council at its forty-ninth session on March 6th, 1928, the present list contains in addition the reservations affixed or declarations formulated either in the signing or in ratifying or in acceding to the agreements which have been concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

The International Labour Conventions and other instruments which concern the International Labour Organisation have been grouped at the end of this document.

(d) HEALTH:

1. Sanitary Convention between Poland and Roumania, Warsaw, December 20th, 1922 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XVIII, p. 103).
2. Sanitary Convention between Poland and the Federal Soviet Republic of Russia and Soviet Republics of Ukraine and of White Russia, Warsaw, February 17th, 1923.
3. Sanitary Convention between Germany and Poland, Dresden, December 18th, 1922 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXXIV, p. 301.)
4. Sanitary Convention between Poland and Czechoslovakia, Warsaw, 1922.
5. Sanitary Convention between Poland and Latvia, Warsaw, July 7th, 1922 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXXVII, p. 317).
6. Sanitary Convention between Estonia and the Federal Soviet Republic of Russia and Soviet Republics of Ukraine and of White Russia, Tartu, June 25th, 1922.
7. Sanitary Convention between Latvia and the Federal Soviet Republic of Russia and Soviet Republics of Ukraine and of White Russia, Tartu, June 24th, 1922 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXXVIII, p. 9).
8. Sanitary Convention between Bulgaria and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, April 1923.

(e) AALAND ISLANDS: Convention relating to the Non-Fortification and Neutralisation of the Aaland Islands, Geneva, October 20th, 1921 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. IX, p. 211).

(f) UPPER SILESIA: Germano-Polish Convention relating to Upper Silesia, Geneva, May 15th, 1922.

(g) FINANCIAL RESTORATION OF AUSTRIA:

1. Protocol No. I (Declaration), Geneva, October 4th, 1922.
2. Protocol No. II and Annexes and Explanatory Note, Geneva, October 4th, 1922.
3. Protocol No. III (Declaration), Geneva, October 4th, 1922.

{ (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XII, pp. 385, 391 and 405).

(h) SAAR: Protocol between the German Government and the Governing Commission of the Territory of the Saar Basin, Berlin, June 3rd, 1921 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. V, p. 189).

(i) DANZIG:

1. Convention between Poland and the Free City of Danzig, Paris, November, 9th, 1920 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. VI, p. 189).
2. Treaty between Germany and Poland concerning the Regulation of Option Questions, Danzig, November 8th, 1920 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. VII, p. 323).
3. Treaty between Poland and the Free City of Danzig, Warsaw, October 24th, 1921 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXVI).

The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the Work of the Council and of the Secretariat to the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations for the year 1924 (A.8(a).1924, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning:

(a) MINORITIES:

1. Declaration concerning the Protection of Minorities in Lithuania, Geneva, May 12th, 1923.
2. Convention between Poland and the Free City of Danzig, signed at Paris, November 9th, 1920 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. VI, p. 189).

(b) TRAFFIC IN ARMS: Engagement undertaken by Ethiopia on signing the Protocol done at Geneva, September 27th, 1923 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXV, p. 179).

(c) REVISION OF BERLIN AND BRUSSELS ACTS RELATING TO AFRICAN TERRITORIES: Engagement undertaken by Ethiopia on signing the Protocol done at Geneva on September 27th, 1923 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXV, p. 179).

(d) REFUGEES:

1. Arrangement with regard to the Issue of Certificates of Identity to Russian Refugees, Geneva, July 5th, 1922 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XIII, p. 237).
2. Protocol relating to the Settlement of Refugees in Greece and the Creation for this Purpose of a Refugees Settlement Commission, signed at Geneva, September 29th, 1923 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XX, p. 29).
3. Declaration relating to the Settlement of Refugees in Greece and the Creation for this Purpose of a Refugees Settlement Commission, signed at Geneva, September 29th, 1923 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XX, p. 41).

(e) FINANCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF HUNGARY: Protocols on the Financial Reconstruction of Hungary, March 14th, 1924 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXV, pp. 423 and 427).

The Annex to the Supplementary Report for the year 1925 (A.7(a).1925, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning:

(a) PROTECTION OF RACIAL, RELIGIOUS AND LINGUISTIC MINORITIES:

1. Proposal relating to the Protection of Greek Minorities in Bulgaria:
2. Proposal relating to the Protection of Bulgarian Minorities in Greece (Geneva, September 29th, 1924) (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXIX, pp. 117 and 123).

*N.B.*— States which have signed, ratified or acceded to particular agreements or conventions since the date of the last list submitted to the Council and Assembly (document A.6(a).1932.V. Annex (of September 14th, 1932)) are indicated in italics.

The letter "a" placed immediately after a date signifies an accession.

The letter "s" placed immediately after a date signifies a definitive signature.

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The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the work of the Council and the Secretariat for 1929 (A.6(a).1929. Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning:

(a) CURRENCY AND BANKING REFORM:

1. Protocol regarding Currency and Banking Reform in Estonia, signed at Geneva, December 10th, 1926 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. LXII, p. 277);
2. Protocol regarding the Bulgarian Stabilisation Loan, signed at Geneva, March 10th, 1928 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. LXXIV, p. 165);
3. Additional Act to the Protocol of March 10th, 1928 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. LXXIV, p. 210);
4. Protocol for the stabilisation of the currency and liquidating the budget arrears of the Hellenic State and for further settlement of Greek Refugees, signed at Geneva, September 15th, 1927 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. LXX, p. 9);
5. Declaration concerning the above Protocol on behalf of France, Great Britain and Italy, signed at Geneva, December 8th, 1927 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. LXX, p. 73).

(b) REFUGEES:

1. Additional Act to the Protocol of September 29th, 1923, relating to the Settlement of Greek Refugees, signed at Geneva, September 19th, 1924. (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXX, p. 413);
2. Declaration relating to the modifications made to the Protocol of September 29th, 1923, with regard to the Settlement of Refugees in Greece, by the Additional Act of September 19th, 1924, Geneva, September 25th, 1924 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXX, p. 421);
3. Protocol concerning the Settlement of Refugees in Bulgaria, signed at Geneva, September 8th, 1926 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. LVIII, p. 245);
4. Arrangement relating to the issue of identity certificates to Russian and Armenian Refugees, supplementing and amending the previous Arrangements dated July 5th, 1922, and May 31st, 1924, signed at Geneva, May 12th, 1926 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. LXXXIX, p. 47);
5. Arrangement concerning the legal status of Russian and Armenian Refugees, signed at Geneva, June 30th, 1928 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. LXXXIX, p. 53);
6. Arrangement concerning the extension to other categories of Refugees of certain measures taken to assist Russian and Armenian Refugees, signed at Geneva, June 30th, 1928 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. LXXXIX, p. 63);
7. Agreement concerning the functions of the representatives of the League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, signed at Geneva, June 30th, 1928 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XCIII, p. 377).

The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the work of the Council and the Secretariat for 1931 (A.6(a).1931 Annex), contains, moreover, complete details concerning:

(a) REFUGEES:

Convention between the Hellenic Government and the Refugee Settlement Commission, signed at Geneva, January 24th, 1930. (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CVIII, p. 349.)

(b) CONCERNED ECONOMIC ACTION:

1. Commercial Convention and Protocol, signed at Geneva, March 24th, 1930.
2. Protocol regarding the Programme of Future Negotiations, signed at Geneva, March 24th, 1930.



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- Repatriation of seamen (Convention concerning the) . . . . . 114

(g) Tenth Session (Geneva, May 25th-June 16th, 1927):

- Sickness insurance for agricultural workers (Convention concerning) . . . . . 115
- Sickness insurance for workers in industry and commerce and domestic servants (Convention concerning) . . . . . 115

(h) Eleventh Session (Geneva, May 30th-June 16th, 1928):

- Minimum-wage-fixing machinery (Convention concerning the creation of) . . . . . 115

(i) Twelfth Session (Geneva, May 30th-June 21st, 1929):

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- Protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships (Convention concerning the) . . . . . 116

(j) Fourteenth Session (Geneva, June 10th-28th, 1930):

- Forced or compulsory labour (Convention concerning) . . . . . 117
- Hours of work in commerce and offices (Convention concerning the regulation of) . . . . . 117

(k) Fifteenth Session (Geneva, May 28th-June 18th, 1931):

- Hours of work in coal-mines (Convention limiting) . . . . . 118

(l) Sixteenth Session (Geneva, April 12th-30th, 1932):

- Age for admission of children to non-industrial employment (Convention concerning the) . . . . . 118
- Protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships (Convention concerning the). Revised 1932 . . . . . 118

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- Insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions, and for outworkers and domestic servants (Convention concerning compulsory invalidity). 118
- Insurance for persons employed in agricultural undertakings (Convention concerning compulsory invalidity) . . . . . 118
- Insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions, and for outworkers and domestic servants (Convention concerning compulsory old-age) . . . . . 118
- Insurance for persons employed in agricultural undertakings (Convention concerning compulsory old-age) . . . . . 118
- Insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions, and for outworkers and domestic servants (Convention concerning compulsory widows' and orphans'). 119
- Insurance for persons employed in agricultural undertakings (Convention concerning compulsory widows' and orphans') . . . . . 119

LABOUR PART OF THE TREATIES OF PEACE (AMENDMENTS TO THE).  
Chapter XLI.

- Amendment to Article 393 of the Treaty of Versailles and to the Corresponding Articles of the other treaties of peace, adopted at the fourth session of the International Labour Conference. Geneva, November 2nd, 1922 . . . . . 119
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I. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

I. PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.<sup>1</sup>  
(Geneva, December 16th, 1920.)

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<b>In Force.</b>	<i>Other Members or States which may sign the Protocol.</i>
	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	
ABYSSINIA (July 16th, 1926)	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	SAUDITE ARABIA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (August 4th, 1921)	BOLIVIA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
ALBANIA (July 13th, 1921)	COSTA RICA	ECUADOR
AUSTRALIA (August 4th, 1921)	GUATEMALA	HONDURAS
AUSTRIA (July 23rd, 1921)	LIBERIA	IRAQ
BELGIUM (August 29th, 1921)	NICARAGUA	MEXICO
BRAZIL (November 1st, 1921)		TURKEY
BRITISH EMPIRE (August 4th, 1921)		
BULGARIA (August 12th, 1921)		
CANADA (August 4th, 1921)		
CHILE (July 20th, 1928)		
CHINA (May 13th, 1922)		
COLOMBIA (January 6th, 1932)		
CUBA (January 12th, 1922)		
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 2nd, 1921)		
DENMARK (June 13th, 1921)		
<i>Dominican Republic</i> (February 4th, 1933)		
ESTONIA (May 2nd, 1923)		
FINLAND (April 6th, 1922)		
FRANCE (August 7th, 1921)		
GERMANY (March 11th, 1927)		
GREECE (October 3rd, 1921)		
HAITI (September 7th, 1921)		
HUNGARY (November 20th, 1925)		
INDIA (August 4th, 1921)		
IRISH FREE STATE		
ITALY (June 20th, 1921)		
JAPAN (November 16th, 1921)		
LATVIA (February 12th, 1924)		
LITHUANIA (May 16th, 1922)		
LUXEMBURG (September 15th, 1930)		
NETHERLANDS (August 6th, 1921)		
NEW ZEALAND (August 4th, 1921)		
NORWAY (August 20th, 1921)		
PANAMA (June 14th, 1929)		
<i>Paraguay</i> (May 11th, 1933)		
PERSIA (April 25th, 1931)		
PERU (March 29th, 1932)		
POLAND (August 26th, 1921)		
PORTUGAL (October 8th, 1921)		
ROUMANIA (August 8th, 1921)		
SALVADOR (August 29th, 1930)		
SIAM (February 27th, 1922)		
SPAIN (August 30th, 1921)		
SWEDEN (February 21st, 1921)		
SWITZERLAND (July 25th, 1921)		
URUGUAY (September 27th, 1921)		
VENEZUELA (December 2nd, 1921)		
YUGOSLAVIA (August 12th, 1921)		

<sup>1</sup> See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. VI, p. 379; Vol. XI, p. 404; Vol. XV, p. 394; Vol. XXIV, p. 152; Vol. XXVII, p. 416; Vol. XXXIX, p. 165; Vol. XLV, p. 96; Vol. L, p. 159; Vol. LIV, p. 387; Vol. LXIX, p. 70; Vol. LXXII, p. 452; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 435; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 272; Vol. XCII, p. 362; Vol. XCVI, p. 180; Vol. C, p. 153; Vol. CIV, p. 492; Vol. CVII, p. 461; Vol. CXI, p. 402; Vol. CXVII, p. 46; Vol. CXXXVI, p. 430; Vol. CXXX, p. 440 and Vol. CXXXIV, p. 392.

The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the work of the Council and the Secretariat for 1929 (A.6(a).1929, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning the Final Act of the Conference of States signatories of the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, Geneva, September 23rd, 1926.

2. OPTIONAL CLAUSE RECOGNISING THE COURT'S JURISDICTION, AS DESCRIBED IN ARTICLE 36 OF THE STATUTE.  
(Geneva, December 16th, 1920.)

In Force.

*Ratifications.*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
(April 7th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 10 years, and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said ratification,

Other than disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement, and

Disputes with the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree, and

Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Union of South Africa,

And subject to the condition that His Majesty's Government in the Union of South Africa reserve the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the proceedings in the Court, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.

\***ABYSSINIA** (April 15th, 1932)

Reciprocity, 2 years, with effect as from July 16, 1931, excepting disputes in respect of which the parties have agreed to have recourse to another method of peaceful settlement.

**ALBANIA** (September 17th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 5 years from the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, in any of the disputes enumerated in Article 36 of the Statute arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this ratification, other than:

- (a) Disputes relating to the territorial status of Albania;
- (b) Disputes with regard to questions which, by international law, fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Kingdom of Albania;

*Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.*

**COSTA RICA**  
Reciprocity.

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

Reciprocity, 10 years from the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, in any dispute arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this ratification, except in cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of peaceful settlement, and subject to the right, for either of the parties to the dispute, to submit the dispute, before any recourse to the Court, to the Council of the League of Nations.

**GUATEMALA**  
Reciprocity.

**LIBERIA**  
Reciprocity.

**NICARAGUA**  
Unconditional.

**POLAND**

Reciprocity, 5 years, in any future disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to such ratification, except in cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of peaceful settlement.

The present declaration does not apply to disputes:

- (1) With regard to matters which, by international law, are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States; or,
- (2) Arising between Poland and States which refuse to establish or maintain normal diplomatic relations with Poland; or,
- (3) Connected directly or indirectly with the world war or with the Polono-Sovietic war; or,
- (4) Resulting directly or indirectly from the provisions of the Treaty of Peace signed at Riga, on March 18th, 1921; or,
- (5) Relating to provisions of internal law connected with points (3) and (4).

*Other Members or States which may sign the Clause.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
SAUDITE ARABIA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
BOLIVIA  
CHILE  
CHINA  
CUBA  
ECUADOR  
HONDURAS  
IRAQ  
JAPAN  
MEXICO  
TURKEY  
VENEZUELA

\* Declaration not subject to ratification.

2. OPTIONAL CLAUSE RECOGNISING THE COURT'S JURISDICTION, AS DESCRIBED IN ARTICLE 36 OF THE STATUTE (*continued*).

(*Geneva, December 16th, 1920.*)

**In Force.**

*Ratifications.*

- (c) Disputes relating directly or indirectly to the application of treaties or conventions accepted by the Kingdom of Albania and providing for another method of peaceful settlement.

**AUSTRALIA (August 18th, 1930)**

Reciprocity, 10 years, and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said ratification,

Other than disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement, and

Disputes with the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree, and

Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Australia,

And subject to the condition that His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia reserve the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the proceedings in the Court, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.

**AUSTRIA (March 13th, 1927)**

Reciprocity, 10 years.

**BELGIUM (March 10th, 1926)**

Reciprocity, 15 years, in any disputes arising after ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this ratification, except cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

**BRAZIL <sup>1</sup> (November 1st, 1921)**

Reciprocity, 5 years, and as soon as it has been recognised as such by two at least of the Powers permanently represented on the Council of the League of Nations.

**UNITED KINGDOM (February 5th, 1930)**

Reciprocity, 10 years, and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said ratification,

Other than disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement, and

Disputes with the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree, and

Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom,

And subject to the condition that His Majesty's Government reserve the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by

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<sup>1</sup> Brazil is bound by the Optional Clause as from February 5th, 1930.

2. OPTIONAL CLAUSE RECOGNISING THE COURT'S JURISDICTION, AS DESCRIBED IN ARTICLE 36 OF THE STATUTE (*continued*).

(*Geneva, December 16th, 1920.*)

**In Force.**

*Ratifications.*

the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the proceedings in the Court, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.

**\*BULGARIA (August 12th, 1921)**

Reciprocity.

**CANADA (July 28th, 1930)**

Reciprocity, 10 years, and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, in all disputes arising after ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to said ratification, other than:

Disputes in regard to which parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement; and

Disputes with the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree; and

Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Dominion of Canada, And subject to the condition that His Majesty's Government in Canada reserve the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the proceedings in the Court, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.

**\*COLOMBIA (January 6th, 1932)**

Reciprocity.

**DENMARK (June 13th, 1926)**

Reciprocity, 10 years.

***Dominican Republic* (February 4th, 1933)**

Reciprocity.

**\*ESTONIA (May 2nd, 1928)**

Reciprocity, 10 years, in any future dispute in respect of which the parties have not agreed to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

**\*FINLAND (April 6th, 1927)**

Reciprocity, 10 years.

**FRANCE (April 25th, 1931)**

Reciprocity, 5 years, in any disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this ratification, and which could not have been settled by a procedure of conciliation or by the Council according to the terms of Article 15, paragraph 6, of the Covenant, with reservation as to the case where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of settlement by arbitration. This declaration replaces the declaration of October 2nd, 1924, which has now lapsed.

***Germany* (July 5th, 1933)**

Reciprocity, 5 years, from March 1st, 1933, as regards disputes which might have arisen after February 29th, 1928, date of the ratification of the declaration made on this subject at Geneva on September 23rd, 1927, or to disputes arising in future with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said ratification. Cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement are excepted.

**\*GREECE (September 12th, 1929)**

Reciprocity, 5 years.

For all the classes of disputes mentioned in Article 36, with the exception of:

- (a) Disputes relating to the territorial status of Greece, including disputes relating to its rights of sovereignty over its ports and lines of communication;

\* Declaration not subject to ratification.



2. OPTIONAL CLAUSE RECOGNISING THE COURT'S JURISDICTION, AS DESCRIBED IN ARTICLE 36 OF THE STATUTE (*continued*).

(Geneva, December 16th, 1920.)

In Force.

*Ratifications.*

(b) Disputes relating directly or indirectly to the application of treaties or conventions accepted by Greece and providing for another procedure.

\*HAITI (September 7th, 1921)  
Unconditional.

HUNGARY (August 13th, 1929)  
Reciprocity, 5 years.

INDIA (February 5th, 1930)  
Reciprocity, 10 years, and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said ratification,

Other than disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement, and

Disputes with the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree; and

Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of India,

And subject to the condition that the Government of India reserve the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the proceedings in the Court, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.

IRISH FREE STATE (July 11th, 1930)  
Reciprocity, 20 years.

ITALY (September 7th, 1931)  
Reciprocity, 5 years, subject to any other method of settlement provided by a special convention, and in any case where a solution through the diplomatic channel or, further, by the action of the Council of the League of Nations could not be reached, on the following classes of legal disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration, and concerning:

- (a) The interpretation of a treaty,
- (b) Any question of international law,
- (c) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation,
- (d) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

LATVIA (February 26th, 1930)  
Reciprocity, 5 years, in any disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this ratification, except in cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement. This declaration replaces the declaration made on September 11th, 1923.

\*LITHUANIA (January 14th, 1930)  
Five years, unconditional.

\*LUXEMBURG (September 15th, 1930)  
Reciprocity, in any disputes arising after the signature of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this signature, except in cases where the Parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another procedure or to another method of pacific settlement. The present declaration is made for a period of five years. Unless it is denounced six months before the expiration of that period, it shall be considered as renewed for a further period of five years and similarly thereafter.

\*NETHERLANDS (August 6th, 1926)  
Reciprocity, 10 years, in any future disputes, excepting those in regard to which the parties would have agreed after the coming into force of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

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\* Declaration not subject to ratification.

2. OPTIONAL CLAUSE RECOGNISING THE COURT'S JURISDICTION, AS DESCRIBED IN ARTICLE 36 OF THE STATUTE (*continued*).

(*Geneva, December 16th, 1920.*)

In Force.

*Ratifications*

**NEW ZEALAND (March 29th, 1930)**

Reciprocity, 10 years, and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said ratification,

Other than disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement, and

Disputes with the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree, and

Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Dominion of New Zealand, And subject to the condition that His Majesty's Government in New Zealand reserve the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the proceedings in the Court, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.

**\*NORWAY (October 3rd, 1926)**

Reciprocity, 10 years.

**\*PANAMA (June 14th, 1929)**

Reciprocity.

**Paraguay (May 11th, 1933)**

Unconditional.

**Persia (September 19th, 1932)**

Reciprocity in any disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations of facts relating directly or indirectly to the application of treaties or conventions accepted by Persia and subsequent to the ratification of this declaration, with the exception of:

- (a) Disputes relating to the territorial status of Persia, including those concerning the rights of sovereignty of Persia over its islands and ports;
- (b) Disputes in regard to which the Parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;
- (c) Disputes with regard to questions which by international law, fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of Persia.

However, the Imperial Government of Persia reserves the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to the Council of the League of Nations.

The present declaration is made for a period of six years. At the expiration of that period, it shall continue to bear its full effects until notification is given of its abrogation.

**PERU (March 29th, 1932)**

Reciprocity, 10 years, in any dispute arising with regard to situations and facts subsequent to ratification, except in cases where the parties have agreed either to have recourse to another method of settlement by arbitration, or to submit the dispute previously to the Council of the League of Nations.

**\*PORTUGAL (October 8th, 1921)**

Reciprocity.

**ROUMANIA (June 9th, 1931)**

Reciprocity, 5 years, in respect of the Governments recognised by Roumania and on condition of reciprocity in regard to legal disputes arising out of situations or facts subsequent to the ratification by the Roumanian Parliament of this accession and with the exception of matters for which a special procedure has been or may be established and subject to the right of Roumania to submit the dispute to the Council of the League of Nations before having recourse to the Court.

The following are, however, excepted:

(a) Any question of substance or of procedure which might directly or indirectly cause the existing territorial integrity of Roumania and her sovereign rights, including her rights over her ports and communications, to be brought into question;

(b) Disputes relating to questions which, according to international law, fall under the domestic jurisdiction of Roumania.

**\*SALVADOR (August 29th, 1930)**

The provisions of this Statute do not apply to any disputes or differences concerning points or questions which cannot be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the political Constitution of this Republic.

The provisions of this Statute also do not apply to disputes which arose before that date or to pecuniary claims made against the Nation, it being further understood that Article 36 binds Salvador only in regard to States which accept the arbitration in that form.

\* Declaration not subject to ratification.

2. OPTIONAL CLAUSE RECOGNISING THE COURT'S JURISDICTION, AS DESCRIBED IN ARTICLE 36  
OF THE STATUTE (*continued*).  
(Geneva, December 16th, 1920.)

In Force.

*Ratifications*

SIAM (May 7th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 10 years, in all disputes as to which no other means of pacific settlement is agreed upon between the Parties.

\*SPAIN (September 21st, 1928)

Reciprocity, 10 years, in any disputes arising after the signature of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this signature, except in cases where the Parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

\*SWEDEN (August 16th, 1926)

Reciprocity, 10 years.

SWITZERLAND (July 24th, 1926)

Reciprocity, 10 years.

\*URUGUAY (September 27th, 1921)

Reciprocity.

YUGOSLAVIA (November 24th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 5 years, in relation to any other Member of the League of Nations or State the Government of which is recognised by the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, in any disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration, except disputes with regard to questions which, by international law, fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, and except in cases where the Parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement.

II. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

I. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON FREEDOM OF TRANSIT.<sup>1</sup>

(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
ALBANIA (October 8th, 1921)	BOLIVIA	ABYSSINIA
AUSTRIA (November 15th, 1923)	CHINA	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
BELGIUM (May 16th, 1927)	GUATEMALA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BRITISH EMPIRE, including NEWFOUNDLAND (August 2nd, 1922)	LITHUANIA	AUSTRALIA
Subject to the declaration inserted in the Procès-verbal of the meeting of April 19th, 1921, as to the British Dominions which have not been represented at the Barcelona Conference.	PANAMA	BRAZIL
Federated Malay States: States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang (August 22nd, 1923 a)	PERU (a)	CANADA
Non-Federated Malay States: States of Brunei, Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu (August 22nd, 1923 a)	PORTUGAL	COLOMBIA
PALESTINE (British Mandate) (January 28th, 1924 a)	URUGUAY	COSTA RICA
NEW ZEALAND (August 2nd, 1922)		CUBA
INDIA (August 2nd, 1922)		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
BULGARIA (July 11th, 1922)		HAITI
CHILE (March 19th, 1928)		HONDURAS
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (October 29th, 1923)		IRISH FREE STATE
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland) (April 3rd, 1925 a)		LIBERIA
		MEXICO
		NICARAGUA
		PARAGUAY
		SALVADOR
		VENEZUELA

\* Declaration not subject to ratification.

<sup>1</sup> This Convention came into force on October 31st, 1922, ninety days after it had been ratified by five Powers. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. VII, p. 11; Vol. XI, p. 407; Vol. XV, p. 304; Vol. XIX, p. 279; Vol. XXIV, p. 155; Vol. XXXI, p. 245; Vol. XXXV, p. 299; Vol. XXXIX, p. 166; Vol. LIX, p. 344; Vol. LXIX, p. 70; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 373; Vol. XCII, p. 363; Vol. XCVI, p. 181; Vol. CIV, p. 495; and Vol. CXXXIV, p. 393.

I. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON FREEDOM OF TRANSIT (*continued*).  
(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions*

DENMARK (November 13th,  
1922)  
ESTONIA (June 6th, 1925)  
FINLAND (January 29th, 1923)  
FRANCE (September 19th, 1924)  
SYRIA AND LEBANON (French  
Mandate) (February 7th,  
1929 a)  
GERMANY (April 9th, 1924 a)  
GREECE (February 18th, 1924)  
HUNGARY (May 18th, 1928 a)  
IRAQ (March 1st, 1930 a)  
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)  
JAPAN (February 20th, 1924)  
LATVIA (September 29th, 1923)  
LUXEMBURG (March 19th, 1930)  
NETHERLANDS (including  
Netherlands Indies, Surinam  
and Curaçao) (April 17th,  
1924)  
NORWAY (September 4th, 1923)  
PERSIA (January 29th, 1931)  
POLAND (October 8th, 1924)  
ROUMANIA (September 5th,  
1923)  
SIAM (November 29th, 1922 a)  
SPAIN (December 17th, 1929)  
SWEDEN (January 19th, 1925)  
SWITZERLAND (July 14th, 1924)  
*Turkey* (June 27th, 1933 a)  
YUGOSLAVIA (May 7th, 1930)

2. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE REGIME OF NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN.<sup>1</sup>

(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

ALBANIA (October 8th, 1921)  
AUSTRIA (November 15th,  
1923)  
BRITISH EMPIRE, including  
NEWFOUNDLAND (August  
2nd, 1922)  
Subject to the declaration inserted  
in the Procès-verbal of the  
meeting of April 19th, 1921, as  
to the British Dominions which  
have not been represented at the  
Barcelona Conference.  
Federated Malay States:  
States of Perak, Selangor,  
Negri Sembilan and Pahang  
(August 22nd, 1923 a)  
Non-Federated Malay  
States: States of Brunei,  
Johore, Kedah, Perlis,  
Kelantan and Trengganu  
(August 22nd, 1923 a)  
Palestine (British Mandate)  
(January 28th, 1924 a)  
NEW ZEALAND (August 2nd,  
1922)  
INDIA (August 2nd, 1922)  
BULGARIA (July 11th, 1922)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

BELGIUM  
BOLIVIA  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA (a)  
ESTONIA  
GUATEMALA  
LITHUANIA  
PANAMA  
PERU (a)  
POLAND  
PORTUGAL  
SPAIN  
URUGUAY

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by*

ABYSSINIA  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRALIA  
BRAZIL  
CANADA  
COSTA RICA  
CUBA  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
GERMANY  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
IRAQ  
IRISH FREE STATE  
JAPAN  
LATVIA  
LIBERIA  
MEXICO  
NETHERLANDS  
NICARAGUA  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
SALVADOR  
SWITZERLAND  
VENEZUELA  
YUGOSLAVIA

<sup>1</sup> This Convention came into force on October 31st, 1922, ninety days after it had been ratified by five Powers. See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. VII, p. 35; Vol. XI, p. 406; Vol. XV, p. 306; Vol. XIX, p. 280; Vol. XXIV, p. 156; Vol. L, p. 160; Vol. LIX, p. 344; Vol. LXIX, p. 71; Vol. XCVI, p. 182 and Vol. CXXXIV, p. 393.

2. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE REGIME OF NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN (*continued*).  
(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions*

CHILE (March 19th, 1928)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 8th, 1924)  
DENMARK (November 13th, 1922)  
FINLAND (January 29th, 1923)  
FRANCE (December 31st, 1926)  
GREECE (January 3rd, 1928)  
HUNGARY (May 18th, 1928 *a*)  
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)  
LUXEMBURG (March 19th, 1930)  
NORWAY (September 4th, 1923)  
ROUMANIA (May 9th, 1924 *a*)  
In so far as its provisions are not in conflict with the principles of the new Danube Statute drawn up by the International Commission which was appointed in accordance with Articles 349 of the Treaty of Versailles, 304 of the Treaty of Saint-Germain, 232 of the Treaty of Neuilly and 288 of the Treaty of Trianon.  
SIAM (November 29th, 1922 *a*)  
SWEDEN (September 15th, 1927)  
Turkey (June 27th, 1933 *a*).

3. ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION ON THE REGIME OF NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN. <sup>1</sup>

(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

In Force

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

ALBANIA (October 8th, 1921)  
AUSTRIA (November 15th, 1923 *a*)  
To the full extent indicated under paragraph (*a*) of the Protocol.  
BRITISH EMPIRE (August 2nd, 1922)  
In respect of the United Kingdom only accepting paragraph (*a*).  
NEWFOUNDLAND (August 2nd, 1922)  
To the full extent indicated under paragraph (*a*).  
Nyasaland Protectorate and Tanganyika Territory (August 2nd, 1922)  
To the full extent indicated in paragraph (*b*).  
Bahamas  
Barbados  
British Guiana  
Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Islands and Cayman Islands)  
Leeward Islands  
Trinidad and Tobago  
Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent)  
Gibraltar  
Malta

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

BELGIUM  
Accepting paragraph (*a*).  
PERU (*a*)  
PORTUGAL  
SPAIN  
Accepting paragraph (*a*).

*The Protocol is open  
to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRALIA  
BOLIVIA  
BRAZIL  
BULGARIA  
CANADA  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA  
COSTA RICA  
CUBA  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
ESTONIA  
FRANCE  
GERMANY  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
IRAQ  
IRISH FREE STATE  
ITALY  
JAPAN  
LATVIA  
LIBERIA  
LITHUANIA  
MEXICO  
NETHERLANDS  
NICARAGUA  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY

(August 2nd, 1922 *a*) To the full extent indicated under paragraph (*a*)

<sup>1</sup> The Convention being in force, this Protocol became operative after it had been ratified by two Powers. See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. VII, p. 65; Vol. XI, p. 406; Vol. XV, p. 308; Vol. XIX, p. 280; Vol. XXIV, p. 156; Vol. LIX, p. 345; Vol. LXIX, p. 71; Vol. LXXVIII, p. 437; Vol. XCVI, p. 182 and Vol. CXXXIV, p. 394.

3. ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION ON THE REGIME OF NAVIGABLE  
WATERWAYS OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN (*continued*).

(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

In Force

<sup>1</sup> Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.

The Protocol is open  
to Accession by :

Cyprus  
Gambia Colony and Protectorate  
Sierra Leone Colony and Protectorate  
Nigeria Colony and Protectorate  
Gold Coast: Ashanti and northern territories of the Gold  
Coast  
Kenya Colony and Protectorate  
Uganda Protectorate  
Zanzibar  
St. Helena  
Ceylon  
Mauritius  
Seychelles  
Hong-Kong  
Straits Settlements  
Fiji  
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony  
British Solomon Islands  
Tonga Islands

(August 2nd, 1922 a) To the full extent indicated  
under paragraph (a)

PERSIA  
POLAND  
SALVADOR  
SWITZERLAND  
URUGUAY  
VENEZUELA  
YUGOSLAVIA

Federated Malay States:

States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang  
(August 22nd, 1923 a)

To the full extent indicated under paragraph (a).

Non-Federated Malay States:

States of Brunei, Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and  
Trengganu (August 22nd, 1923 a)

To the full extent indicated under paragraph (a).

Palestine (British Mandate) (January 28th, 1924 a)

To the full extent indicated in paragraph (a) of the Protocol.

BERMUDA (December 27th, 1928 a)

To the full extent indicated in paragraph (a).

NEW ZEALAND (August 2nd, 1922)

Accepting paragraph (a).

INDIA (August 2nd, 1922)

In respect of India only accepting paragraph (a).

CHILE (March 19th, 1928)

Accepting paragraph (b).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 8th, 1924)

Accepting paragraph (b).

DENMARK (November 13th, 1922)

Accepting paragraph (a).

FINLAND (January 29th, 1923)

Accepting paragraph (b).

GREECE (January 3rd, 1928)

HUNGARY (May 18th, 1928 a)

To the full extent indicated in paragraph (a).

LUXEMBURG (March 19th, 1930 a)

NORWAY (September 4th, 1923)

ROUMANIA (May 9th, 1924 a)

Is unable to accept any restriction of her liberty in administrative matters on  
the waterways which are not of international concern, that is to say, on  
purely national rivers, while at the same time accepting the principles of  
liberty in accordance with the laws of the country.

SIAM (November 29th, 1922 a) to the full extent indicated under  
paragraph (a).

SWEDEN (September 15th, 1927 a)

Accepting paragraph (b).

Turkey (June 27th, 1933 a)

4. DECLARATION RECOGNISING THE RIGHT TO A FLAG OF STATES HAVING NO SEA-COAST.<sup>1</sup>  
(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Declaration is open to Accession by:</i>
ALBANIA (October 8th, 1921)	BOLIVIA	ABYSSINIA
AUSTRIA (July 10th, 1924)	CHINA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BELGIUM (May 16th, 1927)	GUATEMALA	BRAZIL
BRITISH EMPIRE, including NEWFOUNDLAND (October 9th, 1922)	LITHUANIA	COLOMBIA
CANADA (October 31st, 1922a)	PANAMA	COSTA RICA
AUSTRALIA (October 31st, 1922 a)	PERSIA	CUBA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (October 31st, 1922 a)	PERU	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
NEW ZEALAND (October 9th, 1922)	PORTUGAL	HAITI
INDIA (October 9th, 1922)	URUGUAY	HONDURAS
BULGARIA (July 11th, 1922)		IRAQ
CHILE (March 19th, 1928)		IRISH FREE STATE
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 8th, 1924)		LIBERIA
<i>Free City of Danzig</i> (through the intermediary of Poland) (January 10th, 1933 a)		LUXEMBURG
DENMARK (Nov. 13th, 1922)		MEXICO
*ESTONIA		NICARAGUA
FINLAND (September 22nd, 1922 a)		PARAGUAY
*FRANCE		SALVADOR
GERMANY (Nov. 10th, 1931 a)		VENEZUELA
GREECE (January 3rd, 1928)		
HUNGARY (May 18th, 1928 a)		
*ITALY		
JAPAN (February 20th, 1924)		
LATVIA (February 12th, 1924)		
*NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (November 28th, 1921)		
NORWAY (September 4th, 1923)		
POLAND (December 20th, 1924)		
ROUMANIA (Feb. 22nd, 1923 a)		
SIAM (November 29th, 1922)		
SPAIN (July 1st, 1929)		
SWEDEN (January 19th, 1925)		
*SWITZERLAND		
<i>Turkey</i> (June 27th, 1933 a)		
YUGOSLAVIA (May 7th, 1930)		

III. TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.<sup>2</sup>

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.  
(Geneva, September 30th, 1921.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
ALBANIA (October 13th, 1924)	COLOMBIA	ABYSSINIA
AUSTRIA (August 9th, 1922)		AFGHANISTAN

\* Accepts Declaration as binding without ratification.

<sup>1</sup> See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. VII, p. 73; Vol. XI, p. 411; Vol. XV, p. 308; Vol. XIX, p. 281; Vol. XXIV, p. 159; Vol. XXXI, p. 245; Vol. LIX, p. 345; Vol. LXIX, p. 72; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 283; Vol. XCII, p. 363; Vol. XCVI, p. 183; Vol. CXVII, p. 48; Vol. CXXX, p. 441; and Vol. CXXXIV, p. 394.

<sup>2</sup> The Annex to the Supplementary Report for 1923 (A.10(a).1923, Annex) contains, moreover, details concerning:

1. The Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, Paris, May 18th, 1904.  
2. The Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, Paris, May 4th, 1910.

<sup>3</sup> "The present Convention shall come into force in respect of each Party on the date of the deposit of its ratification or act of accession" (Article 11). See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. IX, p. 415; Vol. XV, p. 311; Vol. XIX, p. 283; Vol. XXIV, p. 163; Vol. XXVII, p. 419; Vol. XXXV, p. 301; Vol. XXXIX, p. 167; Vol. XLV, p. 99; Vol. L, p. 160; Vol. LIV, p. 388; Vol. LXIII, p. 378; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 373; Vol. XCII, p. 367; Vol. C, p. 156; Vol. CVII, p. 462; Vol. CXI, p. 403; Vol. CXVII, p. 49; Vol. CXXII, p. 322; and Vol. CXXXIV, p. 399.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN  
(continued).

(Geneva, September 30th, 1921.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
BELGIUM (June 15th, 1922)	COSTA RICA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Brazil (August 18th, 1933)	PANAMA(a)	SAUDITE ARABIA
BRITISH EMPIRE (June 28th, 1922)	PERU (a)	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
Does not include the Island of New- foundland, the British Colonies and Protectorates, the Island of Nauru, or any territories administered under mandates by Great Britain.		BOLIVIA
Bahamas, Trinidad, Ken- ya, Nyasaland, Cey- lon, Hong-Kong, Straits Settlements, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Sou- thern Rhodesia, Bar- bados, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Northern Rhodesia, British Hon- duras		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
		ECUADOR
		GUATEMALA
		HAITI
		HONDURAS
		ICELAND
		IRISH FREE STATE
		LIBERIA
		LIECHTENSTEIN
		NICARAGUA
		PARAGUAY
		SAN MARINO
		SALVADOR
		TURKEY
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
		VENEZUELA
British Guiana and Fiji (October 24th, 1922 a)		
Leeward Islands (March 7th, 1924 a)		
Jamaica and Mauritius (March 7th, 1924 a)		
Falkland Islands (May 8th, 1924 a)		
Gold Coast Colony (July 3rd, 1924 a)		
IRAQ (May 15th, 1925 a)		
The Government of Iraq desire to reserve to themselves the right to fix an age-limit lower than that specified in Article 5 of the Convention.		
Colony of Sierra Leone (No- vember 16th, 1927 a)		
Colony and Protecto- rate of Gambia	} April 10th, 1931 a)	
Protectorate of Uganda		
Territory of Tangan- yika	} November 2nd, 1931 a)	
Palestine (including Transjordan)		
Protected State of Sarawak		
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony		
British Solomon Is- lands Protectorate		
Zanzibar Protectorate (January 14th, 1932 a)		
CANADA (June 28th, 1922)		
AUSTRALIA (June 28th, 1922)		
Does not include Papua, Norfolk Island and the mandated terri- tory of New Guinea.		
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (June 28th, 1922)		
NEW ZEALAND (June 28th, 1922)		
Does not include the mandated territory of Western Samoa.		



INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN  
(continued).

(Geneva, September 30th, 1921.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

INDIA (June 28th, 1922)

Reserves the right at its discretion to substitute the age of sixteen years or any greater age that may be subsequently decided upon for the age-limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of the Final Protocol of the Convention of May 4th, 1910, and in Article 5 of the present Convention.

BULGARIA (April 29th, 1925 a)

CHILE (January 15th, 1929)

CHINA (February 24th, 1926)

CUBA (May 7th, 1923)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 29th, 1923)

DENMARK (April 23rd, 1931 a)<sup>1</sup>

This ratification does not include Greenland, the Convention, in view of the special circumstances, being of no interest for that possession.

EGYPT (April 13th, 1932 a)

ESTONIA (February 28th, 1930)

FINLAND (August 16th, 1926 a)

FRANCE (March 1st, 1926 a)

Does not include the French Colonies, the countries in the French Protectorate or the territories under French mandate.

SYRIA AND THE LEBANON (June 2nd, 1930 a)

GERMANY (July 8th, 1924)

GREECE (April 9th, 1923)

HUNGARY (April 25th, 1925)

ITALY (June 30th, 1924)

ITALIAN COLONIES (July 27th, 1922 a)

Subject to the age limit for native women and children, referred to in Article 5, being reduced from twenty-one to sixteen years.

JAPAN (December 15th, 1925)

Does not include Chosen, Taiwan, the leased Territory of Kwantung, the Japanese Section of Saghalien Island and Japan's mandated territory in the South Seas.

LATVIA (February 12th, 1924)

LITHUANIA (September 14th, 1931)

LUXEMBURG (December 31st, 1929 a)

MEXICO (May 10th, 1932 a)

MONACO (July 18th, 1931 a)

NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (September 19th, 1923)

NORWAY (August 16th, 1922)

*Persia* (March 28th, 1933)

POLAND and FREE CITY OF DANZIG (October 8th, 1924)

PORTUGAL (December 1st, 1923)

ROUMANIA (September 5th, 1923)

SIAM (July 13th, 1922)

With reservation as to the age-limit prescribed in paragraph (b) of the Final Protocol of the Convention of 1910 and Article 5 of this Convention, in so far as concerns the nationals of Siam.

SPAIN (May 12th, 1924 a)

Does not include the Spanish Possessions in Africa or the territories of the Spanish Protectorate in Morocco.

SUDAN (June 1st, 1932 a)

SWEDEN (June 9th, 1925)

SWITZERLAND (January 20th, 1926)

URUGUAY (October 21st, 1924 a)

YUGOSLAVIA (May 2nd, 1929 a)

<sup>1</sup> According to a reservation made by the Danish Government when ratifying the Convention, the latter was to take effect, in respect of Denmark, only upon the coming into force of the Danish Penal Code of April 15th, 1930. This Code having entered into force on January 1st, 1933, the Convention has become effective for Denmark from the same date.

IV. AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE.<sup>1</sup>  
(Geneva, October 5th, 1921.)

9. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16.<sup>2</sup>  
(First Paragraph to be inserted after the First Amended Paragraph of Article 16.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open.</i>
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (August 12th, 1924)	BOLIVIA	ABYSSINIA
AUSTRALIA (August 12th, 1924)	COSTA RICA	ALBANIA
AUSTRIA (August 29th, 1927)	CUBA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BELGIUM (Sept. 28th, 1923)	HAITI	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
BRAZIL (August 13th, 1924)	LIBERIA	FRANCE
BRITISH EMPIRE (August 12th, 1924)	PANAMA	GERMANY
BULGARIA (October 4th, 1922)	PARAGUAY	GUATEMALA
CANADA (August 12th, 1924)	PERU	HONDURAS
CHILE (August 1st, 1928)	VENEZUELA	IRAQ
CHINA (July 4th, 1923)		IRISH FREE STATE
COLOMBIA (May 9th, 1932)		LUXEMBURG
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 1st, 1923)		MEXICO
DENMARK (August 11th, 1922)		NICARAGUA
ESTONIA (September 7th, 1923)		PERSIA
FINLAND (June 25th, 1923)		POLAND
GREECE (January 20th, 1925)		SALVADOR
HUNGARY (June 22nd, 1923)		SPAIN
INDIA (August 12th, 1924)		TURKEY
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)		YUGOSLAVIA
JAPAN (June 13th, 1923)		
LATVIA (February 12th, 1924)		
LITHUANIA (March 13th, 1925)		
NETHERLANDS (April 4th, 1923)		
NEW ZEALAND (August 12th, 1924)		
NORWAY (March 29th, 1922)		
PORTUGAL (October 5th, 1923)		
ROUMANIA (September 5th, 1923)		
SIAM (September 12th, 1922)		
SWEDEN (August 24th, 1922)		
SWITZERLAND (March 29th, 1923)		
URUGUAY (January 12th, 1924)		

10. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16.  
(Second Paragraph to be inserted after the First Amended Paragraph of Article 16.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open.</i>
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (August 12th, 1924)	BOLIVIA	ABYSSINIA
AUSTRALIA (August 12th, 1924)	COSTA RICA	ALBANIA
AUSTRIA (August 29th, 1927)	CUBA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BELGIUM (Sept. 28th, 1923)	HAITI	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
BRAZIL (August 13th, 1924)	LIBERIA	FRANCE
BRITISH EMPIRE (August 12th, 1924)	PANAMA	GERMANY
BULGARIA (October 4th, 1922)	PARAGUAY	GUATEMALA
CANADA (August 12th, 1924)	PERU	HONDURAS
	VENEZUELA	IRAQ
		IRISH FREE STATE

<sup>1</sup> Article 26 of the Covenant provides: "Amendments to this Covenant will take effect when ratified by the Members of the League whose representatives compose the Council and by a majority of the Members of the League whose representatives compose the Assembly".

The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the work of the Council and the Secretariat for 1929 (document A.6(a).1929, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning the amendments to Articles 4, 6, 12, 13 and 15 of the Covenant. These amendments being now in force, no reference is made to them in the present document.

<sup>2</sup> The Assembly adopted at its fifth ordinary session (1924) a resolution according to which it is no longer opportune to ratify the first amendment to Article 16 of the Covenant adopted in 1921. As a consequence of this resolution, the first amendment to Article 16 adopted by the Assembly at its second ordinary session does not appear in the present report. See under No. IX the new amendment adopted in 1924.

10. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16 (*continued*).  
(*Second Paragraph to be inserted after the First Amended Paragraph of Article 16.*)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications.*

CHILE (August 1st, 1928)  
CHINA (July 4th, 1923)  
COLOMBIA (May 9th, 1932)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 1st, 1923)  
DENMARK (August 11th, 1922)  
ESTONIA (September 7th, 1923)  
FINLAND (June 25th, 1923)  
GREECE (January 20th, 1925)  
HUNGARY (June 22nd, 1923)  
INDIA (August 12th, 1924)  
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)  
JAPAN (June 13th, 1923)  
LATVIA (February 12th, 1924)  
LITHUANIA (March 13th, 1925)  
NETHERLANDS (April 4th, 1923)  
NEW ZEALAND (August 12th, 1924)  
NORWAY (March 29th, 1922)  
PORTUGAL (October 5th, 1923)  
ROUMANIA (Sept. 5th, 1923)  
SIAM (September 12th, 1922)  
SWEDEN (August 24th, 1922)  
SWITZERLAND (March 29th, 1923)  
URUGUAY (January 12th, 1924)

*Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open.*

LUXEMBURG  
MEXICO  
NICARAGUA  
PERSIA  
POLAND  
SALVADOR  
SPAIN  
TURKEY  
YUGOSLAVIA

11. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16.  
(*Paragraph to be inserted between the New Third Paragraph and the Original Second Paragraph of Article 16.*)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications.*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (August 12th, 1924)  
AUSTRALIA (August 12th, 1924)  
AUSTRIA (August 29th, 1927)  
BELGIUM (Sept. 28th, 1923)  
BRAZIL (July 7th, 1923)  
BRITISH EMPIRE (August 12th, 1924)  
BULGARIA (October 4th, 1922)  
CANADA (August 12th, 1924)  
CHILE (August 1st, 1928)  
CHINA (July 4th, 1923)  
COLOMBIA (May 9th, 1932)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 1st, 1923)  
DENMARK (August 11th, 1922)  
ESTONIA (September 7th, 1923)  
FINLAND (June 25th, 1923)  
GREECE (January 20th, 1925)  
HUNGARY (June 22nd, 1923)  
INDIA (August 12th, 1924)  
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)  
JAPAN (June 13th, 1923)  
LITHUANIA (March 13th, 1925)  
NETHERLANDS (April 4th, 1923)  
NEW ZEALAND (August 12th, 1924)  
NORWAY (March 29th, 1922)  
PORTUGAL (October 5th, 1923)  
ROUMANIA (Sept. 5th, 1923)  
SIAM (September 12th, 1922)  
SWEDEN (August 24th, 1922)  
SWITZERLAND (March 29th, 1923)  
URUGUAY (January 12th, 1924)

*Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.*

ALBANIA  
BOLIVIA  
COSTA RICA  
CUBA  
HAITI  
LATVIA  
LIBERIA  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
PERU  
VENEZUELA

*Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open.*

ABYSSINIA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
FRANCE  
GERMANY  
GUATEMALA  
HONDURAS  
IRAQ  
IRISH FREE STATE  
LUXEMBURG  
MEXICO  
NICARAGUA  
PERSIA  
POLAND  
SALVADOR  
SPAIN  
TURKEY  
YUGOSLAVIA

12. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 26.  
(First Paragraph.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open.</i>
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (February 3rd, 1923)	ALBANIA	ABYSSINIA
AUSTRALIA (February 3rd, 1923)	BOLIVIA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRIA (August 29th, 1927)	COSTA RICA	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
BELGIUM (Sept. 28th, 1923)	LIBERIA	GERMANY
BRAZIL (August 13th, 1924)	PANAMA	GUATEMALA
BRITISH EMPIRE (February 3rd, 1923)	PARAGUAY	HONDURAS
BULGARIA (October 4th, 1922)	PERSIA	IRAQ
CANADA (February 3rd, 1923)	PERU	IRISH FREE STATE
CHILE (August 1st, 1928)		LUXEMBURG
CHINA (July 4th, 1923)		MEXICO
COLOMBIA (May 9th, 1932)		NICARAGUA
CUBA (May 7th, 1923)		SALVADOR
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 1st, 1923)		TURKEY
DENMARK (August 11th, 1922)		YUGOSLAVIA
ESTONIA (September 7th, 1923)		
FINLAND (June 25th, 1923)		
FRANCE (August 2nd, 1923)		
GREECE (August 20th, 1923)		
HAITI (November 2nd, 1925)		
HUNGARY (June 22nd, 1923)		
INDIA (February 3rd, 1923)		
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)		
JAPAN (June 13th, 1923)		
LATVIA (December 10th, 1923)		
LITHUANIA (March 13th, 1925)		
NETHERLANDS (April 4th, 1923)		
NEW ZEALAND (February 3rd, 1923)		
NORWAY (March 29th, 1922)		
POLAND (December 15th, 1922)		
PORTUGAL (October 5th, 1923)		
ROUMANIA (Sept. 5th, 1923)		
SIAM (September 12th, 1922)		
SPAIN (January 15th, 1930)		
SWEDEN (August 24th, 1922)		
SWITZERLAND (March 29th, 1923)		
URUGUAY (January 12th, 1924)		
VENEZUELA (March 24th, 1925)		

13. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 26.  
(Adding a New Paragraph after the First Paragraph.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open.</i>
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (February 3rd, 1923)	BOLIVIA	ABYSSINIA
AUSTRALIA (Febr. 3rd, 1923)	COSTA RICA	ALBANIA
AUSTRIA (August 29th, 1927)	LIBERIA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BELGIUM (Sept. 28th, 1923)	PANAMA	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
BRAZIL (August 13th, 1924)	PARAGUAY	GERMANY
BRITISH EMPIRE (February 3rd, 1923)	PERSIA	GUATEMALA
BULGARIA (October 4th, 1922)	PERU	HONDURAS
CANADA (February 3rd, 1923)		IRAQ
CHILE (August 1st, 1928)		IRISH FREE STATE
CHINA (July 4th, 1923)		LUXEMBURG
COLOMBIA (May 9th, 1932)		MEXICO
CUBA (May 7th, 1923)		NICARAGUA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 1st, 1923)		SALVADOR
DENMARK (August 11th, 1922)		TURKEY
ESTONIA (September 7th, 1923)		YUGOSLAVIA
FINLAND (June 25th, 1923)		
FRANCE (August 2nd, 1923)		

13. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 26 (*continued*).  
(*Adding a New Paragraph after the First Paragraph*).

*Ratifications.*

GREECE (August 20th, 1923)  
HAITI (November 2nd, 1925)  
HUNGARY (June 22nd, 1923)  
INDIA (February 3rd, 1923)  
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)  
JAPAN (June 13th, 1923)  
LATVIA (December 10th, 1923)  
LITHUANIA (March 13th, 1925)  
NETHERLANDS (April 4th, 1923)  
NEW ZEALAND (February 3rd, 1923)  
NORWAY (March 29th, 1922)  
POLAND (December 15th, 1922)  
PORTUGAL (October 5th, 1923)  
ROUMANIA (September 5th, 1923)  
SIAM (September 12th, 1922)  
SPAIN (January 15th, 1930)  
SWEDEN (August 24th, 1922)  
SWITZERLAND (March 29th, 1923)  
URUGUAY (January 12th, 1924)  
VENEZUELA (March 24th, 1925)

**Not in Force.**

14. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 26.  
(*Second Paragraph.*)

**Not in Force.**

*Ratifications.*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
(February 3rd, 1923)  
AUSTRALIA (February 3rd,  
1923)  
AUSTRIA (August 29th, 1927)  
BELGIUM (September 28th,  
1923)  
BRAZIL (July 7th, 1923)  
BRITISH EMPIRE (February  
3rd, 1923)  
BULGARIA (October 4th, 1922)  
CANADA (February 3rd, 1923)  
CHILE (August 1st, 1928)  
CHINA (July 4th, 1923)  
COLOMBIA (May 9th, 1932)  
CUBA (May 7th, 1923)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September  
1st, 1923)  
DENMARK (August 11th, 1922)  
ESTONIA (September 7th, 1923)  
FINLAND (June 25th, 1923)  
FRANCE (August 2nd, 1923)  
GREECE (August 20th, 1923)  
HAITI (November 2nd, 1925)  
HUNGARY (June 22nd, 1923)  
INDIA (February 3rd, 1923)  
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)  
JAPAN (June 13th, 1923)  
LATVIA (December 10th, 1923)  
LITHUANIA (March 13th, 1925)  
NETHERLANDS (April 4th, 1923)  
NEW ZEALAND (February 3rd, 1923)  
NORWAY (March 29th, 1922)  
POLAND (December 15th, 1922)  
PORTUGAL (October 5th, 1923)

*Signatures not yet perfected by  
Ratification.*

BOLIVIA  
COSTA RICA  
LIBERIA  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
PERU

*Other Members to whose Signature  
the Protocol is open.*

ABYSSINIA  
ALBANIA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
GERMANY  
GUATEMALA  
HONDURAS  
IRAQ  
IRISH FREE STATE  
LUXEMBURG  
MEXICO  
NICARAGUA  
SALVADOR  
TURKEY  
YUGOSLAVIA

14. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 26 (*continued*).  
(*Second Paragraph.*)  
Not in Force.

*Ratifications*

ROUMANIA (September 5th,  
1923)  
SIAM (September 12th, 1922)  
SPAIN (January 15th, 1930)  
SWEDEN (August 24th, 1922)  
SWITZERLAND (March 29th,  
1923)  
URUGUAY (January 12th, 1924)  
VENEZUELA (March 24th, 1925)

V. OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF AND TRAFFIC IN  
OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS.<sup>1</sup>

(*Geneva, September 12th, 1923.*)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

ALBANIA (October 13th, 1924)  
AUSTRIA (January 12th, 1925)  
BELGIUM (July 31st, 1926)

Includes also the Belgian Congo  
and the mandated territory of  
Ruanda-Urundi.

BRAZIL (September 19th, 1931)  
GREAT BRITAIN AND NOR-  
THERN IRELAND  
(December 11th, 1925)

Does not include any of the Colonies,  
Overseas Possessions, Protector-  
ates or Territories under His  
Britannic Majesty's sovereignty  
or authority.

NEWFOUNDLAND (December  
31st, 1925 *a*)

Nigeria  
Seychelles  
British Honduras  
Ceylon  
Kenya  
Mauritius  
British Solomon Is-  
lands Protectorate  
Gilbert and Ellice Is-  
lands  
Fiji  
Uganda  
Trinidad  
Zanzibar  
Tanganyika Territory  
Leeward Islands  
Windward Islands  
Gambia  
Nyasaland  
Straits Settlements  
Federated Malay States  
Non-Federated Malay  
States:  
Brunei  
Johore  
Kedah  
Kelantan  
Trengganu  
Sierra Leone  
Northern Rhodesia

(November 3rd, 1926 *a*)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

COLOMBIA  
COSTA RICA  
CUBA  
FRANCE  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
JAPAN

Is not binding in respect of Taiwan,  
Chosen, the leased territory of  
Kwantung, Karafuto or the terri-  
tories under Japanese mandate,  
and that the provisions of  
Article 15 of the Convention are  
in no way derogatory to the acts  
of the Japanese judicial autho-  
rities in the application of Japan-  
ese laws and decrees.

LITHUANIA  
PANAMA  
PERU (*a*)  
SALVADOR  
URUGUAY

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA  
AFGHANISTAN  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
SAUDITE ARABIA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRALIA  
BOLIVIA  
CHILE  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
ECUADOR  
ESTONIA  
GUATEMALA  
ICELAND  
LIBERIA  
LIECHTENSTEIN  
MEXICO  
NICARAGUA  
PARAGUAY  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS  
SWEDEN  
VENEZUELA

<sup>1</sup> The present Convention came into force on August 7th, 1924, viz., on the thirtieth day following that on which the deposit of the second ratification took place (Article 11). See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXVII, p. 213; Vol. XXXI, p. 260; Vol. XXXV, p. 314; Vol. XXXIX, p. 190; Vol. XLV, p. 122; Vol. LIV, p. 391; Vol. LIX, p. 357; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 394; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 313; Vol. XCII, p. 368; Vol. XCVI, p. 191; Vol. C, p. 211; Vol. CXI, p. 403; and Vol. CXXVI, p. 433.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF AND TRAFFIC IN  
OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS (*continued*).

(Geneva, September 12th, 1923.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions*

- Barbados  
Gold Coast  
Cyprus  
Gibraltar  
Malta  
Somaliland  
Basutoland  
Bechuanaland  
Swaziland  
Hong-Kong  
Bermuda  
The Bahamas  
The Falkland Islands  
St. Helena  
Palestine  
Transjordan  
Jamaica (August 22nd, 1927 *a*)  
British Guiana (September 23rd, 1929 *a*)  
Southern Rhodesia (December 31st, 1925 *a*)  
CANADA (May 23rd, 1924 *a*)  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, including SOUTH WEST AFRICA  
(Mandated) (December 11th, 1925)  
NEW ZEALAND, including the Mandated Territory of Western  
Samoa (December 11th, 1925)  
IRISH FREE STATE (September 15th, 1930)  
INDIA (December 11th, 1925)  
BULGARIA (July 1st, 1924)  
CHINA (February 24th, 1926)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (April 11th, 1927)  
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)  
(March 31st, 1926)  
DENMARK (May 6th, 1930)
- With regard to Article IV, see also Article I. The acts mentioned in Article I are punishable under the rules of Danish law only if they fall within the provisions of Article 184 of the Danish Penal Code, which inflicts penalties upon any person publishing obscene writings, or placing on sale, distributing, or otherwise circulating or publicly exposing obscene images. Further, it is to be observed that the Danish legislation relating to the Press contains special provisions on the subject of the persons who may be prosecuted for Press offences. The latter provisions apply to the acts covered by Article 184 in so far as these acts can be considered as Press offences. The modification of Danish legislation on these points must await the revision of the Danish Penal Code, which is likely to be effected in the near future.
- EGYPT (October 29th, 1924 *a*)  
FINLAND (June 29th, 1925)  
GERMANY (May 11th, 1925)  
GREECE (October 9th, 1929)  
HUNGARY (February 12th, 1929)  
IRAQ (April 26th, 1929 *a*)  
ITALY (July 8th, 1924)  
LATVIA (October 7th, 1925)  
\*LUXEMBURG (August 10th, 1927)  
Subject to reservation " that, in the application of the penal clauses of the Convention, the Luxemburg authorities will observe the closing paragraph of Article 24 of the Constitution of the Grand-Duchy, which provides that proceedings may not be taken against the publisher, printer or distributor if the author is known and if he is a Luxemburg subject residing in the Grand-Duchy "  
SAN MARINO (April 21st, 1926 *a*)  
MONACO (May 11th, 1925)

\* This ratification, given subject to reservation, has been submitted to the signatory States for acceptance.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF AND TRAFFIC IN  
OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS (*continued*).  
(*Geneva, September 12th, 1923.*)

**In Force.**

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

- NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (September 13th, 1927)
- NORWAY (May 8th, 1929 *a*)
- Persia (September 28th, 1932)
- POLAND (March 8th, 1927)
- PORTUGAL (October 4th, 1927)
- ROUMANIA (June 7th, 1926)
- SIAM (July 28th, 1924)  
The Siamese Government reserve full right to enforce the provisions of the present Convention against foreigners in Siam in accordance with the principles prevailing for applying Siamese legislation to such foreigners.
- SPAIN (December 19th, 1924)
- SWITZERLAND (January 20th, 1926)
- TURKEY (September 12th, 1929)
- YUGOSLAVIA (May 2nd, 1929)

VI. ARBITRATION CLAUSES IN COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

I. PROTOCOL ON ARBITRATION CLAUSES.<sup>1</sup>

(*Geneva, September 24th, 1923.*)

**In Force.**

*Ratifications.*

*Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.*

*The Protocol is open to Signature by:*

- ALBANIA (August 29th, 1924)
- AUSTRIA (January 25th, 1928)
- BELGIUM (September 23rd, 1924)  
Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.
- BRAZIL (February 5th, 1932)  
Subject to the condition that the arbitral agreement or the arbitration clause mentioned in Article 1 of this Protocol should be limited to contracts which are considered as commercial by the Brazilian legislation.
- BRITISH EMPIRE (September 27th, 1924)  
Applies only to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and consequently does not include any of the Colonies, Overseas Possessions or Protectorates under His Britannic Majesty's sovereignty or authority or any territory in respect of which His Majesty's Government exercises a mandate.
- SOUTHERN RHODESIA (December 18th, 1924 *a*),
- NEWFOUNDLAND (June 22nd, 1925 *a*)
- British Guiana
- British Honduras
- Jamaica:
- Turks and Caicos Islands and Cayman Islands
- Leeward Islands
- Grenada
- St. Lucia
- St. Vincent
- Gambia

(March 12th, 1926 *a*)

- BOLIVIA
- CHILE
- FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)
- LATVIA  
Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in paragraph 2 of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.
- LITHUANIA
- NICARAGUA
- PANAMA
- PARAGUAY
- PERU
- SALVADOR
- URUGUAY

- ABYSSINIA
- UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
- UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
- ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
- AUSTRALIA
- BULGARIA
- CANADA
- CHINA
- COLOMBIA
- COSTA RICA
- CUBA
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
- ECUADOR
- EGYPT
- GUATEMALA
- HAITI
- HONDURAS
- HUNGARY
- INDIA
- IRISH FREE STATE
- LIBERIA
- MEXICO
- PERSIA
- TURKEY
- VENEZUELA
- YUGOSLAVIA

<sup>1</sup> The present Protocol came into force on July 28th, 1924, date of the second deposit of ratification (Article 6). See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. XXVII, p. 157; Vol. XXXI, p. 260; Vol. XXXV, p. 314; Vol. XXXIX, p. 190; Vol. XLV, p. 116; Vol. L, p. 161; Vol. LIV, p. 355; Vol. LXIX, p. 79; Vol. LXXII, p. 452; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 393; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 312; Vol. XCVI, p. 190; Vol. C, p. 211; Vol. CIV, p. 499; Vol. CVII, p. 470; Vol. CXI, p. 403 and Vol. CXVII, p. 55.



I. PROTOCOL ON ARBITRATION CLAUSES (*continued*).  
(*Geneva, September 24th, 1923.*)

In Force.

*Ratifications*

- Gold Coast (including Ashanti and the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast and Togoland)  
Kenya  
Zanzibar  
Northern Rhodesia  
Ceylon  
Mauritius  
Gibraltar  
Malta  
Falkland Islands  
Iraq and Palestine  
Tanganyika (June 17th, 1926 *a*)  
St. Helena (July 29th, 1926 *a*)  
Uganda (June 28th, 1929 *a*)  
Bahamas (January 23rd, 1931 *a*)  
NEW ZEALAND (June 9th, 1926)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 18th, 1931)  
The Czechoslovak Republic will regard itself as being bound only in relation to States which will have ratified the Convention of September 26th, 1927, on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards, and the Czechoslovak Republic does not intend by this signature to invalidate in any way the bilateral treaties concluded by it which regulate the questions referred to in the present Protocol by provisions going beyond the provisions of the Protocol.
- DENMARK (April 6th, 1925)  
Under Danish law, arbitral awards made by an Arbitral Tribunal do not immediately become operative; it is necessary in each case, in order to make an award operative, to apply to the ordinary courts of law. In the course of the proceedings, however, the arbitral award will generally be accepted by such Courts without further examination as a basis of the final judgments in the affair.
- ESTONIA (May 16th, 1929)  
Limits, in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 2, of this Protocol, the obligation mentioned in paragraph 1 of the said article to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.
- FINLAND (July 10th, 1924)
- FRANCE (June 7th, 1928)  
Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in paragraph 2 of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its own national law. Its acceptance of the present Protocol does not include the Colonies, Overseas Possessions or Protectorates or Territories in respect of which France exercises a mandate.
- GERMANY (November 5th, 1924)
- GREECE (May 26th, 1926)
- ITALY (July 28th, 1924)  
Except Colonies
- JAPAN (June 4th, 1928)  
Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the leased territory of Kwantung, and the territories in respect of which Japan exercises a mandate (February 26th, 1929 *a*).
- LUXEMBURG (September 15th, 1930)  
Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.
- MONACO (February 8th, 1927)  
Reserves the right to limit its obligation to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.
- NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (August 6th, 1925)  
The Government of the Netherlands reserves its right to restrict the obligation mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under Netherlands law.  
Further, it declares its opinion that the recognition in principle of the validity of arbitration clauses in no way affects either the restrictive provisions at present existing under Netherlands law or the right to introduce other restrictions in the future.
- NORWAY (September 2nd, 1927)
- POLAND (June 26th, 1931)  
Under reservation that in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 1, the undertaking contemplated in the said article will apply only to contracts which are declared as commercial in accordance with national Polish law.
- PORTUGAL (December 10th, 1930)  
(1) In accordance with the second paragraph of Article 1, the Portuguese Government reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

(March 12th, 1926 *a*)

I. PROTOCOL ON ARBITRATION CLAUSES (*continued*).  
(Geneva, September 24th, 1923.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions*

- (2) According to the terms of the first paragraph of Article 8, the Portuguese Government declares that its acceptance of the present Protocol does not include its colonies.

ROUMANIA (March 12th, 1925)

Subject to the reservation that the Royal Government may in all circumstances limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1, paragraph 2, to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

SIAM (September 3rd, 1930)

SPAIN (July 29th, 1926)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1, paragraph 2, to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law. Its acceptance of the present Protocol does not include the Spanish Possessions in Africa, or the territories of the Spanish Protectorate in Morocco.

SWEDEN (August 8th, 1929)

SWITZERLAND (May 14th, 1928)

VII. CUSTOMS.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO THE SIMPLIFICATION OF CUSTOMS FORMALITIES AND PROTOCOL.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, November 3rd, 1923.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

AUSTRIA (September 11th,  
1924)

BELGIUM (October 4th, 1924)

BRAZIL (July 10th, 1929)

BRITISH EMPIRE (August 29th,  
1924)

It is stated in the instrument of ratification that this ratification shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia (or any territory under its authority) or the Irish Free State or in the case of India, and that in pursuance of the power reserved in Article XXIX of the Convention, it shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Island of Newfoundland or of the territories: Iraq and Nauru, in respect of which His Britannic Majesty has accepted a mandate. It does not apply to the Sudan.

AUSTRALIA (March 13th, 1925)  
Excluding Papua, Norfolk Island  
and the Mandated Territory of  
New Guinea.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
(August 29th, 1924)

NEW ZEALAND (August 29th,  
1924)

Includes the mandated territory of  
Western Samoa.

INDIA (March 13th, 1925)

BULGARIA (December 10th,  
1926)

CHINA (February 23rd, 1926)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (February  
10th, 1927)

DENMARK (May 17th, 1924)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

CHILE

JAPAN

LITHUANIA

PARAGUAY

PORTUGAL

SPAIN

URUGUAY

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA

ALBANIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

BOLIVIA

CANADA

COLOMBIA

COSTA RICA

CUBA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ECUADOR

GUATEMALA

HAITI

HONDURAS

IRAQ

IRISH FREE STATE

LIBERIA

MEXICO

NICARAGUA

PANAMA

PERU

SALVADOR

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS

TURKEY

VENEZUELA

<sup>1</sup> The present Convention came into force on November 27th, 1924, ninety days after the deposit of the fifth ratification (Article 26). The Protocol came into force on the same conditions as the Convention to which it relates. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXX, p. 371; Vol. XXXV, p. 324; Vol. XXXIX, p. 208; Vol. XLV, p. 140; Vol. I, p. 16; Vol. LIV, p. 398; Vol. LIX, p. 365; Vol. LXIX, p. 79; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 394; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 319; Vol. XCII, p. 370; Vol. CXI, p. 404; and Vol. CXXXIV, p. 401.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO THE SIMPLIFICATION OF CUSTOMS  
FORMALITIES AND PROTOCOL (*continued*).

(*Geneva, November 3rd, 1923.*)

**In Force.**

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

EGYPT (March 23rd, 1925)  
ESTONIA (February 28th, 1930 *a*)  
FINLAND (May 23rd, 1928)  
FRANCE (September 13th, 1926)  
Does not apply to the Colonies under its sovereignty.  
*Syria and Lebanon* (March 9th, 1933 *a*)  
GERMANY (August 1st, 1925)  
GREECE (July 6th, 1927)  
HUNGARY (February 23rd, 1926)  
ITALY (June 13th, 1924)  
LATVIA (September 28th, 1931 *a*)  
LUXEMBURG (June 10th, 1927)  
FRENCH PROTECTORATE OF MOROCCO (November 8th, 1926)  
NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and  
Curaçao) (May 30th, 1925)  
NORWAY (September 7th, 1926)  
PERSIA (May 8th, 1925 *a*)  
POLAND (September 4th, 1931)  
ROUMANIA (December 23rd, 1925)  
Under the same reservations as those formulated by the other Governments  
and inserted in Article 6 of the Protocol, the Royal Government under-  
stands that Article 22 of the Convention confers the right to have recourse  
to the procedure provided for in this article for questions of a general  
nature solely on the High Contracting Parties, private persons being only  
entitled to appeal to their own judicial authorities in case any dispute  
arises with the authorities of the Kingdom.  
SIAM (May 19th, 1925)  
SWEDEN (February 12th, 1926)  
SWITZERLAND (January 3rd, 1927)  
REGENCY OF TUNIS (French Protectorate) (November 8th, 1926)  
YUGOSLAVIA (May 2nd, 1929)

VIII. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

5. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF RAILWAYS AND PROTOCOL  
OF SIGNATURE.<sup>1</sup>

(*Geneva, December 9th, 1923.*)

**In Force.**

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
ABYSSINIA (September 20th, 1928 <i>a</i> )	BRAZIL	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
AUSTRIA (January 20th, 1927)	BULGARIA	ALBANIA
BELGIUM (May 16th, 1927)	CHILE	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Does not apply to the Belgian Congo or to the territory of Ruanda-	CHINA ( <i>a</i> )	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
	The Chinese Government, subject to the declarations made in its	AUSTRALIA
		BOLIVIA

<sup>1</sup> The Convention and the Protocol came into force (Article 6) on March 23rd, 1926. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XLVII, page 55; Vol. L, p. 180; Vol. LIX, p. 383; Vol. LXIII, p. 417; Vol. LXIX, p. 92; Vol. LXXVIII, p. 472; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 403; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 336; Vol. XCII, p. 381; and Vol. XCVI, p. 191.

5. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF RAILWAYS AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE (continued).

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

Urundi under Belgian mandate, without prejudice to the right of ratification at a subsequent date on behalf of either or both of these territories.

BRITISH EMPIRE (August 29th, 1924)

This ratification shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa or the Irish Free State (or any territories under their authority) or in the case of India, and that, in pursuance of the power reserved in Article 9 of this Convention, it shall not be deemed to apply in the case of any of the Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates or of the territories in respect of which His Britannic Majesty has accepted a mandate ; without prejudice, however, to the right of subsequent ratification or accession on behalf of any or all those Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates or territories.

Southern Rhodesia (April 23rd, 1925 a)

NEWFOUNDLAND (April 23rd, 1925 a)

British Guiana  
British Honduras  
Brunei

Federated Malay States:  
States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang

Gambia  
Gold Coast  
Hong-Kong

Non-Federated Malay States: Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu

Nigeria  
Northern Rhodesia  
Nyasaland  
Palestine

Sierra Leone  
Straits Settlements  
Tanganyika Territory

NEW ZEALAND (April 1st, 1925)

Including the mandated territory of Western Samoa.

INDIA (April 1st, 1925)

DENMARK (April 27th, 1926)

ESTONIA (September 21st, 1929)

GERMANY (December 5th, 1927)

GREECE (March 6th, 1929)

HUNGARY (March 21st, 1929)

JAPAN (September 30th, 1926)

Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.

name by the delegates whom it instructed to take part in the discussions on this Convention confirms the said declarations regarding:

- (1) The whole of Part III: " Relations between the railway and its users ", Articles 14, 15, 16 and 17;
- (2) In Part VI: " General Regulations ", Article 37, relating to the conclusion of special agreements for the purpose of putting the provisions of the Statute into force in cases where existing agreements are not adequate for this purpose.

COLOMBIA (a)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
FINLAND  
FRANCE

Subject to the reservation contained in Article 9 of the present Convention to the effect that its provisions do not apply to the various Protectorates, Colonies, Possessions or Overseas Territories under the sovereignty or authority of the French Republic.

ITALY  
LATVIA  
LITHUANIA  
PANAMA (a)  
PORTUGAL  
SALVADOR  
URUGUAY

The Convention is open to Accession by:

CANADA  
COSTA RICA  
CUBA  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
HONDURAS.  
IRAQ  
IRISH FREE STATE  
LIBERIA  
LUXEMBURG  
MEXICO  
NICARAGUA.  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
PERU  
TURKEY  
VENEZUELA

(September 22nd, 1925 a)

5. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF RAILWAYS AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE (*continued*).

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

NETHERLANDS (for the Kingdom in Europe) (February 22nd, 1928)  
 NORWAY (February 24th, 1926)  
 POLAND and FREE CITY OF DANZIG (January 7th, 1928)  
 ROUMANIA (December 23rd, 1925)  
 SIAM (January 9th, 1925)  
 SPAIN (January 15th, 1930)  
 SWEDEN (September 15th, 1927)  
 SWITZERLAND (October 23rd, 1926)  
 YUGOSLAVIA (May 7th, 1930)

6. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF MARITIME PORTS AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

AUSTRIA (January 20th, 1927a)  
 BELGIUM (May 16th, 1927)

Does not apply to the Belgian Congo or to the territory of Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian mandate, without prejudice to the right of ratification at a subsequent date on behalf of either or both of these territories.

With regard to Article 12 of the Statute, the Belgian Government declares that legislation exists in Belgium on the transport of emigrants, and that this legislation, whilst it does not distinguish between flags and consequently does not affect the principle of equality of treatment of flags, imposes special obligations on all vessels engaged in the transport of emigrants.

BRITISH EMPIRE (August 29th, 1924)

This ratification shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa or the Irish Free State (or any territories under their authority) or in the case of India, and that, in pursuance of the power reserved in Article 9 of this Convention, it shall not be deemed to apply in the case of any of the Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates or of the territories in respect of which His Britannic Majesty has accepted a mandate; without prejudice, however, to the right of subsequent ratification or accession on behalf of any or all those Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates or Territories.

*Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.*

BRAZIL  
 BULGARIA  
 CHILE

ITALY

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

LITHUANIA

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

PANAMA (a)

SALVADOR

SPAIN

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

URUGUAY

*The Convention is open to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA  
 UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
 ALBANIA  
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
 ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
 BOLIVIA  
 CANADA  
 CHINA  
 COLOMBIA  
 COSTA RICA  
 CUBA  
 FREE CITY OF DANZIG  
 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
 FINLAND  
 GUATEMALA  
 HAITI  
 HONDURAS  
 IRISH FREE STATE  
 LATVIA  
 LIBERIA  
 LUXEMBURG  
 MEXICO  
 NICARAGUA  
 PARAGUAY  
 PERSIA  
 PERU  
 POLAND  
 PORTUGAL  
 ROUMANIA  
 TURKEY  
 VENEZUELA

<sup>1</sup> The Convention and the Protocol came into force on July 26th, 1926. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. LVIII, p. 285; Vol. LXIX, p. 102; Vol. LXXII, p. 485; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 416; Vol. CVII, p. 491; Vol. CXVII, p. 184; and Vol. CXXII, p. 349.

6. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF MARITIME PORTS  
AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE (*continued*).

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

- NEWFOUNDLAND (April 23rd, 1925 *a*)  
Southern Rhodesia (April 23rd, 1925 *a*)  
Bahamas  
Barbados  
Bermuda  
British Guiana  
British Honduras  
British Solomon  
Islands Protectorate  
Brunei  
Ceylon  
Cyprus  
Falkland Islands  
Federated Malay States:  
States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and  
Pahang  
Fiji  
Gambia  
Gibraltar  
Gilbert and Ellice Islands  
Gold Coast  
Grenada  
Hong-Kong  
Jamaica (excluding Turks and Caicos Islands and  
Cayman Islands)  
Kenya  
Leeward Islands:  
Antigua  
Dominica  
Montserrat  
St. Christopher Nevis  
Virgin Islands  
Non-Federated Malay States: States of Johore,  
Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu  
Mauritius  
Nigeria  
Palestine  
St. Helena  
St. Lucia  
St. Vincent  
Seychelles  
Sierra Leone  
Somaliland  
Straits Settlements  
Tanganyika Territory  
Tonga  
Trinidad and Tobago  
Zanzibar  
Malta (November 7th, 1925 *a*)
- AUSTRALIA (June 29th, 1925 *a*)  
Does not apply in the case of Papua, Norfolk Island and the mandated  
territories of Nauru and New Guinea.
- NEW ZEALAND (April 1st, 1925)  
Including the mandated territory of Western Samoa.
- INDIA (April 1st, 1925)
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA (July 10th, 1931)  
With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article  
twelve (12) of the Statute.
- DENMARK (April 27th, 1926)  
Excluding Greenland, the maritime ports of which are subject to a separate  
regime.
- ESTONIA (November 4th, 1931)  
The Estonian Government reserves the right regarding emigration provided  
for in Article 12 of the Statute.

(September 22nd, 1925 *a*)

6. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF MARITIME PORTS AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE (*continued*).

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions*

FRANCE (August 2nd, 1932)

Shall have the power, in conformity with Article 8 of the Statute, of suspending the benefit of equality of treatment as regards the mercantile marine of a State which, under the provisions of Article 12, paragraph 1, has itself departed from equality of treatment in favour of its own marine.

Does not include any of the Protectorates, Colonies, Overseas Possessions or Territories under the sovereignty or authority of the French Republic.

GERMANY (May 1st, 1928)

In conformity with Article 12 of the Statute on the International Regime of Maritime Ports, the German Government declares that it reserves the right of limiting the transport of emigrants, in accordance with the provisions of its own legislation, to vessels which have been granted special authorisation as fulfilling the requirements of the said legislation.

In exercising this right, the German Government will continue to be guided as far as possible by the principles of this Statute.

GREECE (January 24th, 1927)

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

HUNGARY (March 21st, 1929)

With reservation as to the right regarding emigration provided in Article 12 of the Statute.

IRAQ (May 1st, 1929 a)

With reservation as to all the rights regarding emigration provided in Article 12 of the Statute.

JAPAN (September 30th, 1926)

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

NETHERLANDS (February 22nd, 1928)

Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao (February 22nd, 1928 a)

The Netherlands Government reserves the right mentioned in Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Statute annexed to the Convention, it being understood that no discrimination shall be made against the flag of any contracting State which in regard to the transport of emigrants does not discriminate against the Netherlands flag.

NORWAY (June 21st, 1928)

SIAM (January 9th, 1925)

SWEDEN (September 15th, 1927)

SWITZERLAND (October 23rd, 1926)

YUGOSLAVIA (November 20th, 1931)

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

7. CONVENTION RELATING TO THE TRANSMISSION IN TRANSIT OF ELECTRIC POWER AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

AUSTRIA (January 20th, 1927)

BRITISH EMPIRE (April 1st, 1925)

This ratification has been given on behalf of the British Empire and New Zealand, including the mandated territory of Western Samoa. It shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa or the Irish Free State (or any territories under their authority) or in the case of India, and in pursuance of the power reserved in Article 21 of this Convention, it shall not be deemed to apply in the case of any of the Colonies, Possessions, or Protectorates or of the territories in respect of

*Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.*

BELGIUM

BULGARIA

CHILE

FREE CITY OF DANZIG

(through the intermediary of Poland)

FRANCE

Subject to the reservation contained in Article 21 of the present Convention to the effect that its provisions do not apply to the various Protectorates, Colonies, Possessions or Overseas Territories under the sovereignty or authority of the French Republic.

HUNGARY

ITALY

LITHUANIA

*The Convention is open to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

ALBANIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

AUSTRALIA

BOLIVIA

BRAZIL

CANADA

CHINA

COLOMBIA

COSTA RICA

CUBA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ESTONIA

FINLAND

GERMANY

<sup>1</sup> The Convention and Protocol came into force on July 26th, 1926. See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. LVIII, p. 315; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 416 and Vol. XCII, p. 399.

7. CONVENTION RELATING TO THE TRANSMISSION IN TRANSIT OF ELECTRIC POWER AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE (*continued*).

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by.</i>
which His Britannic Majesty has accepted a mandate other than the territory mentioned above; without prejudice, however, to the right of subsequent ratification or accession on behalf of any or all of those Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates, or Territories. This ratification does not apply to the Sudan.	POLAND URUGUAY YUGOSLAVIA	GUATEMALA HAITI HONDURAS INDIA IRAQ IRISH FREE STATE JAPAN LATVIA LIBERIA LUXEMBURG MEXICO NETHERLANDS NICARAGUA NORWAY PANAMA PARAGUAY PERSIA PERU PORTUGAL ROUMANIA SALVADOR SIAM SWEDEN SWITZERLAND TURKEY VENEZUELA
NEWFOUNDLAND (April 23rd, 1925 <i>a</i> )		
Southern Rhodesia (April 23rd, 1925 <i>a</i> )		
British Guiana	(September 22nd, 1925 <i>a</i> )	
British Honduras		
Brunei		
Federated Malay States:		
States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang		
Gambia		
Gold Coast		
Hong-Kong		
Kenya		
Non-Federated Malay States: States of Johore, Kedah, Perlis Kelantan, Trengganu		
Nigeria		
Northern Rhodesia		
Nyasaland		
Palestine		
Sierra Leone		
Straits Settlements		
Tanganyika Territory		
Uganda Protectorate (January 12th, 1927 <i>a</i> )		
NEW ZEALAND (April 1st, 1925)		
Including the mandated territory of Western Samoa.		
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (November 30th, 1926)		
DENMARK (April 27th, 1926)		
GREECE (February 15th, 1929)		
SPAIN (January 15th, 1930)		



8. CONVENTION RELATING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF HYDRAULIC POWER AFFECTING MORE THAN ONE STATE AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE. <sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

AUSTRIA (January 20th, 1927)  
BRITISH EMPIRE (April 1st,  
1925)

This ratification has been given on behalf of the British Empire and New Zealand, including the mandated territory of Western Samoa. This ratification shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa or the Irish Free State (or any territories under their authority) or in the case of India, in pursuance of the power reserved in Article 21 of this Convention, it shall not be deemed to apply in the case of any of the Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates or of the territories in respect of which His Britannic Majesty has accepted a mandate other than the territory mentioned above; without prejudice, however, to the right of subsequent ratification or accession on behalf of any or all of those Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates or Territories. This ratification does not apply to the Sudan.

Southern Rhodesia (April  
23rd, 1925 a)

NEWFOUNDLAND (April 23rd,  
1925 a)

British Guiana  
British Honduras  
Brunei

Federated Malay States:  
States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang

Gambia  
Gold Coast  
Hong-Kong

Kenya

Non-Federated Malay States : States of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu

Nigeria  
Northern Rhodesia  
Nyasaland  
Palestine

Sierra Leone  
Straits Settlements  
Tanganyika Territory

Uganda Protectorate  
(January 12th, 1927 a)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

BELGIUM  
BULGARIA  
CHILE

FREE CITY OF DANZIG  
(through the intermediary  
of Poland)

FRANCE  
Subject to the reservation contained in Article 21 of the present Convention to the effect that its provisions do not apply to the various Protectorates, Colonies, Possessions or Overseas Territories under the sovereignty or authority of the French Republic.

ITALY  
LITHUANIA  
POLAND  
URUGUAY  
YUGOSLAVIA

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ALBANIA  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRALIA  
BOLIVIA  
BRAZIL  
CANADA  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA  
COSTA RICA  
CUBA  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
ESTONIA  
FINLAND  
GERMANY  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
INDIA  
IRAQ  
IRISH FREE STATE  
JAPAN  
LATVIA  
LIBERIA  
LUXEMBURG  
MEXICO  
NETHERLANDS  
NICARAGUA  
NORWAY  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
PERU  
PORTUGAL  
ROUMANIA  
SALVADOR  
SPAIN  
SWEDEN  
SWITZERLAND  
TURKEY  
VENEZUELA

(September 22nd, 1925 a)

<sup>1</sup> The Convention and the Protocol came into force on June 30th, 1925. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXXVI, p. 75; Vol. XLV, p. 170; Vol. L, p. 166; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 395; and Vol. CXXXIV, p. 405.

8. CONVENTION RELATING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF HYDRAULIC POWER AFFECTING MORE THAN ONE STATE AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE (*continued*).

(*Geneva, December 9th, 1923.*)

In Force

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

NEW ZEALAND (April 1st,  
1925)  
Including the mandated territory  
of Western Samoa.  
DENMARK (April 27th, 1926)  
*Hungary* (March 20th, 1933)  
GREECE (March 14th, 1929)  
SIAM (January 9th, 1925)

IX. AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT.

15. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16.

(*Latter Part of First Paragraph of Article 16.*)  
(*Geneva, September 27th, 1924.*)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open.</i>
ESTONIA (September 18th, 1926)	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	ABYSSINIA
NETHERLANDS (February 8th, 1926)	ALBANIA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
ROUMANIA (March 12th, 1925)	BOLIVIA	AUSTRALIA
SALVADOR (June 4th, 1925)	BRAZIL	AUSTRIA
SIAM (September 30th, 1925)	BULGARIA	BELGIUM
	CANADA	BRITISH EMPIRE
	CHILE	CHINA
	CUBA	COLOMBIA
	GREECE	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
	NEW ZEALAND	DENMARK
	PERU	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
	POLAND	FINLAND
	URUGUAY	FRANCE
		GERMANY
		GUATEMALA
		HAITI
		HONDURAS
		HUNGARY
		INDIA
		IRAQ
		IRISH FREE STATE
		ITALY
		JAPAN
		LATVIA
		LIBERIA
		LITHUANIA
		LUXEMBURG
		MEXICO
		NICARAGUA
		NORWAY
		PANAMA
		PARAGUAY
		PERSIA
		PORTUGAL
		SPAIN
		SWEDEN
		SWITZERLAND
		TURKEY
		VENEZUELA
		YUGOSLAVIA

X. TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

I. INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION. THE HAGUE, JANUARY 23RD, 1912.<sup>1</sup>

*Schedule<sup>2</sup> containing the signatures of the Convention, the signatures of the Protocol of Signature of the Powers not represented at the First Opium Conference, provided for in the penultimate paragraph of Article 22 of the Convention, the ratifications of the Convention, and the signatures of the Protocol respecting the putting into force of the Convention provided under "B" of the Final Protocol of the Third International Opium Conference.*

(The ratifications and signatures in accordance with Article 295 of the Peace Treaty of Versailles or in accordance with a similar article of other treaties of peace are marked \*.)

States	Signatures of the Convention	Signatures of the Protocol of the Powers not represented at the Opium Conference	Ratifications of the Convention	Signatures of the Protocol relative to the bringing into force of the Convention (dates of the entry into force)
ALBANIA . . . . .	—	Feb. 3, 1925	Feb. 3, 1925	Feb. 3, 1925
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1912	—	Dec. 15, 1913	Feb. 11, 1915
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC . . . . .	—	Oct. 17, 1912	—	—
AUSTRIA . . . . .	—	—	July 16, 1920*	July 16, 1920*
BELGIUM <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	—	June 18, 1912	June 16, 1914	May 14, 1919
BOLIVIA . . . . .	—	June 4, 1913	Jan. 10, 1920*	Jan. 10, 1920*
BRAZIL . . . . .	—	Oct. 16, 1912	Dec. 23, 1914	Jan. 10, 1920*
GREAT BRITAIN <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1912	April 24, 1922	July 15, 1914	Jan. 10, 1920*
BULGARIA . . . . .	—	March 2, 1914	Aug. 9, 1920*	Aug. 9, 1920*
CHILE . . . . .	—	July 2, 1913	Jan. 16, 1923	May 18, 1923
CHINA . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1912	—	Feb. 9, 1914	Feb. 11, 1915
COLOMBIA <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	—	Jan. 15, 1913	June 26, 1924	June 30, 1924
COSTA RICA . . . . .	—	April 25, 1912	August 1, 1924	July 29, 1925
CUBA . . . . .	—	May 8, 1913	March 8, 1920*	March 8, 1920*
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	—	—	Jan. 10, 1920*	Jan. 10, 1920*
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland) . . . . .	—	Nov. 8, 1921	April 18, 1922	March 5, 1931
DENMARK <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	—	Dec. 17, 1912	July 10, 1913	Oct. 21, 1921
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC . . . . .	—	Nov. 12, 1912	June 7, 1923	April 14, 1931
ECUADOR . . . . .	—	July 2, 1912	Feb. 25, 1915	August 23, 1923
ESTONIA . . . . .	—	Jan. 9, 1923	April 20, 1923	January 21, 1931
FINLAND . . . . .	—	April 24, 1922	May 16, 1922	Dec. 1, 1922
FRANCE <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1912	—	Jan. 10, 1920*	Jan. 10, 1920*
GERMANY . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1912	—	Jan. 10, 1920*	Jan. 10, 1920*
GREECE . . . . .	—	—	March 30, 1920*	March 30, 1920*

<sup>1</sup> See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. VIII, p. 187; Vol. XI, p. 415; Vol. XV, p. 311; Vol. XIX, p. 283; Vol. XXIV, p. 163; Vol. XXXI, p. 245; Vol. XXXV, p. 299; Vol. XXXIX, p. 167; Vol. LIX, p. 346; Vol. CIV, p. 495; Vol. CVII, p. 461 and Vol. CXVII, p. 48.

<sup>2</sup> This Schedule which appeared in the annexes to the supplementary report on the work of the Council and the Secretariat is reproduced here for purposes of information.

<sup>3</sup> Subject to adherence or denunciation as regards the Belgian Congo.

<sup>4</sup> In accordance with the following reservation:

The articles of the present Convention, if ratified by His Britannic Majesty's Government, shall apply to the Government of British India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong-Kong, and Wei-hai-Wei in every respect in the same way as they shall apply to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; but His Britannic Majesty's Government reserve the right of signing or denouncing separately the said Convention in the name of any Dominion, Colony, Dependency, or Protectorate of His Majesty other than those which have been specified.

In virtue of the above-mentioned reservation, Great Britain signed the Convention for the following Dominions, Colonies, Dependencies, and Protectorates:

On December 17th, 1912, for Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Brunei, Cyprus, the East Africa Protectorate, Falkland Islands, Malay Protectorates, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Jamaica, Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, Trengganu, Malta, Northern Nigeria, Northern Borneo, Nyasaland, St. Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Somaliland, Southern Nigeria, Trinidad, Uganda; on February 27th, 1913, for the Colony of Fiji; on April 22nd, 1913, for the Colony of Sierra Leone, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate and the Solomon Islands Protectorate; on June 25th, 1913, for the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia; on November 14th, 1913, for the Bahamas Islands and for the three Colonies of the Windward Islands, that is to say, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent; on January 30th, 1914, for the Leeward Islands; on February 11th, 1914, for British Guiana as well as for British Honduras; on March 11th, 1914, for the Government of the Union of South Africa; on March 28th, 1914, for Zanzibar, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland; on April 4th, 1914, for the Colony of Barbados; on April 8th, 1914, for Mauritius and its dependencies; on July 11th, 1914, for the Bermuda Islands; on August 21st, 1924, for Palestine and together with France for the New Hebrides; on October 20th, 1924, for Iraq.

<sup>5</sup> Subject to the approval of the Colombian Parliament.

<sup>6</sup> The signature of the Protocol of Signature of the Powers not represented at the Conference as well as its ratification were given by Denmark for Iceland and the Danish Antilles; the signature of the Protocol respecting the putting into force of the Convention was given separately by Denmark and Iceland.

<sup>7</sup> With the reservation that a separate and special ratification or denunciation may subsequently be obtained for the French Protectorates. France and Great Britain signed the Convention for the New Hebrides, August 21st, 1924.

I. INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION. THE HAGUE, JANUARY 23RD, 1912 (continued).

(The ratifications and signatures in accordance with Article 295 of the Peace Treaty of Versailles or in accordance with a similar article of other treaties of peace are marked \*.)

States	Signatures of the Convention	Signatures of the Protocol of the Powers not represented at the Opium Conference	Ratifications of the Convention	Signatures of the Protocol relative to the bringing into force of the Convention (dates of the entry into force)
GUATEMALA . . . . .	—	June 17, 1912	Aug. 27, 1913	Jan. 10, 1920*
HAITI . . . . .	—	Aug. 21, 1912	June 30, 1920*	June 30, 1920*
HONDURAS . . . . .	—	July 5, 1912	Aug. 29, 1913	April 3, 1915
HUNGARY . . . . .	—	—	July 26, 1921*	July 26, 1921*
ITALY . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1912	—	June 28, 1914	Jan. 10, 1920*
JAPAN . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1912	—	Jan. 10, 1920*	Jan. 10, 1920*
LATVIA . . . . .	—	Feb. 6, 1922	March 25, 1924	Jan. 18, 1932.
LIBERIA . . . . .	—	—	June 30, 1920*	June 30, 1920*
LITHUANIA . . . . .	—	April 7, 1922	—	—
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	—	June 18, 1912	Aug. 21, 1922	Aug. 21, 1922
MEXICO . . . . .	—	May 15, 1912	April 2, 1925	May 8, 1925
MONACO . . . . .	—	May 1, 1923	Feb. 20, 1925	May 26, 1925
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1912	—	July 28, 1914	Feb. 11, 1915
NICARAGUA . . . . .	—	July 18, 1913	Nov. 10, 1914	Nov. 3, 1920
NORWAY . . . . .	—	Sept. 2, 1913	Nov. 12, 1914	Sept. 20, 1915
PANAMA . . . . .	—	June 19, 1912	Nov. 25, 1920*	Nov. 25, 1920*
PARAGUAY . . . . .	—	Dec. 14, 1912	—	—
PERU . . . . .	—	July 24, 1913	Jan. 10, 1920*	Jan. 10, 1920*
PERSIA <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1912	—	—	—
POLAND . . . . .	—	—	Jan. 10, 1920*	Jan. 10, 1920*
PORTUGAL . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1912	—	Dec. 15, 1913	April 8, 1920*
ROUMANIA . . . . .	—	Dec. 27, 1913	Sept. 14, 1920*	Sept. 14, 1920*
RUSSIA . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1912	—	—	—
SALVADOR . . . . .	—	July 30, 1912	Sept. 19, 1922	May 29, 1931
SIAM <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1912	—	July 10, 1913	Jan. 10, 1920*
SPAIN . . . . .	—	Oct. 23, 1912	Jan. 25, 1919	Feb. 11, 1921
SWEDEN <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	—	Aug. 27, 1913	April 17, 1914	Jan. 13, 1921
SWITZERLAND <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	—	Dec. 29, 1913	Jan. 15, 1925	Jan. 15, 1925
URUGUAY . . . . .	—	March 9, 1914	April 3, 1916	Jan. 10, 1920*
VENEZUELA . . . . .	—	Sept. 10, 1912	Oct. 28, 1913	July 12, 1927
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	—	—	Feb. 10, 1920*	Feb. 10, 1920*

2. FIRST OPIUM CONFERENCE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE SUPPRESSION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF, INTERNAL TRADE IN, AND USE OF, PREPARED OPIUM, PROTOCOL AND FINAL ACT.<sup>5</sup>

(Signed at Geneva, February 11th, 1925.)

In Force.

Ratifications.

Other State to whose Signature the Agreement is open.

- BRITISH EMPIRE (February 17th, 1926)  
The signature of this Protocol is subject, in respect of British Protectorates, to the conditions contained in Article XIII of the Agreement.
- INDIA (February 17th, 1926)
- FRANCE (April 29th, 1926)
- JAPAN (October 10th, 1928)
- NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (March 1st, 1927)

CHINA

<sup>1</sup> With the reservation of Articles 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 (Persia having no treaty with China) and paragraph (a) of Article 3.

<sup>2</sup> With the reservation of Articles 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 (Siam having no treaty with China).

<sup>3</sup> Subject to the following declaration: "Opium not being manufactured in Sweden, the Swedish Government will for the moment confine themselves to prohibiting the importation of prepared opium, but they declare at the same time that they are ready to take the measures indicated in Article 8 of the Convention if experience proves their expediency."

<sup>4</sup> Subject to ratification and with the declaration that the Swiss Government will be unable to issue the necessary legal enactments within the terms fixed by the Convention.

<sup>5</sup> The Agreement and the Protocol came into force on July 28th, 1926. See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. LI, p. 337; Vol. LIX, p. 401 and Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 489.

2. FIRST OPIUM CONFERENCE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE SUPPRESSION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF, INTERNAL TRADE IN,  
AND USE OF, PREPARED OPIUM, PROTOCOL AND FINAL ACT (*continued*).

(Signed at Geneva, February 11th, 1925.)

In Force.

*Ratifications.*

PORTUGAL (September 13th, 1926)

While accepting the principle of a monopoly as formulated in Article I, does so, as regards the moment at which the measures provided for in the first paragraph thereof shall come into force, subject to the limitation contained in the second paragraph of the article.

The Portuguese Government, being bound by a contract consistent with the provisions of the Hague Convention of 1912, will not be able to put into operation the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article VI of the present Agreement so long as its obligations under this contract are in force.

SIAM (May 6th, 1927)

Under reservation of Article I, paragraph 3 (a), with regard to the time when this provision shall come into force, and of Article V. The reason for these reservations had been stated by the First Delegate of Siam on November 14th, 1924. The Siamese Government is hoping to put into force the system of registration and rationing within the period of three years. After that date, the reservation in regard to Article I, paragraph 3 (a), will fall to the ground.

3. SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS  
INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, February 19th, 1925.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

AUSTRIA (November 25th,  
1927)

BELGIUM (August 24th, 1927)

Does not apply to the Belgian Congo or to the territory of Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian mandate.

BOLIVIA (April 15th, 1932 a)

1. Bolivia does not undertake to restrict the home cultivation or production of coca, or to prohibit the use of coca leaves by the native population.

2. The exportation of coca leaves shall be subject to control by the Bolivian Government, by means of export certificates.

3. The Bolivian Government designates the following as places from which coca may be exported:

Villazon, Yacuiba, Antofagasta, Arica and Mollendo.

BRAZIL (June 10th, 1932)

BRITISH EMPIRE (February  
17th, 1926)

His Britannic Majesty's ratification shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Dominion of Canada or the Irish Free State and, in pursuance of the power reserved in Article 39 of the Convention, the instrument shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Colony of the Bahamas or the State of Sarawak under His Britannic Majesty's protection.

CANADA (June 27th, 1928)

AUSTRALIA (February 17th,  
1926)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
(February 17th, 1926)

NEW ZEALAND, (February 17th,  
1926)

Including the mandated territory  
of Western Samoa.

IRISH FREE STATE (September  
1st, 1931)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

ALBANIA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (a)

NICARAGUA

PERSIA

*Ad referendum* and subject to the League of Nations complying with the request made by Persia in the Memorandum O.D.C.24.

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA

AFGHANISTAN

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SAUDITE ARABIA

CHINA

COSTA RICA

ECUADOR

GUATEMALA

HAITI

HONDURAS

ICELAND

LIBERIA

LIECHTENSTEIN

MEXICO

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

PERU

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS

<sup>1</sup> The Convention and the Protocol came into force September 25th, 1928 (Article 36). See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. LXXXI, p. 317; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 390; Vol. XCII, p. 499; Vol. XCVI, p. 204; Vol. C, p. 249; Vol. CIV, p. 516; Vol. CVII, p. 525; Vol. CXI, p. 411; Vol. CXVII, p. 290; Vol. CXXII, p. 355; and Vol. CXXXIV, p. 407.

3. SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.  
INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION (*continued*).

(*Geneva, February 19th, 1925.*)

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

**In Force.**

- INDIA (February 17th, 1926)  
IRAQ (August 8th, 1931 *a*)  
State of Sarawak (March 11th, 1926 *a*)  
Bahamas (October 22nd, 1926 *a*)  
BULGARIA (March 9th, 1927)  
*Chile* (April 11th, 1933)  
COLOMBIA (December 3rd, 1930 *a*)  
CUBA (July 6th, 1931)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (April 11th, 1927)  
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)  
(June 16th, 1927 *a*)  
DENMARK (April 23rd, 1930)  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (July 19th, 1928 *a*)  
EGYPT (March 16th, 1926 *a*)  
ESTONIA (August 30th, 1930 *a*)  
FINLAND (December 5th, 1927 *a*)  
FRANCE (July 2nd, 1927)  
The French Government is compelled to make all reservation, as regards the Colonies, Protectorates and mandated territories under its authority, as to the possibility of regularly producing, within the strictly prescribed time-limit, the quarterly statistics provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 22.  
GERMANY (August 15th, 1929)  
Subject to the reservation annexed to the Procès-verbal of the plenary meeting of February 16th, 1925. (The validity of the signature and ratification of this Convention are subject to the condition that a German expert will be appointed as a member of the Central Board.)  
GREECE (December 10th, 1929)  
HUNGARY (August 27th, 1930)  
ITALY (for the Kingdom and Colonies) (December 11th, 1929 *a*)  
JAPAN (October 10th, 1928)  
LATVIA (October 31st, 1928)  
LITHUANIA (February 13th, 1931 *a*)  
LUXEMBURG (March 27th, 1928)  
MONACO (February 9th, 1927 *a*)  
NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (June 4th, 1928)  
NEW HEBRIDES (December 27th, 1927 *a*)  
NORWAY (March 16th, 1931 *a*)  
POLAND (June 16th, 1927)  
PORTUGAL (September 13th, 1926)  
ROUMANIA (May 18th, 1928 *a*)  
SALVADOR (December 2nd, 1926 *a*)  
SAN MARINO (April 21st, 1926 *a*)  
SIAM (October 11th, 1929)  
SPAIN (June 22nd, 1928)  
Includes also the Spanish Colonies and the Spanish Protectorate of Morocco.  
SUDAN (February 20th, 1926)  
SWEDEN (December 6th, 1930*a*)

3. SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.  
INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION (*continued*).

(*Geneva, February 19th, 1925.*)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

SWITZERLAND (April 3rd, 1929)  
With reference to the declaration  
made by the Swiss delegation  
at the 36th plenary meeting  
of the Conference concerning  
the forwarding of the quarterly  
statistics provided for in  
Article 22, paragraph 2.  
*Turkey* (April 3rd, 1933 *a*)  
URUGUAY (Sept. 11th, 1930)  
VENEZUELA (June 19th, 1929*a*)  
YUGOSLAVIA (September 4th,  
1929)

PROTOCOL.

(*Geneva, February 19th, 1925.*)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

BRITISH EMPIRE (February  
17th, 1926)  
(Same reservation as for the Con-  
vention.)  
CANADA (June 27th, 1928)  
AUSTRALIA (Febr. 17th, 1926)  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
(February 17th, 1926)  
NEW ZEALAND (February  
17th, 1926)  
INDIA (February 17th, 1926)  
IRAQ (August 8th, 1931 *a*)  
State of Sarawak (March  
11th, 1926 *a*)  
Bahamas (October 22nd,  
1926 *a*)  
BOLIVIA (April 15th, 1932 *a*)  
BULGARIA (March 9th, 1927)  
*Chile* (April 11th, 1933)  
COLOMBIA (December 3rd,  
1930 *a*)  
CUBA (July 6th, 1931)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (April 11th,  
1927)  
EGYPT (March 16th, 1926 *a*)  
ESTONIA (August 30th, 1930 *a*)  
FINLAND (December 5th,  
1927 *a*)  
GERMANY (August 15th, 1929)  
GREECE (December 10th, 1929)  
JAPAN (October 10th, 1928)  
LATVIA (October 31st, 1928)  
LUXEMBURG (March 27th, 1928)  
NETHERLANDS (including Ne-  
therlands Indies, Surinam  
and Curaçao) (June 4th, 1928)  
PORTUGAL (Sept. 13th, 1926)  
ROUMANIA (May 18th, 1928 *a*)  
SALVADOR (December 2nd,  
1926 *a*)  
SIAM (October 11th, 1929)  
SPAIN (April 19th, 1930 *a*)  
SUDAN (February 20th, 1926)  
*Turkey* (April 3rd, 1933 *a*)  
VENEZUELA (June 19th, 1929*a*)  
YUGOSLAVIA (Sept. 4th, 1929)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

ALBANIA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (*a*)  
NICARAGUA  
PERSIA

*The Protocol is open  
to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA  
AFGHANISTAN  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
SAUDITE ARABIA  
AUSTRIA  
BELGIUM  
BRAZIL  
CHINA  
COSTA RICA  
FREE CITY OF DANZIG  
DENMARK  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
ECUADOR  
FRANCE  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
HUNGARY  
ICELAND  
IRISH FREE STATE  
ITALY  
LIBERIA  
LIECHTENSTEIN  
LITHUANIA  
MEXICO  
MONACO  
NORWAY  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
PERU  
POLAND  
SAN MARINO  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS  
SWEDEN  
SWITZERLAND  
URUGUAY

# XI. SUPERVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ARMS AND AMMUNITION AND IN IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.

## I. CONVENTION FOR THE SUPERVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ARMS AND AMMUNITION AND IN IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

### Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
<b>BRITISH EMPIRE</b> Does not bind India or any British Dominion which is a separate Member of the League of Nations and does not separately sign or adhere to the Convention. This ratification will not become effective until the ratifications of the said Convention by all the following Powers — i.e., Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Sweden and United States of America — have become effective in accordance with Article 41 of the Convention.	<b>ABYSSINIA</b> <b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</b> <b>AUSTRIA</b> <b>BELGIUM</b> To the same extent as, does the effect of the Convention apply in the States named hereafter: the United States of America, Austria, France, Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.	<b>ARGENTINE REPUBLIC</b> <b>COLOMBIA</b> <b>GREECE</b> <b>IRISH FREE STATE</b> <b>LITHUANIA</b> <b>MEXICO</b> <b>NICARAGUA</b> <b>PANAMA</b> <b>PARAGUAY</b> <b>PERSIA</b> <b>PORTUGAL</b> <b>TURKEY, and all other States invited to adhere in accordance with Article 37 of the Convention.</b>
<b>AUSTRALIA a)</b> Subject to the reservation that this accession shall not take effect until ratifications of the Convention in respect of Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Sweden and the United States of America have been deposited with the French Government.	<b>BRAZIL</b> Reserves, during the whole period of application of the present Convention, the right of fulfilling it, as regards the part that concerns Brazil, according to the spirit of the provisions having for their object the generalisation of control both as concerns the commerce as well as concerns the manufacture of armaments.	
<b>CHINA</b>	<b>BULGARIA</b>	
<b>DENMARK</b> The Danish Government makes the entry into force of this Convention, as far as Denmark is concerned, subject to its being put into force both in Sweden and in Switzerland.	<b>CANADA</b>	
<b>EGYPT</b>	<b>CHILE</b>	
<b>FRANCE</b> This ratification will not become effective until the ratifications of the Convention by Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Japan, Sweden and the United States of America have become effective in accordance with Article 41 of the Convention.	<b>CZECHOSLOVAKIA</b>	
<b>LATVIA</b> With reservation for the suspension of the application of Articles 6 and 9 in virtue of the right recognised to Latvia in Article 29.	<b>ESTONIA</b> With reservation for the suspension of the application of Articles 6 and 9 in virtue of the right recognised to Estonia in Article 29.	
<b>LIBERIA a)</b>	<b>FINLAND</b> With reservation for the suspension of the application of Articles 6 and 9 in virtue of the right recognised to Finland in Article 29.	
<b>NETHERLANDS (including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)</b>	<b>GERMANY</b>	
<b>POLAND</b> With reservation for the suspension of the application of Articles 6 and 9 in virtue of the right recognised to Poland in Article 29.	<b>HUNGARY</b>	
<b>SPAIN</b>	<b>INDIA</b>	
<b>SWEDEN</b> Subject to the condition that this ratification will only take effect when the other producing States shall have ratified the convention.	<b>ITALY</b>	
<b>VENEZUELA</b>	<b>JAPAN</b>	
	<b>LUXEMBURG</b>	
	<b>NORWAY</b>	
	<b>ROUMANIA</b> <i>Ad referendum</i> with the reservation provided in Article 29 of the Convention, in virtue of which the application of Articles 6 and 9, as far as they concern exports consigned to Roumania by the High Contracting Parties and as far as they concern imports manufactured in Roumania, will be suspended until the date of the accession of Russia to the present Convention, as also to the Annex.	
	<b>SALVADOR</b>	
	<b>SIAM</b>	
	<b>SWITZERLAND</b>	
	<b>URUGUAY</b>	
	<b>YUGOSLAVIA</b>	

<sup>1</sup> "A first procès-verbal of the deposit of ratifications will be drawn up by the Government of the French Republic as soon as the present Convention shall have been ratified by fourteen Powers.  
"The Convention shall come into force four months after the date of the notification of this procès-verbal by the Government of the French Republic to all signatory Powers" (Article 41).



2. DECLARATION REGARDING THE TERRITORY OF IFNI.

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

AUSTRALIA *a)*  
Subject to the reservation that this accession shall not take effect until ratifications of the Convention in respect of Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Sweden and the United States of America have been deposited with the French Government.

CHINA *a)*

DENMARK  
The Danish Government makes the entry into force of this Declaration, as far as Denmark is concerned subject to its being put into force both in Sweden and in Switzerland.

EGYPT

FRANCE

LIBERIA *a)*

NETHERLANDS (including  
Netherlands Indies, Surinam  
and Curaçao)

POLAND

SPAIN

VENEZUELA

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

ABYSSINIA

AUSTRIA

BELGIUM

BRAZIL

BRITISH EMPIRE:  
Does not bind India or any British Dominion which is a separate Member of the League of Nations and does not separately sign or adhere to the Declaration.

CANADA

INDIA

BULGARIA

CHILE

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ESTONIA

FINLAND

ITALY

JAPAN

LATVIA

LUXEMBURG

ROUMANIA

SALVADOR

SWITZERLAND

YUGOSLAVIA

*The Declaration is open  
to Accession by:*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

COLOMBIA

GERMANY

GREECE

HUNGARY

IRISH FREE STATE

LITHUANIA

MEXICO

NICARAGUA

NORWAY

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

PERSIA

PORTUGAL

SIAM

SWEDEN

TURKEY

URUGUAY

And all other States invited to  
adhere to the Convention in  
accordance with Article 37.

3. PROTOCOL FOR THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE IN WAR OF ASPHYXIATING, POISONOUS AND OTHER GASES AND OF BACTERIOLOGICAL METHODS OF WARFARE. <sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

AUSTRIA (May 9th, 1928)

BELGIUM (December 4th, 1928)

(1) The said Protocol is only binding on the Belgian Government as regards States which have signed or ratified it or which may accede to it.

(2) The said Protocol shall *ipso facto* cease to be binding on the Belgian Government in regard to any enemy State whose armed forces or whose Allies fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

BRITISH EMPIRE (April 9th, 1930)

Does not bind India or any British Dominion which is a separate Member of the League of Nations and does not separately sign or adhere to the Protocol.

(1) The said Protocol is only binding on His Britannic Majesty as regards those Powers and States which have both signed and ratified the Protocol, or have finally acceded thereto;

(2) The said Protocol shall cease to be binding on His Britannic Majesty towards any Power at enmity with Him whose armed forces, or the armed forces of whose allies, fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

ABYSSINIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BRAZIL

BULGARIA

CHILE

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

JAPAN

LUXEMBURG

NICARAGUA

SALVADOR

URUGUAY

*The Protocol is open  
to Accession by:*

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

COLOMBIA

HUNGARY

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

And all other States invited  
to adhere to the Convention  
in accordance with Article 37.

<sup>1</sup> This Protocol came into force February 8th, 1928. See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. XCIV, p. 65; Vol. C, p. 262; Vol. CIV, p. 528; Vol. CVII, p. 537; Vol. CXI, p. 416; Vol. CXVII, p. 304; and Vol. CXXVI, p. 451.

3. PROTOCOL FOR THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE IN WAR OF ASPHYXIATING, POISONOUS AND OTHER CASES AND OF BACTERIOLOGICAL METHODS OF WARFARE (*continued*).

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

CANADA (May 6th, 1930)

- (1) The said Protocol is only binding on His Britannic Majesty as regards those States which have both signed and ratified it, or have finally acceded thereto;
- (2) The said Protocol shall cease to be binding on His Britannic Majesty towards any State at enmity with Him whose armed forces, or whose allies *de jure* or in fact fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

AUSTRALIA (January 22nd, 1930 a)

Subject to the reservations that His Majesty is bound by the said Protocol only towards those Powers and States which have both signed and ratified the Protocol or have acceded thereto, and that His Majesty shall cease to be bound by the Protocol towards any Power at enmity with Him whose armed forces, or the armed forces of whose allies, do not respect the Protocol.

NEW ZEALAND (January 22nd, 1930 a)

Subject to the reservations that His Majesty is bound by the said Protocol only towards those Powers and States which have both signed and ratified the Protocol or have acceded thereto, and that His Majesty shall cease to be bound by the Protocol towards any Power at enmity with Him whose armed forces, or the armed forces of whose allies, do not respect the Protocol.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (January 22nd, 1930 a)

Subject to the reservations that His Majesty is bound by the said Protocol only towards those Powers and States which have both signed and ratified the Protocol or have acceded thereto, and that His Majesty shall cease to be bound by the Protocol towards any Power at enmity with Him whose armed forces, or the armed forces of whose allies, do not respect the Protocol.

IRISH FREE STATE (August 18th, 1930 a)

The Government of the Irish Free State does not intend to assume, by this accession, any obligation except towards the States having signed and ratified this Protocol or which shall have finally acceded thereto, and should the armed forces of an enemy State or of the Allies of such State fail to respect the said Protocol, the Government of the Irish Free State would cease to be bound by the said Protocol in regard to such State.

INDIA (April 9th, 1930)

- (1) The said Protocol is only binding on His Britannic Majesty as regards those States which have both signed and ratified it, or have finally acceded thereto;
- (2) The said Protocol shall cease to be binding on His Britannic Majesty towards any Power at enmity with Him whose armed forces, or the armed forces of whose allies, fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

IRAQ (September 8th, 1931 a)

On condition that the Iraq Government shall be bound by the provisions of the Protocol only towards those States which have both signed and ratified it or have acceded thereto; and that they shall not be bound by the Protocol towards any State at enmity with them whose armed forces, or the forces of whose allies, do not respect the dispositions of the Protocol.

CHINA (August 7th, 1929 a)

DENMARK (May 5th, 1930)

EGYPT (December 6th, 1928)

ESTONIA (August 28th, 1931)

- (1) The said Protocol is only binding on the Estonian Government as regards States which have signed or ratified it or which may accede to it.
- (2) The said Protocol shall *ipso facto* cease to be binding on the Estonian Government in regard to any enemy State whose armed forces or whose allies fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

FINLAND (June 26th, 1929)

FRANCE (May 9th, 1926)

- (1) The said Protocol is only binding on the Government of the French Republic as regards States which have signed or ratified it or which may accede to it.
- (2) The said Protocol shall *ipso facto* cease to be binding on the Government of the French Republic in regard to any enemy State whose armed forces or whose allies fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

GERMANY (April 25th, 1929)

GREECE (May 30th, 1931)

ITALY (April 3rd, 1928)

LATVIA (June 3rd, 1931)

LIBERIA (April 2nd, 1927 a)

Lithuania (June 15th, 1933)

3. PROTOCOL FOR THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE IN WAR OF ASPHYXIATING, POISONOUS AND OTHER GASES AND OF BACTERIOLOGICAL METHODS OF WARFARE (*continued*).

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

MEXICO (March 15th, 1932 *a*)

NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (October 31st, 1930)

Subject to the reservation that, as regards the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of all analogous liquids, materials or devices, this Protocol shall *ipso facto* cease to be binding on the Royal Netherlands Government in regard to any enemy State whose armed forces or whose allies fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

NORWAY (July 27th, 1932)

PERSIA (July 4th, 1929 *a*)

POLAND (February 4th, 1929)

PORTUGAL (July 1st, 1930)

(1) The said Protocol is only binding on the Government of the Portuguese Republic as regards States which have signed or ratified it or which may accede to it.

(2) The said Protocol shall *ipso facto* cease to be binding on the Government of the Portuguese Republic in regard to any enemy State whose armed forces or whose Allies fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

ROUMANIA (August 23rd, 1929)

Subject to the reservation:

(1) That the said Protocol only binds the Roumanian Government in relation to States which have signed and ratified or which have definitely acceded to the Protocol;

(2) That the said Protocol shall cease to be binding on the Roumanian Government in regard to all enemy States whose armed forces or whose Allies *de jure* or in fact do not respect the restrictions which are the object of this Protocol.

SIAM (June 6th, 1931)

SPAIN (August 22nd, 1929)

Declares this Protocol as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other Member or State accepting and executing the same obligation, that is to say, on condition of reciprocity.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (April 5th, 1928 *a*)

(1) That the said Protocol only binds the Government of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics in relation to the States which have signed and ratified or which have definitely acceded to the Protocol.

(2) That the said Protocol shall cease to be binding on the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in regard to all enemy States whose armed forces or whose Allies *de jure* or in fact do not respect restrictions which are the object of this Protocol.

SWEDEN (April 25th, 1930)

*Switzerland* (July 12th, 1932)

TURKEY (October 5th, 1929)

VENEZUELA (February 8th, 1928)

YUGOSLAVIA (April 12th, 1929)

XII. AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT.

16. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16.

(*Second Paragraph of the Original Text.*)

(Geneva, September 21st, 1925.)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications.*

CHILE (August 1st, 1928)  
DENMARK (March 28th, 1926)  
ESTONIA (September 18th, 1926)  
NETHERLANDS (August 20th, 1926)

*Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ALBANIA  
BOLIVIA  
BRAZIL  
BULGARIA  
CANADA  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
JAPAN  
NEW ZEALAND  
NORWAY

*Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open.*

ABYSSINIA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRALIA  
AUSTRIA  
BELGIUM  
BRITISH EMPIRE  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA  
CUBA  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

16. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16 (*continued*).  
(*Second Paragraph of the Original Text.*)  
(*Geneva, September 21st, 1925.*)

**Not in Force.**

*Signatures not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

PERU  
PORTUGAL  
SALVADOR  
SIAM  
URUGUAY

*Other Members to whose Signature  
the Protocol is open.*

FINLAND  
FRANCE  
GERMANY  
GREECE  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
HUNGARY  
INDIA  
IRAQ  
IRISH FREE STATE  
ITALY  
LATVIA  
LIBERIA  
LITHUANIA  
LUXEMBURG  
MEXICO  
NICARAGUA  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
POLAND  
ROUMANIA  
SPAIN  
SWEDEN  
SWITZERLAND  
TURKEY  
VENEZUELA  
YUGOSLAVIA

**XIII. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.**

9. CONVENTION REGARDING THE MEASUREMENT OF VESSELS EMPLOYED IN INLAND NAVIGATION  
AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE. <sup>1</sup>  
(*Paris, November 27th, 1925.*)

**In Force.**

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

AUSTRIA (July 4th, 1927)  
BELGIUM (July 2nd, 1927)  
BRITISH EMPIRE (for Great  
Britain and Northern Ire-  
land) (June 14th, 1927)  
BULGARIA (July 2nd, 1927)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (January  
17th, 1929)  
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through  
the intermediary of Poland)  
(July 23rd, 1930 *a*)  
FRANCE (July 2nd, 1927)

It being understood on behalf of the  
French Government, and as pro-  
vided for in Article 6 of the Pro-  
tocol of Signature, that in the  
event of a re-measurement of a  
vessel originally measured by its  
own officials the original indelible

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

FINLAND  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

ALBANIA  
DENMARK  
ESTONIA  
IRISH FREE STATE  
LATVIA  
LITHUANIA  
LUXEMBURG  
NORWAY  
PERSIA  
PORTUGAL  
SWEDEN  
TURKEY

<sup>1</sup> The Convention came into force on October 1st, 1927, in conformity with Article 12. See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. LXVII, p. 63; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 443; Vol. XCVI, p. 201; Vol. C. p. 228; Vol. CIV, p. 511; and Vol. CXXVI, p. 448.

9. CONVENTION REGARDING THE MEASUREMENT OF VESSELS EMPLOYED IN INLAND NAVIGATION AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE (*continued*).

(Paris, November 27th, 1925.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions*

marks, when they are not intended solely to indicate that the vessel has been measured, shall have added to them an indelible cross having arms of equal length, and that this addition shall be regarded as equivalent to the removal described in Article 10 of the Annex to the Convention; that the old measurement plates shall be marked with a cross instead of being withdrawn; and that, if new plates are affixed, the old plates shall be placed at the same level and near to the new ones. In the case provided for above, the notification provided for in the third paragraph of Article 5 and in Article 6 of the Convention shall also be addressed to the original office of inscription.

GERMANY (July 2nd, 1927)  
GREECE (February 6th, 1931)  
HUNGARY (January 3rd, 1928)  
Italy (September 27th, 1932)  
NETHERLANDS (for the Kingdom in Europe) (July 2nd, 1927)  
POLAND (June 16th, 1930)  
ROUMANIA (May 18th, 1928)  
SPAIN (July 11th, 1927)  
SWITZERLAND (July 2nd, 1927)  
YUGOSLAVIA (May 7th, 1930)  
Under Clause IV of the Protocol of Signature.

XIV. SLAVERY.

SLAVERY CONVENTION.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, September 25th, 1926.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
(March 21st, 1929 a)

Subject to the reservation that the Government of the United States, adhering to its policy of opposition to forced or compulsory labour except as punishment for crime of which the person concerned has been duly convicted, adheres to the Convention except as to the first sub-division of the second paragraph of Article five, which reads as follows:

"(1) Subject to the transitional provisions laid down in paragraph (2) below, compulsory or forced labour may only be exacted for public purposes."<sup>2</sup>

AUSTRIA (August 19th, 1927)  
BELGIUM (September 23rd, 1927)  
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (June 18th, 1927)  
CANADA (August 6th, 1928)  
AUSTRALIA (June 18th, 1927)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

ABYSSINIA  
ALBANIA  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (a)  
LITHUANIA  
PANAMA  
PERSIA

*Ad referendum* and interpreting Article 3 as without power to compel Persia to bind herself by any arrangement or convention which would place her ships of whatever tonnage in the category of native vessels provided for by the Convention on the Trade in Arms.

URUGUAY

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

AFGHANISTAN  
SAUDITE ARABIA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
BOLIVIA  
BRAZIL  
CHILE  
COSTA RICA  
FREE CITY OF DANZIG  
GUATEMALA  
HONDURAS  
ICELAND  
JAPAN  
LIECHTENSTEIN  
LUXEMBURG  
MEXICO  
PARAGUAY  
PERU  
SALVADOR  
SAN MARINO  
SIAM  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS  
VENEZUELA

<sup>1</sup> This Convention came into force March 9th, 1927, according to its Article 12. See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. LX, p. 253; Vol. LXIX, p. 114; Vol. LXXII, p. 485; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 416; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 356; Vol. XCVI, p. 192; Vol. C, p. 221; Vol. CIV, p. 511; Vol. CVII, p. 491 and Vol. CXXX, p. 444.

<sup>2</sup> This accession, given subject to reservation, has been communicated to the signatory States for acceptance.

SLAVERY CONVENTION (*continued*).

(*Geneva, September 25th, 1926.*)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (including South West Africa) (June 18th, 1927)

NEW ZEALAND (June 18th, 1927)

INDIA (June 18th, 1927)

Under the terms of Article 9 of this Convention, the signature of the Convention is not binding as regards the enforcement of the provisions of Article 2, sub-section (b), Articles 5, 6 and 7 of this Convention upon the following territories, namely: in Burma, the Naga tracts lying west and south of the Hukawng Valley bounded on the north and west by the Assam boundary, on the east by the Nanphuk River and on the south by the Singaling Hikamti and the Somra tracts; in Assam, the Sadiya and Balipara frontier tracts, the tribal area to the east of the Naga Hills district, up to the Burma boundary, and a small tract in the south of the Lushai Hills district; or on the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty.

Further, the signature of the Convention is not binding in respect of Article 3 in so far as that article may require India to enter into any convention whereby vessels, by reason of the fact that they are owned, fitted out or commanded by Indians, or of the fact that one-half of the crew is Indian, are classified as native vessels, or are denied any privilege, right or immunity enjoyed by similar vessels of other States signatories of the Covenant or are made subject to any liability or disability to which similar ships of such other States are not subject.

IRISH FREE STATE (July 18th, 1930 *a*)

BULGARIA (March 9th, 1927)

CUBA (July 6th, 1931)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (October 10th, 1930)

DENMARK (May 17th, 1927)

ECUADOR (March 26th, 1928 *a*)

EGYPT (January 25th, 1928 *a*)

ESTONIA (May 16th, 1929)

FINLAND (September 29th, 1927)

FRANCE (March 28th, 1931)

SYRIA and LEBANON (June 25th, 1931 *a*)

GERMANY (March 12th, 1929)

GREECE (July 4th, 1930)

HAITI (September 3rd, 1927 *a*)

*Hungary*<sup>1</sup> (February 17th, 1933 *a*)

IRAQ (January 18th, 1929 *a*)

ITALY (August 25th, 1928)

LATVIA (July 9th, 1927)

LIBERIA (May 17th, 1930)

MONACO (January 17th, 1928 *a*)

THE NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (January 7th, 1928)

NICARAGUA (October 3rd, 1927 *a*)

NORWAY (September 10th, 1927)

POLAND (September 17th, 1930)

PORTUGAL (October 4th, 1927)

ROUMANIA (June 22nd, 1931)

SPAIN (September 12th, 1927)

For Spain and the Spanish Colonies, with the exception of the Spanish Protectorate of Morocco.

SUDAN (September 15th, 1927 *a*)

SWEDEN (December 17th, 1927)

SWITZERLAND (November 1st, 1930 *a*)

*Turkey* (July 24th, 1933 *a*)

YUGOSLAVIA (September 28th, 1929)

<sup>1</sup> See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. CXXX, p. 444.

XV. INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION.

CONVENTION AND STATUTE ESTABLISHING AN INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, July 12th, 1927.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
ALBANIA (August 31st, 1929)	BRAZIL	ABYSSINIA
BELGIUM (May 9th, 1929)	COLOMBIA	AFGHANISTAN
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND (January 9th, 1929 a)	CUBA	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate.	GUATEMALA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NEW ZEALAND (December 22nd, 1928 a)	LATVIA	SAUDITE ARABIA
On the understanding that no contribution to the initial fund of the Union will fall due by New Zealand before the com- mencement of the next financial year in that country, viz., April 1st, 1929.	NICARAGUA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
INDIA (April 2nd, 1929)	PERU	AUSTRALIA
BULGARIA (May 22nd, 1931)	PORTUGAL	AUSTRIA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (August 20th, 1931)	SPAIN	BOLIVIA
ECUADOR (July 30th, 1928)	URUGUAY	BOLIVIA
EGYPT (August 7th, 1928)		CANADA
Subject to later acceptance by the Egyptian Government of the de- cisions of the Executive Com- mittee fixing its contribution.		CHILE
FINLAND (April 10th, 1929)		CHINA
FRANCE (April 27th, 1932)		COSTA RICA
GERMANY (July 22nd, 1929)		DENMARK
GREECE (January 16th, 1931)		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
HUNGARY (April 17th, 1929)		ESTONIA
It being understood that "the most extensive immunities, facilities and exemptions" mentioned in Ar- ticle 10 of the present Con- vention shall not include exteri- oritoriality or the other rights and immunities enjoyed in Hungary by duly accredited diplomatic agents.		HAITI
ITALY (August 2nd, 1928)		HONDURAS
Applies also to the Italian Colonies.		ICELAND
LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 1929 a)		IRAQ
MONACO (May 21st, 1929)		IRISH FREE STATE
Persia (September 28th, 1932 a)		JAPAN
POLAND AND FREE CITY OF DANZIG (July 11th, 1930)		LIBERIA
ROUMANIA (September 11th, 1928)		LIECHTENSTEIN
SAN MARINO (August 12th, 1929)		LITHUANIA
SUDAN (May 11th, 1928 a)		MEXICO
SWITZERLAND (January 2nd, 1930 a)		NETHERLANDS
TURKEY (March 10th, 1932)		NORWAY
VENEZUELA (June 19th, 1929)		PANAMA
YUGOSLAVIA (August 28th, 1931 a)		PARAGUAY
		SALVADOR
		SIAM
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
		SWEDEN

<sup>1</sup> The present Convention entered into force on December 27th, 1932, in accordance with its Article 18. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXXXV, p. 247.

XVI. ARBITRATION CLAUSES IN COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

2. CONVENTION ON THE EXECUTION OF FOREIGN ARBITRAL AWARDS.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, September 26th, 1927.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Signature by:</i>
AUSTRIA (July 18th, 1930)	BOLIVIA	BRAZIL
BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)	FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)	CHILE
Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law.	NICARAGUA	EGYPT
Belgian Congo, Territory of Ruanda-Urundi (June 5th, 1930 a)	PERU	IRAQ
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN		JAPAN
IRELAND (July 2nd, 1930)		LATVIA
Bahamas		LITHUANIA
British Guiana		MEXICO
British Honduras		MONACO
Falkland Islands		NORWAY
Gibraltar		PANAMA
Gold Coast:		PARAGUAY
(a) Colony		POLAND
(b) Ashanti		SALVADOR
(c) Northern Terri- tories		TURKEY
(d) Togoland under British Mandate		URUGUAY
Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Islands and Cayman Islands)	(May 26th, 1931 a)	And all the other States which may sign the Protocol of September 24th, 1923.
Kenya		
Palestine (excluding Transjordan)		
Tanganyika Territory		
Uganda Protectorate		
Windward Islands:		
Grenada		
St. Lucia		
St. Vincent		
Zanzibar		
Mauritius		
Northern Rhodesia	(July 13th, 1931 a)	
Leeward Islands:		
Antigua		
Dominica		
Montserrat		
St. Christopher-Nevis		
Virgin Islands	(March 9th, 1932a)	
NEW ZEALAND (Western Samoa included) (April 9th, 1929)		
NEWFOUNDLAND (January 7th, 1931 a)		
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 18th, 1931)		
The Czechoslovak Republic does not intend to invalidate in any way the bilateral treaties conclud- ed by it with various States, which regulate the questions referred to in the present Conven- tion by provisions going beyond the provisions of the Convention.		

<sup>1</sup>The Convention came into force July 25th, 1929 (Article 8). See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*; Vol. XCII, p. 301; Vol. XCVI, p. 205; Vol. C, p. 259; Vol. CIV, p. 526; Vol. CVII, p. 528; Vol. CXI, p. 414, Vol. CXVII, p. 303 and Vol. CXXX, p. 457.



2. CONVENTION ON THE EXECUTION OF FOREIGN ARBITRAL AWARDS (*continued*).

(Geneva, September 26th, 1927.)

In Force.

*Ratifications.*

DENMARK (April 25th, 1929)

Under Danish law, arbitral awards made by an Arbitral Tribunal do not immediately become operative; it is necessary in each case, in order to make an award operative, to apply to the ordinary Courts of Law. In the course of the proceedings, however, the arbitral award will generally be accepted by such Courts without further examination as a basis for the final judgment in the affair.

ESTONIA (May 16th, 1929)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law.

FINLAND (July 30th, 1931)

FRANCE (May 13th, 1931)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law.

GERMANY (September 1st, 1930)

GREECE (January 15th, 1932)

The Hellenic Government reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

ITALY (November 12th, 1930)

LUXEMBURG (September 15th, 1930)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

THE NETHERLANDS (August 12th, 1931) (for the Kingdom in Europe)

*Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao* (January 28th, 1933*a*)

PORTUGAL (December 10th, 1930)

(1) The Portuguese Government reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law.

(2) The Portuguese Government declares, according to the terms of Article 10, that the present Convention does not apply to its colonies.

ROUMANIA (June 22nd, 1931)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law.

SIAM (July 7th, 1931)

SPAIN (January 15th, 1930)

SWEDEN (August 8th, 1929)

SWITZERLAND (September 25th, 1930)

XVII. ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS.

I. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, November 8th, 1927.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
(September 30th, 1929)

Do not assume any obligation in respect of the Philippine Islands. The Convention and Protocol are signed subject to the following reservations and conditions with respect to the United States of America:

(a) That prohibitions or restrictions designed to extend to exported products the regime established within the country in respect of the production of, trade in, and transport and

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

BULGARIA

CHILE

The Chilean Government declared when signing the Convention:

(a) That they are fully convinced that Nos. 1 and 3 of Article 4 cannot be invoked by the other High Contracting Parties to prohibit or restrict the importation into their territories of Chilean nitrate of soda, principally employed in agriculture.

(b) That, in the Chilean Government's opinion, the Con-

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ALBANIA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRALIA  
BOLIVIA  
BRAZIL  
CANADA  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA  
COSTA RICA  
CUBA

<sup>1</sup> In virtue of a Protocol signed at Paris, December 20th, 1929, the Convention came into force on January 1st, 1930. The ratifications necessary for the entry into force of the Convention, as provided in the Protocol of December 20th, 1929, not having been obtained and a certain number of States having made the entry into force of the Convention conditional on its ratification by certain other States (see reservations quoted above), only Great Britain, United States of America, Denmark, Japan, Norway, Netherlands and Portugal remain, on the date of July 1st, 1930, bound by the Convention. (See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XCVII, p. 391; Vol. C, p. 264; and Vol. CXVII, p. 304.) However, Portugal considers itself as relieved, on June 30th, 1931, the United Kingdom, Norway, the United States of America and Denmark, on June 30th, 1933, and the Netherlands, on June 30th, 1934, of the obligations of this Convention (See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CVII, p. 538 and Vol. CXXXIV, p. 411 and following.)

I. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS (*continued*).

(Geneva, November 8th, 1927.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

PORTUGAL (September 30th, 1929)

Subject to the reservation provided in Article 10 as regards the application of the Convention to all its colonies.

*Portugal considers itself as relieved, on June 30th, 1931, in accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929, of the obligations accepted by the ratification of this Convention and Protocol.*

ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929)

The entry into force of this Convention in Roumania is subject to its ratification by Austria, Hungary, Poland, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and Czechoslovakia.

SWEDEN (August 8th, 1929)

SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)

The entry into force of this Convention as regards Switzerland is subject to the ratification or accession of Germany, Austria, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy and Czechoslovakia.

YUGOSLAVIA (September 30th, 1929)

The entry into force of this Convention in so far as the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes is concerned is subject to its ratification by Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Roumania and Czechoslovakia, and to the coming into force of the Convention in those countries.

2. PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

(Geneva, November 8th, 1927.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

*The Protocol is open  
to Accession by:*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(September 30th, 1929)  
Same reservation as for the Convention and on the understanding that the provision of Section VI of the Protocol excepting from the scope of the Convention prohibitions or restrictions applying to prison-made goods, includes goods the product of forced or slave labour, however employed.<sup>1</sup>

*In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929, the United States of America withdraw from this Protocol as from June 30th, 1933.*

AUSTRIA (June 26th, 1929)

BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN

IRELAND (April 12th, 1929)

Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate.

*In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are relieved as from June 30th, 1933, of the obligations of this Protocol.*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (June 25th, 1930)

DENMARK (Sept. 9th, 1929)

Subject to reservation as regards Greenland.

*In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929, Denmark considers itself as relieved, after June 30th, 1933, of the obligations of this Protocol.*

FINLAND (September 6th, 1929)

FRANCE (July 31st, 1929)

Subject to the reservations made on signing the Convention.

BULGARIA

CHILE

EGYPT

ESTONIA

INDIA

Under the terms of Article 10 of the Convention, does not include the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under suzerainty of His Majesty.

LATVIA

POLAND

SIAM

TURKEY

ABYSSINIA

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

ALBANIA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

AUSTRALIA

BOLIVIA

BRAZIL

CANADA

CHINA

COLOMBIA

COSTA RICA

CUBA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ECUADOR

GREECE

GUATEMALA

HAITI

HONDURAS

IRAQ

IRISH FREE STATE

LIBERIA

LITHUANIA

MEXICO

NEW ZEALAND

NICARAGUA

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

PERSIA

PERU

SALVADOR

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS

SPAIN

URUGUAY

VENEZUELA

<sup>1</sup> This reservation has been submitted to the signatory States for acceptance.

2. PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION (*continued*).  
(*Geneva, November 8th, 1927.*)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to Accession by:</i>
GERMANY (Nov. 23rd, 1929) Same reservation as for the Convention.		
HUNGARY (July 26th, 1929)		
ITALY (September 30th, 1929)		
JAPAN (September 28th, 1929) Subject to the reservations made on signing the Convention.		
LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 1929)		
THE NETHERLANDS (June 28th, 1929) The Netherlands Government does not intend to assume any obligation as regards overseas territories. <i>In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris dated December 20th, 1929, the Netherlands consider themselves as relieved, after June 30th, 1934, of the obligations of this Protocol.</i>		
Curaçao (April 18th, 1932 a)		
NORWAY (Sept. 26th, 1930) <i>In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929, Norway is relieved as from June 30th, 1933, of the obligations of this Protocol.</i>		
PORTUGAL (Sept. 30th, 1929) <i>Portugal considers itself as relieved, on June 30th, 1931, in accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929, of the obligations accepted by the ratification of this Convention and Protocol.</i>		
ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929) Same reservation as for the Convention.		
SWEDEN (August 8th, 1929)		
SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)		
YUGOSLAVIA (Sept. 30th, 1929)		

3. SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT TO THE CONVENTION OF NOVEMBER 8TH, 1927, FOR THE ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS. <sup>1</sup>

(*Geneva, July 11th, 1928.*)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Agreement is open to Accession by:</i>
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (September 30th, 1929) <i>In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929, the United States of America withdraw from this Agreement as from June 30th, 1933.</i>	BULGARIA On signing the present Supplementary Agreement, Bulgaria declares that it shall be ratified and put into force as soon as the national currency shall be re-established in gold.	ABYSSINIA UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA ALBANIA ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AUSTRALIA BOLIVIA BRAZIL CANADA CHINA COLOMBIA COSTA RICA CUBA DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ECUADOR GREECE GUATEMALA HAITI HONDURAS IRAQ IRISH FREE STATE LIBERIA LITHUANIA
AUSTRIA (June 26th, 1929)	CHILE	
BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)	EGYPT	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (April 12th, 1929) Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate. <i>In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are relieved as from June 30th, 1933, of the obligations of this Agreement.</i>	ESTONIA	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (June 25th, 1930)	INDIA	
	LATVIA	
	POLAND	
	SIAM	
	TURKEY Subject to reservation as regards Article B	

<sup>1</sup> In virtue of a Protocol signed at Paris, December 20th, 1929, the Agreement came into force on January 1st, 1930. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XCVII, p. 436; Vol. C, p. 264; Vol. CVII, p. 538; Vol. CXVII, p. 304; and Vol. CXXXIV, p. 411 and following.

3. SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT TO THE CONVENTION OF NOVEMBER 8TH, 1927, FOR THE ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS (*continued*).  
(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.

Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.

The Agreement is open to Accession by:

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

DENMARK (Sept. 9th, 1929)

*In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929, Denmark considers itself as relieved, after June 30th, 1933, of the obligations of this Agreement.*

FINLAND (September 6th, 1929)

Finland undertakes to extend towards any other High Contracting Party accepting the same obligation, the application of the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 8 of the Convention of November 8th, 1927, to all disputes which might arise on the subject of the interpretation or the application of the provisions of the present Agreement, whether or no the dispute be of a legal character.

FRANCE (July 31st, 1929)

By its acceptance, it does not intend to assume any obligation in regard to any of its Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under its suzerainty or mandate.

GERMANY (Nov. 23rd, 1929)

Same reservation as for the Convention.

HUNGARY (July 26th, 1929)

The entry into force of this Agreement as regards Hungary is subject to its ratification by Austria, Italy, Poland, Roumania, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

ITALY (September 30th, 1929)

JAPAN (September 28th, 1929)

LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 1929)

THE NETHERLANDS (June 28th, 1929)

The Netherlands Government does not intend to assume any obligation as regards overseas territories.

*In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris dated December 20th, 1929, the Netherlands consider themselves as relieved, after June 30th, 1934, of the obligations of this Agreement.*

Curaçao (April 18th, 1932 a)

NORWAY (Sept. 26th, 1930)

*In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929, Norway is relieved, as from June 30th, 1933, of the obligations of this Agreement.*

PORTUGAL (Sept. 30th, 1929)

Subject to the reservation provided in Article 10 of the Convention as regards the application to all its Colonies.

*Portugal considers itself as relieved, on June 30th, 1931, in accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929, of the obligations accepted by the ratification of this Agreement and Protocol.*

ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929)

The entry into force of this Agreement in Roumania is subject to its ratification by Austria, Hungary, Poland, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and Czechoslovakia.

SWEDEN (August 8th, 1929)

SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)

YUGOSLAVIA (September 30th, 1929)

MEXICO  
NEW ZEALAND  
NICARAGUA  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
PERU  
SALVADOR  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS  
SPAIN  
URUGUAY  
VENEZUELA

4. PROTOCOL TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT.

(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to Accession by:</i>
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (September 30th, 1929) <i>In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929; the United States of America withdraw from this Protocol as from June 30th, 1933.</i>	BULGARIA Subject to the reservation made on signing the Supplementary Agreement.	ABYSSINIA UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
AUSTRIA (June 26th, 1929)	CHILE	ALBANIA
BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)	EGYPT	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (April 12th, 1929) Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate. <i>In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are relieved as from June 30th, 1933, of the obligations of this Protocol.</i>	ESTONIA	AUSTRALIA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (June 25th, 1930)	INDIA	BOLIVIA
DENMARK (Sept. 9th, 1929) <i>In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929, Denmark considers itself as relieved, after June 30th, 1933, of the obligations of this Protocol.</i>	LATVIA	BRAZIL
FINLAND (September 6th, 1929)	POLAND	CANADA
FRANCE (July 31st, 1929) Subject to the reservations made on signing the Agreement.	SIAM	CHINA
GERMANY (Nov. 23rd, 1929) Same reservation as for the Convention.	TURKEY Subject to reservation as regards Article B.	COLOMBIA
HUNGARY (July 26th, 1929)		COSTA RICA
ITALY (September 30th, 1929)		CUBA
JAPAN (September 28th, 1929)		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 1929)		ECUADOR
THE NETHERLANDS (June 28th, 1929) <i>In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris dated December 20th, 1929, the Netherlands consider themselves as relieved, after June 30th, 1934, of the obligations of this Protocol.</i>		GREECE
Curacao (April 18th, 1932 a)		GUATEMALA
NORWAY (September 26th, 1930) <i>In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929, Norway is relieved as from June 30th, 1933, of the obligations of this Protocol.</i>		HAITI
PORTUGAL (Sept. 30th, 1929) <i>Portugal considers itself as relieved, on June 30th, 1931, in accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929, of the obligations accepted by the ratification of this Agreement and Protocol.</i>		HONDURAS
ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929) Same reservation as for the Convention.		IRAQ
SWEDEN (August 8th, 1929)		IRISH FREE STATE
SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)		LIBERIA
YUGOSLAVIA (September 30th, 1929)		LITHUANIA
		MEXICO
		NEW ZEALAND
		NICARAGUA
		PANAMA
		PARAGUAY
		PERSIA
		PERU
		SALVADOR
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
		SPAIN
		URUGUAY
		VENEZUELA

5. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF HIDES AND SKINS.<sup>1</sup>  
(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Agreement is open to Accession by:</i>
AUSTRIA (June 26th, 1929)	BULGARIA	ABYSSINIA
BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929) The Belgian Government does not intend to assume any obligation as regards the Belgian Colony of the Congo and the territory under Belgian mandate of Ruanda-Urundi.	On signing the present Agreement Bulgaria declares that it shall be ratified and put into force as soon as the national currency shall be re-established in gold.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (April 9th, 1929) Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate.	TURKEY <sup>2</sup> Turkey reserves the right to maintain the "muamele vergisi" (general tax on export formalities) of two and a-half per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , and also the very low veterinary examination tax.	ALBANIA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (June 28th, 1929)		UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DENMARK (June 14th, 1929) The ratification does not include Greenland.		ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
FINLAND (June 27th, 1929)		AUSTRALIA
FRANCE (June 30th, 1929) By its acceptance, it does not intend to assume any obligation in regard to any of its Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under its suzerainty or mandate.		BOLIVIA
GERMANY (June 30th, 1929)		BRAZIL
HUNGARY (July 26th, 1929) The entry into force of this Agreement as regards Hungary is subject to its ratification by Austria, Roumania, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and Czechoslovakia.		CANADA
ITALY (June 29th, 1929)		CHILE
LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 1929)		CHINA
THE NETHERLANDS (June 28th, 1929) The Netherlands Government does not intend to assume any obligation as regards overseas territories. The Netherlands undertake to extend, towards any other High Contracting Party accepting the same obligation, the application of the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 8 of the Convention of November 8th, 1927, to all disputes which might arise on the subject of the interpretation or the application of the provisions of this Agreement, whether or no the dispute be of a legal character.		COLOMBIA
		COSTA RICA
		CUBA
		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
		ECUADOR
		EGYPT
		ESTONIA
		GREECE
		GUATEMALA
		HAITI
		HONDURAS
		INDIA
		IRAQ
		IRISH FREE STATE
		JAPAN
		LATVIA
		LIBERIA
		LITHUANIA
		MEXICO
		NEW ZEALAND
		NICARAGUA
		PANAMA
		PARAGUAY
		PERSIA
		PERU
		PORTUGAL
		SALVADOR
		SIAM
		SPAIN
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
		URUGUAY
		VENEZUELA
NORWAY (September 26th, 1930)		
POLAND <sup>3</sup> (August 8th, 1931)		
ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929) The entry into force of this Agreement in Roumania is subject to its ratification by Austria, Hungary, Poland, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and Czechoslovakia.		
SWEDEN (June 27th, 1929)		
SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)		
YUGOSLAVIA (September 30th, 1929)		

<sup>1</sup> This Agreement came into force on October 1st, 1929, between the States having ratified it, in virtue of a Protocol drawn up at Geneva on September 11th, 1929. See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. XCV, p. 357; Vol. C, p. 264 and Vol. CVII, p. 537.

<sup>2</sup> The reservation to which this signature is subject has been submitted to the signatory States for acceptance.

<sup>3</sup> The Polish Government has undertaken to put this Agreement into force by administrative measures, as from October 1st, 1929.

6. PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.

(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to Accession by:</i>
AUSTRIA (June 26th, 1929)	BULGARIA	ABYSSINIA
BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)	Subject to the reservation made on signing the Agreement.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN IRELAND (April 9th, 1929)	TURKEY	ALBANIA
Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate.	Subject to the reservation made on signing the Agreement.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (June 28th, 1929)		ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
DENMARK (June 14th, 1929)		AUSTRALIA
The ratification does not include Greenland.		BOLIVIA
FINLAND (June 27th, 1929)		BRAZIL
FRANCE (June 30th, 1929)		CANADA
Subject to the reservations made on signing the Agreement.		CHILE
GERMANY (June 30th, 1929)		CHINA
HUNGARY (July 26th, 1929)		COLOMBIA
ITALY (June 29th, 1929)		COSTA RICA
LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 1929)		CUBA
THE NETHERLANDS (June 28th, 1929)		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
The Netherlands Government does not intend to assume any obligation as regards overseas territories.		ECUADOR
NORWAY (September 26th, 1930)		EGYPT
POLAND (August 8th, 1931)		ESTONIA
ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929)		GREECE
Same reservations as for the Agreement.		GUATEMALA
SWEDEN (June 27th, 1929)		HAITI
SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)		HONDURAS
YUGOSLAVIA (September 30th, 1929)		INDIA
		IRAQ
		IRISH FREE STATE
		JAPAN
		LATVIA
		LIBERIA
		LITHUANIA
		MEXICO
		NEW ZEALAND
		NICARAGUA
		PANAMA
		PARAGUAY
		PERSIA
		PERU
		PORTUGAL
		SALVADOR
		SIAM
		SPAIN
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
		URUGUAY
		VENEZUELA

7. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF BONES.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Agreement is open to Accession by:</i>
AUSTRIA (June 26th, 1929)	BULGARIA	ABYSSINIA
BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)	On signing the present Agreement Bulgaria declares that it shall be ratified and put into force as soon as the national currency shall be re-established in gold.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
The Belgian Government does not intend to assume any obligation as regards the Belgian Colony of the Congo and the territory under Belgian mandate of Ruanda-Urundi.	TURKEY	ALBANIA
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (April 9th, 1929)	Turkey reserves the right to maintain the "muamele vergisi" (general tax on export formalities) of two and a-half per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , and also the very low veterinary examination tax.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate.		ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
		AUSTRALIA
		BOLIVIA
		BRAZIL
		CANADA
		CHILE
		CHINA
		COLOMBIA

<sup>1</sup> This Agreement came into force on October 1st, 1929, between the States having ratified it, in virtue of a Protocol drawn up at Geneva on September 11th, 1929. See *Treaty Series*, of the *League of Nations*, Vol. XCV, p. 373; Vol. C, p. 264 and Vol. CVII, p. 537.

7. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF BONES (*continued*).

(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

- CZECHOSLOVAKIA (June 28th, 1929)  
 DENMARK (June 14th, 1929)  
 The ratification does not include Greenland.  
 FINLAND (June 27th, 1929)  
 FRANCE (June 30th, 1929)  
 By its acceptance, it does not intend to assume any obligation in regard to any of its Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under its suzerainty or mandate.  
 GERMANY (June 30th, 1929)  
 HUNGARY (July 26th, 1929)  
 ITALY (June 29th, 1929)  
 LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 1929)  
 THE NETHERLANDS (June 28th, 1929)  
 The Netherlands Government does not intend to assume any obligation as regards overseas territories.  
 The Netherlands undertake to extend, towards any other High Contracting Party accepting the same obligation, the application of the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 8 of the Convention of November 8th, 1927, to all disputes which might arise on the subject of the interpretation or the application of the provisions of this Agreement, whether or no the dispute be of a legal character.  
 NORWAY (September 26th, 1930)  
 POLAND<sup>1</sup> (August 8th, 1931)  
 ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929)  
 The entry into force of this Agreement in Roumania is subject to its ratification by Austria, Hungary, Poland, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and Czechoslovakia.  
 SWEDEN (June 27th, 1929)  
 SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)  
 YUGOSLAVIA (September 30th, 1929)  
 The obligations resulting from this Agreement shall be binding for the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes only as regards signatory States which do not render exportation impossible, either by formal prohibitions or by prohibitive duties (duties considered as prohibitive are duties imposing a tax of 5 francs Swiss or more per hundred kilogrammes).

*The Agreement is open to Accession by:*

- COSTA RICA  
 CUBA  
 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
 ECUADOR  
 EGYPT  
 ESTONIA  
 GREECE  
 GUATEMALA  
 HAITI  
 HONDURAS  
 INDIA  
 IRAQ  
 IRISH FREE STATE  
 JAPAN  
 LATVIA  
 LIBERIA  
 LITHUANIA  
 MEXICO  
 NEW ZEALAND  
 NICARAGUA  
 PANAMA  
 PARAGUAY  
 PERSIA  
 PERU  
 PORTUGAL  
 SALVADOR  
 SIAM  
 SPAIN  
 UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
 REPUBLICS  
 URUGUAY  
 VENEZUELA

8. PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.

(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

- AUSTRIA (June 26th, 1929)  
 BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)  
 GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN  
 IRELAND (April 9th, 1929)  
 Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate.  
 CZECHOSLOVAKIA (June 28th, 1929)  
 DENMARK (June 14th, 1929)  
 The ratification does not include Greenland.  
 FINLAND (June 27th, 1929)  
 FRANCE (June 30th, 1929)  
 Subject to the reservations made on signing the Agreement.  
 GERMANY (June 30th, 1929)  
 HUNGARY (July 26th, 1929)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.*

- BULGARIA  
 Subject to the reservation made on signing the Agreement.  
 TURKEY  
 Subject to the reservation made on signing the Agreement.

*The Protocol is open to Accession by:*

- ABYSSINIA  
 UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
 ALBANIA  
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
 ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
 AUSTRALIA  
 BOLIVIA  
 BRAZIL  
 CANADA  
 CHILE  
 CHINA  
 COLOMBIA  
 COSTA RICA  
 CUBA  
 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
 ECUADOR  
 EGYPT  
 ESTONIA

<sup>1</sup> The Polish Government has undertaken to put this Agreement into force by administrative measures as from October 1st, 1929.



8. PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT (*continued*).  
(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<b>In Force.</b>	<i>The Protocol is open to Accession by:</i>
ITALY (June 29th, 1929)		GREECE
LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 1929)		GUATEMALA
THE NETHERLANDS (June 28th, 1929)		HAITI
The Netherlands Government does not intend to assume any obli- gation as regards overseas terri- tories.		HONDURAS
NORWAY (September 26th, 1930)		INDIA
POLAND (August 8th, 1931)		IRAQ
ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929)		IRISH FREE STATE
Same reservation as for the Agreement.		JAPAN
SWEDEN (June 27th, 1929)		LATVIA
SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)		LIBERIA
YUGOSLAVIA (September 30th, 1929)		LITHUANIA
		MEXICO
		NEW ZEALAND
		NICARAGUA
		PANAMA
		PARAGUAY
		PERSIA
		PERU
		PORTUGAL
		SALVADOR
		SIAM
		SPAIN
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
		URUGUAY
		VENEZUELA

XVIII. PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES.<sup>1</sup>

GENERAL ACT.<sup>2</sup>

(Geneva, September 26th, 1928.)

In Force.

<i>Accessions</i>			<i>This Act is open to Accession by:</i>
A	B	C	
All the provisions of the Act.	Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (Chapters I and II) and general provisions dealing with these procedures (Chapter IV).	Provisions relating to conciliation (Chapter I), and general provisions concerning that procedure (Chapter IV).	All the Members of the League of Nations, with the exception of those mentioned in the preceding columns, and:
<b>BELGIUM</b> (May 18th, 1929) Subject to the reservation provided in Article 39 (2) (a), with the effect of excluding from the procedures described in this Act disputes arising out of facts prior to the accession of Belgium or prior to the accession of any other Party with whom Belgium may have a dispute.	<b>THE NETHERLANDS</b> (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (August 8th, 1930) <b>NORWAY</b> <sup>3</sup> (June 11th, 1929) <b>SWEDEN</b> (May 13th, 1929)		<b>AFGHANISTAN</b> <b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</b> <b>BRAZIL</b> <b>COSTA RICA</b> <b>EGYPT</b> <b>ECUADOR</b> <b>UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS</b>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND</b> (May 21st, 1931) Subject to the following conditions: 1. That the following disputes are excluded from the procedure described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation: (i) Disputes arising prior to the accession of			

<sup>1</sup> The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the work of the Council and the Secretariat for 1929 (A.6(a).1929, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning the Protocol for the pacific settlement of international disputes, annexed to the Resolution adopted by the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations on October 2nd, 1924.

<sup>2</sup> The General Act came into force August 16th, 1929 (Article 44). See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XCIII, p. 343; Vol. C, p. 260; Vol. CVII, p. 529; Vol. CXI, p. 414; and Vol. CXVII, p. 304.

<sup>3</sup> Norway having acceded on June 11th, 1929, to Chapters I, II and IV, and thereafter having extended its accession to Chapter III, on June 11th, 1930, has therefore accepted all the provisions of the Act. However, it has been deemed necessary to make it appear also under "B" in the present list, so as to make it clear that Norway had already accepted the provisions provided under that heading as from June 11th, 1929.

GENERAL ACT (*continued*).  
(*Geneva, September 26th, 1928.*)

In Force.

*Accessions*

A	B	C
All the provisions of the Act.	Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (Chapters I and II) and general provisions dealing with these procedures (Chapter IV).	Provisions relating to conciliation (Chapter I), and general provisions concerning that procedure (Chapter IV).
<p>His Majesty to the said General Act or relating to situations or facts prior to the said accession;</p> <p>(ii) Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;</p> <p>(iii) Disputes between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such a manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;</p> <p>(iv) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States; and</p> <p>(v) Disputes with any Party to the General Act who is not a Member of the League of Nations.</p>		

2. That His Majesty reserves the right in relation to the disputes mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act to require that the procedure prescribed in Chapter II of the said Act shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the procedure, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.

3. (i) That, in the case of a dispute, not being a dispute mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act, which is brought before the Council of the League of Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant, the procedure prescribed in Chapter I of the General Act shall not be applied, and, if already commenced, shall be suspended, unless the Council determines that the said procedure shall be adopted.

(ii) That, in the case of such a dispute, the procedure described in Chapter III of the General Act shall not be applied unless the Council has failed to effect a settlement of the dispute within twelve months from the date on which it was first submitted to the Council, or, in a case where the procedure prescribed in Chapter I has been adopted without producing an agreement between the parties, within six months from the termination of the work of the Conciliation Commission. The Council may extend either of the above periods by a decision of all its Members other than the parties to the dispute.

CANADA (July 1st, 1931)

Subject to the following conditions:

1. That the following disputes are excluded from the procedure described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation:

(i) Disputes arising prior to the accession in respect of Canada to the said General Act or relating to situations or facts prior to the said accession;

GENERAL ACT (*continued*).

(*Geneva, September 26th, 1928.*)

In Force.

*Accessions*

A	B	C
All the provisions of the Act.	Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (Chapters I and II) and general provisions dealing with these procedures (Chapter IV).	Provisions relating to conciliation (Chapter I), and general provisions concerning that procedure (Chapter IV).
(ii) Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;		
(iii) Disputes between His Majesty's Government in Canada and the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such a manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;		
(iv) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States; and		
(v) Disputes with any Party to the General Act who is not a Member of the League of Nations.		
2. That His Majesty in respect of Canada reserves the right in relation to the disputes mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act to require that the procedure prescribed in Chapter II of the said Act shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the procedure, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.		
3. (i) That, in the case of a dispute, not being a dispute mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act, which is brought before the Council of the League of Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant, the procedure prescribed in Chapter I of the General Act shall not be applied, and, if already commenced, shall be suspended, unless the Council determines that the said procedure shall be adopted.		
(ii) That, in the case of such a dispute, the procedure described in Chapter III of the General Act shall not be applied unless the Council has failed to effect a settlement of the dispute within twelve months from the date on which it was first submitted to the Council, or, in a case where the procedure prescribed in Chapter I has been adopted without producing an agreement between the parties, within six months from the termination of the work of the Conciliation Commission. The Council may extend either of the above periods by a decision of all its Members other than the parties to the dispute.		

AUSTRALIA (May 21st, 1931)

Subject to the following conditions:

1. That the following disputes are excluded from the procedure described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation:

(i) Disputes arising prior to the accession of His Majesty to the said General Act or relating to situations or facts prior to the said accession;

(ii) Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have

GENERAL ACT (*continued*).  
(Geneva, September 26th, 1928.)

In Force.

Accessions

A	B	C
All the provisions of the Act.	Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (Chapters I and II) and general provisions dealing with these procedures (Chapter IV).	Provisions relating to conciliation (Chapter I), and general provisions concerning that procedure (Chapter IV).
recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;		
(iii) Disputes between His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia and the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such a manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;		
(iv) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States; and		
(v) Disputes with any Party to the General Act who is not a Member of the League of Nations.		
2. That His Majesty reserves the right in relation to the disputes mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act to require that the procedure prescribed in Chapter II of the said Act shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the procedure, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.		
3. (i) That, in the case of a dispute, not being a dispute mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act, which is brought before the Council of the League of Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant, the procedure prescribed in Chapter I of the General Act shall not be applied, and, if already commenced, shall be suspended, unless the Council determines that the said procedure shall be adopted.		
(ii) That, in the case of such a dispute, the procedure described in Chapter III of the General Act shall not be applied unless the Council has failed to effect a settlement of the dispute within twelve months from the date on which it was first submitted to the Council, or, in a case where the procedure prescribed in Chapter I has been adopted without producing an agreement between the parties, within six months from the termination of the work of the Conciliation Commission. The Council may extend either of the above periods by a decision of all its Members other than the parties to the dispute.		

NEW ZEALAND (May 21st, 1931)

Subject to the following conditions:

1. That the following disputes are excluded from the procedure described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation:

(i) Disputes arising prior to the accession of His Majesty to the said General Act or relating to situations or facts prior to the said accession;

(ii) Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

(iii) Disputes between His Majesty's Government in New Zealand and the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such a manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;

GENERAL ACT (*continued*).  
(*Geneva, September 26th, 1928.*)

In Force.

*Accessions*

A	B	C
All the provisions of the Act.	Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (Chapters I and II) and general provisions dealing with these procedures (Chapter IV).	Provisions relating to conciliation (Chapter I), and general provisions concerning that procedure (Chapter IV).
(iv) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States; and		
(v) Disputes with any Party to the General Act who is not a Member of the League of Nations.		
2. That His Majesty reserves the right in relation to the disputes mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act to require that the procedure prescribed in Chapter II of the said Act shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the procedure, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.		
3. (i) That, in the case of a dispute, not being a dispute mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act, which is brought before the Council of the League of Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant, the procedure prescribed in Chapter I of the General Act shall not be applied, and, if already commenced, shall be suspended, unless the Council determines that the said procedure shall be adopted.		
(ii) That, in the case of such a dispute, the procedure described in Chapter III of the General Act shall not be applied unless the Council has failed to effect a settlement of the dispute within twelve months from the date on which it was first submitted to the Council, or, in a case where the procedure prescribed in Chapter I has been adopted without producing an agreement between the parties, within six months from the termination of the work of the Conciliation Commission. The Council may extend either of the above periods by a decision of all its Members other than the parties to the dispute.		

IRISH FREE STATE (September 26th, 1931)

INDIA (May 21st, 1931)

Subject to the following conditions:

1. That the following disputes are excluded from the procedure described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation:

(i) Disputes arising prior to the accession of His Majesty to the said General Act or relating to situations or facts prior to the said accession;

(ii) Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

(iii) Disputes between the Government of India and the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such a manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;

(iv) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States; and

GENERAL ACT (*continued*).  
(*Geneva, September 26th, 1928.*)

In Force.

*Accessions*

A	B	C
All the provisions of the Act.	Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (Chapters I and II) and general provisions dealing with these procedures (Chapter IV).	Provisions relating to conciliation (Chapter I), and general provisions concerning that procedure (Chapter IV).

(v) Disputes with any Party to the General Act who is not a Member of the League of Nations.

2. That His Majesty reserves the right in relation to the disputes mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act to require that the procedure prescribed in Chapter II of the said Act shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the procedure, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.

3. (i) That, in the case of a dispute, not being a dispute mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act, which is brought before the Council of the League of Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant, the procedure prescribed in Chapter I of the General Act shall not be applied, and, if already commenced, shall be suspended, unless the Council determines that the said procedure shall be adopted.

(ii) That, in the case of such a dispute, the procedure described in Chapter III of the General Act shall not be applied unless the Council has failed to effect a settlement of the dispute within twelve months from the date on which it was first submitted to the Council, or, in a case where the procedure prescribed in Chapter I has been adopted without producing an agreement between the parties, within six months from the termination of the work of the Conciliation Commission. The Council may extend either of the above periods by a decision of all its Members other than the parties to the dispute.

DENMARK (April 14th, 1930)

ESTONIA (September 3rd, 1931)

Subject to the following conditions:

The following disputes are excluded from the procedures described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation:

(a) Disputes resulting from facts prior either to the accession of Estonia or to the accession of another Party with whom Estonia might have a dispute;

(b) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States.

FINLAND (September 6th, 1930)

FRANCE (May 21st, 1931)

The said accession concerning all disputes that may arise after the said accession with regard to situations or facts subsequent thereto, other than those which the Permanent Court of International Justice may recognise as bearing on a question left by international law to the exclusive competence of the State, it being understood that in application of Article 39 of the said Act the disputes which the parties or one of them may have referred to the Council of the League of

GENERAL ACT (*continued*).  
(Geneva, September 26th, 1928.)

In Force.

*Accessions*

A	B	C
All the provisions of the Act.	Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (Chapters I and II) and general provisions dealing with these procedures (Chapter IV).	Provisions relating to conciliation (Chapter I), and general provisions concerning that procedure (Chapter IV).
Nations will not be submitted to the procedures described in this Act unless the Council has been unable to pronounce a decision under the conditions laid down in Article 15, paragraph 6, of the Covenant.		
Furthermore, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations "on the submission and recommendation of the General Act", Article 28 of this Act is interpreted by the French Government as meaning in particular that "respect for rights established by treaty or resulting from international law" is obligatory upon arbitral tribunals constituted in application of Chapter III of the said General Act.		
GREECE (September 14th, 1931)		
Subject to the following conditions:		
The following disputes are excluded from the procedures described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation referred to in Chapter I:		
(a) Disputes resulting from facts prior either to the accession of Greece or to the accession of another Party with whom Greece might have a dispute; (b) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States and in particular disputes relating to the territorial status of Greece, including disputes relating to its rights of sovereignty over its ports and lines of communication.		
ITALY (September 7th, 1931)		
Subject to the following reservations:		
I. The following disputes shall be excluded from the procedure described in the said Act:		
(a) Disputes arising out of facts or situations prior to the present accession; (b) Disputes relating to questions which international law leaves to the sole jurisdiction of States; (c) Disputes affecting the relations between Italy and any third Power.		
II. It is understood that, in conformity with Article 29 of the said Act, disputes for the solution of which a special procedure is provided by other conventions shall be settled in accordance with the provisions of those conventions; and that, in particular, disputes which may be submitted to the Council or Assembly of the League of Nations in virtue of one of the provisions of the Covenant shall be settled in accordance with those provisions.		
III. It is further understood that the present accession in no way affects Italy's accession to the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and to the clause in that Statute concerning the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court.		
LUXEMBURG (September 15th, 1930)		
NORWAY (June 11th, 1930)		
PERU (November 21st, 1931)		
Subject to reservation (b) provided for in Article 39, paragraph 2.		
SPAIN (September 16th, 1930)		
Subject to reservations (a) and (b) provided for in Article 39, paragraph 2.		

XIX. ECONOMIC STATISTICS.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO ECONOMIC STATISTICS. <sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, December 14th, 1928.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
AUSTRIA (March 27th, 1931)	BELGIUM	ABYSSINIA
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations (May 9th, 1930)	In pursuance of Article 11 of the Convention, the Belgian Delegation declares on behalf of its Government that it cannot accept, in regard to the Colony of the Belgian Congo, the obligations arising out of the clauses of the present Convention.	ALBANIA
Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate.	BRAZIL	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Southern Rhodesia (October 14th, 1931 a)	FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
<sup>2</sup> Returns provided for in Article 2, III (B), will not contain information with regard to areas under crops on native farms, and in native reserves, locations and mission stations.	ESTONIA	BOLIVIA
CANADA (August 23rd, 1930 a)	FINLAND	CHILE
AUSTRALIA (April 13th, 1932 a)	GERMANY	CHINA
Does not apply to the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island, New Guinea and Nauru.	HUNGARY	COLOMBIA
(1) <sup>2</sup> The provision under Article 3, Annex I, Part I (b), for separate returns for direct transit trade shall not apply to the Commonwealth of Australia.	JAPAN	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
(2) The provision under Article 3, Annex I, Part I, Paragraph IV, that when the quantity of goods of any kind is expressed in any unit or units of measure other than weight, an estimate of the average weight of each unit, or multiple of units, shall be shown in the annual returns, shall not apply to the Commonwealth of Australia.	In virtue of Article 11 of the present Convention, the Japanese Government declares that its acceptance of the present Convention does not extend to its Territories mentioned below: Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung, the Territories under Japanese mandate.	ECUADOR
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (including the mandated territory of South-West Africa) (May 1st, 1930)	LATVIA	GUATEMALA
IRISH FREE STATE (September 15th, 1930)	LUXEMBURG	HAITI
	YUGOSLAVIA	HONDURAS
		IRAQ
		LIBERIA
		LITHUANIA
		MEXICO
		NICARAGUA
		NEW ZEALAND
		PANAMA
		PARAGUAY
		PERSIA
		PERU
		SALVADOR
		SIAM
		SPAIN
		TURKEY
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
		URUGUAY
		VENEZUELA

<sup>1</sup> The Convention and Protocol came into force December 14th, 1930, in accordance with Article 14 of the Convention. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CX, p. 171; Vol. CXVII, p. 330; Vol. CXXII, p. 366; Vol. CXXVI, p. 454; Vol. CXXX, p. 463; and Vol. CXXXIV, p. 427.

<sup>2</sup> These reservations, were accepted by the States parties to the Convention which were consulted in accordance with Article 17.



INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO ECONOMIC STATISTICS (*continued*).

(Geneva, December 14th, 1928.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

INDIA (May 15th, 1931 *a*)

- A. Under the terms of Article 11, the obligations of the Convention shall not extend to the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty the King Emperor.
- B(1). Article 2 I (a). — The provisions for returns of "transit trade" made in Annex 1, Part 1, 1 (b) shall not apply to India nor shall returns of the "land frontier trade" of India be acquired.
- (2) Article 2. II (a). — The question whether a general census of agriculture can be held in India and, if so, on what lines and at what intervals still remains to be settled. For the present, India can assume no obligations under this article.
- (3) Article 2. III (b). (1). — For farms in the "permanently settled" tracts in India, estimates of the cultivated areas may be used in compiling the returns.
- (4) Article 2. III (b). (2). — The returns of quantities of crops harvested may be based on estimates of yield each year per unit area in each locality.
- (5) Article 2. III (d). — Complete returns cannot be guaranteed from Burma, and in respect of the rest of India the returns shall refer to Government forests only.

The Government of India further declared that, with regard to the second paragraph of Article 3 of the Convention, they cannot, with the means of investigation at their disposal, usefully undertake to prepare experimentally the specified tables, and that for similar reasons they are not in a position to accept the proposal contained in Recommendation II of the Convention.

BULGARIA (November 29th, 1929)

CUBA (August 17th, 1932 *a*)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (February 19th, 1931)

DENMARK (September 9th, 1929)

In pursuance of Article 11, Greenland is excepted from the provisions of this Convention. Furthermore, the Danish Government, in accepting the Convention, does not assume any obligation in respect of statistics concerning the Faroe Islands.

EGYPT (June 27th, 1930)

France (February 1st, 1933)

By its acceptance, France does not intend to assume any obligation in regard to any of its Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under its suzerainty or mandate.

GREECE (September 18th, 1930)

ITALY (June 11th, 1931)

In accepting the present Convention, Italy does not assume any obligation in respect of her Colonies, Protectorates and other Territories referred to in the first paragraph of Article 11.

THE NETHERLANDS (September 13th, 1932)

This ratification applies only to the territory of the Netherlands in Europe; the Netherlands do not intend to assume, at present, any obligation as regards the whole of the Netherlands overseas territories.

*Netherlands Indies* (May 5th, 1933 *a*)

- The following shall not be applicable:
  - The provisions of Article 2, III, E) and V;
  - The provisions concerning the system of valuations known as "declared values" mentioned in Annex I, Part I, § II (See Article 3);
  - Article 3, paragraph 2.
- The returns mentioned in Article 2, IV, shall only apply to coal, petroleum, natural gas, tin, manganese, gold and silver.
- The statistics of foreign trade mentioned in Article 3 shall not comprise tables concerning transit.<sup>1</sup>

NORWAY (March 20th, 1929)

In accordance with Article 11, the Bouvet Island is excepted from the provisions of the present Convention. Furthermore, in ratifying the Convention, Norway does not assume any obligation as regards statistics relating to the Svalbard.

POLAND (July 23rd, 1931)

PORTUGAL (October 23rd, 1931)

In accordance with Article 11, the Portuguese Delegation declares on behalf of its Government that the present Convention does not apply to the Portuguese Colonies.

ROUMANIA (June 22nd, 1931)

SWEDEN (February 17th, 1930)

SWITZERLAND (July 10th, 1930)

<sup>1</sup> These reservations were accepted by the States parties to the Convention which were consulted in accordance with Article 17.

PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, December 14th, 1928.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to Accession by:</i>
AUSTRIA (March 27th, 1931)	BELGIUM	ABYSSINIA
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations (May 9th, 1930)	BRAZIL	ALBANIA
Southern Rhodesia (October 14th, 1931 a)	FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CANADA (August 23rd, 1930 a)	ESTONIA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRALIA (April 13th, 1932 a)	FINLAND	BOLIVIA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (including the mandated ter- ritory of South-West Africa) (May 1st, 1930)	GERMANY	CHILE
IRISH FREE STATE (September 15th, 1930)	HUNGARY	CHINA
INDIA (May 15th, 1931 a)	JAPAN	COLOMBIA
BULGARIA (November 29th, 1929)	LATVIA	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
CUBA (August 17th, 1932 a)	LUXEMBURG	ECUADOR
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (February 19th, 1931)	YUGOSLAVIA	GUATEMALA
DENMARK (September 9th, 1929)		HAITI
EGYPT (June 27th, 1930)		HONDURAS
France (February 1st, 1933)		IRAQ
GREECE (Sept. 18th, 1930)		LIBERIA
ITALY (June 11th, 1931)		LITHUANIA
THE NETHERLANDS (September 13th, 1932)		MEXICO
This ratification applies only to the territory of the Netherlands in Europe; the Netherlands do not intend to assume, at present, any obligation as regards the whole of the Netherlands over- seas territories.		NICARAGUA
<i>Netherlands Indies</i> (May 5th, 1933 a)		NEW ZEALAND
NORWAY (March 20th, 1929)		PANAMA
POLAND (July 23rd, 1931)		PARAGUAY
PORTUGAL (October 23rd, 1931)		PERSIA
ROUMANIA (June 22nd, 1931)		PERU
SWEDEN (February 17th, 1930)		SALVADOR
SWITZERLAND (July 10th, 1930)		SIAM
		SPAIN
		TURKEY
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
		URUGUAY
		VENEZUELA

XX. SUPPRESSION OF COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, April 20th, 1929.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
AUSTRIA (June 25th, 1931)	ALBANIA	ABYSSINIA
BELGIUM (June 6th, 1932)	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
BULGARIA (May 22nd, 1930)	GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
COLOMBIA (May 9th, 1932)	IRELAND and all parts of	AUSTRALIA
Cuba (June 13th, 1933)	the British Empire which	BOLIVIA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September	are not separate Members	BRAZIL
12th, 1931)	of the League of Nations.	CANADA
DENMARK (February 19th,	INDIA	CHILE
1931) <sup>2</sup>	As provided in Article 24 of the	COSTA RICA
ESTONIA (August 30th, 1930 a)	Convention, this signature does	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
GREECE (May 19th, 1931)	not include the territories of	ECUADOR
Hungary (June 14th, 1933)	any Prince or Chief under the	EGYPT
MONACO (October 21st, 1931)	suzerainty of His Majesty.	FINLAND
THE NETHERLANDS (April 30th,	CHINA	GUATEMALA
1932)	FREE CITY OF DANZIG	HAITI
NORWAY (March 16th, 1931)	(through the intermediary	HONDURAS
In view of the provisions of Article	of Poland)	ICELAND
176, paragraph 2, of the Norwe-	FRANCE	IRAQ
gian Ordinary Criminal Code and	GERMANY	IRISH FREE STATE
Article 2 of the Norwegian Law	ITALY	LATVIA
on the Extradition of Criminals,	JAPAN	LIBERIA
the extradition provided for in	LUXEMBURG	LIECHTENSTEIN
Article 10 of the present Conven-	PANAMA	LITHUANIA
tion may not be granted for the	POLAND	MEXICO
offence referred to in Article 3,	ROUMANIA	NEW ZEALAND
No. 2, where the person uttering	SWITZERLAND	NICARAGUA
the counterfeit currency himself		PARAGUAY
accepted it <i>bona fide</i> as genuine. <sup>3</sup>		PERSIA
PORTUGAL (September 18th,		PERU
1930)		SAN MARINO
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST		SALVADOR
REPUBLICS <sup>4</sup> (July 13th, 1931)		SIAM
SPAIN (April 28th, 1930)		SWEDEN
YUGOSLAVIA (November 24th,		TURKEY
1930)		URUGUAY
		VENEZUELA

<sup>1</sup> The Convention and Protocol came into force on February 22nd, 1931, in accordance with Article 25 of the Convention. See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. CXII, p. 371; Vol. CXXII, p. 366; Vol. CXXX, p. 464 and Vol. CXXXIV, p. 427.

<sup>2</sup> According to a Declaration made by the Danish Government when ratifying the Convention, the latter was to take effect in respect of Denmark, only upon the coming into force of the Danish Penal Code of April 15th, 1930. This Code having entered into force on January 1st, 1933, the Convention has become effective for Denmark from the same date.

<sup>3</sup> As this reservation has not given rise to any objection on the part of the States to which it was communicated in accordance with Article 22, it may be considered as accepted.

<sup>4</sup> Instrument deposited in Berlin.

PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, April 20th, 1929.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to Accession by:</i>
AUSTRIA (June 25th, 1931)	ALBANIA	ABYSSINIA
BELGIUM (June 6th, 1932)	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
BULGARIA (May 22nd, 1930)	GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
COLOMBIA (May 9th, 1932)	IRELAND and all parts of	AUSTRALIA
Cuba (June 13th, 1933)	the British Empire which	BOLIVIA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September	are not separate Members	BRAZIL
12th, 1931)	of the League of Nations.	CANADA
DENMARK <sup>1</sup> (February 19th,	INDIA	CHILE
1931)	CHINA	COSTA RICA
ESTONIA (August 30th, 1930 a)	FREE CITY OF DANZIG	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
GREECE (May 19th, 1931)	(through the intermediary	ECUADOR
Hungary (June 14th, 1933)	of Poland)	EGYPT
MONACO (October 21st, 1931)	FRANCE	FINLAND
THE NETHERLANDS (April 30th,	GERMANY	GUATEMALA
1932)	ITALY	HAITI
NORWAY (March 16th, 1931)	JAPAN	HONDURAS
PORTUGAL (September 18th,	LUXEMBURG	ICELAND
1930)	PANAMA	IRAQ
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST	POLAND	IRISH FREE STATE
REPUBLICS <sup>2</sup> (July 13th, 1931)	ROUMANIA	LATVIA
SPAIN (April 28th, 1930)	SWITZERLAND	LIBERIA
YUGOSLAVIA (November 24th,		LIECHTENSTEIN
1930)		LITHUANIA
		MEXICO
		NICARAGUA
		NEW ZEALAND
		PARAGUAY
		PERSIA
		PERU
		SAN MARINO
		SALVADOR
		SIAM
		SWEDEN
		TURKEY
		URUGUAY
		VENEZUELA

OPTIONAL PROTOCOL.<sup>3</sup>

(Geneva, April 20th, 1929.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to Accession by:</i>
AUSTRIA (June 25th, 1931)	PANAMA	The Members of the League of Nations who did not sign it and the non-Member States having signed or who have been invited to accede to the International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency.
BULGARIA (May 22nd, 1930)	POLAND	
COLOMBIA (May 9th, 1932)		
Cuba (June 13th, 1933)		
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September		
12th, 1931)		
ESTONIA (August 30th, 1930 a)		
GREECE (May 19th, 1931)		
PORTUGAL (September 18th,		
1930)		
ROUMANIA (November 10th,		
1930)		
SPAIN (April 28th, 1930)		
YUGOSLAVIA (November 24th,		
1930)		

<sup>1</sup> Same note as for the Convention.

<sup>2</sup> Instrument deposited in Berlin.

<sup>3</sup> This Protocol came into force on August 30th, 1930. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXII, p. 395; Vol. CXXII, p. 367; and Vol. CXXXIV, p. 428.

XXI. AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE PREPARATION OF A TRANSIT CARD  
FOR EMIGRANTS.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, June 14th, 1929.)

In Force.

<i>Definitive signatures.</i>	<i>Signatures ad referendum.</i>	<i>The Agreement is open to Signature by:</i>
AUSTRIA (February 3rd, 1930)	FREE CITY OF DANZIG	ALBANIA
BELGIUM (June 14th, 1929)	(through the intermediary of	BULGARIA
GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN	Poland)	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
IRELAND (June 14th, 1929)	HUNGARY	DENMARK
FINLAND (October 9th, 1929)	SWITZERLAND	ESTONIA
FRANCE (June 14th, 1929)		IRISH FREE STATE
GERMANY (May 12th, 1930)		LATVIA
GREECE (June 22nd, 1931)		LITHUANIA
ITALY (June 14th, 1929)		LUXEMBURG
THE NETHERLANDS (for the		NORWAY
Kingdom in Europe) (July		PORTUGAL
3rd, 1930)		SWEDEN
POLAND (December 23rd, 1929)		YUGOSLAVIA
ROUMANIA (November 26th,		
1929)		
SAAR TERRITORY GOVERNING		
COMMISSION (June 14th, 1929)		
SPAIN (December 17th, 1929)		

XXII. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

3. PROTOCOL CONCERNING THE REVISION OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT  
OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.<sup>2</sup>

(Geneva, September 14th, 1929.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to Signature by:</i>
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	ABYSSINIA	COSTA RICA
(February 17th, 1930)	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	IRAQ
ALBANIA (September 12th,	BOLIVIA	MEXICO
1930)	BRAZIL	TURKEY
AUSTRALIA (August 28th, 1930)	CHILE	
AUSTRIA (February 26th, 1930)	GUATEMALA	
BELGIUM (November 18th,	NICARAGUA	
1929)	PANAMA	
GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN	PERU	
IRELAND and all parts of the	URUGUAY	
British Empire which are		
not separate Members of the		
League of Nations (February		
12th, 1930)		
BULGARIA (April 27th, 1931)		
CANADA (August 28th, 1930)		
CHINA (October 14th, 1930)		

<sup>1</sup> This Agreement is not subject to ratification. It came into force, September 12th, 1929, in accordance with its Article 11. See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. XCIV, p. 277, Vol. C, p. 263 and Vol. CXI, p. 416.

<sup>2</sup> Under the terms of Article 4 of the Protocol, the condition necessary for the coming into force of the amendments is ratification by those Members of the League of Nations and States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant which have ratified the Protocol of December 16th, 1920. For the purposes of the Protocol of 1929, the United States of America shall be in the same position as a State which has ratified the Protocol of December 16th, 1920.

3. PROTOCOL CONCERNING THE REVISION OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE (*continued*).

(Geneva, September 14th, 1929.)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications.*

COLOMBIA (January 6th, 1932)  
CUBA<sup>1</sup> (January 5th, 1931)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (October 30th, 1930)  
DENMARK (March 11th, 1930)  
*Dominican Republic* (February 4th, 1933)  
ESTONIA (September 8th, 1930)  
FINLAND (August 28th, 1930)  
FRANCE (May 8th, 1931)  
GERMANY (August 13th, 1930)  
GREECE (August 29th, 1930)  
HAITI (September 30th, 1930)  
HUNGARY (August 13th, 1930)  
INDIA (February 26th, 1930)  
IRISH FREE STATE (August 2nd, 1930)  
ITALY (April 2nd, 1931)  
JAPAN (November 14th, 1930)  
LATVIA (August 29th, 1930)  
LIBERIA (August 29th, 1930)  
*Lithuania* (January 23rd, 1933)  
LUXEMBURG (September 15th, 1930)  
THE NETHERLANDS, including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and  
Curacao (August 8th, 1930)  
NEW ZEALAND (June 4th, 1930)  
NORWAY (April 10th, 1930)  
*Paraguay* (May 11th, 1933)  
PERSIA (April 25th, 1931)  
POLAND (May 13th, 1930)  
PORTUGAL (June 12th, 1930)  
ROUMANIA (August 4th, 1930)  
SALVADOR (August 29th, 1930)  
SIAM (June 2nd, 1930)  
SPAIN (July 15th, 1930)  
SWEDEN (March 20th, 1930)  
SWITZERLAND (July 5th, 1930)  
*Venezuela* (August 4th, 1933)  
Yugoslavia (August 27th, 1930)

4. PROTOCOL RELATING TO THE ACCESSION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.<sup>2</sup>

(Geneva, September 14th, 1929.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to Signature by:</i>
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (February 17th, 1930)	ABYSSINIA	COSTA RICA
ALBANIA (Sept. 12th, 1930)	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	IRAQ
AUSTRALIA (August 28th, 1930)	BOLIVIA	MEXICO
AUSTRIA (February 26th, 1930)	BRAZIL	TURKEY
BELGIUM (October 5th, 1931)	CHILE	
GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN	GUATEMALA	
IRELAND and all parts of the	HAITI	
British Empire which are	LIBERIA	
not separate Members of the	NICARAGUA	
League of Nations (February	PANAMA	
12th, 1930)	PARAGUAY	
	PERU	

<sup>1</sup> The reservation made by the Cuban Government when ratifying the Protocol was withdrawn by this Government by an instrument deposited with the Secretariat on March 14th, 1932.

<sup>2</sup> The present Protocol shall come into force as soon as all States which have ratified the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, and also the United States, have deposited their ratifications (Article 7).

4. PROTOCOL RELATING TO THE ACCESSION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE (*cont.*)

(Geneva, September 14th, 1929.)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications*

BULGARIA (April 27th, 1931)  
 CANADA (August 28th, 1930)  
 CHINA (October 14th, 1930)  
 COLOMBIA (January 6th, 1932)  
 CUBA (November 26th, 1930)  
 CZECHOSLOVAKIA (October 30th, 1930)  
 DENMARK (March 11th, 1930)  
 Dominican Republic (February 4th, 1933)  
 ESTONIA (September 8th, 1930)  
 FINLAND (August 28th, 1930)  
 FRANCE (May 8th, 1931)  
 GERMANY (August 13th, 1930)  
 GREECE (August 29th, 1930)  
 HUNGARY (August 13th, 1930)  
 INDIA (February 26th, 1930)  
 IRISH FREE STATE (August 2nd, 1930)  
 ITALY (April 2nd, 1931)  
 JAPAN (November 14th, 1930)  
 LATVIA (August 29th, 1930)  
 Lithuania (January 23rd, 1933)  
 LUXEMBURG (November 3rd, 1930)  
 THE NETHERLANDS, including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao (August 8th, 1930)  
 NEW ZEALAND (June 4th, 1930)  
 NORWAY (April 10th, 1930)  
 PERSIA (April 25th, 1931)  
 POLAND (May 13th, 1930)  
 PORTUGAL (June 12th, 1930)  
 ROUMANIA (August 4th, 1930)  
 SIAM (June 2nd, 1930)  
 SPAIN (July 15th, 1930)  
 SWEDEN (March 20th, 1930)  
 SWITZERLAND (July 5th, 1930)  
 VENEZUELA (September 14th, 1932)  
 YUGOSLAVIA (August 27th, 1930)

*Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.*

SALVADOR  
 URUGUAY

XXIII. PROGRESSIVE CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

I. CONVENTION ON CERTAIN QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE CONFLICT OF NATIONALITY LAWS.<sup>1</sup>

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions*

BRAZIL (September 19th, 1931 a)  
 With reservations as regards Articles 5, 6, 7, 16 and 17, which Brazil will not adopt owing to difficulties with which it has to contend in connection with principles forming the basis of its internal legislation.

*Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification*

AUSTRIA  
 BELGIUM  
 Subject to accession later for the Colony of the Congo and the Mandated Territories.  
 GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND  
 CANADA

*The Convention is open to Accession by :*

ABYSSINIA  
 ALBANIA  
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
 ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
 BOLIVIA  
 BULGARIA  
 COSTA RICA

<sup>1</sup> A procès-verbal shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as soon as ratifications or accessions on behalf of ten Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States have been deposited (Article 25, § 1). The present Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of the procès-verbal mentioned in Article 25 as regards all Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States on whose behalf ratifications or accessions have been deposited on the date of the procès-verbal (Article 26, § 1).

I. CONVENTION ON CERTAIN QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE CONFLICT OF NATIONALITY LAWS  
(continued).

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
MONACO (April 27th, 1931 a)	AUSTRALIA	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
NORWAY (March 16th, 1931 a)	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	ECUADOR
Sweden (July 6th, 1933)	IRISH FREE STATE	FINLAND
The Swedish Government declares that it does not accept to be bound by the provisions of the second sentence of Article 11, in the case where the wife referred to in the article, after recovering the nationality of her country of origin, fails to establish her ordinary residence in that country.	INDIA In accordance with the provisions of Article 29, His Britannic Majesty does not assume any obligation in respect of the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under His Suzerainty or the population of the said territories.	GUATEMALA
	CHILE	HAITI
	CHINA	HONDURAS
	Subject to reservation as regards Article 4.	IRAQ
	COLOMBIA	LIBERIA
	Subject to reservation as regards Article 10.	LITHUANIA
	CUBA	NEW ZEALAND
	Subject to reservation as regards Articles 9, 10 and 11.	NICARAGUA
	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	PANAMA
	DENMARK	PARAGUAY
	Subject to reservation as regards Articles 5 and 11.	PERSIA
	FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)	ROUMANIA
	EGYPT	SAN MARINO
	ESTONIA	SIAM
	FRANCE	UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
	GERMANY	TURKEY
	GREECE	VENEZUELA
	HUNGARY	
	ICELAND	
	ITALY	
	JAPAN	
	Subject to reservation as regards Articles 4 and 10 and as regards the words "according to its law" of Article 13.	
	LATVIA	
	LUXEMBURG	
	MEXICO	
	Subject to reservation as regards paragraph 2 of Article 1.	
	THE NETHERLANDS	
	(1) Exclude from acceptance Articles 8, 9 and 10;	
	(2) Do not intend to assume any obligation as regards the Nether- lands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao.	
	PERU	
	Subject to reservation as regards Article 4.	
	POLAND	
	PORTUGAL	
	SALVADOR	
	SPAIN	
	SWITZERLAND	
	Subject to reservation as regards Article 10.	
	URUGUAY	
	YUGOSLAVIA	



2. PROTOCOL RELATING TO MILITARY OBLIGATIONS IN CERTAIN CASES OF DOUBLE NATIONALITY.<sup>1</sup>

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to Accession by:</i>
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (August 3rd, 1932)	AUSTRIA	ABYSSINIA
BRAZIL (September 19th, 1931 a)	BELGIUM Subject to accession later for the Colony of the Congo and the Mandated Territories.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations (January 14th, 1932)	CANADA	ALBANIA
<i>India</i> (September 28th, 1932) In accordance with the provisions of Article 15, His Britannic Majesty does not assume any obligation in respect of the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under His Suzerainty or the population of the said territories.	IRISH FREE STATE	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
<i>Sweden</i> (July 6th, 1933)	CHILE	AUSTRALIA
	COLOMBIA	BOLIVIA
	CUBA	BULGARIA
	DENMARK	CHINA
	EGYPT	COSTA RICA
	FRANCE	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
	GERMANY	FREE CITY OF DANZIG
	GREECE	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
	LUXEMBURG	ECUADOR
	MEXICO	ESTONIA
	THE NETHERLANDS	FINLAND
	(1) Exclude from acceptance Article 3;	GUATEMALA
	(2) Do not intend to assume any obligation as regards Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao.	HAITI
	PERU	HONDURAS
	PORTUGAL	HUNGARY
	SALVADOR	ICELAND
	SPAIN	IRAQ
	URUGUAY	ITALY
		JAPAN
		LATVIA
		LIBERIA
		LITHUANIA
		MONACO
		NEW ZEALAND
		NICARAGUA
		NORWAY
		PANAMA
		PARAGUAY
		PERSIA
		POLAND
		ROUMANIA
		SAN MARINO
		SIAM
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
		SWITZERLAND
		TURKEY
		VENEZUELA
		YUGOSLAVIA

<sup>1</sup> A procès-verbal shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as soon as ratifications or accessions on behalf of ten Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States have been deposited (Article 11, § 1). The present Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of the procès-verbal mentioned in Article 11 as regards all Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States on whose behalf ratifications or accessions have been deposited on the date of the procès-verbal (Article 12, § 1).

3. PROTOCOL RELATING TO A CERTAIN CASE OF STATELESSNESS.<sup>1</sup>

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to Accession by</i>
BRAZIL (September 19th, 1931 a)	BELGIUM Subject to accession later for the Colony of the Congo and the Mandated Territories.	ABYSSINIA
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations (January 14th, 1932)	CANADA	ALBANIA
India (September 28th, 1932)	AUSTRALIA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
In accordance with the Provisions of Article 13 of this Protocol, His Britannic Majesty does not assume any obligation in respect of the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under His Suzerainty or the population of the said territories.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
	IRISH FREE STATE	AUSTRIA
	CHILE	BOLIVIA
	CHINA	BULGARIA
	COLOMBIA	COSTA RICA
	CUBA	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	ECUADOR
	DENMARK	FINLAND
	FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)	GERMANY
	EGYPT	GUATEMALA
	ESTONIA	HAITI
	FRANCE	HONDURAS
	GREECE	HUNGARY
	JAPAN	ICELAND
	LATVIA	IRAQ
	LUXEMBURG	ITALY
	MEXICO	LIBERIA
	THE NETHERLANDS	LITHUANIA
	Do not intend to assume any obligation as regards the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao.	MONACO
	PERU	NEW ZEALAND
	POLAND	NICARAGUA
	PORTUGAL	NORWAY
	SPAIN	PANAMA
	URUGUAY	PARAGUAY
		PERSIA
		ROUMANIA
		SALVADOR
		SAN MARINO
		SIAM
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
		SWEDEN
		SWITZERLAND
		TURKEY
		VENEZUELA
		YUGOSLAVIA

<sup>1</sup> A procès-verbal shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as soon as ratifications or accessions on behalf of ten Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States have been deposited (Article 9, § 1). The present Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of the procès-verbal mentioned in Article 9 as regards all Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States on whose behalf ratifications or accessions have been deposited on the date of the procès-verbal (Article 10, § 1).

4. SPECIAL PROTOCOL CONCERNING STATELESSNESS.<sup>1</sup>

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to Accession by:</i>
BRAZIL (September 19th, 1931 <i>a</i> )	AUSTRIA	ABYSSINIA
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations (January 14th, 1932)	BELGIUM	ALBANIA
<i>India</i> (September 28th, 1932)	With the reservation that the appli- cation of this Protocol will not be extended to the Colony of the Belgian Congo or to the Terri- tories under mandate.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
In accordance with the Provisions of Article 13 of this Protocol, His Britannic Majesty does not assume any obligation in respect of the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under His Suzerainty or the population of the said territories.	CANADA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	AUSTRALIA
	IRISH FREE STATE	BOLIVIA
	CHINA	BULGARIA
	COLOMBIA	CHILE
	CUBA	COSTA RICA
	EGYPT	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
	GREECE	FREE CITY OF DANZIG
	LUXEMBURG	DENMARK
	MEXICO	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
	PERU	ECUADOR
	PORTUGAL	ESTONIA
	SALVADOR	FINLAND
	SPAIN	FRANCE
	URUGUAY	GERMANY
		GUATEMALA
		HAITI
		HONDURAS
		HUNGARY
		ICELAND
		IRAQ
		ITALY
		JAPAN
		LATVIA
		LIBERIA
		LITHUANIA
		MONACO
		THE NETHERLANDS
		NEW ZEALAND
		NICARAGUA
		NORWAY
		PANAMA
		PARAGUAY
		PERSIA
		POLAND
		ROUMANIA
		SAN MARINO
		SIAM
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
		SWEDEN
		SWITZERLAND
		TURKEY
		VENEZUELA
		YUGOSLAVIA

<sup>1</sup> A procès-verbal shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as soon as ratifications or accessions on behalf of ten Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States have been deposited (Article 9, § 1).

The present Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of the procès-verbal mentioned in Article 9 as regards all Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States on whose behalf ratifications or accessions have been deposited on the date of the procès-verbal (Article 10, § 1).

XXIV. UNIFICATION OF LAWS ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY NOTES AND CHEQUES.

I. CONVENTION PROVIDING A UNIFORM LAW FOR BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES, WITH ANNEXES AND PROTOCOL.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
<b>AUSTRIA</b> (August 31st, 1932) This ratification is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles, 6, 10, 14, 15, 17 and 20 of Annex II to this Convention.	<b>BRAZIL</b> <b>COLOMBIA</b> <b>CZECHOSLOVAKIA</b> <b>FREE CITY OF DANZIG</b> (through the intermediary of Poland)	<b>ABYSSINIA</b> <b>AFGHANISTAN</b> <b>UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA</b> <b>ALBANIA</b> <b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</b> <b>SAUDITE ARABIA</b> <b>ARGENTINE REPUBLIC</b> <b>AUSTRALIA</b> <b>BOLIVIA</b> <b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND</b> <b>BULGARIA</b> <b>CANADA</b> <b>CHILE</b> <b>CHINA</b> <b>COSTA RICA</b> <b>CUBA</b> <b>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</b> <b>EGYPT</b> <b>ESTONIA</b> <b>GUATEMALA</b> <b>HAITI</b> <b>HONDURAS</b> <b>ICELAND</b> <b>INDIA</b> <b>IRAQ</b> <b>IRISH FREE STATE</b> <b>LATVIA</b> <b>LIBERIA</b> <b>LIECHTENSTEIN</b> <b>LITHUANIA</b> <b>MEXICO</b> <b>MONACO</b> <b>NEW ZEALAND</b> <b>NICARAGUA</b> <b>PANAMA</b> <b>PARAGUAY</b> <b>PERSIA</b> <b>ROUMANIA</b> <b>SALVADOR</b> <b>SAN MARINO</b> <b>SIAM</b> <b>UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS</b> <b>SUDAN</b> <b>URUGUAY</b> <b>VENEZUELA</b>
<b>BELGIUM</b> (August 31st, 1932) This ratification is subject to the utilisation of the rights provided in Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 20 of Annex II to this Convention. As regards the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, the Belgian Government intends to reserve all the rights provided in the Annex in question, with the exception of the right mentioned in Article 21 of that Annex.	<b>ECUADOR</b> <b>FRANCE</b> <b>GERMANY</b> <b>HUNGARY</b> <b>LUXEMBURG</b> <b>PERU</b> <b>POLAND</b> <b>PORTUGAL</b> <b>SPAIN</b> <b>TURKEY</b> <b>YUGOSLAVIA</b>	
<b>DENMARK</b> (July 27th, 1932) The undertaking by the Government of the King to introduce in Denmark the Uniform Law forming Annex I to this Convention is subject to the reservations referred to in Articles 10, 14, 15, 17, 18 and 20 of Annex II of the said Convention. The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.		
<b>FINLAND</b> (August 31st, 1932) This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 14 and 20 of Annex II to this Convention, and Finland has availed itself of the right granted to the High Contracting Parties by Articles 15, 17 and 18 of the said Annex, to legislate on the matters referred to therein.		
<b>GREECE</b> (August 31st, 1931) Subject to the following reservations with regard to Annex II: Article 8: Paragraphs 1 and 3. Article 9: As regards bills payable at a fixed date, or at a fixed period after date or after sight. Article 13. Article 15: (a) Proceedings against a drawer or endorser who has made an inequitable gain; (b) Same proceedings against an acceptor who has made an inequitable gain. "These proceedings shall be taken within a period of five years counting from the date of the bill of exchange".		

<sup>1</sup> The present Convention shall not come into force until it has been ratified or acceded to on behalf of seven Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States, including therein three of the Members of the League permanently represented on the Council.

The date of entry into force shall be the ninetieth day following the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the seventh ratification or accession, in accordance with the first paragraph of the present article (Article 6, §§ 1 and 2).

I. CONVENTION PROVIDING A UNIFORM LAW FOR BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES,  
WITH ANNEXES AND PROTOCOL (*continued*).

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions*

Article 17: The provisions of Greek law relating to short-term limitations shall apply.

Article 20: The above-mentioned reservations apply equally to promissory notes.

ITALY (August 31st, 1932)

The Italian Government reserves the right to avail itself of the right granted in Articles 2, 8, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19 and 20 of Annex II to this Convention.

JAPAN (August 31st, 1932)

This ratification is given subject to the right referred to in the provisions mentioned in Annex II to this Convention, in virtue of Article 1, paragraph 2.

NETHERLANDS (for the Kingdom in Europe) (August 20th, 1932)

This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Annex II of the Convention.

NORWAY (July 27th, 1932)

This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 14 and 20 of Annex II to the Convention, and the Royal Norwegian Government reserves the right, at the same time, to avail itself of the right granted to each of the High Contracting Parties by Articles 10, 15, 17 and 18 of the said Annex to legislate on the matters referred to therein.

SWEDEN (July 27th, 1932)

This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 14 and 20 of Annex II of the Convention, and the Royal Swedish Government has availed itself of the right granted to the High Contracting Parties by Articles 10, 15 and 17 of the said Annex to legislate on the matters referred to therein.

SWITZERLAND (August 26th, 1932)

This ratification is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 2, 6, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 of Annex II.

It will take effect only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques.

2. CONVENTION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN CONFLICTS OF LAWS IN CONNECTION WITH BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES, AND PROTOCOL.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
AUSTRIA (August 31st, 1932)	BRAZIL	ABYSSINIA
BELGIUM (August 31st, 1932)	COLOMBIA	AFGHANISTAN
DENMARK (July 27th, 1932)	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.	FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)	ALBANIA
FINLAND (August 31st, 1932)	ECUADOR	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GREECE (August 31st, 1931)	FRANCE	SAUDITE ARABIA
ITALY (August 31st, 1932)	GERMANY	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
JAPAN (August 31st, 1932)	HUNGARY	AUSTRALIA
NETHERLANDS (for the King- dom in Europe) (August 20th, 1932)	LUXEMBURG	BOLIVIA
NORWAY (July 27th, 1932)	PERU	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
SWEDEN (July 27th, 1932)	POLAND	BULGARIA
SWITZERLAND (August 26th, 1932)	PORTUGAL	CANADA
This ratification will take effect only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques.	SPAIN	CHILE
	TURKEY	CHINA
	YUGOSLAVIA	COSTA RICA
		CUBA
		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
		EGYPT
		ESTONIA
		GUATEMALA
		HAITI
		HONDURAS
		ICELAND
		INDIA
		IRAQ
		IRISH FREE STATE
		LATVIA
		LIBERIA
		LIECHTENSTEIN
		LITHUANIA
		MEXICO
		MONACO
		NEW ZEALAND
		NICARAGUA
		PANAMA
		PARAGUAY
		PERSIA
		ROUMANIA
		SALVADOR
		SAN MARINO
		SIAM
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
		SUDAN
		URUGUAY
		VENEZUELA

<sup>1</sup> The present Convention shall not come into force until it has been ratified or acceded to on behalf of seven Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States, which shall include three of the Members of the League permanently represented on the Council.

The date of entry into force shall be the ninetieth day following the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the seventh ratification or accession, in accordance with the first paragraph of the present article (Article 15, §§ 1 and 2).

3. CONVENTION ON THE STAMP LAWS IN CONNECTION WITH BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES, AND PROTOCOL.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
AUSTRIA (August 31st, 1932)	BRAZIL	ABYSSINIA
BELGIUM (August 31st, 1932)	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	AFGHANISTAN
DENMARK (July 27th, 1932) The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.	COLOMBIA	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
FINLAND (August 31st, 1932)	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	ALBANIA
ITALY (August 31st, 1932)	FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
JAPAN (August 31st, 1932)	ECUADOR	SAUDITE ARABIA
NETHERLANDS (for the Kingdom in Europe) (August 20th, 1932)	FRANCE	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
NORWAY (July 27th, 1932)	GERMANY	AUSTRALIA
SWEDEN (July 27th, 1932)	HUNGARY	BOLIVIA
SWITZERLAND (August 26th, 1932)	LUXEMBURG	BULGARIA
This ratification will take effect only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques.	PERU	CANADA
	POLAND	CHILE
	PORTUGAL	CHINA
	SPAIN	COSTA RICA
	TURKEY	CUBA
	YUGOSLAVIA	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
		EGYPT
		ESTONIA
		GREECE
		GUATEMALA
		HAITI
		HONDURAS
		ICELAND
		INDIA
		IRAQ
		IRISH FREE STATE
		LATVIA
		LIBERIA
		LIECHTENSTEIN
		LITHUANIA
		MEXICO
		MONACO
		NEW ZEALAND
		NICARAGUA
		PANAMA
		PARAGUAY
		PERSIA
		ROUMANIA
		SALVADOR
		SAN MARINO
		SIAM
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
		SUDAN
		URUGUAY
		VENEZUELA

<sup>1</sup> The present Convention shall not come into force until it has been ratified or acceded to on behalf of seven Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States, which shall include three of the Members of the League permanently represented on the Council.

The date of entry into force shall be the ninetieth day following the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the seventh ratification or accession in accordance with the first paragraph of the present article (Article 5, §§ 1 and 2).

XXV. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

CONVENTION ON FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, October 2nd, 1930.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
DENMARK (May 15th, 1931)	ABYSSINIA	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
FINLAND (July 30th, 1931)	ALBANIA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
Persia (September 28th, 1932)	AUSTRIA	CANADA
	Subject to the reservation that this signature shall only take effect when an agreement with the States concerned has removed the obstacles which still stand in the way of the application of the Convention as regards Austria —i.e., the supervision of credit exercised by the Committee of Control and the general lien be- longing to the States which have granted reconstruction credits.	CHILE
	BELGIUM	CHINA
	BOLIVIA	COLOMBIA
	GREAT BRITAIN AND NOR- THERN IRELAND and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
	AUSTRALIA	GUATEMALA
	IRISH FREE STATE	HAITI
	BULGARIA	HONDURAS
	CUBA	HUNGARY
	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	INDIA
	ESTONIA	IRAQ
	FRANCE	JAPAN
	GERMANY	LIBERIA
	GREECE	LUXEMBURG
	ITALY	MEXICO
	LATVIA	NEW ZEALAND
	LITHUANIA	NICARAGUA
	THE NETHERLANDS, including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao.	PANAMA
	NORWAY	PARAGUAY
	PERU	SALVADOR
	POLAND	SIAM
	PORTUGAL	SWITZERLAND
	ROUMANIA	TURKEY
	SPAIN	URUGUAY
	SWEDEN	VENEZUELA
	In virtue of the constitutional laws of Sweden, loan operations are entrusted to a special authority (Riksgäldskontoret) appointed direct by Parliament.	
	YUGOSLAVIA	

<sup>1</sup> The present Convention shall not come into force until it has received ratifications or accessions resulting in causing a sum of not less than 50 million gold francs, for the annual service of loans, to be covered by ordinary guarantees and also by the special guarantees of not less than three Governments. It shall enter into force ninety days after the date on which the conditions provided above are satisfied and subject to the provisions of Article 35.



XXVI. UNIFICATION OF BUOYAGE AND LIGHTING OF COASTS.

I. AGREEMENT CONCERNING MARITIME SIGNALS.<sup>1</sup>

(Lisbon, October 23rd, 1930.)

In Force.

<i>Definitive Signatures or Accessions and Ratifications</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions subject to Ratification.</i>	<i>The Agreement is open to Accession by:</i>
BELGIUM (February 10th, 1932) Belgium cannot undertake, for the present, to apply the provisions relating to "Warning of gale expected to affect the locality" which form the first chapter of the Regulations of this Agreement. Further, the ratification by Belgium of the provisions which are the object of Chapter II (Tide and depth signals), and Chapter III (Signals concerning the movement of vessels at the entrances of harbours or important channels), will only take effect when Germany, Denmark, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands and Norway shall have themselves notified their effective ratifications of the provisions contained in these two chapters. This ratification does not apply to the Belgian Congo.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA CHINA CUBA FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland). ESTONIA FINLAND GERMANY MONACO POLAND SPAIN SWEDEN YUGOSLAVIA	ALBANIA UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AUSTRALIA GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND BULGARIA CANADA CHILE COLOMBIA COSTA RICA DENMARK DOMINICAN REPUBLIC EGYPT ECUADOR GUATEMALA HAITI HONDURAS INDIA IRISH FREE STATE ICELAND IRAQ ITALY JAPAN LATVIA LIBERIA LITHUANIA MEXICO NICARAGUA NORWAY NEW ZEALAND PANAMA PERU PERSIA SALVADOR SIAM TANGIERS TURKEY URUGUAY VENEZUELA
Brazil (November 21st, 1932 a)		
FRANCE (July 13th, 1931)		
GREECE (September 14th, 1932)		
MOROCCO (September 3rd, 1931)		
THE NETHERLANDS (August 24th, 1931 s) Including the Netherlands Indies.		
PORTUGAL (October 23rd, 1930 s)		
ROUMANIA (June 1st, 1931 s)		
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (April 27th, 1931 s)		
TUNIS (October 27th, 1931)		

<sup>1</sup> The present Agreement entered into force on November 22nd, 1931, on the ninetieth day following its final acceptance by five Governments. (Article 5.) See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. CXXV, p. 95.

2. AGREEMENT CONCERNING MANNED LIGHTSHIPS NOT ON THEIR STATIONS.<sup>1</sup>

(Lisbon, October 23rd, 1930.)

In Force.

<i>Definitive Signatures or Accessions and Ratifications</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions subject to Ratification.</i>	<i>The Agreement is open to Accession by:</i>
BELGIUM (February 10th, 1932) This ratification does not apply to the Belgian Congo.	CHINA	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
<i>Brazil</i> (November 21st, 1932 a)	CUBA	ALBANIA
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (October 23rd, 1930 s) Does not include any Colonies, Pro- tectorates or territories under su- zerainty or mandate of His Bri- tannic Majesty.	FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland).	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
INDIA (October 23rd, 1930 s) Does not include any of the Indian States under British suzerainty.	ESTONIA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
DENMARK (April 29th, 1931 s)	FINLAND	AUSTRALIA
FRANCE (October 23rd, 1930 s)	GERMANY	BULGARIA
MOROCCO (October 23rd, 1930 s)	POLAND	CANADA
TUNIS, (October 23rd, 1930 s)	SPAIN	CHILE
GREECE (October 23rd, 1930 s)	YUGOSLAVIA	COLOMBIA
MONACO (October 23rd, 1930 s)		COSTA RICA
THE NETHERLANDS (October 23rd, 1930 s) Including the Netherlands Indies.		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
PORTUGAL (October 23rd, 1930s)		EGYPT
ROUMANIA (June 1st, 1931 s)		ECUADOR
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (April 27th, 1931s)		GUATEMALA
<i>Sweden</i> (February 3rd, 1933)		HAITI
		HONDURAS
		ICELAND
		IRAQ
		IRISH FREE STATE
		ITALY
		JAPAN
		LATVIA
		LIBERIA
		LITHUANIA
		MEXICO
		NICARAGUA
		NORWAY
		NEW ZEALAND
		PANAMA
		PERU
		PERSIA
		SALVADOR
		SIAM
		TANGIERS
		TURKEY
		URUGUAY
		VENEZUELA

<sup>1</sup> The present Agreement entered into force on January 21st, 1931, on the ninetieth day following its final acceptance by five Governments. (Article 4.) See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. CXII, p. 21; Vol. CXVII, p. 331 and Vol. CXXX, p. 464.

XXVII. DECLARATION BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE POWERS WHICH  
ARE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION INSTITUTING THE  
DEFINITIVE STATUTE OF THE DANUBE.

(Geneva, December 5th, 1930.)

*Signatures.*

AUSTRIA  
BELGIUM  
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN  
IRELAND  
BULGARIA  
FRANCE  
ITALY  
ROUMANIA  
YUGOSLAVIA

*Signatures  
ad referendum.*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
GERMANY  
GREECE  
HUNGARY

XXVIII. UNIFICATION OF RIVER LAW.

I. CONVENTION FOR THE UNIFICATION OF CERTAIN RULES CONCERNING COLLISIONS IN INLAND  
NAVIGATION, WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, December 9th, 1930.)

Not in Force

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
PORTUGAL (March 1st, 1932 a) Does not include the Portuguese Colonies.	AUSTRIA Subject to the reservation provided under III, <i>ad</i> Article 14, of the Protocol Annex. BELGIUM CZECHOSLOVAKIA FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland). Subject to the reservation pro- vided under III, <i>ad</i> Article 14 of the Protocol Annex. FRANCE GERMANY Subject to the reservation provided under III, <i>ad</i> Article 14 of the Protocol Annex. HUNGARY Subject to the reservation pro- vided under III, <i>ad</i> Article 14 of the Protocol Annex. ITALY LUXEMBURG THE NETHERLANDS Subject to the reservation pro- vided under III, <i>ad</i> Article 14 of the Protocol Annex. POLAND ROUMANIA SWITZERLAND Subject to the reservation provided under III, <i>ad</i> Article 14 of the Protocol Annex. YUGOSLAVIA	ALBANIA GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND BULGARIA DENMARK ESTONIA FINLAND GREECE IRISH FREE STATE LATVIA LITHUANIA NORWAY SPAIN SWEDEN TURKEY UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

<sup>1</sup> This Convention shall enter into force ninety days after the deposit of the third ratification or accession (Article 17).

2. CONVENTION ON THE REGISTRATION OF INLAND NAVIGATION VESSELS, RIGHTS *in rem* OVER SUCH VESSELS AND OTHER COGNATE QUESTIONS, WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX. <sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, December 9th, 1930.)

Not in Force

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions.*

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification*

*The Convention is open to  
Accession by:*

AUSTRIA

Subject to the reservation provided under IX, *ad* Article 50, of the Protocol Annex.

BELGIUM

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland).

Subject to the reservation provided under IX, *ad* Article 50, of the Protocol Annex.

FRANCE

GERMANY

Subject to the reservation provided under IX, *ad* Article 50, of the Protocol Annex.

HUNGARY

Subject to the reservation provided under IX, *ad* Article 50, of the Protocol Annex.

ITALY

LUXEMBURG

THE NETHERLANDS

Subject to the reservation provided under IX, *ad* Article 50, of the Protocol Annex.

POLAND

SWITZERLAND

Subject to the reservation provided under IX, *ad* Article 50, of the Protocol Annex.

YUGOSLAVIA

ALBANIA

GREAT BRITAIN AND  
NORTHERN IRELAND

BULGARIA

DENMARK

ESTONIA

FINLAND

GREECE

IRISH FREE STATE

LATVIA

LITHUANIA

NORWAY

PORTUGAL

ROUMANIA

SPAIN

SWEDEN

TURKEY

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS

3. CONVENTION ON ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES FOR ATTESTING THE RIGHT OF INLAND NAVIGATION VESSELS TO A FLAG, WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX. <sup>2</sup>

(Geneva, December 9th, 1930.)

Not in Force

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions.*

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification*

*The Convention is open to  
Accession by:*

BELGIUM

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

FRANCE

HUNGARY

Subject to the reservation provided under IV, *ad* Article 8, of the Protocol Annex.

ITALY

LUXEMBURG

POLAND

YUGOSLAVIA

ALBANIA

AUSTRIA

GREAT BRITAIN AND  
NORTHERN IRELAND

BULGARIA

DENMARK

FREE CITY OF DANZIG

ESTONIA

FINLAND

GERMANY

GREECE

IRISH FREE STATE

LATVIA

LITHUANIA

THE NETHERLANDS

NORWAY

PORTUGAL

ROUMANIA

SPAIN

SWEDEN

SWITZERLAND

TURKEY

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS

<sup>1</sup> This Convention shall enter into force six months after the deposit of the third ratification or accession (Article 53).

<sup>2</sup> This Convention shall enter into force ninety days after the deposit of the third ratification or accession (Article 11).

XXIX. UNIFICATION OF LAWS ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY NOTES AND CHEQUES.

I. CONVENTION PROVIDING A UNIFORM LAW FOR CHEQUES, WITH ANNEXES AND PROTOCOL.<sup>1</sup>  
(Geneva, March 19th, 1931.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
<b>DENMARK</b> (July 27th, 1932) The undertaking of the Government of the King to introduce in Denmark the Uniform Law forming Annex I to this Convention is subject to the reservations referred to in Articles 4, 6, 9, 14 (paragraph I, 16a), 18, 25, 26, 27 and 29 of Annex II to the said Convention. The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.	<b>AUSTRIA</b> <b>BELGIUM</b> <b>CZECHOSLOVAKIA</b> <b>FREE CITY OF DANZIG</b> (through the intermediary of Poland) <b>ECUADOR</b> <b>FRANCE</b> <b>GERMANY</b> <b>GREECE</b> <b>HUNGARY</b> <b>LUXEMBURG</b> <b>MEXICO</b> <b>THE NETHERLANDS</b> <b>POLAND</b> <b>PORTUGAL</b> <b>ROUMANIA</b> <b>SPAIN</b> <b>TURKEY</b> <b>YUGOSLAVIA</b>	<b>ABYSSINIA</b> <b>AFGHANISTAN</b> <b>UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA</b> <b>ALBANIA</b> <b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</b> <b>SAUDITE ARABIA</b> <b>ARGENTINE REPUBLIC</b> <b>AUSTRALIA</b> <b>BOLIVIA</b> <b>BRAZIL</b> <b>GREAT BRITAIN</b> <b>BULGARIA</b> <b>CANADA</b> <b>CHILE</b> <b>CHINA</b> <b>COLOMBIA</b> <b>COSTA RICA</b> <b>CUBA</b> <b>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</b> <b>EGYPT</b> <b>ESTONIA</b> <b>GUATEMALA</b> <b>HAITI</b> <b>HONDURAS</b> <b>ICELAND</b> <b>INDIA</b> <b>IRAQ</b> <b>IRISH FREE STATE</b> <b>LATVIA</b> <b>LIBERIA</b> <b>LIECHTENSTEIN</b> <b>LITHUANIA</b> <b>NEW ZEALAND</b> <b>PANAMA</b> <b>PARAGUAY</b> <b>PERSIA</b> <b>PERU</b> <b>SALVADOR</b> <b>SAN MARINO</b> <b>SIAM</b> <b>UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS</b> <b>SUDAN</b> <b>URUGUAY</b> <b>VENEZUELA</b>
<b>FINLAND</b> (August 31st, 1932) This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 4, 6, 9, 14 (paragraph I, 16a), 18 and 27 of Annex II to this Convention, and Finland has availed itself of the right granted to the High Contracting Parties by Articles 25, 26 and 29 of the said Annex, to legislate on the matters referred to therein.		
<b>Italy</b> (August 31st, 1933) In accordance with Article I of this Convention, the Royal Italian Government intends to avail itself of the rights provided in Articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 16 (paragraph II) 19, 20, 21 (paragraph II) 23, 25, 26, 29 and 30 of Annex II. In connection with Article 15 of Annex II to this Convention, the institutions referred to in the said article are, in Italy, solely the " Stanze di compensazione ".		
<b>Japan</b> (August 25th, 1933) By application of Article I, paragraph II, of the Convention, this ratification is subject to the benefit of the provisions mentioned in Annex II of this Convention.		
<b>Monaco</b> (February 9th, 1933)		
<b>NICARAGUA</b> (March 16th, 1932a)		
<b>NORWAY</b> (July 27th, 1932) This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 4, 6, 9, 14 (paragraph I, 16a) and 18 of Annex II to the Convention, and the Royal Norwegian Government reserves the right, at the same time, to avail itself of the right granted to each of the High Contracting Parties by Articles 25, 26, 27 and 29 of the said Annex to legislate on the matters referred to therein.		
<b>SWEDEN</b> (July 27th, 1932) This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 4, 6, 9, 14 (paragraph I, 16a) and 18 of Annex II to the Convention, and the Royal Swedish Government has availed itself of the right granted to the High Contracting Parties by Articles 25, 26 and 29 of the said Annex to legislate on the matters referred to therein.		

<sup>1</sup> This Convention shall enter into force ninety days after the deposit of the seventh ratification or accession. These ratifications shall include three of the Members of the League permanently represented on the Council (Article VI).

I. CONVENTION PROVIDING A UNIFORM LAW FOR CHEQUES, WITH ANNEXES AND PROTOCOL (*cont.*)  
(Geneva, March 19th, 1931)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions*

SWITZERLAND (Aug. 26th, 1932)  
This ratification is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 2, 4, 8, 15, 16 (paragraph II), 19, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29 and 30 of Annex II.

It will take effect only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques.

2. CONVENTION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN CONFLICTS OF LAWS IN CONNECTION WITH CHEQUES, AND PROTOCOL.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, March 19th, 1931.)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions*

DENMARK (July 27th, 1932)

The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.

FINLAND (August 31st, 1932)

Italy (August 31st, 1933)

Japan (August 25th, 1933)

Monaco (February 9th, 1933)

NICARAGUA (March 16th, 1932 a)

NORWAY (July 27th, 1932)

SWEDEN (July 27th, 1932)

SWITZERLAND (August 26th, 1932)

This ratification will take effect only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques.

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification*

AUSTRIA  
BELGIUM  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)  
ECUADOR  
FRANCE  
GERMANY  
GREECE  
HUNGARY  
LUXEMBURG  
MEXICO  
THE NETHERLANDS  
POLAND  
PORTUGAL  
ROUMANIA  
SPAIN  
TURKEY  
YUGOSLAVIA

*The Convention is open to  
Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA  
AFGHANISTAN  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ALBANIA  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
SAUDITE ARABIA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRALIA  
BOLIVIA  
BRAZIL  
GREAT BRITAIN  
BULGARIA  
CANADA  
CHILE  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA  
COSTA RICA  
CUBA  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
EGYPT  
ESTONIA  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
ICELAND  
INDIA  
IRAQ  
IRISH FREE STATE  
LATVIA  
LIBERIA  
LIECHTENSTEIN  
LITHUANIA  
NEW ZEALAND  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
PERU  
SALVADOR  
SAN MARINO  
SIAM  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS  
SUDAN  
URUGUAY  
VENEZUELA

<sup>1</sup> This Convention shall enter into force ninety days after the deposit of the seventh ratification or accession. These ratifications shall include three of the Members of the League permanently represented on the Council (Article 14).

3. CONVENTION ON THE STAMP LAWS IN CONNECTION WITH CHEQUES, AND PROTOCOL.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, March 19th, 1931.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (January 13th, 1932) This ratification does not include any British Colony or Protector- ate or any mandated territory in respect of which the mandate is exercised by His Majesty's Go- vernment in the United Kingdom.	AUSTRIA BELGIUM CZECHOSLOVAKIA FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland) ECUADOR FRANCE GERMANY GREECE HUNGARY LUXEMBURG MEXICO THE NETHERLANDS POLAND PORTUGAL ROUMANIA SPAIN TURKEY YUGOSLAVIA	ABYSSINIA AFGHANISTAN UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA ALBANIA UNITED STATES OF AMERICA SAUDITE ARABIA ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AUSTRALIA BOLIVIA BRAZIL BULGARIA CANADA CHILE CHINA COLOMBIA COSTA RICA CUBA DOMINICAN REPUBLIC EGYPT ESTONIA GUATEMALA HAITI HONDURAS ICELAND INDIA IRAQ IRISH FREE STATE LATVIA LIBERIA LIECHTENSTEIN LITHUANIA NEW ZEALAND PANAMA PARAGUAY PERSIA PERU SALVADOR SAN MARINO SIAM UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS SUDAN URUGUAY VENEZUELA
DENMARK (July 27th, 1932) The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.		
FINLAND (August 31st, 1932) <i>Italy</i> (August 31st, 1933) <i>Japan</i> (August 25th, 1933) <i>Monaco</i> (February 9th, 1933)		
NICARAGUA (March 16th, 1932 a)		
NORWAY (July 27th, 1932)		
SWEDEN (July 27th, 1932)		
SWITZERLAND (August 26th, 1932) This ratification will take effect only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques.		

XXX. ROAD TRAFFIC.

I. CONVENTION CONCERNING THE UNIFICATION OF ROAD SIGNALS.<sup>2</sup>

(Geneva, March 30th, 1931.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
MONACO (January 19th, 1932a) PORTUGAL (April 18th, 1932 a) Does not include the Portuguese Colonies. <i>Spain</i> (July 18th, 1933)	BELGIUM Subject to subsequent accession for the colonies and territories under mandate. CZECHOSLOVAKIA	ABYSSINIA UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA ALBANIA ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AUSTRALIA

<sup>1</sup> This Convention shall enter into force on November 29th, 1933.

<sup>2</sup> This Convention shall enter into force six months after the deposit of the fifth ratification or accession (Article 11).

I. CONVENTION CONCERNING THE UNIFICATION OF ROAD SIGNALS (*continued*).  
(Geneva, March 30th, 1931.)

Not in Force.

<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland).	AUSTRIA
DENMARK	BOLIVIA
FRANCE	GREAT BRITAIN
Does not assume any obligation in regard to Algeria, colonies, pro- tectorates and territories under its mandate.	BULGARIA
GERMANY	CANADA
HUNGARY	CHILE
ITALY	CHINA
LUXEMBURG	COLOMBIA
THE NETHERLANDS	CUBA
(for the Kingdom in Europe)	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
POLAND	ESTONIA
SWITZERLAND	FINLAND
TURKEY	GREECE
YUGOSLAVIA	GUATEMALA
	HAITI
	HONDURAS
	INDIA
	IRAQ
	IRISH FREE STATE
	JAPAN
	LATVIA
	LIBERIA
	LITHUANIA
	MEXICO
	NEW ZEALAND
	NICARAGUA
	NORWAY
	PANAMA
	PARAGUAY
	PERSIA
	PERU
	ROUMANIA
	SALVADOR
	SIAM
	SWEDEN
	URUGUAY
	VENEZUELA

2. CONVENTION ON THE TAXATION OF FOREIGN MOTOR VEHICLES, WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX. <sup>1</sup>  
(Geneva, March 30th, 1931.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
<i>Belgium</i> (November 9th, 1932) Subject to subsequent accession for the colonies and territories under mandate.	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	ABYSSINIA
GREAT BRITAIN AND NOR- THERN IRELAND (April 20th, 1932)	FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
Does not include any colonies, pro- tectorates or overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate.	ITALY	ALBANIA
Southern Rhodesia (August 6th, 1932 <i>a</i> )	THE NETHERLANDS	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
<i>Newfoundland</i> (January 9th, 1933 <i>a</i> )	POLAND	AUSTRALIA
BULGARIA (March 5th, 1932 <i>a</i> )	SWEDEN	AUSTRIA
DENMARK (December 4th, 1931)	SWITZERLAND	BOLIVIA
	TURKEY	CANADA
		CHILE
		CHINA
		COLOMBIA
		CUBA
		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
		ESTONIA
		FINLAND

<sup>1</sup> This Convention entered into force on May 9th, 1933.



2. CONVENTION ON THE TAXATION OF FOREIGN MOTOR-VEHICLES, WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX  
(continued).

(Geneva, March 30th, 1931.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions.*

Luxemburg (March 31st, 1933)  
PORTUGAL (January 23rd,  
1932)  
Does not assume any obligation as  
regards its Colonies.  
Spain (June 3rd, 1933)  
Yugoslavia (May 9th, 1933 a)

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

FRANCE  
GERMANY  
GREECE  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
HUNGARY  
INDIA  
IRAQ  
IRISH FREE STATE  
JAPAN  
LATVIA  
LIBERIA  
LITHUANIA  
MEXICO  
MONACO  
NEW ZEALAND  
NICARAGUA  
NORWAY  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
PERU  
ROUMANIA  
SALVADOR  
SIAM  
URUGUAY  
VENEZUELA

3. AGREEMENT BETWEEN CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE PROCEDURE  
IN THE CASE OF UNDISCHARGED OR LOST TRIPTYCHS. <sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, March 28th, 1931.)

In Force.

*Definitive Signatures.*

AUSTRIA (August 4th, 1931)  
BELGIUM (March 28th, 1931)  
GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN  
IRELAND (March 28th, 1931)  
IRISH FREE STATE (May 6th,  
1931)  
BULGARIA (February 27th,  
1932)  
Czechoslovakia (June 28th,  
1933)  
DENMARK (March 28th, 1931)  
FRANCE (April 15th, 1931)  
GERMANY (March 28th, 1931)  
GREECE (August 18th, 1931)  
HUNGARY (August 14th, 1931)  
ITALY (May 27th, 1931)  
LUXEMBURG (March 28th,  
1931)

*Signatures ad referendum.*

YUGOSLAVIA

*The Agreement is open  
to Signature by:*

ALBANIA  
FREE CITY OF DANZIG  
ESTONIA  
FINLAND  
ICELAND  
LATVIA  
LIECHTENSTEIN  
LITHUANIA  
MONACO  
ROUMANIA  
SAN MARINO  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS

<sup>1</sup> This Agreement entered into force on June 26th, 1931, on the ninetieth day after its signature on behalf of three Customs administrations (Article III). See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXIX, p. 47; Vol. CXXVI, p. 460; and Vol. CXXXIV, p. 432.

3. AGREEMENT BETWEEN CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE PROCEDURE  
IN THE CASE OF UNDISCHARGED OR LOST TRIPTYCHS (*continued*).

(*Geneva, March 28th, 1931.*)

In Force.

*Definitive Signatures.*

THE NETHERLANDS (June 11th,  
1931)  
Norway (September 27th, 1932)  
POLAND (September 9th, 1932)  
PORTUGAL (August 26th, 1931)  
SPAIN (July 8th, 1931)  
SWEDEN (February 12th, 1932)  
SWITZERLAND (March 28th,  
1931)  
TURKEY (May 15th, 1932)

XXXI. INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE CREDIT COMPANY.

CONVENTION FOR THE CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE CREDIT  
COMPANY,<sup>1</sup> WITH CHARTER AND STATUTES.

(*Geneva, May 21st, 1931.*)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications  
or definitive Accessions.*

GREECE (August 31st, 1931)  
LATVIA (September 28th, 1931)  
POLAND (April 22nd, 1932)  
ROUMANIA (February 4th,  
1932)  
SWITZERLAND (December 31st,  
1931)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

AUSTRIA  
BELGIUM  
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN  
IRELAND  
BULGARIA  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
DENMARK

The Danish Government reserves  
the right to make the entry into  
force of this Convention, as  
regards Denmark, subject to its  
being ratified and also put into  
force by Norway and Sweden.

ESTONIA  
FINLAND  
FRANCE  
GERMANY  
HUNGARY  
ITALY  
LITHUANIA  
LUXEMBURG  
THE NETHERLANDS  
(for the Kingdom in Europe  
only)  
PORTUGAL  
SPAIN  
SWEDEN<sup>2</sup>  
YUGOSLAVIA

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

1. The European Members of the League of Nations, within the time-limit and under the conditions provided for in Article 15, § a.
2. The non-European Members of the League of Nations, within the time-limit and under the conditions provided for in Article 15, § b.

<sup>1</sup> The present Convention shall come into force as soon as the amount of the contributions, whether obligatory or voluntary, to the Special Reserve due from the Governments which have ratified the Convention attains the sum of twenty-five million francs. If this condition is not realised before December 31st, 1931, a Conference of the Governments which have ratified the Convention shall be called by the Council of the League of Nations. This Conference will determine new conditions for the coming into force of the Convention (Article 16).

<sup>2</sup> On signing this Convention the Swedish Plenipotentiary made the following declaration:

"The Swedish Government reserves the right to make its ratification of this Convention depend on the attitude which the Governments of Denmark and Norway shall adopt towards it."

XXXII. TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

4. CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, July 13th, 1931.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
(April 28th, 1932)

1. The Government of the United States of America reserves the right to impose, for purpose of internal control and control of import into, and export from, territory under its jurisdiction, of opium, coca leaves, all of their derivatives and similar substances produced by synthetic process, measures stricter than the provisions of the Convention.
2. The Government of the United States of America reserves the right to impose, for purposes of controlling transit through its territories of raw opium, coca leaves, all of their derivatives and similar substances produced by synthetic process, measures by which the production of an import permit issued by the country of destination may be made a condition precedent to the granting of permission for transit through its territory.
3. The Government of the United States of America finds it impracticable to undertake to send statistics of import and export to the Permanent Central Opium Board short of 60 days after the close of the three months' period to which such statistics refer.
4. The Government of the United States of America finds it impracticable to undertake to state separately amounts of drugs purchased or imported for Government purposes.
5. Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America formally declare that the signing of the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs by them on the part of the United States of America on this date is not to be construed to mean that the Government of the United States of America recognises a regime or entity which signs or accedes to the Convention as the Government of a country when that regime or entity is not recognised by the Government of the United States of America as the Government of that country.
6. The plenipotentiaries of the United States of America further declare that the participation of the United States of America in the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed on this date, does not involve any contractual obligation on the part of the United States of America to a country represented by a regime or entity which the Government of the United States of America does not recognise as the Government of that country until such country has a Government recognised by the Government of the United States of America.

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

ABYSSINIA  
SAUDITE ARABIA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRIA  
BOLIVIA  
DENMARK  
*Ecuador* (a)  
GREECE  
*Honduras* (a)  
JAPAN  
LIBERIA  
LUXEMBURG  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
SIAM  
As its Harmful-Habit-Forming  
Drugs Law goes beyond the  
provisions of the Geneva Con-  
vention and the present Con-  
vention on certain points, the  
Siamese Government reserves  
the right to apply its existing  
law.

VENEZUELA

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by :*

AFGHANISTAN  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ALBANIA  
AUSTRALIA  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA  
ESTONIA  
FINLAND  
ICELAND  
IRAQ  
LATVIA  
LIECHTENSTEIN  
NEW ZEALAND  
NORWAY  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS  
YUGOSLAVIA

<sup>1</sup> The present Convention entered into force on July 9th, 1933.  
Provided always that the provisions of the Convention other than Articles 2 to 5 shall only be applicable from the first of January in the first year in respect of which estimates are furnished in conformity with Articles 2 to 5 (Article 30).

4. CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION  
OF NARCOTIC DRUGS (*continued*).  
(Geneva, July 13th, 1931.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

*Belgium* (April 10th, 1933)

This ratification does not include the Belgian Congo, nor the Territory of Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian mandate.

*Brazil* (April 5th, 1933)

*Great Britain and Northern Ireland* (April 1st, 1933)

His Majesty does not assume any obligation in respect of any of His colonies, protectorates and overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or under mandate exercised by His Government in the United Kingdom.

*Canada* (October 17th, 1932)

*India* (November 14th, 1932)

*Irish Free State* (April 11th, 1933 a)

*Bulgaria* (March 20th, 1933 a)

*Chile* (March 31st, 1933)

*Costa Rica* (April 5th, 1933)

*Cuba* (April 4th, 1933)

*Czechoslovakia* (April 12th, 1933)

*Dominican Republic* (April 8th, 1933)

*Free City of Danzig* (through the intermediary of Poland)  
(April 18th, 1933)

*Egypt* (April 10th, 1933)

*France* (April 10th, 1933)

The French Government makes every reservation, with regard to the Colonies, Protectorates and mandated Territories under its authority, as to the possibility of regularly producing the quarterly statistics referred to in Article 13, within the strict time-limit laid down.

*Germany* (April 10th, 1933)

*Guatemala* (May 1st, 1933)

*Haiti* (May 4th, 1933 a)

*Hungary* (April 10th, 1933 a)

*Italy* (March 21st, 1933)

*Lithuania* (April 10th, 1933)

*Mexico* (March 13th, 1933)

The Government of the United States of Mexico reserves the right to impose in its territory—as it has already done—measures more severe than those laid down by the Convention itself, for the restriction of the cultivation or the preparation, use, possession, importation, exportation and consumption of the drugs to which the present Convention refers.

*Monaco* (February 16th, 1933)

*The Netherlands* (including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (May 22nd, 1933)

NICARAGUA (March 16th, 1932 a)

*Persia* (September 28th, 1932)

PERU (May 20th, 1932 a)

*Poland* (April 11th, 1933)

PORTUGAL (June 17th, 1932)

The Portuguese Government makes every reservation with regard to its colonies as to the possibility of regularly producing the quarterly statistics referred to in Article 13 within the strict time-limit laid down.

*Roumania* (April 11th, 1933)

*Salvador* (April 7th, 1933 a)

(a) The Republic of Salvador does not agree to the provisions of Article 26, on the ground that there is no reason why the High Contracting Parties should be given the option of not applying the Convention to their colonies, protectorates, and overseas mandated territories.

(b) The Republic of Salvador states that it disagrees with the reservations embodied in Nos. 5 and 6 of the declarations made by the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America regarding Governments not recognised by the Government of that country; in its opinion, those reservations constitute an infringement of the national sovereignty of Salvador, whose present Government, though not as yet recognised by the United States Government, has been recognised by the majority of the civilised countries of the world. Their recognition is due to their conviction that that Government is a perfectly constitutional one and affords a full and complete guarantee of the performance of its international duties, inasmuch as it enjoys the unanimous, decided and effective support of all the inhabitants of the Republic, whether citizens of the country or foreigners resident therein.

As it respects the internal regimes of other nations, the Republic of Salvador considers that the Convention in question, being of a strictly hygienic and humanitarian character, does not offer a suitable occasion to formulate such political reservations as have called forth this comment.

*San Marino* (June 12th, 1933)

*Spain* (April 7th, 1933)

4. CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS (*continued*).

(Geneva, July 13th, 1931.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions.*

SUDAN (August 25th, 1932 *a*)  
SWEDEN (August 12th, 1932)  
Switzerland (April 10th, 1933)  
Turkey (April 3rd, 1933 *a*)  
Uruguay (April 7th, 1933)

PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

(Geneva, July 13th, 1931.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
(April 28th, 1932)  
Belgium (April 10th, 1933)  
Brazil (April 5th, 1933)  
Great Britain and Northern  
Ireland (April 1st, 1933)  
Same reservation as for the Con-  
vention.  
Canada (October 17th, 1932)  
India (November 14th, 1932)  
Irish Free State (April 11th,  
1933 *a*)  
Costa Rica (April 5th, 1933)  
Cuba (April 4th, 1933)  
Czechoslovakia (April 12th,  
1933 *a*)  
Free City of Danzig (through  
the intermediary of Poland)  
(April 18th, 1933)  
Dominican Republic (April  
8th, 1933)  
Egypt (April 10th, 1933)  
France (April 10th, 1933)  
Germany (April 10th, 1933)  
Hungary (April 10th, 1933 *a*)  
Italy (March 21st, 1933)  
Lithuania (April 10th, 1933)  
Mexico (March 13th, 1933)  
Monaco (March 20th, 1933)  
The Netherlands<sup>1</sup> (including  
Netherlands Indies, Surinam  
and Curaçao) (May 22nd,  
1933)  
NICARAGUA (March 16th,  
1932 *a*)  
Persia (September 28th, 1932)  
PERU (May 20th, 1932 *a*)  
Poland (April 11th, 1933)  
PORTUGAL (June 17th, 1932)  
Roumania (April 11th, 1933)  
San Marino (June 12th, 1933)  
Spain (April 7th, 1933)  
Sudan (January 18th, 1933 *a*)  
SWEDEN (August 12th, 1932)  
Switzerland (April 10th, 1933)  
Turkey (April 3rd, 1933 *a*)  
Uruguay (April 7th, 1933)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

ABYSSINIA  
SAUDITE ARABIA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRIA  
BOLIVIA  
CHILE  
DENMARK  
GREECE  
GUATEMALA  
Honduras (a)  
JAPAN  
LUXEMBURG  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
SIAM  
VENEZUELA

*The Protocol is open  
to Accession by:*

AFGHANISTAN  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ALBANIA  
AUSTRALIA  
BULGARIA  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA  
ECUADOR  
ESTONIA  
FINLAND  
HAITI  
ICELAND  
IRAQ  
LATVIA  
LIBERIA  
LIECHTENSTEIN  
NEW ZEALAND  
NORWAY  
SALVADOR  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS  
YUGOSLAVIA

<sup>1</sup> The instrument of ratification specifies that the reservation relating to paragraph 2 of Article 22, as formulated by the Netherlands representative at the time of signature of the Protocol, should be considered as withdrawn.

XXXIII. WHALING.

CONVENTION FOR THE REGULATION OF WHALING. <sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, September 24th, 1931.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
<i>Union of South Africa</i> (January 11th, 1933)	ALBANIA	ABYSSINIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (July 7th, 1932)	AUSTRIA ( <i>a</i> )	AFGHANISTAN
<i>Brazil</i> (November 21st, 1932 <i>a</i> )	BELGIUM	SAUDITE ARABIA
<i>Egypt</i> (January 25th, 1933 <i>a</i> )	GREAT BRITAIN AND NOR-	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
<i>Italy</i> (June 12th, 1933)	THERN IRELAND, and all	BOLIVIA
The accession of the Italian Govern- ment to this Convention can in no way constitute a precedent for future agreements providing for the limitation of fishing in extra-territorial sea.	parts of the British Empire which are not separate Mem- bers of the League of Na- tions.	BULGARIA
<i>Mexico</i> (March 13th, 1933)	CANADA	CHILE
MONACO (June 7th, 1932 <i>a</i> )	AUSTRALIA	CHINA
<i>The Netherlands</i> (including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (May 30th, 1933)	NEW ZEALAND	COSTA RICA
NICARAGUA (April 30th, 1932 <i>a</i> )	INDIA	CUBA
NORWAY (July 18th, 1932)	COLOMBIA	FREE CITY OF DANZIG
SUDAN (April 13th, 1932 <i>a</i> )	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
<i>Spain</i> (August 2nd, 1933)	DENMARK	ECUADOR
<i>Switzerland</i> (February 16th, 1933)	With reservation as regards Green- land.	ESTONIA
	FINLAND	GUATEMALA
	FRANCE	HAITI
	GERMANY	HONDURAS
	GREECE	HUNGARY
	POLAND	ICELAND
	ROUMANIA	IRAQ
	TURKEY	IRISH FREE STATE
	YUGOSLAVIA	JAPAN
		LATVIA
		LIBERIA
		LIECHTENSTEIN
		LITHUANIA
		LUXEMBURG
		PANAMA
		PARAGUAY
		PERSIA
		PERU
		PORTUGAL
		SALVADOR
		SAN MARINO
		SIAM
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
		SWEDEN
		URUGUAY
		VENEZUELA

<sup>1</sup> The present Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of ratifications or accessions on behalf of not less than eight Members of the League or non-member States, including the Kingdom of Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Article 17).

## XXXIV. MEANS OF PREVENTING WAR.

### GENERAL CONVENTION TO IMPROVE THE MEANS OF PREVENTING WAR.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, September 26th, 1931.)

#### Not in Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions.*

The Netherlands (including the  
Netherlands Indies, Surinam  
and Curaçao) (May 30th,  
1933)  
NORWAY (July 18th, 1932)  
PERU (March 29th, 1932)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

ALBANIA  
AUSTRIA  
BELGIUM  
BULGARIA  
COLOMBIA  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
DENMARK  
FRANCE

Ratification cannot take place until it has been possible for the Government of the Republic to ascertain that the settlement provided for in Article 4, and which must be elaborated in order to enter into force at the same time as the Convention, ensures the guarantees of control which are deemed necessary by the French Government.

GERMANY  
GREECE  
LITHUANIA  
LUXEMBURG  
PANAMA

This signature does not affect in any way the provisions of the treaties of conciliation and arbitration concluded up to this date by the Republic of Panama with other Powers.

PORTUGAL  
SIAM  
SPAIN  
SWEDEN  
SWITZERLAND  
URUGUAY

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA  
AFGHANISTAN  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
SAUDITE ARABIA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRALIA  
BOLIVIA  
BRAZIL  
GREAT BRITAIN  
CANADA  
CHILE  
CHINA  
COSTA RICA  
CUBA  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
ECUADOR  
EGYPT  
ESTONIA  
FINLAND  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
HUNGARY  
INDIA  
IRAQ  
IRISH FREE STATE  
ITALY  
JAPAN  
LATVIA  
LIBERIA  
MEXICO  
NEW ZEALAND  
NICARAGUA  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
POLAND  
ROUMANIA  
SALVADOR  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS  
TURKEY  
VENEZUELA  
YUGOSLAVIA

<sup>1</sup> A *procès-verbal* shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as soon as ratifications or accessions on behalf of ten Members of the League of Nations or non-member States have been deposited (Article 13, § 1).

The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations ninety days after the date of the *procès-verbal* mentioned in Article 13. It will then enter into force as regards all Members of the League of Nations or non-member States on whose behalf ratifications or accessions have been deposited on the date of the *procès-verbal* (Article 14, § 1).

### XXXV. — SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM-SMOKING.

#### AGREEMENT.<sup>1</sup>

(Bangkok, November 27th, 1931.)

#### Not in Force.

##### Ratifications.

Great Britain and Northern  
Ireland (April 3rd, 1933)  
France (May 10th, 1933)  
The Netherlands (May 22nd,  
1933)

Signatures not yet perfected  
by Ratification.

INDIA  
Subject to the understanding that  
this Agreement does not apply at  
present to the territory known as  
the Shan States and that it  
applies, so far as India is con-  
cerned, only to the Province of  
Burma, excluding the Shan States.

JAPAN  
PORTUGAL  
SIAM  
With a reservation to Article I.

### XXXVI. AUSTRIA.

#### AUSTRIAN PROTOCOL.<sup>2</sup>

(Geneva, July 15th, 1932.)

#### In Force.

##### Ratifications.

Austria (November 14th, 1932)  
Great Britain and Northern  
Ireland (December 29th,  
1932)  
France (December 31st, 1932)  
Italy (December 27th, 1932)

Signatures not yet perfected  
by Ratification.

BELGIUM  
THE NETHERLANDS

The Protocol is open  
to Signature by:

All the Members of the League  
of Nations and non-member  
States with the exception of  
those mentioned in the pre-  
ceding column.

### XXXVII. ROUMANIA.

#### AGREEMENT ESTABLISHING TECHNICAL ADVISORY CO-OPERATION IN ROUMANIA.<sup>3</sup>

(Geneva, January 28th, 1933.)

#### In Force.

##### Ratification.

Roumania (May 18th, 1933)

### XXXVIII. PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN COLOMBIA AND PERU RELATING TO THE PROCEDURE FOR PUTTING INTO EFFECT THE RECOMMENDATIONS PROPOSED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN THE REPORT WHICH IT ADOPTED ON MARCH 18TH, 1933, IN ORDER TO AVOID ANY INCIDENT THAT MIGHT AGGRAVATE THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, WITH ANNEXES.

(Geneva, May 25th, 1933.)

#### In Force.

##### Signatures

Colombia (May 25th, 1933)  
Peru (May 25th, 1933)

<sup>1</sup> The Agreement shall not come into force until it has been ratified by all the High Contracting Parties. The date of its coming into force shall be the ninetieth day after the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the last ratification. (Article VI.)

<sup>2</sup> The Protocol came into force December 31st, 1932. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXXXV, p. 285.

<sup>3</sup> According to the provisions of Article 4 of the Agreement, the instrument of ratification by Roumania should have been deposited with the Secretariat by April 30th, 1933, at latest. The Council of the League of Nations decided, however, by a Resolution dated May 26th, 1933, to regard the ratification as valid, and to recognise it as having the effects contemplated in paragraph I of the said Article 4.



XXXIX. WHEAT.

FINAL ACT OF THE CONFERENCE OF WHEAT EXPORTING AND IMPORTING  
COUNTRIES, WITH APPENDICES AND MINUTES OF FINAL MEETING.<sup>1</sup>

(London, August 25th, 1933.)

In Force.

<i>Definitive Signatures.</i>	<i>Signatures "ad referendum".</i>	<i>This Act is open to signature by :</i>
<i>United States of America</i>	<i>Czechoslovakia</i> <sup>2</sup>	All States with the exception of those mentioned in the preceding columns.
<i>Argentine Republic</i>	<i>Irish Free State</i> <sup>3</sup>	
<i>Australia</i>		
<i>Austria</i>		
<i>Belgium</i>		
<i>United Kingdom of Great Bri- tain and Northern Ireland</i>		
<i>Bulgaria</i>		
<i>Canada</i>		
<i>France</i>		
<i>Germany</i>		
<i>Greece</i>		
<i>Hungary</i>		
<i>Italy</i>		
<i>Poland</i>		
<i>Roumania</i>		
<i>Union of Soviet Socialist Re- publics</i>		
<i>Spain</i>		
<i>Sweden</i>		
<i>Switzerland</i>		
<i>Yugoslavia</i>		

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<sup>1</sup> Came into force August 25th, 1933.

The signatures are to be regarded as affixed in the light of the statements made during the discussions by the representatives of the various countries; these statements are contained in the Minutes of the Conference, and are to be interpreted in the sense of paragraph IV of Article 6 of the Final Act.

<sup>2</sup> The Czechoslovak Government informed the Secretariat that it is unable to take a decision as regards its signature given *ad referendum* before September 22nd, 1933.

<sup>3</sup> The Government of the Irish Free State has informed the Secretariat that it regrets not to be in a position to accept this Act which it had signed *ad referendum*.

## XL. — INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONVENTIONS.<sup>1</sup>

(a)

1. Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its First Session on November 28th, 1919.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
AUSTRIA <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	June 12th, 1924
BELGIUM . . . . .	September 6th, 1926
BULGARIA . . . . .	February 14th, 1922
CHILE . . . . .	September 15th, 1925
<i>Colombia</i> . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	August 24th, 1921
<i>Dominican Republic</i> . . . . .	February 4th, 1933
FRANCE <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	June 2nd, 1927
GREECE . . . . .	November 19th, 1920
INDIA . . . . .	July 14th, 1921
ITALY <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	October 6th, 1924
LATVIA <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	August 15th, 1925
LITHUANIA . . . . .	June 19th, 1931
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
PORTUGAL . . . . .	July 3rd, 1928
ROUMANIA . . . . .	June 13th, 1921
SPAIN <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	February 22nd, 1929
<i>Uruguay</i> . . . . .	June 6th, 1933

2. Convention concerning unemployment, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its First Session on November 28th, 1919.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA . . . . .	February 20th, 1924
AUSTRIA . . . . .	June 12th, 1924
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	July 14th, 1921
BELGIUM <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	August 25th, 1930
BULGARIA . . . . .	February 14th, 1922
<i>Chile</i> . . . . .	May 31st, 1933
<i>Colombia</i> . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
DENMARK . . . . .	October 13th, 1921
ESTONIA . . . . .	December 20th, 1922
FINLAND . . . . .	October 19th, 1921
FRANCE . . . . .	August 25th, 1925
GERMANY . . . . .	June 6th, 1925
GREECE . . . . .	November 19th, 1920
HUNGARY . . . . .	March 1st, 1928
INDIA . . . . .	July 14th, 1921
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	September 4th, 1925
ITALY . . . . .	April 10th, 1923

<sup>1</sup> The Annex to the Supplementary Report for 1923 (A.10(a).1923, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning: The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of White Phosphorus in the Manufacture of Matches, Berne, September 26th, 1906.

<sup>2</sup> "As regards Austria, this Convention will enter into force only when it has been ratified by those European Members of the International Labour Organisation which are of the chief industrial importance (Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain and Italy) and by all the States, bordering upon Austria, with whom the latter has economic relations (the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Poland, Switzerland, the Czechoslovak Republic and Hungary) . . . . ."

<sup>3</sup> This ratification is subject to the condition that the obligations it entails for France shall not take effect until the Convention has been ratified by Germany and Great Britain.

<sup>4</sup> Subject to the condition that it shall only come into force when the ratifications, without reservations or other conditions, of the following Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered with the Secretariat of the League of Nations: Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain and Switzerland.

<sup>5</sup> "The Convention shall come into force in Latvia, in accordance with the provisions of Article 18 of the Draft Convention, after the ratifications of three of the Powers which are of the chief industrial importance, as laid down in Article 393, paragraphs 5 and 6, of the Treaty of Peace of Versailles, shall have been registered with the Secretariat of the League of Nations."

<sup>6</sup> The reservation by which Spain made its ratification subject to the ratification of Germany, France, Great Britain and Italy was withdrawn on October 1st, 1931.

<sup>7</sup> Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

	Date of Registration
JAPAN . . . . .	November 23rd, 1922
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	February 6th, 1932
NORWAY . . . . .	November 23rd, 1921
POLAND . . . . .	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA . . . . .	June 13th, 1921
SPAIN . . . . .	July 4th, 1923
SWEDEN . . . . .	September 27th, 1921
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	October 9th, 1922
Uruguay . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	April 1st, 1927

3. Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its First Session on November 29th, 1919.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

	Date of Registration
BULGARIA . . . . .	February 14th, 1922
CHILE . . . . .	September 15th, 1925
Colombia . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CUBA . . . . .	August 6th, 1928
GERMANY . . . . .	October 31st, 1927
GREECE . . . . .	November 19th, 1920
HUNGARY . . . . .	April 19th, 1928
LATVIA . . . . .	June 3th, 1926
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
ROUMANIA . . . . .	June 13th, 1921
Uruguay . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
SPAIN . . . . .	July 4th, 1923
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	April 1st, 1927

4. Convention concerning the employment of women during the night, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its First Session on November 28th, 1919.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

	Date of Registration
ALBANIA . . . . .	March 17th, 1932
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA . . . . .	November 1st, 1921
AUSTRIA . . . . .	June 12th, 1924
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> * . . . . .	July 12th, 1924
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	July 14th, 1921
BULGARIA . . . . .	February 14th, 1922
CHILE . . . . .	October 8th, 1931
Colombia . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CUBA . . . . .	August 6th, 1928
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	August 24th, 1921
ESTONIA . . . . .	December 20th, 1922
FRANCE . . . . .	May 14th, 1925
GREECE . . . . .	November 19th, 1920
HUNGARY . . . . .	April 19th, 1928
INDIA . . . . .	July 14th, 1921
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	September 4th, 1925
ITALY . . . . .	April 10th, 1923
LITHUANIA . . . . .	June 19th, 1931
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	September 4th, 1922
PORTUGAL <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	May 10th, 1932
ROUMANIA . . . . .	June 13th, 1921
Spain . . . . .	September 29th, 1932
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	October 9th, 1922
Uruguay . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
Venezuela . . . . .	March 7th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	April 1st, 1927

<sup>1</sup> Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

\* As regards this Convention, the Belgian reservation will be withdrawn as from April 1st, 1934.

<sup>2</sup> This ratification does not apply to the Portuguese Colonies.

5. Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its First Session on November 28th, 1919.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
ALBANIA . . . . .	March 17th, 1932
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	July 12th, 1924
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	July 14th, 1921
BULGARIA . . . . .	February 14th, 1922
CHILE . . . . .	September 15th, 1925
<i>Colombia</i> . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CUBA . . . . .	August 6th, 1928
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	August 24th, 1921
DENMARK . . . . .	January 4th, 1923
<i>Dominican Republic</i> . . . . .	February 4th, 1933
ESTONIA . . . . .	December 20th, 1922
GREECE . . . . .	November 19th, 1920
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	September 4th, 1925
JAPAN . . . . .	August 7th, 1926
LATVIA . . . . .	June 3rd, 1926
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	July 21st, 1928
POLAND . . . . .	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA . . . . .	June 13th, 1921
<i>Spain</i> . . . . .	September 29th, 1932
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	October 9th, 1922
<i>Uruguay</i> . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	April 1st, 1927

6. Convention concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its First Session on November 28th, 1919.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
ALBANIA . . . . .	March 17th, 1932
AUSTRIA . . . . .	June 12th, 1924
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	July 12th, 1924
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	July 14th, 1921
BULGARIA . . . . .	February 14th, 1922
CHILE . . . . .	September 15th, 1925
CUBA . . . . .	August 6th, 1928
DENMARK . . . . .	January 4th, 1923
ESTONIA . . . . .	December 20th, 1922
FRANCE . . . . .	August 25th, 1925
GREECE . . . . .	November 19th, 1920
HUNGARY . . . . .	April 19th, 1928
INDIA . . . . .	July 14th, 1921
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	September 4th, 1925
ITALY . . . . .	April 10th, 1923
LATVIA . . . . .	June 3rd, 1926
LITHUANIA . . . . .	June 19th, 1931
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	March 17th, 1924
POLAND . . . . .	June 21st, 1924
PORTUGAL <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	May 10th, 1932
ROUMANIA . . . . .	June 13th, 1921
<i>Spain</i> . . . . .	September 29th, 1932
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	October 9th, 1922
<i>Uruguay</i> . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
<i>Venezuela</i> . . . . .	March 7th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	April 1st, 1927

<sup>1</sup> Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

<sup>2</sup> This ratification does not apply to the Portuguese Colonies.

(b)

7. Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Second Session on July 9th, 1920.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	February 4th, 1925
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	July 14th, 1921
BULGARIA . . . . .	March 16th, 1923
CANADA . . . . .	March 31st, 1926
<i>Colombia</i> . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CUBA . . . . .	August 6th, 1928
DENMARK . . . . .	May 12th, 1924
<i>Dominican Republic</i> . . . . .	February 4th, 1933
ESTONIA . . . . .	March 3rd, 1923
FINLAND . . . . .	October 10th, 1925
GERMANY . . . . .	June 11th, 1929
GREECE . . . . .	December 16th, 1925
HUNGARY . . . . .	March 1st, 1928
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	September 4th, 1925
ITALY . . . . .	July 14th, 1932
JAPAN . . . . .	June 7th, 1924
LATVIA . . . . .	June 3rd, 1926
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	March 26th, 1925
NORWAY . . . . .	October 7th, 1927
POLAND . . . . .	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA . . . . .	May 8th, 1922
SPAIN . . . . .	June 20th, 1924
SWEDEN . . . . .	September 27th, 1921
<i>Uruguay</i> . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	April 1st, 1927

8. Convention concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Second Session on July 9th, 1920.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	February 4th, 1925
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	March 12th, 1926
BULGARIA . . . . .	March 16th, 1923
CANADA . . . . .	March 31st, 1926
<i>Colombia</i> . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CUBA . . . . .	August 6th, 1928
ESTONIA . . . . .	March 3rd, 1923
FRANCE . . . . .	March 21st, 1929
GERMANY . . . . .	March 4th, 1930
GREECE . . . . .	December 16th, 1925
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	July 5th, 1930
ITALY . . . . .	September 8th, 1924
LATVIA <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	August 29th, 1930
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
POLAND . . . . .	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA . . . . .	November 10th, 1930
SPAIN . . . . .	June 20th, 1924
<i>Uruguay</i> . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	September 30th, 1929

<sup>1</sup> Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

<sup>2</sup> Latvia had ratified this Convention on August 5th, 1926, subject to the following reservation: "The Convention shall enter into force in Latvia, in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 of this Convention, when the States which are of chief importance in maritime commerce shall have sent their ratifications for registration by the Secretariat of the League of Nations." By an instrument deposited with the Secretariat on August 29th, 1930, this reservation was withdrawn.

9. Convention for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Second Session on July 10th, 1920.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
AUSTRALIA . . . . .	August 3rd, 1925
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	February 4th, 1925
BULGARIA . . . . .	March 16th, 1923
<i>Colombia</i> . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CUBA . . . . .	August 6th, 1928
ESTONIA . . . . .	March 3rd, 1923
FINLAND . . . . .	October 7th, 1922
FRANCE . . . . .	January 25th, 1928
GERMANY . . . . .	June 6th, 1925
GREECE . . . . .	December 16th, 1925
ITALY . . . . .	September 8th, 1924
JAPAN . . . . .	November 23rd, 1922
LATVIA . . . . .	June 3rd, 1926
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
NORWAY . . . . .	November 23rd, 1921
POLAND . . . . .	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA . . . . .	November 10th, 1930
SPAIN . . . . .	February 23rd, 1931
SWEDEN . . . . .	September 27th, 1921
<i>Uruguay</i> . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	September 30th, 1929

(c)

10. Convention concerning the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session on November 16th, 1921.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
AUSTRIA . . . . .	June 12th, 1924
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	June 13th, 1928
BULGARIA . . . . .	March 6th, 1925
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	August 31st, 1923
<i>Dominican Republic</i> . . . . .	February 4th, 1933
ESTONIA . . . . .	September 8th, 1922
HUNGARY . . . . .	February 2nd, 1927
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	May 26th, 1925
ITALY . . . . .	September 8th, 1924
JAPAN . . . . .	December 19th, 1923
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
POLAND . . . . .	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA . . . . .	November 10th, 1930
SPAIN . . . . .	August 29th, 1932
SWEDEN . . . . .	November 27th, 1923
<i>Uruguay</i> . . . . .	June 6th, 1933

<sup>1</sup> Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

II. Convention concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session on November 12th, 1921.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
AUSTRIA . . . . .	June 12th, 1924
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	July 19th, 1926
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	August 6th, 1923
BULGARIA . . . . .	March 6th, 1925
CHILE . . . . .	September 15th, 1925
<i>Colombia</i> . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	August 31st, 1923
DENMARK <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	June 20th, 1930
ESTONIA . . . . .	September 8th, 1922
FINLAND . . . . .	June 19th, 1923
FRANCE . . . . .	March 23rd, 1929
GERMANY . . . . .	June 6th, 1925
INDIA . . . . .	May 11th, 1923
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	June 17th, 1924
ITALY . . . . .	September 8th, 1924
LATVIA . . . . .	September 9th, 1924
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
NORWAY . . . . .	June 11th, 1929
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	August 20th, 1926
POLAND . . . . .	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA . . . . .	November 10th, 1930
SPAIN . . . . .	August 29th, 1932
SWEDEN . . . . .	November 27th, 1923
<i>Uruguay</i> . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	September 30th, 1929

12. Convention concerning workmen's compensation in agriculture, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session on November 12th, 1921.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
<i>Belgium</i> <sup>1*</sup> . . . . .	October 26th, 1932
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	August 6th, 1923
BULGARIA . . . . .	March 6th, 1925
CHILE . . . . .	September 15th, 1925
<i>Colombia</i> . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
DENMARK . . . . .	February 26th, 1923
ESTONIA . . . . .	September 8th, 1922
FRANCE . . . . .	April 4th, 1928
GERMANY . . . . .	June 6th, 1925
ITALY <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	September 1st, 1930
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	June 17th, 1924
LATVIA . . . . .	November 29th, 1929
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	August 20th, 1926
POLAND . . . . .	June 21st, 1924
SPAIN . . . . .	October 1st, 1931
SWEDEN . . . . .	November 27th, 1923
<i>Uruguay</i> . . . . .	June 6th, 1933

<sup>1</sup> Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

\* As regards this Convention, the Belgian reservation will be withdrawn as from April 1st, 1934.

<sup>2</sup> This ratification does not include Greenland.

<sup>3</sup> This ratification does not apply to Italian colonies and possessions.

13. Convention concerning the use of white lead in painting, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session on November 19th, 1921.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
AUSTRIA . . . . .	June 12th, 1924
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	July 19th, 1926
BULGARIA . . . . .	March 6th, 1925
CHILE . . . . .	September 15th, 1925
<i>Colombia</i> . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CUBA . . . . .	July 7th, 1928
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	August 31st, 1923
ESTONIA . . . . .	September 8th, 1922
FINLAND <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	April 5th, 1929
FRANCE . . . . .	February 19th, 1929
GREECE . . . . .	December 22nd, 1926
HUNGARY <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	January 4th, 1928
LATVIA . . . . .	September 9th, 1924
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
NORWAY . . . . .	June 11th, 1929
POLAND . . . . .	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA . . . . .	December 4th, 1925
SPAIN . . . . .	June 20th, 1924
SWEDEN . . . . .	November 27th, 1923
<i>Uruguay</i> . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
<i>Venezuela</i> . . . . .	April 28th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	September 30th, 1929

14. Convention concerning the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session on November 17th, 1921.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	July 19th, 1926
BULGARIA . . . . .	March 6th, 1925
CHILE . . . . .	September 15th, 1925
<i>Colombia</i> . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	August 31st, 1923
ESTONIA . . . . .	November 29th, 1923
FINLAND . . . . .	June 19th, 1923
FRANCE . . . . .	September 3rd, 1926
GREECE . . . . .	May 11th, 1929
INDIA . . . . .	May 11th, 1923
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	July 22nd, 1930
ITALY . . . . .	September 8th, 1924
LATVIA . . . . .	September 9th, 1924
LITHUANIA . . . . .	June 19th, 1931
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
POLAND . . . . .	June 21st, 1924
PORTUGAL . . . . .	July 3rd, 1928
ROUMANIA . . . . .	August 18th, 1923
SPAIN . . . . .	June 20th, 1924
SWEDEN . . . . .	December 22nd, 1931
<i>Uruguay</i> . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	April 1st, 1927

<sup>1</sup> Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

<sup>2</sup> Effective as from October 1st, 1929.

<sup>3</sup> The Convention shall not come into force as regards Hungary until it has been ratified by France, Great Britain and Germany.



15. Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers and stokers, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session on November 11th, 1921.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup>	July 19th, 1926
GREAT BRITAIN	March 8th, 1926
BULGARIA	March 6th, 1925
CANADA	March 31st, 1926
<i>Colombia</i>	June 20th, 1933
CUBA	July 7th, 1928
DENMARK	May 12th, 1924
ESTONIA	September 8th, 1922
FINLAND	October 10th, 1925
FRANCE	January 16th, 1928
GERMANY	June 11th, 1929
GREECE	June 14th, 1930
HUNGARY	March 1st, 1928
INDIA	November 20th, 1922
IRISH FREE STATE	June 5th, 1930
ITALY	September 8th, 1924
JAPAN <sup>2</sup>	December 4th, 1930
LATVIA	September 9th, 1924
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS	June 17th, 1931
NORWAY	October 7th, 1927
POLAND	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA	August 18th, 1923
SPAIN	June 20th, 1924
SWEDEN	July 14th, 1925
<i>Uruguay</i>	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA	April 1st, 1927

16. Convention concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session on November 11th, 1921.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup>	July 19th, 1926
GREAT BRITAIN	March 8th, 1926
BULGARIA	March 6th, 1925
CANADA	March 31st, 1926
<i>Colombia</i>	June 20th, 1933
CUBA	July 7th, 1928
ESTONIA	September 8th, 1922
FINLAND	October 10th, 1925
FRANCE	March 22nd, 1928
GERMANY	June 11th, 1929
GREECE	June 28th, 1930
HUNGARY	March 1st, 1928
INDIA	November 20th, 1922
IRISH FREE STATE	July 5th, 1930
ITALY	September 8th, 1924
JAPAN	June 7th, 1924
LATVIA	September 9th, 1924
LUXEMBURG	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS	March 9th, 1928
POLAND	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA	August 18th, 1923
SPAIN	June 20th, 1924
SWEDEN	July 14th, 1925
<i>Uruguay</i>	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA	April 1st, 1927

<sup>1</sup> Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

<sup>2</sup> This ratification does not apply to Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung or the South Sea Islands under Japanese mandate.

(d)

17. Convention concerning workmen's compensation for accidents, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventh Session on June 10th, 1925.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
BELGIUM <sup>1*</sup> . . . . .	October 3rd, 1927
BULGARIA . . . . .	September 5th, 1929
CHILE . . . . .	October 8th, 1931
<i>Colombia</i> . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CUBA . . . . .	August 6th, 1928
HUNGARY . . . . .	April 19th, 1928
LATVIA . . . . .	May 29th, 1928
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	September 13th, 1927
PORTUGAL <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	March 27th, 1929
SPAIN . . . . .	February 22nd, 1929
SWEDEN . . . . .	September 8th, 1926
<i>Uruguay</i> . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	April 1st, 1927

18. Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventh Session on June 10th, 1925.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
AUSTRIA . . . . .	September 29th, 1928
BELGIUM <sup>1*</sup> . . . . .	October 3rd, 1927
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	October 6th, 1926
BULGARIA . . . . .	September 5th, 1929
<i>Chile</i> . . . . .	May 31st, 1933
<i>Colombia</i> . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CUBA . . . . .	August 6th, 1928
<i>Czechoslovakia</i> . . . . .	September 19th, 1932
FINLAND . . . . .	September 17th, 1927
FRANCE . . . . .	August 13th, 1931
GERMANY . . . . .	September 18th, 1928
HUNGARY . . . . .	April 19th, 1928
INDIA <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	September 30th, 1927
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	November 25th, 1927
JAPAN <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	October 8th, 1928
LATVIA . . . . .	November 29th, 1929
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	November 1st, 1928
NORWAY . . . . .	June 11th, 1929
PORTUGAL <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	March 27th, 1929
<i>Spain</i> . . . . .	September 29th, 1932
SWEDEN . . . . .	October 15th, 1929
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	November 16th, 1927
<i>Uruguay</i> . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	April 1st, 1927

<sup>1</sup> Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

<sup>\*</sup> As regards this Convention, the Belgian reservation will be withdrawn as from April 1st, 1934.

<sup>2</sup> With reservation as regards the application of the Convention to the Portuguese Colonies, until ulterior decisions can be taken.

<sup>3</sup> The ratification by the Indian Government applies only to British India.

<sup>4</sup> This ratification does not include Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung and the South Sea Islands under Japanese mandate.

19. Convention concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventh Session on June 5th, 1925.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA . . . . .	March 30th, 1926
AUSTRIA . . . . .	September 29th, 1928
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	October 3rd, 1927
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	October 6th, 1926
BULGARIA . . . . .	September 5th, 1929
CHILE . . . . .	October 8th, 1931
<i>Colombia</i> . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CUBA . . . . .	August 6th, 1928
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	February 8th, 1927
DENMARK <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	March 31st, 1928
FINLAND . . . . .	September 17th, 1927
FRANCE . . . . .	April 4th, 1928
ESTONIA . . . . .	April 14th, 1930
GERMANY . . . . .	September 18th, 1928
HUNGARY . . . . .	April 19th, 1928
INDIA <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	September 30th, 1927
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	July 5th, 1930
ITALY . . . . .	March 15th, 1928
JAPAN <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	October 8th, 1928
LATVIA . . . . .	May 29th, 1928
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	September 13th, 1927
NORWAY . . . . .	June 11th, 1929
POLAND . . . . .	February 28th, 1928
PORTUGAL <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	March 27th, 1929
SPAIN . . . . .	February 22nd, 1929
SWEDEN . . . . .	September 8th, 1926
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	February 1st, 1929
<i>Uruguay</i> . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	April 1st, 1927

20. Convention concerning night work in bakeries, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventh Session on June 8th, 1925.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
BULGARIA . . . . .	September 5th, 1929
<i>Chile</i> . . . . .	May 31st, 1933
<i>Colombia</i> . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CUBA . . . . .	August 6th, 1928
ESTONIA . . . . .	December 23rd, 1929
FINLAND . . . . .	May 26th, 1928
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
SPAIN . . . . .	August 29th, 1932
<i>Uruguay</i> . . . . .	June 6th, 1933

(e)

21. Convention concerning the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Eighth Session on June 5th, 1926.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
ALBANIA . . . . .	March 17th, 1932
AUSTRALIA . . . . .	April 18th, 1931
AUSTRIA . . . . .	December 29th, 1927

<sup>1</sup> Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

<sup>2</sup> This ratification does not include Greenland.

<sup>3</sup> The ratification by the Indian Government applies only to British India.

<sup>4</sup> This ratification does not include Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung and the South Sea Islands under Japanese mandate.

<sup>5</sup> With reservation as regards the application of the Convention to the Portuguese Colonies, until ulterior decisions can be taken.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

	Date of Registration
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	February 15th, 1928
BULGARIA . . . . .	November 29th, 1929
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	September 16th, 1927
Colombia . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	May 25th, 1928
FINLAND . . . . .	April 5th, 1929
FRANCE <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	January 13th, 1932
HUNGARY . . . . .	February 3rd, 1931
INDIA . . . . .	January 14th, 1928
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	July 5th, 1930
JAPAN <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	October 8th, 1928
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	September 13th, 1927
SWEDEN <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	October 15th, 1929
Uruguay . . . . .	June 6th, 1933

(f)

22. Convention concerning seamen's articles of agreement, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Ninth Session on June 24th, 1926.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

	Date of Registration
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	October 3rd, 1927
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND . . . . .	June 14th, 1929
BULGARIA . . . . .	November 29th, 1929
Colombia . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CUBA . . . . .	July 7th, 1928
ESTONIA . . . . .	May 10th, 1929
FRANCE . . . . .	April 4th, 1928
GERMANY . . . . .	September 20th, 1930
India . . . . .	October 31st, 1932
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	July 5th, 1930
ITALY <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	October 10th, 1929
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
POLAND . . . . .	August 8th, 1931
SPAIN . . . . .	February 23rd, 1931
Uruguay . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	September 30th, 1929

23. Convention concerning the repatriation of seamen, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Ninth Session on June 23rd, 1926.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

	Date of Registration
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	October 3rd, 1927
BULGARIA . . . . .	November 29th, 1929
Colombia . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CUBA . . . . .	July 7th, 1928
ESTONIA . . . . .	July 9th, 1928
FRANCE . . . . .	March 4th, 1929
GERMANY . . . . .	March 14th, 1930
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	July 5th, 1930
ITALY <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	October 10th, 1929
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
POLAND . . . . .	August 8th, 1931
SPAIN . . . . .	February 23rd, 1931
Uruguay . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	September 30th, 1929

<sup>1</sup> Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

<sup>2</sup> As regards Great Britain and Northern Ireland, this Convention will enter into force only when it has been ratified without reservation by France, Germany, The Netherlands, Italy, Norway and Spain.

<sup>3</sup> The ratification of this Convention will only take effect as regards France from the date on which the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall have registered the ratifications without reservation of Poland, Spain and Italy.

<sup>4</sup> This ratification does not include Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung and the South Sea Islands under Japanese mandate.

<sup>5</sup> As regards Sweden, this Convention will enter into force only when it has been ratified without reservation by Denmark, Finland and Norway.

<sup>6</sup> This ratification applies also to the Italian colonies.

(g)

24. Convention concerning sickness insurance for workers in industry and commerce and domestic servants, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Tenth Session on June 15th, 1927.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
AUSTRIA . . . . .	February 18th, 1929
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND . . . . .	February 20th, 1931
BULGARIA . . . . .	November 1st, 1930
CHILE . . . . .	October 8th, 1931
<i>Colombia</i> . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	January 17th, 1929
GERMANY . . . . .	January 23rd, 1928
HUNGARY . . . . .	April 19th, 1928
LATVIA . . . . .	November 29th, 1929
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
LITHUANIA . . . . .	June 19th, 1931
ROUMANIA . . . . .	June 28th, 1929
<i>Spain</i> . . . . .	September 29th, 1932
<i>Uruguay</i> . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	September 30th, 1929

25. Convention concerning sickness insurance for agricultural workers, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Tenth Session on June 15th, 1927.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
AUSTRIA . . . . .	February 18th, 1929
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND . . . . .	February 20th, 1931
BULGARIA . . . . .	November 1st, 1930
CHILE . . . . .	October 8th, 1931
<i>Colombia</i> . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	January 17th, 1929
GERMANY . . . . .	January 23rd, 1928
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
<i>Spain</i> . . . . .	September 29th, 1932
<i>Uruguay</i> . . . . .	June 6th, 1933

(h)

26. Convention concerning the creation of minimum-wage-fixing machinery, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Eleventh Session on June 16th, 1928.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
<i>Union of South Africa</i> . . . . .	December 28th, 1932
AUSTRALIA . . . . .	March 9th, 1931
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND . . . . .	June 14th, 1929
<i>Chile</i> . . . . .	May 31st, 1933
CHINA . . . . .	May 5th, 1930
<i>Colombia</i> . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
FRANCE . . . . .	September 18th, 1930
GERMANY . . . . .	May 30th, 1929
HUNGARY . . . . .	July 30th, 1932
ITALY . . . . .	September 9th, 1930
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	June 3rd, 1930
<i>Norway</i> . . . . .	July 7th, 1933
SPAIN . . . . .	April 8th, 1930
<i>Uruguay</i> . . . . .	June 6th, 1933

(i)

27. Convention concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Twelfth Session, on June 21st, 1929.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
<i>Union of South Africa</i> <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	February 21st, 1933
AUSTRALIA <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	March 9th, 1931
<i>Chile</i> . . . . .	May 31st, 1933
CHINA . . . . .	June 24th, 1931
<i>Denmark</i> <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	January 18th, 1933
ESTONIA . . . . .	January 18th, 1932
FINLAND <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	August 8th, 1932
<i>Germany</i> . . . . .	July 5th, 1933
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	July 5th, 1930
INDIA . . . . .	September 7th, 1931
<i>Italy</i> . . . . .	July 18th, 1933
JAPAN <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	March 16th, 1931
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 1st, 1931
<i>The Netherlands</i> . . . . .	January 4th, 1933
NORWAY . . . . .	July 1st, 1932
POLAND . . . . .	June 18th, 1932
PORTUGAL <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	March 1st, 1932
<i>Roumania</i> . . . . .	December 7th, 1932
SPAIN . . . . .	August 29th, 1932
SWEDEN . . . . .	April 11th, 1932
<i>Uruguay</i> . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
<i>Venezuela</i> . . . . .	December 17th, 1932
<i>Yugoslavia</i> . . . . .	April 22nd, 1933

28. Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Twelfth Session, on June 21st, 1929.<sup>7</sup>

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	July 5th, 1930
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 1st, 1931
SPAIN . . . . .	August 29th, 1932

<sup>1</sup> The ratification by the Union of South Africa shall not take effect unless and until the ratifications of Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy have been registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations in terms of Article 406 of the Treaty of Versailles.

<sup>2</sup> The Convention applies to the Territory Nauru.

<sup>3</sup> This ratification does not include Greenland.

The Danish Government makes the entry into force of the Convention, as regards Denmark, subject to its being also ratified by Germany, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy and The Netherlands.

<sup>4</sup> This Convention shall be put into force in Finland as from January 1st, 1933.

<sup>5</sup> This ratification includes Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung and the South Sea Islands under Japanese mandate.

<sup>6</sup> This ratification does not apply to the Portuguese Colonies.

<sup>7</sup> The ratification of the new revising Convention of 1932 shall *ipso jure* involve denunciation of the present Convention without any requirement of delay, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 21 of the present Convention, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force.

As from the date of the coming into force of the new revising Convention of 1932, the present Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members. Nevertheless this Convention shall remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention. (Article 23.)

(f)

29. Convention concerning forced or compulsory labour, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Fourteenth Session on June 28th, 1930.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
AUSTRALIA <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	January 2nd, 1932
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	June 3rd, 1931
<i>Bulgaria</i> . . . . .	September 22nd, 1932
<i>Chile</i> . . . . .	May 31st, 1933
DENMARK . . . . .	February 11th, 1932
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	March 2nd, 1931
<i>Japan</i> <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	November 21st, 1932
LIBERIA . . . . .	May 1st, 1931
<i>The Netherlands</i> <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	March 31st, 1933
NORWAY . . . . .	July 1st, 1932
SPAIN . . . . .	August 29th, 1932
SWEDEN . . . . .	December 22nd, 1931
<i>Yugoslavia</i> . . . . .	March 4th, 1933

30. Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work in commerce and offices, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Fourteenth Session on June 28th, 1930.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
<i>Austria</i> <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	February 16th, 1933
BULGARIA . . . . .	June 22nd, 1932
SPAIN . . . . .	August 29th, 1932
<i>Uruguay</i> . . . . .	June 6th, 1933

<sup>1</sup> This ratification applies also to the Territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and to the Mandated Territories of New Guinea and Nauru.

<sup>2</sup> The ratification by the Government of His Majesty in Great Britain and Northern Ireland is accompanied with a Declaration, as provided for in Article 26 of the Convention, that the provisions of the Convention shall be applied without modification to the following Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under mandate:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Bahamas   | Perlis  |
| Barbados  | Trengganu   |
| Bermuda   | Brunei  |
| British Guiana  | Malta   |
| British Honduras  | Mauritius   |
| Ceylon  | Nigeria:  |
| Cyprus  | (a) Colony  |
| Falkland Islands and Dependencies                                   | (b) Protectorate                                  |
| Fiji  | (c) Cameroons under British Mandate               |
| Gambia (Colony and Protectorate)                                    | North Borneo, State of                            |
| Gibraltar   | Northern Rhodesia                                 |
| Gold Coast:   | Nyasaland Protectorate                            |
| (a) Colony  | Palestine   |
| (b) Ashanti   | St. Helena and Ascension                          |
| (c) Northern Territories  | Sarawak   |
| (d) Togoland under British Mandate                                  | Seychelles  |
| Hong-Kong   | Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate)            |
| Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands) | Somaliland Protectorate                           |
| Kenya (Colony and Protectorate)                                     | South Africa High Commission, Territories of the: |
| Leeward Islands:  | Basutoland  |
| Antigua   | Bechuanaland Protectorate                         |
| Dominica  | Swaziland   |
| Montserrat  | Straits Settlements                               |
| St. Christopher and Nevis   | Tanganyika Territory                              |
| Virgin Islands  | Transjordan                                       |
| Malay States:   | Trinidad and Tobago                               |
| (a) Federated Malay States:   | Uganda Protectorate                               |
| Negri Sembilan  | Western Pacific, Islands of:                      |
| Pahang  | British Solomon Islands Protectorate              |
| Perak   | Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony                 |
| Selangor  | Tonga   |
| (b) Unfederated Malay States:                                       | Windward Islands:                                 |
| Johore  | Grenada   |
| Kedah   | St. Lucia   |
| Kelantan  | St. Vincent                                       |
|   | Zanzibar Protectorate                             |

The ratification by the Government of His Majesty in Great Britain and Northern Ireland applies also to:

Newfoundland, November 13th, 1931, and to Southern Rhodesia, March 20th, 1933.

<sup>3</sup> This ratification applies also to Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung and the South Sea Islands under Japanese mandate.

<sup>4</sup> I. The Netherlands Government intends to apply the provisions of the Convention integrally in the Kingdom in Europe, in Surinam and in Curaçao;

II. The Netherlands Government intends to apply the provisions of the Convention to the Netherlands Indies with the following modifications:

(a) Article 3 will not be applied; nevertheless the competent central authorities will be responsible for the employment of forced or compulsory labour;

(b) Article 4 will not be applied to services rendered to owners by persons living in the so-called "particuliere landerijen" in the Island of Java.

<sup>5</sup> The ratification by Austria shall only become effective from the date on which the Secretary-General shall have registered the ratification of Germany.

(k)

31. Convention limiting hours of work in coal-mines adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Fifteenth Session, on June 18th, 1931.

This Convention has been ratified by	Date of Registration
SPAIN . . . . .	August 29th, 1932

(l)

32. Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships (revised 1932), adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Sixteenth Session on April 27th, 1932.

This Convention has been ratified by	Date of Registration
Uruguay . . . . .	June 6th, 1933

33. Convention concerning the age for admission of children to non-industrial employment, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Sixteenth Session on April 30th, 1932.

This Convention has been ratified by	Date of Registration
Uruguay . . . . .	June 6th, 1933

(m)

34. Convention concerning fee-charging employment agencies, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventeenth Session, on June 29th, 1933.

This Convention has been ratified by	Date of Registration
.....	.....

35. Convention concerning compulsory old-age insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions, and for outworkers and domestic servants, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventeenth Session, on June 29th, 1933.

This Convention has been ratified by	Date of Registration
.....	.....

36. Convention concerning compulsory old-age insurance for persons employed in agricultural undertakings, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventeenth Session, on June 29th, 1933.

This Convention has been ratified by	Date of Registration
.....	.....

37. Convention concerning compulsory invalidity insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions, and for outworkers and domestic servants, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventeenth Session, on June 29th, 1933.

This Convention has been ratified by	Date of Registration
.....	.....

38. Convention concerning compulsory invalidity insurance for persons employed in agricultural undertakings, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventeenth Session, on June 29th, 1933.

This Convention has been ratified by	Date of Registration
.....	.....



39. Convention concerning compulsory widows' and orphans' insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions, and for outworkers and domestic servants, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventeenth Session, on June 29th, 1933.

This Convention has been  
ratified by

Date of Registration

40. Convention concerning compulsory widows' and orphans' insurance for persons employed in agricultural undertakings, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventeenth Session, on June 29th, 1933.

This Convention has been  
ratified by

Date of Registration

## XLI. AMENDMENTS TO THE LABOUR PART OF THE TREATIES OF PEACE.

### (a) AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 393 OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES AND TO THE CORRESPONDING ARTICLES OF THE OTHER TREATIES OF PEACE.

*(Adopted at the Fourth Session of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, November 2nd, 1922.<sup>1</sup>)*

*Has been ratified by:*

ALBANIA (November 26th, 1924)  
AUSTRIA (October 9th, 1924)  
BELGIUM (October 29th, 1924)  
BULGARIA (March 6th, 1925)  
CHILE (August 23rd, 1928)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 30th, 1924)  
DENMARK (June 20th, 1924)  
ESTONIA (April 12th, 1926)  
FINLAND (March 25th, 1924)  
GERMANY (June 6th, 1925)  
GUATEMALA (July 6th, 1932)  
HAITI (November 2nd, 1925)  
HUNGARY (May 14th, 1925)  
IRISH FREE STATE (June 26th, 1925)  
ITALY (July 19th, 1932)

*Has been ratified by:*

LATVIA (March 16th, 1925)  
LITHUANIA (May 25th, 1928)  
LUXEMBURG (April 5th, 1928)  
THE NETHERLANDS (August 14th, 1924)  
PERU (July 6th, 1931)  
PERSIA (August 14th, 1928)  
PORTUGAL (September 13th, 1926)  
ROUMANIA (July 19th, 1923)  
SALVADOR (May 4th, 1928)  
SPAIN (July 5th, 1924)  
SWEDEN (May 15th, 1924)  
SWITZERLAND (November 1st, 1924)  
URUGUAY (April 28th, 1928)  
VENEZUELA (August 11th, 1931)

### (b) PROTOCOL RELATIVE TO THIS AMENDMENT OPENED FOR SIGNATURE AT GENEVA ON JUNE 14TH, 1923.

<i>Signatures</i>	<i>Ratifications</i>	<i>Signatures</i>	<i>Ratifications</i>
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (October 20th, 1923)	INDIA	INDIA (October 20th, 1923)
AUSTRALIA	AUSTRALIA (October 20th, 1923)	JAPAN	JAPAN (May 11th, 1925)
BRITISH EMPIRE	BRITISH EMPIRE (October 20th, 1923)	NEW ZEALAND	NEW ZEALAND (October 20th, 1923)
CANADA	CANADA (October 20th, 1923)	NORWAY	NORWAY (April 8th, 1924)
CHINA	CHINA (June 3rd, 1926)	PARAGUAY	—
CUBA	CUBA (September 7th, 1925)	POLAND	POLAND (February 10th, 1925)
FRANCE	FRANCE (June 2nd, 1925)	SIAM	SIAM (March 18th, 1924)
GREECE	GREECE (June 8th, 1927)	YUGOSLAVIA	YUGOSLAVIA (March 11th, 1927)

<sup>1</sup> The amendment shall take effect when ratified by the States whose representatives compose the Council of the League of Nations and by three-quarters of the Members (Article 422 of the Treaty of Versailles).

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Geneva, September 21st, 1933.

A N N E X

TO THE SUPPLEMENT REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL AND  
THE SECRETARIAT

TO THE FOURTEENTH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE  
LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

RATIFICATION OF AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS CONCLUDED  
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

**FOURTEENTH LIST**

**A D D E N D U M**

Chapter XXII. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

Protocol concerning the Revision of the Statute of the Permanent  
Court of International Justice.

(Geneva, September 14th, 1929).

Ratification

Uruguay..... (September 19th, 1933)

Protocol relating to the Accession of the United States of America  
to the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent  
Court of International Justice.

(Geneva, September 14th, 1929)

Ratification

Uruguay ..... (September 19th, 1933)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Geneva, September 27th, 1933.

A N N E X  
TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL AND  
THE SECRETARIAT  
TO THE FOURTEENTH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE  
LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

RATIFICATION OF AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS CONCLUDED UNDER  
THE AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

**FOURTEENTH LIST  
SECOND ADDENDUM**

Chapter XXX. ROAD TRAFFIC.  
p.93.

1. Convention concerning the Unification of Road Signals.  
(Geneva, March 30th, 1931)

Ratification: Italy ..... (September 25th, 1933)

2. Convention on the Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles, with  
Protocol-Annex.  
(Geneva, March 30th, 1931)

Ratification: Italy..... (September 25th, 1933)

Chapter XXXIII. WHALING.  
p.100.

- Convention for the Regulation of Whaling.  
(Geneva, September 24th, 1931)

Ratification: Poland ..... (September 27th, 1933)

Chapter XXXVI. AUSTRIA.  
p.102.

- Austrian Protocol.  
(Geneva, July 15th, 1932)

Ratification: Belgium..... (September 23rd, 1933)

Chapter XXXIX. WHEAT.  
p.103.

- Final Act of the Conference of Wheat Exporting and Importing  
Countries, with Appendices and Minutes of Final Meeting.  
(London, August 25th, 1933)

Definitive Signature: Czechoslovakia.

The Czechoslovak Government informed the Secretariat on September 21st, 1933 that it accepts the Act.

The Czechoslovak Government, calling attention at the same time to the declaration made by the Czechoslovak Delegate at the Wheat Conference, by which the Czechoslovak Government reserved the right to make further reservations on approval of its signature, wishes to add that it agrees to the reduction of Customs duties, provided that such reduction shall not affect the maintenance of remunerative prices for home-grown cereals. A decision regarding the remunerative level of prices can only be taken with due consideration of the conditions prevailing in Czechoslovakia.

[Communicated to the Assembly, the  
Council and the Members of the League.]

*Official No. : A. 17. 1933.V.*

Geneva, September 15th, 1933.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

RATIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS CONCLUDED  
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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Results of the Third Enquiry addressed by the  
Secretary-General to the Governments under  
the Assembly's Resolution of October 3rd, 1930.

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Series of League of Nations Publications

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1933. V. 6.

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Under the Assembly's resolution of October 3rd, 1930, it is the duty of the Secretary-General :

(a) *(Point I of the resolution)*

Annually to ask those Members of the League and non-member States which, having signed a convention concluded under the League's auspices, have not ratified it within one year from the date at which it ceased to be open for signature, to inform him of their intentions with regard to ratification, and,

(b) *(Point II of the resolution)*

At such intervals as he considers suitable, to ask those Members of the League which have neither signed nor acceded to conventions concluded under the League's auspices within five years from the date at which they became open for signature to inform him of their views with regard to those conventions.

In the present year, the Secretary-General has confined himself to taking action under Point I of the Assembly's resolution. He endeavoured to ascertain whether any Government desired to modify or supplement the information as to its attitude with regard to earlier conventions which had been the subject of previous enquiries in accordance with the terms of the Assembly's resolution.

The present document contains for each convention :

(1) Information received this year as to the attitude of signatory Governments in regard to ratification ;

(2) In the case of conventions dealt with in the reports of the preceding years, the names of those signatory Governments whose attitude in regard to ratification is stated in documents A.30.1931.V and A.25.1932.V, and which have not modified the statements reported in those documents or ratified the conventions ;

(3) The names of those signatory Governments which, so far, have not found it possible to reply to the Secretary-General's enquiries.

The present document is in continuation of documents A.30.1931.V and A.25.1932.V, which contain the results of enquiries made by the Secretary-General in 1931 and 1932, and which were communicated by the Council to the appropriate technical committees.

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*(Point I of the Assembly Resolution of October 3rd, 1930.)*

RATIFICATION BY MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND NON-MEMBER STATES OF CONVENTIONS SIGNED BY THEM BUT NOT RATIFIED WITHIN ONE YEAR FROM THE EXPIRY OF THE TIME-LIMIT FOR SIGNING SUCH CONVENTIONS.

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CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON FREEDOM OF TRANSIT.

(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Bolivia.**

The Bolivian Government proposes to submit this Convention to Congress (letter of April 17th, 1933).

**Guatemala.**

The Guatemalan Government proposes to ratify this Convention (letter of April 7th, 1933).

**Peru.**

The Peruvian Government proposes to submit this Convention to Congress in ordinary session with a view to a decision as to its ratification (letter of September 19th, 1932).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V AND A.25.1932.V.

Lithuania, Portugal, Uruguay.

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

China, Panama.

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CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE REGIME OF NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN.

(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Bolivia.**

The Bolivian Government proposes to submit this Convention to Congress (letter of April 17th, 1933).

**Guatemala.**

The Guatemalan Government proposes to ratify this Convention (letter of April 7th, 1933).

**Peru.**

The Peruvian Government proposes to submit this Convention to Congress in ordinary session with a view to a decision as to its ratification (letter of September 19th, 1932).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V AND A.25.1932.V.

**Belgium,  
Estonia,**

**Lithuania,  
Poland,**

**Portugal,  
Spain,**

**Uruguay.**

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**China,**

**Colombia,**

**Panama.**

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION ON THE REGIME OF NAVIGABLE  
WATERWAYS OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN.

(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Peru.**

The Peruvian Government proposes to submit this Protocol to Congress in ordinary session with a view to a decision as to its ratification (letter of September 19th, 1932).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V AND A.25.1932.V.

**Belgium,**

**Portugal,**

**Spain.**

DECLARATION RECOGNISING THE RIGHT TO A FLAG OF STATES HAVING  
NO SEA-COAST.

(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Bolivia.**

The Bolivian Government proposes to submit this Declaration to Congress (letter of April 17th, 1933).

**Guatemala.**

The Guatemalan Government proposes to ratify this Declaration (letter of April 7th, 1933).

**Peru.**

The Peruvian Government proposes to submit this Declaration to Congress in ordinary session with a view to a decision as to its ratification (letter of September 19th, 1932).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V AND A.25.1932.V.

**Lithuania,**

**Persia,**

**Portugal,**

**Uruguay.**

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**China,**

**Panama.**

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC  
IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.  
(Geneva, September 30th, 1921.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Peru.**

The Peruvian Government proposes to submit this Convention to Congress in ordinary session with a view to a decision as to its ratification (letter of September 19th, 1932).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V AND A.25.1932.V.

**Colombia,**

**Costa Rica.**

GOVERNMENT WHOSE REPLY HAS NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Panama.**

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INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION  
OF, AND TRAFFIC IN, OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS.  
(Geneva, September 12th, 1923.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Japan.**

The Government decided, in November 1932, to ratify this Convention, and the draft Convention is accordingly before the Privy Council of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan for consideration (letter of August 23rd, 1933).

**Peru.**

The Peruvian Government proposes to submit this Convention to Congress in ordinary session with a view to a decision as to its ratification (letter of September 19th, 1932).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V AND A.25.1932.V.

**Colombia,  
Costa Rica,**

**Cuba,  
France,**

**Lithuania,  
Salvador,**

**Uruguay.**

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Haiti,**

**Honduras,**

**Panama.**

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PROTOCOL ON ARBITRATION CLAUSES.<sup>1</sup>  
(Geneva, September 24th, 1923.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Bolivia.**

The Bolivian Government proposes to submit this Protocol to Congress (letter of April 17th, 1933).

**Peru.**

The Peruvian Government proposes to submit this Protocol to Congress in ordinary session with a view to a decision as to its ratification (letter of September 19th, 1932).

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<sup>1</sup> As this Protocol is still open for signature, the communication prescribed in the Assembly resolution was sent to all the States which had signed before January 1st, 1932.



GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V AND A.25.1932.V.

Chile, <sup>1</sup> Latvia,	Lithuania, Nicaragua,	Salvador, Uruguay.
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GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Free City of Danzig,	Panama,	Paraguay.
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INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO THE SIMPLIFICATION OF  
CUSTOMS FORMALITIES, AND PROTOCOL RELATING THERETO.

(Geneva, November 3rd, 1923.)

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V AND A.25.1932.V.

Chile, <sup>1</sup> Japan,	Lithuania, Portugal,	Spain, Uruguay.
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GOVERNMENT WHOSE REPLY HAS NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Paraguay.

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CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF RAILWAYS,  
AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V AND A.25.1932.V.

Brazil, Chile, <sup>1</sup> Czechoslovakia,	Finland, France, Italy,	Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal,	Salvador, Uruguay.
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GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Bulgaria,	China,	Colombia,	Panama.
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CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF MARITIME  
PORTS, AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V AND A.25.1932.V.

Brazil, Chile, <sup>1</sup> Italy,	Lithuania, Salvador, Spain,	Uruguay.
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GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY GENERAL.

Bulgaria,	Panama.
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<sup>1</sup> See pages 21 and 22 of document A.25.1932.V.

CONVENTION RELATING TO THE TRANSMISSION IN TRANSIT OF ELECTRIC  
POWER, AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V AND A.25.1932.V.

Belgium,  
Chile, <sup>1</sup>  
France,

Hungary,  
Italy,  
Lithuania,

Poland,  
Uruguay,  
Yugoslavia.

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Bulgaria,

Free City of Danzig.

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CONVENTION RELATING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF HYDRAULIC POWER  
AFFECTING MORE THAN ONE STATE, AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V AND A.25.1932.V.

Belgium,  
Chile, <sup>1</sup>

France,  
Italy,

Lithuania,  
Poland,

Uruguay,  
Yugoslavia.

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Bulgaria,

Free City of Danzig.

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INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION ADOPTED BY THE SECOND OPIUM  
CONFERENCE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, AND PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, February 19th, 1925.)

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V AND A.25.1932.V.

Albania,

Nicaragua,

Persia.

GOVERNMENT WHOSE REPLY HAS NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Argentine Republic.

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CONVENTION FOR THE SUPERVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN  
ARMS AND AMMUNITION AND IN IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V AND A.25.1932.V.

United States of America,  
Austria,  
Belgium,  
Brazil,  
Canada,  
Chile, <sup>1</sup>

Czechoslovakia,  
Estonia,  
Finland,  
Germany,  
Hungary,  
India,

Italy,  
Japan,  
Luxemburg,  
Norway,  
Roumania,  
Salvador,

Switzerland,  
Uruguay,  
Yugoslavia.

<sup>1</sup> See pages 21 and 22 of document A.25.1932.V.

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Abyssinia, Bulgaria, Siam.**

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DECLARATION REGARDING THE TERRITORY OF IFNI.  
(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V AND A.25.1932.V.

<b>Austria,</b>	<b>Chile,<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Latvia,</b>
<b>Belgium,</b>	<b>Czechoslovakia,</b>	<b>Luxemburg,</b>
<b>Brazil,</b>	<b>Estonia,</b>	<b>Roumania,</b>
<b>United Kingdom of</b>	<b>Finland,</b>	<b>Salvador,</b>
<b>Great Britain and</b>	<b>India,</b>	<b>Switzerland,</b>
<b>Northern Ireland,</b>	<b>Italy,</b>	<b>Yugoslavia.</b>
<b>Canada,</b>	<b>Japan,</b>	

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Abyssinia, Bulgaria.**

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PROTOCOL FOR THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE IN WAR OF ASPHYXIATING,  
POISONOUS AND OTHER GASES AND OF BACTERIOLOGICAL METHODS OF  
WARFARE.

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V AND A.25.1932.V.

<b>United States of</b>	<b>Czechoslovakia,</b>	<b>Salvador,</b>
<b>America,</b>	<b>Japan,</b>	<b>Uruguay.</b>
<b>Brazil,</b>	<b>Luxemburg,</b>	
<b>Chile,<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Nicaragua,</b>	

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Abyssinia, Bulgaria.**

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CONVENTION REGARDING THE MEASUREMENT OF VESSELS EMPLOYED IN  
INLAND NAVIGATION, AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

(Paris, November 27th, 1925.)

GOVERNMENT WHICH HAS NOT MODIFIED THE REPLY GIVEN BY IT  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.30.1931.V.

**Finland.**

GOVERNMENT WHOSE REPLY HAS NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.**

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<sup>1</sup> See pages 21 and 22 of document A.25.1932.V.

SLAVERY CONVENTION.  
(Geneva, September 25th, 1926.)

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V AND A.25.1932.V.

Albania, Colombia, Persia, Uruguay.

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Abyssinia, China, Dominican Republic, Lithuania, Panama.

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CONVENTION AND STATUTE ESTABLISHING AN INTERNATIONAL RELIEF  
UNION.  
(Geneva, July 12th, 1927.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Guatemala.**

The Guatemalan Government proposes to ratify this Convention (letter of April 7th, 1933).

**Peru.**

The Peruvian Government proposes to submit this Convention to Congress in ordinary session with a view to a decision as to its ratification (letter of September 19th, 1932).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V AND A.25.1932.V.

Brazil, Latvia, Portugal, Uruguay,  
Cuba, Nicaragua, Spain,

GOVERNMENT WHOSE REPLY HAS NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Colombia.

---

CONVENTION ON THE EXECUTION OF FOREIGN ARBITRAL AWARDS.<sup>1</sup>  
(Geneva, September 26th, 1927.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Bolivia.**

The Bolivian Government proposes to submit this Convention to Congress (letter of April 17th, 1933).

**Peru.**

The Peruvian Government proposes to submit this Convention to Congress in ordinary session with a view to a decision as to its ratification (letter of September 19th, 1932).

GOVERNMENT WHICH HAS NOT MODIFIED THE REPLY GIVEN BY IT  
LAST YEAR AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.25.1932.V.

Nicaragua.

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<sup>1</sup> As this Convention is still open for signature, the communication prescribed in the Assembly resolution was sent to all States which had signed before January 1st, 1932.

GOVERNMENT WHOSE REPLY HAS NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Free City of Danzig.**

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INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT  
PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS, AND PROTOCOL  
(Geneva, November 8th, 1927)

AND SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT, AND PROTOCOL.  
(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V AND A.25.1932.V.

**Chile,<sup>1</sup> Estonia, India, Latvia, Poland, Turkey.**

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Bulgaria, Egypt, Siam.**

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INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF HIDES  
AND SKINS, AND PROTOCOL.  
(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

GOVERNMENT WHICH HAS NOT MODIFIED THE REPLY GIVEN BY IT  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.30.1931.V.

**Turkey.**

GOVERNMENT WHOSE REPLY HAS NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Bulgaria.**

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INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF BONES,  
AND PROTOCOL.  
(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

GOVERNMENT WHICH HAS NOT MODIFIED THE REPLY GIVEN BY IT  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.30.1931.V.

**Turkey.**

GOVERNMENT WHOSE REPLY HAS NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Bulgaria.**

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<sup>1</sup> See pages 21 and 22 of document A.25.1932.V.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO ECONOMIC STATISTICS, AND  
PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, December 14th, 1928.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.  
Japan.

The Government intends to ratify this Convention, and the authorities concerned are now taking the necessary preliminary steps in view of such ratification (letter of August 23rd, 1933).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V AND A.25.1932.V.

Belgium, Brazil, Free City of Danzig,	Estonia, Finland, Germany,	Hungary, Latvia, Luxemburg,	Yugoslavia.
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INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF COUNTERFEITING  
CURRENCY.

(Geneva, April 20th, 1929.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

India.

The Bill relating to the question referred to in document A.30.1931.V, of September 9th, 1931, has lapsed, but will be introduced again as opportunity offers (letter of June 21st, 1933).

Poland.

The Polish Government has again taken up the question of the procedure necessary with a view to the ratification of this Convention (letter of May 24th, 1933).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V AND A.25.1932.V.

Albania, United States of America, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,	France, Germany, Italy, Japan,	Luxemburg, Roumania, Switzerland.
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GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

China,	Free City of Danzig,	Panama.
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AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE PREPARATION OF A TRANSIT CARD FOR  
EMIGRANTS.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, June 14th, 1929.)

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.30.1931.V.

Hungary,	Switzerland.
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GOVERNMENT WHOSE REPLY HAS NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Free City of Danzig.

<sup>1</sup> As this Agreement is still open for signature, the communication prescribed in the Assembly resolution was sent to all the States which had signed before January 1st, 1932.

CONVENTION ON CERTAIN QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE  
CONFLICT OF NATIONALITY LAWS.

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Greece.**

The Permanent Commission of the Ministry of Justice, whose principal duty is to elaborate the texts of draft laws before depositing them with the Bureau of the Chamber of Deputies, has not yet submitted its report on this Convention (letter of August 21st, 1933).

**Japan.**

The Japanese Government intends to ratify this Convention. As, however, it cannot be put into force until certain changes have been made in Japanese law, the Government proposes to introduce a Bill for that purpose at the next ordinary session of the Diet, which will be held at the end of this year. The Bill is now in preparation at the Ministry of the Interior. If it is passed, the Government expects to be able to ratify the Convention during the first half of next year (letter of August 23rd, 1933).

**The Netherlands.**

As the entry into force of this Convention will make it necessary to amend the legislation with regard to Netherlands subjects in the Netherlands Indies, the preparation of the Bill approving the Convention has taken longer than was at first anticipated. It is hoped to submit the Bill to the States-General in the near future (letter of June 8th, 1933).

**Peru.**

The Peruvian Government proposes to submit this Convention to Congress in ordinary session with a view to a decision as to its ratification (letter of September 19th, 1932).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V AND A.25.1932.V.

Australia,	Canada,	France,	Luxemburg,
Austria,	India,	Germany,	Poland,
Belgium,	Chile, <sup>1</sup>	Hungary,	Portugal,
United Kingdom of	Cuba,	Iceland,	Switzerland.
Great Britain and	Czechoslovakia,	Italy,	
Northern Ireland,	Denmark,	Latvia,	

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Union of South Africa,	Free City of Danzig,	Irish Free State,	Spain,
China,	Egypt,	Mexico,	Uruguay,
Colombia,	Estonia,	Salvador,	Yugoslavia.

PROTOCOL RELATING TO MILITARY OBLIGATIONS IN  
CERTAIN CASES OF DOUBLE NATIONALITY.

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Greece.**

The Permanent Commission of the Ministry of Justice, whose principal duty is to elaborate the texts of draft laws before depositing them with the Bureau of the Chamber of Deputies, has not yet submitted its report on this Protocol (letter of August 21st, 1933).

**The Netherlands.**

As the entry into force of this Protocol will make it necessary to amend the legislation with regard to Netherlands subjects in the Netherlands Indies, the preparation of the Bill approving the Convention has taken longer than was at first anticipated. It is hoped to submit the Bill to the States-General in the near future (letter of June 8th, 1933).

**Peru.**

The Peruvian Government proposes to submit this Protocol to Congress in ordinary session with a view to a decision as to its ratification (letter of September 19th, 1932).

<sup>1</sup> See pages 21 and 22 of document A.25.1932.V.

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V AND A.25.1932.V.

Austria,  
Belgium,  
Canada,

Chile,<sup>1</sup>  
Cuba,  
Denmark,

France,  
Germany,  
Luxemburg,

Portugal.

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Colombia,  
Egypt,  
Irish Free State,

Mexico,  
Salvador,  
Spain,

Uruguay.

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PROTOCOL RELATING TO A CERTAIN CASE  
OF STATELESSNESS.

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Greece.**

The Permanent Commission of the Ministry of Justice, whose principal duty is to elaborate the texts of draft laws before depositing them with the Bureau of the Chamber of Deputies, has not yet submitted its report on this Protocol (letter of August 21st, 1933).

**Japan.**

The Japanese Government intends to ratify simultaneously this Protocol and the Convention on Certain Questions relating to the Conflict of Nationality Laws. As, however, the Convention cannot be put into force until certain changes have been made in Japanese law, the Government proposes to introduce a Bill for that purpose at the next ordinary session of the Diet, which will be held at the end of this year. The Bill is now in preparation at the Ministry of the Interior. If it is passed, the Government expects to be able to ratify the Convention and Protocol during the first half of next year (letter of August 23rd, 1933).

**The Netherlands.**

As the entry into force of this Protocol will make it necessary to amend the legislation with regard to Netherlands subjects in the Netherlands Indies, the preparation of the Bill approving the Convention has taken longer than was at first anticipated. It is hoped to submit the Bill to the States-General in the near future (letter of June 8th, 1933).

**Peru.**

The Peruvian Government proposes to submit this Protocol to Congress in ordinary session with a view to a decision as to its ratification (letter of September 19th, 1932).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V AND A.25.1932.V.

Australia,  
Belgium,  
Canada,

Chile,<sup>1</sup>  
Cuba,  
Czechoslovakia,

Denmark,  
France,  
Latvia,

Luxemburg,  
Poland,  
Portugal.

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Union of South Africa,  
China,  
Colombia,

Free City of Danzig,  
Egypt,  
Estonia,

Irish Free State,  
Mexico,  
Spain,

Uruguay.

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<sup>1</sup> See pages 21 and 22 of document A.25.1932.V.



SPECIAL PROTOCOL CONCERNING STATELESSNESS.  
(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Greece.**

The Permanent Commission of the Ministry of Justice, whose principal duty is to elaborate the texts of draft laws before depositing them with the Bureau of the Chamber of Deputies, has not yet submitted its report on this Protocol (letter of August 21st, 1933).

**Peru.**

The Peruvian Government proposes to submit this Protocol to Congress in ordinary session with a view to a decision as to its ratification (letter of September 19th, 1932).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V AND A.25.1932.V.

Austria,  
Belgium,

Canada,  
Cuba,

Luxemburg,  
Portugal.

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Union of South Africa,  
China,  
Colombia,

Egypt,  
Irish Free State,  
Mexico,

Salvador,  
Spain,  
Uruguay.

CONVENTION PROVIDING A UNIFORM LAW FOR BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND  
PROMISSORY NOTES, WITH ANNEXES AND PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Peru.**

The Peruvian Government proposes to submit this Convention to Congress in ordinary session with a view to a decision as to its ratification (letter of September 19th, 1932).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V AND A.25.1932.V.

Czechoslovakia,  
Ecuador,  
France,

Germany,  
Hungary,  
Luxemburg,

Poland,  
Portugal.

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Brazil,  
Colombia,

Free City of Danzig,  
Spain,

Turkey,  
Yugoslavia.

CONVENTION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN CONFLICTS OF LAWS IN  
CONNECTION WITH BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES,  
AND PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Peru.**

The Peruvian Government proposes to submit this Convention to Congress in ordinary session with a view to a decision as to its ratification (letter of September 19th, 1932).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V. AND A.25.1932.V.

Czechoslovakia,  
Ecuador,  
France,

Germany,  
Hungary,  
Luxemburg,

Poland,  
Portugal.

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Brazil,  
Colombia,

Free City of Danzig,  
Spain,

Turkey,  
Yugoslavia.

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CONVENTION ON THE STAMP LAWS IN CONNECTION  
WITH BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES,  
AND PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Peru.**

The Peruvian Government proposes to submit this Convention to Congress in ordinary session with a view to a decision as to its ratification (letter of September 19th, 1932).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V AND A.25.1932.V.

United Kingdom of  
Great Britain and  
Northern Ireland,  
Czechoslovakia,

Ecuador,  
France,  
Germany,  
Hungary,

Luxemburg,  
Poland,  
Portugal.

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Brazil,  
Colombia,

Free City of Danzig,  
Spain,

Turkey,  
Yugoslavia.

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CONVENTION ON FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

(Geneva, October 2nd, 1930.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Albania.**

The Albanian Government is taking the necessary steps for ratification of this Convention (letter of August 4th, 1933).

**Australia.**

The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia is not at present in a position to ratify this Convention, but it will give the matter further consideration later (telegram of June 13th, 1933).

**Belgium.**

As soon as the economic situation becomes more favourable, the Belgian Government will submit this Convention for the approval of the two Chambers (letter of July 6th, 1933).

**Bolivia.**

The Bolivian Government proposes to submit this Convention to Congress (letter of April 17th, 1933).

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.**

His Majesty's Government do not contemplate ratification of this Convention at the present time (letter of May 5th, 1933).

#### **Czechoslovakia.**

The Czechoslovak Government has this Convention under study ; but, in view of the small number of ratifications which have taken place up to the present, it does not regard the question of ratification as urgent (letter of May 24th, 1933).

#### **Estonia.**

The Riigikogu approved this Convention by a Law passed on December 3rd, 1931. The Estonian Government has not up to the present taken steps to deposit the ratification of this Convention, for the reason that it prefers to await the results of the Disarmament Conference, in view of the close connection between the aims of the Convention and those of the Conference (letter of June 10th, 1933).

#### **France.**

The French Government, while affirming its intention of ratifying this Convention, has felt bound to suspend the procedure of ratification, pending the issue of the General Conference for the Limitation and Reduction of Armaments (letter of June 23rd, 1933).

#### **Germany.**

As this Convention has already been linked up with the question of disarmament in view of the discussions of the Disarmament Conference on the security problem, the German Government prefers to await the results of the Disarmament Conference before taking any decision as to the ratification of this Convention (letter of July 5th, 1933).

#### **Greece.**

The Greek Government proposes shortly to submit to Parliament a draft law ratifying this Convention (letter of August 21st, 1933).

#### **Lithuania.**

The question of the ratification of this Convention has been submitted to the competent Lithuanian authorities for examination (letter of July 11th, 1933).

#### **The Netherlands.**

A Bill for the approval of this Convention was submitted to the States-General on February 22nd, 1932. The Second Chamber reported on the Bill on April 29th, 1932. The Government has not yet sent any reply, pending the results of the Disarmament Conference (letter of June 8th, 1933).

#### **Norway.**

As Article 35 of the Convention stipulates that its entry into force is subject to the entry into force of a General Disarmament Convention, the Norwegian Government has postponed its decision as to the ratification of the Convention, pending the conclusion of the Disarmament Conference (letter of March 31st, 1933).

#### **Poland.**

This Convention is under study by the Polish Government (letter of May 24th, 1933).

#### **Portugal.**

The Portuguese Government awaits the results of the Disarmament Conference before ratifying this Convention, having regard to the connection between these questions (letter of April 25th, 1933).

#### **Roumania.**

As Article 35 of this Convention makes its entry into force subject to the adoption of a plan for the general reduction of armaments, the Roumanian Government feels bound to await the issue of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments before submitting the question of ratification to Parliament (letter of June 3rd, 1933).

#### **Spain.**

The Secretariat will be notified subsequently in regard to this Convention (letter of July 10th, 1933).

#### **Sweden.**

This Convention was approved by the Riksdag in 1931. The Swedish Government has felt bound to postpone any decision with regard to ratification pending the result of the work at present proceeding of the important international Conferences (letter of June 29th, 1933).

**Yugoslavia.**

There is nothing to prevent the legalisation and ratification of this Convention; but ratification depends on the results of the Disarmament Conference (letter of June 24th, 1933).

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Abyssinia,  
Austria,  
Bulgaria,

Cuba,  
Irish Free State,  
Italy,

Latvia,  
Peru.

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AGREEMENT CONCERNING MARITIME SIGNALS.

(Lisbon, October 23rd, 1930.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Union of South Africa.**

After careful consideration, the Government of the Union of South Africa have decided that they are at present not prepared to consider the ratification of this Agreement (letter of May 4th, 1933).

**Free City of Danzig.**

Steps are at present being taken for the ratification of this Agreement on behalf of the Free City of Danzig (letter, dated May 24th, 1933, from the Polish delegate to the League of Nations).

**Estonia.**

In the opinion of the competent Estonian authorities, it would be desirable that the changes in the systems of maritime signals rendered necessary by this Agreement should be applicable also to the other States of the Baltic littoral—*i.e.*, to Finland, the U.S.S.R. and Latvia (as well as Estonia)—since the maritime signals of these countries are identical. The U.S.S.R. having ratified the Agreement, the Estonian Government is prepared to take the necessary steps with a view to ratification, as soon as it has heard that Finland and Latvia are proposing respectively to ratify or accede to the Agreement (letter of June 10th, 1933).

**Finland.**

The Finnish Government, finding that the value of this Agreement to Finland is relatively small, and that its application would involve considerable expenditure, proposes to postpone ratification to a more favourable moment, when the economic situation allows of expenditure also on less urgent schemes of re-organisation (letter of May 29th, 1933).

**Germany.**

The German internal authorities have not yet taken any decision with regard to the ratification of this Agreement (letter of July 5th, 1933).

**Poland.**

The Polish Government is at present taking steps to ratify this Agreement (letter of May 24th, 1933).

**Spain.**

This Agreement is in process of ratification (letter of July 10th, 1933).

**Sweden.**

This Agreement is at present under study by the competent authorities with a view to the possibility of its ratification by Sweden (letter of June 29th, 1933).

**Yugoslavia.**

This Agreement has been translated, and on April 26th, 1932, the Bill was referred for study and amendment if necessary to the Ministry of Communications (Maritime Department), where it still is (letter of June 24th, 1933).

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL

China, Cuba, Monaco.

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AGREEMENT CONCERNING MANNED LIGHTSHIPS  
NOT AT THEIR STATIONS.

(Lisbon, October 23rd, 1930.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Free City of Danzig.**

Steps are at present being taken for the ratification of this Agreement on behalf of the Free City of Danzig (letter, dated May 24th, 1933, from the Polish delegate to the League of Nations).

**Estonia.**

In the opinion of the competent Estonian authorities it would be desirable that the changes in the systems of maritime signals rendered necessary by this Agreement should be applicable also to the other States of the Baltic littoral—*i.e.*, Finland, the U.S.S.R. and Latvia (as well as Estonia)—since the maritime signals of these countries are identical. The U.S.S.R. having ratified the Agreement, the Estonian Government is prepared to take the necessary steps with a view to ratification, as soon as it has heard that Finland and Latvia are proposing respectively to ratify or accede to the Agreement (letter of June 10th, 1933).

**Finland.**

The ratification of this Agreement is being prepared (letter of May 29th, 1933).

**Germany.**

The German internal authorities have not yet taken any decision with regard to the ratification of this Agreement (letter of July 5th, 1933).

**Poland.**

The Polish Government is at present taking steps to ratify this Agreement (letter of May 24th, 1933).

**Spain.**

This Agreement is in process of ratification (letter of July 10th, 1933).

**Yugoslavia.**

This Agreement has been approved by the Council of Ministers and submitted, with the Decree of His Majesty the King, to Parliament for approval (letter of June 24th, 1933).

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

China, Cuba.

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CONVENTION FOR THE UNIFICATION OF CERTAIN RULES CONCERNING  
COLLISIONS IN INLAND NAVIGATION, WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX.

(Geneva, December 9th, 1930.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Belgium.**

A Bill is under preparation with a view to the submission of this Convention to Parliament for approval. At the same time, the Government is preparing internal legislation in conformity with the provisions of this Convention (letter of July 6th, 1933.)

**Czechoslovakia.**

The competent Ministries are in process of drawing up a Bill regulating the conditions of internal navigation at private law. The work will take at least another year. A decision with regard to the ratification of this Convention will be taken on the occasion of the Parliamentary discussion of this Bill (letter of May 24th, 1933).

**Free City of Danzig.**

The Senate of the Free City of Danzig has not yet stated its views in regard to the ratification of this Convention (letter, dated May 24th, 1933, from the Polish delegate to the League of Nations).

**France.**

A Bill for the ratification of this Convention was approved by the Chamber of Deputies on May 24th, 1933, and will be brought before the Bureau of the Senate shortly (letter of June 23rd, 1933).

**Germany.**

This Convention will be ratified shortly (letter of July 5th, 1933).

**Hungary.**

It has not yet been possible to submit this Convention to Parliament for discussion, in view of the fact that the questions arising in connection with it are still under study by the competent Ministerial Departments (letter of July 28th, 1933).

**The Netherlands.**

This Convention is at present under study by a Committee of Experts. The Government has not yet taken any decision as to whether the Convention is to be submitted to the States-General for approval (letter of June 8th, 1933).

**Poland.**

The Polish Government is at present taking steps to ratify this Convention (letter of May 24th, 1933).

**Roumania.**

The question is still under study (letter of June 3rd, 1933).

**Yugoslavia.**

This Convention will be ratified. The competent Ministry (Ministry of Communications) has undertaken the preliminary work, which will be completed in not more than six months, the application of this Convention requiring special national legislation. An inter-Ministerial Conference has also been called by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to work on the subject *pari passu* with the Committee of the Ministry of Communications (letter of June 24th, 1933).

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Austria, Italy, Luxemburg, Switzerland.

CONVENTION ON THE REGISTRATION OF INLAND NAVIGATION VESSELS,  
RIGHTS *IN REM* OVER SUCH VESSELS AND OTHER COGNATE QUESTIONS,  
WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX.

(Geneva, December 9th, 1930.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

**Belgium.**

A Bill is under preparation with a view to the submission of this Convention to Parliament for approval. At the same time the Government is preparing internal legislation in conformity with the provisions of this Convention (letter of July 6th, 1933).

**Czechoslovakia.**

The competent Ministries are in process of drawing up a Bill regulating the conditions of internal navigation at private law. The work will take at least another year. A decision with regard to the ratification of this Convention will be taken on the occasion of the Parliamentary discussion of this Bill (letter of May 24th, 1933).

### Free City of Danzig.

The Senate of the Free City of Danzig has not yet stated its views in regard to the ratification of this Convention (letter, dated May 24th, 1933, from the Polish delegate to the League of Nations).

### France.

A Bill for the ratification of this Convention was approved by the Chamber of Deputies on May 24th, 1933, and will be brought before the Bureau of the Senate shortly (letter of June 23rd, 1933).

### Germany.

The German internal authorities have not yet taken any decision with regard to the ratification of this Convention (letter of July 5th, 1933).

### Hungary.

It has not yet been possible to submit this Convention to Parliament for discussion, in view of the fact that the questions arising in connection with it are still under study by the competent ministerial departments (letter of July 28th, 1933).

### The Netherlands.

This Convention is at present under study by a Committee of Experts. The Government has not yet taken any decision as to whether the Convention is to be submitted to the States-General for approval (letter of June 8th, 1933).

### Poland.

This Convention will not for the present be ratified by Poland (letter of May 24th, 1933).

### Yugoslavia.

This Convention will be ratified. The competent Ministry (Ministry of Communications) has undertaken the preliminary work, which will be completed in not more than six months, the application of this Convention requiring special national legislation. An inter-Ministerial Conference has also been called by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to work on the subject *pari passu* with the Committee of the Ministry of Communications (letter of June 24th, 1933).

#### GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Austria, Italy, Luxemburg, Switzerland.

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#### CONVENTION ON ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES FOR ATTESTING THE RIGHT OF INLAND NAVIGATION VESSELS TO A FLAG, WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX.

(Geneva, December 9th, 1930.)

#### REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

### Belgium.

A Bill is under preparation with a view to the submission of this Convention to Parliament for approval. At the same time, the Government is preparing internal legislation in conformity with the provisions of the Convention (letter of July 6th, 1933).

### Czechoslovakia.

The competent Ministries are in process of drawing up a Bill regulating the conditions of internal navigation at private law. The work will take at least another year. A decision with regard to the ratification of this Convention will be taken on the occasion of the Parliamentary discussion of this Bill (letter of May 24th, 1933).

### France.

A Bill for the ratification of this Convention was approved by the Chamber of Deputies on May 24th, 1933, and will be brought before the Bureau of the Senate shortly (letter of June 23rd, 1933).

### **Hungary.**

It has not yet been possible to submit this Convention to Parliament for discussion, in view of the fact that the questions arising in connection with it are still under study by the competent Ministerial Departments (letter of July 28th, 1933).

### **Poland.**

The Polish Government is at present taking steps to ratify this Convention (letter of May 24th, 1933).

### **Yugoslavia.**

This Convention will be ratified. The competent Ministry (Ministry of Communications) has undertaken the preliminary work, which will be completed in not more than six months, the application of this Convention requiring special national legislation. An inter-Ministerial Conference has also been called by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to work on the subject *pari passu* with the Committee of the Ministry of Communications (letter of June 24th, 1933).

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Italy, Luxembourg.

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CONVENTION PROVIDING A UNIFORM LAW FOR CHEQUES, WITH ANNEXES  
AND PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, March 19th, 1931.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

### **Belgium.**

A Bill has been introduced in the two Chambers of the Legislature with a view to the approval of this Convention (letter of July 6th, 1933).

### **Czechoslovakia.**

The Government is considering, in conjunction with the Ministries concerned, whether the reservations for which this Convention provides should be applicable on its entry into force in Czechoslovakia. Until these negotiations are concluded, the new Bill on cheques cannot be completed or the Convention ratified (letter of May 24th, 1933).

### **Free City of Danzig.**

The Senate of the Free City of Danzig has not yet stated its views in regard to the ratification of this Convention (letter, dated May 24th, 1933, from the Polish delegate to the League of Nations).

### **Ecuador.**

It is still the intention of the Ecuador Government to ratify this Convention, and it will submit the Convention to Parliament, as prescribed by the Constitution (letter of April 19th, 1933).

### **France.**

A Bill for the ratification of this Convention was brought before the Bureau of the Senate on May 4th, 1933, and referred to the Committee on Civil and Criminal Legislation (letter of June 23rd, 1933).

### **Germany.**

This Convention will be ratified shortly (letter of July 5th, 1933).

### **Greece.**

The Greek Government proposes shortly to submit to Parliament a draft law ratifying this Convention (letter of August 21st, 1933).

### **Hungary.**

It has not yet proved possible to submit this Convention to Parliament, as the difficult economic and financial conditions necessitate more thorough study of the questions arising in connection with the Convention (letter of July 28th, 1933).



**Mexico.**

The Mexican Government will communicate in due course the resolutions adopted by it in the matter of this Convention, which is at present under study (letter of April 6th, 1933).

**The Netherlands.**

A Bill for the approval of this Convention was submitted to the States-General on May 12th, 1933 (letter of June 8th, 1933).

**Poland.**

The Polish Government is at present taking steps to ratify this Convention (letter of May 24th, 1933).

**Portugal.**

The ratification of this Convention by Portugal only awaits the completion of certain administrative formalities (translation) which may take some time (letter of April 25th, 1933).

**Roumania.**

The ratification of this Convention will not be possible until the provisions of internal Roumanian legislation have been brought into conformity with the provisions of the Convention. A Bill prepared for this purpose by the Legislative Council is at present under study by the competent parliamentary committees (letter of June 3rd, 1933).

**Spain.**

The Secretariat will be notified subsequently with regard to this Convention (letter of July 10th, 1933).

**Turkey.**

The Commission entrusted with the preparation of a Bill to bring the laws of the Turkish Republic into conformity with this Convention is about to complete its work. The adoption of the Bill in question by the Grand National Assembly will not be possible before next session, as the Assembly will rise for the recess in the course of the next few days. The instrument of ratification will be sent to the Secretariat as soon as the Assembly has passed the Bill (letter of June 15th, 1933).

**Yugoslavia.**

This Convention has been referred for study to the Economic Organisations, Chambers of Advocates and Higher Courts, with a view to enabling a decision to be taken, on the basis of their reports, as to the possibility of ratifying the Convention (letter of June 24th, 1933).

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Austria,**

**Luxemburg.**

CONVENTION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN CONFLICTS OF LAWS  
IN CONNECTION WITH CHEQUES, AND PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, March 19th, 1931.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Belgium.**

A Bill has been introduced in the two Chambers of the Legislature with a view to the approval of this Convention (letter of July 6th, 1933).

**Czechoslovakia.**

The Government is considering, in conjunction with the Ministries concerned, whether the reservations for which this Convention provides should be applicable on its entry into force in Czechoslovakia. Until these negotiations are concluded, the new Bill on cheques cannot be applied or the Convention ratified (letter of May 24th, 1933).

**Free City of Danzig.**

The Senate of the Free City of Danzig has not yet stated its views in regard to the ratification of this Convention (letter, dated May 24th, 1933, from the Polish delegate to the League of Nations).

**Ecuador.**

It is still the intention of the Ecuador Government to ratify this Convention, and it will submit the Convention to Parliament as provided by the Constitution (letter of April 19th, 1933).

**France.**

A Bill for the ratification of this Convention was brought before the Bureau of the Senate on May 4th, 1933, and referred to the Committee on Civil and Criminal Legislation (letter of June 23rd, 1933).

**Germany.**

This Convention will be ratified shortly (letter of July 5th, 1933).

**Greece.**

The Greek Government proposes shortly to submit to Parliament a draft law ratifying this Convention (letter of August 21st, 1933).

**Hungary.**

It has not yet proved possible to submit this Convention to Parliament, as the difficult economic and financial conditions necessitate more thorough study of the questions arising in connection with the Convention (letter of July 28th, 1933).

**Mexico.**

The Mexican Government will communicate in due course the resolutions adopted by it in the matter of this Convention, which is at present under study (letter of April 6th, 1933).

**The Netherlands.**

A Bill for the approval of this Convention was submitted to the States-General on May 12th, 1933 (letter of June 8th, 1933).

**Poland.**

The Polish Government is at present taking steps to ratify this Convention (letter of May 24th, 1933).

**Portugal.**

The ratification of this Convention by Portugal only awaits the completion of certain administrative formalities (translation), which may take some time (letter of April 25th, 1933).

**Roumania.**

The ratification of this Convention will not be possible until the provisions of internal Roumanian legislation have been brought into conformity with the provisions of the Convention. A Bill prepared for this purpose by the Legislative Council is at present under study by the competent Parliamentary Committees (letter of June 3rd, 1933).

**Spain.**

The Secretariat will be notified subsequently with regard to this Convention (letter of July 10th, 1933).

**Turkey.**

The commission entrusted with the preparation of a Bill to bring the laws of the Turkish Republic into conformity with this Convention is about to complete its work. The adoption of the Bill in question by the Grand National Assembly will not be possible before the next session, as the Assembly will rise for the recess in the course of the next few days. The instrument of ratification will be sent to the Secretariat as soon as the Assembly has passed the Bill (letter of June 15th, 1933).

**Yugoslavia.**

This Convention has been referred for study to the Economic Organisations, Chambers of Advocates and Higher Courts, with a view to enabling a decision to be taken, on the basis of their reports, as to the possibility of ratifying the Convention (letter of June 24th, 1933).

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Austria,**

**Luxemburg.**

CONVENTION ON THE STAMP LAWS IN CONNECTION WITH CHEQUES,  
AND PROTOCOL.  
(Geneva, March 19th, 1931.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Belgium.**

A Bill has been introduced in the two Chambers of the Legislature with a view to the approval of this Convention (letter of July 6th, 1933).

**Czechoslovakia.**

This Convention will be ratified at the same time as the Convention providing a Uniform Law for Cheques and the Convention for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws in connection with Cheques, concluded at the same date (cf. above) (letter of May 24th, 1933).

**Free City of Danzig.**

The Senate of the Free City of Danzig has not yet stated its views in regard to the ratification of this Convention (letter, dated May 24th, 1933, from the Polish delegate to the League of Nations).

**Ecuador.**

It is still the intention of the Ecuador Government to ratify this Convention, and it will submit the Convention to Parliament as provided by the Constitution (letter of April 19th, 1933).

**France.**

A Bill for the ratification of this Convention was brought before the Bureau of the Senate on May 4th, 1933, and referred to the Committee on Civil and Criminal Legislation (letter of June 23rd, 1933).

**Germany.**

This Convention will be ratified shortly (letter of July 5th, 1933).

**Greece.**

The Greek Government proposes shortly to submit to Parliament a draft law ratifying this Convention (letter of August 21st, 1933).

**Hungary.**

It has not yet proved possible to submit this Convention to Parliament, as the difficult economical and financial conditions necessitate more thorough study of the questions arising in connection with the Convention (letter of July 28th, 1933).

**Mexico.**

The Mexican Government will communicate in due course the resolutions adopted by it in the matter of this Convention, which is at present under study (letter of April 6th, 1933).

**The Netherlands.**

A Bill for the approval of this Convention was submitted to the States-General on May 12th, 1933 (letter of June 8th, 1933).

**Poland.**

The Polish Government is at present taking steps to ratify this Convention (letter of May 24th, 1933).

**Portugal.**

The ratification of this Convention by Portugal only awaits the completion of certain administrative formalities (translation), which may take some time (letter of April 25th, 1933).

**Roumania.**

The ratification of this Convention will not be possible until the provisions of internal Roumanian legislation have been brought into conformity with the provisions of the Convention. A Bill prepared for this purpose by the Legislative Council is at present under study by the competent Parliamentary Committees (letter of June 3rd, 1933).

**Spain.**

The Secretariat will be notified subsequently with regard to this Convention (letter of July 10th, 1933).

**Turkey.**

The commission entrusted with the preparation of a Bill to bring the laws of the Turkish Republic into conformity with this Convention is about to complete its work. The adoption of the Bill in question by the Grand National Assembly will not be possible before the next session, as the Assembly will rise for the recess in the course of the next few days. The instrument of ratification will be sent to the Secretariat as soon as the Assembly has passed the Bill (letter of June 15th, 1933).

**Yugoslavia.**

This Convention has been referred for study to the Economic Organisations, Chambers of Advocates and Higher Courts, with a view to enabling a decision to be taken, on the basis of their reports, as to the possibility of ratifying the Convention (letter of June 24th, 1933).

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Austria,**

**Luxemburg.**

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CONVENTION CONCERNING THE UNIFICATION OF ROAD SIGNALS.

(Geneva, March 30th, 1931.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Belgium.**

A Royal Decree has been issued putting the provisions of this Convention into force until such time as the Government is in a position to ratify the Convention (letter of July 6th, 1933).

**Czechoslovakia.**

The negotiations between the competent Ministries for the ratification of this Convention are proceeding (letter of May 24th, 1933).

**Free City of Danzig.**

The Senate of the Free City of Danzig has not yet stated its views in regard to the ratification of this Convention (letter, dated May 24th, 1933, from the Polish delegate to the League of Nations).

**Denmark.**

The Danish Government is of opinion that it is better for the time being to wait and see what attitude is taken up by neighbouring countries in the matter of the ratification of this Convention (letter of June 1st, 1933).

**France.**

A Bill for the ratification of this Convention was brought before the Bureau of the Chamber of Deputies on July 16th, 1932, and referred to the Committee on Public Works and Means of Communication (letter of June 23rd, 1933).

**Germany.**

The German internal authorities have not yet taken any decision with regard to the ratification of this Convention (letter of July 5th, 1933).

**Hungary.**

The Hungarian Government is not yet in a position to furnish information as to the date on which the Bill for ratification of this Convention will be laid before Parliament (letter of July 28th, 1933).

**The Netherlands.**

A Bill for the approval of this Convention was submitted on December 16th, 1932, to the States-General (letter of June 8th, 1933).

**Poland.**

The Polish Government is at present taking steps to ratify this Convention (letter of May 24th, 1933).

**Yugoslavia.**

The Ministry of Public Works concurs entirely in this Convention, which can therefore be ratified (letter of June 24th, 1933).

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Italy,

Luxemburg,

Switzerland,

Turkey.

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CONVENTION ON THE TAXATION OF FOREIGN MOTOR VEHICLES,  
WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX.  
(Geneva, March 30th, 1931.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Czechoslovakia.**

The negotiations between the competent Ministries for the ratification of this Convention are proceeding (letter of May 24th, 1933).

**Free City of Danzig.**

The Senate of the Free City of Danzig has not yet stated its views in regard to the ratification of this Convention (letter, dated May 24th, 1933, from the Polish delegate to the League of Nations).

**The Netherlands.**

A Bill for the approval of this Convention was submitted to the States-General on December 16th, 1932 (letter of June 8th, 1933).

**Poland.**

The Polish Government is at present taking steps to ratify this Convention (letter of May 24th, 1933).

**Sweden.**

This Convention is at present under study by the competent authorities with a view to the possibility of its ratification by Sweden (letter of June 29th, 1933).

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Italy,

Switzerland,

Turkey.

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AGREEMENT BETWEEN CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES IN ORDER TO FACILITATE  
THE PROCEDURE IN THE CASE OF UNDISCHARGED OR LOST TRIPTYCHS.  
(Geneva, March 28th, 1931.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Yugoslavia.**

It will not be possible to ratify this Agreement (letter of June 24th, 1933).

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CONVENTION FOR THE CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL  
MORTGAGE CREDIT COMPANY, WITH CHARTER AND STATUTES.

(Geneva, May 21st, 1931.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Belgium.**

On grounds of expediency, the Belgian Government considers it desirable to postpone action for the ratification of this Convention (letter of July 6th, 1933).

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.**

His Majesty's Government do not contemplate ratification of this Convention at the present time (letter of May 5th, 1933).

**Czechoslovakia.**

The Government has this question under study. It does not propose for the present to consider the question of ratifying this Convention, in view of the fact that, up to now, it has been ratified by only a few States (letter of May 24th, 1933).

**Denmark.**

The Danish Government has thoroughly studied the question of this Convention ; but, in view of the present economic situation, it has not yet taken up any definite attitude on the subject. It is further of opinion that the question must remain pending until such time as a Conference is called under Article 16 of the Convention, for the purpose of laying down new conditions for the entry into force of the Convention (letter of June 1st, 1933).

**Estonia.**

The Riigikogu approved the Convention, with the Charter and Statutes attached, by a Law passed on February 12th, 1932. Article 5 of the Convention imposes an obligation on the contracting Governments to make a contribution towards the establishment of a special reserve, so that the Estonian Government would be liable from the moment of ratification to hold the Estonian share of this reserve in readiness with a view to its transfer. In order to avoid the necessity of holding any reserve at a time when the country is passing through an acute financial crisis—the effects of which are specially felt in connection with foreign exchange for transfer abroad—the Estonian Government thinks it better not to proceed to ratify until the establishment of the bank is nearer realisation, when it will apply to the Riigikogu to vote the credit required for the payment of the contribution in question (letter of June 10th, 1933).

**Finland.**

The competent Finnish authorities are of opinion that the question of the ratification of this Convention by Finland should be postponed, pending the results of the negotiations for which Article 16 of the Convention provides, or at any rate until ratification by all the Scandinavian States is assured and the possibilities of the Convention coming into force are in general more apparent than they are at present (letter of May 29th, 1933).

**France.**

A Bill for the ratification of this Convention was brought before the Bureau of the Chamber of Deputies on July 16th, 1932, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture (letter of June 23rd, 1933).

**Germany.**

On financial grounds, the German Government does not for the present propose to ratify this Convention (letter of July 5th, 1933).

**Hungary.**

The discussion by Parliament of the Bill for the ratification of this Convention has been delayed by the present financial situation (letter of July 28th, 1933).

**Lithuania.**

The question of the ratification of this Convention is under study by the competent Lithuanian authorities (letter of July 11th, 1933).

**The Netherlands.**

The Netherlands Government has not yet taken any decision in regard to the ratification of this Convention (letter of June 8th, 1933).

**Portugal.**

The Portuguese Government prefers to postpone the ratification of this Convention, in view of the fact that the fate of the Convention is dependent on the results of the World Economic Conference (letter of April 25th, 1933).

**Spain.**

The Secretariat will be notified subsequently with regard to this Convention (letter of July 10th, 1933).

**Sweden.**

The Swedish Government has felt bound to postpone any decision with regard to ratification of this Convention, pending the result of the work of the important international conferences at present proceeding (letter of June 29th, 1933).

**Yugoslavia.**

This Convention has been approved by the Council of Ministers and submitted, with the Decree of His Majesty the King, to Parliament for approval, in which state the matter now rests (letter of June 24th, 1933).

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Austria, Bulgaria, Italy, Luxemburg.

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CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE  
DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

(Geneva, July 13th, 1931.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Bolivia.**

Bolivia proposes to submit this Convention to Congress (letter of April 17th, 1933).

**Denmark.**

The Danish Government has not yet taken any decision in regard to the ratification of this Convention, which will necessitate certain amendments to current legislation (letter of June 1st, 1933).

**Greece.**

The Greek Government proposes shortly to submit to Parliament a draft law ratifying this Convention (letter of August 21st, 1933).

**Japan.**

The preliminary steps for ratification have been completed, and the draft Convention is now before the Privy Council of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan for consideration (letter of August 23rd, 1933).

**Panama.**

As Parliament has not yet approved this Convention, and will not meet before September 1934, the Panama Government does not see any possibility of depositing its ratification of the Convention before that date (letter of April 12th, 1933).

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Abyssinia,  
Saudite Arabia,  
Argentine Republic,

Austria,  
Liberia,  
Luxemburg,

Paraguay,  
Siam,  
Venezuela.

GENERAL CONVENTION TO IMPROVE THE MEANS OF PREVENTING WAR.  
(Geneva, September 26th, 1931.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Albania.**

The Albanian Government is taking the necessary steps to ratify this Convention (letter of August 4th, 1933).

**Belgium.**

The Government proposes to ratify this Convention at an early date (letter of July 6th, 1933).

**Czechoslovakia.**

The competent Ministries have this Convention under study (letter of May 24th, 1933).

**Denmark.**

The question of the ratification of this Convention has been submitted to Parliament, which, however, has not hitherto taken any decision on the subject (letter of June 1st, 1933).

**France.**

The French Government, while asserting its intention of ratifying this Convention, has felt bound to suspend the procedure with a view to ratification, pending the results of the General Conference for the Limitation and Reduction of Armaments (letter of June 23rd, 1933).

**Germany.**

As this Convention has already been linked up with the question of disarmament in view of the discussions of the Disarmament Conference on the security problem, the German Government prefers to await the results of the Disarmament Conference before taking any decision as to the ratification of this Convention (letter of July 5th, 1933).

**Greece.**

The Greek Government considers that, before taking a decision regarding the ratification of this Convention, it is desirable to await the results of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments (letter of August 21st, 1933).

**Lithuania.**

The question of the ratification of this Convention has been submitted to the competent Lithuanian authorities for examination (letter of July 11th, 1933).

**Panama.**

As Parliament has not yet approved this Convention, and will not meet again before September 1934, the Panama Government does not see any possibility of depositing its ratification of the Convention before that date (letter of April 12th, 1933).

**Portugal.**

The Portuguese Government is awaiting the results of the Disarmament Conference before ratifying this Convention, in view of the connection between these questions (letter of April 25th, 1933).

**Spain.**

The Secretariat will be notified subsequently in regard to this Convention (letter of July 10th, 1933).

**Sweden.**

The Swedish Government has felt bound to postpone any decision with regard to ratification of this Convention pending the result of the work of the important international conferences at present proceeding (letter of June 29th, 1933).

**Uruguay.**

This Convention has already been studied by the competent authorities, and will be submitted to Parliament for examination (letter of May 20th, 1933).



GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Austria,  
Bulgaria,**

**Colombia,  
Luxemburg,**

**Siam,  
Switzerland.**

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SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM-SMOKING.  
AGREEMENT.

(Bangkok, November 27th, 1931.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**India.**

The Government of India intends to ratify this Agreement subject to a reservation in respect of the Shan States and Karenni, as soon as the necessary legislation, which will shortly be placed before the Burma Legislative Council, has been passed (letter of June 21st, 1933).

**Japan.**

The Japanese Government intends to ratify the Agreement, and the authorities concerned are now taking the necessary preliminary steps in view of such ratification (letter of August 23rd, 1933).

**Portugal.**

The Portuguese Government proposes shortly to deposit the instrument of ratification of this Agreement (letter of April 25th, 1933).

GOVERNMENT WHOSE REPLY HAS NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Siam.**

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[Communicated to the Assembly, the Council and the Members of the League.]

*Official No. : A. 17. 1933.V. Addendum.*

Geneva, October 3rd, 1933

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

RATIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS CONCLUDED  
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

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Results of the Third Enquiry addressed by the  
Secretary-General to the Governments under  
the Assembly's Resolution of October 3rd, 1930.

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**Series of League of Nations Publications**

**V. LEGAL  
1933. V. 6. Addendum.**

*(Point I of the Assembly Resolution of October 3rd, 1930.)*

**RATIFICATION BY MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND  
NON-MEMBER STATES OF CONVENTIONS SIGNED BY THEM  
BUT NOT RATIFIED WITHIN ONE YEAR FROM THE EXPIRY OF  
THE TIME-LIMIT FOR SIGNING SUCH CONVENTIONS.**

**PROTOCOL ON ARBITRATION CLAUSES.**

(Geneva, September 24th, 1923.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Free City of Danzig.

The Senate of the Free City of Danzig will pronounce on the ratification of this Protocol in the course of next year. (Letter from the Polish delegate accredited to the League of Nations, dated September 22nd, 1933.)

**CONVENTION RELATING TO THE TRANSMISSION IN TRANSIT OF ELECTRIC  
POWER, AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.**

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Free City of Danzig.

The ratification of this Convention may be expected in the course of next year. (Letter from the Polish delegate accredited to the League of Nations, dated September 22nd, 1933.)

**CONVENTION RELATING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF HYDRAULIC POWER  
AFFECTING MORE THAN ONE STATE, AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.**

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Free City of Danzig.

The ratification of this Convention may be expected in the course of next year. (Letter from the Polish delegate accredited to the League of Nations, dated September 22nd, 1933.)

**CONVENTION ON THE EXECUTION OF FOREIGN ARBITRAL AWARDS.**

(Geneva, September 26th, 1927.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Free City of Danzig.

The Senate of the Free City of Danzig will pronounce on the ratification of this Convention in the course of next year. (Letter from the Polish delegate accredited to the League of Nations dated September 22nd, 1933.)

**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO ECONOMIC STATISTICS,  
AND PROTOCOL.**

(Geneva, December 14th, 1928.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Free City of Danzig.

It is not proposed to ratify this Convention for the moment. (Letter from the Polish delegate accredited to the League of Nations, dated September 22nd, 1933.)

AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE PREPARATION OF A TRANSIT CARD FOR  
EMIGRANTS.

(Geneva, June 14th, 1929.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.  
Free City of Danzig.

In accordance with the wish of the Free City this Agreement will not be ratified by Poland on behalf of the Free City since emigrants already enjoy the facilities provided for in this Agreement. (Letter from Polish delegate accredited to the League of Nations dated September 22nd, 1933.)

CONVENTION ON CERTAIN QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE CONFLICT  
OF NATIONALITY LAWS.

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.  
Free City of Danzig.

In view of the divergence existing between the laws of the Free City and the Convention, the procedure of ratification cannot be set on foot for the moment. (Letter from the Polish delegate accredited to the League of Nations, dated September 22nd, 1933.)

Poland.

The Polish Government has just set on foot the procedure for the ratification of this Convention. (Letter from the Polish delegate accredited to the League of Nations, dated September 22nd, 1933.)

PROTOCOL RELATING TO A CERTAIN CASE  
OF STATELESSNESS.

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.  
Free City of Danzig.

In view of the divergence existing between the laws of the Free City and the Protocol, the procedure of ratification cannot be set on foot for the moment. (Letter from the Polish delegate accredited to the League of Nations, dated September 22nd, 1933.)

Poland.

The Polish Government has just set on foot the procedure for the ratification of this Protocol (Letter from the Polish delegate accredited to the League of Nations, dated September 22nd, 1933.)

CONVENTION PROVIDING A UNIFORM LAW FOR BILLS OF EXCHANGE  
AND PROMISSORY NOTES, WITH ANNEXES AND PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.  
Free City of Danzig.

The procedure for the ratification of this Convention has not yet been concluded. (Letter from the Polish delegate accredited to the League of Nations, dated September 22nd, 1933.)

Poland.

The Polish Government has just set on foot the procedure for the ratification of this Convention. (Letter from the Polish delegate accredited to the League of Nations, dated September 22nd, 1933.)

CONVENTION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN CONFLICTS OF LAWS  
IN CONNECTION WITH BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES,  
AND PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.  
Free City of Danzig.

The procedure for the ratification of this Convention has not yet been concluded. (Letter from the Polish delegate accredited to the League of Nations, dated September 22nd, 1933.)

**Poland.**

The Polish Government has just set on foot the procedure for the ratification of this Convention. (Letter from the Polish delegate accredited to the League of Nations, dated September 22nd, 1933.)

**CONVENTION ON THE STAMP LAWS IN CONNECTION WITH BILLS  
OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES, AND PROTOCOL.  
(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)**

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Free City of Danzig.**

The procedure for the ratification of this Convention has not yet been concluded. (Letter from the Polish delegate accredited to the League of Nations, dated September 22nd, 1933.)

**Poland.**

The Polish Government has just set on foot the procedure for the ratification of this Convention. (Letter from the Polish delegate accredited to the League of Nations, dated September 22nd, 1933.)

**CONVENTION FOR THE UNIFICATION OF CERTAIN RULES CONCERNING  
COLLISIONS IN INLAND NAVIGATION, WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX.  
(Geneva, December 9th, 1930.)**

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Free City of Danzig.**

For the moment it is not proposed to ratify this Convention. (Letter from the Polish delegate accredited to the League of Nations, dated September 22nd, 1933.)

**CONVENTION ON THE REGISTRATION OF INLAND NAVIGATION  
VESSELS, RIGHTS *IN REM* OVER SUCH VESSELS AND OTHER COGNATE  
QUESTIONS, WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX.  
(Geneva, December 9th, 1930.)**

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Free City of Danzig.**

For the moment it is not proposed to ratify this Convention. (Letter from the Polish delegate accredited to the League of Nations, dated September 22nd, 1933.)

**CONVENTION PROVIDING A UNIFORM LAW FOR CHEQUES, WITH ANNEXES  
AND PROTOCOL.  
(Geneva, March 19th, 1931.)**

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Free City of Danzig.**

The procedure for the ratification of this Convention has not yet been concluded. (Letter from the Polish delegate accredited to the League of Nations, dated September 22nd, 1933.)

**CONVENTION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN CONFLICTS OF LAWS  
IN CONNECTION WITH CHEQUES, AND PROTOCOL.  
(Geneva, March 19th, 1931.)**

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Free City of Danzig.**

The procedure for the ratification of this Convention has not yet been concluded. (Letter from the Polish delegate accredited to the League of Nations, dated September 22nd, 1933.)

CONVENTION ON THE STAMP LAWS IN CONNECTION WITH CHEQUES,  
AND PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, March 19th, 1931.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL,  
Free City of Danzig.

The procedure for the ratification of this Convention has not yet been concluded.  
(Letter from the Polish delegate accredited to the League of Nations, dated September 22nd,  
1933.)

Géneva, October 6th, 1933.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**RATIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS CONCLUDED  
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**Results of the Third Enquiry addressed by the Secretary-General  
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**RATIFICATION BY MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND  
NON-MEMBER STATES OF CONVENTIONS SIGNED BY THEM  
BUT NOT RATIFIED WITHIN ONE YEAR FROM THE EXPIRY OF  
THE TIME-LIMIT FOR SIGNING SUCH CONVENTIONS.**

**CONVENTION FOR THE UNIFICATION OF CERTAIN RULES CONCERNING  
COLLISIONS IN INLAND NAVIGATION, WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX.**

(Geneva, December 9th, 1930.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Switzerland.

This Convention shall be submitted to the Federal Chambers in the near future with a view to its ratification. The Message to Parliament is in course of preparation. (Letter from the Head of the Federal Political Department, dated October 3rd, 1933.)

**CONVENTION ON THE REGISTRATION OF INLAND NAVIGATION VESSELS,  
RIGHTS *IN REM* OVER SUCH VESSELS AND OTHER COGNATE QUESTIONS,  
WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX.**

(Geneva, December 9th, 1930.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Switzerland.

This Convention shall be submitted to the Federal Chambers in the near future with a view to its ratification. The Message to Parliament is in course of preparation. (Letter from the Head of the Federal Political Department, dated October 3rd, 1933.)

**Series of League of Nations Publications**

**V. LEGAL**

**1933. V. 6. Second Addendum.**

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE UNIFICATION OF ROAD SIGNALS.

(Geneva, March 30th, 1931.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Switzerland.

This Convention shall be submitted to the Federal Chambers in the near future with a view to its ratification. The Message to Parliament is in course of preparation. (Letter from the Head of the Federal Political Department, dated October 3rd, 1933.)

CONVENTION ON THE TAXATION OF FOREIGN MOTOR VEHICLES,  
WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX.

(Geneva, March 30th, 1931.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Switzerland.

This Convention shall be submitted to the Federal Chambers in the near future with a view to its ratification. The Message to Parliament is in course of preparation. (Letter from the Head of the Federal Political Department, dated October 3rd, 1933.)

GENERAL CONVENTION TO IMPROVE THE MEANS OF PREVENTING WAR.

(Geneva, September 26th, 1931.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Switzerland.

In accordance with a Declaration made by the Federal Council on January 8th, 1932, Switzerland can ratify this Convention when the neighbouring States shall have become parties thereto. (Letter from the Head of the Federal Political Department, dated October 3rd, 1933.)



Geneva, September 19 th, 1933.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**GRADUAL UNIFICATION OF CRIMINAL LAW AND  
CO-OPERATION OF STATES IN THE PREVENTION  
AND SUPPRESSION OF CRIME**

12

*Note by the Secretary-General.*

Since the publication on May 30th, 1933, of document A.7.1933.V. relating to the above-mentioned question, replies from the following Governments have been received by the Secretary-General in reply to the enquiry addressed to them (Circular Letter No. 174.1932.IV) :

	Page		Page
Austria . . . . .	1	Italy . . . . .	2
Canada . . . . .	1	Siam . . . . .	2

**Austria.**

LETTER OF MAY 29TH, 1933.

[*Translation.*]

The Austrian Federal Government has always viewed sympathetically the efforts made to ensure co-operation between States throughout the whole sphere of penal law. It accordingly welcomes with pleasure the suggestion made by the Assembly at its twelfth session in 1931.

It feels obliged, however, to draw attention to the possibility that, in practice, this co-operation may encounter certain difficulties. As regards the unification of penal law, experience shows that each people is particularly attached to the rules of its own national penal laws, which are adapted to its mentality and customs, and which have hence taken root in the minds of the whole population.

Every attempt to change these rules encounters, in principle, a resistance which is the more difficult to overcome, inasmuch as it is based, not on legal considerations, but on sentiments accumulated in the course of centuries. When the Austrian and German Governments endeavoured to reform the penal law of the two countries by common agreement, they had occasion to observe the full force of this factor.

For these reasons, the Austrian Federal Government considers that any work undertaken with a view to the international unification of penal law will only have positive results if it relates to crimes which by their very nature endanger the interests of two or more States, so that the prevention and suppression of these crimes directly concern the international community. As an example, the Austrian Federal Government recalls the conclusion of the International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency.

What has just been said with regard to the progressive unification of penal law also applies to the co-operation of States in the sphere of the prevention and suppression of crime. It is undoubtedly in the general interest of all States to secure the suppression of crime. Direct co-operation between States does not, however, seem essential, except in cases in which States are obliged to have recourse to the good offices of other States in order to secure such prevention and suppression. Among the questions to be considered in this connection are those relating to the search for criminals who have taken refuge abroad and those relating to extradition and also the repatriation of aliens after discharge from prison.

**Canada.**

LETTER OF AUGUST 11TH, 1933.

With reference to Circular Letter 174 of November 18th, 1932, I am requested to inform you that the Canadian Government, while recognising that, in certain matters where police action and criminal procedure call for special international action, such as, for example, the traffic in dangerous drugs, the assistance of the League has been of great value, are not prepared to concur in the suggested proposal for the unification of criminal law.

Apart from exceptional cases, there does not appear to be any good reason for seeking uniformity in substantive criminal law. It is a matter of primary importance that substantive criminal law should harmonise with the social, economic and other conditions with which it is concerned. It is, on the other hand, unimportant that it should be uniform with the substantive criminal law of foreign countries in which the historical background and present conditions may be essentially different.

In respect of adjective criminal law, there are stronger reasons for seeking uniformity in practice and international co-operation. This is being accomplished by the extension and improvement of extradition arrangements as a result of bilateral negotiations. Such extension and improvement could not be accomplished by multilateral negotiation, as is contemplated in the joint reply of the organisations consulted on this question.

#### Italy.

LETTER OF JUNE 13TH, 1933.

[*Translation.*]

##### 1. *Gradual Unification of Criminal Law.*

The Italian Government has invariably given its wholehearted support to international conferences for the progressive unification of criminal law.

The new Criminal Code takes into account the principal conventions which have been concluded at Geneva in recent times, under the auspices of the League of Nations, with a view to co-ordinating and therefore rendering more effective the efforts of individual States against certain forms of crime, such as slave-dealing, traffic in women and children, obscene publications and counterfeiting currency.

The new Code of Criminal Procedure also contains provisions for more effective international co-operation in the detection and punishment of crime, so that the Italian Government cannot do otherwise than approve, in general, the resolution adopted by the League of Nations, since the resolution may advance the unification of criminal law and co-operation between States for the prevention and suppression of crime.

##### 2. *Co-operation of States in the Prevention and Suppression of Crime.*

The Italian Government is of opinion that any intervention by the League of Nations with regard to penitentiary matters should be limited to the making of suggestions and recommendations. The taking of actual steps in this domain belongs to the sphere of action of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission.

In this connection the Royal Government can only endorse the statements made by the Italian delegate, His Excellency M. Giannini, at the meeting on September 18th, 1930, of the Fifth Committee of the Assembly, to the effect that any supervision by the League of Nations would be incompatible with the nature of the right of punishment, particularly at the stage of the enforcement of such punishment, which is essentially a sovereign right of each individual State.

On the other hand, it has no observations to make with regard to the co-operation of the League of Nations with the said International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, within the limits at present observed.

This co-operation takes the form of agreements and exchanges of views for the purpose of establishing a body of rules for the treatment of prisoners, which represent the minimum to be observed by the law of each State in regulating the punishment of criminals.

It should be noted that Italian law already stands high above this minimum; the competent organs of the League might find profit in studying it and the results of the recent International Congress at Palermo, which paid particular attention to Italian penitentiary legislation.

#### Siam.

LETTER OF JUNE 9TH, 1933.

His Majesty's Government is of the opinion that it is not practical to secure throughout the world unification of criminal law. The laws of any country must depend largely upon its degree of civilisation and the prevailing customs and traditions of both public and private life. In many respects, there are important differences between Far-Eastern and European countries.

With regard to co-operation in the prevention and suppression of crime, His Majesty's Government believes that greater success can be attained by special arrangements with neighbouring countries rather than through international conventions and agreements.

For these reasons, His Majesty's Government is not interested in securing the assistance of the League of Nations on these two questions.

Geneva, September 23rd, 1933.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**GRADUAL UNIFICATION OF CRIMINAL LAW AND  
CO-OPERATION OF STATES IN THE PREVENTION  
AND SUPPRESSION OF CRIME**

12  
1

*Note by the Secretary-General.*

Since the publication on May 30th and on September 19th, 1933, of documents A.7. and A.7(a).1933.V, relating to the above-mentioned question, the following communication has been received from the Royal Government of Hungary by the Secretary-General in reply to the enquiry addressed to the Governments (Circular Letter No. 174.1932.IV).

**Hungary.**

LETTER OF SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1933.

[Translation.]

I. The Royal Hungarian Government has made a thorough examination of the report submitted to the League of Nations by the seven organisations consulted.

II. As regards, first, the gradual standardisation of criminal law, the Hungarian Government considers that that object might be achieved by provision, in the international Conventions defending specific international interests, for penalties to be inflicted for offences against provisions of the said Conventions.

It would, however, be difficult to frame an international criminal code defending all acts in the nature of offences which might be declared of an international character; for such acts are defined in various international Conventions in close connection with other provisions from which they could hardly be dissociated.

Consequently, the League's only task, in regard to the standardisation of the rules of criminal law, would be to watch the criminal law provisions to be embodied in future Conventions, and to ensure that they are in harmony with the existing provisions.

No new organisation would be necessary for this work. The Preparatory Committee whose duty it was to draw up the draft Convention to be submitted to the Conference could deal with it. Where desirable, this Committee could include experts in the matter or be authorised to have recourse to the assistance of the international organisations dealing with criminal law which are mentioned in the letter of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. It would be equally possible to contemplate that representatives of those organisations might be invited to take part in an advisory capacity in the discussion of draft Conventions containing criminal law provisions, with the task of calling the Conference's attention to provisions on matters of criminal law contained in Conventions on other subjects and of seeking to ensure uniformity and concordance between such provisions.

The Hungarian Government sees no reason, at the present juncture, why the League of Nations should go further in the matter of the international standardisation of criminal law.

III. The same considerations apply to the co-operation of States in the prevention and suppression of crime. Here it may be added that the whole question of judicial co-operation in criminal cases (extradition of offenders, transmission of documents relating to criminal justice) is governed, though not by a multilateral Convention, at all events by a series of bilateral treaties. Thus the need for such a multilateral Convention has not really been felt in practice, though standardisation will certainly become desirable in this sphere.

For practical reasons, the first thing would be to regulate, on a wide international basis, the punishment of crimes and offences committed in a foreign country. But the experience acquired in the course of the efforts towards standardisation made by the League of Nations would seem to show that there is little hope of moulding into any single system the often contradictory systems found in the various States in regard to criminal matters; still less

can one expect to reconcile Anglo-American law and the law of the continental European States on the question of the penal qualification of criminal acts committed abroad.

IV. The Royal Hungarian Government ventures further to call attention to the fact that, by the resolutions and recommendations adopted on September 25th, 1931, on the subject of progressive codification of international law, the Assembly has set up a procedure which could be applied to questions of criminal law which are of general international interest, and which permits any State or group of States to propose to the Assembly questions suitable to become the object of a Convention concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations. The Assembly's decision makes provision for all the measures necessary for the examination of such a proposal and for the preparation of draft Conventions by competent experts. It further contemplates the co-operation of scientific international institutions which have specialised in the investigation of the subjects which are to be examined.

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[Communicated to the Assembly, the Council and the Members of the League.]

[Also distributed as a Special Supplement to the *Official Journal*, No. 122.]

Official No.: **A. 6(a)**. 1934.V. Annex.

Geneva, September 1st, 1934.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS

### Annex to the Report<sup>1</sup> on the Work of the Council and the Secretariat

*to the Fifteenth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations*

# RATIFICATION OF AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

## FIFTEENTH LIST

*Note by the Secretary-General.*

In accordance with the instructions contained in the report adopted by the Council of the League of Nations during its forty-third session on December 6th, 1926, the Secretary-General has the honour to submit herewith to the Members of the Council a list, in chronological order, of the international agreements which have been concluded under the auspices of the League. The list shows the States which have become parties to these agreements by ratification or accession or definitive signature; the States which have signed but have not yet ratified them, and, finally,

<sup>1</sup> The Annex to the Supplementary Report to the Fourth Assembly of the League on the Work of the Council and the Secretariat for 1923 (A.10(a).1923, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning:

(a) PROTECTION OF RACIAL, RELIGIOUS AND LINGUISTIC MINORITIES:

1. Treaty of Peace between the Allied Powers and Austria, of September 10th, 1919.
2. Treaty of Peace between the Allied Powers and Bulgaria, of November 27th, 1919.
3. Treaty of Peace between the Allied Powers and Hungary, of June 4th, 1920 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. VI, p. 187).
4. Treaty of Peace between the Allied Powers and Turkey, of July 24th, 1923 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXVIII, p. 11).
5. Germano-Polish Convention relating to Upper Silesia, of May 15th, 1922.
6. Treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Czechoslovakia, of September 10th, 1919.
7. Treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, of September 10th, 1919.
8. Treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Roumania, of December 9th, 1919 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. V, p. 335).
9. Germano-Polish Convention relating to Upper Silesia, of May 15th, 1922.
10. Declaration by Albania, of October 2nd, 1921 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. IX, p. 173).
11. Declaration by Finland as to the Aaland Islands, of June 27th, 1921.
12. Declaration by Latvia, of July 7th, 1923.
13. Convention between Bulgaria and Greece respecting Reciprocal Emigration, Neuilly-sur-Seine, November 27th, 1919 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. I, p. 67).
14. Convention concerning the Exchange of Greek and Turkish Populations, of January 30th, 1923 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXXII, p. 75).

(b) TRAFFIC IN LIQUOR: Convention relating to the Liquor Traffic in Africa, St. Germain-en-Laye, September 10th, 1919 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. VIII, p. 11).

(c) AERIAL NAVIGATION: Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation, Paris, October 13th, 1919 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XI, p. 173).

the States which have neither signed nor acceded, although they took part in the conferences at which the agreements were drawn up or have been invited to become parties thereto.

According to the decision taken by the Council at its forty-ninth session on March 6th, 1928, the present list contains in addition the reservations affixed or declarations formulated either in signing or in ratifying or in acceding to the agreements which have been concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

The International Labour Conventions and other instruments which concern the International Labour Organisation have been grouped at the end of this document.

(d) HEALTH:

1. Sanitary Convention between Poland and Roumania, Warsaw, December 20th, 1922 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XVIII, p. 103).
2. Sanitary Convention between Poland and the Federal Soviet Republic of Russia and Soviet Republics of Ukraine and of White Russia, Warsaw, February 17th, 1923.
3. Sanitary Convention between Germany and Poland, Dresden, December 18th, 1922 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXXIV, p. 301.)
4. Sanitary Convention between Poland and Czechoslovakia, Warsaw, 1922.
5. Sanitary Convention between Poland and Latvia, Warsaw, July 7th, 1922 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXXVII, p. 317).
6. Sanitary Convention between Estonia and the Federal Soviet Republic of Russia and Soviet Republics of Ukraine and of White Russia, Tartu, June 25th, 1922.
7. Sanitary Convention between Latvia and the Federal Soviet Republic of Russia and Soviet Republics of Ukraine and of White Russia, Tartu, June 24th, 1922 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXXVIII, p. 9).
8. Sanitary Convention between Bulgaria and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, April 1923.

(e) AALAND ISLANDS: Convention relating to the Non-Fortification and Neutralisation of the Aaland Islands, Geneva, October 20th, 1921 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. IX, p. 211).

(f) UPPER SILESIA: Germano-Polish Convention relating to Upper Silesia, Geneva, May 15th, 1922.

(g) FINANCIAL RESTORATION OF AUSTRIA:

1. Protocol No. I (Declaration), Geneva, October 4th, 1922.
2. Protocol No. II and Annexes and Explanatory Note, Geneva, October 4th, 1922.
3. Protocol No. III (Declaration), Geneva, October 4th, 1922.

{ (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XII, pp. 385, 391 and 405).

(h) SAAR: Protocol between the German Government and the Governing Commission of the Territory of the Saar Basin, Berlin, June 3rd, 1921 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. V, p. 189).

(i) DANZIG:

1. Convention between Poland and the Free City of Danzig, Paris, November 9th, 1920 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. VI, p. 189).
2. Treaty between Germany and Poland concerning the Regulation of Option Questions, Danzig, November 8th, 1920 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. VII, p. 323).
3. Treaty between Poland and the Free City of Danzig, Warsaw, October 24th, 1921 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXVI).

The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the Work of the Council and of the Secretariat to the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations for the year 1924 (A.8(a).1924, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning:

(a) MINORITIES:

1. Declaration concerning the Protection of Minorities in Lithuania, Geneva, May 12th, 1923.
2. Convention between Poland and the Free City of Danzig, signed at Paris, November 9th, 1920 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. VI, p. 189).

(b) TRAFFIC IN ARMS: Engagement undertaken by Ethiopia on signing the Protocol done at Geneva, September 27th, 1923 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXV, p. 179).

(c) REVISION OF BERLIN AND BRUSSELS ACTS RELATING TO AFRICAN TERRITORIES: Engagement undertaken by Ethiopia on signing the Protocol done at Geneva on September 27th, 1923 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXV, p. 179).

(d) REFUGEES:

1. Arrangement with regard to the Issue of Certificates of Identity to Russian Refugees, Geneva, July 5th, 1922 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XIII, p. 237).
2. Protocol relating to the Settlement of Refugees in Greece and the Creation for this Purpose of a Refugees Settlement Commission, signed at Geneva, September 29th, 1923 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XX, p. 29).
3. Declaration relating to the Settlement of Refugees in Greece and the Creation for this Purpose of a Refugees Settlement Commission, signed at Geneva, September 29th, 1923 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XX, p. 41).

(e) FINANCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF HUNGARY: Protocols on the Financial Reconstruction of Hungary, March 14th, 1924 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXV, pp. 423 and 427).

The Annex to the Supplementary Report for the year 1925 (A.7(a).1925, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning:

(a) PROTECTION OF RACIAL, RELIGIOUS AND LINGUISTIC MINORITIES:

1. Proposal relating to the Protection of Greek Minorities in Bulgaria:
2. Proposal relating to the Protection of Bulgarian Minorities in Greece (Geneva, September 29th, 1924) (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXIX, pp. 117 and 123).



*N.B.*— States which have signed, ratified or acceded to particular agreements or conventions since the date of the last list submitted to the Council and Assembly (document A.6(a).1933.V, Annex of September 15th, 1933) are indicated in italics.

The letter "a" placed immediately after a date signifies an accession.

The letter "s" placed immediately after a date signifies a definitive signature.

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The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the Work of the Council and the Secretariat for 1929 (A.6(a).1929, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning:

(a) CURRENCY AND BANKING REFORM:

1. Protocol regarding Currency and Banking Reform in Estonia, signed at Geneva, December 10th, 1926 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. LXII, p. 277);
2. Protocol regarding the Bulgarian Stabilisation Loan, signed at Geneva, March 10th, 1928 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. LXXIV, p. 165);
3. Additional Act to the Protocol of March 10th, 1928 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. LXXIV, p. 210);
4. Protocol for the stabilisation of the currency and liquidating the budget arrears of the Hellenic State and for further settlement of Greek Refugees, signed at Geneva, September 15th, 1927 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. LXX, p. 9);
5. Declaration concerning the above Protocol on behalf of France, Great Britain and Italy, signed at Geneva, December 8th, 1927 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. LXX, p. 73).

(b) REFUGEES:

1. Additional Act to the Protocol of September 29th, 1923, relating to the Settlement of Greek Refugees, signed at Geneva, September 19th, 1924 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXX, p. 413);
2. Declaration relating to the modifications made to the Protocol of September 29th, 1923, with regard to the Settlement of Refugees in Greece, by the Additional Act of September 19th, 1924, Geneva, September 25th, 1924 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXX, p. 421);
3. Protocol concerning the Settlement of Refugees in Bulgaria, signed at Geneva, September 8th, 1926 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. LVIII, p. 245);
4. Arrangement relating to the issue of identity certificates to Russian and Armenian Refugees, supplementing and amending the previous Arrangements dated July 5th, 1922, and May 31st, 1924, signed at Geneva, May 12th, 1926 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. LXXXIX, p. 47);
5. Arrangement concerning the legal status of Russian and Armenian Refugees, signed at Geneva, June 30th, 1928 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. LXXXIX, p. 53);
6. Arrangement concerning the extension to other categories of Refugees of certain measures taken to assist Russian and Armenian Refugees, signed at Geneva, June 30th, 1928 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. LXXXIX, p. 63);
7. Agreement concerning the functions of the representatives of the League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, signed at Geneva, June 30th, 1928 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XCIII, p. 377).

The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the Work of the Council and the Secretariat for 1931 (A.6(a).1931, Annex), contains, moreover, complete details concerning:

(a) REFUGEES:

Convention between the Hellenic Government and the Refugee Settlement Commission, signed at Geneva, January 24th, 1930 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CVIII, p. 349).

(b) CONCERTED ECONOMIC ACTION:

1. Commercial Convention and Protocol, signed at Geneva, March 24th, 1930.
2. Protocol regarding the Programme of Future Negotiations, signed at Geneva, March 24th, 1930.

The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the Work of the Council and the Secretariat for 1933 (A.6(a).1933, Annex), contains, moreover, complete details concerning:

(a) ROUMANIA:

Agreement establishing technical advisory co-operation in Roumania, signed at Geneva, January 28th, 1933 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXXXVIII, p. 271).

(b) PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES:

Agreement between Colombia and Peru relating to the procedure for putting into effect the recommendations proposed by the Council of the League of Nations in the report which it adopted on March 18th, 1933, in order to avoid any incident that might aggravate the relations between the two countries, with Annexes, signed at Geneva, May 25th, 1933 (*Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXXXVIII, p. 251).

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I. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

I. PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.<sup>1</sup>  
(Geneva, December 16th, 1920.)

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<b>In Force.</b>	<i>Other Members or States which may sign the Protocol</i>
ABYSSINIA (July 16th, 1926)	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (August 4th, 1921)	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	SA'UDI ARABIA
ALBANIA (July 13th, 1921)	BOLIVIA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRALIA (August 4th, 1921)	COSTA RICA	ECUADOR
AUSTRIA (July 23rd, 1921)	GUATEMALA	HONDURAS
BELGIUM (August 29th, 1921)	LIBERIA	IRAQ
BRAZIL (November 1st, 1921)	NICARAGUA	MEXICO
BRITISH EMPIRE (August 4th, 1921)		TURKEY
BULGARIA (August 12th, 1921)		
CANADA (August 4th, 1921)		
CHILE (July 20th, 1928)		
CHINA (May 13th, 1922)		
COLOMBIA (January 6th, 1932)		
CUBA (January 12th, 1922)		
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 2nd, 1921)		
DENMARK (June 13th, 1921)		
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (Fe- bruary 4th, 1933)		
ESTONIA (May 2nd, 1923)		
FINLAND (April 6th, 1922)		
FRANCE (August 7th, 1921)		
GERMANY (March 11th, 1927)		
GREECE (October 3rd, 1921)		
HAITI (September 7th, 1921)		
HUNGARY (November 20th, 1925)		
INDIA (August 4th, 1921)		
IRISH FREE STATE		
ITALY (June 20th, 1921)		
JAPAN (November 16th, 1921)		
LATVIA (February 12th, 1924)		
LITHUANIA (May 16th, 1922)		
LUXEMBURG (September 15th, 1930)		
NETHERLANDS (August 6th, 1921)		
NEW ZEALAND (August 4th, 1921)		
NORWAY (August 20th, 1921)		
PANAMA (June 14th, 1929)		
PARAGUAY (May 11th, 1933)		
PERSIA (April 25th, 1931)		
PERU (March 29th, 1932)		
POLAND (August 26th, 1921)		
PORTUGAL (October 8th, 1921)		
ROUMANIA (August 8th, 1921)		
SALVADOR (August 29th, 1930)		
SIAM (February 27th, 1922)		
SPAIN (August 30th, 1921)		
SWEDEN (February 21st, 1921)		
SWITZERLAND (July 25th, 1921)		
URUGUAY (September 27th, 1921)		
VENEZUELA (December 2nd, 1921)		
YUGOSLAVIA (August 12th, 1921)		

<sup>1</sup> See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. VI, p. 379; Vol. XI, p. 404; Vol. XV, p. 304; Vol. XXIV, p. 152; Vol. XXVII, p. 416; Vol. XXXIX, p. 165; Vol. XLV, p. 96; Vol. L, p. 159; Vol. LIV, p. 387; Vol. LXIX, p. 70; Vol. LXXII, p. 452; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 435; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 272; Vol. XCVI, p. 362; Vol. XCVI, p. 180; Vol. C, p. 153; Vol. CIV, p. 492; Vol. CVII, p. 461; Vol. CXI, p. 402; Vol. CXVII, p. 46; Vol. CXXXVI, p. 430; Vol. CXXX, p. 440 and Vol. CXXXIV, p. 392.

The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the work of the Council and the Secretariat for 1929 (A.6(a).1929, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning the Final Act of the Conference of States signatories of the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, Geneva, September 23rd, 1926.

2. OPTIONAL CLAUSE RECOGNISING THE COURT'S JURISDICTION, AS DESCRIBED IN ARTICLE 36 OF THE STATUTE.

(Geneva, December 16th, 1920.)

In Force.

*Ratifications*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
(April 7th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 10 years, and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said ratification,

Other than disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement, and

Disputes with the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree, and

Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Union of South Africa,

And subject to the condition that His Majesty's Government in the Union of South Africa reserve the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the proceedings in the Court, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.

ALBANIA (September 17th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 5 years from the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, in any of the disputes enumerated in Article 36 of the Statute arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this ratification, other than:

- (a) Disputes relating to the territorial status of Albania;
- (b) Disputes with regard to questions which, by international law, fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Kingdom of Albania;

*Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification*

COSTA RICA  
Reciprocity.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
Reciprocity, 10 years from the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, in any dispute arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this ratification, except in cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement, and subject to the right, for either of the parties to the dispute, to submit the dispute, before any recourse to the Court, to the Council of the League of Nations.

GUATEMALA  
Reciprocity.

LIBERIA  
Reciprocity.

NICARAGUA  
Unconditional.

POLAND  
Reciprocity, 5 years, in any future disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to such ratification, except in cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of peaceful settlement.

The present declaration does not apply to disputes:

- (1) With regard to matters which, by international law, are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States; or,
- (2) Arising between Poland and States which refuse to establish or maintain normal diplomatic relations with Poland; or,
- (3) Connected directly or indirectly with the world war or with the Polono-Sovietic war; or,
- (4) Resulting directly or indirectly from the provisions of the Treaty of Peace signed at Riga, on March 18th, 1921; or,
- (5) Relating to provisions of internal law connected with points (3) and (4).

*Other Members or States which may sign the Clause*

*Abyssinia*  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
SA'UDI ARABIA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
BOLIVIA  
CHILE  
CHINA  
CUBA  
ECUADOR  
HONDURAS  
IRAQ  
JAPAN  
MEXICO  
TURKEY  
VENEZUELA

2. OPTIONAL CLAUSE RECOGNISING THE COURT'S JURISDICTION, AS DESCRIBED IN ARTICLE 36 OF THE STATUTE (*continued*).

(*Geneva, December 16th, 1920.*)

In Force.

*Ratifications.*

- (c) Disputes relating directly or indirectly to the application of treaties or conventions accepted by the Kingdom of Albania and providing for another method of peaceful settlement.

AUSTRALIA (August 18th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 10 years, and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said ratification,

Other than disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement, and

Disputes with the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree, and

Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Australia,

And subject to the condition that His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia reserve the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the proceedings in the Court, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.

AUSTRIA (March 13th, 1927)

Reciprocity, 10 years.

BELGIUM (March 10th, 1926)

Reciprocity, 15 years, in any disputes arising after ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this ratification, except cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

BRAZIL<sup>1</sup> (November 1st, 1921)

Reciprocity, 5 years, and as soon as it has been recognised as such by two at least of the Powers permanently represented on the Council of the League of Nations.

UNITED KINGDOM (February 5th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 10 years, and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said ratification,

Other than disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement, and

Disputes with the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree, and

Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom,

And subject to the condition that His Majesty's Government reserve the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by

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<sup>1</sup> Brazil is bound by the Optional Clause as from February 5th, 1930.



2. OPTIONAL CLAUSE RECOGNISING THE COURT'S JURISDICTION, AS DESCRIBED IN ARTICLE 36 OF THE STATUTE (*continued*).

(Geneva, December 16th, 1920.)

In Force.

*Ratifications.*

the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the proceedings in the Court, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.

\*BULGARIA (August 12th, 1921)

Reciprocity.

CANADA (July 28th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 10 years, and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, in all disputes arising after ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to said ratification, other than:

Disputes in regard to which parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement; and

Disputes with the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree; and

Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Dominion of Canada, And subject to the condition that His Majesty's Government in Canada reserve the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the proceedings in the Court, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.

\*COLOMBIA (January 6th, 1932)

Reciprocity.

DENMARK (June 13th, 1926)

Reciprocity, 10 years.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (February 4th, 1933)

Reciprocity.

\*ESTONIA (May 2nd, 1928)

Reciprocity, 10 years, in any future dispute in respect of which the parties have not agreed to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

\*FINLAND (April 6th, 1927)

Reciprocity, 10 years.

FRANCE (April 25th, 1931)

Reciprocity, 5 years, in any disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this ratification, and which could not have been settled by a procedure of conciliation or by the Council according to the terms of Article 15, paragraph 6, of the Covenant, with reservation as to the case where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of settlement by arbitration. This declaration replaces the declaration of October 2nd, 1924, which has now lapsed.

GERMANY (July 5th, 1933)

Reciprocity, 5 years, from March 1st, 1933, as regards disputes which might have arisen after February 29th, 1928, date of the ratification of the declaration made on this subject at Geneva on September 23rd, 1927, or to disputes arising in future with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said ratification. Cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement are excepted.

\*GREECE (September 12th, 1929)

Reciprocity, 5 years.

For all the classes of disputes mentioned in Article 36, with the exception of:

(a) Disputes relating to the territorial status of Greece, including disputes relating to its rights of sovereignty over its ports and lines of communication;

(b) Disputes relating directly or indirectly to the application of treaties or conventions accepted by Greece and providing for another procedure.

\* Declaration not subject to ratification.

2. OPTIONAL CLAUSE RECOGNISING THE COURT'S JURISDICTION, AS DESCRIBED IN ARTICLE 36 OF THE STATUTE (*continued*).

(*Geneva, December 16th, 1920.*)

In Force.

*Ratifications*

\*HAITI (September 7th, 1921)  
Unconditional.

Hungary (August 9th, 1934)  
Reciprocity, 5 years, with effect as from August 13th, 1934.

INDIA (February 5th, 1930)  
Reciprocity, 10 years, and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said ratification,

Other than disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement, and

Disputes with the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree; and

Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of India,

And subject to the condition that the Government of India reserve the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the proceedings in the Court, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.

IRISH FREE STATE (July 11th, 1930)  
Reciprocity, 20 years.

ITALY (September 7th, 1931)  
Reciprocity, 5 years, subject to any other method of settlement provided by a special convention, and in any case where a solution through the diplomatic channel or, further, by the action of the Council of the League of Nations could not be reached, on the following classes of legal disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration, and concerning:

- (a) The interpretation of a treaty,
- (b) Any question of international law,
- (c) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation,
- (d) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

LATVIA (February 26th, 1930)  
Reciprocity, 5 years, in any disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this ratification, except in cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement. This declaration replaces the declaration made on September 11th, 1923.

\*LITHUANIA (January 14th, 1930)  
Five years, unconditional.

\*LUXEMBURG (September 15th, 1930)  
Reciprocity, in any disputes arising after the signature of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this signature, except in cases where the Parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another procedure or to another method of pacific settlement. The present declaration is made for a period of five years. Unless it is denounced six months before the expiration of that period, it shall be considered as renewed for a further period of five years and similarly thereafter.

\*NETHERLANDS (August 6th, 1926)  
Reciprocity, 10 years, in any future disputes, excepting those in regard to which the parties would have agreed after the coming into force of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

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\* Declaration not subject to ratification.

2. OPTIONAL CLAUSE RECOGNISING THE COURT'S JURISDICTION, AS DESCRIBED IN ARTICLE 36 OF THE STATUTE (*continued*).

(*Geneva, December 16th, 1920.*)

In Force.

*Ratifications*

**NEW ZEALAND (March 29th, 1930)**

Reciprocity, 10 years, and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said ratification,

Other than disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement, and

Disputes with the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree, and

Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Dominion of New Zealand, And subject to the condition that His Majesty's Government in New Zealand reserve the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the proceedings in the Court, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.

**\*NORWAY (October 3rd, 1926)**

Reciprocity, 10 years.

**\*PANAMA (June 14th, 1929)**

Reciprocity.

**\*PARAGUAY (May 11th, 1933)**

Unconditional.

**PERSIA (September 19th, 1932)**

Reciprocity in any disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations of facts relating directly or indirectly to the application of treaties or conventions accepted by Persia and subsequent to the ratification of this declaration, with the exception of:

- (a) Disputes relating to the territorial status of Persia, including those concerning the rights of sovereignty of Persia over its islands and ports;
- (b) Disputes in regard to which the Parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;
- (c) Disputes with regard to questions which by international law, fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of Persia.

However, the Imperial Government of Persia reserves the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to the Council of the League of Nations.

The present declaration is made for a period of six years. At the expiration of that period, it shall continue to bear its full effects until notification is given of its abrogation.

**PERU (March 29th, 1932)**

Reciprocity, 10 years, in any dispute arising with regard to situations and facts subsequent to ratification, except in cases where the parties have agreed either to have recourse to another method of settlement by arbitration, or to submit the dispute previously to the Council of the League of Nations.

**\*PORTUGAL (October 8th, 1921)**

Reciprocity.

**ROUMANIA (June 9th, 1931)**

Reciprocity, 5 years, in respect of the Governments recognised by Roumania and on condition of reciprocity in regard to legal disputes arising out of situations or facts subsequent to the ratification by the Roumanian Parliament of this accession and with the exception of matters for which a special procedure has been or may be established and subject to the right of Roumania to submit the dispute to the Council of the League of Nations before having recourse to the Court.

The following are, however, excepted:

(a) Any question of substance or of procedure which might directly or indirectly cause the existing territorial integrity of Roumania and her sovereign rights, including her rights over her ports and communications, to be brought into question;

(b) Disputes relating to questions which, according to international law, fall under the domestic jurisdiction of Roumania.

**\*SALVADOR (August 29th, 1930)**

The provisions of this Statute do not apply to any disputes or differences concerning points or questions which cannot be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the political Constitution of this Republic.

The provisions of this Statute also do not apply to disputes which arose before that date or to pecuniary claims made against the Nation, it being further understood that Article 36 binds Salvador only in regard to States which accept the arbitration in that form.

\* Declaration not subject to ratification.

2. OPTIONAL CLAUSE RECOGNISING THE COURT'S JURISDICTION, AS DESCRIBED IN ARTICLE 36  
OF THE STATUTE (*continued*).  
(*Geneva, December 16th, 1920.*)

In Force.

*Ratifications*

SIAM (May 7th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 10 years, in all disputes as to which no other means of pacific settlement is agreed upon between the Parties.

\*SPAIN (September 21st, 1928)

Reciprocity, 10 years, in any disputes arising after the signature of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this signature, except in cases where the Parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

\*SWEDEN (August 16th, 1926)

Reciprocity, 10 years.

SWITZERLAND (July 24th, 1926)

Reciprocity, 10 years.

\*URUGUAY (September 27th, 1921)

Reciprocity.

YUGOSLAVIA (November 24th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 5 years, in relation to any other Member of the League of Nations or State the Government of which is recognised by the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, in any disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration, except disputes with regard to questions which, by international law, fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, and except in cases where the Parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement.

II. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

I. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON FREEDOM OF TRANSIT.<sup>1</sup>

(*Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.*)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
ALBANIA (October 8th, 1921)	<i>Abyssinia (a)</i>	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
AUSTRIA (November 15th, 1923)	BOLIVIA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BELGIUM (May 16th, 1927)	CHINA	AUSTRALIA
BRITISH EMPIRE, including NEWFOUNDLAND (August 2nd, 1922)	GUATEMALA	BRAZIL
Subject to the declaration inserted in the Procès-verbal of the meeting of April 19th, 1921, as to the British Dominions which have not been represented at the Barcelona Conference.	LITHUANIA	CANADA
Federated Malay States: Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang (August 22nd, 1923 <i>a</i> )	PANAMA	COLOMBIA
Non-Federated Malay States: Brunei, Johore, Kedah, Per- lis, Kelantan and Treng- ganu (August 22nd, 1923 <i>a</i> )	PERU ( <i>a</i> )	COSTA RICA
PALESTINE (British Mandate) (January 28th, 1924 <i>a</i> )	PORTUGAL	CUBA
NEW ZEALAND (August 2nd, 1922)	URUGUAY	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
INDIA (August 2nd, 1922)		HAITI
BULGARIA (July 11th, 1922)		HONDURAS
CHILE (March 19th, 1928)		IRISH FREE STATE
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (October 29th, 1923)		LIBERIA
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland) (April 3rd, 1925 <i>a</i> )		MEXICO
		NICARAGUA
		PARAGUAY
		SALVADOR
		VENEZUELA

\* Declaration not subject to ratification.

<sup>1</sup> This Convention came into force on October 31st, 1922, ninety days after it had been ratified by five Powers. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. VII, p. 11; Vol. XI, p. 407; Vol. XV, p. 304; Vol. XIX, p. 279; Vol. XXIV, p. 155; Vol. XXXI, p. 245; Vol. XXXV, p. 299; Vol. XXXIX, p. 166; Vol. LIX, p. 344; Vol. LXIX, p. 70; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 373; Vol. XCII, p. 363; Vol. XCVI, p. 181; Vol. CIV, p. 495; Vol. CXXXIV, p. 393 and Vol. CXLII, p. 340.

I. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON FREEDOM OF TRANSIT (*continued*).  
(*Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.*)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions*

DENMARK (November 13th, 1922)  
ESTONIA (June 6th, 1925)  
FINLAND (January 29th, 1923)  
FRANCE (September 19th, 1924)  
SYRIA AND LEBANON (French Mandate) (February 7th, 1929 *a*)  
GERMANY (April 9th, 1924 *a*)  
GREECE (February 18th, 1924)  
HUNGARY (May 18th, 1928 *a*)  
IRAQ (March 1st, 1930 *a*)  
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)  
JAPAN (February 20th, 1924)  
LATVIA (September 29th, 1923)  
LUXEMBURG (March 19th, 1930)  
NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (April 17th, 1924)  
NORWAY (September 4th, 1923)  
PERSIA (January 29th, 1931)  
POLAND (October 8th, 1924)  
ROUMANIA (September 5th, 1923)  
SIAM (November 29th, 1922 *a*)  
SPAIN (December 17th, 1929)  
SWEDEN (January 19th, 1925)  
SWITZERLAND (July 14th, 1924)  
TURKEY (June 27th, 1933 *a*)  
YUGOSLAVIA (May 7th, 1930)

2. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE REGIME OF NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN.<sup>1</sup>  
(*Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.*)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

ALBANIA (October 8th, 1921)	BELGIUM	ABYSSINIA
AUSTRIA (November 15th, 1923)	BOLIVIA	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
BRITISH EMPIRE, including NEWFOUNDLAND. (August 2nd, 1922)	CHINA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
Subject to the declaration inserted in the Procès-verbal of the meeting of April 19th, 1921, as to the British Dominions which have not been represented at the Barcelona Conference.	COLOMBIA ( <i>a</i> )	AUSTRALIA
Federated Malay States: Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang (August 22nd, 1923 <i>a</i> )	ESTONIA	BRAZIL
Non-Federated Malay States:	GUATEMALA	CANADA
Brunei, Johore, Kedah, Per- lis, Kelantan and Treng- ganu (August 22nd, 1923 <i>a</i> )	LITHUANIA	COSTA RICA
Palestine (British Mandate) (January 28th, 1924 <i>a</i> )	PANAMA	CUBA
NEW ZEALAND (August 2nd, 1922)	PERU ( <i>a</i> )	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
INDIA (August 2nd, 1922)	POLAND	GERMANY
BULGARIA (July 11th, 1922)	PORTUGAL	HAITI
	SPAIN	HONDURAS
	URUGUAY	IRAQ
		IRISH FREE STATE
		JAPAN
		LATVIA
		LIBERIA
		MEXICO
		NETHERLANDS
		NICARAGUA
		PARAGUAY
		PERSIA
		SALVADOR
		SWITZERLAND
		VENEZUELA
		YUGOSLAVIA

<sup>1</sup> This Convention came into force on October 31st, 1922, ninety days after it had been ratified by five Powers. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. VII, p. 35; Vol. XI, p. 406; Vol. XV, p. 306; Vol. XIX, p. 280; Vol. XXIV, p. 156; Vol. I, p. 160; Vol. LIX, p. 344; Vol. LXIX, p. 71; Vol. XCVI, p. 182 and Vol. CXXXIV, p. 393.

2. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE REGIME OF NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN (*continued*).  
(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions*  
CHILE (March 19th, 1928)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 8th, 1924)  
DENMARK (November 13th, 1922)  
FINLAND (January 29th, 1923)  
FRANCE (December 31st, 1926)  
GREECE (January 3rd, 1928)  
HUNGARY (May 18th, 1928 a)  
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)  
LUXEMBURG (March 19th, 1930)  
NORWAY (September 4th, 1923)  
ROUMANIA (May 9th, 1924 a)  
In so far as its provisions are not in conflict with the principles of the new Danube Statute drawn up by the International Commission which was appointed in accordance with Articles 349 of the Treaty of Versailles, 304 of the Treaty of Saint-Germain, 232 of the Treaty of Neuilly and 288 of the Treaty of Trianon.  
SIAM (November 29th, 1922 a)  
SWEDEN (September 15th, 1927)  
TURKEY (June 27th, 1933 a)

3. ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION ON THE REGIME OF NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN.<sup>1</sup>

(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

In Force

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to Accession by:</i>
ALBANIA (October 8th, 1921)	BELGIUM	ABYSSINIA
AUSTRIA (November 15th, 1923 a)	Accepting paragraph (a).	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
To the full extent indicated under paragraph (a) of the Protocol.	PERU (a)	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BRITISH EMPIRE (August 2nd, 1922)	PORTUGAL	AUSTRALIA
In respect of the United Kingdom only accepting paragraph (a).	SPAIN	BOLIVIA
NEWFOUNDLAND (August 2nd, 1922)	Accepting paragraph (a).	BRAZIL
To the full extent indicated under paragraph (a).		BULGARIA
Nyasaland Protectorate and Tanganyika Territory (August 2nd, 1922)		CANADA
To the full extent indicated in paragraph (b).		CHINA
Bahamas		COLOMBIA
Barbados		COSTA RICA
British Guiana		CUBA
Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Islands and Cayman Islands)		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Leeward Islands		ESTONIA
Trinidad and Tobago		FRANCE
Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent)		GERMANY
Gibraltar		GUATEMALA
Malta		HAITI
		HONDURAS
		IRAQ
		IRISH FREE STATE
		ITALY
		JAPAN
		LATVIA
		LIBERIA
		LITHUANIA
		MEXICO
		NETHERLANDS
		NICARAGUA
		PANAMA
		PARAGUAY

<sup>1</sup> The Convention being in force, this Protocol became operative after it had been ratified by two Powers. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. VII, p. 65; Vol. XI, p. 406; Vol. XV, p. 308; Vol. XIX, p. 280; Vol. XXIV, p. 156; Vol. LIX, p. 345; Vol. LXIX, p. 71; Vol. LXXVIII, p. 437; Vol. XCVI, p. 182 and Vol. CXXXIV, p. 394.

3. ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION ON THE REGIME OF NAVIGABLE  
WATERWAYS OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN (*continued*).

(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

In Force

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

*The Protocol is open  
to Accession by :*

Cyprus  
Gambia Colony and Protectorate  
Sierra Leone Colony and Protectorate  
Nigeria Colony and Protectorate  
Gold Coast: Ashanti and northern territories of the Gold  
Coast  
Kenya Colony and Protectorate  
Uganda Protectorate  
Zanzibar  
St. Helena  
Ceylon  
Mauritius  
Seychelles  
Hong-Kong  
Straits Settlements  
Fiji  
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony  
British Solomon Islands  
Tonga Islands

(August 2nd, 1922 *a*) To the full extent indicated  
under paragraph (*a*)

PERSIA  
POLAND  
SALVADOR  
SWITZERLAND  
URUGUAY  
VENEZUELA  
YUGOSLAVIA

Federated Malay States:

Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang  
(August 22nd, 1923 *a*)

To the full extent indicated under paragraph (*a*).

Non-Federated Malay States:

Brunei, Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and  
Trengganu (August 22nd, 1923 *a*)

To the full extent indicated under paragraph (*a*).

Palestine (British Mandate) (January 28th, 1924 *a*)

To the full extent indicated in paragraph (*a*) of the Protocol.

BERMUDA (December 27th, 1928 *a*)

To the full extent indicated in paragraph (*a*).

NEW ZEALAND (August 2nd, 1922)

Accepting paragraph (*a*).

INDIA (August 2nd, 1922)

In respect of India only accepting paragraph (*a*).

CHILE (March 19th, 1928)

Accepting paragraph (*b*).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 8th, 1924)

Accepting paragraph (*b*).

DENMARK (November 13th, 1922)

Accepting paragraph (*a*).

FINLAND (January 29th, 1923)

Accepting paragraph (*b*).

GREECE (January 3rd, 1928)

HUNGARY (May 18th, 1928 *a*)

To the full extent indicated in paragraph (*a*).

LUXEMBURG (March 19th, 1930 *a*)

NORWAY (September 4th, 1923)

ROUMANIA (May 9th, 1924 *a*)

Is unable to accept any restriction of her liberty in administrative matters on  
the waterways which are not of international concern, that is to say, on  
purely national rivers, while at the same time accepting the principles of  
liberty in accordance with the laws of the country.

SIAM (November 29th, 1922 *a*) to the full extent indicated under  
paragraph (*a*).

SWEDEN (September 15th, 1927 *a*)

Accepting paragraph (*b*).

TURKEY (June 27th, 1933 *a*)

4. DECLARATION RECOGNISING THE RIGHT TO A FLAG OF STATES HAVING NO SEA-COAST.<sup>1</sup>  
(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Declaration is open to Accession by:</i>
ALBANIA (October 8th, 1921)	BOLIVIA	ABYSSINIA
AUSTRIA (July 10th, 1924)	CHINA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BELGIUM (May 16th, 1927)	GUATEMALA	BRAZIL
BRITISH EMPIRE, including NEWFOUNDLAND (October 9th, 1922)	LITHUANIA	COLOMBIA
CANADA (October 31st, 1922 a)	PANAMA	COSTA RICA
AUSTRALIA (October 31st, 1922 a)	PERSIA	CUBA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (October 31st, 1922 a)	PERU	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
NEW ZEALAND (October 9th, 1922)	PORTUGAL	HAITI
INDIA (October 9th, 1922)	URUGUAY	HONDURAS
BULGARIA (July 11th, 1922)		IRAQ
CHILE (March 19th, 1928)		IRISH FREE STATE
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 8th, 1924)		LIBERIA
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)(January 10th, 1933 a)		LUXEMBURG
DENMARK (Nov. 13th, 1922)		MEXICO
*ESTONIA		NICARAGUA
FINLAND (September 22nd, 1922 a)		PARAGUAY
*FRANCE		SALVADOR
GERMANY (Nov. 10th, 1931 a)		VENEZUELA
GREECE (January 3rd, 1928)		
HUNGARY (May 18th, 1928 a)		
*ITALY		
JAPAN (February 20th, 1924)		
LATVIA (February 12th, 1924)		
*NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (November 28th, 1921)		
NORWAY (September 4th, 1923)		
POLAND (December 20th, 1924)		
ROUMANIA (Feb. 22nd, 1923 a)		
SIAM (November 29th, 1922)		
SPAIN (July 1st, 1929)		
SWEDEN (January 19th, 1925)		
*SWITZERLAND		
TURKEY (June 27th, 1933 a)		
YUGOSLAVIA (May 7th, 1930)		

III. TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.<sup>2</sup>

I. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN  
(Geneva, September 30th, 1921.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
ALBANIA (October 13th, 1924)	COLOMBIA	ABYSSINIA
AUSTRIA (August 9th, 1922)		AFGHANISTAN

\* Accepts Declaration as binding without ratification.

<sup>1</sup> See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. VII, p. 73; Vol. XI, p. 411; Vol. XV, p. 308; Vol. XIX, p. 281; Vol. XXIV, p. 159; Vol. XXXI, p. 245; Vol. LIX, p. 345; Vol. LXIX, p. 72; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 283; Vol. XCII, p. 363; Vol. XCVI, p. 183; Vol. CXVII, p. 48; Vol. CXXX, p. 441 and Vol. CXXXIV, p. 394.

<sup>2</sup> The Annex to the Supplementary Report for 1923 (A.10(a).1923, Annex) contains, moreover, details concerning:

1. The Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, Paris, May 18th, 1904.  
2. The Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, Paris, May 4th, 1910.

<sup>3</sup> "The present Convention shall come into force in respect of each Party on the date of the deposit of its ratification or act of accession" (Article 11). See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. IX, p. 415; Vol. XV, p. 311; Vol. XIX, p. 283; Vol. XXIV, p. 163; Vol. XXVII, p. 419; Vol. XXXV, p. 301; Vol. XXXIX, p. 167; Vol. XLV, p. 99; Vol. L, p. 160; Vol. LIV, p. 388; Vol. LXIII, p. 378; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 371; Vol. XCII, p. 367; Vol. C, p. 156; Vol. CVII, p. 462; Vol. CXI, p. 403; Vol. CXVII, p. 49; Vol. CXXII, p. 322; Vol. CXXXIV, p. 399 and Vol. CXXXVIII, p. 417.



I. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN  
(continued).

(Geneva, September 30th, 1921.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accession not yet perfected by Ratification</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
BELGIUM (June 15th, 1922)	COSTA RICA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BRAZIL (August 18th, 1933)	PANAMA(a)	SA'UDI ARABIA
BRITISH EMPIRE (June 28th, 1922)	PERU (a)	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
Does not include the Island of New- foundland, the British Colonies and Protectorates, the Island of Nauru, or any territories administered under mandates by Great Britain.		BOLIVIA
Bahamas,		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Trinidad and Tobago		ECUADOR
Kenya (Colony and Pro- tectorate),		GUATEMALA
Nyasaland,		HAITI
Ceylon,		HONDURAS
Hong-Kong,		ICELAND
Straits Settlements,		LIBERIA
Gibraltar,		LIECHTENSTEIN
Malta,		NICARAGUA
Cyprus,		PARAGUAY
Southern Rhodesia,		SAN MARINO
Barbados,		SALVADOR
Grenada,		TURKEY
St. Lucia,		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
St. Vincent,		VENEZUELA
Seychelles,		
Northern Rhodesia,		
British Honduras		
British Guiana and Fiji (October 24th, 1922 a)		
Leeward Islands (March 7th, 1924 a)		
Jamaica and Mauritius (March 7th, 1924 a)		
Falkland Islands and Depen- dencies (May 8th, 1924 a)		
Gold Coast Colony (July 3rd, 1924 a)		
IRAQ (May 15th, 1925 a)		
The Government of Iraq desire to reserve to themselves the right to fix an age-limit lower than that specified in Article 5 of the Convention.		
Colony of Sierra Leone (No- vember 16th, 1927 a)		
Colony and Protecto- rate of Gambia		
Protectorate of Uganda		
Territory of Tangan- yika		
Palestine (including Trans-Jordan)		
Protected State of Sarawak		
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony		
British Solomon Is- lands Protectorate		
Zanzibar Protectorate (January 14th, 1932 a)		
CANADA (June 28th, 1922)		
AUSTRALIA (June 28th, 1922)		
Does not include Papua, Norfolk Island and the mandated terri- tory of New Guinea.		

(September 18th, 1922 a)

April 10th,  
1931 a)

(November 2nd,  
1931 a)

I. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN  
(continued).

(Geneva, September 30th, 1921.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (June 28th, 1922)

NEW ZEALAND (June 28th, 1922)

Does not include the mandated territory of Western Samoa.

*Irish Free State* (May 18th, 1934 a)

INDIA (June 28th, 1922)

Reserves the right at its discretion to substitute the age of sixteen years or any greater age that may be subsequently decided upon for the age-limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of the Final Protocol of the Convention of May 4th, 1910, and in Article 5 of the present Convention.

BULGARIA (April 29th, 1925 a)

CHILE (January 15th, 1929)

CHINA (February 24th, 1926)

CUBA (May 7th, 1923)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 29th, 1923)

DENMARK (April 23rd, 1931 a)<sup>1</sup>

This ratification does not include Greenland, the Convention, in view of the special circumstances, being of no interest for that possession.

EGYPT (April 13th, 1932 a)

ESTONIA (February 28th, 1930)

FINLAND (August 16th, 1926 a)

FRANCE (March 1st, 1926 a)

Does not include the French Colonies, the countries in the French Protectorate or the territories under French mandate.

SYRIA AND THE LEBANON (June 2nd, 1930 a)

GERMANY (July 8th, 1924)

GREECE (April 9th, 1923)

HUNGARY (April 25th, 1925)

ITALY (June 30th, 1924)

ITALIAN COLONIES (July 27th, 1922 a)

Subject to the age limit for native women and children, referred to in Article 5, being reduced from twenty-one to sixteen years.

JAPAN (December 15th, 1925)

Does not include Chosen, Taiwan, the leased Territory of Kwantung, the Japanese portion of Saghalien Island and Japan's mandated territory in the South Seas.

LATVIA (February 12th, 1924)

LITHUANIA (September 14th, 1931)

LUXEMBURG (December 31st, 1929 a)

MEXICO (May 10th, 1932 a)

MONACO (July 18th, 1931 a)

NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (September 19th, 1923)

NORWAY (August 16th, 1922)

PERSIA (March 28th, 1933)

POLAND and FREE CITY OF DANZIG (October 8th, 1924)

PORTUGAL (December 1st, 1923)

ROUMANIA (September 5th, 1923)

SIAM (July 13th, 1922)

With reservation as to the age-limit prescribed in paragraph (b) of the Final Protocol of the Convention of 1910 and Article 5 of this Convention, in so far as concerns the nationals of Siam.

SPAIN (May 12th, 1924 a)

Does not include the Spanish Possessions in Africa or the territories of the Spanish Protectorate in Morocco.

SUDAN (June 1st, 1932 a)

SWEDEN (June 9th, 1925)

SWITZERLAND (January 20th, 1926)

URUGUAY (October 21st, 1924 a)

YUGOSLAVIA (May 2nd, 1929 a)

<sup>1</sup> According to a reservation made by the Danish Government when ratifying the Convention, the latter was to take effect, in respect of Denmark, only upon the coming into force of the Danish Penal Code of April 15th, 1930. This Code having entered into force on January 1st, 1933, the Convention has become effective for Denmark from the same date.

#### IV. AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, October 5th, 1921.)

##### 9. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16.<sup>2</sup>

(First Paragraph to be inserted after the First Amended Paragraph of Article 16.)

###### Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>Other Members to whose Signatures the Protocol is open.</i>
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (August 12th, 1924)	BOLIVIA	ABYSSINIA
AUSTRALIA (August 12th, 1924)	COSTA RICA	ALBANIA
AUSTRIA (August 29th, 1927)	CUBA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BELGIUM (Sept. 28th, 1923)	HAITI	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
BRAZIL (August 13th, 1924)	LIBERIA	FRANCE
BRITISH EMPIRE (August 12th, 1924)	PANAMA	GERMANY
BULGARIA (October 4th, 1922)	PARAGUAY	GUATEMALA
CANADA (August 12th, 1924)	PERU	HONDURAS
CHILE (August 1st, 1928)	VENEZUELA	IRAQ
CHINA (July 4th, 1923)		IRISH FREE STATE
COLOMBIA (May 9th, 1932)		LUXEMBURG
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 1st, 1923)		MEXICO
DENMARK (August 11th, 1922)		NICARAGUA
ESTONIA (September 7th, 1923)		PERSIA
FINLAND (June 25th, 1923)		POLAND
GREECE (January 20th, 1925)		SALVADOR
HUNGARY (June 22nd, 1923)		SPAIN
INDIA (August 12th, 1924)		TURKEY
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)		YUGOSLAVIA
JAPAN (June 13th, 1923)		
LATVIA (February 12th, 1924)		
LITHUANIA (March 13th, 1925)		
NETHERLANDS (April 4th, 1923)		
NEW ZEALAND (August 12th, 1924)		
NORWAY (March 29th, 1922)		
PORTUGAL (October 5th, 1923)		
ROUMANIA (September 5th, 1923)		
SIAM (September 12th, 1922)		
SWEDEN (August 24th, 1922)		
SWITZERLAND (March 29th, 1923)		
URUGUAY (January 12th, 1924)		

##### 10. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16.

(Second Paragraph to be inserted after the First Amended Paragraph of Article 16.)

###### Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>Other Members to whose Signatures the Protocol is open.</i>
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (August 12th, 1924)	BOLIVIA	ABYSSINIA
AUSTRALIA (August 12th, 1924)	COSTA RICA	ALBANIA
AUSTRIA (August 29th, 1927)	CUBA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BELGIUM (Sept. 28th, 1923)	HAITI	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
BRAZIL (August 13th, 1924)	LIBERIA	FRANCE
BRITISH EMPIRE (August 12th, 1924)	PANAMA	GERMANY
BULGARIA (October 4th, 1922)	PARAGUAY	GUATEMALA
CANADA (August 12th, 1924)	PERU	HONDURAS
	VENEZUELA	IRAQ
		IRISH FREE STATE

<sup>1</sup> Article 26 of the Covenant provides: "Amendments to this Covenant will take effect when ratified by the Members of the League whose representatives compose the Council and by a majority of the Members of the League whose representatives compose the Assembly".

The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the work of the Council and the Secretariat for 1929 (document A.6(a).1929, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning the amendments to Articles 4, 6, 12, 13 and 15 of the Covenant. These amendments being now in force, no reference is made to them in the present document.

<sup>2</sup> The Assembly adopted at its fifth ordinary session (1924) a resolution according to which it is no longer opportune to ratify the first amendment to Article 16 of the Covenant adopted in 1921. As a consequence of this resolution, the first amendment to Article 16 adopted by the Assembly at its second ordinary session does not appear in the present report. See under No. IX the new amendment adopted in 1924.

10. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16 (*continued*).  
(*Second Paragraph to be inserted after the First Amended Paragraph of Article 16.*)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications.*

CHILE (August 1st, 1928)  
CHINA (July 4th, 1923)  
COLOMBIA (May 9th, 1932)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 1st, 1923)  
DENMARK (August 11th, 1922)  
ESTONIA (September 7th, 1923)  
FINLAND (June 25th, 1923)  
GREECE (January 20th, 1925)  
HUNGARY (June 22nd, 1923)  
INDIA (August 12th, 1924)  
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)  
JAPAN (June 13th, 1923)  
LATVIA (February 12th, 1924)  
LITHUANIA (March 13th, 1925)  
NETHERLANDS (April 4th, 1923)  
NEW ZEALAND (August 12th, 1924)  
NORWAY (March 29th, 1922)  
PORTUGAL (October 5th, 1923)  
ROUMANIA (Sept. 5th, 1923)  
SIAM (September 12th, 1922)  
SWEDEN (August 24th, 1922)  
SWITZERLAND (March 29th, 1923)  
URUGUAY (January 12th, 1924)

*Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open.*

LUXEMBURG  
MEXICO  
NICARAGUA  
PERSIA  
POLAND  
SALVADOR  
SPAIN  
TURKEY  
YUGOSLAVIA

11. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16.  
(*Paragraph to be inserted between the New Third Paragraph and the Original Second Paragraph of Article 16.*)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications.*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (August 12th, 1924)  
AUSTRALIA (August 12th, 1924)  
AUSTRIA (August 29th, 1927)  
BELGIUM (Sept. 28th, 1923)  
BRAZIL (July 7th, 1923)  
BRITISH EMPIRE (August 12th, 1924)  
BULGARIA (October 4th, 1922)  
CANADA (August 12th, 1924)  
CHILE (August 1st, 1928)  
CHINA (July 4th, 1923)  
COLOMBIA (May 9th, 1932)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 1st, 1923)  
DENMARK (August 11th, 1922)  
ESTONIA (September 7th, 1923)  
FINLAND (June 25th, 1923)  
GREECE (January 20th, 1925)  
HUNGARY (June 22nd, 1923)  
INDIA (August 12th, 1924)  
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)  
JAPAN (June 13th, 1923)  
LITHUANIA (March 13th, 1925)  
NETHERLANDS (April 4th, 1923)  
NEW ZEALAND (August 12th, 1924)  
NORWAY (March 29th, 1922)  
PORTUGAL (October 5th, 1923)  
ROUMANIA (Sept. 5th, 1923)  
SIAM (September 12th, 1922)  
SWEDEN (August 24th, 1922)  
SWITZERLAND (March 29th, 1923)  
URUGUAY (January 12th, 1924)

*Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.*

ALBANIA  
BOLIVIA  
COSTA RICA  
CUBA  
HAITI  
LATVIA  
LIBERIA  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
PERU  
VENEZUELA

*Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open.*

ABYSSINIA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
FRANCE  
GERMANY  
GUATEMALA  
HONDURAS  
IRAQ  
IRISH FREE STATE  
LUXEMBURG  
MEXICO  
NICARAGUA  
PERSIA  
POLAND  
SALVADOR  
SPAIN  
TURKEY  
YUGOSLAVIA

12. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 26.  
(First Paragraph.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open.</i>
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (February 3rd, 1923)	ALBANIA	ABYSSINIA
AUSTRALIA (February 3rd, 1923)	BOLIVIA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRIA (August 29th, 1927)	COSTA RICA	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
BELGIUM (Sept. 28th, 1923)	LIBERIA	GERMANY
BRAZIL (August 13th, 1924)	PANAMA	GUATEMALA
BRITISH EMPIRE (February 3rd, 1923)	PARAGUAY	HONDURAS
BULGARIA (October 4th, 1922)	PERSIA	IRAQ
CANADA (February 3rd, 1923)	PERU	IRISH FREE STATE
CHILE (August 1st, 1928)		LUXEMBURG
CHINA (July 4th, 1923)		MEXICO
COLOMBIA (May 9th, 1932)		NICARAGUA
CUBA (May 7th, 1923)		SALVADOR
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 1st, 1923)		TURKEY
DENMARK (August 11th, 1922)		YUGOSLAVIA
ESTONIA (September 7th, 1923)		
FINLAND (June 25th, 1923)		
FRANCE (August 2nd, 1923)		
GREECE (August 20th, 1923)		
HAITI (November 2nd, 1925)		
HUNGARY (June 22nd, 1923)		
INDIA (February 3rd, 1923)		
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)		
JAPAN (June 13th, 1923)		
LATVIA (December 10th, 1923)		
LITHUANIA (March 13th, 1925)		
NETHERLANDS (April 4th, 1923)		
NEW ZEALAND (February 3rd, 1923)		
NORWAY (March 29th, 1922)		
POLAND (December 15th, 1922)		
PORTUGAL (October 5th, 1923)		
ROUMANIA (Sept. 5th, 1923)		
SIAM (September 12th, 1922)		
SPAIN (January 15th, 1930)		
SWEDEN (August 24th, 1922)		
SWITZERLAND (March 29th, 1923)		
URUGUAY (January 12th, 1924)		
VENEZUELA (March 24th, 1925)		

13. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 26.  
(Adding a New Paragraph after the First Paragraph.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open.</i>
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (February 3rd, 1923)	BOLIVIA	ABYSSINIA
AUSTRALIA (Febr. 3rd, 1923)	COSTA RICA	ALBANIA
AUSTRIA (August 29th, 1927)	LIBERIA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BELGIUM (Sept. 28th, 1923)	PANAMA	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
BRAZIL (August 13th, 1924)	PARAGUAY	GERMANY
BRITISH EMPIRE (February 3rd, 1923)	PERSIA	GUATEMALA
BULGARIA (October 4th, 1922)	PERU	HONDURAS
CANADA (February 3rd, 1923)		IRAQ
CHILE (August 1st, 1928)		IRISH FREE STATE
CHINA (July 4th, 1923)		LUXEMBURG
COLOMBIA (May 9th, 1932)		MEXICO
CUBA (May 7th, 1923)		NICARAGUA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 1st, 1923)		SALVADOR
DENMARK (August 11th, 1922)		TURKEY
ESTONIA (September 7th, 1923)		YUGOSLAVIA
FINLAND (June 25th, 1923)		
FRANCE (August 2nd, 1923)		
GREECE (August 20th, 1923)		
HAITI (November 2nd, 1925)		

13. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 26 (*continued*).  
(*Adding a New Paragraph after the First Paragraph*).

Not in Force.

*Ratifications.*

HUNGARY (June 22nd, 1923)  
INDIA (February 3rd, 1923)  
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)  
JAPAN (June 13th, 1923)  
LATVIA (December 10th, 1923)  
LITHUANIA (March 13th, 1925)  
NETHERLANDS (April 4th, 1923)  
NEW ZEALAND (February 3rd, 1923)  
NORWAY (March 29th, 1922)  
POLAND (December 15th, 1922)  
PORTUGAL (October 5th, 1923)  
ROUMANIA (September 5th, 1923)  
SIAM (September 12th, 1922)  
SPAIN (January 15th, 1930)  
SWEDEN (August 24th, 1922)  
SWITZERLAND (March 29th, 1923)  
URUGUAY (January 12th, 1924)  
VENEZUELA (March 24th, 1925)

14. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 26.

(*Second Paragraph*).

Not in Force.

*Ratifications.*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
(February 3rd, 1923)  
AUSTRALIA (February 3rd,  
1923)  
AUSTRIA (August 29th, 1927)  
BELGIUM (September 28th,  
1923)  
BRAZIL (July 7th, 1923)  
BRITISH EMPIRE (February  
3rd, 1923)  
BULGARIA (October 4th, 1922)  
CANADA (February 3rd, 1923)  
CHILE (August 1st, 1928)  
CHINA (July 4th, 1923)  
COLOMBIA (May 9th, 1932)  
CUBA (May 7th, 1923)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September  
1st, 1923)  
DENMARK (August 11th, 1922)  
ESTONIA (September 7th, 1923)  
FINLAND (June 25th, 1923)  
FRANCE (August 2nd, 1923)  
GREECE (August 20th, 1923)  
HAITI (November 2nd, 1925)  
HUNGARY (June 22nd, 1923)  
INDIA (February 3rd, 1923)  
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)  
JAPAN (June 13th, 1923)  
LATVIA (December 10th, 1923)  
LITHUANIA (March 13th, 1925)  
NETHERLANDS (April 4th, 1923)  
NEW ZEALAND (February 3rd, 1923)  
NORWAY (March 29th, 1922)  
POLAND (December 15th, 1922)  
PORTUGAL (October 5th, 1923)  
ROUMANIA (September 5th, 1923)  
SIAM (September 12th, 1922)  
SPAIN (January 15th, 1930)  
SWEDEN (August 24th, 1922)  
SWITZERLAND (March 29th, 1923)  
URUGUAY (January 12th, 1924)  
VENEZUELA (March 24th, 1925)

*Signatures not yet perfected by  
Ratification.*

BOLIVIA  
COSTA RICA  
LIBERIA  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
PERU

*Other Members to whose Signature  
the Protocol is open.*

ABYSSINIA  
ALBANIA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
GERMANY  
GUATEMALA  
HONDURAS  
IRAQ  
IRISH FREE STATE  
LUXEMBURG  
MEXICO  
NICARAGUA  
SALVADOR  
TURKEY  
YUGOSLAVIA

V. OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF AND TRAFFIC IN OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, September 12th, 1923.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

ALBANIA (October 13th, 1924)  
AUSTRIA (January 12th, 1925)  
BELGIUM (July 31st, 1926)

Includes also the Belgian Congo and the mandated territory of Ruanda-Urundi.

BRAZIL (September 19th, 1931)  
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (December 11th, 1925)

Does not include any of the Colonies, Overseas Possessions, Protectorates or Territories under His Britannic Majesty's sovereignty or authority.

NEWFOUNDLAND (December 31st, 1925 a)

Nigeria:

- (a) Colony
- (b) Protectorate
- (c) Cameroons under British Mandate.

Seychelles

British Honduras

Ceylon

Kenya (Colony and Protectorate)

Mauritius

British Solomon Islands Protectorate

Gilbert and Ellice Islands

Fiji

Uganda

Trinidad and Tobago

Zanzibar

Tanganyika Territory

Leeward Islands

Windward Islands

Gambia (Colony and Protectorate)

Nyasaland

Straits Settlements

Federated Malay States

Non-Federated Malay States:

Brunei

Johore

Kedah

Kelantan

Trengganu

Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate)

Northern Rhodesia

(November 3rd, 1926 a)

Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.

COLOMBIA  
COSTA RICA  
CUBA  
FRANCE  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
JAPAN

Is not binding in respect of Taiwan, Chosen, the leased territory of Kwantung, Karafuto or the territories under Japanese mandate, and that the provisions of Article 15 of the Convention are in no way derogatory to the acts of the Japanese judicial authorities in the application of Japanese laws and decrees.

LITHUANIA  
PANAMA  
PERU (a)  
SALVADOR  
URUGUAY

The Convention is open to Accession by:

ABYSSINIA  
AFGHANISTAN  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
SA'UDI ARABIA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRALIA  
BOLIVIA  
CHILE  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
ECUADOR  
ESTONIA  
ICELAND  
LIBERIA  
LIECHTENSTEIN  
MEXICO  
NICARAGUA  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS  
SWEDEN  
VENEZUELA

<sup>1</sup> The present Convention came into force on August 7th, 1924, viz., on the thirtieth day following that on which the deposit of the second ratification took place (Article 11). See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. XXVII, p. 213; Vol. XXXI, p. 260; Vol. XXXV, p. 314; Vol. XXXIX, p. 190; Vol. XLV, p. 122; Vol. LIV, p. 391; Vol. LIX, p. 357; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 394; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 313; Vol. XCII, p. 368; Vol. XCVI, p. 191; Vol. C, p. 211; Vol. CXI, p. 403; Vol. CXXVI, p. 433 and Vol. CXLII, p. 341.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF AND TRAFFIC IN  
OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS (*continued*).

(Geneva, September 12th, 1923.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions*

- Barbados  
Gold Coast  
Cyprus  
Gibraltar  
Malta  
Somaliland  
Basutoland  
Bechuanaland  
Swaziland  
Hong-Kong  
Bermuda  
Bahamas  
Falkland Islands and Dependencies  
St. Helena  
Palestine  
Trans-Jordan  
Jamaica (August 22nd, 1927 *a*)  
British Guiana (September 23rd, 1929 *a*)  
Southern Rhodesia (December 31st, 1925 *a*)  
CANADA (May 23rd, 1924 *a*)  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, including SOUTH WEST AFRICA  
(Mandated) (December 11th, 1925)  
NEW ZEALAND, including the Mandated Territory of Western  
Samoa (December 11th, 1925)  
IRISH FREE STATE (September 15th, 1930)  
INDIA (December 11th, 1925)  
BULGARIA (July 1st, 1924)  
CHINA (February 24th, 1926)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (April 11th, 1927)  
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)  
(March 31st, 1926)  
DENMARK (May 6th, 1930)
- With regard to Article IV, see also Article I. The acts mentioned in Article I are punishable under the rules of Danish law only if they fall within the provisions of Article 184 of the Danish Penal Code, which inflicts penalties upon any person publishing obscene writings, or placing on sale, distributing, or otherwise circulating or publicly exposing obscene images. Further, it is to be observed that the Danish legislation relating to the Press contains special provisions on the subject of the persons who may be prosecuted for Press offences. The latter provisions apply to the acts covered by Article 184 in so far as these acts can be considered as Press offences. The modification of Danish legislation on these points must await the revision of the Danish Penal Code, which is likely to be effected in the near future.
- EGYPT (October 29th, 1924 *a*)  
FINLAND (June 29th, 1925)  
GERMANY (May 11th, 1925)  
GREECE (October 9th, 1929)  
*Guatemala* (October 25th, 1933 *a*)  
HUNGARY (February 12th, 1929)  
IRAQ (April 26th, 1929 *a*)  
ITALY (July 8th, 1924)  
LATVIA (October 7th, 1925)  
\*LUXEMBURG (August 10th, 1927)  
Subject to reservation "that, in the application of the penal clauses of the Convention, the Luxemburg authorities will observe the closing paragraph of Article 24 of the Constitution of the Grand-Duchy, which provides that proceedings may not be taken against the publisher, printer or distributor if the author is known and if he is a Luxemburg subject residing in the Grand-Duchy".  
SAN MARINO (April 21st, 1926 *a*)  
MONACO (May 11th, 1925)

\* This ratification, given subject to reservation, has been submitted to the signatory States for acceptance.



INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF AND TRAFFIC IN  
OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS (*continued*).

(Geneva, September 12th, 1923.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and  
Curaçao) (September 13th, 1927)

NORWAY (May 8th, 1929 *a*)

Paraguay (October 21st, 1933 *a*)

PERSIA (September 28th, 1932)

POLAND (March 8th, 1927)

PORTUGAL (October 4th, 1927)

ROUMANIA (June 7th, 1926)

SIAM (July 28th, 1924)

The Siamese Government reserve full right to enforce the provisions of the present Convention against foreigners in Siam in accordance with the principles prevailing for applying Siamese legislation to such foreigners.

SPAIN (December 19th, 1924)

SWITZERLAND (January 20th, 1926)

TURKEY (September 12th, 1929)

YUGOSLAVIA (May 2nd, 1929)

VI. ARBITRATION CLAUSES IN COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

I. PROTOCOL ON ARBITRATION CLAUSES.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, September 24th, 1923.)

In Force.

*Ratifications.*

ALBANIA (August 29th, 1924)  
AUSTRIA (January 25th, 1928)  
BELGIUM (September 23rd,  
1924)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

BRAZIL (February 5th, 1932)

Subject to the condition that the arbitral agreement or the arbitration clause mentioned in Article 1 of this Protocol should be limited to contracts which are considered as commercial by the Brazilian legislation.

BRITISH EMPIRE (September  
27th, 1924)

Applies only to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and consequently does not include any of the Colonies, Overseas Possessions or Protectorates under His Britannic Majesty's sovereignty or authority or any territory in respect of which His Majesty's Government exercises a mandate.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

(December 18th, 1924 *a*),

NEWFOUNDLAND (June 22nd,  
1925 *a*)

British Guiana

British Honduras

Jamaica:

Turks and Caicos Islands  
and Cayman Islands

Leeward Islands

Grenada

St. Lucia

St. Vincent

Gambia (Colony and Pro-  
tectorate)

(March 12th, 1926 *a*)

*Signatures not yet perfected by  
Ratification.*

BOLIVIA

CHILE

FREE CITY OF DANZIG

(through the intermediary  
of Poland)

LATVIA

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in paragraph 2 of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

LITHUANIA

NICARAGUA

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

PERU

SALVADOR

URUGUAY

*The Protocol is open  
to Signature by:*

ABYSSINIA

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

AUSTRALIA

BULGARIA

CANADA

CHINA

COLOMBIA

COSTA RICA

CUBA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ECUADOR

EGYPT

GUATEMALA

HAITI

HONDURAS

HUNGARY

INDIA

IRISH FREE STATE

LIBERIA

MEXICO

PERSIA

TURKEY

VENEZUELA

YUGOSLAVIA

<sup>1</sup> The present Protocol came into force on July 28th, 1924, date of the second deposit of ratification (Article 6). See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. XXVII, p. 157; Vol. XXXI, p. 260; Vol. XXXV, p. 314; Vol. XXXIX, p. 190; Vol. XLV, p. 116; Vol. L, p. 161; Vol. LIV, p. 353; Vol. LXIX, p. 79; Vol. LXXII, p. 452; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 393; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 312; Vol. XCVI, p. 190; Vol. C, p. 211; Vol. CIV, p. 499; Vol. CVII, p. 470; Vol. CXI, p. 403 and Vol. CXVII, p. 55.

I. PROTOCOL ON ARBITRATION CLAUSES (*continued*).  
(Geneva, September 24th, 1923.)

In Force.

*Ratifications*

- Gold Coast (including Ashanti and the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast and Togoland)  
Kenya (Colony and Protectorate)  
Zanzibar  
Northern Rhodesia  
Ceylon  
Mauritius  
Gibraltar  
Malta  
Falkland Islands and Dependencies  
IRAQ  
Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan)  
Trans-Jordan  
Tanganyika (June 17th, 1926 *a*)  
St. Helena (July 29th, 1926 *a*)  
Uganda (June 28th, 1929 *a*)  
Bahamas (January 23rd, 1931 *a*)  
NEW ZEALAND (June 9th, 1926)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 18th, 1931)
- (March 12th, 1926 *a*)
- The Czechoslovak Republic will regard itself as being bound only in relation to States which will have ratified the Convention of September 26th, 1927, on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards, and the Czechoslovak Republic does not intend by this signature to invalidate in any way the bilateral treaties concluded by it which regulate the questions referred to in the present Protocol by provisions going beyond the provisions of the Protocol.
- DENMARK (April 6th, 1925)  
Under Danish law, arbitral awards made by an Arbitral Tribunal do not immediately become operative; it is necessary in each case, in order to make an award operative, to apply to the ordinary courts of law. In the course of the proceedings, however, the arbitral award will generally be accepted by such Courts without further examination as a basis of the final judgments in the affair.
- ESTONIA (May 16th, 1929)  
Limits, in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 2, of this Protocol, the obligation mentioned in paragraph 1 of the said article to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.
- FINLAND (July 10th, 1924)
- FRANCE (June 7th, 1928)  
Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in paragraph 2 of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its own national law. Its acceptance of the present Protocol does not include the Colonies, Overseas Possessions or Protectorates or Territories in respect of which France exercises a mandate.
- GERMANY (November 5th, 1924)
- GREECE (May 26th, 1926)
- ITALY (July 28th, 1924)  
Except Colonies
- JAPAN (June 4th, 1928)  
Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the leased territory of Kwantung, and the territories in respect of which Japan exercises a mandate (February 26th, 1929 *a*).
- LUXEMBURG (September 15th, 1930)  
Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.
- MONACO (February 8th, 1927)  
Reserves the right to limit its obligation to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.
- NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (August 6th, 1925)  
The Government of the Netherlands reserves its right to restrict the obligation mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under Netherlands law.  
Further, it declares its opinion that the recognition in principle of the validity of arbitration clauses in no way affects either the restrictive provisions at present existing under Netherlands law or the right to introduce other restrictions in the future.
- NORWAY (September 2nd, 1927)
- POLAND (June 26th, 1931)  
Under reservation that in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 1, the undertaking contemplated in the said article will apply only to contracts which are declared as commercial in accordance with national Polish law.
- PORTUGAL (December 10th, 1930)  
(1) In accordance with the second paragraph of Article 1, the Portuguese Government reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

I. PROTOCOL ON ARBITRATION CLAUSES (*continued*).  
(Geneva, September 24th, 1923.)

In Force.

*Ratifications*

- (2) According to the terms of the first paragraph of Article 8, the Portuguese Government declares that its acceptance of the present Protocol does not include its colonies.
- ROUMANIA (March 12th, 1925)  
Subject to the reservation that the Royal Government may in all circumstances limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1, paragraph 2, to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.
- SIAM (September 3rd, 1930)
- SPAIN (July 29th, 1926)  
Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1, paragraph 2, to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law. Its acceptance of the present Protocol does not include the Spanish Possessions in Africa, or the territories of the Spanish Protectorate in Morocco.
- SWEDEN (August 8th, 1929)
- SWITZERLAND (May 14th, 1928)

VII. CUSTOMS.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO THE SIMPLIFICATION OF CUSTOMS FORMALITIES AND PROTOCOL.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, November 3rd, 1923.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
AUSTRIA (September 11th, 1924)	CHILE	ABYSSINIA
BELGIUM (October 4th, 1924)	JAPAN	ALBANIA
BRAZIL (July 10th, 1929)	LITHUANIA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BRITISH EMPIRE (August 29th, 1924)	PARAGUAY	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
It is stated in the instrument of ratification that this ratification shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia (or any territory under its authority) or the Irish Free State or in the case of India, and that in pursuance of the power reserved in Article XXIX of the Convention, it shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Island of Newfoundland or of the territories: Iraq and Nauru, in respect of which His Britannic Majesty has accepted a mandate. It does not apply to the Sudan.	PORTUGAL	BOLIVIA
AUSTRALIA (March 13th, 1925)	SPAIN	CANADA
Excluding Papua, Norfolk Island and the Mandated Territory of New Guinea.	URUGUAY	COLOMBIA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (August 29th, 1924)		COSTA RICA
NEW ZEALAND (August 29th, 1924)		CUBA
Includes the mandated territory of Western Samoa.		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
INDIA (March 13th, 1925)		ECUADOR
BULGARIA (December 10th, 1926)		GUATEMALA
CHINA (February 23rd, 1926)		HAITI
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (February 10th, 1927)		HONDURAS
DENMARK (May 17th, 1924)		IRISH FREE STATE
		LIBERIA
		MEXICO
		NICARAGUA
		PANAMA
		PERU
		SALVADOR
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
		TURKEY
		VENEZUELA

<sup>1</sup> The present Convention came into force on November 27th, 1924, ninety days after the deposit of the fifth ratification (Article 26). The Protocol came into force on the same conditions as the Convention to which it relates, See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXX, p. 371; Vol. XXXV, p. 324; Vol. XXXIX, p. 208; Vol. XLV, p. 140; Vol. L, p. 161; Vol. LIV, p. 398; Vol. LIX, p. 365; Vol. LXIX, p. 79; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 394; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 319; Vol. XCII, p. 370; Vol. CXI, p. 404 and Vol. CXXXIV, p. 401.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO THE SIMPLIFICATION OF CUSTOMS  
FORMALITIES AND PROTOCOL (*continued*).

(Geneva, November 3rd, 1923.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

EGYPT (March 23rd, 1925)  
ESTONIA (February 28th, 1930 *a*)  
FINLAND (May 23rd, 1928)  
FRANCE (September 13th, 1926)  
Does not apply to the Colonies under its sovereignty.  
SYRIA AND LEBANON (March 9th, 1933 *a*)  
GERMANY (August 1st, 1925)  
GREECE (July 6th, 1927)  
HUNGARY (February 23rd, 1926)  
*Iraq* (May 3rd, 1934 *a*)  
ITALY (June 13th, 1924)  
LATVIA (September 28th, 1931 *a*)  
LUXEMBURG (June 10th, 1927)  
FRENCH PROTECTORATE OF MOROCCO (November 8th, 1926)  
NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and  
Curaçao) (May 30th, 1925)  
NORWAY (September 7th, 1926)  
PERSIA (May 8th, 1925 *a*)  
POLAND (September 4th, 1931)  
ROUMANIA (December 23rd, 1925)  
Under the same reservations as those formulated by the other Governments  
and inserted in Article 6 of the Protocol, the Royal Government under-  
stands that Article 22 of the Convention confers the right to have recourse  
to the procedure provided for in this article for questions of a general  
nature solely on the High Contracting Parties, private persons being only  
entitled to appeal to their own judicial authorities in case any dispute  
arises with the authorities of the Kingdom.  
SIAM (May 19th, 1925)  
SWEDEN (February 12th, 1926)  
SWITZERLAND (January 3rd, 1927)  
REGENCY OF TUNIS (French Protectorate)(November 8th, 1926)  
YUGOSLAVIA (May 2nd, 1929)

VIII. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

5. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF RAILWAYS AND PROTOCOL  
OF SIGNATURE.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

ABYSSINIA (September 20th,  
1928 *a*)  
AUSTRIA (January 20th, 1927)  
BELGIUM (May 16th, 1927)

Does not apply to the Belgian Congo  
or to the territory of Ruanda-  
Urundi under Belgian mandate,  
without prejudice to the right  
of ratification at a subsequent  
date on behalf of either or both  
of these territories.

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

BRAZIL  
BULGARIA  
CHILE  
CHINA (*a*)

The Chinese Government, subject  
to the declarations made in its  
name by the delegates whom it  
instructed to take part in the  
discussions on this Convention,  
confirms the said declarations  
regarding:

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ALBANIA  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRALIA  
BOLIVIA  
CANADA  
COSTA RICA  
CUBA  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

<sup>1</sup> The Convention and the Protocol came into force (Article 6) on March 23rd, 1926. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XLVII, page 55; Vol. L, p. 180; Vol. LIX, p. 383; Vol. LXIII, p. 417; Vol. LXIX, p. 92; Vol. LXXVIII, p. 472; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 403; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 336; Vol. XCII, p. 381 and Vol. XCVI, p. 191.

5. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF RAILWAYS AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE (*continued*).

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

BRITISH EMPIRE (August 29th, 1924)

This ratification shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa or the Irish Free State (or any territories under their authority) or in the case of India, and that, in pursuance of the power reserved in Article 9 of this Convention, it shall not be deemed to apply in the case of any of the Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates or of the territories in respect of which His Britannic Majesty has accepted a mandate; without prejudice, however, to the right of subsequent ratification or accession on behalf of any or all those Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates or territories.

Southern Rhodesia (April 23rd, 1925 *a*)

NEWFOUNDLAND (April 23rd, 1925 *a*)

British Guiana

British Honduras

Brunei

Federated Malay States:

Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang

Gambia (Colony and Protectorate)

Gold Coast:

(*a*) Colony

(*b*) Ashanti

(*c*) Northern Territories

(*d*) Togoland under British mandate

Hong-Kong

Non-Federated Malay States:

Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu

Nigeria:

(*a*) Colony

(*b*) Protectorate

(*c*) Cameroons under British Mandate

Northern Rhodesia

Nyasaland

Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan)

Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate)

Trans-Jordan

Straits Settlements

Tanganyika Territory

NEW ZEALAND (April 1st, 1925)

Including the mandated territory of Western Samoa.

INDIA (April 1st, 1925)

DENMARK (April 27th, 1926)

ESTONIA (September 21st, 1929)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.*

- (1) The whole of Part III: "Relations between the railway and its users", Articles 14, 15, 16 and 17;
- (2) In Part VI: "General Regulations", Article 37, relating to the conclusion of special agreements for the purpose of putting the provisions of the Statute into force in cases where existing agreements are not adequate for this purpose.

COLOMBIA (*a*)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

FINLAND

FRANCE

Subject to the reservation contained in Article 9 of the present Convention to the effect that its provisions do not apply to the various Protectorates, Colonies, Possessions or Overseas Territories under the sovereignty or authority of the French Republic.

ITALY

LATVIA

LITHUANIA

PANAMA (*a*)

PORTUGAL

SALVADOR

URUGUAY

*The Convention is open to Accession by:*

GUATEMALA

HAITI

HONDURAS

IRAQ

IRISH FREE STATE

LIBERIA

LUXEMBURG

MEXICO

NICARAGUA

PARAGUAY

PERSIA

PERU

TURKEY

VENEZUELA

September 22nd, 1925 *a*)

5. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE INTERNATIONAL RÉGIME OF RAILWAYS AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE (*continued*).

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

GERMANY (December 5th, 1927)  
GREECE (March 6th, 1929)  
HUNGARY (March 21st, 1929)  
JAPAN (September 30th, 1926)  
NETHERLANDS (for the Kingdom in Europe) (February 22nd, 1928)  
NORWAY (February 24th, 1926)  
POLAND and FREE CITY OF DANZIG (January 7th, 1928)  
ROUMANIA (December 23rd, 1925)  
SIAM (January 9th, 1925)  
SPAIN (January 15th, 1930)  
SWEDEN (September 15th, 1927)  
SWITZERLAND (October 23rd, 1926)  
YUGOSLAVIA (May 7th, 1930)

6. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE INTERNATIONAL RÉGIME OF MARITIME PORTS AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

AUSTRIA (January 20th, 1927a)  
BELGIUM (May 16th, 1927)

Does not apply to the Belgian Congo or to the territory of Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian mandate, without prejudice to the right of ratification at a subsequent date on behalf of either or both of these territories.

With regard to Article 12 of the Statute, the Belgian Government declares that legislation exists in Belgium on the transport of emigrants, and that this legislation, whilst it does not distinguish between flags and consequently does not affect the principle of equality of treatment of flags, imposes special obligations on all vessels engaged in the transport of emigrants.

BRITISH EMPIRE (August 29th, 1924)

This ratification shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa or the Irish Free State (or any territories under their authority) or in the case of India, and that, in pursuance of the power reserved in Article 9 of this Convention, it shall not be deemed to apply in the case of any of the Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates or of the territories in respect of which His Britannic Majesty has accepted a mandate; without prejudice, however, to the right of subsequent ratification or accession on behalf of any or all those Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates or Territories.

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

BRAZIL  
BULGARIA  
CHILE  
LITHUANIA  
With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.  
PANAMA (a)  
SALVADOR  
SPAIN  
With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.  
URUGUAY

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ALBANIA  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
BOLIVIA  
CANADA  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA  
COSTA RICA  
CUBA  
FREE CITY OF DANZIG  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
FINLAND  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
IRISH FREE STATE  
LATVIA  
LIBERIA  
LUXEMBURG  
NICARAGUA  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
PERU  
POLAND  
PORTUGAL  
ROUMANIA  
TURKEY  
VENEZUELA

<sup>1</sup> The Convention and the Protocol came into force on July 26th, 1926. See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. LVIII, p. 285; Vol. LXIX, p. 102; Vol. LXXII, p. 485; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 416; Vol. CVII, p. 491; Vol. CXVII, p. 184; Vol. CXXII, p. 349 and Vol. CXLII, p. 342.

6. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF MARITIME PORTS  
AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE (*continued*).

(*Geneva, December 9th, 1923.*)

**In Force.**

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

- NEWFOUNDLAND (April 23rd, 1925 *a*)  
Southern Rhodesia (April 23rd, 1925 *a*)  
Bahamas  
Barbados  
Bermuda  
British Guiana  
British Honduras  
British Solomon  
Islands Protectorate  
Brunei  
Ceylon  
Cyprus  
Falkland Islands and Dependencies  
Federated Malay States:  
Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang  
Fiji  
Gambia (Colony and Protectorate)  
Gibraltar  
Gilbert and Ellice Islands  
Gold Coast  
Grenada  
Hong-Kong  
Jamaica (excluding Turks and Caicos Islands and  
Cayman Islands)  
Kenya (Colony and Protectorate)  
Leeward Islands:  
Antigua  
Dominica  
Montserrat  
St. Christopher-Nevis  
Virgin Islands  
Non-Federated Malay States:  
Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu  
Mauritius  
Nigeria:  
(*a*) Colony  
(*b*) Protectorate  
(*c*) Cameroons under British Mandate  
Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan)  
St. Helena  
St. Lucia  
St. Vincent  
Seychelles  
Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate)  
Trans-Jordan  
Somaliland  
Straits Settlements  
Tanganyika Territory  
Tonga  
Trinidad and Tobago  
Zanzibar  
Malta (November 7th, 1925 *a*)
- AUSTRALIA (June 29th, 1925 *a*)  
Does not apply in the case of Papua, Norfolk Island and the mandated  
territories of Nauru and New Guinea.
- NEW ZEALAND (April 1st, 1925)  
Including the mandated territory of Western Samoa.
- INDIA (April 1st, 1925)
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA (July 10th, 1931)  
With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article  
twelve (12) of the Statute.
- DENMARK (April 27th, 1926)  
Excluding Greenland, the maritime ports of which are subject to a separate  
regime.
- (September 22nd, 1925 *a*)

6. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF MARITIME PORTS  
AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE (*continued*).  
(*Geneva, December 9th, 1923.*)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions*

ESTONIA (November 4th, 1931)

The Estonian Government reserves the right regarding emigration provided for in Article 12 of the Statute.

FRANCE (August 2nd, 1932)

Shall have the power, in conformity with Article 8 of the Statute, of suspending the benefit of equality of treatment as regards the mercantile marine of a State which, under the provisions of Article 12, paragraph 1, has itself departed from equality of treatment in favour of its own marine.

Does not include any of the Protectorates, Colonies, Overseas Possessions or Territories under the sovereignty or authority of the French Republic.

GERMANY (May 1st, 1928)

In conformity with Article 12 of the Statute on the International Regime of Maritime Ports, the German Government declares that it reserves the right of limiting the transport of emigrants, in accordance with the provisions of its own legislation, to vessels which have been granted special authorisation as fulfilling the requirements of the said legislation.

In exercising this right, the German Government will continue to be guided as far as possible by the principles of this Statute.

GREECE (January 24th, 1927)

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

HUNGARY (March 21st, 1929)

With reservation as to the right regarding emigration provided in Article 12 of the Statute.

IRAQ (May 1st, 1929 a)

With reservation as to all the rights regarding emigration provided in Article 12 of the Statute.

Italy (October 16th, 1933)

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

This ratification does not apply to the Italian colonies or possessions.

This ratification cannot be interpreted as implying the admission or the recognition of any reservation or declaration made with a view to limiting in any way the rights granted by Article 12 of the Statute to the High Contracting Parties.

JAPAN (September 30th, 1926)

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

Mexico (March 5th, 1934 a)

NETHERLANDS (February 22nd, 1928)

Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao (February 22nd, 1928 a)

The Netherlands Government reserves the right mentioned in Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Statute annexed to the Convention, it being understood that no discrimination shall be made against the flag of any contracting State which in regard to the transport of emigrants does not discriminate against the Netherlands flag.

NORWAY (June 21st, 1928)

SIAM (January 9th, 1925)

SWEDEN (September 15th, 1927)

SWITZERLAND (October 23rd, 1926)

YUGOSLAVIA (November 20th, 1931)

With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

7. CONVENTION RELATING TO THE TRANSMISSION IN TRANSIT OF ELECTRIC POWER AND PROTOCOL  
OF SIGNATURE. <sup>1</sup>

(*Geneva, December 9th, 1923.*)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

AUSTRIA (January 20th, 1927)  
BRITISH EMPIRE (April 1st,  
1925)

This ratification has been given on behalf of the British Empire and New Zealand, including the mandated territory of Western Samoa. It shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

BELGIUM  
BULGARIA  
CHILE  
FRANCE

Subject to the reservation contained in Article 21 of the present Convention to the effect that its provisions do not apply to the various Protectorates, Colonies, Possessions or Overseas Territories under the sovereignty

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ALBANIA  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRALIA  
BOLIVIA  
BRAZIL  
CANADA

<sup>1</sup> The Convention and Protocol came into force on July 26th, 1926. See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. LVIII, p. 315; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 416 and Vol. XCII, p. 399.



7. CONVENTION RELATING TO THE TRANSMISSION IN TRANSIT OF ELECTRIC POWER AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE (*continued*).  
(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*  
of South Africa or the Irish Free State (or any territories under their authority) or in the case of India, and in pursuance of the power reserved in Article 21 of this Convention, it shall not be deemed to apply in the case of any of the Colonies, Possessions, or Protectorates or of the territories in respect of which His Britannic Majesty has accepted a mandate other than the territory mentioned above; without prejudice, however, to the right of subsequent ratification or accession on behalf of any or all of those Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates, or Territories. This ratification does not apply to the Sudan.

NEWFOUNDLAND (April 23rd, 1925 *a*)  
Southern Rhodesia (April 23rd, 1925 *a*)  
British Guiana  
British Honduras  
Brunei  
Federated Malay States:  
Perak, Selangor,  
Negri Sembilan and  
Pahang  
Gambia (Colony and Protectorate)  
Gold Coast:  
(*a*) Colony  
(*b*) Ashanti  
(*c*) Northern Territories  
(*d*) Togoland under British mandate  
Hong-Kong  
Kenya (Colony and Protectorate)  
Non-Federated Malay States:  
Johore, Kedah, Perlis  
Kelantan, Trengganu  
Nigeria:  
(*a*) Colony  
(*b*) Protectorate  
(*c*) Cameroons under British Mandate  
Northern Rhodesia  
Nyasaland  
Palestine  
Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate)  
Straits Settlements  
Tanganyika Territory  
Uganda Protectorate  
(January 12th, 1927 *a*)  
NEW ZEALAND (April 1st, 1925)  
Including the mandated territory of Western Samoa.  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (November 30th, 1926)  
DENMARK (April 27th, 1926)  
*Free City of Danzig* (through the intermediary of Poland)  
(May 17th, 1934)  
GREECE (February 15th, 1929)  
*Panama* (July 7th, 1934 *a*)  
SPAIN (January 15th, 1930)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.*  
or authority of the French Republic.  
HUNGARY  
ITALY  
LITHUANIA  
POLAND  
URUGUAY  
YUGOSLAVIA

*The Convention is open to Accession by:*  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA  
COSTA RICA  
CUBA  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
ESTONIA  
FINLAND  
GERMANY  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
INDIA  
IRAQ  
IRISH FREE STATE  
JAPAN  
LATVIA  
LIBERIA  
LUXEMBURG  
MEXICO  
NETHERLANDS  
NICARAGUA  
NORWAY  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
PERU  
PORTUGAL  
ROUMANIA  
SALVADOR  
SIAM  
SWEDEN  
SWITZERLAND  
TURKEY  
VENEZUELA

(September 22nd, 1925 *a*)

8. CONVENTION RELATING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF HYDRAULIC POWER AFFECTING MORE THAN ONE STATE AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE. <sup>1</sup>  
(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
AUSTRIA (January 20th, 1927)	BELGIUM	ABYSSINIA
BRITISH EMPIRE (April 1st, 1925)	BULGARIA	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
This ratification has been given on behalf of the British Empire and New Zealand, including the mandated territory of Western Samoa. This ratification shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa or the Irish Free State (or any territories under their authority) or in the case of India, in pursuance of the power reserved in Article 21 of this Convention, it shall not be deemed to apply in the case of any of the Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates or of the territories in respect of which His Britannic Majesty has accepted a mandate other than the territory mentioned above; without prejudice, however, to the right of subsequent ratification or accession on behalf of any or all of those Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates or Territories. This ratification does not apply to the Sudan.	CHILE	ALBANIA
Southern Rhodesia (April 23rd, 1925 a)	FRANCE	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NEWFOUNDLAND (April 23rd, 1925 a)	Subject to the reservation contained in Article 21 of the present Convention to the effect that its provisions do not apply to the various Protectorates, Colonies, Possessions or Overseas Territories under the sovereignty or authority of the French Republic.	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
British Guiana	ITALY	AUSTRALIA
British Honduras	LITHUANIA	BOLIVIA
Brunei	POLAND	BRAZIL
Federated Malay States: Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang	URUGUAY	CANADA
Gambia (Colony and Protectorate)	YUGOSLAVIA	CHINA
Gold Coast: (a) Colony (b) Ashanti (c) Northern Territories (d) Togoland under British mandate		COLOMBIA
Hong-Kong		COSTA RICA
Kenya (Colony and Protectorate)		CUBA
Non-Federated Malay States: Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu		CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Nigeria: (a) Colony (b) Protectorate (c) Cameroons under British mandate		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Northern Rhodesia		ESTONIA
Nyasaland		FINLAND
Palestine		GERMANY
Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate)		GUATEMALA
Straits Settlements		HAITI
Tanganyika Territory		HONDURAS
		INDIA
		IRAQ
		IRISH FREE STATE
		JAPAN
		LATVIA
		LIBERIA
		LUXEMBURG
		MEXICO
		NETHERLANDS
		NICARAGUA
		NORWAY
		PARAGUAY
		PERSIA
		PERU
		PORTUGAL
		ROUMANIA
		SALVADOR
		SPAIN
		SWEDEN
		SWITZERLAND
		TURKEY
		VENEZUELA

<sup>1</sup> The Convention and the Protocol came into force on June 30th, 1925. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XXXVI, p. 75; Vol. XLV, p. 170; Vol. L, p. 166; Vol. LXXIII, p. 395 and Vol. CXXXIV, p. 405.

8. CONVENTION RELATING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF HYDRAULIC POWER AFFECTING MORE THAN ONE STATE AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE (*continued*).

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

Uganda Protectorate  
(January 12th, 1927 *a*)  
NEW ZEALAND (April 1st,  
1925)  
Including the mandated territory  
of Western Samoa.  
*Free City of Danzig* (through  
the intermediary of Poland)  
(May 17th, 1934)  
DENMARK (April 27th, 1926)  
HUNGARY (March 20th, 1933)  
GREECE (March 14th, 1929)  
*Panama* (July 7th, 1934 *a*)  
SIAM (January 9th, 1925)

IX. AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT.

15. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16.

(*Latter Part of First Paragraph of Article 16.*)

(Geneva, September 27th, 1924.)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications.*

ESTONIA (September 18th,  
1926)  
NETHERLANDS (February 8th,  
1926)  
ROUMANIA (March 12th, 1925)  
SALVADOR (June 4th, 1925)  
SIAM (September 30th, 1925)

*Signatures not yet perfected by  
Ratification.*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ALBANIA  
BOLIVIA  
BRAZIL  
BULGARIA  
CANADA  
CHILE  
CUBA  
GREECE  
NEW ZEALAND  
PERU  
POLAND  
URUGUAY

*Other Members to whose Signature  
the Protocol is open.*

ABYSSINIA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRALIA  
AUSTRIA  
BELGIUM  
BRITISH EMPIRE  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
DENMARK  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
FINLAND  
FRANCE  
GERMANY  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
HUNGARY  
INDIA  
IRAQ  
IRISH FREE STATE  
ITALY  
JAPAN  
LATVIA  
LIBERIA  
LITHUANIA  
LUXEMBURG  
MEXICO  
NICARAGUA  
NORWAY  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
PORTUGAL  
SPAIN  
SWEDEN  
SWITZERLAND  
TURKEY  
VENEZUELA  
YUGOSLAVIA

## X. TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

### I. INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION. THE HAGUE, JANUARY 23RD, 1912.<sup>1</sup>

*Schedule<sup>2</sup> containing the signatures of the Convention, the signatures of the Protocol of Signature of the Powers not represented at the First Opium Conference, provided for in the penultimate paragraph of Article 22 of the Convention, the ratifications of the Convention, and the signatures of the Protocol respecting the putting into force of the Convention provided under "B" of the Final Protocol of the Third International Opium Conference.*

(The ratifications and signatures in accordance with Article 205 of the Peace Treaty of Versailles or in accordance with a similar article of other treaties of peace are marked \*.)

States	Signatures of the Convention	Signatures of the Protocol of the Powers not represented at the Opium Conference	Ratifications of the Convention	Signatures of the Protocol relative to the bringing into force of the Convention (dates of the entry into force)
ALBANIA . . . . .	—	Feb. 3, 1925	Feb. 3, 1925	Feb. 3, 1925
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1912	—	Dec. 15, 1913	Feb. 11, 1915
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC . . . . .	—	Oct. 17, 1912	—	—
AUSTRIA . . . . .	—	—	July 16, 1920*	July 16, 1920*
BELGIUM <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	—	June 18, 1912	June 16, 1914	May 14, 1919
BOLIVIA . . . . .	—	June 4, 1913	Jan. 10, 1920*	Jan. 10, 1920*
BRAZIL . . . . .	—	Oct. 16, 1912	Dec. 23, 1914	Jan. 10, 1920*
GREAT BRITAIN <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1912	April 24, 1922	July 15, 1914	Jan. 10, 1920*
BULGARIA . . . . .	—	March 2, 1914	Aug. 9, 1920*	Aug. 9, 1920*
CHILE . . . . .	—	July 2, 1913	Jan. 16, 1923	May 18, 1923
CHINA . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1912	—	Feb. 9, 1914	Feb. 11, 1915
COLOMBIA <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	—	Jan. 15, 1913	June 26, 1924	June 30, 1924
COSTA RICA . . . . .	—	April 25, 1912	August 1, 1924	July 29, 1925
CUBA . . . . .	—	May 8, 1913	March 8, 1920*	March 8, 1920*
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	—	—	Jan. 10, 1920*	Jan. 10, 1920*
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland) . . . . .	—	Nov. 8, 1921	April 18, 1922	March 5, 1931
DENMARK <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	—	Dec. 17, 1912	July 10, 1913	Oct. 21, 1921
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC . . . . .	—	Nov. 12, 1912	June 7, 1923	April 14, 1931
ECUADOR . . . . .	—	July 2, 1912	Feb. 25, 1915	August 23, 1923
ESTONIA . . . . .	—	Jan. 9, 1923	April 20, 1923	January 21, 1931
FINLAND . . . . .	—	April 24, 1922	May 16, 1922	Dec. 1, 1922
FRANCE <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1912	—	Jan. 10, 1920*	Jan. 10, 1920*
GERMANY . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1912	—	Jan. 10, 1920*	Jan. 10, 1920*
GREECE . . . . .	—	—	March 30, 1920*	March 30, 1920*

<sup>1</sup> See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. VIII, p. 187; Vol. XI, p. 415; Vol. XV, p. 311; Vol. XIX, p. 283; Vol. XXIV, p. 163; Vol. XXXI, p. 245; Vol. XXXV, p. 299; Vol. XXXIX, p. 167; Vol. LIX, p. 346; Vol. CIV, p. 495; Vol. CVII, p. 461; Vol. CXVII, p. 48 and Vol. CXXXVIII, p. 416.

<sup>2</sup> This Schedule which appeared in the annexes to the supplementary report on the work of the Council and the Secretariat is reproduced here for purposes of information.

<sup>3</sup> Subject to adherence or denunciation as regards the Belgian Congo.

<sup>4</sup> In accordance with the following reservation:

The articles of the present Convention, if ratified by His Britannic Majesty's Government, shall apply to the Government of British India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong-Kong, and Wei-hai-Wei in every respect in the same way as they shall apply to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; but His Britannic Majesty's Government reserve the right of signing or denouncing separately the said Convention in the name of any Dominion, Colony, Dependency, or Protectorate of His Majesty other than those which have been specified.

In virtue of the above-mentioned reservation, Great Britain signed the Convention for the following Dominions, Colonies, Dependencies, and Protectorates:

On December 17th, 1912, for Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Brunei, Cyprus, the East Africa Protectorate, Falkland Islands, Malay Protectorates, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Jamaica, Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, Trengganu, Malta, Northern Nigeria, Northern Borneo, Nyasaland, St. Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Somaliland, Southern Nigeria, Trinidad, Uganda; on February 27th, 1913, for the Colony of Fiji; on April 22nd, 1913, for the Colony of Sierra Leone, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate and the Solomon Islands Protectorate; on June 25th, 1913, for the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia; on November 14th, 1913, for the Bahamas Islands and for the three Colonies of the Windward Islands, that is to say, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent; on January 30th, 1914, for the Leeward Islands; on February 11th, 1914, for British Guiana as well as for British Honduras; on March 11th, 1914, for the Government of the Union of South Africa; on March 28th, 1914, for Zanzibar, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland; on April 4th, 1914, for the Colony of Barbados; on April 8th, 1914, for Mauritius and its dependencies; on July 11th, 1914, for the Bermuda Islands; on August 21st, 1924, for Palestine and together with France for the New Hebrides; on October 20th, 1924, for Iraq.

<sup>5</sup> Subject to the approval of the Colombian Parliament.

<sup>6</sup> The signature of the Protocol of Signature of the Powers not represented at the Conference as well as its ratification were given by Denmark for Iceland and the Danish Antilles; the signature of the Protocol respecting the putting into force of the Convention was given separately by Denmark and Iceland.

<sup>7</sup> With the reservation that a separate and special ratification or denunciation may subsequently be obtained for the French Protectorates. France and Great Britain signed the Convention for the New Hebrides, August 21st, 1924.

I. INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION. THE HAGUE, JANUARY 23RD, 1912 (*continued*).

(The ratifications and signatures in accordance with Article 295 of the Peace Treaty of Versailles or in accordance with a similar article of other treaties of peace are marked \*.)

States	Signatures of the Convention	Signatures of the Protocol of the Powers not represented at the Opium Conference	Ratifications of the Convention	Signatures of the Protocol relative to the bringing into force of the Convention (dates of the entry into force)
GUATEMALA . . . . .	—	June 17, 1912	Aug. 27, 1913	Jan. 10, 1920*
HAITI . . . . .	—	Aug. 21, 1912	June 30, 1920*	June 30, 1920*
HONDURAS . . . . .	—	July 5, 1912	Aug. 29, 1913	April 3, 1915
HUNGARY . . . . .	—	—	July 26, 1921*	July 26, 1921*
ITALY . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1912	—	June 28, 1914	Jan. 10, 1920*
JAPAN . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1912	—	Jan. 10, 1920*	Jan. 10, 1920*
LATVIA . . . . .	—	Feb. 6, 1922	March 25, 1924	Jan. 18, 1932.
LIBERIA . . . . .	—	—	June 30, 1920*	June 30, 1920*
LITHUANIA . . . . .	—	April 7, 1922	—	—
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	—	June 18, 1912	Aug. 21, 1922	Aug. 21, 1922
MEXICO . . . . .	—	May 15, 1912	April 2, 1925	May 8, 1925
MONACO . . . . .	—	May 1, 1923	Feb. 20, 1925	May 26, 1925
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1912	—	July 28, 1914	Feb. 11, 1915
NICARAGUA . . . . .	—	July 18, 1913	Nov. 10, 1914	Nov. 3, 1920
NORWAY . . . . .	—	Sept. 2, 1913	Nov. 12, 1914	Sept. 20, 1915
PANAMA . . . . .	—	June 19, 1912	Nov. 25, 1920*	Nov. 25, 1920*
PARAGUAY . . . . .	—	Dec. 14, 1912	—	—
PERU . . . . .	—	July 24, 1913	Jan. 10, 1920*	Jan. 10, 1920*
PERSIA <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1912	—	—	—
POLAND . . . . .	—	—	Jan. 10, 1920*	Jan. 10, 1920*
PORTUGAL . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1912	—	Dec. 15, 1913	April 8, 1920*
ROUMANIA . . . . .	—	Dec. 27, 1913	Sept. 14, 1920*	Sept. 14, 1920*
RUSSIA . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1912	—	—	—
SALVADOR . . . . .	—	July 30, 1912	Sept. 19, 1922	May 29, 1931
SIAM <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1912	—	July 10, 1913	Jan. 10, 1920*
SPAIN . . . . .	—	Oct. 23, 1912	Jan. 25, 1919	Feb. 11, 1921
SWEDEN <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	—	Aug. 27, 1913	April 17, 1914	Jan. 13, 1921
SWITZERLAND <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	—	Dec. 29, 1913	Jan. 15, 1925	Jan. 15, 1925
Turkey . . . . .	Sept. 15, 1933	—	Sept. 15, 1933	Sept. 15, 1933
URUGUAY . . . . .	—	March 9, 1914	April 3, 1916	Jan. 10, 1920*
VENEZUELA . . . . .	—	Sept. 10, 1912	Oct. 28, 1913	July 12, 1927
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	—	—	Feb. 10, 1920*	Feb. 10, 1920*

2. FIRST OPIUM CONFERENCE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE SUPPRESSION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF, INTERNAL TRADE IN, AND USE OF, PREPARED OPIUM, PROTOCOL AND FINAL ACT.<sup>5</sup>

(Signed at Geneva, February 11th, 1925.)

In Force.

Ratifications.

Other State to whose Signature the Agreement is open.

- BRITISH EMPIRE (February 17th, 1926)  
The signature of this Protocol is subject, in respect of British Protectorates, to the conditions contained in Article XIII of the Agreement.
- INDIA (February 17th, 1926)
- FRANCE (April 29th, 1926)
- JAPAN (October 10th, 1928)
- NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (March 1st, 1927)

CHINA

<sup>1</sup> With the reservation of Articles 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 (Persia having no treaty with China) and paragraph (a) of Article 3.  
<sup>2</sup> With the reservation of Articles 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 (Siam having no treaty with China).  
<sup>3</sup> Subject to the following declaration: "Opium not being manufactured in Sweden, the Swedish Government will for the moment confine themselves to prohibiting the importation of prepared opium, but they declare at the same time that they are ready to take the measures indicated in Article 8 of the Convention if experience proves their expediency."  
<sup>4</sup> Subject to ratification and with the declaration that the Swiss Government will be unable to issue the necessary legal enactments within the terms fixed by the Convention.  
<sup>5</sup> The Agreement and the Protocol came into force on July 28th, 1926. See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. LI, p. 337; Vol. LIX, p. 401 and Vol. LXXVIII, p. 489.

2. FIRST OPIUM CONFERENCE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.  
AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE SUPPRESSION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF, INTERNAL TRADE IN,  
AND USE OF, PREPARED OPIUM, PROTOCOL AND FINAL ACT (*continued*).  
(Signed at Geneva, February 11th, 1925.)

In Force.

*Ratifications.*

PORTUGAL (September 13th, 1926)

While accepting the principle of a monopoly as formulated in Article I, does so, as regards the moment at which the measures provided for in the first paragraph thereof shall come into force, subject to the limitation contained in the second paragraph of the article.

The Portuguese Government, being bound by a contract consistent with the provisions of the Hague Convention of 1912, will not be able to put into operation the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article VI of the present Agreement so long as its obligations under this contract are in force.

SIAM (May 6th, 1927)

Under reservation of Article I, paragraph 3 (a), with regard to the time when this provision shall come into force, and of Article V. The reason for these reservations had been stated by the First Delegate of Siam on November 14th, 1924. The Siamese Government is hoping to put into force the system of registration and rationing within the period of three years. After that date, the reservation in regard to Article I, paragraph 3 (a), will fall to the ground.

3. SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS  
INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, February 19th, 1925.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

AUSTRIA (November 25th,  
1927)

BELGIUM (August 24th, 1927)

Does not apply to the Belgian Congo or to the territory of Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian mandate.

BOLIVIA (April 15th, 1932 a)

1. Bolivia does not undertake to restrict the home cultivation or production of coca, or to prohibit the use of coca leaves by the native population.

2. The exportation of coca leaves shall be subject to control by the Bolivian Government, by means of export certificates.

3. The Bolivian Government designates the following as places from which coca may be exported:

Villazon, Yacuiba, Antofagasta, Arica and Mollendo.

BRAZIL (June 10th, 1932)

BRITISH EMPIRE (February  
17th, 1926)

His Britannic Majesty's ratification shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Dominion of Canada or the Irish Free State and, in pursuance of the power reserved in Article 39 of the Convention, the instrument shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Colony of the Bahamas or the State of Sarawak under His Britannic Majesty's protection.

CANADA (June 27th, 1928)

AUSTRALIA (February 17th,  
1926)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
(February 17th, 1926)

NEW ZEALAND, (February 17th,  
1926)

Including the mandated territory of Western Samoa.

IRISH FREE STATE (September  
1st, 1931)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

ALBANIA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (a)

NICARAGUA

PERSIA

*Ad referendum* and subject to the League of Nations complying with the request made by Persia in the Memorandum O.D.C.24.

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA

AFGHANISTAN

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SA'UDI ARABIA

CHINA

COSTA RICA

ECUADOR

GUATEMALA

HAITI

HONDURAS

ICELAND

LIBERIA

LIECHTENSTEIN

MEXICO

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

PERU

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS

<sup>1</sup> The Convention and the Protocol came into force September 25th, 1928 (Article 36). See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. LXXXI, p. 317; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 390; Vol. XCII, p. 409; Vol. XCVI, p. 204; Vol. C, p. 249; Vol. CIV, p. 516; Vol. CVII, p. 525; Vol. CXI, p. 411; Vol. CXVII, p. 290; Vol. CXXII, p. 355 and Vol. CXXXIV, p. 407.

3. SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.  
INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION (*continued*).

(*Geneva, February 19th, 1925.*)

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

**In Force.**

- INDIA (February 17th, 1926)  
IRAQ (August 8th, 1931 *a*)  
    State of Sarawak (March 11th, 1926 *a*)  
    Bahamas (October 22nd, 1926 *a*)  
BULGARIA (March 9th, 1927)  
CHILE (April 11th, 1933)  
COLOMBIA (December 3rd, 1930 *a*)  
CUBA (July 6th, 1931)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (April 11th, 1927)  
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)  
    (June 16th, 1927 *a*)  
DENMARK (April 23rd, 1930)  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (July 19th, 1928 *a*)  
EGYPT (March 16th, 1926 *a*)  
ESTONIA (August 30th, 1930 *a*)  
FINLAND (December 5th, 1927 *a*)  
FRANCE (July 2nd, 1927)  
    The French Government is compelled to make all reservation, as regards the Colonies, Protectorates and mandated territories under its authority, as to the possibility of regularly producing, within the strictly prescribed time-limit, the quarterly statistics provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 22.  
GERMANY (August 15th, 1929)  
    Subject to the reservation annexed to the Procès-verbal of the plenary meeting of February 16th, 1925. (The validity of the signature and ratification of this Convention are subject to the condition that a German expert will be appointed as a member of the Central Board.)  
GREECE (December 10th, 1929)  
HUNGARY (August 27th, 1930)  
ITALY (for the Kingdom and Colonies) (December 11th, 1929 *a*)  
JAPAN (October 10th, 1928)  
LATVIA (October 31st, 1928)  
LITHUANIA (February 13th, 1931 *a*)  
LUXEMBURG (March 27th, 1928)  
MONACO (February 9th, 1927 *a*)  
NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (June 4th, 1928)  
NEW HEBRIDES (December 27th, 1927 *a*)  
NORWAY (March 16th, 1931 *a*)  
POLAND (June 16th, 1927)  
PORTUGAL (September 13th, 1926)  
ROUMANIA (May 18th, 1928 *a*)  
SALVADOR (December 2nd, 1926 *a*)  
SAN MARINO (April 21st, 1926 *a*)  
SIAM (October 11th, 1929)  
SPAIN (June 22nd, 1928)  
    Includes also the Spanish Colonies and the Spanish Protectorate of Morocco.  
SUDAN (February 20th, 1926)  
SWEDEN (December 6th, 1930 *a*)

3. SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.  
INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION (*continued*).

(Geneva, February 19th, 1925.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

SWITZERLAND (April 3rd, 1929)  
With reference to the declaration  
made by the Swiss delegation  
at the 36th plenary meeting  
of the Conference concerning  
the forwarding of the quarterly  
statistics provided for in  
Article 22, paragraph 2.  
TURKEY (April 3rd, 1933 *a*)  
URUGUAY (Sept. 11th, 1930)  
VENEZUELA (June 19th, 1929*a*)  
YUGOSLAVIA (September 4th, 1929)

PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, February 19th, 1925.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

BRITISH EMPIRE (February  
17th, 1926)  
(Same reservation as for the Con-  
vention.)  
CANADA (June 27th, 1928)  
AUSTRALIA (Febr. 17th, 1926)  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
(February 17th, 1926)  
NEW ZEALAND (February  
17th, 1926)  
INDIA (February 17th, 1926)  
IRAQ (August 8th, 1931 *a*)  
State of Sarawak (March  
11th, 1926 *a*)  
Bahamas (October 22nd,  
1926 *a*)  
BOLIVIA (April 15th, 1932 *a*)  
BULGARIA (March 9th, 1927)  
CHILE (April 11th, 1933)  
COLOMBIA (December 3rd,  
1930 *a*)  
CUBA (July 6th, 1931)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (April 11th,  
1927)  
EGYPT (March 16th, 1926 *a*)  
ESTONIA (August 30th, 1930 *a*)  
FINLAND (December 5th,  
1927 *a*)  
GERMANY (August 15th, 1929)  
GREECE (December 10th, 1929)  
JAPAN (October 10th, 1928)  
LATVIA (October 31st, 1928)  
LUXEMBURG (March 27th, 1928)  
NETHERLANDS (including Ne-  
therlands Indies, Surinam  
and Curaçao) (June 4th, 1928)  
PORTUGAL (Sept. 13th, 1926)  
ROUMANIA (May 18th, 1928 *a*)  
SALVADOR (December 2nd,  
1926 *a*)  
SIAM (October 11th, 1929)  
SPAIN (April 19th, 1930 *a*)  
SUDAN (February 20th, 1926)  
TURKEY (April 3rd, 1933 *a*)  
VENEZUELA (June 19th, 1929*a*)  
YUGOSLAVIA (Sept. 4th, 1929)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

ALBANIA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (*a*)  
NICARAGUA  
PERSIA

*The Protocol is open  
to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA  
AFGHANISTAN  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
SA'UDI ARABIA  
AUSTRIA  
BELGIUM  
BRAZIL  
CHINA  
COSTA RICA  
FREE CITY OF DANZIG  
DENMARK  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
ECUADOR  
FRANCE  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
HUNGARY  
ICELAND  
IRISH FREE STATE  
ITALY  
LIBERIA  
LIECHTENSTEIN  
LITHUANIA  
MEXICO  
MONACO  
NORWAY  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
PERU  
POLAND  
SAN MARINO  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS  
SWEDEN  
SWITZERLAND  
URUGUAY



## XI. SUPERVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ARMS AND AMMUNITION AND IN IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.

### I. CONVENTION FOR THE SUPERVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ARMS AND AMMUNITION AND IN IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

#### Not in Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

*Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.*

*The Convention is open to Accession by:*

#### BRITISH EMPIRE

Does not bind India or any British Dominion which is a separate Member of the League of Nations and does not separately sign or adhere to the Convention. This ratification will not become effective until the ratifications of the said Convention by all the following Powers — *i.e.*, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Sweden and United States of America — have become effective in accordance with Article 41 of the Convention.

#### AUSTRALIA *a)*

Subject to the reservation that this accession shall not take effect until ratifications of the Convention in respect of Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Sweden and the United States of America have been deposited with the French Government.

#### CHINA

#### DENMARK

The Danish Government makes the entry into force of this Convention, as far as Denmark is concerned, subject to its being put into force both in Sweden and in Switzerland.

#### EGYPT

#### FRANCE

This ratification will not become effective until the ratifications of the Convention by Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Japan, Sweden and the United States of America have become effective in accordance with Article 41 of the Convention.

#### Iraq (April 8th, 1934 *a)*

In accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 28 of the Convention, Iraq assume with regard to its territory the undertakings set forth in paragraph 1 of Article 28 and the obligations of Articles 19 to 26 inclusive of that Convention, in so far as they are applicable.

#### LATVIA

With reservation for the suspension of the application of Articles 6 and 9 in virtue of the right recognised to Latvia in Article 29.

#### LIBERIA *a)*

NETHERLANDS (including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)

#### POLAND

With reservation for the suspension of the application of Articles 6 and 9 in virtue of the right recognised to Poland in Article 29.

#### SPAIN

#### SWEDEN

Subject to the condition that this ratification will only take effect when the other producing States shall have ratified the convention.

#### VENEZUELA

#### ABYSSINIA

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

#### AUSTRIA

#### BELGIUM

To the same extent as does the effect of the Convention apply in the States named hereafter: the United States of America, Austria, France, Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

#### BRAZIL

Reserves, during the whole period of application of the present Convention, the right of fulfilling it, as regards the part that concerns Brazil, according to the spirit of the provisions having for their object the generalisation of control both as concerns the commerce as well as concerns the manufacture of armaments.

#### BULGARIA

#### CANADA

#### CHILE

#### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

#### ESTONIA

With reservation for the suspension of the application of Articles 6 and 9 in virtue of the right recognised to Estonia in Article 29.

#### FINLAND

With reservation for the suspension of the application of Articles 6 and 9 in virtue of the right recognised to Finland in Article 29.

#### GERMANY

#### HUNGARY

#### INDIA

#### ITALY

#### JAPAN

#### LUXEMBURG

#### NORWAY

#### ROUMANIA

*Ad referendum* with the reservation provided in Article 29 of the Convention, in virtue of which the application of Articles 6 and 9, as far as they concern exports consigned to Roumania by the High Contracting Parties and as far as they concern imports manufactured in Roumania, will be suspended until the date of the accession of Russia to the present Convention, as also to the Annex.

#### SALVADOR

#### SIAM

#### SWITZERLAND

#### URUGUAY

#### YUGOSLAVIA

#### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

#### COLOMBIA

#### GREECE

#### IRISH FREE STATE

#### LITHUANIA

#### MEXICO

#### NICARAGUA

#### PANAMA

#### PARAGUAY

#### PERSIA

#### PORTUGAL

TURKEY, and all other States invited to adhere in accordance with Article 37 of the Convention.

<sup>1</sup> "A first procès-verbal of the deposit of ratifications will be drawn up by the Government of the French Republic as soon as the present Convention shall have been ratified by fourteen Powers.

"The Convention shall come into force four months after the date of the notification of this procès-verbal by the Government of the French Republic to all signatory Powers" (Article 41).

2. DECLARATION REGARDING THE TERRITORY OF IFNI.

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

AUSTRALIA *a)*

Subject to the reservation that this accession shall not take effect until ratifications of the Convention in respect of Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Sweden and the United States of America have been deposited with the French Government.

CHINA *a)*

DENMARK

The Danish Government makes the entry into force of this Declaration, as far as Denmark is concerned subject to its being put into force both in Sweden and in Switzerland.

EGYPT

FRANCE

LIBERIA *a)*

NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)

POLAND

SPAIN

VENEZUELA

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

ABYSSINIA

AUSTRIA

BELGIUM

BRAZIL

BRITISH EMPIRE:

Does not bind India or any British Dominion which is a separate Member of the League of Nations and does not separately sign or adhere to the Declaration.

CANADA

INDIA

BULGARIA

CHILE

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ESTONIA

FINLAND

ITALY

JAPAN

LATVIA

LUXEMBURG

ROUMANIA

SALVADOR

SWITZERLAND

YUGOSLAVIA

*The Declaration is open  
to Accession by:*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

COLOMBIA

GERMANY

GREECE

HUNGARY

IRISH FREE STATE

LITHUANIA

MEXICO

NICARAGUA

NORWAY

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

PERSIA

PORTUGAL

SIAM

SWEDEN

TURKEY

URUGUAY

And all other States invited to adhere to the Convention in accordance with Article 37.

3. PROTOCOL FOR THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE IN WAR OF ASPHYXIATING, POISONOUS AND OTHER GASES AND OF BACTERIOLOGICAL METHODS OF WARFARE.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

AUSTRIA (May 9th, 1928)

BELGIUM (December 4th, 1928)

(1) The said Protocol is only binding on the Belgian Government as regards States which have signed or ratified it or which may accede to it.

(2) The said Protocol shall *ipso facto* cease to be binding on the Belgian Government in regard to any enemy State whose armed forces or whose Allies fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

BRITISH EMPIRE (April 9th, 1930)

Does not bind India or any British Dominion which is a separate Member of the League of Nations and does not separately sign or adhere to the Protocol.

(1) The said Protocol is only binding on His Britannic Majesty as regards those Powers and States which have both signed and ratified the Protocol, or have finally acceded thereto;

(2) The said Protocol shall cease to be binding on His Britannic Majesty towards any Power at enmity with Him whose armed forces, or the armed forces of whose allies, fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

ABYSSINIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BRAZIL

CHILE

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

JAPAN

LUXEMBURG

NICARAGUA

SALVADOR

URUGUAY

*The Protocol is open  
to Accession by:*

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

COLOMBIA

HUNGARY

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

And all other States invited to adhere to the Convention in accordance with Article 37.

<sup>1</sup> This Protocol came into force February 8th, 1928. See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. XCIV, p. 65; Vol. C, p. 262; Vol. CIV, p. 528; Vol. CVII, p. 537; Vol. CXI, p. 416; Vol. CXVII, p. 304 and Vol. CXXVI, p. 451.

3. PROTOCOL FOR THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE IN WAR OF ASPHYXIATING, POISONOUS AND OTHER GASES AND OF BACTERIOLOGICAL METHODS OF WARFARE (*continued*).

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

CANADA (May 6th, 1930)

- (1) The said Protocol is only binding on His Britannic Majesty as regards those States which have both signed and ratified it, or have finally acceded thereto;
- (2) The said Protocol shall cease to be binding on His Britannic Majesty towards any State at enmity with Him whose armed forces, or whose allies *de jure* or in fact fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

AUSTRALIA (January 22nd, 1930 a)

Subject to the reservations that His Majesty is bound by the said Protocol only towards those Powers and States which have both signed and ratified the Protocol or have acceded thereto, and that His Majesty shall cease to be bound by the Protocol towards any Power at enmity with Him whose armed forces, or the armed forces of whose allies, do not respect the Protocol.

NEW ZEALAND (January 22nd, 1930 a)

Subject to the reservations that His Majesty is bound by the said Protocol only towards those Powers and States which have both signed and ratified the Protocol or have acceded thereto, and that His Majesty shall cease to be bound by the Protocol towards any Power at enmity with Him whose armed forces, or the armed forces of whose allies, do not respect the Protocol.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (January 22nd, 1930 a)

Subject to the reservations that His Majesty is bound by the said Protocol only towards those Powers and States which have both signed and ratified the Protocol or have acceded thereto, and that His Majesty shall cease to be bound by the Protocol towards any Power at enmity with Him whose armed forces, or the armed forces of whose allies, do not respect the Protocol.

IRISH FREE STATE (August 18th, 1930 a)

The Government of the Irish Free State does not intend to assume, by this accession, any obligation except towards the States having signed and ratified this Protocol or which shall have finally acceded thereto, and Should the armed forces of an enemy State or of the Allies of such State fail to respect the said Protocol, the Government of the Irish Free State would cease to be bound by the said Protocol in regard to such State.

INDIA (April 9th, 1930)

- (1) The said Protocol is only binding on His Britannic Majesty as regards those States which have both signed and ratified it, or have finally acceded thereto;
- (2) The said Protocol shall cease to be binding on His Britannic Majesty towards any Power at enmity with Him whose armed forces, or the armed forces of whose allies, fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

IRAQ (September 8th, 1931 a)

On condition that the Iraq Government shall be bound by the provisions of the Protocol only towards those States which have both signed and ratified it or have acceded thereto; and that they shall not be bound by the Protocol towards any State at enmity with them whose armed forces, or the forces of whose allies, do not respect the dispositions of the Protocol.

Bulgaria (March 7th, 1934)

The said Protocol is only binding on the Bulgarian Government as regards States which have signed or ratified it or which may accede to it.

The said Protocol shall *ipso facto* cease to be binding on the Bulgarian Government in regard to any enemy State whose armed forces or whose Allies fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

CHINA (August 7th, 1929 a)

DENMARK (May 5th, 1930)

EGYPT (December 6th, 1928)

ESTONIA (August 28th, 1931)

- (1) The said Protocol is only binding on the Estonian Government as regards States which have signed or ratified it or which may accede to it.
- (2) The said Protocol shall *ipso facto* cease to be binding on the Estonian Government in regard to any enemy State whose armed forces or whose allies fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

FINLAND (June 26th, 1929)

FRANCE (May 9th, 1926)

- (1) The said Protocol is only binding on the Government of the French Republic as regards States which have signed or ratified it or which may accede to it.

- (2) The said Protocol shall *ipso facto* cease to be binding on the Government of the French Republic in regard to any enemy State whose armed forces or whose allies fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

GERMANY (April 25th, 1929)

GREECE (May 30th, 1931)

ITALY (April 3rd, 1928)

3. PROTOCOL FOR THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE IN WAR OF ASPHYXIATING, POISONOUS AND OTHER GASES AND OF BACTERIOLOGICAL METHODS OF WARFARE (*continued*).

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

- LATVIA (June 3rd, 1931)  
LIBERIA (April 2nd, 1927 a)  
LITHUANIA (June 15th, 1933)  
MEXICO (March 15th, 1932 a)  
NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curacao) (October 31st, 1930)  
Subject to the reservation that, as regards the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of all analogous liquids, materials or devices, this Protocol shall *ipso facto* cease to be binding on the Royal Netherlands Government in regard to any enemy State whose armed forces or whose allies fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.  
NORWAY (July 27th, 1932)  
PERSIA (July 4th, 1929 a)  
POLAND (February 4th, 1929)  
PORTUGAL (July 1st, 1930)  
(1) The said Protocol is only binding on the Government of the Portuguese Republic as regards States which have signed or ratified it or which may accede to it.  
(2) The said Protocol shall *ipso facto* cease to be binding on the Government of the Portuguese Republic in regard to any enemy State whose armed forces or whose Allies fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.  
ROUMANIA (August 23rd, 1929)  
Subject to the reservation:  
(1) That the said Protocol only binds the Roumanian Government in relation to States which have signed and ratified or which have definitely acceded to the Protocol;  
(2) That the said Protocol shall cease to be binding on the Roumanian Government in regard to all enemy States whose armed forces or whose Allies *de jure* or in fact do not respect the restrictions which are the object of this Protocol.  
SIAM (June 6th, 1931)  
SPAIN (August 22nd, 1929)  
Declares this Protocol as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other Member or State accepting and executing the same obligation, that is to say, on condition of reciprocity.  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (April 5th, 1928 a)  
(1) That the said Protocol only binds the Government of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics in relation to the States which have signed and ratified or which have definitely acceded to the Protocol.  
(2) That the said Protocol shall cease to be binding on the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in regard to all enemy States whose armed forces or whose Allies *de jure* or in fact do not respect restrictions which are the object of this Protocol.  
SWEDEN (April 25th, 1930)  
SWITZERLAND (July 12th, 1932)  
TURKEY (October 5th, 1929)  
VENEZUELA (February 8th, 1928)  
YUGOSLAVIA (April 12th, 1929)

XII. AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT.

16. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16.

(*Second Paragraph of the Original Text.*)

(Geneva, September 21st, 1925.)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications.*

CHILE (August 1st, 1928)  
DENMARK (March 28th, 1926)  
ESTONIA (September 18th, 1926)  
NETHERLANDS (August 20th, 1926)

*Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ALBANIA  
BOLIVIA  
BRAZIL  
BULGARIA  
CANADA  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
JAPAN  
NEW ZEALAND  
NORWAY

*Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open.*

ABYSSINIA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRALIA  
AUSTRIA  
BELGIUM  
BRITISH EMPIRE  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA  
CUBA  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

16. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16 (*continued*).

(*Second Paragraph of the Original Text.*)

(*Geneva, September 21st, 1925.*)

**Not in Force.**

*Signatures not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

PERU  
PORTUGAL  
SALVADOR  
SIAM  
URUGUAY

*Other Members to whose Signature  
the Protocol is open.*

FINLAND  
FRANCE  
GERMANY  
GREECE  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
HUNGARY  
INDIA  
IRAQ  
IRISH FREE STATE  
ITALY  
LATVIA  
LIBERIA  
LITHUANIA  
LUXEMBURG  
MEXICO  
NICARAGUA  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
POLAND  
ROUMANIA  
SPAIN  
SWEDEN  
SWITZERLAND  
TURKEY  
VENEZUELA  
YUGOSLAVIA

XIII. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

9. CONVENTION REGARDING THE MEASUREMENT OF VESSELS EMPLOYED IN INLAND NAVIGATION  
AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.<sup>1</sup>

(*Paris, November 27th, 1925.*)

**In Force.**

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

AUSTRIA (July 4th, 1927)  
BELGIUM (July 2nd, 1927)  
BRITISH EMPIRE (for Great  
Britain and Northern Ire-  
land) (June 14th, 1927)  
BULGARIA (July 2nd, 1927)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (January  
17th, 1929)  
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through  
the intermediary of Poland)  
(July 23rd, 1930 *a*)  
FRANCE (July 2nd, 1927)

It being understood on behalf of the  
French Government, and as pro-  
vided for in Article 6 of the Pro-  
tocol of Signature, that in the  
event of a re-measurement of a  
vessel originally measured by its  
own officials the original indelible

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

FINLAND  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

ALBANIA  
DENMARK  
ESTONIA  
IRISH FREE STATE  
LATVIA  
LITHUANIA  
LUXEMBURG  
NORWAY  
PERSIA  
PORTUGAL  
SWEDEN  
TURKEY

<sup>1</sup> The Convention came into force on October 1st, 1927, in conformity with Article 12. See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. LXVII, p. 63; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 443; Vol. XCVI, p. 201; Vol. C. p. 228; Vol. CIV. p. 511 and Vol. CXXVI, p. 448.

9. CONVENTION REGARDING THE MEASUREMENT OF VESSELS EMPLOYED IN INLAND NAVIGATION AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE (*continued*).

(Paris, November 27th, 1925.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions*

marks, when they are not intended solely to indicate that the vessel has been measured, shall have added to them an indelible cross having arms of equal length, and that this addition shall be regarded as equivalent to the removal described in Article 10 of the Annex to the Convention; that the old measurement plates shall be marked with a cross instead of being withdrawn; and that, if new plates are affixed, the old plates shall be placed at the same level and near to the new ones. In the case provided for above, the notification provided for in the third paragraph of Article 5 and in Article 6 of the Convention shall also be addressed to the original office of inscription.

- GERMANY (July 2nd, 1927)
  - GREECE (February 6th, 1931)
  - HUNGARY (January 3rd, 1928)
  - ITALY (September 27th, 1932)
  - NETHERLANDS (for the Kingdom in Europe) (July 2nd, 1927)
  - POLAND (June 16th, 1930)
  - ROUMANIA (May 18th, 1928)
  - SPAIN (July 11th, 1927)
  - SWITZERLAND (July 2nd, 1927)
  - YUGOSLAVIA (May 7th, 1930)
- Under Clause IV of the Protocol of Signature.

XIV. SLAVERY.

SLAVERY CONVENTION.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, September 25th, 1926.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

- UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
(March 21st, 1929 a)

Subject to the reservation that the Government of the United States, adhering to its policy of opposition to forced or compulsory labour except as punishment for crime of which the person concerned has been duly convicted, adheres to the Convention except as to the first sub-division of the second paragraph of Article five, which reads as follows:

"(1) Subject to the transitional provisions laid down in paragraph (2) below, compulsory or forced labour may only be exacted for public purposes."<sup>2</sup>

- AUSTRIA (August 19th, 1927)
- BELGIUM (September 23rd, 1927)
- GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (June 18th, 1927)
- CANADA (August 6th, 1928)
- AUSTRALIA (June 18th, 1927)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

- ABYSSINIA
- ALBANIA
- CHINA
- COLOMBIA
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (a)
- LITHUANIA
- PANAMA
- PERSIA

*Ad referendum* and interpreting Article 3 as without power to compel Persia to bind herself by any arrangement or convention which would place her ships of whatever tonnage in the category of native vessels provided for by the Convention on the Trade in Arms.

- URUGUAY

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

- AFGHANISTAN
- SA'UDI ARABIA
- ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
- BOLIVIA
- BRAZIL
- CHILE
- COSTA RICA
- FREE CITY OF DANZIG
- GUATEMALA
- HONDURAS
- ICELAND
- JAPAN
- LIECHTENSTEIN
- LUXEMBURG
- MEXICO
- PARAGUAY
- PERU
- SALVADOR
- SAN MARINO
- SIAM
- UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS
- VENEZUELA

<sup>1</sup> This Convention came into force March 9th, 1927, according to its Article 12. See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. LX, p. 253; Vol. LXIX, p. 114; Vol. LXXII, p. 485; Vol. LXXXIII, p. 416; Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 356; Vol. XCVI, p. 192; Vol. C, p. 221; Vol. CIV, p. 511; Vol. CVII, p. 491 and Vol. CXXX, p. 444.

<sup>2</sup> This accession, given subject to reservation, has been communicated to the signatory States for acceptance.

SLAVERY CONVENTION (*continued*).

(*Geneva, September 25th, 1926.*)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (including South West Africa) (June 18th, 1927)

NEW ZEALAND (June 18th, 1927)

INDIA (June 18th, 1927)

Under the terms of Article 9 of this Convention, the signature of the Convention is not binding as regards the enforcement of the provisions of Article 2, sub-section (b), Articles 5, 6 and 7 of this Convention upon the following territories, namely: in Burma, the Naga tracts lying west and south of the Hukawng Valley bounded on the north and west by the Assam boundary, on the east by the Nanphuk River and on the south by the Singaling Hikamti and the Somra tracts; in Assam, the Sadiya and Balipara frontier tracts, the tribal area to the east of the Naga Hills district, up to the Burma boundary, and a small tract in the south of the Lushai Hills district; or on the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty.

Further, the signature of the Convention is not binding in respect of Article 3 in so far as that article may require India to enter into any convention whereby vessels, by reason of the fact that they are owned, fitted out or commanded by Indians, or of the fact that one-half of the crew is Indian, are classified as native vessels, or are denied any privilege, right or immunity enjoyed by similar vessels of other States signatories of the Covenant or are made subject to any liability or disability to which similar ships of such other States are not subject.

IRISH FREE STATE (July 18th, 1930 *a*)

BULGARIA (March 9th, 1927)

CUBA (July 6th, 1931)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (October 10th, 1930)

DENMARK (May 17th, 1927)

ECUADOR (March 26th, 1928 *a*)

EGYPT (January 25th, 1928 *a*)

ESTONIA (May 16th, 1929)

FINLAND (September 29th, 1927)

FRANCE (March 28th, 1931)

SYRIA and LEBANON (June 25th, 1931 *a*)

GERMANY (March 12th, 1929)

GREECE (July 4th, 1930)

HAITI (September 3rd, 1927 *a*)

HUNGARY<sup>1</sup> (February 17th, 1933 *a*)

IRAQ (January 18th, 1929 *a*)

ITALY (August 25th, 1928)

LATVIA (July 9th, 1927)

LIBERIA (May 17th, 1930)

MONACO (January 17th, 1928 *a*)

THE NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and

Curaçao) (January 7th, 1928)

NICARAGUA (October 3rd, 1927 *a*)

NORWAY (September 10th, 1927)

POLAND (September 17th, 1930)

PORTUGAL (October 4th, 1927)

ROUMANIA (June 22nd, 1931)

SPAIN (September 12th, 1927)

For Spain and the Spanish Colonies, with the exception of the Spanish Protectorate of Morocco.

SUDAN (September 15th, 1927 *a*)

SWEDEN (December 17th, 1927)

SWITZERLAND (November 1st, 1930 *a*)

TURKEY (July 24th, 1933 *a*)

YUGOSLAVIA (September 28th, 1929)

<sup>1</sup> See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. CXXX, p. 444.

XV. INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION.

CONVENTION AND STATUTE ESTABLISHING AN INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, July 12th, 1927.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
ALBANIA (August 31st, 1929)	BRAZIL	ABYSSINIA
BELGIUM (May 9th, 1929)	COLOMBIA	AFGHANISTAN
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND (January 9th, 1929 a)	GUATEMALA	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate.	LATVIA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NEW ZEALAND (December 22nd, 1928 a)	NICARAGUA	SA'UDI ARABIA
On the understanding that no contribution to the initial fund of the Union will fall due by New Zealand before the com- mencement of the next financial year in that country, viz., April 1st, 1929.	PERU	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
INDIA (April 2nd, 1929)	PORTUGAL	AUSTRALIA
BULGARIA (May 22nd, 1931)	SPAIN	AUSTRIA
Cuba (June 18th, 1934)	URUGUAY	BOLIVIA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (August 20th, 1931)		CANADA
ECUADOR (July 30th, 1928)		CHILE
EGYPT (August 7th, 1928)		CHINA
Subject to later acceptance by the Egyptian Government of the de- cisions of the Executive Com- mittee fixing its contribution.		COSTA RICA
FINLAND (April 10th, 1929)		DENMARK
FRANCE (April 27th, 1932)		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
GERMANY (July 22nd, 1929)		ESTONIA
GREECE (January 16th, 1931)		HAITI
HUNGARY (April 17th, 1929)		HONDURAS
It being understood that "the most extensive immunities, facilities and exemptions" mentioned in Ar- ticle 10 of the present Conven- tion shall not include exterri- toriality or the other rights and immunities enjoyed in Hungary by duly accredited diplomatic agents.		ICELAND
Iraq (June 12th, 1934 a)		IRISH FREE STATE
ITALY (August 2nd, 1928)		JAPAN
Applies also to the Italian Colonies.		LIBERIA
LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 1929 a)		LIECHTENSTEIN
MONACO (May 21st, 1929)		LITHUANIA
PERSIA (September 28th, 1932 a)		MEXICO
POLAND AND FREE CITY OF DANZIG (July 11th, 1930)		NETHERLANDS
ROUMANIA (September 11th, 1928)		NORWAY
SAN MARINO (August 12th, 1929)		PANAMA
SUDAN (May 11th, 1928 a)		PARAGUAY
SWITZERLAND (January 2nd, 1930 a)		SALVADOR
TURKEY (March 10th, 1932)		SIAM
VENEZUELA (June 19th, 1929)		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
YUGOSLAVIA (August 28th, 1931 a)		SWEDEN

<sup>1</sup> The present Convention entered into force on December 27th, 1932, in accordance with its Article 18. See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. CXXXV, p. 247.



XVI. ARBITRATION CLAUSES IN COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

2. CONVENTION ON THE EXECUTION OF FOREIGN ARBITRAL AWARDS.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, September 26th, 1927.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Signature by:</i>
AUSTRIA (July 18th, 1930)	BOLIVIA	BRAZIL
BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929) Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law.	FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)	CHILE
Belgian Congo, Territory of Ruanda-Urundi (June 5th, 1930 a)	NICARAGUA	EGYPT
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (July 2nd, 1930)	PERU	IRAQ
Bahamas		JAPAN
British Guiana		LATVIA
British Honduras		LITHUANIA
Falkland Islands		MEXICO
Gibraltar		MONACO
Gold Coast:		NORWAY
(a) Colony		PANAMA
(b) Ashanti		PARAGUAY
(c) Northern Terri- tories		POLAND
(d) Togoland under British Mandate		SALVADOR
Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Islands and Cayman Islands)		TURKEY
Kenya		URUGUAY
Palestine (excluding Transjordan)		
Tanganyika Territory		And all the other States which may sign the Protocol of September 24th, 1923.
Uganda Protectorate		
Windward Islands:		
Grenada		
St. Lucia		
St. Vincent		
Zanzibar		
Mauritius		
Northern Rhodesia		
Leeward Islands:		
Antigua		
Dominica		
Montserrat		
St. Christopher-Nevis		
Virgin Islands		
NEW ZEALAND (Western Samoa included) (April 9th, 1929)		
NEWFOUNDLAND (January 7th, 1931 a)		
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 18th, 1931) The Czechoslovak Republic does not intend to invalidate in any way the bilateral treaties conclu- ded by it with various States, which regulate the questions referred to in the present Con- vention by provisions going beyond the provisions of the Convention.		

<sup>1</sup> The Convention came into force July 25th, 1929 (Article 8). See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. XCII, p. 301; Vol. XCVI, p. 205; Vol. C, p. 259; Vol. CIV, p. 326; Vol. CVII, p. 528; Vol. CXI, p. 414; Vol. CXVII, p. 303 and Vol. CXXX, p. 457.

2. CONVENTION ON THE EXECUTION OF FOREIGN ARBITRAL AWARDS (*continued*).

(Geneva, September 26th, 1927.)

In Force.

*Ratifications.*

DENMARK (April 25th, 1929)

Under Danish law, arbitral awards made by an Arbitral Tribunal do not immediately become operative; it is necessary in each case, in order to make an award operative, to apply to the ordinary Courts of Law. In the course of the proceedings, however, the arbitral award will generally be accepted by such Courts without further examination as a basis for the final judgment in the affair.

ESTONIA (May 16th, 1929)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law.

FINLAND (July 30th, 1931)

FRANCE (May 13th, 1931)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law.

GERMANY (September 1st, 1930)

GREECE (January 15th, 1932)

The Hellenic Government reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

ITALY (November 12th, 1930)

LUXEMBURG (September 15th, 1930)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

THE NETHERLANDS (August 12th, 1931) (for the Kingdom in Europe)

Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao (January 28th, 1933 *a*)

PORTUGAL (December 10th, 1930)

(1) The Portuguese Government reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law.

(2) The Portuguese Government declares, according to the terms of Article 10, that the present Convention does not apply to its colonies.

ROUMANIA (June 22nd, 1931)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law.

SIAM (July 7th, 1931)

SPAIN (January 15th, 1930)

SWEDEN (August 8th, 1929)

SWITZERLAND (September 25th, 1930)

XVII. ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

I. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, November 8th, 1927.)

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
(September 30th, 1929)

Do not assume any obligation in respect of the Philippine Islands. The Convention and Protocol are signed subject to the following reservations and conditions with respect to the United States of America:

(a) That prohibitions or restrictions designed to extend to exported products the regime established within the country in respect of the production of, trade in, and transport and

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

BULGARIA

CHILE

The Chilean Government declared when signing the Convention:

(a) That they are fully convinced that Nos. 1 and 3 of Article 4 cannot be invoked by the other High Contracting Parties to prohibit or restrict the importation into their territories of Chilean nitrate of soda, principally employed in agriculture.

(b) That, in the Chilean Government's opinion, the Con-

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ALBANIA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRALIA  
BOLIVIA  
BRAZIL  
CANADA  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA  
COSTA RICA  
CUBA

<sup>1</sup> In virtue of a Protocol signed at Paris, December 20th, 1929, the Convention came into force on January 1st, 1930. The ratifications necessary for the entry into force of the Convention, as provided in the Protocol of December 20th, 1929, not having been obtained and a certain number of States having made the entry into force of the Convention conditional on its ratification by certain other States (see reservations quoted above), only Great Britain, United States of America, Denmark, Japan, Norway, Netherlands and Portugal remained, on the date of July 1st, 1930, bound by the Convention. (See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. XCVII, p. 391; Vol. C, p. 264 and Vol. CXVII, p. 304.) These States having since then withdrawn from the obligations of the Convention (see *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. CVII, p. 538; Vol. CXXXIV, p. 411 and following and Vol. CXXXVIII, p. 447), this Convention ceased to have effect as from June 30th, 1934.

I. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS (*continued*).

(Geneva, November 8th, 1927.)

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions*

consumption of such products in domestic commerce are not prohibited by the said Convention, provided, however, that such prohibitions or restrictions shall not be applied in such a manner as to constitute a means of arbitrary discrimination between foreign countries or a disguised restriction on international trade.

(b) That the said Convention affects neither the tariff systems nor the treaty-making methods of the participating countries nor the measures taken to ensure the application thereof, including measures to counteract dumping, bounties, subsidies, unfair methods or acts in foreign trade, under-evaluation or discrimination.

*In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929, the United States of America withdraw from this Convention as from June 30th, 1933.*

**AUSTRIA (June 26th, 1929)**

The entry into force of this Convention as regards Austria is subject to its ratification by Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Switzerland, and Czechoslovakia.

**BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)**

The entry into force of this Convention as regards Belgium is subject to its ratification by Germany, France, Great Britain, Poland, Switzerland, and Czechoslovakia.

The Belgian Government does not intend to assume any obligation as regards the Belgian Colony of the Congo and the territory under Belgian mandate of Ruanda-Urundi.

**GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN**

**IRELAND (April 12th, 1929)**

Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate.

*In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris dated December 20th, 1929, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are relieved as from June 30th, 1933, of the obligations of this Convention.*

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA (June 25th, 1930)**

The entry into force of this Convention as regards Czechoslovakia is subject to the ratification or accession of the following countries: Germany, Austria, United States of America, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Poland, Roumania, Yugoslavia and Switzerland.

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

vention affects neither the tariff system nor the treaty-making methods of the participating countries nor the measures taken to ensure their application, including the measures intended to counteract the effects of dumping.

**EGYPT**

**ESTONIA**

**INDIA**

According to the terms of Article 10, does not include the territories of India belonging to a Prince or Chief placed under the suzerainty of His Britannic Majesty.

**LATVIA**

**POLAND**

**SIAM**

**TURKEY**

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

**ECUADOR**

**GREECE**

**GUATEMALA**

**HAITI**

**HONDURAS**

**IRAQ**

**IRISH FREE STATE**

**LIBERIA**

**LITHUANIA**

**MEXICO**

**NEW ZEALAND**

**NICARAGUA**

**PANAMA**

**PARAGUAY**

**PERSIA**

**PERU**

**SALVADOR**

**UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS**

**SPAIN**

**URUGUAY**

**VENEZUELA**

I. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PROHIBITIONS  
AND RESTRICTIONS (*continued*).

(*Geneva, November 8th, 1927.*)

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

DENMARK (September 9th, 1929)

Subject to reservation as regards Greenland.

In accordance with Article C of the Supplementary Agreement, the Danish Government makes the entry into force of this Convention subject, as regards Denmark, to its ratification by Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

*In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929, Denmark considers itself as relieved, after June 30th, 1933, of the obligations of this Convention.*

FINLAND (September 6th, 1929)

Finland undertakes to extend, towards any other High Contracting Party accepting the same obligation, the application of the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 8 of the Convention of November 8th, 1927, to all disputes which might arise on the subject of the interpretation or the application of the provisions of the said Convention—including the whole or part of Articles 4, 5 and 6—or of the Supplementary Agreement of July 11th, 1928, whether or no the dispute be of a legal character.

FRANCE (July 31st, 1929)

By its acceptance, it does not intend to assume any obligation in regard to any of its Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under its suzerainty or mandate.

The entry into force of this Convention as regards France is subject to its ratification by Germany, Italy, Poland, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

GERMANY (November 23rd, 1929)

The entry into force of this Convention as regards Germany is subject to its ratification by Austria, the United States of America, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Poland, Roumania, Yugoslavia, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

HUNGARY (July 26th, 1929)

The entry into force of this Convention as regards Hungary is subject to its ratification by Austria, Italy, Poland, Roumania, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

ITALY (September 30th, 1929)

The entry into force of this Convention, in so far as Italy is concerned, is subject to the ratification or accession of the following countries: Germany, United States of America, Austria, Great Britain, France, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Turkey.

In conformity with Article 10 of the Convention, the Royal Italian Government does not assume any obligation in respect of the Italian colonies and possessions.

JAPAN (September 28th, 1929)

The provisions of Article 8 of the present Convention are in no way derogatory to the acts of the Japanese judicial authorities in the application of Japanese laws and decrees.

*In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris dated December 20th, 1929, Japan is relieved as from June 30th, 1934, of the obligations of this Convention.*

LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 1929)

The entry into force of this Convention in the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg is subject to its ratification by Germany, France, Great Britain, Poland, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

THE NETHERLANDS (June 28th, 1929)

The Netherlands Government does not intend to assume any obligation as regards overseas territories.

The Netherlands undertake to extend, towards any other High Contracting Party accepting the same obligation, the application of the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 8 of the Convention to all disputes which might arise on the subject of the interpretation or the application of the provisions of the said Convention—including the whole or part of Articles 4, 5 and 6—or of the agreements of July 11th, 1928, whether or no the dispute be of a legal character.

*In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris dated December 20th, 1929, the Netherlands consider themselves as relieved, after June 30th, 1934, of the obligations of this Convention.*

Curaçao (April 18th, 1932 a)

As regards Curaçao, the Netherlands Government undertakes to extend, towards any other High Contracting Party accepting the same obligation, the application of the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 8 of the Convention to all disputes which might arise on the subject of the interpretation or the application of the provisions of the said Convention, including Articles 4, 5 and 6, whether or no the dispute be of a legal character.

NORWAY (September 26th, 1930)

*In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929, Norway is relieved as from June 30th, 1933, of the obligations of this Convention.*

I. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS (*continued*).

(Geneva, November 8th, 1927.)

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

PORTUGAL (September 30th, 1929)

Subject to the reservation provided in Article 10 as regards the application of the Convention to all its colonies.

*Portugal considers itself as relieved, on June 30th, 1931, in accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929, of the obligations accepted by the ratification of this Convention and Protocol.*

ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929)

The entry into force of this Convention in Roumania is subject to its ratification by Austria, Hungary, Poland, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and Czechoslovakia.

SWEDEN (August 8th, 1929)

SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)

The entry into force of this Convention as regards Switzerland is subject to the ratification or accession of Germany, Austria, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy and Czechoslovakia.

YUGOSLAVIA (September 30th, 1929)

The entry into force of this Convention in so far as the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes is concerned is subject to its ratification by Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Roumania and Czechoslovakia, and to the coming into force of the Convention in those countries.

2. PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

(Geneva, November 8th, 1927.)

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

*Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.*

*The Protocol is open to Accession by:*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (September 30th, 1929)

Same reservation as for the Convention and on the understanding that the provision of Section VI of the Protocol excepting from the scope of the Convention prohibitions or restrictions applying to prison-made goods, includes goods the product of forced or slave labour, however employed.<sup>1</sup>

*In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929, the United States of America withdraw from this Protocol as from June 30th, 1933.*

AUSTRIA (June 26th, 1929)

BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN

IRELAND (April 12th, 1929)

Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate.

*In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are relieved as from June 30th, 1933, of the obligations of this Protocol.*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (June 25th, 1930)

DENMARK (Sept. 9th, 1929)

Subject to reservation as regards Greenland.

*In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929, Denmark considers itself as relieved, after June 30th, 1933, of the obligations of this Protocol.*

FINLAND (September 6th, 1929)

FRANCE (July 31st, 1929)

Subject to the reservations made on signing the Convention.

GERMANY (Nov. 23rd, 1929)

Same reservation as for the Convention.

BULGARIA

CHILE

EGYPT

ESTONIA

INDIA

Under the terms of Article 10 of the Convention, does not include the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under suzerainty of His Majesty.

LATVIA

POLAND

SIAM

TURKEY

ABYSSINIA

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

ALBANIA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

AUSTRALIA

BOLIVIA

BRAZIL

CANADA

CHINA

COLOMBIA

COSTA RICA

CUBA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ECUADOR

GREECE

GUATEMALA

HAITI

HONDURAS

IRAQ

IRISH FREE STATE

LIBERIA

LITHUANIA

MEXICO

NEW ZEALAND

NICARAGUA

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

PERSIA

PERU

SALVADOR

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

SPAIN

URUGUAY

VENEZUELA

<sup>1</sup> This reservation has been submitted to the signatory States for acceptance.

2. PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION (*continued*).

(Geneva, November 8th, 1927.)

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

HUNGARY (July 26th, 1929)

ITALY (September 30th, 1929)

JAPAN (September 28th, 1929)

Subject to the reservations made on signing the Convention.

*In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris dated December 20th, 1929, Japan is relieved as from June 30th, 1934, of the obligations of this Protocol.*

LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 1929)

THE NETHERLANDS (June 28th, 1929)

The Netherlands Government does not intend to assume any obligation as regards overseas territories.

*In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris dated December 20th, 1929, the Netherlands consider themselves as relieved, after June 30th, 1934, of the obligations of this Protocol.*

Curaçao (April 18th, 1932 *a*)

NORWAY (September 26th, 1930)

*In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929, Norway is relieved as from June 30th, 1933, of the obligations of this Protocol.*

PORTUGAL (September 30th, 1929)

*Portugal considers itself as relieved, on June 30th, 1931, in accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929, of the obligations accepted by the ratification of this Convention and Protocol.*

ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929)

Same reservation as for the Convention.

SWEDEN (August 8th, 1929)

SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)

YUGOSLAVIA (September 30th, 1929)

3. SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT TO THE CONVENTION OF NOVEMBER 8TH, 1927, FOR THE ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS. <sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
(September 30th, 1929)

*In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929, the United States of America withdraw from this Agreement as from June 30th, 1933.*

AUSTRIA (June 26th, 1929)

BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN

IRELAND (April 12th, 1929)

Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate.

*In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are relieved as from June 30th, 1933, of the obligations of this Agreement.*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (June 25th, 1930)

DENMARK (Sept. 9th, 1929)

*In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929, Denmark considers itself as relieved, after June 30th, 1933, of the obligations of this Agreement.*

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

BULGARIA

On signing the present Supplementary Agreement, Bulgaria declares that it shall be ratified and put into force as soon as the national currency shall be re-established in gold.

CHILE

EGYPT

ESTONIA

INDIA

LATVIA

POLAND

SIAM

TURKEY

Subject to reservation as regards Article B.

*The Agreement is open  
to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

ALBANIA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

AUSTRALIA

BOLIVIA

BRAZIL

CANADA

CHINA

COLOMBIA

COSTA RICA

CUBA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ECUADOR

GREECE

GUATEMALA

HAITI

HONDURAS

IRAQ

IRISH FREE STATE

LIBERIA

LITHUANIA

MEXICO

NEW ZEALAND

NICARAGUA

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

PERSIA

<sup>1</sup> In virtue of a Protocol signed at Paris, December 20th, 1929, the Agreement came into force on January 1st, 1930. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XCVII, p. 436; Vol. C, p. 264; Vol. CVII, p. 538; Vol. CXVII, p. 304 and Vol. CXXXIV, p. 411 and following.

3. SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT TO THE CONVENTION OF NOVEMBER 8TH, 1927, FOR THE ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS (*continued*).

(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

*Ratifications or  
definitive Accessions.*

**FINLAND (September 6th, 1929)**

Finland undertakes to extend, towards any other High Contracting Party accepting the same obligation, the application of the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 8 of the Convention of November 8th, 1927, to all disputes which might arise on the subject of the interpretation or the application of the provisions of the present Agreement, whether or no the dispute be of a legal character.

**FRANCE (July 31st, 1929)**

By its acceptance, it does not intend to assume any obligation in regard to any of its Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under its suzerainty or mandate.

**GERMANY (Nov. 23rd, 1929)**

Same reservation as for the Convention.

**HUNGARY (July 26th, 1929)**

The entry into force of this Agreement as regards Hungary is subject to its ratification by Austria, Italy, Poland, Roumania, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

**ITALY (September 30th, 1929)**

**JAPAN (September 28th, 1929)**

*In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris dated December 20th, 1929, Japan is relieved as from June 30th, 1934, of the obligations of this Agreement.*

**LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 1929)**

**THE NETHERLANDS (June 28th, 1929)**

The Netherlands Government does not intend to assume any obligation as regards overseas territories.

*In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris dated December 20th, 1929, the Netherlands consider themselves as relieved, after June 30th, 1934, of the obligations of this Agreement.*

**Curaçao (April 18th, 1932 a)**

**NORWAY (Sept. 26th, 1930)**

*In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929, Norway is relieved, as from June 30th, 1933, of the obligations of this Agreement.*

**PORTUGAL (Sept. 30th, 1929)**

Subject to the reservation provided in Article 10 of the Convention as regards the application to all its Colonies.

*Portugal considers itself as relieved, on June 30th, 1931, in accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929, of the obligations accepted by the ratification of this Agreement and Protocol.*

**ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929)**

The entry into force of this Agreement in Roumania is subject to its ratification by Austria, Hungary, Poland, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and Czechoslovakia.

**SWEDEN (August 8th, 1929)**

**SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)**

**YUGOSLAVIA (September 30th, 1929)**

*The Agreement is open  
to Accession by:*

PERU  
SALVADOR  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS  
SPAIN  
URUGUAY  
VENEZUELA

4. PROTOCOL TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT.  
(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to Accession by:</i>
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (September 30th, 1929) <i>In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929, the United States of America with- draw from this Protocol as from June 30th, 1933.</i>	BULGARIA Subject to the reservation made on signing the Supplementary Agreement.	ABYSSINIA UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA ALBANIA ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AUSTRALIA BOLIVIA BRAZIL CANADA CHINA COLOMBIA COSTA RICA CUBA DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ECUADOR GREECE GUATEMALA HAITI HONDURAS IRAQ IRISH FREE STATE LIBERIA LITHUANIA MEXICO NEW ZEALAND NICARAGUA PANAMA PARAGUAY PERSIA PERU SALVADOR UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS SPAIN URUGUAY VENEZUELA
AUSTRIA (June 26th, 1929)	CHILE EGYPT ESTONIA INDIA LATVIA POLAND SIAM TURKEY Subject to reservation as regards Article B.	
BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (April 12th, 1929) Does not include any of His Bri- tannic Majesty's Colonies, Pro- tectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate. <i>In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are relieved as from June 30th, 1933, of the obligations of this Protocol.</i>		
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (June 25th, 1930)		
DENMARK (Sept. 9th, 1929) <i>In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929, Den- mark considers itself as relieved, after June 30th, 1933, of the obligations of this Protocol.</i>		
FINLAND (September 6th, 1929)		
FRANCE (July 31st, 1929) Subject to the reservations made on signing the Agreement.		
GERMANY (Nov. 23rd, 1929) Same reservation as for the Con- vention.		
HUNGARY (July 26th, 1929)		
ITALY (September 30th, 1929)		
JAPAN (September 28th, 1929) <i>In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris dated December 20th, 1929, Japan is relieved as from June 30th, 1934, of the obligations of this Protocol.</i>		
LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 1929)		
THE NETHERLANDS (June 28th, 1929) <i>In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris dated December 20th, 1929, the Netherlands consider themselves as relieved, after June 30th, 1934, of the obligations of this Protocol.</i>		
Curaçao (April 18th, 1932 a)		
NORWAY (September 26th, 1930) <i>In accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929, Norway is relieved as from June 30th, 1933, of the obligations of this Protocol.</i>		
PORTUGAL (Sept. 30th, 1929) <i>Portugal considers itself as relieved, on June 30th, 1931, in accordance with the terms of Article 6 of the Protocol of Paris, dated December 20th, 1929, of the obligations accepted by the ratification of this Agreement and Protocol.</i>		
ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929) Same reservation as for the Con- vention.		
SWEDEN (August 8th, 1929)		
SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)		
YUGOSLAVIA (September 30th, 1929)		



5. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF HIDES AND SKINS.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions.*

- AUSTRIA (June 26th, 1929)  
 BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)  
 The Belgian Government does not intend to assume any obligation as regards the Belgian Colony of the Congo and the territory under Belgian mandate of Ruanda-Urundi.  
 GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (April 9th, 1929)  
 Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate.  
 CZECHOSLOVAKIA (June 28th, 1929)  
 DENMARK (June 14th, 1929)  
 The ratification does not include Greenland.  
 FINLAND (June 27th, 1929)  
 FRANCE (June 30th, 1929)  
 By its acceptance, it does not intend to assume any obligation in regard to any of its Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under its suzerainty or mandate.  
 GERMANY (June 30th, 1929)  
 HUNGARY (July 26th, 1929)  
 The entry into force of this Agreement as regards Hungary is subject to its ratification by Austria, Roumania, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and Czechoslovakia.  
 ITALY (June 29th, 1929)  
 LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 1929)  
 THE NETHERLANDS (June 28th, 1929)  
 The Netherlands Government does not intend to assume any obligation as regards overseas territories.  
 The Netherlands undertake to extend, towards any other High Contracting Party accepting the same obligation, the application of the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 8 of the Convention of November 8th, 1927, to all disputes which might arise on the subject of the interpretation or the application of the provisions of this Agreement, whether or no the dispute be of a legal character.  
 NORWAY (September 26th, 1930)  
 POLAND<sup>3</sup> (August 8th, 1931)  
 ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929)  
 The entry into force of this Agreement in Roumania is subject to its ratification by Austria, Hungary, Poland, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and Czechoslovakia.  
 SWEDEN (June 27th, 1929)  
 SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)  
 YUGOSLAVIA (September 30th, 1929)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

- BULGARIA  
 On signing the present Agreement Bulgaria declares that it shall be ratified and put into force as soon as the national currency shall be re-established in gold.  
 TURKEY<sup>2</sup>  
 Turkey reserves the right to maintain the "muamele vergisi" (general tax on export formalities) of two and a-half per cent *ad valorem*, and also the very low veterinary examination tax.

*The Agreement is open  
to Accession by:*

- ABYSSINIA  
 UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
 ALBANIA  
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
 ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
 AUSTRALIA  
 BOLIVIA  
 BRAZIL  
 CANADA  
 CHILE  
 CHINA  
 COLOMBIA  
 COSTA RICA  
 CUBA  
 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
 ECUADOR  
 EGYPT  
 ESTONIA  
 GREECE  
 GUATEMALA  
 HAITI  
 HONDURAS  
 INDIA  
 IRAQ  
 IRISH FREE STATE  
 JAPAN  
 LATVIA  
 LIBERIA  
 LITHUANIA  
 MEXICO  
 NEW ZEALAND  
 NICARAGUA  
 PANAMA  
 PARAGUAY  
 PERSIA  
 PERU  
 PORTUGAL  
 SALVADOR  
 SIAM  
 SPAIN  
 UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
 REPUBLICS  
 URUGUAY  
 VENEZUELA

<sup>1</sup> This Agreement came into force on October 1st, 1929, between the States having ratified it, in virtue of a Protocol drawn up at Geneva on September 11th, 1929. See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. XCV, p. 357; Vol. C, p. 264 and Vol. CVII, p. 537.

<sup>2</sup> The reservation to which this signature is subject has been submitted to the signatory States for acceptance.

<sup>3</sup> The Polish Government has undertaken to put this Agreement into force by administrative measures, as from October 1st, 1929.

6. PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.

(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions.*

AUSTRIA (June 26th, 1929)  
BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)  
GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN  
IRELAND (April 9th, 1929)  
Does not include any of His  
Britannic Majesty's Colonies,  
Protectorates or Territories  
under suzerainty or mandate.  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (June 28th,  
1929)  
DENMARK (June 14th, 1929)  
The ratification does not include  
Greenland.  
FINLAND (June 27th, 1929)  
FRANCE (June 30th, 1929)  
Subject to the reservations made  
on signing the Agreement.  
GERMANY (June 30th, 1929)  
HUNGARY (July 26th, 1929)  
ITALY (June 29th, 1929)  
LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 1929)  
THE NETHERLANDS (June 28th,  
1929)  
The Netherlands Government does  
not intend to assume any obli-  
gation as regards overseas terri-  
tories.  
NORWAY (September 26th,  
1930)  
POLAND (August 8th, 1931)  
ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929)  
Same reservations as for the Agree-  
ment.  
SWEDEN (June 27th, 1929)  
SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)  
YUGOSLAVIA (September 30th,  
1929)

**In Force.**

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*  
BULGARIA  
Subject to the reservation made  
on signing the Agreement.  
TURKEY  
Subject to the reservation made  
on signing the Agreement.

*The Protocol is open  
to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ALBANIA  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRALIA  
BOLIVIA  
BRAZIL  
CANADA  
CHILE  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA  
COSTA RICA  
CUBA  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
ECUADOR  
EGYPT  
ESTONIA  
GREECE  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
INDIA  
IRAQ  
IRISH FREE STATE  
JAPAN  
LATVIA  
LIBERIA  
LITHUANIA  
MEXICO  
NEW ZEALAND  
NICARAGUA  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
PERU  
PORTUGAL  
SALVADOR  
SIAM  
SPAIN  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS  
URUGUAY  
VENEZUELA

7. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF BONES.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

**In Force.**

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions.*

AUSTRIA (June 26th, 1929)  
BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)  
The Belgian Government does not  
intend to assume any obligation  
as regards the Belgian Colony  
of the Congo and the territory  
under Belgian mandate of  
Ruanda-Urundi.  
GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN  
IRELAND (April 9th, 1929)  
Does not include any of His  
Britannic Majesty's Colonies,  
Protectorates or Territories  
under suzerainty or mandate.

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

BULGARIA  
On signing the present Agreement  
Bulgaria declares that it shall  
be ratified and put into force as  
soon as the national currency  
shall be re-established in gold.  
TURKEY  
Turkey reserves the right to main-  
tain the "muamele vergisi"  
(general tax on export formalities)  
of two and a-half per cent  
*ad valorem*, and also the very  
low veterinary examination tax.

*The Agreement is open  
to Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ALBANIA  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRALIA  
BOLIVIA  
BRAZIL  
CANADA  
CHILE  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA

<sup>1</sup> This Agreement came into force on October 1st, 1929, between the States having ratified it, in virtue of a Protocol drawn up at Geneva on September 11th, 1929. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XCV, p. 373; Vol. C, p. 264 and Vol. CVII, p. 537.

7. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF BONES (*continued*).

(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>The Agreement is open to Accession by:</i>
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (June 28th, 1929)	COSTA RICA
DENMARK (June 14th, 1929)	CUBA
The ratification does not include Greenland.	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
FINLAND (June 27th, 1929)	ECUADOR
FRANCE (June 30th, 1929)	EGYPT
By its acceptance, it does not intend to assume any obligation in regard to any of its Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under its suzerainty or mandate.	ESTONIA
GERMANY (June 30th, 1929)	GREECE
HUNGARY (July 26th, 1929)	GUATEMALA
ITALY (June 29th, 1929)	HAITI
LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 1929)	HONDURAS
THE NETHERLANDS (June 28th, 1929)	INDIA
The Netherlands Government does not intend to assume any obligation as regards overseas territories.	IRAQ
The Netherlands undertake to extend, towards any other High Contracting Party accepting the same obligation, the application of the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 8 of the Convention of November 8th, 1927, to all disputes which might arise on the subject of the interpretation or the application of the provisions of this Agreement, whether or no the dispute be of a legal character.	IRISH FREE STATE
NORWAY (September 26th, 1930)	JAPAN
POLAND <sup>1</sup> (August 8th, 1931)	LATVIA
ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929)	LIBERIA
The entry into force of this Agreement in Roumania is subject to its ratification by Austria, Hungary, Poland, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and Czechoslovakia.	LITHUANIA
SWEDEN (June 27th, 1929)	MEXICO
SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)	NEW ZEALAND
YUGOSLAVIA (September 30th, 1929)	NICARAGUA
The obligations resulting from this Agreement shall be binding for the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes only as regards signatory States which do not render exportation impossible, either by formal prohibitions or by prohibitive duties (duties considered as prohibitive are duties imposing a tax of 5 francs Swiss or more per hundred kilogrammes).	PANAMA
	PARAGUAY
	PERSIA
	PERU
	PORTUGAL
	SAVADOR
	SIAM
	SPAIN
	UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
	URUGUAY
	VENEZUELA

8. PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.

(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to Accession by:</i>
AUSTRIA (June 26th, 1929)	BULGARIA	ABYSSINIA
BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)	Subject to the reservation made on signing the Agreement.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (April 9th, 1929)	TURKEY	ALBANIA
Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate.	Subject to the reservation made on signing the Agreement.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (June 28th, 1929)		ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
DENMARK (June 14th, 1929)		AUSTRALIA
The ratification does not include Greenland.		BOLIVIA
FINLAND (June 27th, 1929)		BRAZIL
FRANCE (June 30th, 1929)		CANADA
Subject to the reservations made on signing the Agreement.		CHILE
GERMANY (June 30th, 1929)		CHINA
HUNGARY (July 26th, 1929)		COLOMBIA
		COSTA RICA
		CUBA
		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
		ECUADOR
		EGYPT
		ESTONIA

<sup>1</sup> The Polish Government has undertaken to put this Agreement into force by administrative measures as from October 1st, 1929.

8. PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT (*continued*).

(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*  
 ITALY (June 29th, 1929)  
 LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 1929)  
 THE NETHERLANDS (June 28th, 1929)  
 The Netherlands Government does not intend to assume any obligation as regards overseas territories.  
 NORWAY (September 26th, 1930)  
 POLAND (August 8th, 1931)  
 ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929)  
 Same reservation as for the Agreement.  
 SWEDEN (June 27th, 1929)  
 SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)  
 YUGOSLAVIA (September 30th, 1929)

In Force.

*The Protocol is open to Accession by:*

GREECE  
 GUATEMALA  
 HAITI  
 HONDURAS  
 INDIA  
 IRAQ  
 IRISH FREE STATE  
 JAPAN  
 LATVIA  
 LIBERIA  
 LITHUANIA  
 MEXICO  
 NEW ZEALAND  
 NICARAGUA  
 PANAMA  
 PARAGUAY  
 PERSIA  
 PERU  
 PORTUGAL  
 SALVADOR  
 SIAM  
 SPAIN  
 UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS  
 URUGUAY  
 VENEZUELA

XVIII. PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES.<sup>1</sup>

GENERAL ACT.<sup>2</sup>

(Geneva, September 26th, 1928.)

In Force.

<i>Accessions</i>			<i>This Act is open to Accession by:</i>
A	B	C	
All the provisions of the Act.	Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (Chapters I and II) and general provisions dealing with these procedures (Chapter IV).	Provisions relating to conciliation (Chapter I), and general provisions concerning that procedure (Chapter IV).	All the Members of the League of Nations, with the exception of those mentioned in the preceding columns, and:
BELGIUM (May 18th, 1929) Subject to the reservation provided in Article 39 (2) (a), with the effect of excluding from the procedures described in this Act disputes arising out of facts prior to the accession of Belgium or prior to the accession of any other Party with whom Belgium may have a dispute.	THE NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (August 8th, 1930) NORWAY <sup>3</sup> (June 11th, 1929) SWEDEN (May 13th, 1929)		AFGHANISTAN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BRAZIL COSTA RICA EGYPT ECUADOR UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (May 21st, 1931) Subject to the following conditions: 1. That the following disputes are excluded from the procedure described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation: (i) Disputes arising prior to the accession of			

<sup>1</sup> The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the work of the Council and the Secretariat for 1929 (A.6(a).1929, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning the Protocol for the pacific settlement of international disputes, annexed to the Resolution adopted by the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations on October 2nd, 1924.

<sup>2</sup> The General Act came into force August 16th, 1929 (Article 44). See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. XCIII, p. 343; Vol. C, p. 260; Vol. CVII, p. 529; Vol. CXI, p. 414 and Vol. CXXVII, p. 304.

<sup>3</sup> Norway having acceded on June 11th, 1929, to Chapters I, II and IV, and thereafter having extended its accession to Chapter III, on June 11th, 1930, has therefore accepted all the provisions of the Act. However, it has been deemed necessary to make it appear also under "B" in the present list, so as to make it clear that Norway had already accepted the provisions provided under that heading as from June 11th, 1929.

GENERAL ACT (*continued*).

(*Geneva, September 26th, 1928.*)

In Force.

Accessions

A	B	C
All the provisions of the Act.	Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (Chapters I and II) and general provisions dealing with these procedures (Chapter IV).	Provisions relating to conciliation (Chapter I), and general provisions concerning that procedure (Chapter IV).
His Majesty to the said General Act or relating to situations or facts prior to the said accession;		
(ii) Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;		
(iii) Disputes between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such a manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;		
(iv) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States; and		
(v) Disputes with any Party to the General Act who is not a Member of the League of Nations.		
2. That His Majesty reserves the right in relation to the disputes mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act to require that the procedure prescribed in Chapter II of the said Act shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the procedure, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.		
3. (i) That, in the case of a dispute, not being a dispute mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act, which is brought before the Council of the League of Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant, the procedure prescribed in Chapter I of the General Act shall not be applied, and, if already commenced, shall be suspended, unless the Council determines that the said procedure shall be adopted.		
(ii) That, in the case of such a dispute, the procedure described in Chapter III of the General Act shall not be applied unless the Council has failed to effect a settlement of the dispute within twelve months from the date on which it was first submitted to the Council, or, in a case where the procedure prescribed in Chapter I has been adopted without producing an agreement between the parties, within six months from the termination of the work of the Conciliation Commission. The Council may extend either of the above periods by a decision of all its Members other than the parties to the dispute.		

CANADA (July 1st, 1931)

Subject to the following conditions:

1. That the following disputes are excluded from the procedure described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation:

(i) Disputes arising prior to the accession in respect of Canada to the said General Act or relating to situations or facts prior to the said accession;

GENERAL ACT (*continued*).

(*Geneva, September 26th, 1928.*)

In Force.

*Accessions*

A	B	C
All the provisions of the Act.	Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (Chapters I and II) and general provisions dealing with these procedures (Chapter IV).	Provisions relating to conciliation (Chapter I), and general provisions concerning that procedure (Chapter IV).
<p>(ii) Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;</p> <p>(iii) Disputes between His Majesty's Government in Canada and the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such a manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;</p> <p>(iv) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States; and</p> <p>(v) Disputes with any Party to the General Act who is not a Member of the League of Nations.</p>		

2. That His Majesty in respect of Canada reserves the right in relation to the disputes mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act to require that the procedure prescribed in Chapter II of the said Act shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the procedure, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.

3. (i) That, in the case of a dispute, not being a dispute mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act, which is brought before the Council of the League of Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant, the procedure prescribed in Chapter I of the General Act shall not be applied, and, if already commenced, shall be suspended, unless the Council determines that the said procedure shall be adopted.

(ii) That, in the case of such a dispute, the procedure described in Chapter III of the General Act shall not be applied unless the Council has failed to effect a settlement of the dispute within twelve months from the date on which it was first submitted to the Council, or, in a case where the procedure prescribed in Chapter I has been adopted without producing an agreement between the parties, within six months from the termination of the work of the Conciliation Commission. The Council may extend either of the above periods by a decision of all its Members other than the parties to the dispute.

AUSTRALIA (May 21st, 1931)

Subject to the following conditions:

1. That the following disputes are excluded from the procedure described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation:

(i) Disputes arising prior to the accession of His Majesty to the said General Act or relating to situations or facts prior to the said accession;

(ii) Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have

GENERAL ACT (*continued*).  
(*Geneva, September 26th, 1928.*)

In Force.

Accessions

A	B	C
All the provisions of the Act.	Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (Chapters I and II) and general provisions dealing with these procedures (Chapter IV).	Provisions relating to conciliation (Chapter I), and general provisions concerning that procedure (Chapter IV).
recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;		
(iii) Disputes between His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia and the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such a manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;		
(iv) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States; and		
(v) Disputes with any Party to the General Act who is not a Member of the League of Nations.		
2. That His Majesty reserves the right in relation to the disputes mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act to require that the procedure prescribed in Chapter II of the said Act shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the procedure, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.		
3. (i) That, in the case of a dispute, not being a dispute mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act, which is brought before the Council of the League of Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant, the procedure prescribed in Chapter I of the General Act shall not be applied, and, if already commenced, shall be suspended, unless the Council determines that the said procedure shall be adopted.		
(ii) That, in the case of such a dispute, the procedure described in Chapter III of the General Act shall not be applied unless the Council has failed to effect a settlement of the dispute within twelve months from the date on which it was first submitted to the Council, or, in a case where the procedure prescribed in Chapter I has been adopted without producing an agreement between the parties, within six months from the termination of the work of the Conciliation Commission. The Council may extend either of the above periods by a decision of all its Members other than the parties to the dispute.		

NEW ZEALAND (May 21st, 1931)

Subject to the following conditions:

1. That the following disputes are excluded from the procedure described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation:

(i) Disputes arising prior to the accession of His Majesty to the said General Act or relating to situations or facts prior to the said accession;

(ii) Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

(iii) Disputes between His Majesty's Government in New Zealand and the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such a manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;

GENERAL ACT (*continued*).  
(*Geneva, September 26th, 1928.*)

In Force.

*Accessions*

A	B	C
All the provisions of the Act.	Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (Chapters I and II) and general provisions dealing with these procedures (Chapter IV).	Provisions relating to conciliation (Chapter I), and general provisions concerning that procedure (Chapter IV).
(iv) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States; and		
(v) Disputes with any Party to the General Act who is not a Member of the League of Nations.		
2. That His Majesty reserves the right in relation to the disputes mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act to require that the procedure prescribed in Chapter II of the said Act shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the procedure, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.		
3. (i) That, in the case of a dispute, not being a dispute mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act, which is brought before the Council of the League of Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant, the procedure prescribed in Chapter I of the General Act shall not be applied, and, if already commenced, shall be suspended, unless the Council determines that the said procedure shall be adopted.		
(ii) That, in the case of such a dispute, the procedure described in Chapter III of the General Act shall not be applied unless the Council has failed to effect a settlement of the dispute within twelve months from the date on which it was first submitted to the Council, or, in a case where the procedure prescribed in Chapter I has been adopted without producing an agreement between the parties, within six months from the termination of the work of the Conciliation Commission. The Council may extend either of the above periods by a decision of all its Members other than the parties to the dispute.		

IRISH FREE STATE (September 26th, 1931)

INDIA (May 21st, 1931)

Subject to the following conditions:

1. That the following disputes are excluded from the procedure described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation:

(i) Disputes arising prior to the accession of His Majesty to the said General Act or relating to situations or facts prior to the said accession;

(ii) Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

(iii) Disputes between the Government of India and the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such a manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;

(iv) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States; and



GENERAL ACT (*continued*).  
(*Geneva, September 26th, 1928.*)

In Force.

*Accessions*

A	B	C
All the provisions of the Act.	Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (Chapters I and II) and general provisions dealing with these procedures (Chapter IV).	Provisions relating to conciliation (Chapter I), and general provisions concerning that procedure (Chapter IV).
(v) Disputes with any Party to the General Act who is not a Member of the League of Nations.		
2. That His Majesty reserves the right in relation to the disputes mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act to require that the procedure prescribed in Chapter II of the said Act shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the procedure, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.		
3. (i) That, in the case of a dispute, not being a dispute mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act, which is brought before the Council of the League of Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant, the procedure prescribed in Chapter I of the General Act shall not be applied, and, if already commenced, shall be suspended, unless the Council determines that the said procedure shall be adopted.		
(ii) That, in the case of such a dispute, the procedure described in Chapter III of the General Act shall not be applied unless the Council has failed to effect a settlement of the dispute within twelve months from the date on which it was first submitted to the Council, or, in a case where the procedure prescribed in Chapter I has been adopted without producing an agreement between the parties, within six months from the termination of the work of the Conciliation Commission. The Council may extend either of the above periods by a decision of all its Members other than the parties to the dispute.		
DENMARK (April 14th, 1930)		
ESTONIA (September 3rd, 1931)		
Subject to the following conditions:		
The following disputes are excluded from the procedures described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation:		
(a) Disputes resulting from facts prior either to the accession of Estonia or to the accession of another Party with whom Estonia might have a dispute;		
(b) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States.		
FINLAND (September 6th, 1930)		
FRANCE (May 21st, 1931)		
The said accession concerning all disputes that may arise after the said accession with regard to situations or facts subsequent thereto, other than those which the Permanent Court of International Justice may recognise as bearing on a question left by international law to the exclusive competence of the State, it being understood that in application of Article 39 of the said Act the disputes which the parties or one of them may have referred to the Council of the League of		

GENERAL ACT (*continued*).  
(*Geneva, September 26th, 1928.*)

In Force.

*Accessions*

A	B	C
All the provisions of the Act.	Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (Chapters I and II) and general provisions dealing with these procedures (Chapter IV).	Provisions relating to conciliation (Chapter I), and general provisions concerning that procedure (Chapter IV).
Nations will not be submitted to the procedures described in this Act unless the Council has been unable to pronounce a decision under the conditions laid down in Article 15, paragraph 6, of the Covenant.		
Furthermore, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations "on the submission and recommendation of the General Act", Article 28 of this Act is interpreted by the French Government as meaning in particular that "respect for rights established by treaty or resulting from international law" is obligatory upon arbitral tribunals constituted in application of Chapter III of the said General Act.		
<b>GREECE (September 14th, 1931)</b>		
Subject to the following conditions:		
The following disputes are excluded from the procedures described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation referred to in Chapter I:		
(a) Disputes resulting from facts prior either to the accession of Greece or to the accession of another Party with whom Greece might have a dispute;		
(b) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States and in particular disputes relating to the territorial status of Greece, including disputes relating to its rights of sovereignty over its ports and lines of communication.		
<b>ITALY (September 7th, 1931)</b>		
Subject to the following reservations:		
I. The following disputes shall be excluded from the procedure described in the said Act:		
(a) Disputes arising out of facts or situations prior to the present accession;		
(b) Disputes relating to questions which international law leaves to the sole jurisdiction of States;		
(c) Disputes affecting the relations between Italy and any third Power.		
II. It is understood that, in conformity with Article 29 of the said Act, disputes for the solution of which a special procedure is provided by other conventions shall be settled in accordance with the provisions of those conventions; and that, in particular, disputes which may be submitted to the Council or Assembly of the League of Nations in virtue of one of the provisions of the Covenant shall be settled in accordance with those provisions.		
III. It is further understood that the present accession in no way affects Italy's accession to the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and to the clause in that Statute concerning the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court.		
<b>LUXEMBURG (September 15th, 1930)</b>		
<b>NORWAY (June 11th, 1930)</b>		
<b>PERU (November 21st, 1931)</b>		
Subject to reservation (b) provided for in Article 39, paragraph 2.		
<b>SPAIN (September 16th, 1930)</b>		
Subject to reservations (a) and (b) provided for in Article 39, paragraph 2.		

XIX. ECONOMIC STATISTICS.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO ECONOMIC STATISTICS. <sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, December 14th, 1928.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
AUSTRIA (March 27th, 1931)	BELGIUM In pursuance of Article 11 of the Convention, the Belgian Delegation declares on behalf of its Government that it cannot accept, in regard to the Colony of the Belgian Congo, the obligations arising out of the clauses of the present Convention.	ABYSSINIA ALBANIA UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ARGENTINE REPUBLIC BOLIVIA CHILE CHINA COLOMBIA DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ECUADOR GUATEMALA HAITI HONDURAS IRAQ LIBERIA LITHUANIA MEXICO NICARAGUA NEW ZEALAND PANAMA PARAGUAY PERSIA PERU SALVADOR SIAM SPAIN TURKEY UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS URUGUAY VENEZUELA
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations (May 9th, 1930)	BRAZIL FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)	
Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate.	ESTONIA FINLAND GERMANY HUNGARY JAPAN In virtue of Article 11 of the present Convention, the Japanese Government declares that its acceptance of the present Convention does not extend to its Territories mentioned below: Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung, the Territories under Japanese mandate.	
Southern Rhodesia (October 14th, 1931 a)	LATVIA LUXEMBURG YUGOSLAVIA	
<sup>a</sup> Returns provided for in Article 2, III (B), will not contain information with regard to areas under crops on native farms, and in native reserves, locations and mission stations.		
CANADA (August 23rd, 1930 a)		
AUSTRALIA (April 13th, 1932 a)		
Does not apply to the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island, New Guinea and Nauru.		
(1) <sup>a</sup> The provision under Article 3, Annex I, Part I (b), for separate returns for direct transit trade shall not apply to the Commonwealth of Australia.		
(2) The provision under Article 3, Annex I, Part I, Paragraph IV, that when the quantity of goods of any kind is expressed in any unit or units of measure other than weight, an estimate of the average weight of each unit, or multiple of units, shall be shown in the annual returns, shall not apply to the Commonwealth of Australia.		
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (including the mandated territory of South-West Africa) (May 1st, 1930)		
IRISH FREE STATE (September 15th, 1930)		

<sup>1</sup> The Convention and Protocol came into force December 14th, 1930, in accordance with Article 14 of the Convention. See *Treaty Series* Vol. CX, p. 171; Vol. CXVII, p. 330; Vol. CXXII, p. 366; Vol. CXXVI, p. 454; Vol. CXXX, p. 463; and Vol. CXXXIV, p. 427.

<sup>2</sup> These reservations, were accepted by the States parties to the Convention which were consulted in accordance with Article 17.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO ECONOMIC STATISTICS (*continued*).

(Geneva, December 14th, 1928.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

INDIA (May 15th, 1931 *a*)

- A. Under the terms of Article 11, the obligations of the Convention shall not extend to the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty the King Emperor.
- B(1). Article 2 I (a). — The provisions for returns of "transit trade" made in Annex I, Part I, 1 (b) shall not apply to India nor shall returns of the "land frontier trade" of India be acquired.
- (2) Article 2. II (a). — The question whether a general census of agriculture can be held in India and, if so, on what lines and at what intervals still remains to be settled. For the present, India can assume no obligations under this article.
- (3) Article 2. III (b). (1). — For farms in the "permanently settled" tracts in India, estimates of the cultivated areas may be used in compiling the returns.
- (4) Article 2. III (b). (2). — The returns of quantities of crops harvested may be based on estimates of yield each year per unit area in each locality.
- (5) Article 2. III (d). — Complete returns cannot be guaranteed from Burma, and in respect of the rest of India the returns shall refer to Government forests only.

The Government of India further declared that, with regard to the second paragraph of Article 3 of the Convention, they cannot, with the means of investigation at their disposal, usefully undertake to prepare experimentally the specified tables, and that for similar reasons they are not in a position to accept the proposal contained in Recommendation II of the Convention.

BULGARIA (November 29th, 1929)

CUBA (August 17th, 1932 *a*)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (February 19th, 1931)

DENMARK (September 9th, 1929)

In pursuance of Article 11, Greenland is excepted from the provisions of this Convention. Furthermore, the Danish Government, in accepting the Convention, does not assume any obligation in respect of statistics concerning the Faroe Islands.

EGYPT (June 27th, 1930)

FRANCE (February 1st, 1933)

By its acceptance, France does not intend to assume any obligation in regard to any of its Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under its suzerainty or mandate.

GREECE (September 18th, 1930)

ITALY (June 11th, 1931)

In accepting the present Convention, Italy does not assume any obligation in respect of her Colonies, Protectorates and other Territories referred to in the first paragraph of Article 11.

THE NETHERLANDS (September 13th, 1932)

This ratification applies only to the territory of the Netherlands in Europe; the Netherlands do not intend to assume, at present, any obligation as regards the whole of the Netherlands overseas territories.

Netherlands Indies (May 5th, 1933 *a*)

1. The following shall not be applicable:
  - (a) The provisions of Article 2, III, E) and V;
  - (b) The provisions concerning the system of valuations known as "declared values" mentioned in Annex I, Part I, § II (See Article 3);
  - (c) Article 3, paragraph 2.
2. The returns mentioned in Article 2, IV, shall only apply to coal, petroleum, natural gas, tin, manganese, gold and silver.
3. The statistics of foreign trade mentioned in Article 3 shall not comprise tables concerning transit.<sup>1</sup>

NORWAY (March 20th, 1929)

In accordance with Article 11, the Bouvet Island is excepted from the provisions of the present Convention. Furthermore, in ratifying the Convention, Norway does not assume any obligation as regards statistics relating to the Svalbard.

POLAND (July 23rd, 1931)

PORTUGAL (October 23rd, 1931)

In accordance with Article 11, the Portuguese Delegation declares on behalf of its Government that the present Convention does not apply to the Portuguese Colonies.

ROUMANIA (June 22nd, 1931)

SWEDEN (February 17th, 1930)

SWITZERLAND (July 10th, 1930)

<sup>1</sup> These reservations were accepted by the States parties to the Convention which were consulted in accordance with Article 17.

PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, December 14th, 1928.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to Accession by:</i>
AUSTRIA (March 27th, 1931)	BELGIUM	ABYSSINIA
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations (May 9th, 1930)	BRAZIL	ALBANIA
Southern Rhodesia (October 14th, 1931 a)	FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CANADA (August 23rd, 1930 a)	ESTONIA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRALIA (April 13th, 1932 a)	FINLAND	BOLIVIA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (including the mandated ter- ritory of South-West Africa) (May 1st, 1930)	GERMANY	CHILE
IRISH FREE STATE (September 15th, 1930)	HUNGARY	CHINA
INDIA (May 15th, 1931 a)	JAPAN	COLOMBIA
BULGARIA (November 29th, 1929)	LATVIA	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
CUBA (August 17th, 1932 a)	LUXEMBURG	ECUADOR
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (February 19th, 1931)	YUGOSLAVIA	GUATEMALA
DENMARK (September 9th, 1929)		HAITI
EGYPT (June 27th, 1930)		HONDURAS
FRANCE (February 1st, 1933)		IRAQ
GREECE (Sept. 18th, 1930)		LIBERIA
ITALY (June 11th, 1931)		LITHUANIA
THE NETHERLANDS (September 13th, 1932)		MEXICO
This ratification applies only to the territory of the Netherlands in Europe; the Netherlands do not intend to assume, at present, any obligation as regards the whole of the Netherlands over- seas territories.		NICARAGUA
Netherlands Indies (May 5th, 1933 a)		NEW ZEALAND
NORWAY (March 20th, 1929)		PANAMA
POLAND (July 23rd, 1931)		PARAGUAY
PORTUGAL (October 23rd, 1931)		PERU
ROUMANIA (June 22nd, 1931)		SALVADOR
SWEDEN (February 17th, 1930)		SIAM
SWITZERLAND (July 10th, 1930)		SPAIN
		TURKEY
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
		URUGUAY
		VENEZUELA

XX. SUPPRESSION OF COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, April 20th, 1929.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
AUSTRIA (June 25th, 1931)	ALBANIA	ABYSSINIA
BELGIUM (June 6th, 1932)	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
BULGARIA (May 22nd, 1930)	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
COLOMBIA (May 9th, 1932)	IRELAND and all parts of	AUSTRALIA
CUBA (June 13th, 1933)	the British Empire which	BOLIVIA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September	are not separate Members	BRAZIL
12th, 1931)	of the League of Nations.	CANADA
DENMARK (February 19th,	INDIA	CHILE
1931) <sup>2</sup>	As provided in Article 24 of the	COSTA RICA
ESTONIA (August 30th, 1930 a)	Convention, this signature does	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Germany (October 3rd, 1933)	not include the territories of	ECUADOR
GREECE (May 19th, 1931)	any Prince or Chief under the	EGYPT
HUNGARY (June 14th, 1933)	suzerainty of His Majesty.	FINLAND
Irish Free State (July 24th,	CHINA	GUATEMALA
1934 a)	FREE CITY OF DANZIG	HAITI
MONACO (October 21st, 1931)	(through the intermediary	HONDURAS
THE NETHERLANDS (April 30th,	of Poland)	ICELAND
1932)	FRANCE	IRAQ
NORWAY (March 16th, 1931)	ITALY	LATVIA
In view of the provisions of Article	JAPAN	LIBERIA
176, paragraph 2, of the Norwe-	LUXEMBURG	LIECHTENSTEIN
gian Ordinary Criminal Code and	PANAMA	LITHUANIA
Article 2 of the Norwegian Law	ROUMANIA	MEXICO
on the Extradition of Criminals,	SWITZERLAND	NEW ZEALAND
the extradition provided for in		NICARAGUA
Article 10 of the present Conven-		PARAGUAY
tion may not be granted for the		PERSIA
offence referred to in Article 3,		PERU
No. 2, where the person uttering		SAN MARINO
the counterfeit currency himself		SALVADOR
accepted it <i>bona fide</i> as genuine. <sup>3</sup>		SIAM
Poland (June 15th, 1934)		SWEDEN
PORTUGAL (September 18th,		TURKEY
1930)		URUGUAY
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST		VENEZUELA
REPUBLICS <sup>4</sup> (July 13th, 1931)		
SPAIN (April 28th, 1930)		
YUGOSLAVIA (November 24th,		
1930)		

<sup>1</sup> The Convention and Protocol came into force on February 22nd, 1931, in accordance with Article 25 of the Convention. See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. CXII, p. 371; Vol. CXXII, p. 366; Vol. CXXX, p. 464; Vol. CXXXIV, p. 427 and Vol. CXXXVIII, p. 450.

<sup>2</sup> According to a Declaration made by the Danish Government when ratifying the Convention, the latter was to take effect in respect of Denmark, only upon the coming into force of the Danish Penal Code of April 15th, 1930. This Code having entered into force on January 1st, 1933, the Convention has become effective for Denmark from the same date.

<sup>3</sup> As this reservation has not given rise to any objection on the part of the States to which it was communicated in accordance with Article 22, it may be considered as accepted.

<sup>4</sup> Instrument deposited in Berlin.

PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, April 20th, 1929.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to Accession by 1</i>
AUSTRIA (June 25th, 1931)	ALBANIA	ABYSSINIA
BELGIUM (June 6th, 1932)	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
BULGARIA (May 22nd, 1930)	GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
COLOMBIA (May 9th, 1932)	IRELAND and all parts of	AUSTRALIA
CUBA (June 13th, 1933)	the British Empire which	BOLIVIA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September	are not separate Members	BRAZIL
12th, 1931)	of the League of Nations.	CANADA
DENMARK <sup>1</sup> (February 19th,	INDIA	CHILE
1931)	CHINA	COSTA RICA
ESTONIA (August 30th, 1930 a)	FREE CITY OF DANZIG	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
<i>Germany</i> (October 3rd, 1933)	(through the intermediary	ECUADOR
GREECE (May 19th, 1931)	of Poland)	EGYPT
HUNGARY (June 14th, 1933)	FRANCE	FINLAND
<i>Irish Free State</i> (July 24th,	ITALY	GUATEMALA
1934 a)	JAPAN	HAITI
MONACO (October 21st, 1931)	LUXEMBURG	HONDURAS
THE NETHERLANDS (April 30th,	PANAMA	ICELAND
1932)	ROUMANIA	IRAQ
NORWAY (March 16th, 1931)	SWITZERLAND	LATVIA
<i>Poland</i> (June 15th, 1934)		LIBERIA
PORTUGAL (September 18th,		LIECHTENSTEIN
1930)		LITHUANIA
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST		MEXICO
REPUBLICS <sup>2</sup> (July 13th, 1931)		NICARAGUA
SPAIN (April 28th, 1930)		NEW ZEALAND
YUGOSLAVIA (November 24th,		PARAGUAY
1930)		PERSIA
		PERU
		SAN MARINO
		SALVADOR
		SIAM
		SWEDEN
		TURKEY
		URUGUAY
		VENEZUELA

OPTIONAL PROTOCOL.<sup>3</sup>

(Geneva, April 20th, 1929.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to Accession by 1</i>
AUSTRIA (June 25th, 1931)	PANAMA	The Members of the League
BULGARIA (May 22nd, 1930)		of Nations who did not sign it
COLOMBIA (May 9th, 1932)		and the non-Member States
CUBA (June 13th, 1933)		having signed or who have
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September		been invited to accede to
12th, 1931)		the International Convention
ESTONIA (August 30th, 1930 a)		for the Suppression of
GREECE (May 19th, 1931)		Counterfeiting Currency.
<i>Poland</i> (June 15th, 1934)		
PORTUGAL (September 18th,		
1930)		
ROUMANIA (November 10th,		
1930)		
SPAIN (April 28th, 1930)		
YUGOSLAVIA (November 24th,		
1930)		

<sup>1</sup> Same note as for the Convention.

<sup>2</sup> Instrument deposited in Berlin.

<sup>3</sup> This Protocol came into force on August 30th, 1930. See *Treaty Series*, Vol. CXII, p. 395; Vol. CXXII, p. 367 and Vol. CXXXIV, p. 428.

XXI. AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE PREPARATION OF A TRANSIT CARD FOR EMIGRANTS.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, June 14th, 1929.)

In Force.

<i>Definitive signatures.</i>	<i>Signatures ad referendum.</i>	<i>The Agreement is open to Signature by:</i>
AUSTRIA (February 3rd, 1930)	FREE CITY OF DANZIG	ALBANIA
BELGIUM (June 14th, 1929)	(through the intermediary of	BULGARIA
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN	Poland)	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
IRELAND (June 14th, 1929)	HUNGARY	DENMARK
FINLAND (October 9th, 1929)	SWITZERLAND	ESTONIA
FRANCE (June 14th, 1929)		IRISH FREE STATE
GERMANY (May 12th, 1930)		LATVIA
GREECE (June 22nd, 1931)		LITHUANIA
ITALY (June 14th, 1929)		LUXEMBURG
THE NETHERLANDS (for the		NORWAY
Kingdom in Europe) (July		PORTUGAL
3rd, 1930)		SWEDEN
POLAND (December 23rd, 1929)		YUGOSLAVIA
ROUMANIA (November 26th,		
1929)		
SAAR TERRITORY GOVERNING		
COMMISSION (June 14th, 1929)		
SPAIN (December 17th, 1929)		

XXII. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

3. PROTOCOL CONCERNING THE REVISION OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.<sup>2</sup>

(Geneva, September 14th, 1929.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to Signature by:</i>
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	ABYSSINIA	COSTA RICA
(February 17th, 1930)	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	IRAQ
ALBANIA (September 12th,	BOLIVIA	MEXICO
1930)	BRAZIL	TURKEY
AUSTRALIA (August 28th, 1930)	GUATEMALA	
AUSTRIA (February 26th, 1930)	NICARAGUA	
BELGIUM (November 18th,	PANAMA	
1929)	PERU	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN		
IRELAND and all parts of the		
British Empire which are		
not separate Members of the		
League of Nations (February		
12th, 1930)		
BULGARIA (April 27th, 1931)		
CANADA (August 28th, 1930)		
Chile (November 20th, 1933)		
CHINA (October 14th, 1930)		

<sup>1</sup> This Agreement is not subject to ratification. It came into force, September 12th, 1929, in accordance with its Article 11. See *Treaty Series* of the League of Nations, Vol. XCIV, p. 277; Vol. C, p. 263 and Vol. CXI, p. 416.

<sup>2</sup> Under the terms of Article 4 of the Protocol, the condition necessary for the coming into force of the amendments is ratification by those Members of the League of Nations and States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant which have ratified the Protocol of December 16th, 1920. For the purposes of the Protocol of 1929, the United States of America shall be in the same position as a State which has ratified the Protocol of December 16th, 1920.



3. PROTOCOL CONCERNING THE REVISION OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT  
OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE (*continued*).

(*Geneva, September 14th, 1929.*)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications.*

COLOMBIA (January 6th, 1932)  
CUBA <sup>1</sup> (January 5th, 1931)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (October 30th, 1930)  
DENMARK (March 11th, 1930)  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (February 4th, 1933)  
ESTONIA (September 8th, 1930)  
FINLAND (August 28th, 1930)  
FRANCE (May 8th, 1931)  
GERMANY (August 13th, 1930)  
GREECE (August 29th, 1930)  
HAITI (September 30th, 1930)  
HUNGARY (August 13th, 1930)  
INDIA (February 26th, 1930)  
IRISH FREE STATE (August 2nd, 1930)  
ITALY (April 2nd, 1931)  
JAPAN (November 14th, 1930)  
LATVIA (August 29th, 1930)  
LIBERIA (August 29th, 1930)  
LITHUANIA (January 23rd, 1933)  
LUXEMBURG (September 15th, 1930)  
THE NETHERLANDS, including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and  
Curacao (August 8th, 1930)  
NEW ZEALAND (June 4th, 1930)  
NORWAY (April 10th, 1930)  
PARAGUAY (May 11th, 1933)  
PERSIA (April 25th, 1931)  
POLAND (May 13th, 1930)  
PORTUGAL (June 12th, 1930)  
ROUMANIA (August 4th, 1930)  
SALVADOR (August 29th, 1930)  
SIAM (June 2nd, 1930)  
SPAIN (July 15th, 1930)  
SWEDEN (March 20th, 1930)  
SWITZERLAND (July 5th, 1930)  
*Uruguay* (September 19th, 1933)  
VENEZUELA (August 4th, 1933)  
YUGOSLAVIA (August 27th, 1930)

4. PROTOCOL RELATING TO THE ACCESSION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE PROTOCOL  
OF SIGNATURE OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE. <sup>2</sup>

(*Geneva, September 14th, 1929.*)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications.*

*Signatures not yet perfected by  
Ratification.*

*The Protocol is open to Signature by:*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
(February 17th, 1930)  
ALBANIA (Sept. 12th, 1930)  
AUSTRALIA (August 28th, 1930)  
AUSTRIA (February 26th, 1930)  
BELGIUM (October 5th, 1931)  
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN  
IRELAND and all parts of the  
British Empire which are  
not separate Members of the  
League of Nations (February  
12th, 1930)

ABYSSINIA  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
BOLIVIA  
BRAZIL  
CHILE  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
LIBERIA  
NICARAGUA  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
PERU  
SALVADOR

COSTA RICA  
IRAQ  
MEXICO  
TURKEY

<sup>1</sup> The reservation made by the Cuban Government when ratifying the Protocol was withdrawn by this Government by an instrument deposited with the Secretariat on March 14th, 1932.

<sup>2</sup> The present Protocol shall come into force as soon as all States which have ratified the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, and also the United States, have deposited their ratifications (Article 7).

4. PROTOCOL RELATING TO THE ACCESSION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE (*continued*).

(Geneva, September 14th, 1929.)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications*

BULGARIA (April 27th, 1931)  
CANADA (August 28th, 1930)  
CHINA (October 14th, 1930)  
COLOMBIA (January 6th, 1932)  
CUBA (November 26th, 1930)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (October 30th, 1930)  
DENMARK (March 11th, 1930)  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (February 4th, 1933)  
ESTONIA (September 8th, 1930)  
FINLAND (August 28th, 1930)  
FRANCE (May 8th, 1931)  
GERMANY (August 13th, 1930)  
GREECE (August 29th, 1930)  
HUNGARY (August 13th, 1930)  
INDIA (February 26th, 1930)  
IRISH FREE STATE (August 2nd, 1930)  
ITALY (April 2nd, 1931)  
JAPAN (November 14th, 1930)  
LATVIA (August 29th, 1930)  
LITHUANIA (January 23rd, 1933)  
LUXEMBURG (November 3rd, 1930)  
THE NETHERLANDS, including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao (August 8th, 1930)  
NEW ZEALAND (June 4th, 1930)  
NORWAY (April 10th, 1930)  
PERSIA (April 25th, 1931)  
POLAND (May 13th, 1930)  
PORTUGAL (June 12th, 1930)  
ROUMANIA (August 4th, 1930)  
SIAM (June 2nd, 1930)  
SPAIN (July 15th, 1930)  
SWEDEN (March 20th, 1930)  
SWITZERLAND (July 5th, 1930)  
Uruguay (September 19th, 1933)  
VENEZUELA (September 14th, 1932)  
YUGOSLAVIA (August 27th, 1930)

XXIII. PROGRESSIVE CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

I. CONVENTION ON CERTAIN QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE CONFLICT OF NATIONALITY LAWS.<sup>1</sup>

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by</i>
BRAZIL (September 19th, 1931 <i>a</i> ) With reservations as regards Articles 5, 6, 7, 16 and 17, which Brazil will not adopt owing to difficulties with which it has to contend in connection with principles forming the basis of its internal legislation.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AUSTRALIA AUSTRIA BELGIUM Subject to accession later for the Colony of the Congo and the Mandated Territories. CHILE	ABYSSINIA ALBANIA UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ARGENTINE REPUBLIC BOLIVIA BULGARIA COSTA RICA

<sup>1</sup> A procès-verbal shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as soon as ratifications or accessions on behalf of ten Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States have been deposited (Article 25, § 1). The present Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of the procès-verbal mentioned in Article 25 as regards all Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States on whose behalf ratifications or accessions have been deposited on the date of the procès-verbal (Article 26 § 1).

I. CONVENTION ON CERTAIN QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE CONFLICT OF NATIONALITY LAWS  
(continued).

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
<i>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate members of the League of Nations (April 6th, 1934)	CHINA Subject to reservation as regards Article 4.	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
<i>Canada</i> (April 6th, 1934)	COLOMBIA Subject to reservation as regards Article 10.	ECUADOR
MONACO (April 27th, 1931 <i>a</i> )	CUBA Subject to reservation as regards Articles 9, 10 and 11.	FINLAND
NORWAY (March 16th, 1931 <i>a</i> )	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	GUATEMALA
<i>Poland</i> (June 15th, 1934)	DENMARK Subject to reservation as regards Articles 5 and 11.	HAITI
SWEDEN (July 6th, 1933)	FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)	HONDURAS
The Swedish Government declares that it does not accept to be bound by the provisions of the second sentence of Article 11, in the case where the wife referred to in the article, after recovering the nationality of her country of origin, fails to establish her ordinary residence in that country.	EGYPT	IRAQ
	ESTONIA	LIBERIA
	FRANCE	LITHUANIA
	GERMANY	NEW ZEALAND
	GREECE	NICARAGUA
	HUNGARY	PANAMA
	ICELAND	PARAGUAY
	INDIA In accordance with the provisions of Article 29, His Britannic Majesty does not assume any obligation in respect of the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under His Suzerainty or the population of the said territories.	PERSIA
	ITALY	ROUMANIA
	JAPAN Subject to reservation as regards Articles 4 and 10 and as regards the words "according to its law" of Article 13.	SAN MARINO
	IRISH FREE STATE	SIAM
	LATVIA	UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
	LUXEMBURG	TURKEY
	MEXICO Subject to reservation as regards paragraph 2 of Article 1.	VENEZUELA
	THE NETHERLANDS (1) Exclude from acceptance Articles 8, 9 and 10; (2) Do not intend to assume any obligation as regards the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao	
	PERU Subject to reservation as regards Article 4.	
	PORTUGAL	
	SALVADOR	
	SPAIN	
	SWITZERLAND Subject to reservation as regards Article 10.	
	URUGUAY	
	YUGOSLAVIA	

2. PROTOCOL RELATING TO MILITARY OBLIGATIONS IN CERTAIN CASES OF DOUBLE NATIONALITY.<sup>1</sup>

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to Accession by:</i>
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (August 3rd, 1932)	AUSTRIA	ABYSSINIA
BRAZIL (September 19th, 1931 <i>a</i> )	BELGIUM Subject to accession later for the Colony of the Congo and the Mandated Territories.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations (January 14th, 1932)	CANADA	ALBANIA
INDIA (September 28th, 1932) In accordance with the provisions of Article 15, His Britannic Majesty does not assume any obligation in respect of the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under His Suzerainty or the population of the said territories.	CHILE	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
SWEDEN (July 6th, 1933)	COLOMBIA	AUSTRALIA
	CUBA	BOLIVIA
	DENMARK	BULGARIA
	EGYPT	CHINA
	FRANCE	COSTA RICA
	GERMANY	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
	GREECE	FREE CITY OF DANZIG
	IRISH FREE STATE	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
	LUXEMBURG	ECUADOR
	MEXICO	ESTONIA
	THE NETHERLANDS	FINLAND
	(1) Exclude from acceptance Article 3;	GUATEMALA
	(2) Do not intend to assume any obligation as regards Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao.	HAITI
	PERU	HONDURAS
	PORTUGAL	HUNGARY
	SALVADOR	ICELAND
	SPAIN	IRAQ
	URUGUAY	ITALY
		JAPAN
		LATVIA
		LIBERIA
		LITHUANIA
		MONACO
		NEW ZEALAND
		NICARAGUA
		NORWAY
		PANAMA
		PARAGUAY
		PERSIA
		POLAND
		ROUMANIA
		SAN MARINO
		SIAM
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
		SWITZERLAND
		TURKEY
		VENEZUELA
		YUGOSLAVIA

<sup>1</sup> A procès-verbal shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as soon as ratifications or accessions on behalf of ten Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States have been deposited (Article 11, § 1).

The present Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of the procès-verbal mentioned in Article 11 as regards all Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States on whose behalf ratifications or accessions have been deposited on the date of the procès-verbal (Article 12, § 1).

3. PROTOCOL RELATING TO A CERTAIN CASE OF STATELESSNESS.<sup>1</sup>

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions*

BRAZIL (September 19th,  
1931 a)

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN  
IRELAND and all parts of  
the British Empire which  
are not separate Members  
of the League of Nations  
(January 14th, 1932)

INDIA (September 28th, 1932)

In accordance with the Provisions  
of Article 13 of this Protocol,  
His Britannic Majesty does not  
assume any obligation in respect  
of the territories in India of  
any Prince or Chief under His  
Suzerainty or the population  
of the said territories.

Poland (June 15th, 1934)

*Signatures or Accessions  
not yet perfected by Ratification*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

AUSTRALIA

BELGIUM

Subject to accession later for the  
Colony of the Congo and the  
Mandated Territories.

CANADA

CHILE

CHINA

COLOMBIA

CUBA

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DENMARK

FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through  
the intermediary of Poland)

EGYPT

ESTONIA

FRANCE

GREECE

IRISH FREE STATE

JAPAN

LATVIA

LUXEMBURG

MEXICO

THE NETHERLANDS

Do not intend to assume any  
obligation as regards the Nether-  
lands Indies, Surinam and  
Curaçao.

PERU

PORTUGAL

SPAIN

URUGUAY

*The Protocol is open to  
Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA

ALBANIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

AUSTRIA

BOLIVIA

BULGARIA

COSTA RICA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ECUADOR

FINLAND

GERMANY

GUATEMALA

HAITI

HONDURAS

HUNGARY

ICELAND

IRAQ

ITALY

LIBERIA

LITHUANIA

MONACO

NEW ZEALAND

NICARAGUA

NORWAY

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

PERSIA

ROUMANIA

SALVADOR

SAN MARINO

SIAM

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST

REPUBLICS

SWEDEN

SWITZERLAND

TURKEY

VENEZUELA

YUGOSLAVIA

<sup>1</sup> A procès-verbal shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as soon as ratifications or accessions on behalf of ten Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States have been deposited (Article 9, § 1). The present Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of the procès-verbal mentioned in Article 9 as regards all Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States on whose behalf ratifications or accessions have been deposited on the date of the procès-verbal (Article 10, § 1).

4. SPECIAL PROTOCOL CONCERNING STATELESSNESS.<sup>1</sup>

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification</i>	<i>The Protocol is open to Accession by</i>
BRAZIL (September 19th, 1931 a)	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	ABYSSINIA
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations (January 14th, 1932)	AUSTRIA	ALBANIA
INDIA (September 28th, 1932)	BELGIUM	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
In accordance with the Provisions of Article 13 of this Protocol, His Britannic Majesty does not assume any obligation in respect of the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under His Suzerainty or the population of the said territories.	With the reservation that the appli- cation of this Protocol will not be extended to the Colony of the Belgian Congo or to the Terri- tories under mandate.	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
	CANADA	AUSTRALIA
	CHINA	BOLIVIA
	COLOMBIA	BULGARIA
	CUBA	CHILE
	EGYPT	COSTA RICA
	GREECE	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
	IRISH FREE STATE	FREE CITY OF DANZIG
	LUXEMBURG	DENMARK
	MEXICO	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
	PERU	ECUADOR
	PORTUGAL	ESTONIA
	SALVADOR	FINLAND
	SPAIN	FRANCE
	URUGUAY	GERMANY
		GUATEMALA
		HAITI
		HONDURAS
		HUNGARY
		ICELAND
		IRAQ
		ITALY
		JAPAN
		LATVIA
		LIBERIA
		LITHUANIA
		MONACO
		THE NETHERLANDS
		NEW ZEALAND
		NICARAGUA
		NORWAY
		PANAMA
		PARAGUAY
		PERSIA
		POLAND
		ROUMANIA
		SAN MARINO
		SIAM
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
		SWEDEN
		SWITZERLAND
		TURKEY
		VENEZUELA
		YUGOSLAVIA

<sup>1</sup> A procès-verbal shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as soon as ratifications or accessions on behalf of ten Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States have been deposited (Article 9, § 1). The present Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of the procès-verbal mentioned in Article 9 as regards all Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States on whose behalf ratifications or accessions have been deposited on the date of the procès-verbal (Article 10, § 1).

XXIV. UNIFICATION OF LAWS ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY NOTES  
AND CHEQUES.

I. CONVENTION PROVIDING A UNIFORM LAW FOR BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES,  
WITH ANNEXES AND PROTOCOL.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by</i>
<b>AUSTRIA (August 31st, 1932)</b> This ratification is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 6, 10, 14, 15, 17 and 20 of Annex II to this Convention.	<b>BRAZIL</b>	<b>ABYSSINIA</b>
<b>BELGIUM (August 31st, 1932)</b> This ratification is subject to the utilisation of the rights provided in Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 20 of Annex II to this Convention. As regards the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, the Belgian Government intends to reserve all the rights provided in the Annex in question, with the exception of the right mentioned in Article 21 of that Annex.	<b>COLOMBIA</b>	<b>AFGHANISTAN</b>
<b>DENMARK (July 27th, 1932)</b> The undertaking by the Government of the King to introduce in Denmark the Uniform Law forming Annex I to this Convention is subject to the reservations referred to in Articles 10, 14, 15, 17, 18 and 20 of Annex II of the said Convention. The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.	<b>CZECHOSLOVAKIA</b>	<b>UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA</b>
<b>FINLAND (August 31st, 1932)</b> This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 14 and 20 of Annex II to this Convention, and Finland has availed itself of the right granted to the High Contracting Parties by Articles 15, 17 and 18 of the said Annex, to legislate on the matters referred to therein.	<b>FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)</b>	<b>ALBANIA</b>
<b>Germany (October 3rd, 1933)</b> This ratification is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 6, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19 and 20 of Annex II of the Convention.	<b>ECUADOR</b>	<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</b>
<b>GREECE (August 31st, 1931)</b> Subject to the following reservations with regard to Annex II: Article 8: Paragraphs 1 and 3. Article 9: As regards bills payable at a fixed date, or at a fixed period after date or after sight. Article 13. Article 15: (a) Proceedings against a drawer or endorser who has made an inequitable gain; (b) Same proceedings against an acceptor who has made an inequitable gain. "These proceedings shall be taken within a period of five years counting from the date of the bill of exchange".	<b>FRANCE</b>	<b>SA'UDI ARABIA</b>
	<b>HUNGARY</b>	<b>ARGENTINE REPUBLIC</b>
	<b>LUXEMBURG</b>	<b>AUSTRALIA</b>
	<b>PERU</b>	<b>BOLIVIA</b>
	<b>POLAND</b>	<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND</b>
	<b>SPAIN</b>	<b>BULGARIA</b>
	<b>TURKEY</b>	<b>CANADA</b>
	<b>YUGOSLAVIA</b>	<b>CHILE</b>
		<b>CHINA</b>
		<b>COSTA RICA</b>
		<b>CUBA</b>
		<b>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</b>
		<b>EGYPT</b>
		<b>ESTONIA</b>
		<b>GUATEMALA</b>
		<b>HAITI</b>
		<b>HONDURAS</b>
		<b>ICELAND</b>
		<b>INDIA</b>
		<b>IRAQ</b>
		<b>IRISH FREE STATE</b>
		<b>LATVIA</b>
		<b>LIBERIA</b>
		<b>LIECHTENSTEIN</b>
		<b>LITHUANIA</b>
		<b>MEXICO</b>
		<b>NEW ZEALAND</b>
		<b>NICARAGUA</b>
		<b>PANAMA</b>
		<b>PARAGUAY</b>
		<b>PERSIA</b>
		<b>ROUMANIA</b>
		<b>SALVADOR</b>
		<b>SAN MARINO</b>
		<b>SIAM</b>
		<b>UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS</b>
		<b>SUDAN</b>
		<b>URUGUAY</b>
		<b>VENEZUELA</b>

<sup>1</sup> The Convention and Protocol came into force on January 1st, 1934, in accordance with Article VI of the Convention. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXLIII, p. 257.

I. CONVENTION PROVIDING A UNIFORM LAW FOR BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES,  
WITH ANNEXES AND PROTOCOL (*continued*).

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions*

Article 17: The provisions of Greek law relating to short-term limitations shall apply.

Article 20: The above-mentioned reservations apply equally to promissory notes.

ITALY (August 31st, 1932)

The Italian Government reserves the right to avail itself of the right granted in Articles 2, 3, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19 and 20 of Annex II to this Convention.

JAPAN (August 31st, 1932)

This ratification is given subject to the right referred to in the provisions mentioned in Annex II to this Convention, in virtue of Article 1, paragraph 2.

Monaco (January 25th, 1934 a)

NETHERLANDS (for the Kingdom in Europe) (August 20th, 1932)

This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Annex II of the Convention.

NORWAY (July 27th, 1932)

This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 14 and 20 of Annex II to the Convention, and the Royal Norwegian Government reserves the right, at the same time, to avail itself of the right granted to each of the High Contracting Parties by Articles 10, 15, 17 and 18 of the said Annex to legislate on the matters referred to therein.

Portugal (June 8th, 1934)

Subject to the reservation that the provisions of the Convention do not apply to the colonial territory of Portugal.

SWEDEN (July 27th, 1932)

This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 14 and 20 of Annex II of the Convention, and the Royal Swedish Government has availed itself of the right granted to the High Contracting Parties by Articles 10, 15 and 17 of the said Annex to legislate on the matters referred to therein.

SWITZERLAND (August 26th,

1932)

This ratification is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 2, 6, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 of Annex II.

It will take effect only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques.



2. CONVENTION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN CONFLICTS OF LAWS IN CONNECTION WITH BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES, AND PROTOCOL.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
AUSTRIA (August 31st, 1932)	BRAZIL	ABYSSINIA
BELGIUM (August 31st, 1932)	COLOMBIA	AFGHANISTAN
DENMARK (July 27th, 1932)	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.	FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)	ALBANIA
FINLAND (August 31st, 1932)	ECUADOR	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Germany (October 3rd, 1933)	FRANCE	SA'UDI ARABIA
GREECE (August 31st, 1931)	HUNGARY	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
ITALY (August 31st, 1932)	LUXEMBURG	AUSTRALIA
JAPAN (August 31st, 1932)	PERU	BOLIVIA
Monaco (January 25th, 1934 a)	POLAND	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
NETHERLANDS (for the King- dom in Europe) (August 20th, 1932)	SPAIN	BULGARIA
NORWAY (July 27th, 1932)	TURKEY	CANADA
Portugal (June 8th, 1934)	YUGOSLAVIA	CHILE
Subject to the reservation that the provisions of the Convention do not apply to the colonial territory of Portugal.		CHINA
SWEDEN (July 27th, 1932)		COSTA RICA
SWITZERLAND (August 26th, 1932)		CUBA
This ratification will take effect only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques.		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
		EGYPT
		ESTONIA
		GUATEMALA
		HAITI
		HONDURAS
		ICELAND
		INDIA
		IRAQ
		IRISH FREE STATE
		LATVIA
		LIBERIA
		LIECHTENSTEIN
		LITHUANIA
		MEXICO
		NEW ZEALAND
		NICARAGUA
		PANAMA
		PARAGUAY
		PERSIA
		ROUMANIA
		SALVADOR
		SAN MARINO
		SIAM
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
		SUDAN
		URUGUAY
		VENEZUELA

<sup>1</sup> The Convention and Protocol came into force on January 1st, 1934, in accordance with Article 15 of the Convention. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXLIII, p. 317.

3. CONVENTION ON THE STAMP LAWS IN CONNECTION WITH BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES, AND PROTOCOL.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by</i>
AUSTRIA (August 31st, 1932)	BRAZIL	ABYSSINIA
BELGIUM (August 31st, 1932)	COLOMBIA	AFGHANISTAN
<i>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> (April 18th, 1934 <i>a</i> )	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
His Majesty does not assume any obligations in respect of any of His Colonies or Protectorates or any territories under mandate exercised by His Government in the United Kingdom.	FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)	ALBANIA
<i>Newfoundland</i> (May 7th, 1934 <i>a</i> )	ECUADOR	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Subject to the provision D. I. in the Protocol of the Convention.	FRANCE	SA'UDI ARABIA
DENMARK (July 27th, 1932)	HUNGARY	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.	LUXEMBURG	AUSTRALIA
FINLAND (August 31st, 1932)	PERU	BOLIVIA
<i>Germany</i> (October 3rd, 1933)	POLAND	BULGARIA
ITALY (August 31st, 1932)	SPAIN	CANADA
JAPAN (August 31st, 1932)	TURKEY	CHILE
<i>Monaco</i> (January 25th, 1934 <i>a</i> )	YUGOSLAVIA	CHINA
NETHERLANDS (for the Kingdom in Europe) (August 20th, 1932)		COSTA RICA
NORWAY (July 27th, 1932)		CUBA
<i>Portugal</i> (June 8th, 1934)		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Subject to the reservation that the provisions of the Convention do not apply to the colonial territory of Portugal.		EGYPT
SWEDEN (July 27th, 1932)		ESTONIA
SWITZERLAND (August 26th, 1932)		GREECE
This ratification will take effect only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques.		GUATEMALA
		HAITI
		HONDURAS
		ICELAND
		INDIA
		IRAQ
		IRISH FREE STATE
		LATVIA
		LIBERIA
		LIECHTENSTEIN
		LITHUANIA
		MEXICO
		NEW ZEALAND
		NICARAGUA
		PANAMA
		PARAGUAY
		PERSIA
		ROUMANIA
		SALVADOR
		SAN MARINO
		SIAM
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
		SUDAN
		URUGUAY
		VENEZUELA

<sup>1</sup> The Convention and Protocol came into force on January 1st, 1934, in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXLIII, p. 337.

## XXV. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

### CONVENTION ON FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, October 2nd, 1930.)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions*

DENMARK (May 15th, 1931)  
FINLAND (July 30th, 1931)  
PERSIA (September 28th, 1932)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification*

ABYSSINIA  
ALBANIA  
AUSTRIA

Subject to the reservation that this signature shall only take effect when an agreement with the States concerned has removed the obstacles which still stand in the way of the application of the Convention as regards Austria —*i.e.*, the supervision of credit exercised by the Committee of Control and the general lien belonging to the States which have granted reconstruction credits.

BELGIUM  
BOLIVIA  
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations

AUSTRALIA  
IRISH FREE STATE  
BULGARIA  
CUBA  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
ESTONIA  
FRANCE  
GERMANY  
GREECE  
ITALY  
LATVIA  
LITHUANIA  
THE NETHERLANDS, including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao.  
NORWAY  
PERU  
POLAND  
PORTUGAL  
ROUMANIA  
SPAIN  
SWEDEN

In virtue of the constitutional laws of Sweden, loan operations are entrusted to a special authority (Riksgäldskontoret) appointed direct by Parliament.

YUGOSLAVIA

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
CANADA  
CHILE  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
HUNGARY  
INDIA  
IRAQ  
JAPAN  
LIBERIA  
LUXEMBURG  
MEXICO  
NEW ZEALAND  
NICARAGUA  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
SALVADOR  
SIAM  
SWITZERLAND  
TURKEY  
URUGUAY  
VENEZUELA

<sup>1</sup> The present Convention shall not come into force until it has received ratifications or accessions resulting in causing a sum of not less than 50 million gold francs, for the annual service of loans, to be covered by ordinary guarantees and also by the special guarantees of not less than three Governments. It shall enter into force ninety days after the date on which the conditions provided above are satisfied and subject to the provisions of Article 35.

XXVI. UNIFICATION OF BUOYAGE AND LIGHTING OF COASTS.

I. AGREEMENT CONCERNING MARITIME SIGNALS.<sup>1</sup>

(Lisbon, October 23rd, 1930.)

In Force.

*Definitive Signatures or Accessions and Ratifications.*

*Signatures or Accessions subject to Ratification.*

*The Agreement is open to Accession by:*

BELGIUM (February 10th, 1932)  
Belgium cannot undertake, for the present, to apply the provisions relating to "Warning of gale expected to affect the locality" which form the first chapter of the Regulations of this Agreement.

Further, the ratification by Belgium of the provisions which are the object of Chapter II (Tide and depth signals), and Chapter III (Signals concerning the movement of vessels at the entrances of harbours or important channels), will only take effect when Germany, Denmark, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands and Norway shall have themselves notified their effective ratifications of the provisions contained in these two chapters. This ratification does not apply to the Belgian Congo.

BRAZIL (November 21st, 1932 a)  
*Free City of Danzig* (through the intermediary of Poland) (October 2nd, 1933)

FRANCE (July 13th, 1931)  
*French Colonies and Mandated Territories as follows:*

- French West Africa*
- French Equatorial Africa*
- Togoland*
- Cameroons*
- Madagascar*
- French Settlements in India*
- Indo-China*
- Reunion*
- French Coast of Somaliland*
- New Caledonia*
- Oceania*
- Martinique*
- Guadeloupe*
- Guiana*
- St. Pierre and Miquelon*

GREECE (September 14th, 1932)

MONACO (November 3rd, 1933)

MOROCCO (September 3rd, 1931)

THE NETHERLANDS (August 24th, 1931 s)  
Including the Netherlands Indies.

POLAND (October 2nd, 1933)

PORTUGAL (October 23rd, 1930 s)

ROUMANIA (June 1st, 1931 s)

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (April 27th, 1931 s)

Spain (November 3rd, 1933)

TUNIS (October 27th, 1931)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

CHINA

CUBA

ESTONIA

FINLAND

GERMANY

SWEDEN

YUGOSLAVIA

ALBANIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

AUSTRALIA

GREAT BRITAIN AND

NORTHERN IRELAND

BULGARIA

CANADA

CHILE

COLOMBIA

COSTA RICA

DENMARK

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

EGYPT

ECUADOR

GUATEMALA

HAITI

HONDURAS

INDIA

IRISH FREE STATE

ICELAND

IRAQ

ITALY

JAPAN

LATVIA

LIBERIA

LITHUANIA

MEXICO

NEW ZEALAND

NICARAGUA

NORWAY

PANAMA

PERSIA

PERU

SALVADOR

SIAM

TANGIER

TURKEY

URUGUAY

VENEZUELA

(October 28th, 1933 a)

<sup>1</sup> The present Agreement entered into force on November 22nd, 1931, on the ninetieth day following its final acceptance by five Governments. (Article 5.) See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXXV, p. 95; Vol. CXXXVIII, p. 453 and Vol. CXLII, p. 379.

2. AGREEMENT CONCERNING MANNED LIGHTSHIPS NOT ON THEIR STATIONS.<sup>1</sup>

(Lisbon, October 23rd, 1930.)

In Force.

<i>Definitive Signatures or Accessions and Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions subject to Ratification.</i>	<i>The Agreement is open to Accession by:</i>
BELGIUM (February 10th, 1932) This ratification does not apply to the Belgian Congo.	CHINA	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
BRAZIL (November 21st, 1932 a)	CUBA	ALBANIA
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (October 23rd, 1930 s) Does not include any Colonies, Pro- tectorates or territories under su- zerainty or mandate of His Bri- tannic Majesty.	ESTONIA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
INDIA (October 23rd, 1930 s) Does not include any of the Indian States under British suzerainty.	GERMANY	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
<i>Free City of Danzig</i> (through the intermediary of Poland) (October 2nd, 1933)		AUSTRALIA
DENMARK (April 29th, 1931 s)		BULGARIA
<i>Finland</i> (May 23rd, 1934)		CANADA
FRANCE (October 23rd, 1930 s) <i>French Colonies and Man- dated Territories as follows:</i>		CHILE
<i>French West Africa</i>		COLOMBIA
<i>French Equatorial Africa</i>		COSTA RICA
<i>Togoland</i>		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
<i>Cameroons</i>		EGYPT
<i>Madagascar</i>		ECUADOR
<i>French Settlements in India</i>		GUATEMALA
<i>Indo-China</i>		HAITI
<i>Reunion</i>		HONDURAS
<i>French Coast of Somali- land</i>		ICELAND
<i>New Caledonia</i>		IRAQ
<i>Oceania</i>		IRISH FREE STATE
<i>Martinique</i>		ITALY
<i>Guadeloupe</i>		JAPAN
<i>Guiana</i>		LATVIA
<i>St. Pierre and Miquelon</i>		LIBERIA
MOROCCO (October 23rd, 1930 s)		LITHUANIA
TUNIS (October 23rd, 1930 s)		MEXICO
GREECE (October 23rd, 1930 s)		NEW ZEALAND
MONACO (October 23rd, 1930 s)		NICARAGUA
THE NETHERLANDS (October 23rd, 1930 s) Including the Netherlands Indies.		NORWAY
<i>Poland</i> (October 2nd, 1933)		PANAMA
PORTUGAL (October 23rd, 1930 s)		PERSIA
ROUMANIA (June 1st, 1931 s)		PERU
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (April 27th, 1931 s)		SALVADOR
<i>Spain</i> (November 3rd, 1933)		SIAM
SWEDEN (February 3rd, 1933)		TANGIER
<i>Yugoslavia</i> (January 16th, 1934)		TURKEY
		URUGUAY
		VENEZUELA

<sup>1</sup> The present Agreement entered into force on January 21st, 1931, on the ninetieth day following its final acceptance by five Governments. (Article 4.) See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXII, p. 21; Vol. CXVII, p. 331; Vol. CXXX, p. 464; Vol. CXXXVIII, p. 449 and Vol. CXLII, p. 371.

XXVII. DECLARATION BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE POWERS WHICH  
ARE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION INSTITUTING THE  
DEFINITIVE STATUTE OF THE DANUBE.

(Geneva, December 5th, 1930.)

*Signatures.*

AUSTRIA  
BELGIUM  
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN  
IRELAND  
BULGARIA  
FRANCE  
ITALY  
ROUMANIA  
YUGOSLAVIA

*Signatures  
ad referendum.*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
GERMANY  
GREECE  
HUNGARY

XXVIII. UNIFICATION OF RIVER LAW.

I. CONVENTION FOR THE UNIFICATION OF CERTAIN RULES CONCERNING COLLISIONS IN INLAND  
NAVIGATION, WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, December 9th, 1930.)

Not in Force

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
PORTUGAL (March 1st, 1932 a) Does not include the Portuguese Colonies.	AUSTRIA Subject to the reservation provided under III, <i>ad</i> Article 14, of the Protocol Annex. BELGIUM CZECHOSLOVAKIA FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland). Subject to the reservation pro- vided under III, <i>ad</i> Article 14 of the Protocol Annex. FRANCE GERMANY Subject to the reservation provided under III, <i>ad</i> Article 14 of the Protocol Annex. HUNGARY Subject to the reservation pro- vided under III, <i>ad</i> Article 14 of the Protocol Annex. ITALY LUXEMBURG THE NETHERLANDS Subject to the reservation pro- vided under III, <i>ad</i> Article 14 of the Protocol Annex. POLAND ROUMANIA SWITZERLAND Subject to the reservation provided under III, <i>ad</i> Article 14 of the Protocol Annex. YUGOSLAVIA	ALBANIA GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND BULGARIA DENMARK ESTONIA FINLAND GREECE IRISH FREE STATE LATVIA LITHUANIA NORWAY SPAIN SWEDEN TURKEY UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

<sup>1</sup> This Convention shall enter into force ninety days after the deposit of the third ratification or accession (Article 17).

2. CONVENTION ON THE REGISTRATION OF INLAND NAVIGATION VESSELS, RIGHTS *in rem* OVER SUCH VESSELS AND OTHER COGNATE QUESTIONS, WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX. <sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, December 9th, 1930.)

Not in Force

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification

The Convention is open to Accession by:

AUSTRIA  
Subject to the reservation provided under IX, *ad* Article 50, of the Protocol Annex.

BELGIUM

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland).  
Subject to the reservation provided under IX, *ad* Article 50, of the Protocol Annex.

FRANCE

GERMANY  
Subject to the reservation provided under IX, *ad* Article 50, of the Protocol Annex.

HUNGARY  
Subject to the reservation provided under IX, *ad* Article 50, of the Protocol Annex.

ITALY

LUXEMBURG

THE NETHERLANDS  
Subject to the reservation provided under IX, *ad* Article 50, of the Protocol Annex.

POLAND

SWITZERLAND  
Subject to the reservation provided under IX, *ad* Article 50, of the Protocol Annex.

YUGOSLAVIA

ALBANIA

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

BULGARIA

DENMARK

ESTONIA

FINLAND

GREECE

IRISH FREE STATE

LATVIA

LITHUANIA

NORWAY

PORTUGAL

ROUMANIA

SPAIN

SWEDEN

TURKEY

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

3. CONVENTION ON ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES FOR ATTESTING THE RIGHT OF INLAND NAVIGATION VESSELS TO A FLAG, WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX. <sup>2</sup>

(Geneva, December 9th, 1930.)

Not in Force

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification

The Convention is open to Accession by:

BELGIUM

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

FRANCE

HUNGARY  
Subject to the reservation provided under IV, *ad* Article 8, of the Protocol Annex.

ITALY

LUXEMBURG

POLAND

YUGOSLAVIA

ALBANIA

AUSTRIA

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

BULGARIA

DENMARK

FREE CITY OF DANZIG

ESTONIA

FINLAND

GERMANY

GREECE

IRISH FREE STATE

LATVIA

LITHUANIA

THE NETHERLANDS

NORWAY

PORTUGAL

ROUMANIA

SPAIN

SWEDEN

SWITZERLAND

TURKEY

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

<sup>1</sup> This Convention shall enter into force six months after the deposit of the third ratification or accession (Article 53).  
<sup>2</sup> This Convention shall enter into force ninety days after the deposit of the third ratification or accession (Article 11).

## XXIX. UNIFICATION OF LAWS ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY NOTES AND CHEQUES.

### I. CONVENTION PROVIDING A UNIFORM LAW FOR CHEQUES, WITH ANNEXES AND PROTOCOL.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, March 19th, 1931.)

#### In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
<b>DENMARK</b> (July 27th, 1932) The undertaking of the Government of the King to introduce in Denmark the Uniform Law forming Annex I to this Convention is subject to the reservations referred to in Articles 4, 6, 9, 14 (paragraph I, 16a), 18, 25, 26, 27 and 29 of Annex II to the said Convention. The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.	<b>AUSTRIA</b> <b>BELGIUM</b> <b>CZECHOSLOVAKIA</b> <b>FREE CITY OF DANZIG</b> (through the intermediary of Poland) <b>ECUADOR</b> <b>FRANCE</b> <b>HUNGARY</b> <b>LUXEMBURG</b> <b>MEXICO</b> <b>POLAND</b> <b>ROUMANIA</b> <b>SPAIN</b> <b>TURKEY</b> <b>YUGOSLAVIA</b>	<b>ABYSSINIA</b> <b>AFGHANISTAN</b> <b>UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA</b> <b>ALBANIA</b> <b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</b> <b>SA'UDI ARABIA</b> <b>ARGENTINE REPUBLIC</b> <b>AUSTRALIA</b> <b>BOLIVIA</b> <b>BRAZIL</b> <b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND</b> <b>BULGARIA</b> <b>CANADA</b> <b>CHILE</b> <b>CHINA</b> <b>COLOMBIA</b> <b>COSTA RICA</b> <b>CUBA</b> <b>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</b> <b>EGYPT</b> <b>ESTONIA</b> <b>GUATEMALA</b> <b>HAITI</b> <b>HONDURAS</b> <b>ICELAND</b> <b>INDIA</b> <b>IRAQ</b> <b>IRISH FREE STATE</b> <b>LATVIA</b> <b>LIBERIA</b> <b>LIECHTENSTEIN</b> <b>LITHUANIA</b> <b>NEW ZEALAND</b> <b>PANAMA</b> <b>PARAGUAY</b> <b>PERSIA</b> <b>PERU</b> <b>SALVADOR</b> <b>SAN MARINO</b> <b>SIAM</b> <b>UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS</b> <b>SUDAN</b> <b>URUGUAY</b> <b>VENEZUELA</b>
<b>FINLAND</b> (August 31st, 1932) This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 4, 6, 9, 14 (paragraph I, 16a), 18 and 27 of Annex II to this Convention, and Finland has availed itself of the right granted to the High Contracting Parties by Articles 25, 26 and 29 of the said Annex, to legislate on the matters referred to therein.		
<b>Germany</b> (October 3rd, 1933) This ratification is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 6, 14, 15, 16 (paragraph 2), 18, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 29 of Annex II of the Convention.		
<b>Greece</b> (June 1st, 1934) Subject to the following conditions:  A. The Hellenic Government does not avail itself of the reservations provided in Articles 1, 2, 5-8, 10-14, 16, paragraph 1 (a) and (b), 18, paragraph 1, 19-22, 24 and 26, paragraph 2, of Annex II.  B. The Hellenic Government avails itself of the following reservations provided in Annex II: (1) The reservation in Article 3, paragraph 3 of Article 2 of the Uniform Law being replaced by the words: "A cheque which does not specify the place of payment shall be regarded as payable at the place where it was drawn". (2) The reservation in Article 4, the following paragraph being added to Article 3: "A cheque issued and payable in Greece shall not be valid as a cheque unless it is drawn on a banking Company or Greek legal person having the status of an institution of public law, engaging in banking business".		

<sup>1</sup> The Convention and Protocol came into force on January 1st, 1934, in accordance with Article VI of the Convention. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXLIII, p. 355.



I. CONVENTION PROVIDING A UNIFORM LAW FOR CHEQUES, WITH ANNEXES AND PROTOCOL (*cont.*).

(Geneva, March 19th, 1931.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions*

(3) The reservation in Article 9, the following provision being added to paragraph 3 of Article 6 of the Uniform Law: "But in such exceptional case the issue of the cheque to bearer is prohibited."

(4) The reservation in Article 15, the following paragraph being added to Article 31 of the Uniform Law: "By presidential decree, promulgated at the instance of the Ministers of Justice and National Economy, it may be decided what institutions in Greece are to be regarded as clearing-houses."

(5) The reservation in the second paragraph of Article 16, it being laid down that "provisions with regard to the loss or theft of cheques shall be embodied in Greek law."

(6) The reservation in Article 17, the following paragraph being added at the end of Article 35: "In exceptional circumstances connected with the rate of exchange of Greek currency, the effects of the stipulation contained in paragraph 3 of the present Article may be abrogated in each case by special legislation as regards cheques payable in Greece. The above provision may also be applied as regards cheques issued in Greece."

(7) The reservation in Article 23, the following being added to No. 2 in Article 45 of the Uniform Law: "which, however, in the case of cheques issued and payable in Greece, shall be calculated in each case at the legal rate of interest in force in Greece." Similarly, the following is added to No. 2 of Article 46 of the Uniform Law: "except in the special case dealt with in No. 2 of the preceding Article."

(8) The reservation in Article 25, the following Article being added to the National Law: "In the event of forfeiture of the bearer's rights or limitation of the right of action, proceedings may be taken against the drawer or endorser on the ground of his having made an inequitable gain. The right to take such proceedings lapses after three years from the date of the issue of the cheque."

(9) The reservation in the first paragraph of Article 26, a provision being enacted to the following effect: "The causes of interruption or suspension of limitation of actions enacted in the present law shall be governed by the rules regarding limitation and short-term limitation of actions."

(10) The reservation in Article 27, a separate Article being appended in the following terms: "Legal holidays within the meaning of the present law shall be all Sundays and all full days of rest observed by public offices."

(11) The reservation in Article 28 and the reservation in Article 29.

(12) The reservation in Article 30.

ITALY (August 31st, 1933)

In accordance with Article 1 of this Convention, the Royal Italian Government intends to avail itself of the rights provided in Articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 16 (paragraph II) 19, 20, 21 (paragraph II) 23, 25, 26, 29 and 30 of Annex II.

In connection with Article 15 of Annex II to this Convention, the institutions referred to in the said article are, in Italy, solely the "Stanze di compensazione".

JAPAN (August 25th, 1933)

By application of Article 1, paragraph II, of the Convention, this ratification is subject to the benefit of the provisions mentioned in Annex II of this Convention.

MONACO (February 9th, 1933)

*The Netherlands* (for the Kingdom in Europe) (April 2nd, 1934)

This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Annex II of the Convention.

NICARAGUA (March 16th, 1932 a)

NORWAY (July 27th, 1932)

This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 4, 6, 9, 14 (paragraph I), 16a and 18 of Annex II to the Convention, and the Royal Norwegian Government reserves the right, at the same time, to avail itself of the right granted to each of the High Contracting Parties by Articles 25, 26, 27 and 29 of the said Annex to legislate on the matters referred to therein.

Portugal (June 8th, 1934)

Subject to the reservation that the provisions of the Convention do not apply to the colonial territory of Portugal.

SWEDEN (July 27th, 1932)

This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 4, 6, 9, 14 (paragraph I), 16a and 18 of Annex II to the Convention, and the Royal Swedish Government has availed itself of the right granted to the High Contracting Parties by Articles 25, 26 and 29 of the said Annex to legislate on the matters referred to therein.

SWITZERLAND (August 26th, 1932)

This ratification is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 2, 4, 8, 15, 16 (paragraph II), 19, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29 and 30 of Annex II. It will take effect only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques.

2. CONVENTION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN CONFLICTS OF LAWS IN CONNECTION WITH  
CHEQUES, AND PROTOCOL.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, March 19th, 1931.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
DENMARK (July 27th, 1932) The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.	AUSTRIA BELGIUM CZECHOSLOVAKIA FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)	ABYSSINIA AFGHANISTAN UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA ALBANIA UNITED STATES OF AMERICA SA'UDI ARABIA ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AUSTRALIA BOLIVIA BRAZIL GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND BULGARIA CANADA CHILE CHINA COLOMBIA COSTA RICA CUBA DOMINICAN REPUBLIC EGYPT ESTONIA GUATEMALA HAITI HONDURAS ICELAND INDIA IRAQ IRISH FREE STATE LATVIA LIBERIA LIECHTENSTEIN LITHUANIA NEW ZEALAND PANAMA PARAGUAY PERSIA PERU SALVADOR SAN MARINO SIAM UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS SUDAN URUGUAY VENEZUELA
FINLAND (August 31st, 1932) <i>Germany</i> (October 3rd, 1933) <i>Greece</i> (June 1st, 1934) ITALY (August 31st, 1933) JAPAN (August 25th, 1933) MONACO (February 9th, 1933) <i>The Netherlands</i> (for the Kingdom in Europe) (April 2nd, 1934) NICARAGUA (March 16th, 1932 a) NORWAY (July 27th, 1932) <i>Portugal</i> (June 8th, 1934) Subject to the reservation that the provisions of the Convention do not apply to the colonial territory of Portugal.	ECUADOR FRANCE HUNGARY LUXEMBURG MEXICO POLAND ROUMANIA SPAIN TURKEY YUGOSLAVIA	
SWEDEN (July 27th, 1932) SWITZERLAND (August 26th, 1932) This ratification will take effect only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques.		

<sup>1</sup> The Convention and Protocol came into force on January 1st, 1934, in accordance with Article 14 of the Convention. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXLIII, p. 407.

3. CONVENTION ON THE STAMP LAWS IN CONNECTION WITH CHEQUES, AND PROTOCOL.<sup>1</sup>  
(Geneva, March 19th, 1931.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (January 13th, 1932) This ratification does not include any British Colony or Protectorate or any mandated territory in respect of which the mandate is exercised by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.	AUSTRIA BELGIUM CZECHOSLOVAKIA FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)	ABYSSINIA AFGHANISTAN UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA ALBANIA UNITED STATES OF AMERICA SA'UDI ARABIA
DENMARK (July 27th, 1932) The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.	ECUADOR FRANCE HUNGARY LUXEMBURG MEXICO POLAND ROUMANIA SPAIN TURKEY YUGOSLAVIA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AUSTRALIA BOLIVIA BRAZIL BULGARIA CANADA CHILE CHINA COLOMBIA COSTA RICA CUBA DOMINICAN REPUBLIC EGYPT ESTONIA GUATEMALA HAITI HONDURAS ICELAND INDIA IRAQ IRISH FREE STATE LATVIA LIBERIA LIECHTENSTEIN LITHUANIA NEW ZEALAND PANAMA PARAGUAY PERSIA PERU SALVADOR SAN MARINO SIAM UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS SUDAN URUGUAY VENEZUELA
FINLAND (August 31st, 1932) <i>Germany</i> (October 3rd, 1933) <i>Greece</i> (June 1st, 1934) ITALY (August 31st, 1933) JAPAN (August 25th, 1933) MONACO (February 9th, 1933) <i>The Netherlands</i> (for the Kingdom in Europe) (April 2nd, 1934) NICARAGUA (March 16th, 1932 a) NORWAY (July 27th, 1932) <i>Portugal</i> (June 8th, 1934) Subject to the reservation that the provisions of the Convention do not apply to the colonial territory of Portugal. SWEDEN (July 27th, 1932) SWITZERLAND (August 26th, 1932) This ratification will take effect only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques.		

XXX. ROAD TRAFFIC.

I. CONVENTION CONCERNING THE UNIFICATION OF ROAD SIGNALS.<sup>2</sup>  
(Geneva, March 30th, 1931.)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
<i>Italy</i> (September 25th, 1933) MONACO (January 19th, 1932a) <i>The Netherlands</i> (for the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam and Curaçao) (January 16th, 1934)	BELGIUM Subject to subsequent accession for the colonies and territories under mandate. CZECHOSLOVAKIA	ABYSSINIA UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA ALBANIA ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AUSTRALIA

<sup>1</sup> The Convention and Protocol came into force on November 29th, 1933, in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXLIII, p. 7.

<sup>2</sup> This Convention came into force on July 16th, 1934, in accordance with its Article II.

I. CONVENTION CONCERNING THE UNIFICATION OF ROAD SIGNALS (*continued*).  
(*Geneva, March 30th, 1931.*)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
Poland (April 5th, 1934)	FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland).	AUSTRIA
PORTUGAL (April 18th, 1932 <i>a</i> ) Does not include the Portuguese Colonies.	DENMARK	BOLIVIA
SPAIN (July 18th, 1933)	FRANCE Does not assume any obligation in regard to Algeria, colonies, pro- tectorates and territories under its mandate.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
	GERMANY	BULGARIA
	HUNGARY	CANADA
	LUXENBURG	CHILE
	SWITZERLAND	CHINA
	TURKEY	COLOMBIA
	YUGOSLAVIA	CUBA
		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
		ESTONIA
		FINLAND
		GREECE
		GUATEMALA
		HAITI
		HONDURAS
		INDIA
		IRAQ
		IRISH FREE STATE
		JAPAN
		LATVIA
		LIBERIA
		LITHUANIA
		MEXICO
		NEW ZEALAND
		NICARAGUA
		NORWAY
		PANAMA
		PARAGUAY
		PERSIA
		PERU
		ROUMANIA
		SALVADOR
		SIAM
		SWEDEN
		URUGUAY
		VENEZUELA

2. CONVENTION ON THE TAXATION OF FOREIGN MOTOR VEHICLES, WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX. <sup>1</sup>  
(*Geneva, March 30th, 1931.*)

In Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
BELGIUM (November 9th, 1932) Subject to subsequent accession for the colonies and territories under mandate.	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	ABYSSINIA
GREAT BRITAIN AND NOR- THERN IRELAND (April 20th, 1932) Does not include any colonies, pro- tectorates or overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate. Southern Rhodesia (August 6th, 1932 <i>a</i> )	FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
NEWFOUNDLAND (January 9th, 1933 <i>a</i> )	SWITZERLAND	ALBANIA
BULGARIA (March 5th, 1932 <i>a</i> )	TURKEY	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
DENMARK (December 4th, 1931)		AUSTRALIA
		AUSTRIA
		BOLIVIA
		CANADA
		CHILE
		CHINA
		COLOMBIA
		CUBA
		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
		ESTONIA
		FRANCE

<sup>1</sup> This Convention entered into force on May 9th, 1933, in accordance with its Article 14. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXXXVIII, p. 149 and Vol. CXLII, p. 393.

2. CONVENTION ON THE TAXATION OF FOREIGN MOTOR-VEHICLES, WITH PROTOCOL-ANNE:  
(continued).

(Geneva, March 30th, 1931.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions.*

Finland (May 23rd, 1934 a)  
Irish Free State (November  
27th, 1933 a)  
Italy (September 25th, 1933)  
LUXEMBURG (March 31st, 1933)  
The Netherlands (including the  
Netherlands Indies, Surinam  
and Curaçao) (January 16th,  
1934)  
Poland (June 15th, 1934)  
PORTUGAL (January 23rd,  
1932)  
Does not assume any obligation as  
regards its Colonies.  
SPAIN (June 3rd, 1933)  
Sweden (November 9th, 1933)  
YUGOSLAVIA (May 9th, 1933 a)

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

GERMANY  
GREECE  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
HUNGARY  
INDIA  
IRAQ  
JAPAN  
LATVIA  
LIBERIA  
LITHUANIA  
MEXICO  
MONACO  
NEW ZEALAND  
NICARAGUA  
NORWAY  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
PERU  
ROUMANIA  
SALVADOR  
SIAM  
URUGUAY  
VENEZUELA

3. AGREEMENT BETWEEN CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE PROCEDURE  
IN THE CASE OF UNDISCHARGED OR LOST TRIPTYCHS.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, March 28th, 1931.)

In Force.

*Definitive Signatures.*

AUSTRIA (August 4th, 1931)  
BELGIUM (March 28th, 1931)  
GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN  
IRELAND (March 28th, 1931)  
IRISH FREE STATE (May 6th,  
1931)  
BULGARIA (February 27th,  
1932)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (June 28th,  
1933)  
DENMARK (March 28th, 1931)  
FRANCE (April 15th, 1931)  
GERMANY (March 28th, 1931)  
GREECE (August 18th, 1931)  
HUNGARY (August 14th, 1931)  
ITALY (May 27th, 1931)  
LUXEMBURG (March 28th,  
1931)

*Signatures ad referendum.*

YUGOSLAVIA

*The Agreement is open  
to Signature by:*

ALBANIA  
FREE CITY OF DANZIG  
ESTONIA  
FINLAND  
ICELAND  
LATVIA  
LIECHTENSTEIN  
LITHUANIA  
MONACO  
ROUMANIA  
SAN MARINO  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS

<sup>1</sup> This Agreement entered into force on June 26th, 1931, on the ninetieth day after its signature on behalf of three Customs administrations (Article III). See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXIX, p. 47; Vol. CXXVI, p. 460 and Vol. CXXXIV, p. 432.

3. AGREEMENT BETWEEN CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE PROCEDURE  
IN THE CASE OF UNDISCHARGED OR LOST TRIPTYCHS (*continued*).

(Geneva, March 28th, 1931.)

In Force.

*Definitive Signatures.*

THE NETHERLANDS (June 11th,  
1931)  
NORWAY (September 27th, 1932)  
POLAND (September 9th, 1932)  
PORTUGAL (August 26th, 1931)  
SPAIN (July 8th, 1931)  
SWEDEN (February 12th, 1932)  
SWITZERLAND (March 28th,  
1931)  
TURKEY (May 15th, 1932)

XXXI. INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE CREDIT COMPANY.

CONVENTION FOR THE CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE CREDIT  
COMPANY,<sup>1</sup> WITH CHARTER AND STATUTES.

(Geneva, May 21st, 1931.)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications  
or definitive Accessions.*

GREECE (August 31st, 1931)  
LATVIA (September 28th, 1931)  
POLAND (April 22nd, 1932)  
ROUMANIA (February 4th,  
1932)  
SWITZERLAND (December 31st,  
1931)  
Yugoslavia (January 16th,  
1934)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

AUSTRIA  
BELGIUM  
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN  
IRELAND  
BULGARIA  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
DENMARK

The Danish Government reserves  
the right to make the entry into  
force of this Convention, as  
regards Denmark, subject to its  
being ratified and also put into  
force by Norway and Sweden.

ESTONIA  
FINLAND  
FRANCE  
GERMANY  
HUNGARY  
ITALY  
LITHUANIA  
LUXEMBURG  
THE NETHERLANDS  
(for the Kingdom in Europe  
only)  
PORTUGAL  
SPAIN  
SWEDEN<sup>2</sup>

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

1. The European Members of the League of Nations, within the time-limit and under the conditions provided for in Article 15, § a.
2. The non-European Members of the League of Nations, within the time-limit and under the conditions provided for in Article 15, § b.

<sup>1</sup> The present Convention shall come into force as soon as the amount of the contributions, whether obligatory or voluntary, to the Special Reserve due from the Governments which have ratified the Convention attains the sum of twenty-five million francs. If this condition is not realised before December 31st, 1931, a Conference of the Governments which have ratified the Convention shall be called by the Council of the League of Nations. This Conference will determine new conditions for the coming into force of the Convention (Article 16).

<sup>2</sup> On signing this Convention the Swedish Plenipotentiary made the following declaration:

"The Swedish Government reserves the right to make its ratification of this Convention depend on the attitude which the Governments of Denmark and Norway shall adopt towards it."

XXXII. TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.  
4. CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION  
OF NARCOTIC DRUGS.<sup>1</sup>  
(Geneva, July 13th, 1931.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
(April 28th, 1932)

1. The Government of the United States of America reserves the right to impose, for purpose of internal control and control of import into, and export from, territory under its jurisdiction, of opium, coca leaves, all of their derivatives and similar substances produced by synthetic process, measures stricter than the provisions of the Convention.
2. The Government of the United States of America reserves the right to impose, for purposes of controlling transit through its territories of raw opium, coca leaves, all of their derivatives and similar substances produced by synthetic process, measures by which the production of an import permit issued by the country of destination may be made a condition precedent to the granting of permission for transit through its territory.
3. The Government of the United States of America finds it impracticable to undertake to send statistics of import and export to the Permanent Central Opium Board short of 60 days after the close of the three months' period to which such statistics refer.
4. The Government of the United States of America finds it impracticable to undertake to state separately amounts of drugs purchased or imported for Government purposes.
5. Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America formally declare that the signing of the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs by them on the part of the United States of America on this date is not to be construed to mean that the Government of the United States of America recognises a regime or entity which signs or accedes to the Convention as the Government of a country when that regime or entity is not recognised by the Government of the United States of America as the Government of that country.
6. The plenipotentiaries of the United States of America further declare that the participation of the United States of America in the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed on this date, does not involve any contractual obligation on the part of the United States of America to a country represented by a regime or entity which the Government of the United States of America does not recognise as the Government of that country until such country has a Government recognised by the Government of the United States of America.

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification.*

ABYSSINIA  
SA'UDI ARABIA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
BOLIVIA  
DENMARK  
ECUADOR (a)  
GREECE  
HONDURAS (a)  
JAPAN  
LIBERIA  
LUXEMBURG  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY

*The Convention is open  
to Accession by:*

AFGHANISTAN  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ALBANIA  
ESTONIA  
FINLAND  
ICELAND  
LATVIA  
LIECHTENSTEIN  
NEW ZEALAND  
NORWAY  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS  
YUGOSLAVIA

<sup>1</sup> The present Convention entered into force on July 9th, 1933, in accordance with its Article 30. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXXXIX, p. 301.

Provided always that the provisions of the Convention other than Articles 2 to 5 shall only be applicable from the first of January in the first year in respect of which estimates are furnished in conformity with Articles 2 to 5 (Article 30).

4. CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION  
OF NARCOTIC DRUGS (*continued*).  
(*Geneva, July 13th, 1931.*)  
In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

*Austria* (July 3rd, 1934)

**BELGIUM** (April 10th, 1933)

This ratification does not include the Belgian Congo, nor the Territory of Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian mandate.

**BRAZIL** (April 5th, 1933)

**GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND** (April 1st, 1933)

His Majesty does not assume any obligation in respect of any of His colonies, protectorates and overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or under mandate exercised by His Government in the United Kingdom.

**CANADA** (October 17th, 1932)

*Australia* (January 24th, 1934)

This accession applies to Papua, Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.

**IRISH FREE STATE** (April 11th, 1933 *a*)

**INDIA** (November 14th, 1932)

**BULGARIA** (March 20th, 1933 *a*)

**CHILE** (March 31st, 1933)

*China* (January 10th, 1934 *a*)

*Colombia* (January 29th, 1934 *a*)

**COSTA RICA** (April 5th, 1933)

**CUBA** (April 4th, 1933)

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA** (April 12th, 1933)

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC** (April 8th, 1933)

**FREE CITY OF DANZIG** (through the intermediary of Poland)

(April 18th, 1933)

**EGYPT** (April 10th, 1933)

**FRANCE** (April 10th, 1933)

The French Government makes every reservation, with regard to the Colonies, Protectorates and mandated Territories under its authority, as to the possibility of regularly producing the quarterly statistics referred to in Article 13, within the strict time-limit laid down.

**GERMANY** (April 10th, 1933)

**GUATEMALA** (May 1st, 1933)

**HAITI** (May 4th, 1933 *a*)

**HUNGARY** (April 10th, 1933 *a*)

*Iraq* (May 30th, 1934 *a*)

**ITALY** (March 21st, 1933)

**LITHUANIA** (April 10th, 1933)

**MEXICO** (March 13th, 1933)

The Government of the United States of Mexico reserves the right to impose in its territory—as it has already done—measures more severe than those laid down by the Convention itself, for the restriction of the cultivation or the preparation, use, possession, importation, exportation and consumption of the drugs to which the present Convention refers.

**MONACO** (February 16th, 1933)

**THE NETHERLANDS** (including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam

and Curaçao) (May 22nd, 1933)

**NICARAGUA** (March 16th, 1932 *a*)

**PERSIA** (September 28th, 1932)

**PERU** (May 20th, 1932 *a*)

**POLAND** (April 11th, 1933)

**PORTUGAL** (June 17th, 1932)

The Portuguese Government makes every reservation with regard to its colonies as to the possibility of regularly producing the quarterly statistics referred to in Article 13 within the strict time-limit laid down.

**ROUMANIA** (April 11th, 1933)

**SALVADOR** (April 7th, 1933 *a*)

(*a*) The Republic of Salvador does not agree to the provisions of Article 26, on the ground that there is no reason why the High Contracting Parties should be given the option of not applying the Convention to their colonies, protectorates, and overseas mandated territories.

(*b*) The Republic of Salvador states that it disagrees with the reservations embodied in Nos. 5 and 6 of the declarations made by the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America regarding Governments not recognised by the Government of that country; in its opinion, those reservations constitute an infringement of the national sovereignty of Salvador, whose present Government, though not as yet recognised by the United States Government, has been recognised by the majority of the civilised countries of the world. Their recognition is due to their conviction that that Government is a perfectly constitutional one and affords a full and complete guarantee of the performance of its international duties, inasmuch as it enjoys the unanimous, decided and effective support of all the inhabitants of the Republic, whether citizens of the country or foreigners resident therein.

As it respects the internal regimes of other nations, the Republic of Salvador considers that the Convention in question, being of a strictly hygienic and humanitarian character, does not offer a suitable occasion to formulate such political reservations as have called forth this comment.



4. CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION  
OF NARCOTIC DRUGS (*continued*).  
(Geneva, July 13th, 1931.)  
In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

SAN MARINO (June 12th, 1933)  
Siam (February 22nd, 1934)  
As its Harmful-Habit-Forming Drugs Law goes beyond the provisions  
of the Geneva Convention and the present Convention on certain points,  
the Siamese Government reserves the right to apply its existing law.  
SPAIN (April 7th, 1933)  
SUDAN (August 25th, 1932 *a*)  
SWEDEN (August 12th, 1932)  
SWITZERLAND (April 10th, 1933)  
TURKEY (April 3rd, 1933 *a*)  
URUGUAY (April 7th, 1933)  
Venezuela (November 15th, 1933)

PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.  
(Geneva, July 13th, 1931.)  
In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
(April 28th, 1932)  
Austria (July 3rd, 1934)  
BELGIUM (April 10th, 1933)  
BRAZIL (April 5th, 1933)  
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN  
IRELAND (April 1st, 1933)  
Same reservation as for the Con-  
vention.  
CANADA (October 17th, 1932)  
IRISH FREE STATE (April 11th,  
1933 *a*)  
INDIA (November 14th, 1932)  
Chile (November 20th, 1933)  
COSTA RICA (April 5th, 1933)  
CUBA (April 4th, 1933)  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (April 12th,  
1933 *a*)  
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through  
the intermediary of Poland)  
(April 18th, 1933)  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (April  
8th, 1933)  
EGYPT (April 10th, 1933)  
FRANCE (April 10th, 1933)  
GERMANY (April 10th, 1933)  
HUNGARY (April 10th, 1933 *a*)  
ITALY (March 21st, 1933)  
LITHUANIA (April 10th, 1933)  
MEXICO (March 13th, 1933)  
MONACO (March 20th, 1933)  
THE NETHERLANDS<sup>1</sup> (including  
Netherlands Indies, Surinam  
and Curaçao) (May 22nd,  
1933)  
NICARAGUA (March 16th,  
1932 *a*)  
PERSIA (September 28th, 1932)  
PERU (May 20th, 1932 *a*)  
POLAND (April 11th, 1933)  
PORTUGAL (June 17th, 1932)  
ROUMANIA (April 11th, 1933)  
SAN MARINO (June 12th, 1933)  
Siam (February 22nd, 1934)  
SPAIN (April 7th, 1933)  
SUDAN (January 18th, 1933 *a*)  
SWEDEN (August 12th, 1932)  
SWITZERLAND (April 10th, 1933)  
TURKEY (April 3rd, 1933 *a*)  
URUGUAY (April 7th, 1933)

*Signatures or Accessions not yet  
perfected by Ratification*

ABYSSINIA  
SA'UDI ARABIA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
BOLIVIA  
DENMARK  
GREECE  
GUATEMALA  
HONDURAS (*a*)  
JAPAN  
LUXEMBURG  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
VENEZUELA

*The Protocol is open  
to Accession by:*

AFGHANISTAN  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ALBANIA  
AUSTRALIA  
BULGARIA  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA  
ECUADOR  
ESTONIA  
FINLAND  
HAITI  
ICELAND  
IRAQ  
LATVIA  
LIBERIA  
LIECHTENSTEIN  
NEW ZEALAND  
NORWAY  
SALVADOR  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS  
YUGOSLAVIA

<sup>1</sup> The instrument of ratification specifies that the reservation relating to paragraph 2 of Article 22, as formulated by the Netherlands representative at the time of signature of the Protocol, should be considered as withdrawn.

XXXIII. WHALING.

CONVENTION FOR THE REGULATION OF WHALING. <sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, September 24th, 1931.)

Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (January 11th, 1933)	ALBANIA	ABYSSINIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (July 7th, 1932)	AUSTRIA (a)	AFGHANISTAN
BRAZIL (November 21st, 1932 a)	BELGIUM	SA'UDI ARABIA
Czechoslovakia (October 20th, 1933)	GREAT BRITAIN AND NOR- THERN IRELAND, and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Mem- bers of the League of Na- tions.	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
Denmark (including Greenland) (June 26th, 1934)	CANADA	BOLIVIA
EGYPT (January 25th, 1933 a)	AUSTRALIA	BULGARIA
ITALY (June 12th, 1933)	NEW ZEALAND	CHILE
The accession of the Italian Govern- ment to this Convention can in no way constitute a precedent for future agreements providing for the limitation of fishing in extra-territorial sea.	INDIA	CHINA
MEXICO (March 13th, 1933)	COLOMBIA	COSTA RICA
MONACO (June 7th, 1932 a)	FINLAND	CUBA
THE NETHERLANDS (including the Netherlands Indies, Su- rinam and Curaçao) (May 30th, 1933)	FRANCE	FREE CITY OF DANZIG
NICARAGUA (April 30th, 1932a)	GERMANY	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
NORWAY (July 18th, 1932)	GREECE	ECUADOR
Poland (September 27th, 1933)	ROUMANIA	ESTONIA
SUDAN (April 13th, 1932 a)		GUATEMALA
SPAIN (August 2nd, 1933)		HAITI
SWITZERLAND (February 16th, 1933)		HONDURAS
Turkey (May 28th, 1934)		HUNGARY
Yugoslavia (January 16th, 1934)		ICELAND
		IRAQ
		IRISH FREE STATE
		JAPAN
		LATVIA
		LIBERIA
		LIECHTENSTEIN
		LITHUANIA
		LUXEMBURG
		PANAMA
		PARAGUAY
		PERSIA
		PERU
		PORTUGAL
		SALVADOR
		SAN MARINO
		SIAM
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
		SWEDEN
		URUGUAY
		VENEZUELA

<sup>1</sup> The present Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of ratifications or accessions on behalf of not less than eight Members of the League or non-member States, including the Kingdom of Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Article 17).

### XXXIV. MEANS OF PREVENTING WAR.

#### GENERAL CONVENTION TO IMPROVE THE MEANS OF PREVENTING WAR.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, September 26th, 1931.)

##### Not in Force.

<i>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</i>	<i>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</i>	<i>The Convention is open to Accession by:</i>
THE NETHERLANDS (including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (May 30th, 1933)	ALBANIA	ABYSSINIA
NORWAY (July 18th, 1932)	AUSTRIA	AFGHANISTAN
PERU (March 29th, 1932)	BELGIUM	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
	BULGARIA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
	COLOMBIA	SA'UDI ARABIA
	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
	DENMARK	AUSTRALIA
	FRANCE	BOLIVIA
		BRAZIL
	Ratification cannot take place until it has been possible for the Government of the Republic to ascertain that the regulations provided for in Article 4, and which must be elaborated in order to enter into force at the same time as the Convention, ensure the guarantees of control which are deemed necessary by the French Government.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
	GERMANY	CANADA
	GREECE	CHILE
	LITHUANIA	CHINA
	LUXEMBURG	COSTA RICA
	PANAMA	CUBA
	This signature does not affect in any way the provisions of the treaties of conciliation and arbitration concluded up to this date by the Republic of Panama with other Powers.	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
	PORTUGAL	ECUADOR
	SIAM	EGYPT
	SPAIN	ESTONIA
	SWEDEN	FINLAND
	SWITZERLAND	GUATEMALA
	URUGUAY	HAITI
		HONDURAS
		HUNGARY
		INDIA
		IRAQ
		IRISH FREE STATE
		ITALY
		JAPAN
		LATVIA
		LIBERIA
		MEXICO
		NEW ZEALAND
		NICARAGUA
		PARAGUAY
		PERSIA
		POLAND
		ROUMANIA
		SALVADOR
		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
		TURKEY
		VENEZUELA
		YUGOSLAVIA

<sup>1</sup> A *procès-verbal* shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as soon as ratifications or accessions on behalf of ten Members of the League of Nations or non-member States have been deposited (Article 13, § 1).

The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations ninety days after the date of the *procès-verbal* mentioned in Article 13. It will then enter into force as regards all Members of the League of Nations or non-member States on whose behalf ratifications or accessions have been deposited on the date of the *procès-verbal* (Article 14, § 1).

XXXV. — SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM-SMOKING.

AGREEMENT.<sup>1</sup>

(Bangkok, November 27th, 1931.)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (April 3rd, 1933)  
FRANCE (May 10th, 1933)  
THE NETHERLANDS (May 22nd, 1933)  
Portugal (January 27th, 1934)

*Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.*

INDIA  
Subject to the understanding that this Agreement does not apply at present to the territory known as the Shan States and that it applies, so far as India is concerned, only to the Province of Burma, excluding the Shan States.

JAPAN  
SIAM

With a reservation to Article I.

XXXVI. AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIAN PROTOCOL.<sup>2</sup>

(Geneva, July 15th, 1932.)

In Force.

*Ratifications.*

AUSTRIA (November 14th, 1932)  
Belgium (September 23rd, 1933)  
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (December 29th, 1932)  
FRANCE (December 31st, 1932)  
ITALY (December 27th, 1932)  
The Netherlands (February 20th, 1934)

*Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.*

Czechoslovakia

*The Protocol is open to Signature by:*

All the Members of the League of Nations and non-member States with the exception of those mentioned in the preceding column.

XXXVII. WHEAT.

FINAL ACT OF THE CONFERENCE OF WHEAT EXPORTING AND IMPORTING COUNTRIES, WITH APPENDICES AND MINUTES OF FINAL MEETING. <sup>3</sup>

(London, August 25th, 1933.)

In Force.

*Definitive Signatures.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRALIA  
AUSTRIA  
BELGIUM  
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND  
BULGARIA  
CANADA  
Czechoslovakia <sup>5</sup>  
FRANCE

*Signatures ad referendum.*

IRISH FREE STATE <sup>4</sup>

*This Act is open to signature by:*

All States with the exception of those mentioned in the preceding columns.

<sup>1</sup> The Agreement shall not come into force until it has been ratified by all the High Contracting Parties. The date of its coming into force shall be the ninetieth day after the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the last ratification. (Article VI.)

<sup>2</sup> The Protocol came into force December 31st, 1932. See *Treaty Series of the League of Nations*, Vol. CXXXV, p. 285; Vol. CXXXVIII, p. 469 and Vol. CXLII, p. 392.

<sup>3</sup> Came into force August 25th, 1933.

The signatures are to be regarded as affixed in the light of the statements made during the discussions by the representatives of the various countries; these statements are contained in the Minutes of the Conference, and are to be interpreted in the sense of paragraph IV of Article 6 of the Final Act.

<sup>4</sup> The Government of the Irish Free State has informed the Secretariat that it regrets not to be in a position to accept this Act which it had signed *ad referendum*.

<sup>5</sup> The Czechoslovak Government informed the Secretariat that it is unable to take a decision as regards its signature given *ad referendum* before September 22nd, 1933. The Czechoslovak Government further informed the Secretariat, on September 21st, 1933, of its acceptance of the Act, calling attention at the same time to the declaration made by the Czechoslovak delegate at the Wheat Conference, by which the Czechoslovak Government reserved the right to make further reservations on approval of its signature, and added that it agrees to the reduction of Customs duties, provided that such reduction shall not affect the maintenance of remunerative prices for home-grown cereals. A decision regarding the remunerative level of prices can only be taken with due consideration of the conditions prevailing in Czechoslovakia.

FINAL ACT OF THE CONFERENCE OF WHEAT EXPORTING AND IMPORTING COUNTRIES, WITH  
APPENDICES AND MINUTES OF FINAL MEETING (*continued*).  
(London, August 25th, 1933.)

In Force.

*Definitive Signatures.*

GERMANY  
GREECE  
HUNGARY  
ITALY  
POLAND  
ROUMANIA  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS  
SPAIN  
SWEDEN  
SWITZERLAND  
YUGOSLAVIA

XXXVIII. FILMS OF AN EDUCATIONAL CHARACTER.

CONVENTION FOR FACILITATING THE INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION OF FILMS OF AN EDUCATIONAL  
CHARACTER. <sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, October 11th, 1933.)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions.*

Bulgaria (July 10th, 1934 a)  
Irish Free State (July 24th,  
1934 a)  
Switzerland (April 20th, 1934)

*Signatures not yet perfected  
by Ratification.*

*Albania*

*United States of America*

Under the terms of Article XX of this Convention, the Government of the United States of America assume no obligation in respect of the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa and the Island of Guam.

*Austria*

With reservation as to the right provided for in Article IX.

*Belgium*

The Belgian Government reserve the right to take measures to prohibit or restrict importation for reasons based on the necessity for defending their market against invasion by films of foreign origin.

The Belgian Government declare that they do not assume any obligation as regards the Belgian Congo and the Territory of Ruanda-Urundi.

*Great Britain and Northern*

*Ireland* and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate members of the League of Nations.

*India*

Under the terms of Article XX of the Convention, this signature is not binding as regards the enforcement of the provisions of the Convention in the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty.

*Chile*

With reservation as to the right provided for in Article IX.

*Denmark*

In conformity with paragraph 1 of Article XX of the Convention, Denmark does not assume any obligation as regards Greenland.

*Egypt*

*The Convention is open to  
Accession by:*

ABYSSINIA  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRALIA  
BOLIVIA  
BRAZIL  
CANADA  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA  
COSTA RICA  
CUBA  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
FREE CITY OF DANZIG  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
ECUADOR  
ESTONIA  
GERMANY  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
IRAQ  
JAPAN  
LIBERIA  
LITHUANIA  
LUXEMBURG  
MEXICO  
THE NETHERLANDS  
NEW ZEALAND  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
PERU  
PORTUGAL  
SALVADOR  
SIAM  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS  
SPAIN  
TURKEY  
VENEZUELA  
YUGOSLAVIA

<sup>1</sup> The Secretary-General of the League of Nations will draw up a *procès-verbal* when the ratifications or accessions of five Members of the League of Nations or non-member States have been received (Article XVII). The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations ninety days after the date of the *procès-verbal* mentioned in Article XVII. It will come into force on that date (Article XVIII).

CONVENTION FOR FACILITATING THE INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION OF FILMS OF AN EDUCATIONAL CHARACTER (*continued*).

(Geneva, October 11th, 1933.)

Not in Force.

*Signatures not yet perfected  
by Ratification*

*Finland*

*France*

Subject to the reservation mentioned in Article IX, and declaring that the signature of the Convention shall be effective only as regards the home territory of France.

*Greece*

*Hungary*

With reservation, for the Hungarian Government, of the right provided in Article IX to take measures to prohibit or restrict importation for reasons based on the necessity for defending its market against invasion by films of foreign origin.

*Italy*

*Latvia*

*Monaco*

*Nicaragua*

*Norway*

*Panama*

*Poland*

Subject to the reservation, provided for in Article IX, of the right to take measures to prohibit or restrict importation for reasons based on the necessity for defending its market against invasion by films of foreign origin.

*Roumania*

Subject to the reservation mentioned in Article IX.

*Sweden*

*Uruguay*

XXXIX. TRAFFIC IN WOMEN.

2. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN OF FULL AGE.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, October 11th, 1933.)

In Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions*

*Sudan* (June 13th, 1934 *a*)  
*Sweden* (June 25th, 1934)  
*Switzerland* (July 17th, 1934)

*Signatures not yet perfected  
by Ratification*

*Albania*  
*Austria*  
*Belgium*  
With reservation as regards Article 10.  
*Great Britain and Northern Ireland* and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate members of the League of Nations.  
*Australia*  
*Union of South Africa*  
*Bulgaria*  
*Chile*  
*China*  
*Czechoslovakia*  
*Free City of Danzig*  
*France*  
*Germany*  
*Greece*

*The Convention is open to  
Accession by :*

ABYSSINIA  
AFGHANISTAN  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
SA'UDI ARABIA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
BOLIVIA  
BRAZIL  
CANADA  
COLOMBIA  
COSTA RICA  
CUBA  
DENMARK  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
EGYPT  
ECUADOR  
ESTONIA  
FINLAND  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI

<sup>1</sup> The Convention came into force on August 24th, 1934, in accordance with its Article 8.

2. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN  
OF FULL AGE (*continued*).  
(Geneva, October 11th, 1933.)

In Force.

*Signatures not yet perfected  
by Ratification*

Hungary  
Latvia  
Lithuania  
Monaco  
The Netherlands (including the  
Netherlands Indies, Surinam  
and Curaçao)  
Norway  
Panama  
Poland  
Portugal  
Spain  
Yugoslavia

*The Convention is open to  
Accession by:*

HONDURAS  
INDIA  
IRAQ  
IRISH FREE STATE  
ICELAND  
ITALY  
JAPAN  
LIBERIA  
LIECHTENSTEIN  
LUXEMBURG  
MEXICO  
NEW ZEALAND  
NICARAGUA  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
PERU  
ROUMANIA  
SALVADOR  
SAN MARINO  
SIAM  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS  
TURKEY  
URUGUAY  
VENEZUELA

**XL. REFUGEES.**

CONVENTION RELATING TO THE INTERNATIONAL STATUS OF REFUGEES.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, October 28th, 1933.)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions*

*Signatures not yet perfected  
by Ratification*

*The Convention is open to  
Accession by:*

*Belgium*

Subject to the following reser-  
vations:

(1) Article 2, paragraph 3,  
relating to the right conferred on  
consuls to extend Nansen certifi-  
cates, cannot be accepted by the  
Belgian Government;

(2) Article 9, in so far as it  
concerns the application of the  
provisions of the domestic legis-  
lation relating to "unemploy-  
ment insurance", cannot be  
accepted;

(3) Article 10, concerning so-  
cial insurance laws, cannot be  
favourably received;

(4) Article 14, which concerns  
the enjoyment of the rights and  
favours accorded to foreigners,  
subject to reciprocity, cannot be  
admitted;

(5) The Belgian Government  
in accepting the present Conven-  
tion is not assuming any obliga-  
tion as regards the colony of the  
Congo or the mandated territories  
of Ruanda Urundi.

*Bulgaria*

Subject to the following reserva-  
tions:

I. Article 1. — The Bulgarian  
Government maintains the reser-  
vations made by the Bulgarian  
delegate on signing the Arrange-  
ment of June 30th, 1928<sup>2</sup>, con-  
cerning the extension to other

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
ABYSSINIA  
ALBANIA  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRALIA  
AUSTRIA  
BOLIVIA  
BRAZIL  
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN  
IRELAND  
CANADA  
CHILE  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA  
CUBA  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
DENMARK  
FREE CITY OF DANZIG  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
ESTONIA  
FINLAND  
GERMANY  
GREECE  
GUATEMALA  
HAITI  
HONDURAS  
HUNGARY  
INDIA  
IRAQ

<sup>1</sup> The present Convention shall enter into force thirty days after the receipt by the Secretary-General of ratifications or accessions of not less than two Members of the League of Nations or non-member States (Article 20).

<sup>2</sup> This reservation was worded as follows:

"On the understanding that the present Arrangement applies only to such refugees as are at the present date on Bulgarian territory."

CONVENTION RELATING TO THE INTERNATIONAL STATUS OF REFUGEES (*continued*).  
(Geneva, October 28th, 1933.)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions*

*Signatures not yet perfected  
by Ratification*

*The Convention is open to  
Accession by:*

categories of refugees of certain measures taken in favour of Russian and Armenian refugees.

II. Article 2. — The departure from the country of refugees in possession of Nansen certificates (passports) shall be governed by the general regulations in force in this respect. Bulgarian consuls will be empowered in cases of *force majeure* to extend Nansen certificates issued in Bulgaria for a period of three months. The cost of visas for Nansen certificates shall be fixed in accordance with the tariff applicable to the nationals of the country by which the certificate was issued.

III. Article 6. — Exemption from *cautio judicatum solvi* shall be at the discretion of the courts in each individual case.

IV. Article 7. — The Bulgarian Government cannot accept points (a) and (d).

V. Articles 8 and 10 (formerly 7 and 9). — Disability and old-age pensions shall be paid (regard being had to the possibilities of the fund concerned) to the persons entitled, their heirs and assigns, provided always that such persons are resident in the country.

VI. Article 13. — The Bulgarian Government cannot accept the first paragraph, as refugees resident in Bulgaria are subject to the same treatment in fiscal matters as other foreign nationals resident in the country.

VII. Article 15. — The Bulgarian Government cannot accept paragraphs 2 and 3.

IRISH FREE STATE  
ITALY  
JAPAN  
LATVIA  
LIBERIA  
LIECHTENSTEIN  
LITHUANIA  
LUXEMBURG  
MEXICO  
MONACO  
NETHERLANDS  
NEW ZEALAND  
NICARAGUA  
PANAMA  
PARAGUAY  
PERSIA  
PERU  
POLAND  
PORTUGAL  
ROUMANIA  
SALVADOR  
SIAM  
SPAIN  
SWEDEN  
SWITZERLAND  
TURKEY  
URUGUAY  
VENEZUELA  
YUGOSLAVIA

*Egypt*

*Article 1:*

Apart from such modifications or amplifications as each Contracting Party may introduce in this definition, my Government reserves the right to extend or limit the said definition in any way.

*Article 2:*

Bearers of Nansen certificates may not be admitted into Egypt unless the said certificates contain a visa for return to the countries by which they were issued. If these refugees are authorised to sojourn in Egypt, the competent local authorities reserve the right to issue to them Egyptian travel papers.

*Article 3:*

These authorities reserve the right to expel such refugees at any moment for reasons of public security.

*Article 4:*

Moreover, as regards the acquired rights referred to in paragraph 3 of Article 4 of the draft Convention, it should be stipulated that in order to ensure respect for such rights due account must be taken of international public order and of internal public order as the latter is conceived and applied in Egyptian law. Further, in order to dispel any misunderstanding, it should be stipulated that the rights in question are only those relating to personal status.



CONVENTION RELATING TO THE INTERNATIONAL STATUS OF REFUGEES (*continued*).

(*Geneva, October 28th, 1933.*)

Not in Force.

*Ratifications or definitive  
Accessions.*

*Signatures not yet perfected  
by Ratification.*

*Article 13:*

This article must not in any case invalidate or impair our reservation relating to Egyptian travel papers together with the consequences involved in the application of that reservation.

*Article 14:*

Our signature does not apply to this article.

*Article 15:*

The Egyptian Government wishes it to be understood that the committees referred to in Article 15 will not be invested with the powers laid down in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the said article in the event of its desiring to reserve the said powers for the representatives of the local authority.

\* \* \*

The Egyptian Government reserves the right to substitute, should the case arise, and whenever it may think fit, assimilation to nationals, for the most favourable treatment granted to nationals of a foreign country, in all the provisions of the Convention in which such treatment is stipulated.

*France*

Subject to the following reservations:

(1) Article 7 shall not preclude the application of the laws and regulations fixing the proportion of wage-earning foreigners that employers are authorised to employ in France;

(2) The organisation, in France, of committees such as are provided for in Article 15 shall not, if it takes place, confer on them powers incompatible with the existing laws in the matter of finding employment;

(3) The French Government, by its acceptance of the present Convention, is not assuming any obligation in regard to the whole of its colonies, protectorates, overseas territories, territories placed under its suzerainty or territories in respect of which a mandate has been confided to it.

*Norway*

Subject to the following reservations:

The application:

(a) Of the third paragraph of Article 2, and

(b) Of Article 14 is excluded.

## XLI. — INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONVENTIONS.<sup>1</sup>

(a)

1. Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its First Session on November 28th, 1919.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
AUSTRIA <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	June 12th, 1924
<i>Argentine Republic</i> . . . . .	November 30th, 1933
BELGIUM . . . . .	September 6th, 1926
BULGARIA . . . . .	February 14th, 1922
CHILE . . . . .	September 15th, 1925
COLOMBIA . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	August 24th, 1921
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC . . . . .	February 4th, 1933
FRANCE <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	June 2nd, 1927
GREECE . . . . .	November 19th, 1920
INDIA . . . . .	July 14th, 1921
ITALY <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	October 6th, 1924
LATVIA <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	August 15th, 1925
LITHUANIA . . . . .	June 19th, 1931
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
<i>Nicaragua</i> . . . . .	April 12th, 1934
PORTUGAL . . . . .	July 3rd, 1928
ROUMANIA . . . . .	June 13th, 1921
SPAIN <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	February 22nd, 1929
URUGUAY . . . . .	June 6th, 1933

2. Convention concerning unemployment, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its First Session on November 28th, 1919.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA . . . . .	February 20th, 1924
<i>Argentine Republic</i> . . . . .	November 30th, 1933
AUSTRIA . . . . .	June 12th, 1924
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	July 14th, 1921
BELGIUM <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	August 25th, 1930
BULGARIA . . . . .	February 14th, 1922
CHILE . . . . .	May 31st, 1933
COLOMBIA . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
DENMARK . . . . .	October 13th, 1921
ESTONIA . . . . .	December 20th, 1922
FINLAND . . . . .	October 19th, 1921
FRANCE . . . . .	August 25th, 1925
GERMANY . . . . .	June 6th, 1925
GREECE . . . . .	November 19th, 1920
HUNGARY . . . . .	March 1st, 1928
INDIA . . . . .	July 14th, 1921
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	September 4th, 1925
ITALY . . . . .	April 10th, 1923

<sup>1</sup> The Annex to the Supplementary Report for 1923 (A.10(a).1923, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning: The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of White Phosphorus in the Manufacture of Matches, Berne, September 26th, 1906.

<sup>2</sup> "As regards Austria, this Convention will enter into force only when it has been ratified by those European Members of the International Labour Organisation which are of the chief industrial importance (Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain and Italy) and by all the States, bordering upon Austria, with whom the latter has economic relations (the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Poland, Switzerland, the Czechoslovak Republic and Hungary) . . . . ."

<sup>3</sup> This ratification is subject to the condition that the obligations it entails for France shall not take effect until the Convention has been ratified by Germany and Great Britain.

<sup>4</sup> Subject to the condition that it shall only come into force when the ratifications, without reservations or other conditions, of the following Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered with the Secretariat of the League of Nations: Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain and Switzerland.

<sup>5</sup> "The Convention shall come into force in Latvia, in accordance with the provisions of Article 18 of the Draft Convention, after the ratifications of three of the Powers which are of the chief industrial importance, as laid down in Article 393, paragraphs 5 and 6, of the Treaty of Peace of Versailles, shall have been registered with the Secretariat of the League of Nations."

<sup>6</sup> The reservation by which Spain made its ratification subject to the ratification of Germany, France, Great Britain and Italy was withdrawn on October 1st, 1931.

<sup>7</sup> Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
JAPAN . . . . .	November 23rd, 1922
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	February 6th, 1932
<i>Nicaragua</i> . . . . .	April 12th, 1934
NORWAY . . . . .	November 23rd, 1921
POLAND . . . . .	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA . . . . .	June 13th, 1921
SPAIN . . . . .	July 4th, 1923
SWEDEN . . . . .	September 27th, 1921
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	October 9th, 1922
URUGUAY . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	April 1st, 1927

3. Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its First Session on November 29th, 1919.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
<i>Argentine Republic</i> . . . . .	November 30th, 1933
<i>Brazil</i> . . . . .	April 26th, 1934
BULGARIA . . . . .	February 14th, 1922
CHILE . . . . .	September 15th, 1925
COLOMBIA . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CUBA . . . . .	August 6th, 1928
GERMANY . . . . .	October 31st, 1927
GREECE . . . . .	November 19th, 1920
HUNGARY . . . . .	April 19th, 1928
LATVIA . . . . .	June 3th, 1926
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
<i>Nicaragua</i> . . . . .	April 12th, 1934
ROUMANIA . . . . .	June 13th, 1921
URUGUAY . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
SPAIN . . . . .	July 4th, 1923
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	April 1st, 1927

4. Convention concerning the employment of women during the night, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its First Session on November 28th, 1919.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA . . . . .	November 1st, 1921
ALBANIA . . . . .	March 17th, 1932
<i>Argentine Republic</i> . . . . .	November 30th, 1933
AUSTRIA . . . . .	June 12th, 1924
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> * . . . . .	July 12th, 1924
<i>Brazil</i> . . . . .	April 26th, 1934
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	July 14th, 1921
BULGARIA . . . . .	February 14th, 1922
CHILE . . . . .	October 8th, 1931
COLOMBIA . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CUBA . . . . .	August 6th, 1928
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	August 24th, 1921
ESTONIA . . . . .	December 20th, 1922
FRANCE . . . . .	May 14th, 1925
GREECE . . . . .	November 19th, 1920
HUNGARY . . . . .	April 19th, 1928
INDIA . . . . .	July 14th, 1921
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	September 4th, 1925
ITALY . . . . .	April 10th, 1923
LITHUANIA . . . . .	June 19th, 1931
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	September 4th, 1922
<i>Nicaragua</i> . . . . .	April 12th, 1934
PORTUGAL <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	May 10th, 1932
ROUMANIA . . . . .	June 13th, 1921
SPAIN . . . . .	September 29th, 1932
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	October 9th, 1922
URUGUAY . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
VENEZUELA . . . . .	March 7th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	April 1st, 1927

<sup>1</sup> Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

\* As regards this Convention, the Belgian reservation has been withdrawn as from April 1st, 1934.

<sup>2</sup> This ratification does not apply to the Portuguese Colonies.

5. Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its First Session on November 28th, 1919.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
ALBANIA . . . . .	March 17th, 1932
<i>Argentine Republic</i> . . . . .	November 30th, 1933
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	July 12th, 1924
<i>Brazil</i> . . . . .	April 26th, 1934
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	July 14th, 1921
BULGARIA . . . . .	February 14th, 1922
CHILE . . . . .	September 15th, 1925
COLOMBIA . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CUBA . . . . .	August 6th, 1928
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	August 24th, 1921
DENMARK . . . . .	January 4th, 1923
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC . . . . .	February 4th, 1933
ESTONIA . . . . .	December 20th, 1922
GREECE . . . . .	November 19th, 1920
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	September 4th, 1925
JAPAN . . . . .	August 7th, 1926
LATVIA . . . . .	June 3rd, 1926
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	July 21st, 1928
<i>Nicaragua</i> . . . . .	April 12th, 1934
POLAND . . . . .	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA . . . . .	June 13th, 1921
SPAIN . . . . .	September 29th, 1932
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	October 9th, 1922
URUGUAY . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	April 1st, 1927

6. Convention concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its First Session on November 28th, 1919.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
ALBANIA . . . . .	March 17th, 1932
<i>Argentine Republic</i> . . . . .	November 30th, 1933
AUSTRIA . . . . .	June 12th, 1924
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	July 12th, 1924
<i>Brazil</i> . . . . .	April 26th, 1934
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	July 14th, 1921
BULGARIA . . . . .	February 14th, 1922
CHILE . . . . .	September 15th, 1925
CUBA . . . . .	August 6th, 1928
DENMARK . . . . .	January 4th, 1923
ESTONIA . . . . .	December 20th, 1922
FRANCE . . . . .	August 25th, 1925
GREECE . . . . .	November 19th, 1920
HUNGARY . . . . .	April 19th, 1928
INDIA . . . . .	July 14th, 1921
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	September 4th, 1925
ITALY . . . . .	April 10th, 1923
LATVIA . . . . .	June 3rd, 1926
LITHUANIA . . . . .	June 19th, 1931
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	March 17th, 1924
<i>Nicaragua</i> . . . . .	April 12th, 1934
POLAND . . . . .	June 21st, 1924
PORTUGAL <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	May 10th, 1932
ROUMANIA . . . . .	June 13th, 1921
SPAIN . . . . .	September 29th, 1932
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	October 9th, 1922
URUGUAY . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
VENEZUELA . . . . .	March 7th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	April 1st, 1927

<sup>1</sup> Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

<sup>2</sup> This ratification does not apply to the Portuguese Colonies.

(b)

7. Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Second Session on July 9th, 1920.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
<i>Argentine Republic</i> . . . . .	November 30th, 1933
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	February 4th, 1925
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	July 14th, 1921
BULGARIA . . . . .	March 16th, 1923
CANADA . . . . .	March 31st, 1926
COLOMBIA . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CUBA . . . . .	August 6th, 1928
DENMARK . . . . .	May 12th, 1924
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC . . . . .	February 4th, 1933
ESTONIA . . . . .	March 3rd, 1923
FINLAND . . . . .	October 10th, 1925
GERMANY . . . . .	June 11th, 1929
GREECE . . . . .	December 16th, 1925
HUNGARY . . . . .	March 1st, 1928
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	September 4th, 1925
ITALY . . . . .	July 14th, 1932
JAPAN . . . . .	June 7th, 1924
LATVIA . . . . .	June 3rd, 1926
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	March 26th, 1925
<i>Nicaragua</i> . . . . .	April 12th, 1934
NORWAY . . . . .	October 7th, 1927
POLAND . . . . .	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA . . . . .	May 8th, 1922
SPAIN . . . . .	June 20th, 1924
SWEDEN . . . . .	September 27th, 1921
URUGUAY . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	April 1st, 1927

8. Convention concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Second Session on July 9th, 1920.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
<i>Argentine Republic</i> . . . . .	November 30th, 1933
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	February 4th, 1925
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	March 12th, 1926
BULGARIA . . . . .	March 16th, 1923
CANADA . . . . .	March 31st, 1926
COLOMBIA . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CUBA . . . . .	August 6th, 1928
ESTONIA . . . . .	March 3rd, 1923
FRANCE . . . . .	March 21st, 1929
GERMANY . . . . .	March 4th, 1930
GREECE . . . . .	December 16th, 1925
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	July 5th, 1930
ITALY . . . . .	September 8th, 1924
LATVIA <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	August 29th, 1930
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
<i>Nicaragua</i> . . . . .	April 12th, 1934
POLAND . . . . .	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA . . . . .	November 10th, 1930
SPAIN . . . . .	June 20th, 1924
URUGUAY . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	September 30th, 1929

<sup>1</sup> Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

<sup>2</sup> Latvia had ratified this Convention on August 5th, 1926, subject to the following reservation: "The Convention shall enter into force in Latvia, in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 of this Convention, when the States which are of chief importance in maritime commerce shall have sent their ratifications for registration by the Secretariat of the League of Nations." By an instrument deposited with the Secretariat on August 29th, 1930, this reservation was withdrawn.

9. Convention for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Second Session on July 10th, 1920.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
<i>Argentine Republic</i> . . . . .	November 30th, 1933
AUSTRALIA . . . . .	August 3rd, 1925
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	February 4th, 1925
BULGARIA . . . . .	March 16th, 1923
COLOMBIA . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CUBA . . . . .	August 6th, 1928
ESTONIA . . . . .	March 3rd, 1923
FINLAND . . . . .	October 7th, 1922
FRANCE . . . . .	January 25th, 1928
GERMANY . . . . .	June 6th, 1925
GREECE . . . . .	December 16th, 1925
ITALY . . . . .	September 8th, 1924
JAPAN . . . . .	November 23rd, 1922
LATVIA . . . . .	June 3rd, 1926
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
<i>Nicaragua</i> . . . . .	April 12th, 1934
NORWAY . . . . .	November 23rd, 1921
POLAND . . . . .	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA . . . . .	November 10th, 1930
SPAIN . . . . .	February 23rd, 1931
SWEDEN . . . . .	September 27th, 1921
URUGUAY . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	September 30th, 1929

(c)

10. Convention concerning the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session on November 16th, 1921.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
AUSTRIA . . . . .	June 12th, 1924
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	June 13th, 1928
BULGARIA . . . . .	March 6th, 1925
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	August 31st, 1923
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC . . . . .	February 4th, 1933
ESTONIA . . . . .	September 8th, 1922
HUNGARY . . . . .	February 2nd, 1927
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	May 26th, 1925
ITALY . . . . .	September 8th, 1924
JAPAN . . . . .	December 19th, 1923
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
<i>Nicaragua</i> . . . . .	April 12th, 1934
POLAND . . . . .	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA . . . . .	November 10th, 1930
SPAIN . . . . .	August 29th, 1932
SWEDEN . . . . .	November 27th, 1923
URUGUAY . . . . .	June 6th, 1933

<sup>1</sup> Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

II. Convention concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session on November 12th, 1921.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
AUSTRIA . . . . .	June 12th, 1924
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	July 19th, 1926
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	August 6th, 1923
BULGARIA . . . . .	March 6th, 1925
CHILE . . . . .	September 15th, 1925
<i>China</i> . . . . .	April 27th, 1934
COLOMBIA . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	August 31st, 1923
DENMARK <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	June 20th, 1930
ESTONIA . . . . .	September 8th, 1922
FINLAND . . . . .	June 19th, 1923
FRANCE . . . . .	March 23rd, 1929
GERMANY . . . . .	June 6th, 1925
INDIA . . . . .	May 11th, 1923
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	June 17th, 1924
ITALY . . . . .	September 8th, 1924
LATVIA . . . . .	September 9th, 1924
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
NORWAY . . . . .	June 11th, 1929
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	August 20th, 1926
<i>Nicaragua</i> . . . . .	April 12th, 1934
POLAND . . . . .	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA . . . . .	November 10th, 1930
SPAIN . . . . .	August 29th, 1932
SWEDEN . . . . .	November 27th, 1923
URUGUAY . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	September 30th, 1929

12. Convention concerning workmen's compensation in agriculture, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session on November 12th, 1921.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
BELGIUM <sup>1*</sup> . . . . .	October 26th, 1932
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	August 6th, 1923
BULGARIA . . . . .	March 6th, 1925
CHILE . . . . .	September 15th, 1925
COLOMBIA . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
DENMARK . . . . .	February 26th, 1923
ESTONIA . . . . .	September 8th, 1922
FRANCE . . . . .	April 4th, 1928
GERMANY . . . . .	June 6th, 1925
ITALY <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	September 1st, 1930
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	June 17th, 1924
LATVIA . . . . .	November 29th, 1929
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	August 20th, 1926
<i>Nicaragua</i> . . . . .	April 12th, 1934
POLAND . . . . .	June 21st, 1924
SPAIN . . . . .	October 1st, 1931
SWEDEN . . . . .	November 27th, 1923
URUGUAY . . . . .	June 6th, 1933

<sup>1</sup> Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

\* As regards this Convention, the Belgian reservation as been withdrawn as from April 1st, 1934.

<sup>2</sup> This ratification does not include Greenland.

<sup>3</sup> This ratification does not apply to Italian colonies and possessions.

13. Convention concerning the use of white lead in painting, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session on November 19th, 1921.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
AUSTRIA . . . . .	June 12th, 1924
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	July 19th, 1926
BULGARIA . . . . .	March 6th, 1925
CHILE . . . . .	September 15th, 1925
COLOMBIA . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CUBA . . . . .	July 7th, 1928
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	August 31st, 1923
ESTONIA . . . . .	September 8th, 1922
FINLAND <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	April 5th, 1929
FRANCE . . . . .	February 19th, 1929
GREECE . . . . .	December 22nd, 1926
HUNGARY <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	January 4th, 1928
LATVIA . . . . .	September 9th, 1924
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
Nicaragua . . . . .	April 12th, 1934
NORWAY . . . . .	June 11th, 1929
POLAND . . . . .	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA . . . . .	December 4th, 1925
SPAIN . . . . .	June 20th, 1924
SWEDEN . . . . .	November 27th, 1923
URUGUAY . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
VENEZUELA . . . . .	April 28th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	September 30th, 1929

14. Convention concerning the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session on November 17th, 1921.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	July 19th, 1926
BULGARIA . . . . .	March 6th, 1925
CHILE . . . . .	September 15th, 1925
China <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	May 17th, 1934
COLOMBIA . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	August 31st, 1923
ESTONIA . . . . .	November 29th, 1923
FINLAND . . . . .	June 19th, 1923
FRANCE . . . . .	September 3rd, 1926
GREECE . . . . .	May 11th, 1929
INDIA . . . . .	May 11th, 1923
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	July 22nd, 1930
ITALY . . . . .	September 8th, 1924
LATVIA . . . . .	September 9th, 1924
LITHUANIA . . . . .	June 19th, 1931
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
Nicaragua . . . . .	April 12th, 1934
POLAND . . . . .	June 21st, 1924
PORTUGAL . . . . .	July 3rd, 1928
ROUMANIA . . . . .	August 18th, 1923
SPAIN . . . . .	June 20th, 1924
SWEDEN . . . . .	December 22nd, 1931
URUGUAY . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	April 1st, 1927

<sup>1</sup> Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

<sup>2</sup> Effective as from October 1st, 1929.

<sup>3</sup> The Convention shall not come into force as regards Hungary until it has been ratified by France, Great Britain and Germany.

<sup>4</sup> Article I of the Chinese " Amended Factory Laws " promulgated on December 30th, 1932, provides that " this Act shall apply to all factories using machines driven by motor-power and regularly employing thirty workers or more."



15. Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers and stokers, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session on November 11th, 1921.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	July 19th, 1926
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	March 8th, 1926
BULGARIA . . . . .	March 6th, 1925
CANADA . . . . .	March 31st, 1926
COLOMBIA . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CUBA . . . . .	July 7th, 1928
DENMARK . . . . .	May 12th, 1924
ESTONIA . . . . .	September 8th, 1922
FINLAND . . . . .	October 10th, 1925
FRANCE . . . . .	January 16th, 1928
GERMANY . . . . .	June 11th, 1929
GREECE . . . . .	June 14th, 1930
HUNGARY . . . . .	March 1st, 1928
INDIA . . . . .	November 20th, 1922
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	June 5th, 1930
ITALY . . . . .	September 8th, 1924
JAPAN <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	December 4th, 1930
LATVIA . . . . .	September 9th, 1924
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	June 17th, 1931
Nicaragua . . . . .	April 12th, 1934
NORWAY . . . . .	October 7th, 1927
POLAND . . . . .	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA . . . . .	August 18th, 1923
SPAIN . . . . .	June 20th, 1924
SWEDEN . . . . .	July 14th, 1925
URUGUAY . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	April 1st, 1927

16. Convention concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session on November 11th, 1921.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	July 19th, 1926
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	March 8th, 1926
BULGARIA . . . . .	March 6th, 1925
CANADA . . . . .	March 31st, 1926
COLOMBIA . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CUBA . . . . .	July 7th, 1928
ESTONIA . . . . .	September 8th, 1922
FINLAND . . . . .	October 10th, 1925
FRANCE . . . . .	March 22nd, 1928
GERMANY . . . . .	June 11th, 1929
GREECE . . . . .	June 28th, 1930
HUNGARY . . . . .	March 1st, 1928
INDIA . . . . .	November 20th, 1922
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	July 5th, 1930
ITALY . . . . .	September 8th, 1924
JAPAN . . . . .	June 7th, 1924
LATVIA . . . . .	September 9th, 1924
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	March 9th, 1928
Nicaragua . . . . .	April 12th, 1934
POLAND . . . . .	June 21st, 1924
ROUMANIA . . . . .	August 18th, 1923
SPAIN . . . . .	June 20th, 1924
SWEDEN . . . . .	July 14th, 1925
URUGUAY . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	April 1st, 1927

<sup>1</sup> Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

<sup>2</sup> This ratification does not apply to Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung or the South Sea Islands under Japanese mandate.

(d)

17. Convention concerning workmen's compensation for accidents, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventh Session on June 10th, 1925.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> *	October 3rd, 1927
BULGARIA . . . . .	September 5th, 1929
CHILE . . . . .	October 8th, 1931
COLOMBIA . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CUBA . . . . .	August 6th, 1928
HUNGARY . . . . .	April 19th, 1928
LATVIA . . . . .	May 29th, 1928
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
<i>Mexico</i>	May 12th, 1934
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	September 13th, 1927
<i>Nicaragua</i>	April 12th, 1934
PORTUGAL <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	March 27th, 1929
SPAIN . . . . .	February 22nd, 1929
SWEDEN . . . . .	September 8th, 1926
URUGUAY . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	April 1st, 1927

18. Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventh Session on June 10th, 1925.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
AUSTRIA . . . . .	September 29th, 1928
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> *	October 3rd, 1927
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	October 6th, 1926
BULGARIA . . . . .	September 5th, 1929
CHILE . . . . .	May 31st, 1933
COLOMBIA . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CUBA . . . . .	August 6th, 1928
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	September 19th, 1932
<i>Denmark</i>	June 18th, 1934
FINLAND . . . . .	September 17th, 1927
FRANCE . . . . .	August 13th, 1931
GERMANY . . . . .	September 18th, 1928
HUNGARY . . . . .	April 19th, 1928
INDIA <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	September 30th, 1927
IRISH FREE STATE	November 25th, 1927
<i>Italy</i> <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	January 22nd, 1934
JAPAN <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	October 8th, 1928
LATVIA . . . . .	November 29th, 1929
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	November 1st, 1928
<i>Nicaragua</i>	April 12th, 1934
NORWAY . . . . .	June 11th, 1929
PORTUGAL <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	March 27th, 1929
SPAIN . . . . .	September 29th, 1932
SWEDEN . . . . .	October 15th, 1929
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	November 16th, 1927
URUGUAY . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	April 1st, 1927

<sup>1</sup> Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

\* As regards this Convention, the Belgian reservation has been withdrawn as from April 1st, 1934.

<sup>2</sup> With reservation as regards the application of the Convention to the Portuguese Colonies, until ulterior decisions can be taken.

<sup>3</sup> The ratification by the Indian Government applies only to British India.

<sup>4</sup> Subject to subsequent decisions as regards the application of the Convention to the Italian Colonies and Possessions.

<sup>5</sup> This ratification does not include Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung and the South Sea Islands under Japanese mandate.

19. Convention concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventh Session on June 5th, 1925.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA . . . . .	March 30th, 1926
AUSTRIA . . . . .	September 29th, 1928
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	October 3rd, 1927
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	October 6th, 1926
BULGARIA . . . . .	September 5th, 1929
CHILE . . . . .	October 8th, 1931
<i>China</i> . . . . .	April 27th, 1934
COLOMBIA . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CUBA . . . . .	August 6th, 1928
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	February 8th, 1927
DENMARK <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	March 31st, 1928
FINLAND . . . . .	September 17th, 1927
FRANCE . . . . .	April 4th, 1928
ESTONIA . . . . .	April 14th, 1930
GERMANY . . . . .	September 18th, 1928
HUNGARY . . . . .	April 19th, 1928
INDIA <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	September 30th, 1927
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	July 5th, 1930
ITALY . . . . .	March 15th, 1928
JAPAN <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	October 8th, 1928
LATVIA . . . . .	May 29th, 1928
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
<i>Mexico</i> . . . . .	May 12th, 1934
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	September 13th, 1927
<i>Nicaragua</i> . . . . .	April 12th, 1934
NORWAY . . . . .	June 11th, 1929
POLAND . . . . .	February 28th, 1928
PORTUGAL <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	March 27th, 1929
SPAIN . . . . .	February 22nd, 1929
SWEDEN . . . . .	September 8th, 1926
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	February 1st, 1929
URUGUAY . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	April 1st, 1927

20. Convention concerning night work in bakeries, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventh Session on June 8th, 1925.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
BULGARIA . . . . .	September 5th, 1929
CHILE . . . . .	May 31st, 1933
COLOMBIA . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CUBA . . . . .	August 6th, 1928
ESTONIA . . . . .	December 23rd, 1929
FINLAND . . . . .	May 26th, 1928
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
<i>Nicaragua</i> . . . . .	April 12th, 1934
SPAIN . . . . .	August 29th, 1932
URUGUAY . . . . .	June 6th, 1933

(e)

21. Convention concerning the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Eighth Session on June 5th, 1926.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
ALBANIA . . . . .	March 17th, 1932
AUSTRALIA . . . . .	April 18th, 1931
AUSTRIA . . . . .	December 29th, 1927

<sup>1</sup> Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

<sup>2</sup> This ratification does not include Greenland.

<sup>3</sup> The ratification by the Indian Government applies only to British India.

<sup>4</sup> This ratification does not include Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung and the South Sea Islands under Japanese mandate.

<sup>5</sup> With reservation as regards the application of the Convention to the Portuguese Colonies, until ulterior decisions can be taken.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

	Date of Registration
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	February 15th, 1928
BULGARIA . . . . .	November 29th, 1929
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	September 16th, 1927
COLOMBIA . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	May 25th, 1928
FINLAND . . . . .	April 5th, 1929
FRANCE <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	January 13th, 1932
HUNGARY . . . . .	February 3rd, 1931
INDIA . . . . .	January 14th, 1928
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	July 5th, 1930
JAPAN <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	October 8th, 1928
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	September 13th, 1927
<i>Nicaragua</i> . . . . .	April 12th, 1934
SWEDEN <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	October 15th, 1929
URUGUAY . . . . .	June 6th, 1933

(1)

22. Convention concerning seamen's articles of agreement, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Ninth Session on June 24th, 1926.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

	Date of Registration
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	October 3rd, 1927
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND . . . . .	June 14th, 1929
BULGARIA . . . . .	November 29th, 1929
COLOMBIA . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CUBA . . . . .	July 7th, 1928
ESTONIA . . . . .	May 10th, 1929
FRANCE . . . . .	April 4th, 1928
GERMANY . . . . .	September 20th, 1930
INDIA . . . . .	October 31st, 1932
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	July 5th, 1930
ITALY <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	October 10th, 1929
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
<i>Mexico</i> . . . . .	May 12th, 1934
<i>Nicaragua</i> . . . . .	April 12th, 1934
POLAND . . . . .	August 8th, 1931
SPAIN . . . . .	February 23rd, 1931
URUGUAY . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	September 30th, 1929

23. Convention concerning the repatriation of seamen, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Ninth Session on June 23rd, 1926.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between

	Date of Registration
BELGIUM <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	October 3rd, 1927
BULGARIA . . . . .	November 29th, 1929
COLOMBIA . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CUBA . . . . .	July 7th, 1928
ESTONIA . . . . .	July 9th, 1928
FRANCE . . . . .	March 4th, 1929
GERMANY . . . . .	March 14th, 1930
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	July 5th, 1930
ITALY <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	October 10th, 1929
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
<i>Mexico</i> . . . . .	May 12th, 1934
<i>Nicaragua</i> . . . . .	April 12th, 1934
POLAND . . . . .	August 8th, 1931
SPAIN . . . . .	February 23rd, 1931
URUGUAY . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	September 30th, 1929

<sup>1</sup> Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

<sup>2</sup> As regards Great Britain and Northern Ireland, this Convention will enter into force only when it has been ratified without reservation by France, Germany, The Netherlands, Italy, Norway and Spain.

<sup>3</sup> The ratification of this Convention will only take effect as regards France from the date on which the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall have registered the ratifications without reservation of Poland, Spain and Italy.

<sup>4</sup> This ratification does not include Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung and the South Sea Islands under Japanese mandate.

<sup>5</sup> As regards Sweden, this Convention will enter into force only when it has been ratified without reservation by Denmark, Finland and Norway.

<sup>6</sup> This ratification applies also to the Italian colonies.

(g)

24. Convention concerning sickness insurance for workers in industry and commerce and domestic servants, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Tenth Session on June 15th, 1927.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
AUSTRIA . . . . .	February 18th, 1929
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND . . . . .	February 20th, 1931
BULGARIA . . . . .	November 1st, 1930
CHILE . . . . .	October 8th, 1931
COLOMBIA . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	January 17th, 1929
GERMANY . . . . .	January 23rd, 1928
HUNGARY . . . . .	April 19th, 1928
LATVIA . . . . .	November 29th, 1929
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
LITHUANIA . . . . .	June 19th, 1931
<i>Nicaragua</i> . . . . .	April 12th, 1934
ROUMANIA . . . . .	June 28th, 1929
SPAIN . . . . .	September 29th, 1932
URUGUAY . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	September 30th, 1929

25. Convention concerning sickness insurance for agricultural workers, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Tenth Session on June 15th, 1927.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
AUSTRIA . . . . .	February 18th, 1929
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND . . . . .	February 20th, 1931
BULGARIA . . . . .	November 1st, 1930
CHILE . . . . .	October 8th, 1931
COLOMBIA . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	January 17th, 1929
GERMANY . . . . .	January 23rd, 1928
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 16th, 1928
<i>Nicaragua</i> . . . . .	April 12th, 1934
SPAIN . . . . .	September 29th, 1932
URUGUAY . . . . .	June 6th, 1933

(h)

26. Convention concerning the creation of minimum-wage-fixing machinery; adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Eleventh Session on June 16th, 1928.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA . . . . .	December 28th, 1932
AUSTRALIA . . . . .	March 9th, 1931
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND . . . . .	June 14th, 1929
CHILE . . . . .	May 31st, 1933
CHINA . . . . .	May 5th, 1930
COLOMBIA . . . . .	June 20th, 1933
FRANCE . . . . .	September 18th, 1930
GERMANY . . . . .	May 30th, 1929
HUNGARY . . . . .	July 30th, 1932
ITALY . . . . .	September 9th, 1930
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	June 3rd, 1930
<i>Mexico</i> . . . . .	May 12th, 1934
<i>Nicaragua</i> . . . . .	April 12th, 1934
NORWAY . . . . .	July 7th, 1933
SPAIN . . . . .	April 8th, 1930
URUGUAY . . . . .	June 6th, 1933

(i)

27. Convention concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Twelfth Session, on June 21st, 1929.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	February 21st, 1933
AUSTRALIA <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	March 9th, 1931
Belgium <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	June 6th, 1934
CHILE . . . . .	May 31st, 1933
CHINA . . . . .	June 24th, 1931
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	March 26th, 1934
DENMARK <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	January 18th, 1933
ESTONIA . . . . .	January 18th, 1932
FINLAND <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	August 8th, 1932
GERMANY . . . . .	July 5th, 1933
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	July 5th, 1930
INDIA . . . . .	September 7th, 1931
ITALY . . . . .	July 18th, 1933
JAPAN <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	March 16th, 1931
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 1st, 1931
Mexico . . . . .	May 12th, 1934
THE NETHERLANDS . . . . .	January 4th, 1933
Nicaragua . . . . .	April 12th, 1934
NORWAY . . . . .	July 1st, 1932
POLAND . . . . .	June 18th, 1932
PORTUGAL <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	March 1st, 1932
ROUMANIA . . . . .	December 7th, 1932
SPAIN . . . . .	August 29th, 1932
SWEDEN . . . . .	April 11th, 1932
URUGUAY . . . . .	June 6th, 1933
VENEZUELA . . . . .	December 17th, 1932
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	April 22nd, 1933

28. Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Twelfth Session, on June 21st, 1929.<sup>8</sup>

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	July 5th, 1930
LUXEMBURG . . . . .	April 1st, 1931
Nicaragua . . . . .	April 12th, 1934
SPAIN . . . . .	August 29th, 1932

<sup>1</sup> The ratification by the Union of South Africa shall not take effect unless and until the ratifications of Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy have been registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations in terms of Article 406 of the Treaty of Versailles.

<sup>2</sup> The Convention applies to the Territory Nauru.

<sup>3</sup> Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.

<sup>4</sup> This ratification does not include Greenland.

The Danish Government makes the entry into force of the Convention, as regards Denmark, subject to its being also ratified by Germany, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy and The Netherlands.

<sup>5</sup> This Convention shall be put into force in Finland as from January 1st, 1933.

<sup>6</sup> This ratification includes Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung and the South Sea Islands under Japanese mandate.

<sup>7</sup> This ratification does not apply to the Portuguese Colonies.

<sup>8</sup> The ratification of the new revising Convention of 1932 shall *ipso jure* involve denunciation of the present Convention without any requirement of delay, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 21 of the present Convention, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force.

As from the date of the coming into force of the new revising Convention of 1932, the present Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members. Nevertheless this Convention shall remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention. (Article 23.)

(7)

29. Convention concerning forced or compulsory labour, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Fourteenth Session on June 28th, 1930.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
AUSTRALIA <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	January 2nd, 1932
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	June 3rd, 1931
BULGARIA . . . . .	September 22nd, 1932
CHILE . . . . .	May 31st, 1933
DENMARK . . . . .	February 11th, 1932
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	March 2nd, 1931
<i>Italy</i> . . . . .	June 18th, 1934
JAPAN <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	November 21st, 1932
LIBERIA . . . . .	May 1st, 1931
<i>Mexico</i> . . . . .	May 12th, 1934
THE NETHERLANDS <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	March 31st, 1933
<i>Nicaragua</i> . . . . .	April 12th, 1934
NORWAY . . . . .	July 1st, 1932
SPAIN . . . . .	August 29th, 1932
SWEDEN . . . . .	December 22nd, 1931
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	March 4th, 1933

<sup>1</sup> This ratification applies also to the Territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and to the Mandated Territories of New Guinea and Nauru.

<sup>2</sup> The ratification by the Government of His Majesty in Great Britain and Northern Ireland is accompanied with a Declaration, as provided for in Article 26 of the Convention, that the provisions of the Convention shall be applied without modification to the following Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under mandate:

Bahamas	Perlis
Barbados	Trengganu
Bermuda	Brunei
British Guiana	Malta
British Honduras	Mauritius
Ceylon	Nigeria:
Cyprus	(a) Colony
Falkland Islands and Dependencies	(b) Protectorate
Fiji	(c) Camerouns under British Mandate
Gambia (Colony and Protectorate)	North Borneo, State of
Gibraltar	Northern Rhodesia
Gold Coast:	Nyasaland Protectorate
(a) Colony	Palestine
(b) Ashanti	St. Helena and Ascension
(c) Northern Territories	Sarawak
(d) Togoland under British Mandate	Seychelles
Hong-Kong	Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate)
Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands)	Somaliland Protectorate
Kenya (Colony and Protectorate)	South Africa High Commission, Territories of the:
Leeward Islands:	Basutoland
Antigua	Bechuanaland Protectorate
Dominica	Swaziland
Montserrat	Straits Settlements
St. Christopher and Nevis	Tanganyika Territory
Virgin Islands	Transjordan
Malay States:	Trinidad and Tobago
(a) Federated Malay States:	Uganda Protectorate
Negri Sembilan	Western Pacific, Islands of:
Pahang	British Solomon Islands Protectorate
Perak	Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony
Selangor	Tonga
(b) Unfederated Malay States:	Windward Islands:
Johore	Grenada
Kedah	St. Lucia
Kelantan	St. Vincent
	Zanzibar Protectorate

The ratification by the Government of His Majesty in Great Britain and Northern Ireland applies also to: Newfoundland, November 13th, 1931, and to Southern Rhodesia, March 20th, 1933.

<sup>3</sup> This ratification applies also to Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung and the South Sea Islands under Japanese mandate.

<sup>4</sup> I. The Netherlands Government intends to apply the provisions of the Convention integrally in the Kingdom in Europe, in Surinam and in Curaçao;

II. The Netherlands Government intends to apply the provisions of the Convention to the Netherlands Indies with the following modifications:

(a) Article 3 will not be applied; nevertheless the competent central authorities will be responsible for the employment of forced or compulsory labour;

(b) Article 4 will not be applied to services rendered to owners by persons living in the so-called "particuliere landerijen" in the Island of Java.

30. Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work in commerce and offices, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Fourteenth Session on June 28th, 1930.

This Convention has been ratified by and is in force between	Date of Registration
AUSTRIA <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	February 16th, 1933
BULGARIA . . . . .	June 22nd, 1932
Mexico . . . . .	May 12th, 1934
Nicaragua . . . . .	April 12th, 1934
SPAIN . . . . .	August 29th, 1932
URUGUAY . . . . .	June 6th, 1933

(k)

31. Convention limiting hours of work in coal-mines adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Fifteenth Session, on June 18th, 1931.

This Convention has been ratified by	Date of Registration
SPAIN . . . . .	August 29th, 1932

(l)

32. Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships (revised 1932), adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Sixteenth Session on April 27th, 1932.

This Convention has been ratified by	Date of Registration
Italy . . . . .	October 30th, 1933
Mexico . . . . .	May 12th, 1934
Spain . . . . .	July 28th, 1934
URUGUAY . . . . .	June 6th, 1933

33. Convention concerning the age for admission of children to non-industrial employment, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Sixteenth Session on April 30th, 1932.

This Convention has been ratified by	Date of Registration
Belgium <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	June 6th, 1934
Spain . . . . .	June 22nd, 1934
URUGUAY . . . . .	June 6th, 1933

(m)

34. Convention concerning fee-charging employment agencies, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventeenth Session, on June 29th, 1933.

This Convention has been ratified by	Date of Registration
.....	.....

35. Convention concerning compulsory old-age insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions, and for outworkers and domestic servants, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventeenth Session, on June 29th, 1933.

This Convention has been ratified by	Date of Registration
.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> The ratification by Austria shall only become effective from the date on which the Secretary-General shall have registered the ratification of Germany.

<sup>2</sup> Subject to subsequent decisions regarding the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to the territories under Belgian mandate.



36. Convention concerning compulsory old-age insurance for persons employed in agricultural undertakings, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventeenth Session, on June 29th, 1933.

This Convention has been  
ratified by

Date of Registration

.....

37. Convention concerning compulsory invalidity insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions, and for outworkers and domestic servants, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventeenth Session, on June 29th, 1933.

This Convention has been  
ratified by

Date of Registration

.....

38. Convention concerning compulsory invalidity insurance for persons employed in agricultural undertakings, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventeenth Session, on June 29th, 1933.

This Convention has been  
ratified by

Date of Registration

.....

39. Convention concerning compulsory widows' and orphans' insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions, and for outworkers and domestic servants, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventeenth Session, on June 29th, 1933.

This Convention has been  
ratified by

Date of Registration

.....

40. Convention concerning compulsory widows' and orphans' insurance for persons employed in agricultural undertakings, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Seventeenth Session, on June 29th, 1933.

This Convention has been  
ratified by

Date of Registration

.....

(n)

41. Convention concerning employment of women during the night (revised 1934), adopted as Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Eighteenth Session, on June 19th, 1934.

This Convention has been  
ratified by

Date of Registration

.....

42. Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases (revised 1934), adopted as Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Eighteenth Session, on June 21st, 1934.

This Convention has been  
ratified by

Date of Registration

.....

43. Convention for the regulation of hours of work in automatic sheet-glass works, adopted as Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Eighteenth Session, on June 21st, 1934.

This Convention has been  
ratified by

Date of Registration

.....

44. Convention ensuring benefit or allowances to the involuntarily unemployed, adopted as Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its Eighteenth Session, on June 23rd, 1934.

This Convention has been  
ratified by

Date of Registration

.....

XLII. AMENDMENTS TO THE LABOUR PART OF THE TREATIES OF PEACE.

(a) AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 393 OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES AND TO THE CORRESPONDING ARTICLES OF THE OTHER TREATIES OF PEACE.

*(Adopted at the Fourth Session of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, November 2nd, 1922.<sup>1</sup>)*

In Force.

*Has been ratified by*

ALBANIA (November 26th, 1924)  
*Argentine Republic* (June 4th, 1934)  
 AUSTRIA (October 9th, 1924)  
 BELGIUM (October 29th, 1924)  
 BULGARIA (March 6th, 1925)  
 CHILE (August 23rd, 1928)  
 CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 30th, 1924)  
 DENMARK (June 20th, 1924)  
 ESTONIA (April 12th, 1926)  
 FINLAND (March 25th, 1924)  
 GERMANY (June 6th, 1925)  
 GUATEMALA (July 6th, 1932)  
 HAITI (November 2nd, 1925)  
 HUNGARY (May 14th, 1925)  
 IRISH FREE STATE (June 26th, 1925)  
 ITALY (July 19th, 1932)

*Has been ratified by*

LATVIA (March 16th, 1925)  
 LITHUANIA (May 25th, 1928)  
 LUXEMBURG (April 5th, 1928)  
 THE NETHERLANDS (August 14th, 1924)  
*Panama* (April 18th, 1934)  
 PERU (July 6th, 1931)  
 PERSIA (August 14th, 1928)  
 PORTUGAL (September 13th, 1926)  
 ROUMANIA (July 19th, 1923)  
 SALVADOR (May 4th, 1928)  
 SPAIN (July 5th, 1924)  
 SWEDEN (May 15th, 1924)  
 SWITZERLAND (November 1st, 1924)  
 URUGUAY (April 28th, 1928)  
 VENEZUELA (August 11th, 1931)

(b) PROTOCOL RELATIVE TO THIS AMENDMENT OPENED FOR SIGNATURE AT GENEVA ON JUNE 14TH, 1923.

<i>Signatures</i>	<i>Ratifications</i>	<i>Signatures</i>	<i>Ratifications</i>
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (October 20th, 1923)	INDIA	INDIA (October 20th, 1923)
AUSTRALIA	AUSTRALIA (October 20th, 1923)	JAPAN	JAPAN (May 11th, 1925)
BRITISH EMPIRE	BRITISH EMPIRE (October 20th, 1923)	<i>Mexico</i>	<i>Mexico</i> (May 12th, 1934)
CANADA	CANADA (October 20th, 1923)	NEW ZEALAND	NEW ZEALAND (October 20th, 1923)
CHINA	CHINA (June 3rd, 1926)	NORWAY	NORWAY (April 8th, 1924)
CUBA	CUBA (September 7th, 1925)	PARAGUAY	—
FRANCE	FRANCE (June 2nd, 1925)	POLAND	POLAND (February 10th, 1925)
GREECE	GREECE (June 8th, 1927)	SIAM	SIAM (March 18th, 1924)
		YUGOSLAVIA	YUGOSLAVIA (March 11th, 1927)

<sup>1</sup> The amendment entered into force on June 4th, 1934, in accordance with the provisions of Article 422 of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Communicated to the  
Council and the Members  
of the League.

Official No: C.342.M.158.1934.V.

Geneva, August 15th, 1934.

NATIONALITY OF WOMEN.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE INFORMATION  
OBTAINED IN EXECUTION OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE  
ASSEMBLY AND THE COUNCIL.

In view of the hope expressed last year by the Assembly (resolution of October 11th, 1933) that, before its next session, the Governments would have put the Secretary-General in a position to communicate to the Council information as to the effect which they had found it possible to give to Recommendation VI of the Codification Conference regarding equal treatment of the sexes in matters of nationality, the Secretary-General has the honour to communicate to the Council, and to circulate to the Members of the League for information, the present report on the information which he has obtained in regard to this subject.\*

Part I. - Information supplied by the Governments.

The following Governments have supplied information in response to the Secretary-General's circular letter: Albania, South Africa, Belgium, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Finland, Iraq, Italy, Mexico, Monaco, Nicaragua, Persia, Siam, Sweden, United States of America.

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\* On October 12th, 1932, the Assembly had adopted a resolution instructing the Secretary-General to obtain from time to time from the Governments information as to the effect given to the Codification Conference's recommendation, and requesting the Council, on the basis of the information so obtained, to follow the development of public opinion in order to determine when further concerted international action with regard to the nationality of women would be desirable. The Council on January 24th, 1933, had agreed that it would be prepared to take appropriate action so soon as the conditions contemplated by the Assembly were realised, and had given the Secretary-General instructions as to obtaining information from the Governments. The request for information was made to the Governments by the Circular Letter 36.1933.V., of March 25th, 1933. The Assembly's resolution of October 11th, 1933, was brought to the attention of the Governments by the Circular Letter 202.1933.V., of November 1st, 1933.

1. Changes in nationality legislation since the date of the Codification Conference which affect the nationality of women have been notified by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (letter of January 9th, 1934), Canada (letter of May 9th, 1933), Sweden (letter of June 27th, 1934) and the United States of America (letter of May 19th, 1933).

The United Kingdom and Canada, while maintaining the general rule that the wife of a British subject shall be deemed to be a British subject and the wife of an alien shall be deemed to be an alien, have enacted laws which bring their existing legislation into conformity with those provisions of the Hague Convention of 1930 which deal with the nationality of married women (Chapter III, Articles 8-11).

Sweden has amended its law to ensure that a foreign woman shall not acquire Swedish nationality without her own consent as the result of naturalisation of her husband, provided she retains the foreign nationality despite the naturalisation of her husband.

The chief effect as regards the nationality of women of the new legislation mentioned in the letter from the United States Government would appear to be:

(a) To remove existing exceptions to the rule enacted in 1922 that a woman national of the United States shall not lose her United States nationality through marriage except she formally renounces such nationality;

(b) To facilitate resumption of U.S.A. nationality by women who have lost it as the result of marriage.

A subsequent law of May 24th, 1934, enacted with a view to ratification of the Convention mentioned in Part II below, removes certain differences still remaining between the treatment of the sexes in regard to nationality under United States law. In particular, this law alters the law regarding acquisition of United States nationality by children jure sanguinis or as the result of naturalisation of their parents, so that henceforth a child born abroad to parents one of whom is a national of the United States or a child of alien parents one of whom obtains naturalisation will, under the prescribed conditions, be a national of the United States irrespective of the sex of the parent.

2. The Government of Belgium (letter of May 26th, 1934) states that it does not find it possible at present to give effect to the first paragraph of the recommendation of the Codification Conference, since Belgian law is based exclusively on the principle of the jus sanguinis paterni. The second paragraph of the recommendation is stated to be of little importance so far as concerns Belgium, whose existing law permits a foreign woman marrying a Belgian to choose the nationality which she is henceforth to possess.

3. South Africa, Iraq and Monaco indicate that they are unable to adopt the principle of identical treatment of the sexes in regard to nationality.

South Africa (letter of January 16th, 1934) refers to the statement made in 1932 and communicated to the Assembly to the effect that the results of the Hague Conference represent the extent to which the Government of the Union is at present prepared to make a concession to the principle of differing nationalities in the family.

Monaco (letter of January 23rd, 1934) states that the constitutional law of 1911 and the French-Monegasque Convention of October 7th, 1919, do not allow of legislation giving effect to the principle of sex equality in regard to nationality.

Iraq (letter of July 28th, 1934) states that, owing to existing laws and national customs, the Iraqi Government is of opinion that the recognition of the principle of equality between the sexes in matters of nationality is detrimental to the unity of the family and its mutual interests, and in many cases prevents inheritance among its members, thus rendering the registration of inherited property in the name of alien wives impossible. While taking the above points into serious consideration, the Iraqi Government is considering the advisability of embodying the following principles in the preparation of the new draft of the law of nationality:

- (1) The wife of an Iraqi national shall be deemed an Iraqi national thus acquiring Iraqi nationality by marriage;
- (2) A woman who had acquired Iraqi nationality by marriage after the death of her husband or upon dissolution of the marriage;
- (3) An alien woman shall have the option to acquire Iraqi nationality when her husband becomes Iraqi by naturalisation;
- (4) The wife of an alien is alien with the following exceptions:
  - (a) The Iraqi wife of an alien shall retain her Iraqi nationality until she acquire her husband's nationality according to the laws of his country;
  - (b) The wife of an Iraqi shall not lose her Iraqi nationality for the sole reason of her husband's doing so until she acquires her husband's nationality according to the laws of his newly adopted country;
  - (c) The Iraqi woman who has become alien according to the previous clause shall retain the right to acquire Iraqi nationality after the death of her husband or upon the dissolution of the marriage.

4. The Governments of Albania, Chile, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua and Persia, which appear to have made no changes in their law since the date of the Hague Conference, give an account of the effect of their law upon the nationality of women or forward the text of the law.

Under the law of Chile (letter of December 30th, 1933), marriage has no effect on nationality; the rules governing the acquisition and loss of Chilean nationality apply indifferently to men and to women, whether married or single. The Chilean Government therefore considers that there could be no occasion to alter its law for the purpose of establishing sex equality in regard to nationality.

China (letter of March 21st, 1934) also states that her law is based on the principle of equal rights for both sexes. A Chinese woman does not automatically lose her nationality as the result of marriage to a foreigner or of a change in her husband's nationality. A foreign woman marrying a Chinese national and the wife of a foreigner who is naturalised need not become Chinese nationals if they retain their previous nationality. Women may be naturalised although they are married to aliens.

Cuba (letter of April 12th, 1933) states that the chief recent change in its law regarding the nationality of women is that effected in 1929, which prevents a Cuban woman from losing Cuban nationality as the result of marrying a foreigner.

Ecuador (letter of December 1st, 1933) considers that its law is in conformity with the recommendation of the Hague Conference. A woman national does not lose Ecuadorian nationality as the result of marriage or of a change in her husband's nationality; a foreign woman marrying an Ecuadorian national acquires her husband's nationality, but is free to reject this nationality by making a declaration to that effect.

Under the law of Persia (letter of April 10th, 1934), a foreign woman acquires Persian nationality on marriage to a Persian national or on naturalisation of her husband, but in the latter case she may renounce it in favour of her former nationality. A Persian woman retains Persian nationality on marriage to a foreigner, unless the marriage gives her the nationality of her husband.

As regards the other three countries:

The law of Albania (letter of August 8th, 1933) adopts with some qualifications the principle that a married woman has the nationality of her husband. An Albanian woman loses Albanian nationality on marriage to a foreigner if she acquires her husband's nationality, and on a change in her husband's nationality if she is living with her husband and acquires his new nationality. A foreign woman acquires Albanian nationality by marriage to an Albanian. Naturalisation of a foreigner makes his wife an Albanian national if she is living with him. In the last two cases, if the spouses have been the object of a judicial separation and there are no children of the marriage, the wife may apparently renounce Albanian nationality but the law lays down the general principle that a married woman may not take a nationality different from that of her husband.

- 5 -

The Mexican Government (letter of September 13th, 1933) states that it is considering new legislation on the subject of the nationality of women, but gives no details as to its contents. Under the existing law, a foreign woman acquires Mexican nationality on marriage to a Mexican and a Mexican woman loses Mexican nationality on a change in the nationality of her husband, if she resides in the country whose nationality the husband acquires.

The Government of Nicaragua (letter of November 30th, 1933) states that the adoption of equality of the sexes in regard to nationality would involve an amendment of the Constitution, which provides that a Nicaraguan woman who marries a foreigner loses Nicaraguan nationality if she thereby acquires the husband's nationality.\* The relevant rules of the Constitution can, however, be modified by treaties on the basis of reciprocity. The question of changing the Constitution has been discussed in the country, not exactly in connection with the question of the nationality of women and their equality with men in regard to political and civil rights, but as a result of new general tendencies as regards organisation of the public authorities, civic liberties, representation of minorities and so forth.

5. The Italian Government (letter of May 1st, 1933), while stating that there has been no change in its nationality law, adds that a bill to amend the law has been submitted to the Senate, but does not indicate its contents.

6. Colombia (letter of August 10th, 1933), Finland (letter of May 5th, 1933) and Siam (letter of August 19th, 1933) state that there has been no change in their law since the Codification Conference.

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Part II. Convention on the Nationality of Women concluded at the Seventh International Conference of American States in December 1933.

A reference to the above Convention is necessary in order to complete the account here given of the action taken by Governments with regard to the nationality of women.

By Article 1 of the Convention, the parties agree that there shall be no distinction based on sex as regards nationality in their legislation or in their practice. The remaining four articles deal with ratification of the Convention, its entry into force, denunciation and accession by non-signatory States. The text of the Convention is reproduced in the Annex.

The Convention was signed on December 26th, 1933, by Argentine, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, United States of America, Uruguay.\*\*

\* The Constitution also provides that a foreign woman marrying a Nicaraguan becomes a Nicaraguan national (Note by the Secretariat).

\*\* The list given is taken from a certified copy of the Convention supplied by the Director-General of the Pan-American Union on June 14th, 1934.

Reservations were made at the time of signature by Honduras, Salvador, and the United States of America, as follows:

Honduras. "The delegation of Honduras adheres to the Convention on Equality of Nationality, with the reservations and limitations which the Constitution and laws of our country determine."

Salvador. Reservation to the effect that in El Salvador the Convention cannot be the object of immediate ratification, but that it will be necessary to consider previously the desirability of reforming the existing Naturalisation Law, ratification being obtained only in the event that such legislative reform is undertaken, and after it may have been effected.

United States of America. The delegation of the United States of America, in signing the Convention on the Nationality of Women, makes the reservation that the agreement on the part of the United States is, of course and of necessity, subject to Congressional action.

In reply to an enquiry by the Secretary-General as to the effect of Article 5 relating to the accession of non-signatory States, the Director-General of the Pan-American Union has been good enough to inform him that, in virtue of an interpretation given by the Supervisory Committee of the Pan-American Union, the Convention may be considered to be open to accession by all States, including States not members of the Pan-American Union.\*

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\* In taking its decision, the Supervisory Committee placed on record that the interpretation in this particular case was not to be considered a precedent in the interpretation of other treaties and conventions in which similar clauses appear.



CONVENTION ON THE NATIONALITY OF WOMEN

signed at Montevideo on December 26th, 1933.

The Governments represented in the Seventh International Conference of American States:

Wishing to conclude a Convention on the Nationality of Women, have appointed the following Plenipotentiaries:

.....  
.....

Who, after having exhibited their full powers, which were found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following:

Article 1.

There shall be no distinction based on sex as regards nationality, in their legislation or in their practice.

Article 2.

The present Convention shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in conformity with their respective constitutional procedures. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uruguay shall transmit authentic certified copies to the Governments for the afore-mentioned purpose of ratification. The instrument of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Pan-American Union in Washington, which shall notify the signatory Governments of said deposit. Such notification shall be considered as an exchange of ratifications.

Article 3.

The present Convention will enter into force between the High Contracting Parties in the order in which they deposit their respective ratifications.

Article 4.

The present Convention shall remain in force indefinitely, but may be denounced by means of one year's notice given to the Pan-American Union, which shall transmit it to the other signatory Governments. After the expiration of this period, the Convention shall cease in its effects as regards the party which denounces, but shall remain in effect for the remaining High Contracting Parties.

Article 5.

The present Convention shall be open for the adherence and accession of the States which are not signatories. The corresponding instruments shall be deposited in the archives of the Pan-American Union, which shall communicate them to the other High Contracting Parties.

In witness whereof, the following Plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention in Spanish, English, Portuguese and French, and hereunto affix their respective seals in the city of Montevideo, Republic of Uruguay, this twenty-sixth day of December, 1933.

4618/1006/38

Geneva, September 4th, 1934.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

RATIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS CONCLUDED  
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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Results of the Fourth Enquiry addressed by the  
Secretary-General to the Governments under  
the Assembly's Resolution of October 3rd, 1930

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## NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Under Point I of the Assembly's resolution of October 3rd, 1930, the Secretary-General requested Members of the League and non-member States which, having signed a Convention concluded under the League's auspices, have not ratified it within one year from the date at which it ceased to be open for signature, to inform him of their intentions with regard to ratification.

The present document contains for each Convention :

- (1) Information received this year as to the attitude of signatory Governments in regard to ratification ;
- (2) The names of signatory Governments whose views in regard to ratification are stated in reports for previous years, and which have not modified the statements reported in those documents or ratified the Conventions ;
- (3) The names of those signatory Governments which have not yet found it possible to reply to the Secretary-General's enquiries.

The present document is in continuation of documents A.30.1931.V, A.25.1932.V and A.17.1933.V, which contain the results of enquiries made by the Secretary-General in 1931, 1932 and 1933.

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*(Point I of the Assembly's Resolution of October 3rd, 1930.)*

RATIFICATION BY MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND NON-MEMBER STATES OF CONVENTIONS SIGNED BY THEM BUT NOT RATIFIED WITHIN ONE YEAR FROM THE EXPIRY OF THE TIME-LIMIT FOR SIGNING SUCH CONVENTIONS.

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CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON FREEDOM OF TRANSIT.

(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Panama.**

This Convention was submitted to the National Assembly in 1930, but has not yet been ratified up to this date. The Ministry will request the National Assembly, which is to meet in September 1934, to consider and approve the Convention (letter of April 9th, 1934).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED  
IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V, A.25.1932.V AND A.17.1933.V.

<b>Bolivia,</b>	<b>Lithuania,</b>	<b>Portugal,</b>
<b>Guatemala,</b>	<b>Peru,</b>	<b>Uruguay.</b>

GOVERNMENT WHOSE REPLY HAS NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**China.**

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CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE REGIME OF NAVIGABLE  
WATERWAYS OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN.

(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Panama.**

This Convention was submitted to the National Assembly in 1930, but has not yet been ratified up to this date. The Ministry will request the National Assembly, which is to meet in September 1934, to consider and approve the Convention (letter of April 9th, 1934).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED  
IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V, A.25.1932.V AND A.17.1933.V.

<b>Belgium,</b>	<b>Guatemala,</b>	<b>Poland,</b>	<b>Uruguay.</b>
<b>Bolivia,</b>	<b>Lithuania,</b>	<b>Portugal,</b>	
<b>Estonia,</b>	<b>Peru,</b>	<b>Spain,</b>	

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**China,**                      **Colombia.**

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION ON THE REGIME OF NAVIGABLE  
WATERWAYS OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN.

(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED  
IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V, A.25.1932.V AND A.17.1933.V.

Belgium, Peru, Portugal, Spain.

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DECLARATION RECOGNISING THE RIGHT TO A FLAG OF STATES HAVING  
NO SEA-COAST.

(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Panama.

This Declaration was submitted to the National Assembly in 1930, but has not yet been ratified up to this date. The Ministry will request the National Assembly, which is to meet in September 1934, to consider and approve the Declaration (letter of April 9th, 1934).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED  
IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V, A.25.1932.V AND A.17.1933.V.

Bolivia, Lithuania, Peru, Uruguay.  
Guatemala, Persia, Portugal,

GOVERNMENT WHOSE REPLY HAS NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

China.

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INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC  
IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

(Geneva, September 30th, 1921.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Panama.

This Convention was submitted to the National Assembly in 1930, but has not yet been ratified up to this date. The Ministry will request the National Assembly, which is to meet in September 1934, to consider and approve the Convention (letter of April 9th, 1934).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED  
IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V, A.25.1932.V AND A.17.1933.V.

Colombia, Costa Rica, Peru.

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INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION  
OF, AND TRAFFIC IN, OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS.

(Geneva, September 12th, 1923.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Panama.**

This Convention was submitted to the National Assembly in 1930, but has not yet been ratified up to this date. The Ministry will request the National Assembly, which is to meet in September 1934, to consider and approve the Convention (letter of April 9th, 1934).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED  
IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V, A.25.1932.V AND A.17.1933.V.

Colombia,                      Cuba,                      Japan,                      Peru,                      Uruguay.  
Costa Rica,                      France,                      Lithuania,                      Salvador,

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Haiti,                      Honduras.

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PROTOCOL ON ARBITRATION CLAUSES.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, September 24th, 1923.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Nicaragua.**

The Government of the Republic of Nicaragua intends to ratify this Protocol as soon as circumstances permit (letter of April 11th, 1934).

**Panama.**

This Protocol was submitted to the National Assembly in 1930, but has not yet been ratified up to this date. The Ministry will request the National Assembly, which is to meet in September 1934, to consider and approve the Protocol (letter of April 9th, 1934).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED  
IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V, A.25.1932.V AND A.17.1933.V.

Bolivia,                      Free City of Danzig,                      Lithuania,                      Salvador,  
Chile,                      Latvia,                      Peru,                      Uruguay.

GOVERNMENT WHOSE REPLY HAS NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Paraguay.

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<sup>1</sup> As this Protocol is still open for signature, the communication prescribed in the Assembly's resolution was sent to all the States which had signed before January 1st, 1933.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO THE SIMPLIFICATION OF  
CUSTOMS FORMALITIES, AND PROTOCOL RELATING THERETO.

(Geneva, November 3rd, 1923.)

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V AND A.25.1932.V.

Chile,  
Japan,

Lithuania,  
Portugal,

Spain,  
Uruguay.

GOVERNMENT WHOSE REPLY HAS NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Paraguay.

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CONVENTION AND STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF RAILWAYS,  
AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Latvia.

It is proposed to ratify this Convention in the near future (letter of June 29th, 1934).

Panama.

This Convention was submitted to the National Assembly in 1930, but has not yet been ratified up to this date. The Ministry will request the National Assembly, which is to meet in September 1934, to consider and approve the Convention (letter of April 9th, 1934).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V AND A.25.1932.V.

Brazil,  
Chile,

Czechoslovakia,  
Finland,

France,  
Italy,

Lithuania,  
Portugal,

Salvador,  
Uruguay.

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Bulgaria,

China,

Colombia.

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CONVENTION AND STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF MARITIME  
PORTS, AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Panama.

This Convention was submitted to the National Assembly in 1930, but has not yet been ratified up to this date. The Ministry will request the National Assembly, which is to meet in September 1934, to consider and approve the Convention (letter of April 9th, 1934).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V AND A.25.1932.V.

Brazil,  
Chile,

Lithuania,  
Salvador,

Spain,  
Uruguay.

GOVERNMENT WHOSE REPLY HAS NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Bulgaria.**

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CONVENTION RELATING TO THE TRANSMISSION IN TRANSIT OF ELECTRIC  
POWER, AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V AND A.25.1932.V.

**Belgium,  
Chile,  
France,**

**Hungary,  
Italy,  
Lithuania,**

**Poland,  
Uruguay,  
Yugoslavia.**

GOVERNMENT WHOSE REPLY HAS NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Bulgaria.**

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CONVENTION RELATING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF HYDRAULIC POWER  
AFFECTING MORE THAN ONE STATE, AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V AND A.25.1932.V.

**Belgium,  
Chile,**

**France,  
Italy,**

**Lithuania,  
Poland,**

**Uruguay,  
Yugoslavia.**

GOVERNMENT WHOSE REPLY HAS NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Bulgaria.**

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INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION ADOPTED BY THE SECOND OPIUM  
CONFERENCE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, AND PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, February 19th, 1925.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Nicaragua.**

The Government of the Republic of Nicaragua intends to ratify this Convention as soon as circumstances permit (letter of April 11th, 1934).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V AND A.25.1932.V.

**Albania,**

**Persia.**

GOVERNMENT WHOSE REPLY HAS NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Argentine Republic.**

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CONVENTION ON THE EXECUTION OF FOREIGN ARBITRAL AWARDS.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, September 26th, 1927.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Nicaragua.

The Government of the Republic of Nicaragua intends to ratify this Convention as soon as circumstances permit (letter of April 11th, 1934).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.25.1932.V AND A.17.1933.V.

Bolivia, Free City of Danzig, Peru.

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INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF HIDES AND SKINS, AND PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

GOVERNMENT WHICH HAS NOT MODIFIED THE REPLY GIVEN BY IT TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.30.1931.V.

Turkey.

GOVERNMENT WHOSE REPLY HAS NOT YET REACHED THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Bulgaria.

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INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF BONES, AND PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

GOVERNMENT WHICH HAS NOT MODIFIED THE REPLY GIVEN BY IT TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.30.1931.V.

Turkey.

GOVERNMENT WHOSE REPLY HAS NOT YET REACHED THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Bulgaria.

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INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO ECONOMIC STATISTICS, AND PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, December 14th, 1928.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Latvia.

The competent authorities are considering this Convention in view of its possible ratification (letter of June 29th, 1934).

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<sup>1</sup> As this Convention is still open for signature, the communication prescribed in the Assembly's resolution was sent to all States which had signed before January 1st, 1933.

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED  
IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V, A.25.1932.V AND A.17.1933.V.

Belgium,	Estonia,	Hungary,	Yugoslavia.
Brazil,	Finland,	Japan,	
Free City of Danzig,	Germany,	Luxemburg,	

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF COUNTERFEITING  
CURRENCY.

(Geneva, April 20th, 1929.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

**Free City of Danzig.**

The instrument of ratification of this Convention will be deposited with the Secretariat in the near future (letter dated July 20th, 1934, from the Permanent Delegate of Poland accredited to the League of Nations).

**Panama.**

This Convention was submitted to the National Assembly in 1930, but has not yet been ratified up to this date. The Ministry will request the National Assembly, which is to meet in September 1934, to consider and approve the Convention (letter of April 9th, 1934).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED  
IN DOCUMENTS A.30.1931.V, A.25.1932.V AND A.17.1933.V.

Albania,	France,	Luxemburg.
United States of America,	India,	Roumania,
United Kingdom of Great	Italy,	Switzerland.
Britain and Northern Ireland,	Japan,	

GOVERNMENT WHOSE REPLY HAS NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**China.**

AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE PREPARATION OF A TRANSIT CARD FOR  
EMIGRANTS.<sup>1</sup>

(Geneva, June 14th, 1929.)

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.30.1931.V AND A.17.1933.V.

Free City of Danzig,	Hungary,	Switzerland.
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CONVENTION ON CERTAIN QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE CONFLICT  
OF NATIONALITY LAWS.

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Irish Free State.**

The Government of the Irish Free State will take a decision on the ratification of this Convention as soon as the comprehensive measure on the subject of nationality which it is intended to lay before Parliament during the present session has been passed (letter of June 13th, 1934).

<sup>1</sup> As this Agreement is still open for signature, the communication prescribed in the Assembly's resolution was sent to all the States which had signed before January 1st, 1933.

**Mexico.**

This Convention has been submitted to the competent authorities for consideration (letter of April 6th, 1934).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.25.1932.V AND A.17.1933.V.

Australia,	Free City of Danzig,	Iceland,	The Netherlands,
Austria,	Denmark,	India,	Peru,
Belgium,	France,	Italy,	Portugal,
Chile,	Germany,	Japan,	Switzerland.
Cuba,	Greece,	Latvia,	
Czechoslovakia,	Hungary,	Luxemburg,	

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Union of South Africa,	Egypt,	Spain,
China,	Estonia,	Uruguay,
Colombia,	Salvador,	Yugoslavia.

**PROTOCOL RELATING TO MILITARY OBLIGATIONS IN CERTAIN CASES OF DOUBLE NATIONALITY.**

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Irish Free State.**

The Government of the Irish Free State will take a decision on the ratification of this Protocol as soon as the comprehensive measure on the subject of nationality which it is intended to lay before Parliament during the present session has been passed (letter of June 13th, 1934).

**Mexico.**

This Protocol has been submitted to the competent authorities for consideration (letter of April 6th, 1934).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.25.1932.V AND A.17.1933.V.

Austria,	Cuba,	Greece,	Portugal.
Belgium,	Denmark,	Luxemburg,	
Canada,	France,	The Netherlands,	
Chile,	Germany,	Peru,	

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Colombia,	Salvador,	Uruguay.
Egypt,	Spain,	

**PROTOCOL RELATING TO A CERTAIN CASE OF STATELESSNESS.**

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Irish Free State.**

The Government of the Irish Free State will take a decision on the ratification of this Protocol as soon as the comprehensive measure on the subject of nationality which it is intended to lay before Parliament during the present session has been passed (letter of June 13th, 1934).

**Mexico.**

This Protocol has been submitted to the competent authorities for consideration (letter of April 6th, 1934).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.25.1932.V AND A.17.1933.V.

Australia,	Cuba,	France,	Luxemburg,
Belgium,	Czechoslovakia,	Greece,	The Netherlands,
Canada,	Free City of Danzig,	Japan,	Peru,
Chile,	Denmark,	Latvia,	Portugal.

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Union of South Africa,	Colombia,	Estonia,	Uruguay.
China,	Egypt,	Spain,	

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SPECIAL PROTOCOL CONCERNING STATELESSNESS.

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Irish Free State.**

The Government of the Irish Free State will take a decision on the ratification of this Protocol as soon as the comprehensive measure on the subject of nationality which it is intended to lay before Parliament during the present session has been passed (letter of June 13th, 1934).

**Mexico.**

This Protocol has been submitted to the competent authorities for consideration (letter of April 6th, 1934).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.25.1932.V AND A.17.1933.V.

Austria,	Canada,	Greece,	Peru,
Belgium,	Cuba,	Luxemburg,	Portugal.

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Union of South Africa,	Colombia,	Salvador,	Uruguay.
China,	Egypt,	Spain,	

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CONVENTION PROVIDING A UNIFORM LAW FOR BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND  
PROMISSORY NOTES, WITH ANNEXES AND PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.25.1932.V AND A.17.1933.V.

Czechoslovakia	France,	Peru,
Free City of Danzig,	Hungary,	Poland.
Ecuador,	Luxemburg,	

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Brazil,	Turkey,
Colombia,	Yugoslavia.
Spain,	

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CONVENTION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN CONFLICTS OF LAWS  
IN CONNECTION WITH BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES,  
AND PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.25.1932.V AND A.17.1933.V.

Czechoslovakia,	France,	Peru,
Free City of Danzig,	Hungary,	Poland.
Ecuador,	Luxemburg,	

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Brazil,	Turkey,
Colombia,	Yugoslavia.
Spain,	

CONVENTION ON THE STAMP LAWS IN CONNECTION WITH BILLS  
OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES, AND PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRIES AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENTS A.25.1932.V AND A.17.1933.V.

Czechoslovakia,	France,	Peru,
Free City of Danzig,	Hungary,	Poland.
Ecuador,	Luxemburg,	

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Brazil,	Turkey,
Colombia,	Yugoslavia.
Spain,	

CONVENTION ON FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

(Geneva, October 2nd, 1930.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.**

His Majesty's Government do not contemplate ratification of this Convention at the present time (letter of June 30th, 1934).

**Estonia.**

The Riigikogu approved this Convention by a Law passed on December 3rd, 1931. The Estonian Government has not up to the present taken steps to deposit the ratification of this Convention, for the reason that it prefers to await the results of the Disarmament Conference, in view of the close connection between the aims of the Convention and those of the Conference (letter of June 29th, 1934).

**Poland.**

The procedure for the ratification of this Convention is still pending (letter of July 20th, 1934).

**Yugoslavia.**

As the work of the Disarmament Conference has not yet given definite results, the Yugoslav Government cannot alter its previous decision, communicated by letter of June 24th, 1933 (document A.17.1933.V of September 15th, 1933, page 17) (letter of July 9th, 1934).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRY AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.17.1933.V.

Albania,	Czechoslovakia,	Lithuania,	Roumania,
Australia,	France,	The Netherlands,	Spain,
Belgium,	Germany,	Norway,	Sweden.
Bolivia,	Greece,	Portugal,	

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Abyssinia,	Bulgaria,	Irish Free State,	Latvia,
Austria,	Cuba,	Italy,	Peru.

AGREEMENT CONCERNING MARITIME SIGNALS.

(Lisbon, October 23rd, 1930.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Union of South Africa.**

The Union Government have again given careful consideration to the question of the ratification of this Agreement, but are not prepared, at present, to take any steps in this connection (letter of June 11th, 1934).

**Estonia.**

In the opinion of the competent Estonian authorities, it would be desirable that the changes in the systems of maritime signals rendered necessary by this Agreement should be applicable also to the other States of the Baltic littoral—*i.e.*, to Finland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Latvia (as well as Estonia)—since the maritime signals of these countries are identical. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Finland having ratified the Agreement, the Estonian Government is prepared to take the necessary steps with a view to ratification, as soon as it has heard that Latvia is proposing to accede to the Agreement (letter of June 29th, 1934).

**Yugoslavia.**

The competent authorities are still studying this Agreement. There are, however, great difficulties, both technical and economic, which prevent the Yugoslav authorities from making the Yugoslav maritime coast signals conform to the provisions of this Agreement. The legalisation and ratification of the Agreement will take place as soon as the complete execution of its provisions becomes possible (letter of July 9th, 1934).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRY AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.17.1933.V.

Germany,	Finland,	Sweden.
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GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

China,	Cuba.
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AGREEMENT CONCERNING MANNED LIGHTSHIPS

NOT AT THEIR STATIONS.

(Lisbon, October 23rd, 1930.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Estonia.**

In the opinion of the competent Estonian authorities it would be desirable that the changes in the systems of maritime signals rendered necessary by this Agreement should be applicable also to the other States of the Baltic littoral—*i.e.*, Finland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Latvia (as well as Estonia)—since the maritime signals of these countries are identical. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Finland having ratified the Agreement, the Estonian Government is prepared to take the necessary steps with a view to ratification, as soon as it has heard that Latvia is proposing to accede to the Agreement (letter of June 29th, 1934).

GOVERNMENT WHICH HAS NOT MODIFIED THE REPLY GIVEN BY IT TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRY AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.17.1933.V.

Germany.

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

China,

Cuba.

CONVENTION FOR THE UNIFICATION OF CERTAIN RULES CONCERNING COLLISIONS IN INLAND NAVIGATION, WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX.

(Geneva, December 9th, 1930.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Austria.**

This Convention cannot be ratified until certain judicial institutions have been set up in Austria, a matter that will take some time yet (letter of July 15th, 1934).

**Poland.**

The procedure for the ratification of this Convention is still pending (letter of July 20th, 1934).

**Switzerland.**

The "Message" to Parliament is prepared and this Convention will be submitted to the Legislative Councils in the near future (letter of April 26th, 1934).

**Yugoslavia.**

The competent Yugoslav authorities have gone into the matter and made arrangements to prepare the legislation required in application of this Convention. As the Convention embodies in its principal provisions a settlement of purely legal questions, thereby necessitating certain amendments and additions to current Yugoslav legislation, steps have been taken to bring the existing law into harmony with the provisions of the Convention before the latter is ratified (letter of July 9th, 1934).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRY AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.17.1933.V.

Belgium, Free City of Danzig, Germany, The Netherlands,  
Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Roumania.

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Italy,

Luxemburg.

CONVENTION ON THE REGISTRATION OF INLAND NAVIGATION VESSELS, RIGHTS *IN REM* OVER SUCH VESSELS AND OTHER COGNATE QUESTIONS, WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX.

(Geneva, December 9th, 1930.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Austria.**

This Convention cannot be ratified until certain judicial institutions have been set up in Austria, a matter that will take some time yet (letter of July 15th, 1934).

**Poland.**

The procedure for the ratification of this Convention is still pending (letter of July 20th, 1934).

**Switzerland.**

The "Message" to Parliament is prepared and this Convention will be submitted to the Legislative Councils in the near future (letter of April 26th, 1934).

**Yugoslavia.**

The competent Yugoslav authorities have gone into the matter and made arrangements to prepare the legislation required in application of this Convention. As the Convention embodies in its principal provisions a settlement of purely legal questions, thereby necessitating certain amendments and additions to current Yugoslav legislation, steps have been taken to bring the existing law into harmony with the provisions of the Convention before the latter is ratified (letter of July 9th, 1934).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRY AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.17.1933.V.

Belgium, Free City of Danzig, Germany, The Netherlands.  
Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary,

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Italy, Luxemburg.

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CONVENTION ON ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES FOR ATTESTING THE RIGHT OF  
INLAND NAVIGATION VESSELS TO A FLAG, WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX.

(Geneva, December 9th, 1930.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Poland.**

The procedure for the ratification of this Convention is still pending (letter of July 20th, 1934).

**Yugoslavia.**

The competent Yugoslav authorities have gone into the matter and made arrangements to prepare the legislation required in application of this Convention. As the Convention embodies in its principal provisions a settlement of purely legal questions, thereby necessitating certain amendments and additions to current Yugoslav legislation, steps have been taken to bring the existing law into harmony with the provisions of the Convention before the latter is ratified (letter of July 9th, 1934).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRY AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.17.1933.V.

Belgium, France,  
Czechoslovakia, Hungary.

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Italy, Luxemburg.

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CONVENTION PROVIDING A UNIFORM LAW FOR CHEQUES, WITH ANNEXES  
AND PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, March 19th, 1931.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Austria.**

Steps are at present being taken for the ratification of this Convention (letter of July 15th, 1934).



**Mexico.**

This Convention has been submitted to the competent authorities for consideration (letter of April 6th, 1934).

**Poland.**

The procedure for the ratification of this Convention is still pending (letter of July 20th, 1934).

**Yugoslavia.**

After submission to the competent legal and economic authorities and organisations for their consideration, this Convention was adopted by the Yugoslav Parliament some days ago as a national law on cheques. After its approval by the Yugoslav Senate, which is pending, the law will be ratified (letter of July 9th, 1934).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRY AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.17.1933.V.

Belgium	Ecuador,	Roumania,
Czechoslovakia,	France,	Spain,
Free City of Danzig,	Hungary,	Turkey.

GOVERNMENT WHOSE REPLY HAS NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Luxemburg.**

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CONVENTION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN CONFLICTS OF LAWS  
IN CONNECTION WITH CHEQUES, AND PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, March 19th, 1931.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Austria.**

Steps are at present being taken for the ratification of this Convention (letter of July 15th, 1934).

**Mexico.**

This Convention has been submitted to the competent authorities for consideration (letter of April 6th, 1934).

**Poland.**

The procedure for the ratification of this Convention is still pending (letter of July 20th, 1934).

**Yugoslavia.**

After submission to the competent legal and economic authorities and organisations for their consideration, this Convention was adopted by the Yugoslav Parliament some days ago as a national law on cheques. After its approval by the Yugoslav Senate, which is pending, the law will be ratified (letter of July 9th, 1934).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRY AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.17.1933.V.

Belgium,	Ecuador,	Roumania,
Czechoslovakia,	France,	Spain,
Free City of Danzig,	Hungary,	Turkey.

GOVERNMENT WHOSE REPLY HAS NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Luxemburg.**

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CONVENTION ON THE STAMP LAWS IN CONNECTION WITH CHEQUES,  
AND PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, March 19th, 1931.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Austria.**

Steps are at present being taken for the ratification of this Convention (letter of July 15th, 1934).

**Mexico.**

This Convention has been submitted to the competent authorities for consideration (letter of April 6th, 1934).

**Poland.**

The procedure for the ratification of this Convention is still pending (letter of July 20th, 1934).

**Yugoslavia.**

After submission to the competent legal and economic authorities and organisations for their consideration, this Convention was adopted by the Yugoslav Parliament some days ago as a national law on cheques. After its approval by the Yugoslav Senate, which is pending, the law will be ratified (letter of July 9th, 1934).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRY AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.17.1933.V.

Belgium,	Ecuador,	Roumania,
Czechoslovakia,	France,	Spain,
Free City of Danzig,	Hungary,	Turkey.

GOVERNMENT WHOSE REPLY HAS NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Luxemburg.

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CONVENTION CONCERNING THE UNIFICATION OF ROAD SIGNALS.

(Geneva, March 30th, 1931.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Hungary.**

The competent authorities are preparing a bill for the inclusion of this Convention in the Hungarian laws (letter of July 11th, 1934).

**Turkey.**

The Great National Assembly, in its meeting of April 14th, 1934, approved the law submitted to it for the ratification of this Convention (letter of May 26th, 1934).

**Yugoslavia.**

This Convention will be ratified in the near future ; almost all its provisions are already applied in Yugoslav territory (letter of July 9th, 1934).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRY AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.17.1933.V.

Belgium,	Free City of Danzig,	France,	Switzerland.
Czechoslovakia,	Denmark,	Germany,	

GOVERNMENT WHOSE REPLY HAS NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Luxemburg.

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CONVENTION ON THE TAXATION OF FOREIGN MOTOR VEHICLES,  
WITH PROTOCOL-ANNEX.

(Geneva, March 30th, 1931.)

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRY AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.17.1933.V.

Czechoslovakia, Free City of Danzig, Switzerland.

GOVERNMENT WHOSE REPLY HAS NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Turkey.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES IN ORDER TO FACILITATE  
THE PROCEDURE IN THE CASE OF UNDISCHARGED OR LOST TRIPTYCHS.

(Geneva, March 28th, 1931.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav Government maintains its decision, previously taken and communicated,  
that it is unable to ratify this Agreement (letter of July 9th, 1934).

CONVENTION FOR THE CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL  
MORTGAGE CREDIT COMPANY, WITH CHARTER AND STATUTES.

(Geneva, May 21st, 1931.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

His Majesty's Government do not contemplate ratification of this Convention at the present  
time (letter of June 30th, 1934).

Estonia.

The Estonian Riigikogu approved the Convention, with the Charter and Statutes attached,  
by a Law passed on February 12th, 1932. Article 5 of the Convention imposes an obligation on  
the contracting Governments to make a contribution towards the establishment of a special  
reserve, so that the Estonian Government would be liable from the moment of ratification  
to hold the Estonian share of this reserve in readiness with a view to its transfer. In order  
to avoid the necessity of holding any reserve at a time when the country is passing through  
an acute financial crisis—the effects of which are specially felt in connection with foreign  
exchange for transfer abroad—the Estonian Government thinks it better not to proceed  
to ratify until the establishment of the bank is nearer realisation, when it will apply to the  
Riigikogu to vote the credit required for the payment of the contribution in question (letter  
of June 29th, 1934).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRY AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.17.1933.V.

Belgium, Finland, Hungary, Portugal,  
Czechoslovakia, France, Lithuania, Spain,  
Denmark, Germany, The Netherlands, Sweden.

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Austria, Bulgaria, Italy, Luxemburg.

CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE  
DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

(Genève, July 13th, 1931.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Panama.**

This Convention was submitted to the National Assembly in 1930, but has not yet been ratified up to this date. The Ministry will request the National Assembly, which is to meet in September 1934, to consider and approve the Convention (letter of April 9th, 1934).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRY AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.17.1933.V.

**Bolivia, Denmark, Greece, Japan.**

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Abyssinia, Argentine Republic, Luxemburg,  
Sa'udí Arabia, Liberia, Paraguay.**

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GENERAL CONVENTION TO IMPROVE THE MEANS OF PREVENTING WAR.

(Geneva, September 26th, 1931.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Panama.**

This Convention was submitted to the National Assembly in 1930, but has not yet been ratified up to this date. The Ministry will request the National Assembly, which is to meet in September 1934, to consider and approve the Convention (letter of April 9th, 1934).

GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT MODIFIED THE REPLIES GIVEN BY THEM  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRY AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.17.1933.V.

**Albania, France, Portugal, Uruguay.  
Belgium, Germany, Spain,  
Czechoslovakia, Greece, Sweden,  
Denmark, Lithuania, Switzerland.**

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Austria, Colombia, Siam,  
Bulgaria, Luxemburg,**

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SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM-SMOKING.  
AGREEMENT.

(Bangkok, November 27th, 1931.)

REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**India.**

The Government of Burma were unable to proceed with the legislation to give effect to the provisions of Article II of the Agreement during the session of the Burma Legislative Council held in February 1934, but arrangements are now being made to introduce legislation in this connection during the session to be held in August 1934 (letter of July 5th, 1934).

GOVERNMENT WHICH HAS NOT MODIFIED THE REPLY GIVEN BY IT  
TO PREVIOUS ENQUIRY AND CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT A.17.1933.V.

**Japan.**

GOVERNMENT WHOSE REPLY HAS NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Siam.**

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**CONVENTION FOR THE REGULATION OF WHALING.**

(Geneva, September 24th, 1931.)

REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

**Albania.**

This Convention was submitted for consideration to the competent Department with a view to its ratification (letter of June 16th, 1934).

**Australia.**

The ratification of this Convention by Australia is dependent on legislation being passed by Australian Parliament to give effect to the Convention. It is uncertain when such legislation will be enacted, but action is being taken towards that end (telegram of June 20th, 1934).

**Austria.**

The Federal Government intends to ratify this Convention as soon as it has entered into force in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 of the Convention (letter of July 15th, 1934).

**Belgium.**

On grounds of expediency, the Belgian Government considers it desirable to postpone action for the ratification of this Convention (letter of April 9th, 1934).

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.**

Steps are being taken to introduce during the present session of Parliament the legislation necessary to permit of the ratification of this Convention (letter of June 30th, 1934).

**Finland.**

The question of the ratification of this Convention is still under consideration at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (letter of June 13th, 1934).

**France.**

A Bill for the ratification of this Convention was adopted by the *Chambre des Députés* on December 22nd, 1933, and was placed before the Bureau of the Senate on February 22nd, 1934 (letter of June 27th, 1934).

**Greece.**

The Greek Ministry of National Economy will shortly prepare a Bill for the ratification of this Convention (letter of June 28th, 1934).

**India.**

The question of the ratification of this Convention is under consideration by the Government of India (letter of July 5th, 1934).

**Roumania.**

The competent Roumanian authorities are now carrying out the necessary formalities with a view to the presentation of this Convention to Parliament for ratification (letter of June 7th, 1934).

GOVERNMENTS WHOSE REPLIES HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Canada,

Colombia,

Germany,

New Zealand.

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Geneva, September 17th, 1934.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**RATIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS CONCLUDED  
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**Results of the Fourth Enquiry addressed by the Secretary-General  
to the Governments under  
the Assembly's Resolution of October 3rd, 1930**

**CONVENTION ON FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.**

(Geneva, October 2nd, 1930.)

**REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.  
Sweden.**

As the Royal Swedish Government has already informed the Secretary-General by letter of June 29th, 1933 (see document A.17.1933.V, of September 15th, 1933), it has felt bound to postpone any decision with regard to the ratification of this Convention pending the result of the work at present proceeding of certain Conferences (Letter of August 22nd, 1934).

**AGREEMENT CONCERNING MARITIME SIGNALS.**

(Lisbon, October 23rd, 1930.)

**REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.  
Sweden.**

The Royal Swedish Government does not propose at present to ratify this Agreement (Letter of August 22nd, 1934).

**CONVENTION FOR THE CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL  
MORTGAGE CREDIT COMPANY, WITH CHARTER AND STATUTES.**

(Geneva, May 21st, 1931.)

**REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.  
Sweden.**

The Royal Swedish Government refers to the declaration made in a letter addressed to the Secretary-General at the time of signature by Sweden of this Convention, on September 17th, 1931 (Letter of August 22nd, 1934).

This declaration is worded as follows :

“The Swedish Government reserves the right to make its ratification of this Convention depend on the attitude which the Governments of Denmark and Norway shall adopt towards it.”

**GENERAL CONVENTION TO IMPROVE THE MEANS OF PREVENTING WAR.**

(Geneva, September 26th, 1931.)

**REPLY RECEIVED TO THE ENQUIRY ADDRESSED THIS YEAR BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.  
Sweden.**

As the Royal Swedish Government has already informed the Secretary-General by letter of June 29th, 1933 (see document A.17.1933.V, of September 15th, 1933), it has felt bound to postpone any decision with regard to the ratification of this Convention pending the result of the work at present proceeding of certain Conferences (Letter of August 22nd, 1934).

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

(Communicated to the Council and the Members of the League).

Official No.:  
C.342(a).M.158(a).1934.V.

Geneva, September 3rd, 1934.

NATIONALITY OF WOMEN

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE INFORMATION  
OBTAINED IN EXECUTION OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE  
ASSEMBLY AND THE COUNCIL.

17

Addendum 1 to Part I. - Information supplied by the Governments.

Irish Free State.

By a letter dated August 29th, 1934, the Irish Free State has supplied the following information:

"No legislation has yet been passed by the Parliament of Saorstát Eireann on the subject of citizenship. A Citizenship Bill was, however, introduced in Dáil Eireann on June 27th, 1934, containing the proposals of the Government on the subject of the acquisition and loss of citizenship and providing for the regulation of citizenship generally. The Bill purposes to give effect, as far as possible, to the principle of the equality of the sexes in the domain of nationality law in accordance with Recommendation No.VI of the Hague Codification Conference. The Bill will recommend to Parliament proposals in the following terms:

"1. That, in principle, the marriage of a national and a non-national shall not of itself affect the nationality of either party.

"2. That, in the case of a marriage between a national and a non-national who intend to reside permanently in Saorstát Eireann after the marriage, the party to the marriage who is not a national at the date thereof may, at any time during six months after the marriage, elect for citizenship of Saorstát as his or her post-nuptial citizenship, and may be accorded such citizenship subject to compliance with the law.

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"3. That, in the case of a marriage between a national and a non-national who intend to reside permanently outside Saorstát Éireann after the marriage, the party to the marriage who is a national at the date thereof may, at any time within twelve months after the marriage, elect to retain citizenship of Saorstát Éireann.

"4. That (a), the acquisition of citizenship of Saorstát Éireann by any person shall not of itself confer such citizenship on the wife or husband of such person, (b) the loss of citizenship of Saorstát Éireann by a person shall not of itself deprive the wife or husband of such person of such citizenship, and (c) the acquisition by a person of citizenship of a country other than Saorstát Éireann shall not of itself deprive the wife or husband of such person of citizenship of Saorstát Éireann.

"The Citizenship Bill will be proceeded with in the forthcoming session of the Parliament of Saorstát Éireann, which opens on November 14th, 1934."



SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

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RÈGLEMENT INTÉRIEUR  
DE L'ASSEMBLÉE

*(Édition publiée en novembre 1934, contenant les amendements adoptés aux deuxième, troisième, quatrième, neuvième, onzième, treizième et quinzième sessions ordinaires de l'Assemblée.)*

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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RULES OF PROCEDURE  
OF THE ASSEMBLY

*(Edition published in November 1934, containing the Amendments adopted at the Second, Third, Fourth, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fifteenth Ordinary Sessions of the Assembly.)*

Genève, le 15 novembre 1934.

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

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RÈGLEMENT INTÉRIEUR  
DE L'ASSEMBLÉE

*(Edition publiée en novembre 1934, contenant les amendements adoptés aux deuxième, troisième, quatrième, neuvième, onzième, treizième et quinzième sessions ordinaires de l'Assemblée.)*

AVEC ANNEXES  
(voir liste page 3)

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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RULES OF PROCEDURE  
OF THE ASSEMBLY

*(Edition published in November 1934, containing the Amendments adopted at the Second, Third, Fourth, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fifteenth Ordinary Sessions of the Assembly.)*

WITH ANNEXES  
(See list on page 3.)

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## ANNEXES.

- I. Recommandations relatives aux débats de l'Assemblée sur le rapport annuel du Conseil.
  - II. Procédure relative au vote du budget en séances plénières de l'Assemblée.
  - III. Extrait du Règlement financier de la Société des Nations.
  - IV. Règles d'élection des neuf Membres non permanents du Conseil.
  - V. Décisions adoptées à la majorité par les commissions de l'Assemblée : Rapports de minorités.
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## ANNEXES.

- I. Recommendations as to the Arrangements for the Debates in the Assembly on the Annual Report by the Council.
- II. Procedure of Adoption of the Budget at Plenary Meetings of the Assembly.
- III. Extract from the Regulations for the Financial Administration of the League of Nations.
- IV. Rules dealing with the Election of the Nine Non-Permanent Members of the Council.
- V. Adoption of Decisions by a Majority in Committees of the Assembly : Minority Reports.

**SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS**  
**RÈGLEMENT INTÉRIEUR**  
**DE L'ASSEMBLÉE**

ARTICLE PREMIER.

1. L'Assemblée se réunit chaque année de plein droit, au siège de la Société des Nations, le second lundi de septembre, sous réserve que le second lundi ne corresponde pas à une date postérieure au 10 septembre. S'il en est ainsi, la session commencera le premier lundi.

2. Elle se réunit également aux dates fixées par l'Assemblée au cours d'une session antérieure ou par le Conseil, votant à la majorité des voix.

3. Si un ou plusieurs Membres de la Société estiment une réunion opportune, ils en informent le Secrétaire général, qui demande leur avis aux autres Membres de la Société. Si le projet de réunion est accepté par la majorité des Membres dans le délai d'un mois, à partir de la date de cette communication, l'Assemblée est convoquée en séance extraordinaire.

ARTICLE 2.

L'Assemblée se réunit au siège de la Société ou, en cas de circonstances exceptionnelles, en tout autre lieu désigné par l'Assemblée ou par le Conseil, votant à la majorité, ou approuvé par la majorité des Membres de la Société.

ARTICLE 3.

1. Les réunions de l'Assemblée auront lieu sur convocation du président du Conseil par les soins du Secrétaire général.

2. Les convocations sont adressées aux Membres de la Société quatre mois avant la date fixée pour l'ouverture de la session ; ce délai peut, toutefois, dans les circonstances exceptionnelles, être réduit par une décision du Conseil prise à la majorité des voix.

3. Les dispositions du paragraphe précédent n'affectent

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**RULES OF PROCEDURE  
OF THE ASSEMBLY**

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RULE 1.

1. The Assembly shall meet in general session every year, at the seat of the League of Nations, commencing on the second Monday in September, provided that the second Monday does not fall later than the 10th. If the second Monday falls later than the 10th, the session will begin on the first Monday.

2. Sessions may also be held at such times as the Assembly at a previous meeting decides, and at such times as the Council, by a majority vote, decides.

3. If a Member of the League considers a session to be desirable, it may request the Secretary-General to summon a special session of the Assembly. The Secretary-General shall thereupon inform the other Members of the League of the request, and enquire whether they concur in it. If within a period of one month from the date of the communication of the Secretary-General, a majority of the Members concur in the request, a special session of the Assembly shall be summoned.

RULE 2.

The sessions of the Assembly shall be held at the seat of the League, or, in exceptional circumstances, at such other place as is designated by the Assembly or by a majority of the Council, or approved by a majority of the Members of the League.

RULE 3.

1. The sessions of the Assembly shall be summoned by the President of the Council, acting through the Secretary-General.

2. The summons shall be addressed to the Members of the League not less than four months before the date fixed for the opening of the session. In exceptional circumstances, however, the Council, by a majority vote, may sanction a shorter period.

en rien les stipulations concernant les cas spéciaux prévus au Pacte.

ARTICLE 4.

1. L'ordre du jour de la session est établi par le Secrétaire général de la Société, avec l'approbation du président du Conseil, et communiqué en entier aux Membres, autant que possible quatre mois avant la date de la première séance.

2. L'ordre du jour de chaque session annuelle comprendra :

a) Un rapport sur l'œuvre du Conseil accomplie depuis la dernière session de l'Assemblée, sur le travail du Secrétariat et sur les mesures prises pour exécuter les décisions de l'Assemblée ;

b) Toutes les questions dont la mise à l'ordre du jour aura été décidée par l'Assemblée au cours d'une session antérieure ;

c) Les questions proposées par le Conseil ;

d) Les questions proposées par un Membre de la Société ;

e) Le projet de budget pour l'exercice financier suivant et le rapport sur les comptes de l'exercice précédent.

3. Tout Membre de la Société peut, un mois avant la date fixée pour la séance d'ouverture, demander l'inscription de nouvelles questions à l'ordre du jour. Ces questions figureront sur une liste supplémentaire, qui sera communiquée aux Membres de la Société des Nations trois semaines au moins avant la date fixée pour la séance d'ouverture. L'Assemblée décidera si les questions figurant sur la liste supplémentaire feront partie de l'ordre du jour de la session.

4. L'Assemblée peut, dans des circonstances exceptionnelles, inscrire de nouvelles questions à son ordre du jour, mais elle ne peut en aborder l'étude que quatre jours après leur inscription et après rapport d'une commission, à moins que l'Assemblée n'en décide autrement à la majorité des deux tiers.

4 bis. Aucune proposition tendant à l'inscription d'une nouvelle question à l'ordre du jour de l'Assemblée ne peut être signée par plus de quinze Membres de la Société.

3. Nothing contained in paragraph 2 of this Rule shall affect the provisions, concerning special cases, contained in the Covenant.

#### RULE 4.

1. The agenda shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General with the approval of the President of the Council. The complete agenda shall be circulated as nearly as possible four months before the date fixed for the opening of the session.

2. The agenda of a general session shall include :

(a) A report on the work of the Council since the last session of the Assembly, on the work of the Secretariat, and on the measures taken to execute the decisions of the Assembly ;

(b) All items whose inclusion has been ordered by the Assembly at a previous session ;

(c) All items proposed by the Council ;

(d) All items proposed by a Member of the League ;  
and

(e) The Budget for the next fiscal period, and the report on the accounts of the last fiscal period.

3. Any Member of the League may, at least one month before the date fixed for the opening of the session, request the inclusion of additional items in the agenda. Such items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which shall be circulated to the Members of the League at least three weeks before the date fixed for the opening of the session. The Assembly shall decide whether items on the supplementary list shall be included in the agenda of the session.

4. The Assembly may in exceptional circumstances place additional items on the agenda ; but all consideration of such items shall, unless otherwise ordered by a two-thirds majority of the Assembly, be postponed until four days after they have been placed on the agenda, and until a committee has reported upon them.

4 bis. No proposal for the placing of a new question on the agenda of the Assembly may be signed by more than fifteen Members of the League.

5. Aucune proposition tendant à modifier la méthode de répartition des dépenses en vigueur ne sera inscrite à l'ordre du jour, si elle n'a été communiquée aux Membres de la Société quatre mois au moins avant la date fixée pour l'ouverture de la session.

#### ARTICLE 5.

1. Chaque Membre communique au Secrétaire général, autant que possible une semaine avant l'ouverture de la session, le nom de ses représentants, dont le nombre ne doit pas excéder trois. Il peut y ajouter les noms des représentants suppléants.

2. Les pleins pouvoirs des représentants doivent être remis au Secrétaire général autant que possible une semaine avant l'ouverture de la session. Ils seront délivrés, soit par le chef de l'Etat, soit par le ministre des Affaires étrangères<sup>1</sup>.

3. Une Commission de vérification des pouvoirs, composée de neuf membres, est élue par l'Assemblée sur la proposition de la Présidence. Elle fait immédiatement son rapport.

4. Tout représentant dont l'admission soulève de l'opposition siège provisoirement avec les mêmes droits que les autres représentants, à moins que l'Assemblée n'en décide autrement.

#### ARTICLE 6.

1. Outre les représentants suppléants mentionnés au paragraphe 1 de l'article 5, les représentants d'un Membre de la Société présents à l'Assemblée peuvent collectivement désigner des suppléants. La nomination des suppléants doit être communiquée par écrit au président.

2. Si un représentant suppléant a été nommé par un Membre de la Société, il peut remplacer un représentant sans être désigné par les représentants titulaires.

3. Le titulaire étant présent, le suppléant ne peut que l'assister ; si le titulaire est absent ou s'il se trouve momen-

<sup>1</sup> Il va de soi que pour les pays qui n'ont pas de ministre des Affaires étrangères, les pouvoirs pourront être délivrés par une autorité ayant des compétences similaires ou équivalentes.



5. No proposal for a modification of the allocation of expenses for the time being in force shall be inserted in the agenda, unless it has been communicated to the Members of the League at least four months before the date fixed for the opening of the session.

#### RULE 5.

1. Each Member shall communicate to the Secretary-General, if possible one week before the date fixed for the opening of the session, the names of its representatives, of whom there shall be not more than three. The names of substitute representatives may be added.

2. The full powers of the representatives shall be delivered to the Secretary-General, if possible, one week before the date fixed for the opening of the session. They shall be issued either by the Head of the State or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.<sup>1</sup>

3. A Committee of nine members for the examination of the full powers shall be elected by the Assembly on the proposal of the President. The Committee shall report without delay.

4. Any representative to whose admission objection has been made shall sit provisionally with the same rights as other representatives, unless the Assembly decides otherwise.

#### RULE 6.

1. In addition to the substitute-representatives mentioned in paragraph 1 of Rule 5, the representatives of a Member of the League attending the Assembly, acting together as a delegation, may appoint substitutes. Any such appointment shall be communicated in writing to the President.

2. A substitute-representative appointed by a Member of the League may take the place of a representative without nomination by the representatives.

3. A substitute-representative or substitute may take the place of a representative who is absent from a

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<sup>1</sup> It is obvious that, in the case of countries which do not possess a Minister for Foreign Affairs, the full powers may be issued by an authority possessing similar or equivalent powers.

tanément empêché de prendre part aux délibérations de l'Assemblée, le suppléant peut siéger à sa place.

4. Les délégations peuvent, dans les commissions, désigner des remplaçants autres que ceux indiqués dans le présent article, ainsi que des experts techniques ; mais remplaçants et experts ne peuvent être nommés ni présidents ni rapporteurs et ne peuvent pas siéger à l'Assemblée.

#### ARTICLE 7<sup>1</sup>.

1. Le Bureau de l'Assemblée est composé d'un président et de six vice-présidents, ainsi que des présidents des Commissions générales, qui sont, de plein droit, vice-présidents de l'Assemblée.

2. Le président est élu au début de chaque session.

3. Le président du Conseil de la Société assume provisoirement la présidence de l'Assemblée, jusqu'à l'élection du président définitif.

4. L'élection des vice-présidents aura lieu à l'une des premières séances de la session.

#### ARTICLE 8.

1. Le président ouvre, suspend et lève les séances et dirige le travail de l'Assemblée ; il assure l'observation du règlement, donne la parole, déclare les discussions closes, met les questions aux voix et proclame les résultats du scrutin.

2. Le président est assisté des membres du Bureau pour diriger d'une façon générale le travail de l'Assemblée, pour constituer les commissions que l'Assemblée peut décider de créer, pour arrêter les communications à lui faire et pour fixer l'ordre du jour de chaque séance, ainsi

<sup>1</sup> Le 30 septembre 1933, l'Assemblée a approuvé la recommandation suivante, qui lui a été proposée par le Bureau :

« Pour l'élection des vice-présidents de l'Assemblée, par application de l'article 7, alinéas 1 et 4, du Règlement intérieur, les bulletins de vote ne devraient pas porter des noms de personnalités, mais devraient porter la mention « Le premier délégué de tel ou tel pays. »

meeting of the Assembly, or is temporarily prevented from taking part in its deliberations, but, if the representative is present at the meeting, the substitute representative or substitute is only entitled to assist him.

4. A delegation may appoint for service on a committee a deputy or technical adviser other than those referred to in the above paragraphs of this Rule; but a deputy or adviser so appointed shall not be eligible for appointment as Chairman or Rapporteur, or for a seat in the Assembly.

#### RULE 7.<sup>1</sup>

1. The officers of the Assembly shall consist of a President and of six Vice-Presidents, together with the Chairmen of the main Committees of the Assembly, who shall be *ex-officio* Vice-Presidents of the Assembly. These officers shall form the General Committee.

2. The President shall be elected at the beginning of each session.

3. Until the election of the President, the President of the Council shall act as President of the Assembly.

4. The election of the Vice-Presidents shall take place at one of the early meetings of the session.

#### RULE 8.

1. The President shall announce the opening, suspension and adjournment of the meetings of the Assembly, direct the work of the Assembly, ensure the observance of the Rules of Procedure, accord the right to address the Assembly, declare the debates to be closed, put questions to the vote, and announce the result of the voting.

2. In the general direction of the work of the Assembly, in the constitution of such committees as the Assembly decides to create, in deciding on the communications to be made to the Assembly, in the framing of the agenda for each meeting, and in the determination of the order of

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<sup>1</sup> On September 30th, 1933, the Assembly approved the following recommendation, which was made to it by the General Committee:

"When proceeding to the election of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, in application of Rule 7, paragraphs 1 and 4, of the Rules of Procedure, the voting-papers should not bear the names of individuals, but should be marked 'The First Delegate' of such and such a country."

que l'ordre dans lequel les différentes questions devront être examinées.

#### ARTICLE 9.

1. Le Secrétaire général est chargé de l'organisation du secrétariat de l'Assemblée, ainsi que des secrétariats des commissions constituées par l'Assemblée.

2. Le Secrétaire général peut être assisté ou remplacé, au cours des séances de l'Assemblée, par un ou plusieurs délégués. Le Secrétaire général ou ses délégués peuvent à tout moment, sur l'invitation du président, soumettre à l'Assemblée des rapports sur toute question que l'Assemblée est en train d'examiner. Ils peuvent être invités par le président à faire des communications verbales au sujet de toute question à l'examen.

#### ARTICLE 10.

1. Le Secrétariat est chargé notamment de recevoir, imprimer, communiquer et traduire les documents, rapports ou résolutions, de traduire les discours faits au cours des séances, de rédiger, imprimer et communiquer les procès-verbaux des réunions, de conserver les documents de l'Assemblée dans les archives de la Société, de publier les rapports des séances et, en général, d'assumer toutes les tâches que l'Assemblée juge bon de lui confier.

2. Tous les documents émanant de l'Assemblée sont communiqués aux gouvernements des Membres de la Société.

#### ARTICLE 11.

1. Le public est admis aux séances plénières de l'Assemblée sur cartes distribuées par le Secrétaire général.

2. L'Assemblée peut décider que certaines séances déterminées ne seront pas publiques.

3. Les décisions prises dans des séances non publiques sur les questions à l'ordre du jour seront communiquées par l'Assemblée au cours d'une séance publique.

priority for its various items, the President shall be assisted by the General Committee.

RULE 9.

1. The Secretary-General shall be responsible for the organisation of the Secretariat of the Assembly and of the secretariat of any committees set up by the Assembly.

2. The Secretary-General may be assisted or replaced at the meetings of the Assembly by a deputy or deputies. The Secretary-General, or one of his deputies, may at any time, on the invitation of the President, bring before the Assembly reports concerning any question which is being considered by the Assembly, and may be invited by the President to make verbal communications concerning any question under consideration.

RULE 10.

1. It shall be the duty of the Secretariat, *inter alia*, to receive, print, circulate and translate documents, reports and resolutions ; to translate speeches made at the meeting ; to draft, print and circulate the Minutes of the session ; to have the custody and proper preservation of the documents in the archives of the Assembly ; to publish the reports of the meetings, and, generally, to perform all other work which the Assembly thinks fit to entrust to it.

2. All documents emanating from the Assembly shall be circulated to the Governments of the Members of the League.

RULE 11.

1. The public shall be admitted to the plenary meetings of the Assembly, by cards distributed by the Secretary-General.

2. The Assembly may decide that particular meetings shall be private.

3. All decisions of the Assembly upon items on the agenda, which have been taken at a private meeting, shall be announced at a public meeting of the Assembly.

ARTICLE 12.

(Supprimé.)

ARTICLE 13.

Au début de chaque séance, le président soumet à l'Assemblée toutes les communications adressées à l'Assemblée ou à la Société des Nations, dont l'importance lui paraît justifiée.

ARTICLE 14.

1. L'Assemblée décidera la création de commissions pour l'étude des questions figurant à l'ordre du jour. Les questions de même ordre seront renvoyées à la même commission.

2. L'Assemblée ne statue sur les questions à l'ordre du jour en séance plénière qu'après dépôt et distribution d'un rapport d'une commission, à moins que, votant à la majorité des deux tiers, elle n'en juge autrement.

Les décisions entraînant des dépenses sont soumises aux dispositions du Règlement concernant la gestion des finances de la Société des Nations.

Les rapports établis par une commission et prévoyant les dépenses doivent indiquer si ces dépenses rentreront dans les dépenses générales de la Société ou si elles seront recouvrées sur les Membres de la Société qui y sont particulièrement intéressés.

Aucune résolution entraînant des dépenses ne pourra, en aucun cas, être votée par l'Assemblée avant que la Commission des finances ait, en tenant compte des dispositions budgétaires générales, donné son avis sur l'opportunité des dépenses proposées.

3. Chaque délégation peut désigner un délégué et des conseillers techniques pour chaque commission.

4. Les commissions nomment elles-mêmes leurs présidents et leurs rapporteurs.

5. Chaque commission a la faculté de se diviser en sous-commissions qui constitueront elles-mêmes leur bureau.

6. Sauf décision contraire, le public ne sera pas admis aux séances des commissions. Les commissions tiendront

RULE 12.

(Deleted.)

RULE 13.

At the beginning of each meeting the President shall present to the Assembly all communications addressed to the Assembly or to the League, the importance of which appears to him to warrant such action.

RULE 14.

1. The Assembly shall establish such committees as it thinks fit, for the consideration of the items on the agenda. Items of the same nature will be referred to the same committee.

2. The Assembly shall not decide items on the agenda in full meeting until the report of a committee upon them has been presented and circulated, unless the Assembly itself, by a two-thirds majority, determines otherwise.

Decisions involving expenditure shall be subject to the rules laid down in the Regulations for the Financial Administration of the League of Nations.

Reports by a committee involving the expenditure of money must indicate whether the expenditure will constitute part of the general expenses of the League or whether it will be recovered from the Members of the League particularly concerned.

No resolution involving expenditure shall in any case be voted by the Assembly before the Finance Committee shall have expressed its opinion on the advisability of the proposed expenditure from the point of view of general budgetary resources.

3. Each delegation may designate one member, and may nominate technical advisers, for each committee.

4. Each committee shall appoint its Chairman and Rapporteurs.

5. Each committee may appoint sub-committees, which shall elect their own officers.

6. Each committee shall meet in private unless it decides otherwise. It shall keep a register of its discussions,

un registre de leurs délibérations et un procès-verbal qui seront publiés aussitôt que possible et qui pourront toujours être consultés par les Membres de l'Assemblée. Ces documents ne seront publiés qu'après approbation par la commission.

7. Tout représentant a le droit de faire à une commission toute communication qu'il jugera utile, mais il ne pourra y prendre la parole que s'il en est membre, à moins d'autorisation spéciale du président de la commission.

8. Le Secrétaire général ou ses délégués pourront également faire aux commissions et aux sous-commissions tous les rapports ou toutes les communications verbales qu'ils jugeront utiles.

#### ARTICLE 15.

1. Aucun représentant ne peut prendre la parole à l'Assemblée sans avoir, au préalable, obtenu l'autorisation du président.

2. Les orateurs parleront à tour de rôle, dans l'ordre où ils auront demandé la parole. Le président et le rapporteur d'une commission pourront parler avant leur tour pour défendre ou expliquer les conclusions auxquelles est arrivée leur commission.

Le même principe s'applique aux Membres du Conseil.

3. Le président peut rappeler à l'ordre l'orateur dont les remarques n'ont pas trait au sujet en discussion ; il peut au besoin lui retirer la parole.

4. Au cours de la discussion d'une question, un représentant peut soulever une motion d'ordre, et le président doit prendre une décision immédiate, conformément au règlement.

5. L'Assemblée peut limiter la durée des discours à prononcer par chaque orateur.

#### ARTICLE 16.

1. Les discours en français sont résumés en anglais, et *vice versa*, par un interprète appartenant au Secrétariat.

2. Tout représentant parlant dans une autre langue doit assurer lui-même la traduction de son discours en français ou en anglais.



and Minutes, which shall be published at the earliest possible date, but not until they have been approved by the committee. They may at any time be consulted by any Member of the Assembly.

7. Every representative shall have the right to place before any committee any communication which he considers should be made to it, but no representative may, without special leave from the Chairman, speak at a meeting of any committee of which he is not a member.

8. The Secretary-General or his deputies may make to any committee or sub-committee any report or verbal communication which he or they may consider desirable.

#### RULE 15.

1. No representative may address the Assembly without having previously obtained the permission of the President.

2. Speakers shall be called upon in the order in which they have signified their desire to speak. The Chairman and the Rapporteur of a committee may be accorded precedence for the purpose of defending or explaining the conclusions arrived at by their committee. The same principle shall apply to any Member of the Council.

3. The President may call a speaker to order if his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion. If necessary, he may direct the speaker to resume his seat.

4. When a motion is under discussion, a representative may rise to a point of order, and such point of order shall be immediately decided by the President in accordance with the Rules of Procedure.

5. The Assembly may limit the time allowed to each speaker.

#### RULE 16.

1. Speeches in French shall be summarised in English, and *vice versa*, by an interpreter belonging to the Secretariat.

2. A representative speaking in another language shall provide for the translation of his speech into one of these two languages.

3. Tous les documents, résolutions et rapports communiqués par le président ou par le Secrétariat doivent être rédigés à la fois en français et en anglais.

4. Tout représentant peut faire distribuer des documents écrits dans une langue autre que le français ou l'anglais, mais le Secrétariat n'est pas tenu de pourvoir à leur traduction ou à leur impression.

5. Tout Membre de la Société ou tout groupe de Membres peut demander que régulièrement tous les documents et publications de la Société soient traduits, imprimés et distribués dans une autre langue que le français ou l'anglais, à la condition d'y pourvoir lui-même.

#### ARTICLE 17.

1. Les projets de résolutions, amendements et motions doivent être communiqués par écrit au président, qui en fera distribuer des exemplaires aux représentants.

1 bis. Aucun projet de résolution, amendement ou motion ne peut être signé par plus de quinze Membres de la Société.

2. En règle générale, nul projet n'est discuté ou mis aux voix, si des exemplaires n'en ont pas été communiqués aux représentants, au plus tard la veille de la séance.

3. Le président peut, cependant, autoriser la discussion ou l'examen d'amendements ou de motions d'ordre, sans en avoir au préalable fait faire la communication.

#### ARTICLE 18.

1. Dans toute discussion, tout représentant peut poser la question préalable ou suspensive. Cette question aura la priorité ; outre l'auteur de la proposition, deux orateurs dans chaque sens peuvent prendre la parole.

2. La division est de droit, si elle est demandée.

3. A tout moment, un représentant peut demander la clôture de la discussion, même si d'autres représentants ont manifesté le désir de prendre la parole. Si la parole est demandée pour s'opposer à la clôture, deux orateurs seulement seront autorisés à parler.

3. All documents, resolutions and reports circulated by the President or the Secretariat shall be rendered in both French and English.

4. Any representative may have documents circulated in a language other than French or English, but the Secretariat will not be responsible for their translation or printing.

5. Any Member of the League, or any group of Members, may require that all documents and publications of the League shall be regularly translated into, and printed and circulated in, a language other than French and English, but shall in such case defray all the necessary expenses.

#### RULE 17.

1. Resolutions, amendments and motions must be introduced in writing and handed to the President. The President shall cause copies to be distributed to the representatives.

1 *bis*. No resolution, amendment or motion may be signed by more than fifteen Members of the League.

2. As a general rule, no proposal shall be discussed or put to the vote at any meeting of the Assembly unless copies of it have been circulated to all representatives not later than the day preceding the meeting.

3. The President may, however, permit the discussion and consideration of amendments, or of motions as to procedure, without previous circulation of copies.

#### RULE 18.

1. During the discussion of any question, any representative may move the previous question or the adjournment. Any such motion shall have priority in the debate. In addition to the proposer of the motion, two representatives may speak in favour of, and two against, the motion.

2. Parts of a proposal shall be voted on separately, if a representative request that the proposal be divided.

3. A representative may at any time move the closure of the debate, whether any other representative has signified his wish to speak or not. If application is made for permission to speak against the closure, it may be accorded to not more than two speakers.

4. Le président demandera l'avis de l'Assemblée sur la motion de clôture. Si, à la majorité, l'Assemblée approuve la motion, le président prononce la clôture de la discussion.

5. En présence de plusieurs propositions, on donne la priorité dans le vote à celle qui s'éloigne le plus de la proposition principale.

6. Si un amendement est suppressif, on met aux voix le maintien de la disposition qu'il a pour but de supprimer ; si ce maintien est rejeté, on vote sur l'amendement.

7. Si un amendement est adjonctif, on vote sur l'amendement ; s'il est approuvé, on vote sur l'ensemble de la proposition amendée.

#### ARTICLE 19.

1. Sauf disposition expressément contraire du Pacte ou d'un traité, les décisions de l'Assemblée sont prises à l'unanimité des Membres de la Société représentés à la séance.

2. Toutes questions de procédure qui se posent aux séances de l'Assemblée, y compris la désignation des commissions chargées d'enquêter sur des points particuliers, sont réglées par l'Assemblée et décidées à la majorité des Membres de la Société représentés à la séance.

3. Sont considérées comme questions de procédure, toutes décisions prises en vertu des articles du présent règlement.

4. Pour qu'une décision soit prise à la majorité, il faut que la moitié plus un des Membres représentés à la séance émette un vote favorable.

5. Dans toutes les votations visées au présent article, les représentants qui s'abstiennent sont considérés comme non présents.

#### ARTICLE 20.

L'Assemblée vote par appel nominal, sauf lorsque les Membres de la Société des Nations représentés à la séance décident que le vote se fera par « debout » et « assis » et sauf dans les cas prévus par l'article 21. L'appel nominal se fera

4. The President shall take the sense of the Assembly on a motion for closure. If the Assembly decides in favour of the closure, the President shall declare the closure of the debate.

5. When a number of proposals are before the Assembly, the proposal furthest removed in substance from the principal one shall be voted on first.

6. If an amendment striking out part of a proposal is moved, the Assembly shall first vote on whether the words in question shall stand part of the proposal. If the decision is in the negative, the amendment shall then be put to the vote.

7. When an amendment adds to a proposal it shall be voted on first, and if it is adopted the amended proposal shall then be voted on.

#### RULE 19.

1. Except where otherwise expressly provided in the Covenant or by the terms of a treaty, decisions of the Assembly shall be taken by a unanimous vote of the Members of the League represented at the meeting.

2. All matters of procedure at a meeting of the Assembly, including the appointment of committees to investigate particular matters, shall be decided by a majority of the Members of the League represented at the meeting.

3. All decisions taken in virtue of these Rules shall be considered as matters of procedure.

4. A majority decision requires the affirmative votes of more than half of the Members of the League represented at the meeting.

5. For the purposes of this Rule, representatives who abstain from voting shall be considered as not present.

#### RULE 20.

The Assembly shall vote by "Appel Nominal", except when the Members of the League represented at the meeting agree that the method of voting shall be by heads of delegations rising in their seats, and except in the cases provided for in Rule 21. The "Appel Nominal" shall be

d'une des deux façons suivantes, selon la décision de l'Assemblée :

a) Le nom de chaque délégation sera appelé et un de ses membres répondra par « oui » ou « non », ou « je m'abstiens ». Le résultat du vote sera enregistré et proclamé ;

ou

b) La délégation de chaque Membre de la Société représenté à la séance de l'Assemblée reçoit deux bulletins de vote portant l'indication du nom de son pays. L'un de ces bulletins, de couleur rouge, signifie « oui » ; l'autre, de couleur bleue, signifie « non ». Les bulletins de vote sont déposés dans une urne disposée sur le Bureau. Lorsque tous les bulletins ont été recueillis, le président proclame la clôture du scrutin, et le Bureau procède à son dépouillement. On donne connaissance à l'Assemblée de chacun des suffrages exprimés, et le Président proclame le résultat du scrutin.

#### ARTICLE 21.

1. Toute décision concernant des personnes est prise au scrutin secret.

2. Si aucun nom n'obtient la majorité au premier tour, on procède à un second tour, mais, dans ce cas, le vote ne portera plus que sur les deux candidats qui auront obtenu le plus grand nombre de voix. En cas d'égalité, le candidat le plus âgé est élu.

3. Quand l'Assemblée est appelée à procéder simultanément à plusieurs nominations dans des conditions identiques, elle y procède par le scrutin de liste. Sont élus au premier tour, ceux qui obtiennent la majorité absolue des voix. Si le nombre de ceux qui ont obtenu cette majorité est inférieur au nombre des nominations à faire, on procède, parmi ceux qui auront obtenu le plus grand nombre de voix au premier tour, à un second tour sur un nombre de candidats double de celui des places restées disponibles ; sont alors élus, ceux qui auront réuni le plus grand nombre de voix.

taken in one of the following manners, as the Assembly may decide :

(a) The name of each delegation shall be called, and one of its members shall reply " Yes ", " No ", or " Not voting ". The result of the vote shall be recorded and announced to the Assembly ;

or

(b) The delegation of each Member of the League represented at the meeting shall be provided with two voting tickets, on which the name of the country is written, one red and one blue, the former being " Aye " the latter " No ". The voting tickets shall be deposited in an urn placed near the President's platform. When all the votes have been collected the President shall declare the ballot closed, and the General Committee shall proceed to count the votes. The individual votes shall be communicated to the Assembly and the result shall be announced by the President.

#### RULE 21.

1. All decisions relating to individuals shall be taken by a secret ballot.

2. If, when one person only is to be elected, no one person obtains at the first ballot an absolute majority of votes, an entirely new ballot shall be taken ; but on this occasion the voting shall be confined to the two candidates who obtained the largest number of votes at the first ballot. If there is at this ballot an equality of votes for the two candidates, the elder candidate shall be declared elected.

3. When a number of elective places of the same nature are to be filled at one time, those persons who obtain an absolute majority at the first ballot shall be elected. If the number of persons obtaining such majority is less than the number of persons to be elected, there shall be a second ballot to fill the remaining places, the voting being restricted to the unsuccessful candidates who obtained the greatest number of votes at the first ballot, not more than double in number the places remaining to be filled. Those candidates, to the number required to be elected, who receive the greatest number of votes at the second ballot shall be declared elected.

ARTICLE 22.

En cas d'égalité de voix dans tout autre vote que ceux visés par l'article 21, où la majorité est requise, on procède à un second vote au cours de la séance suivante. Celle-ci se tiendra dans les quarante-huit heures suivant la date à laquelle le premier vote a eu lieu, et l'ordre du jour de cette séance mentionnera expressément que la question en suspens fera l'objet d'un second vote. Si, au cours de cette seconde séance, la motion ne rallie pas la majorité des suffrages, elle est considérée comme rejetée.

ARTICLE 22a.

1. Les Membres dont les représentants sont appelés à faire partie du Conseil à titre non permanent sont désignés par l'Assemblée au scrutin secret.

2. Lorsqu'il y a lieu de pourvoir à la vacance de plusieurs sièges, l'élection se fait au scrutin de liste. Est nul, tout bulletin contenant plus de noms qu'il n'y a de sièges à pourvoir.

3. Nul n'est élu au premier et au second tour de scrutin, s'il n'a obtenu au moins la majorité absolue des voix. Si, après deux tours de scrutin, il reste encore des sièges à pourvoir, il est procédé à un troisième tour sur une liste comprenant les candidats les plus favorisés au deuxième tour en nombre double des sièges à pourvoir ; sont alors élus, les Membres ayant obtenu le plus grand nombre de suffrages.

4. Si deux ou plusieurs Membres ont obtenu le même nombre de voix sans qu'il y ait un siège pour chacun, il est procédé à un tour spécial de scrutin entre ces Membres ; en cas d'égalité nouvelle, il est tiré au sort par le président.

ARTICLE 23.

1. Le président peut déclarer la séance levée ou suspendue, si, lorsqu'il propose de la lever ou de la suspendre, il ne rencontre pas d'objection de la part de l'Assemblée.

2. Le président déclare la séance levée ou suspendue, lorsque l'Assemblée le décide.



RULE 22.

In case of equality in any voting other than that referred to in Rule 21, in which a majority is required, a second vote shall be taken in the course of the next meeting ; this meeting shall be held within 48 hours from the date on which the first vote was taken, and it shall be expressly mentioned on the agenda that a second vote will be taken on the matter in question. Unless there is at this subsequent meeting a majority in favour of the proposal, it shall be considered as lost.

RULE 22a.

1. The Members whose representatives are to sit on the Council as non-permanent Members of that body shall be selected by the Assembly by secret ballot.

2. Where several seats are to be filled, the election shall be made by voting a list of names. Any ballot-paper containing more names than there are seats to be filled shall be null and void.

3. No Member shall be elected at the first or at the second ballot unless it has obtained at least the absolute majority of the votes. If, after two ballots, there still remain seats to be filled, a third ballot shall be held upon a list consisting of the candidates which obtained most votes at the second ballot, up to a number double that of the seats still to be filled, and those Members shall be elected which obtain the greatest number of votes.

4. If two or more Members obtain the same number of votes and there is not a seat available for each, a special ballot shall be held between them; if they again obtain an equal number of votes, the President shall decide between them by drawing lots.

RULE 23.

1. The President may declare a meeting to be adjourned or suspended if a proposal for adjournment or suspension made by him does not meet with objection from the Assembly.

2. The President shall declare an adjournment or suspension of the meeting upon a vote to this effect by the Assembly.

ARTICLE 24.

Le Bureau peut apporter des modifications de forme, mais non de fond, à toutes les résolutions adoptées par l'Assemblée, quand il le juge nécessaire à la coordination des textes. Il en fait un rapport à l'Assemblée.

ARTICLE 25.

Le compte rendu *in extenso* de chaque séance est rédigé par le Secrétariat et soumis à l'Assemblée après approbation du président.

ARTICLE 26.

Les textes votés par l'Assemblée seront communiqués aux Membres de la Société par le Secrétaire général, dans les quinze jours qui suivront la clôture de l'Assemblée.

ARTICLE 27.

Le règlement intérieur s'applique aussi aux délibérations des commissions de l'Assemblée<sup>1</sup>.

ARTICLE 28.

Le présent règlement peut être modifié par décision de l'Assemblée, prise à la majorité des voix, après rapport d'une commission.

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<sup>1</sup> En ce qui concerne l'adoption de décisions à la majorité par les commissions de l'Assemblée, et la question des rapports de minorités, voir le rapport adopté par l'Assemblée en 1924 (Annexe V).

RULE 24.

The General Committee, in cases where it deems it necessary, may revise the resolutions adopted by the Assembly, changing their form but not their substance. Any such changes shall be reported to the Assembly.

RULE 25.

The verbatim report of each meeting shall be drawn up by the Secretariat and submitted to the Assembly after approval by the President.

RULE 26.

The resolutions adopted by the Assembly shall be circulated by the Secretary-General to the Members of the League within fifteen days after the termination of the session.

RULE 27.

These Rules of Procedure shall apply to the proceedings of committees of the Assembly.<sup>1</sup>

RULE 28.

These Rules of Procedure may be altered by a decision of the Assembly; but no such alteration shall be made except upon a majority vote of the Assembly, taken after a committee has reported on the proposed alteration.

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<sup>1</sup> As regards the adoption of decisions by committees by a majority vote, and the question of minority reports, see the report adopted by the Assembly in 1924 (Annex V).

**Annexe I.**

**RECOMMANDATIONS  
RELATIVES AUX DÉBATS DE L'ASSEMBLÉE  
SUR LE RAPPORT ANNUEL DU CONSEIL**

Communiquées par le Bureau de la présidence aux délégués  
à la troisième session ordinaire de l'Assemblée,  
le 29 septembre 1922.

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Le Bureau de la présidence a étudié avec soin, conformément aux désirs de l'Assemblée, les propositions faites par le président au sujet de l'ordre des débats de l'Assemblée sur le rapport du Conseil. Le Bureau est unanime à reconnaître l'utilité de ces propositions et a adopté les recommandations suivantes, qui pourront peut-être servir de directive pour la procédure des Assemblées futures et aider leurs présidents dans l'exercice des pouvoirs que leur confèrent les articles 8 et 15 du Règlement.

1. L'Assemblée sera saisie, dès le commencement de la session, du rapport annuel du Conseil; en règle générale, ce rapport figurera à l'ordre du jour comme première question à discuter, aussitôt que l'Assemblée se sera définitivement constituée.

2. Le rapport du Conseil sera mis en délibération par l'Assemblée. Cette délibération commencera par la discussion générale, qui pourra être suivie d'une discussion des sujets particuliers traités dans le rapport ou en résultant.

3. Les délégués seront invités à informer le président, avant l'ouverture, ou aussitôt que possible après l'ouverture de cette délibération, s'ils désirent prendre la parole. Ils indiqueront en même temps s'ils comptent participer au débat général, ou aborder plus spécialement la discussion de certains sujets particuliers étudiés dans le rapport du Conseil; ils seront invités également à déclarer quelles sont les questions qu'ils désirent traiter particulièrement dans les discussions des articles.

**Annex I.**

**RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO  
THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR  
THE DEBATES IN THE ASSEMBLY  
ON THE ANNUAL REPORT BY THE COUNCIL.**

Communicated by the General Committee to the Delegates  
to the Third Ordinary Session of the Assembly on  
September 29th, 1922.

The General Committee, in accordance with the desire expressed by the Assembly, has carefully investigated the proposals made by the President with regard to the arrangements for the debates in the Assembly on the report by the Council. The General Committee unanimously recognises the utility of these proposals and has adopted the following recommendations, which may perhaps serve for guidance in the procedure of future Assemblies and help their Presidents in the exercise of the powers conferred upon them in pursuance of Articles 8 and 15 of the Rules of Procedure :

1. The report by the Council on its work of the year shall be communicated to the Assembly at the beginning of the session, and as a general rule it shall constitute the first subject on the agenda after the organisation of the Assembly has been completed.

2. The report by the Council shall be submitted for debate in the Assembly, to be opened with a general discussion, which may be followed by consideration of particular subjects dealt with in the report or arising out of it.

3. The delegates shall be invited to inform the President before the beginning of the debate, or as soon thereafter as possible, whether they desire to participate, indicating at the same time their wishes as to engaging in the general debate, or more particularly in the discussion of specific matters covered by the Council's report ; they should be invited to state also the subjects with which they wish to deal specially in the specific discussion.

4. Le président proposera à l'Assemblée, aussitôt que possible, les sujets particuliers à traiter dans la discussion de détail qui suivra la discussion générale. Les orateurs inscrits pour le même sujet obtiendront la parole directement l'un après l'autre. Les délégués seront priés de se borner, autant que possible, dans la discussion de détail, au sujet particulier qui est en discussion. Il n'est en aucune façon incompatible avec la présente recommandation que les délégués qui participent à la discussion générale puissent se référer, à cette occasion, aux sujets sur lesquels une discussion spéciale doit avoir lieu.

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## Annexe II.

### PROCÉDURE RELATIVE AU VOTE DU BUDGET EN SÉANCES PLÉNIÈRES DE L'ASSEMBLÉE.

(Rapport présenté à la quatrième session ordinaire  
de l'Assemblée par le Bureau de l'Assemblée  
en date du 18 septembre 1923.)

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Au cours de la troisième session de l'Assemblée, la question s'est posée de savoir si le budget de la Société peut être adopté à la majorité ou seulement à l'unanimité, et il avait été décidé d'inviter le Conseil à examiner la question.

En date du 29 janvier 1923, le Conseil a procédé à l'examen qui lui avait été demandé.

Sur la question juridique de savoir quelles conditions doivent se trouver réunies pour qu'une résolution d'ordre budgétaire puisse être valablement adoptée par l'Assemblée, le Conseil s'est rallié à l'opinion exprimée par son rapporteur, M. Tang Tsai-Fou, dans le document A.3.1923.V, qui a été communiqué à l'Assemblée.

L'étude de la meilleure procédure à suivre par l'Assemblée, dans les phases préliminaires, avant le vote définitif du budget, a été renvoyée, le 10 septembre dernier, par l'Assemblée à son Bureau. Le Bureau a l'honneur de sou-

4. The President will propose to the Assembly, as early as possible, the subjects to be covered in the specific discussion following the general debate, arranging to have speakers on the same topic heard in succession. The delegates will be invited to limit their speeches in the special debates, as far as possible, to the special topics under discussion at the time. It is in no sense inconsistent with the present Recommendations that delegates taking part in the general discussion should on that occasion refer to subjects on which a specific discussion will take place.

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## **Annex II.**

### **PROCEDURE OF ADOPTION OF THE BUDGET AT PLENARY MEETINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY.**

(Report made to the Fourth Ordinary Session of the  
Assembly by the General Committee  
on September 18th, 1923.)

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At the third session of the Assembly a question arose as to whether the Budget of the League could be voted by a majority or only by unanimity, and it was decided that the Council should be asked to consider the question.

The Council considered the subject thus referred to it on January 29th, 1923.

On the legal question as to what constitutes a valid opinion of a budgetary resolution by the Assembly, the Council agreed with the opinion expressed by its Rapporteur, M. Tang Tsai-Fou, which has been communicated to the Assembly in document A.3.1923.V.

The question as to what would be the most desirable method of procedure for the Assembly to adopt in the preliminary stages before the final voting of the Budget was referred by the Assembly to the General Committee on September 19th last. The General Committee has now

mettre à l'Assemblée les recommandations suivantes relatives à la procédure à adopter en pareil cas :

1. Il conviendrait que l'Assemblée se ralliât à l'opinion exprimée par le Conseil, selon laquelle les propositions budgétaires doivent être adoptées par l'Assemblée à l'unanimité ;

2. Le Règlement intérieur de l'Assemblée (article 18, § 2, 5, 6 et 7) fixe la procédure à suivre en matière d'amendements au budget proposés au cours des séances plénières.

Il conviendrait d'appliquer le Règlement de la manière suivante :

a) Le budget, présenté par la Commission des finances, sera considéré comme constituant une seule proposition et, dans le cas où aucun amendement ne serait déposé, le budget sera soumis à l'Assemblée pour être adopté en bloc après un vote unique.

b) Si l'on propose des amendements au budget tel qu'il est présenté par la Commission des finances, le Président de l'Assemblée, après avoir pris note exactement de tous les crédits au sujet desquels les différentes délégations désirent proposer des amendements, disjoindra ces crédits du budget et mettra aux voix l'ensemble de tous les crédits qui n'ont pas donné lieu à une proposition d'amendement.

c) Le Président mettra ensuite successivement en discussion les différents crédits que les délégations désirent modifier.

Si les amendements proposés à certains crédits ne soulèvent aucune opposition, les crédits ainsi modifiés seront mis aux voix.

D'autre part, si les amendements proposés à certains crédits particuliers ne sont pas unanimement approuvés, ces crédits seront, si possible, renvoyés à l'examen de la Commission des finances, pour qu'elle puisse les discuter et présenter de nouvelles propositions à l'Assemblée. Si l'on ne dispose pas du temps nécessaire pour renvoyer à la Commission des finances les crédits au sujet desquels un accord unanime n'a pu être, pour le moment, obtenu à



the honour to place the following recommendations as to procedure before the Assembly :

1. The opinion expressed by the Council to the effect that the adoption of budgetary proposals by the Assembly requires a unanimous vote should be concurred in by the Assembly.

2. The Rules of Procedure of the Assembly (Rule 18, paragraphs 2, 5, 6 and 7) establish the procedure to be followed in dealing with amendments to the Budget proposed at the plenary meetings.

It would be convenient that the Rules should be applied in the following manner :

(a) The Budget as presented by the Finance Committee will be regarded as a single proposal which, if no amendments are moved, will be submitted for adoption as a whole, by a single vote of the Assembly.

(b) If amendments are moved to the Budget as presented by the Finance Committee, the President of the Assembly, after ascertaining all the credits on which the various delegations desire to propose amendments, will divide the budget and put to the vote, as a whole, all those credits on which no question of amendment arises.

(c) The President will then successively submit for discussion the various credits which delegations desire to alter.

If amendments proposed to particular credits are not opposed, the credits as amended will be put to the vote.

If, on the other hand, amendments proposed to particular credits do not secure unanimous agreement, those credits will, if possible, be referred back to the Finance Committee, in order that they may be discussed there and new proposals be presented to the Assembly. If time does not permit of referring to the Finance Committee credits in regard to which unanimous agreement cannot for the

l'Assemblée, le président demandera à l'Assemblée d'ajourner sa décision définitive sur cette question à une date suffisamment éloignée pour permettre aux différentes délégations de procéder à une discussion entre elles, et d'essayer par voie d'accord d'aboutir à une solution.

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### Annexe III.

## EXTRAIT DU RÈGLEMENT FINANCIER DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

*Adopté à la troisième et amendé aux quatrième, neuvième et onzième sessions ordinaires de l'Assemblée.*

*Note :* Dans cet extrait on entend par « Commission » ou « Commission de contrôle » la Commission établie en vertu du chapitre premier du Règlement financier.

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### CHAPITRE IV. — ADOPTION DU BUDGET.

#### *Article 15.*

1. Le Secrétaire général prendra ses dispositions pour que le budget et toutes ses annexes, établis comme il est indiqué au chapitre précédent, soient, en même temps qu'une introduction générale, soumis chaque année à la Commission avant le 1<sup>er</sup> mai.

2. Pour permettre au Secrétaire général de se conformer aux dispositions du paragraphe précédent, les fonctionnaires compétents des organisations autonomes fourniront au Secrétaire général, à la date ou avant la date fixée par lui, d'accord avec les fonctionnaires intéressés, les éléments nécessaires.

#### *Article 16.*

1. La Commission examine annuellement le budget et prépare son rapport y relatif en temps opportun pour que les deux documents puissent être envoyés au Conseil et aux

moment be secured in the Assembly, the President will ask the Assembly to adjourn its definitive decision on such credits for a sufficient time to permit of discussion of conflicting views between the various delegations and of an attempt to find a solution by agreement.

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### Annex III.

#### EXTRACT FROM THE REGULATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

*As adopted at the Third and amended at the Fourth, Ninth and Eleventh Ordinary Sessions of the Assembly.*

(Note : In this extract " Commission " or " Supervisory Commission " means the Supervisory Commission established under Chapter I of the Regulations.)

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#### CHAPTER IV.—ADOPTION OF THE BUDGET.

##### *Article 15.*

(1) The Secretary-General shall arrange for the Budget and the Annexes, as described in the preceding Chapter, together with a general introduction, to be submitted to the Commission before May 1st of each year.

(2) In order to enable the Secretary-General to comply with the provisions of paragraph 1, the competent officials of the autonomous organisations shall supply the Secretary-General with the data required on or before a date to be fixed by the Secretary-General in agreement with the officials concerned.

##### *Article 16.*

(1) The Commission shall annually examine the Budget and prepare a report thereon in time for both documents to be despatched to the Council and the Members of the

Membres de la Société trois mois avant la session ordinaire annuelle de l'Assemblée.

2. Les observations du Conseil sur le budget et sur le rapport de la Commission seront communiquées aux Membres de la Société de façon qu'elles leur parviennent au moins un mois avant l'ouverture de la session annuelle régulière de l'Assemblée.

3. Les organisations autonomes, lorsque la Commission examine leurs budgets respectifs, seront représentées devant la Commission de la façon dont elles le décideront elles-mêmes, sous réserve de l'approbation de la Commission. Une organisation non autonome sera représentée par le Secrétaire général, assisté de l'un des fonctionnaires ayant la responsabilité spéciale des travaux de cette organisation, et, si demande en est faite, par un membre de la Commission consultative.

4. La Commission n'est pas habilitée à décider des amendements au budget qui lui est soumis, mais elle peut proposer des modifications. La Commission discutera, le cas échéant, avec le fonctionnaire compétent ou les autorités compétentes, les modifications qu'elle propose, et adressera au Conseil et à l'Assemblée un rapport sur ses conclusions.

5. Les demandes de crédits qui, de l'avis de la Commission, exigent un examen spécial de la part de l'Assemblée peuvent faire l'objet de rapports spéciaux de la Commission, qui sont soumis à la procédure établie par l'article 16c ci-dessous. Si le crédit visé figure au budget d'une organisation autonome, le rapport spécial sera communiqué à l'autorité compétente de l'organisation.

#### *Article 16a.*

1. Toutes propositions de dépenses autres que celles comprises au budget primitivement communiqué aux Membres de la Société doivent parvenir au Secrétaire général un mois au moins avant la date fixée pour l'ouverture de la session de l'Assemblée. Le Secrétaire général ou, le cas échéant, le fonctionnaire compétent de l'organisation autonome intéressée, établit une estimation aussi exacte que possible du montant de la dépense. Si, cependant, une proposition est reçue moins d'un mois avant l'ouverture de la session, elle est ajournée jusqu'à la session suivante de

League three months before the regular annual session of the Assembly.

(2) The observations of the Council upon the Budget and upon the report of the Commission shall be despatched to the Members of the League in time for them to be received at least one month before the regular annual session of the Assembly.

(3) When the Commission is considering their respective budgets, the autonomous organisations shall be represented before the Commission in such manner as they may decide and the Commission approve. A non-autonomous organisation shall be represented by the Secretary-General, assisted by one of the officials especially responsible for its work, and, if so requested, by a member of the Advisory Committee.

(4) The Commission may not amend the Budget, as presented to it, but may propose modifications. The Commission will discuss such modifications (if any) with the competent official or authority, and report its conclusions to the Council and the Assembly.

(5) Proposed credits which in the opinion of the Commission require special examination by the Assembly may form the object of special reports by the Commission which shall be dealt with by the procedure laid down in Article 16c below. If the credit forms part of the budget of an autonomous organisation, the special report shall be communicated to the competent authority of the organisation.

*Article 16a.*

(1) A proposal for expenditure on a purpose for which provision is not made in the Budget as communicated to the Members of the League must be placed in the hands of the Secretary-General at least one month before the date fixed for the opening of the Assembly's session. The Secretary-General, or the competent official of the autonomous organisation concerned, shall draw up as accurate an estimate as possible of the amount of expenditure involved. If the proposal is received later than one month before the opening of the session, it shall be adjourned until

l'Assemblée, à moins que, par un vote spécial pris à la majorité des deux tiers, l'Assemblée ou sa Commission des finances n'en décide autrement.

2. Le Secrétaire général insère les estimations visées par l'alinéa 1 ci-dessus, ainsi que les estimations relatives à toutes augmentations du budget du Secrétariat qu'il juge lui-même nécessaire de proposer, dans un budget supplémentaire unique qui est communiqué aux Membres de la Société, ainsi qu'à la Commission de contrôle, deux semaines au moins avant l'ouverture de la session de l'Assemblée.

*Article 16b.*

La Commission de contrôle devra tenir chaque année une session pendant la session de l'Assemblée.

*Article 16c.*

1. Les demandes de crédits ayant fait l'objet, par application de l'alinéa 5 de l'article 16, d'un rapport spécial de la Commission de contrôle, ainsi que les diverses prévisions figurant dans le budget supplémentaire, seront soumises à la procédure suivante :

a) Lorsque l'examen des objets auxquels s'appliquent les demandes de crédits en question est renvoyé par l'Assemblée à une Commission autre que la Commission des finances, cette Commission reçoit en communication toute la documentation y afférente. Si cet examen aboutit à un avis favorable, la Commission saisie étudie les prévisions de dépenses et, le cas échéant, les modifie de façon à les adapter aux recommandations formulées par elle. Le rapport de la Commission, s'il est favorable à l'inscription d'un crédit, est transmis directement à la Commission de contrôle, qui vérifie les prévisions de dépenses ; il est ensuite soumis à la Commission des finances, avec un rapport de la Commission de contrôle. Toutefois, le rapport de la Commission compétente (autre que la Commission des finances) doit parvenir à la Commission de contrôle dans les quinze premiers jours de l'ouverture de la session de l'Assemblée. Si ce rapport

the next session of the Assembly, unless, by a special vote taken by a two-thirds majority, the Assembly or the Finance Committee decides otherwise.

(2) The Secretary-General shall incorporate the estimates referred to in paragraph (1) above, and estimates for any increases in the Budget of the Secretariat which he himself considers it necessary to propose, in a single supplementary budget, which shall be circulated to the Members of the League and to the Supervisory Commission not later than two weeks before the opening of the Assembly's session.

*Article 16b.*

A session of the Supervisory Commission shall be held each year during the session of the Assembly.

*Article 16c.*

1. Proposed credits upon which a special report has been made by the Supervisory Commission under Article 16, paragraph 5, and the various estimates included in the supplementary budget, shall be dealt with by the following procedure :

(a) Where consideration of the objects for which the proposed credit is required is referred by the Assembly to a Committee other than the Finance Committee, all the relevant documents shall be placed before such Committee, which, in so far as it reports in favour of the said objects, shall examine the estimate of expenditure, and, if necessary, modify it to correspond to the recommendations which it makes. The Committee's report, if it commends a credit, shall be passed directly to the Supervisory Commission for verification of the estimated expenditure and be then submitted to the Finance Committee with a report by the Supervisory Commission. The report of the Committee concerned (other than the Finance Committee) must, however, be received by the Supervisory Commission within fifteen days from the opening of the session of the Assembly. If it is received

ne parvient à la Commission de contrôle qu'après l'expiration de ce délai, l'examen du crédit est ajourné à la session suivante de l'Assemblée, à moins que la Commission des finances, statuant à la majorité des deux tiers, n'en décide autrement, auquel cas la proposition est renvoyée à la Commission de contrôle pour examen et rapport dans le plus bref délai possible.

b) Dans les autres cas, les demandes de crédits sont envoyées à la Commission des finances, avec les observations de la Commission de contrôle.

2. Les règles énoncées au paragraphe 1a) ci-dessus sont également applicables dans tous les cas où — : 1° les propositions de dépenses autres que celles comprises au budget communiqué aux Membres de la Société ou au budget supplémentaire sont renvoyées par l'Assemblée à une de ses commissions autres que la Commission des finances ; 2° une commission autre que la Commission des finances adopte spontanément des propositions susceptibles d'entraîner une augmentation du budget tel qu'il a été primitivement communiqué aux Membres de la Société.

#### *Article 16d.*

Sur toute décision prise par la Commission des finances, il doit être procédé à une deuxième délibération si cette délibération est réclamée par un quart des membres de la Commission des finances, ou par le fonctionnaire compétent de l'organisation intéressée ou par un vote de toute autre commission intéressée de l'Assemblée.

La deuxième délibération ne peut avoir lieu qu'après un intervalle de vingt-quatre heures au moins, à partir du moment où la demande en est formulée ou communiquée à la Commission des finances.

#### *Article 16e.*

Sous réserve des dispositions ci-dessus, le budget et le budget supplémentaire sont renvoyés à la Commission des finances, qui les soumet à l'Assemblée dans la forme approuvée par elle et de préférence dans un document unique.



later, the examination of the credit shall be adjourned to the next session of the Assembly, unless the Finance Committee, by a decision taken by a two-thirds majority, shall otherwise resolve, in which case the credit shall be referred to the Supervisory Commission for examination and report at the earliest possible moment.

(b) In other cases, the proposed credits shall be referred to the Finance Committee with the observations of the Supervisory Commission.

2. The rules contained in paragraph 1 (a) above shall also apply in all cases where : (1) a proposal for expenditure for a purpose for which provision is not made in the Budget or supplementary budget is referred by the Assembly to one of its Committees other than the Finance Committee : (2) a Committee, other than the Finance Committee, of its own motion adopts proposals capable of involving an increase in the Budget as originally communicated to the Members of the League.

#### *Article 16d.*

A decision of the Finance Committee shall be reconsidered if a request to that effect is formulated by one-quarter of the members of the Finance Committee or by the competent official of the organisation affected or by a vote of another committee of the Assembly affected thereby.

Such reconsideration shall not take place until after an interval of at least twenty-four hours from the time when the request was made or was communicated to the Finance Committee.

#### *Article 16e.*

Subject to the above provisions, the Budget and supplementary budget shall be referred to the Finance Committee, which shall place them before the Assembly in the form approved by it, preferably in a single document.

*Article 17.*

(Supprimé.)

*Article 18.*

1. Lorsque l'Assemblée ou sa Commission des finances discuteront le budget d'une organisation autonome, celle-ci pourra déléguer un représentant pour assister aux séances de l'Assemblée et le nombre de représentants que la Commission des finances jugera convenable pour assister aux séances de la Commission des finances. Ce ou ces représentants des organisations autonomes auront voix seulement consultative s'ils assistent à la délibération et ne prendront la parole en séance que sur l'invitation du président.

2. La Commission consultative d'une organisation non autonome peut, semblablement, charger un représentant d'assister aux séances de la Commission des finances de l'Assemblée où le budget de ladite organisation est mis en discussion.

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**Annexe IV.**

**RÈGLES D'ÉLECTION DES MEMBRES  
NON PERMANENTS DU CONSEIL**

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1. *Règles adoptées par l'Assemblée, le 15 septembre 1926.*

*Article I.*

Chaque année, au cours de la session ordinaire, l'Assemblée procède à l'élection de trois Membres non permanents du Conseil. Ceux-ci sont élus pour une période commençant immédiatement après leur élection et se terminant le jour où l'Assemblée aura procédé aux élections, trois années après.

*Article 17.*

(Cancelled.)

*Article 18.*

(1) When the Assembly or its Finance Committee discusses the budget of any autonomous organisation, such organisation may delegate one representative to assist at the meetings of the Assembly and as many representatives as the Finance Committee may approve to assist at the meetings of the Finance Committee. Such representative or representatives may be heard, but shall not address the meeting except on the invitation of the President.

(2) The Advisory Committee of a non-autonomous organisation may, in like manner, send a representative to attend at meetings of the Finance Committee of the Assembly at which its budget is discussed.

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**Annex IV.**

**RULES DEALING WITH THE ELECTION  
OF THE NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS  
OF THE COUNCIL.**

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*1. Rules adopted by the Assembly on September 15th, 1926.*

*Article I.*

The Assembly shall each year, in the course of its ordinary session, elect three non-permanent Members of the Council. They shall be elected for a term commencing immediately on their election and ending on the day of the elections held three years later by the Assembly.

Si un Membre non permanent cesse de faire partie du Conseil avant l'expiration de son mandat, il sera remplacé au moyen d'une élection complémentaire séparée, à la session suivant la vacance. Le mandat du Membre ainsi élu prendra fin au moment où aurait expiré le mandat du Membre qui est remplacé.

#### *Article II.*

Un Membre sortant ne pourra, pendant la période s'écoulant entre l'expiration de son mandat et la troisième élection en session ordinaire qui suivra, être réélu que si, à l'expiration de son mandat ou au cours de cette période de trois années, l'Assemblée, statuant à la majorité des deux tiers des suffrages exprimés, décide préalablement qu'il est rééligible.

L'Assemblée statue séparément sur chaque demande de rééligibilité et au scrutin secret. Le nombre des suffrages exprimés est déterminé par le total des bulletins, déduction faite des bulletins blancs ou nuls.

L'Assemblée ne pourra statuer sur la rééligibilité d'un Membre que sur la demande écrite de ce Membre lui-même. Cette demande devra être remise au président de l'Assemblée, au plus tard la veille du jour fixé pour l'élection ; elle sera présentée à l'Assemblée, qui statuera sans renvoi à une commission et sans débat.

Toutefois, le nombre des Membres réélus en conséquence d'une déclaration préalable de rééligibilité sera limité de façon que ne fassent pas partie en même temps du Conseil plus de trois Membres élus dans ces conditions. Si le résultat du scrutin est tel que cette limite de trois se trouve dépassée, ne seront pas considérés comme élus ceux de ces Membres qui, se trouvant dans ces conditions, ont recueilli le moins de voix.

#### *Article III.*

Nonobstant les dispositions qui précèdent, l'Assemblée peut, en tout temps, et en statuant à la majorité des deux tiers, décider que, par application de l'article 4 du Pacte, il sera procédé à une nouvelle élection de tous les Membres non permanents du Conseil. En pareil cas, il appartiendra à

Should a non-permanent Member cease to belong to the Council before its term of office expires, its seat shall be filled by a by-election held separately at the session following the occurrence of the vacancy. The term of office of the Member so elected shall end at the date at which the term of office of the Member whose place it takes would have expired.

*Article II.*

A retiring Member may not be re-elected during the period between the expiration of its term of office and the third election in ordinary session held thereafter, unless the Assembly, either on the expiration of the Member's term of office or in the course of the said period of three years, shall, by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast, previously have decided that such Member is re-eligible.

The Assembly shall pronounce separately, by secret ballot, upon each request for re-eligibility. The number of votes cast shall be determined by the total number of voting tickets deposited, deducting blank or spoilt votes.

The Assembly may not decide upon the re-eligibility of a Member except upon a request in writing made by the Member itself. The request must be handed to the President of the Assembly not later than the day before the date fixed for the election; it shall be submitted to the Assembly, which shall pronounce upon it without referring it to a committee and without debate.

The number of Members re-elected in consequence of having been previously declared re-eligible shall be restricted so as to prevent the Council from containing at the same time more than three Members thus elected. If the result of the ballot infringes this restriction to three Members, those of the Members affected which have received the smallest number of votes shall not be considered to have been elected.

*Article III.*

Notwithstanding the above provisions, the Assembly may, at any time, by a two-thirds majority decide to proceed, in application of Article 4 of the Covenant, to a new election of all the non-permanent Members of the

l'Assemblée de décider des règles applicables à cette nouvelle élection.

*Article IV. — Dispositions transitoires.*

1. En 1926, les neuf Membres non permanents du Conseil seront élus par l'Assemblée, savoir : trois pour une période de trois années, trois pour une période de deux années, et trois pour une période d'une année. La procédure de ces élections sera fixée par le Bureau de l'Assemblée.

2. Parmi les neuf Membres ainsi élus en 1926, trois au maximum pourront être immédiatement déclarés rééligibles par une décision de l'Assemblée intervenant à la suite d'un vote spécial, secret, distinct pour chaque candidat, et pris à la majorité des deux tiers des suffrages exprimés.

Aussitôt après la proclamation de l'élection, l'Assemblée sera appelée à statuer sur les demandes de rééligibilité qui auront été déposées.

Au cas où l'Assemblée se trouverait saisie de plus de trois demandes de rééligibilité, seront seuls déclarés rééligibles les trois candidats qui, en sus des deux tiers, auront obtenu le plus grand nombre de voix.

3. La qualification de rééligible qui aurait été reconnue par avance en 1926 à un, deux ou trois Membres élus à cette date, ne porte pas atteinte au droit de l'Assemblée d'user, en 1927 et 1928, au profit d'autres Membres non permanents sortant du Conseil à ces dates, de la faculté prévue à l'article II. Toutefois, il est entendu que si trois Membres se trouvent déjà avoir la qualification de rééligible, l'Assemblée n'usera de cette faculté que dans des cas tout à fait exceptionnels.

*2. Règle supplémentaire adoptée par l'Assemblée  
le 2 octobre 1933.*

Aucun Membre de la Société des Nations ne pourra être élu Membre non permanent du Conseil à moins qu'il n'ait posé lui-même sa candidature ou que sa candidature n'ait été proposée par un autre Membre de la Société, au plus tard quarante-huit heures avant les élections ; celles-ci ne

Council. In this case, the Assembly shall determine the rules applicable to the new election.

*Article IV. — Temporary Provisions.*

1. In 1926, the nine non-permanent Members of the Council shall be elected by the Assembly, three for a term of three years, three for a term of two years, and three for a term of one year. The procedure of the election shall be determined by the General Committee of the Assembly.

2. Of the nine Members thus elected in 1926, a maximum of three may be immediately declared re-eligible by a decision of the Assembly taken by a special vote by secret ballot, a separate ballot being held for each Member, and adopted by a majority of two-thirds of the number of votes cast. Immediately after the announcement of the results of the election, the Assembly shall decide upon the requests for re-eligibility which have been presented. Should the Assembly have before it more than three requests for re-eligibility, the three candidates having received the largest number of votes, in excess of two-thirds of the votes cast, shall alone be declared re-eligible.

3. The according in advance in 1926 to one, two or three Members elected at that date of the quality of re-eligibility shall not affect the Assembly's right to exercise the power given by Article II in the years 1927 and 1928 in favour of other non-permanent Members retiring from the Council in those years. It is, however, understood that, if three Members already possess the quality of re-eligibility, the Assembly will only exercise this power in very exceptional cases.

*2. Additional Rule adopted by the Assembly  
on October 2nd, 1933.*

No Member of the League shall be eligible to be elected as a non-permanent Member of the Council unless it has proposed itself for election, or been nominated by another Member of the League, at least forty-eight hours before

pourront pas avoir lieu avant le septième jour de la session de l'Assemblée<sup>1</sup>.

Les notifications de candidature devront être remises par écrit au Secrétaire général, qui les portera immédiatement à la connaissance de l'Assemblée. Lors des élections, le Secrétaire général présentera à l'Assemblée une liste des Membres dont la candidature aura été régulièrement posée.

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### Annexe V.

## DÉCISIONS ADOPTÉES A LA MAJORITÉ PAR LES COMMISSIONS DE L'ASSEMBLÉE : RAPPORTS DE MINORITÉS.

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*Extrait du rapport d'une Sous-Commission  
de la première Commission adopté par l'Assemblée  
le 20 septembre 1924.*

I. La Sous-Commission a examiné soigneusement la proposition néerlandaise, ainsi conçue :

« A l'article 27 du Règlement intérieur de l'Assemblée, un second alinéa est ajouté, qui est ainsi conçu :

« Toutefois, les décisions dans les Commissions sont prises à la majorité des Membres de la Société représentés à la séance. »

Le délégué néerlandais a exposé à la Sous-Commission que, dans l'esprit de son Gouvernement, l'amendement proposé était d'ordre interprétatif et n'avait d'autre but que de consacrer la pratique courante des Commissions.

Votre Sous-Commission a reconnu la rectitude de l'interprétation proposée. L'unanimité n'est, en effet, requise aux séances plénières de l'Assemblée que pour l'adoption des résolutions constituant des décisions proprement dites, liant les Etats, et non relatives à la procédure. On ne peut

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<sup>1</sup> Le 8 septembre 1927, l'Assemblée décida, sur la proposition du Bureau, que, jusqu'à ce qu'elle en décide autrement, l'élection des Membres non permanents du Conseil aurait lieu le lundi suivant l'ouverture de la session de l'Assemblée, c'est-à-dire au début de la seconde semaine de la session.



the election, which shall not be held before the seventh day of the Assembly's session.<sup>1</sup>

The notice of the candidature shall be given in writing to the Secretary-General, who shall forthwith bring it to the attention of the Assembly. The Secretary-General shall at the time of the election place before the Assembly a list of the Members which have been duly put forward as candidates.

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### Annex V.

## ADOPTION OF DECISIONS BY A MAJORITY IN COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY : MINORITY REPORTS.

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*Extract from the Report of a Sub-Committee of the First Committee adopted by the Assembly on September 20th, 1924.*

I. The Sub-Committee has carefully examined the Netherlands proposal, which was in the following terms :

“ There shall be added to Rule 27 of the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly a second paragraph worded as follows :

“ Provided that decisions of the Committees shall be taken by the vote of the majority of the Members of the League represented at the meeting.”

The Netherlands delegate informed the Sub-Committee that his Government's intention was that the amendment should be purely explanatory, and should merely legalise the existing practice of the Committees.

Your Sub-Committee quite realised that the proposed interpretation was correct. Unanimity at plenary meetings of the Assembly is only necessary for the adoption of resolutions representing genuine decisions which are not connected with procedure and are binding on the States.

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<sup>1</sup> On September 8th, 1927, the Assembly decided, on the proposal of the General Committee, that, until otherwise decided by the Assembly, the election of the non-permanent Members of the Council should take place on the Monday following the opening date of the Assembly—that is to say, at the beginning of the second week of the Assembly.

reconnaître ce caractère obligatoire à des rapports de Commission, et qui ne constituent qu'une étape préparatoire et provisoire des résolutions finales de l'Assemblée.

S'il est vrai que le vote final exige l'unanimité à l'Assemblée, il n'en résulte pas que les votes de majorité de Commissions doivent demeurer stériles. L'expérience démontre en effet que, tout en s'efforçant de faire prévaloir les solutions qui ont leur préférence, les délégués composant la minorité au sein des Commissions n'entendent pas, le plus souvent, faire obstacle à l'adoption de résolutions différentes qui auraient rallié la majorité des suffrages.

Votre Sous-Commission a estimé, cependant, qu'il peut arriver que l'opposition manifestée en Commission par la minorité, lors d'un vote d'une résolution, qui exigera pour son adoption l'unanimité en séance plénière de l'Assemblée, soit d'une nature telle qu'il n'y ait guère d'utilité à soumettre la résolution votée, sans modification, à l'Assemblée. En pareil cas, il serait inopportun de ne pas permettre aux Commissions de revenir sur le vote acquis pour apporter à la résolution votée, si la majorité le juge utile, des modifications de nature à atténuer les objections qui ont été formulées.

Il a paru, pour ce motif, à votre Sous-Commission que mieux valait ne pas lier les Commissions par un texte rigide dans le sens de la proposition néerlandaise et de leur laisser continuer la pratique souple suivie jusqu'à ce jour.

Le délégué des Pays-Bas a bien voulu se rallier à cette manière de voir.

II. Votre Sous-Commission a examiné ensuite une proposition d'amendement à l'article 27, émanant de la délégation de l'Espagne.

Cette proposition consiste, au cas où l'amendement suggéré par la délégation néerlandaise serait adopté, à compléter le deuxième alinéa nouveau de l'article 27 du Règlement par l'addition d'un paragraphe ainsi conçu :

« Sur la demande d'un ou de plusieurs membres de la Commission, n'ayant pas voté en faveur d'un rapport adopté par la majorité, l'opinion divergente, accompagnée de son exposé des motifs, sera communiquée à l'Assemblée en même temps que le rapport. »

Committee reports do not fall within this category, since they are merely a preliminary and provisional stage of the resolutions finally adopted by the Assembly.

Although the ultimate vote of the Assembly must be unanimous, it does not follow that majority votes in Committees can be of no effect. Indeed, experience shows that minorities on Committees, while endeavouring to secure the acceptance of their own resolutions, do not, as a rule, attempt to prevent the adoption of other resolutions if the majority are in favour of these.

It has occurred to your Sub-Committee, however, that in some cases the opposition of a minority in a Committee to a resolution, which cannot be adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly except by a unanimous vote, may render it useless to submit the resolution actually voted by the Committee to the Assembly without amendment. It would be inexpedient in such cases not to allow Committees to reconsider their decisions and, if the majority thinks it desirable, to amend the resolutions already voted with a view to meeting to some extent the objections raised.

For this reason, your Sub-Committee is of opinion that it would be preferable not to bind the Committees by a rigid rule, as proposed by the Netherlands delegation, but to allow them to continue to use the elastic procedure which has hitherto been followed.

The Netherlands delegate has accepted this view.

II. The Sub-Committee then considered a proposal put forward by the Spanish delegation to amend Rule 27.

This proposal was to the effect that, if the amendment put forward by the Netherlands delegation was adopted, the new second paragraph of Rule 27 of the Rules should be completed by the addition of the following further paragraph :

“ At the request of one or more members of the Committee who have not voted in favour of a report adopted by a majority, the dissentient opinion, with a statement of the reasons for it, shall be communicated to the Assembly at the same time as the report.”

Le délégué des Pays-Bas ayant retiré son amendement, le sous-amendement espagnol fut également retiré.

Il a paru du reste à la Sous-Commission qu'on pouvait s'en remettre au rapporteur du soin de faire l'exposé sincère des opinions dissidentes d'un ou de plusieurs membres, si ceux-ci lui en exprimaient le désir, ledit exposé étant, du reste, soumis au contrôle de la minorité lors de l'adoption du rapport.

III. Le délégué chinois à la Sous-Commission avait proposé, comme amendement à la proposition néerlandaise, que le vote à la majorité ne soit admis que si ce système de vote obtenait, en premier lieu, l'adhésion de tout pays mentionné dans la résolution ou le plus intéressé dans la question visée par ladite résolution.

Le retrait de la proposition néerlandaise amena le délégué de la Chine à retirer également sa proposition.

La Sous-Commission a estimé, du reste, qu'on pouvait faire confiance aux Commissions qu'avant de décider si une résolution, votée à la majorité, devait être transmise telle quelle à l'Assemblée, elles auraient spécialement égard à la nature des objections émanant des Etats visés dans la proposition du délégué de la Chine.

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As the Netherlands delegate had withdrawn his amendment, the Spanish additional amendment was also withdrawn.

The Sub-Committee was of opinion that the Rapporteur might be relied upon to give a fair statement of the dissentient opinions of one or more members, if asked by them to do so ; moreover, the minority would have a check on this statement when the report came to be adopted.

III. The Chinese delegate on the Sub-Committee proposed, as an amendment to the Netherlands proposal, that the consent of any country mentioned in the resolution, or whose interests are principally or mainly affected by such a resolution, must first be obtained to the system of majority voting.

In view of the withdrawal of the Netherlands proposal, the Chinese delegate also withdrew his proposal.

The Sub-Committee was of opinion that the Committees, might be relied upon, before deciding whether a majority resolution should be submitted to the Assembly as voted, to give special attention to the nature of any objections raised by States in the position described in the Chinese delegate's proposal.

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

C.I.M. 1.1934, IV,  
Addendum.  
(C.P.E. 430)  
Geneva, May 1st, 1934.

CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Institutions for Erring and Delinquent Minors.

Information on Brazil.

Note by the Secretariat.

The following particulars are taken from a report of the acting Juvenile Court Judge of Rio de Janeiro, dated December 11th, 1933 and communicated by the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs. The author prefaces his report by the following remark: "The following particulars do not depict as closely as might be wished the present position of the child welfare problem in Brazil, partly because they relate solely to the Federal District and partly because in Brazil institutions for the welfare of children and young people are not all under the direction or supervision of the Juvenile Court Judge. It would be necessary first to consult the various States, mainly those which have juvenile court judges and more particularly the State of São Paulo, where the problem is tackled boldly and on broad practical lines, and to hear the views of the National Children's Department and of school Directors, before information could be collected which would give a relatively complete idea of such an important question".

Institutions for Erring and Delinquent children in Brazil.

I. Laws.

Relief and welfare measures applicable to abandoned or delinquent minors are governed by a special Code (Decree No. 17,943 A. of October 12th, 1927) under which minors are definitely excluded from criminal legislation. The Code does not mention the word "punishment", but only speaks of educational measures which give the special judges a sufficiently free hand to choose the most suitable security or welfare measures for ensuring the fullest protection of minors.

II. Definition of minors.

According to the Code, minority ends for purposes of criminal responsibility at the age of 18. Criminal responsibility commences at the age of 14.

a) Treatment of minors under 14.

If a child under 14 is presumed to have committed a crime or offence, no legal action is taken. The competent authority obtains details regarding the punishable offence, the physical, moral and mental condition of the minor and the social, moral and financial standing of the parents, guardian or other person in charge of him. If the minor suffers from any form of mental or moral debility, if he is epileptic, deaf

and dumb, blind or if his state of health necessitates special attention, the authority orders him to be given suitable treatment. An abandoned minor, or one who is deprived or in danger of becoming so, is placed in a home, training centre or school for the protection of children in danger or handed over to a trustworthy person for the period needed for his education, which may in no case extend beyond the age of 21. If the child is not an abandoned minor, or deprived or in danger of becoming so or if he does not require special treatment, he is handed over to his parents, guardian or the person who has custody of him subject to any conditions which the authority may think necessary.

b) If the delinquent minor is between 14 and 18 years of age, a special enquiry is made, chiefly regarding his personality, his family and social environment, his education, tendencies, morbid or pathological antecedents, etc.; For this purpose his file must contain a police investigation report, an educational test sheet, a medico-psychological case record and also the report on the results of the investigations made by the inspector appointed by the Juvenile Court Judge.

If the minor needs special attention, the judge will order him to be given suitable treatment. If he is not abandoned, deprived or in danger of becoming so or if he is not in need of special treatment, he is, if convicted, sent to a reformatory for a period of from 1 to 5 years. If the minor is deprived or in danger of becoming so, he will remain in the reformatory not less than 3 and not more than 7 years.

c) Delinquent minors above the age of 18 will be charged in the same way as adults, except that age will be regarded as an extenuating circumstance.

The old and vexed problem of discrimination has wisely been disregarded in the Minors' Code. Minors may also be handed back to their parents, guardians or legal representatives subject to certain conditions as regards custody and responsibility or they may be released on probation. Even when minors are acquitted, the judge still continues to watch over them. He may in such case hand them back to their parents either unconditionally or on certain conditions, e.g. that they be registered with a "patronage", learn a trade or craft, abstain from alcoholic liquor, attend school, give an undertaking as to good behaviour or comply with the regulations regarding release on probation.

### III: Prisons.

No minor under 18 arrested or apprehended for any cause whatsoever, may be kept in the common gaol. The police must confine the minor in a suitable place separate from prisoners over 18 years of age and bring him up without delay before the Juvenile Court Judge. If a minor cannot be immediately brought before the competent authority, he may, on the responsibility of the persons concerned, be handed over to his own family or to a trustworthy person, a training home or charitable institution. Only when it is quite impossible to find a person or institution willing to admit him provisionally, can a minor be confined, pending trial, in a section of the common gaol, but even there he must be kept apart from adult prisoners.

If there is no suitable institution for carrying out the system laid down in the Code, minors between 14 and 18 may, if convicted, be detained in common gaols but they must be kept separate from adult convicts. They are, moreover, not subject to the penitentiary regulations but to a system of discipline and education.

The Code lays down similar provisions for minors between 16 and 18 charged with crimes regarded as serious owing to the circumstances in which they were committed or because the culprit is alleged to be a dangerous or morally depraved individual.

#### IV. Institutions.

Child welfare work is left mainly to private initiative. Of 61 institutions listed by Dr. Gustavo Lessa in the Federal District (only institutions of which the inmates are destitute minors have been included in this figure) 17% only were under the control of the Federal or municipal authorities. An analysis of these statistics gives the following results:

Institutions controlled by:

	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
Religious communities	14	23%
Fraternities	7	11%
Miscellaneous lay associations	13	21%
Mixed associations (Catholic lay and religious)	5	8%
Protestant organisations	3	5%
Spiritual associations	6	10%
Private individuals	3	5%
Municipal government	4	7%
Federal Government	6	10%
	<u>61</u>	<u>100%</u>

The public institutions include reformatories, trade schools as well as welfare agencies and other institutions.

During the proceedings, the minor is provisionally confined in a hostel which, in the case of the Federal District, is the Institute of September 7th. Here minors await the decision as to their future. Often, however, a minor awaiting sentence will be entrusted to his parents or to persons legally responsible on certain conditions as regards custody and responsibility. In all cases the entire cost of temporary residence in a hostel or of imprisonment following sentence is borne by the State.

Delinquent minors may be confined for periods varying from one to seven years. In the Federal District delinquent boy minors are sent to the Joao Luis Alves School on Governor Island and girls to the Alfredo Pinto School which has a section for offenders. Neglected minors are sent to the School of November 15th or to Federal agricultural training school or to private institutions.



### V. Internal Organisation of Institutions.

Institutions for minors may be divided into institutions for minors not over 7 or 15 years of age or institutions which admit minors of any age. Some institutions only receive minors of the male and others only minors of the female sex. There are also mixed institutions. One establishment admits expectant mothers under age, while another is used as a sanatorium for an orphanage. In 31 of the 61 institutions listed by Dr. Lessa the inmates are children of pre-school age.

The education given to minors varies very considerably. Some institutions only teach the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic together with a little geography and national history occasionally. Others give their pupils primary and secondary education. In institutions which sell the articles made by the inmates the proceeds sometimes accrue entirely to the institution; in others the children receive in return for their work a small monthly wage of from 10 to 25 milreis or varying percentage of the sale price, or a bonus is given to the pupils who have distinguished themselves most during the year. Certain establishments present young girls marrying under their auspices with dowries.

It depends on the nature of the institution whether minors are permitted to visit their families. In some institutions visiting by parents is forbidden. In several the authorities in charge stress the objections to minors visiting their families when the latter dwell in the workers' tenements or lead an irregular life. It is pointed out that in one month's holiday minors sometimes lose the whole benefit of the training they have received in the establishment.

A very small number of institutions keep regularly in touch with their pupils after the latter have left.

### VI. Liberation.

When the term of internment in an institution is over, the delinquent minor serves the sentence passed upon him unless the judge, on the basis of information supplied by the director of the institution, releases him on probation. The judge has the option, after consulting the director, of releasing a minor on probation even before the end of the term of internment:

Probation consists in putting the minor with his parents or a guardian or tutor, who accept responsibility for him or in charge of a welfare agency under the supervision of the judge and in accordance with the following rules. Supervision is exercised by the person appointed by the judge and in the manner laid down by him. The minor must appear before the judge at a certain hour on certain days. If the minor dies or changes his residence or if he absents himself without permission, the parents or guardians must notify the judge forthwith. The period of supervision may not exceed one year. If the minor's family or the person responsible for him does not offer sufficient guarantees of good behaviour or cannot take charge of him, the minor will be sent preferably to a workshop or an industrial or agricultural institution under

the supervising of a person appointed by the judge or a voluntary "patron" approved by the latter.

In the case of a minor confined in a reformatory the following conditions are required for release on probation. He must have completed 16 years of age and have been confined for the legal minimum period. It must be proved that he has committed no other offence and that he is regarded as morally reformed and capable of earning an honest livelihood. Lastly, his family or the person with whom he will have to live must furnish the necessary guarantees.

#### VII. Conclusions.

The report of the acting Juvenile Court Judge contains the following general observations: "Brazil has begun to pay serious attention to the fundamental problem of childhood on the lines of the old Platonic idea, that the child belongs to the State rather than to his parents. But there is still much to be done, except in São Paulo where the problem now seems to be successfully solved by the foundation of the settlement for Neglected Minors and, later, of a Child Welfare Department".