LEAGUE OF NATIONS

CONFERENCE FOR THE REDUCTION AND LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

Supervision of the International Trade in Arms and Ammunition and in Implements of War.

Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous and Other Gases and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare.


Note by the Secretary General:

In accordance with the instructions contained in the report (document C.48.1932.V) adopted by the Council of the League of Nations during its sixty-sixth session on January 25th, 1932, the Secretary-General has the honour to transmit herewith to the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments the following information concerning the Conventions and Protocols relating to Traffic in Arms and the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous and Other Gases and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare.

CONVENTION FOR THE SUPERVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ARMS AND AMMUNITION AND IN IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.¹

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

Not in force.

STATUS OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS AND SIGNATURES

(Extract from document A.6(a).1931.V.Annex.)

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

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.

Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.

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.

The Convention is open to Accession by:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

COLOMBIA

GREECE

IRISH FREE STATE

LITHUANIA

MEXICO

NICARAGUA

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

PERSIA

PORTUGAL

¹ "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.)
CONVENTION FOR THE SUPERVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ARMS AND AMMUNITION AND IN IMPLEMENTS OF WAR (continued).

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

Not in Force.


Ratifications or definitive Accessions. Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.

have become effective in accordance with Article 41 of the Convention.

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.

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

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 become effective in accord- ance with Article 41 of the Convention.

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.

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

N.B. — The letter (a) signifies an accession.
DECLARATION REGARDING THE TERRITORY OF IFNI.

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

Not in Force.

STATUS OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS AND SIGNATURES.

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.

ABYSSINIA

AUSTRIA

BELGIUM

BRAZIL

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

CANADA

CHINA 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.

INDIA

BULGARIA

CHILE

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ESTONIA

FINLAND

ITALY

JAPAN

LATVIA

LUXEMBURG

ROUMANIA

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

PERU

PORTUGAL

SIAM

SWEDEN

TURKEY

URUGUAY

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

CONVENTION FOR THE SUPERVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ARMS AND AMMUNITION AND IN IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.


(Extract from document A.30.I931.V, First Part.)

Germany.

In view of the fact that the Convention contains a list of the arms and implements of war covered by its provisions, a list also to be found in the draft Convention on the Manufacture of Arms and Ammunition and of Implements of War, which is being discussed by a special League of Nations Committee, and of the further fact that various proposals have been submitted in that Committee with a view to the amendment of the list, and that, in all probability, the list in the Convention on the Manufacture of Arms will be modified which would ultimately have the effect of modifying the list in the Convention on the Trade in Arms, the German Government does not consider it expedient to submit to the Reich legislative organs for approval a Convention which may shortly be amended.

Accordingly, the German Government is obliged, despite its desire for the speedy introduction of international regulations in the matter, to postpone provisionally its ratification of the Convention on the Trade in Arms.

Austria.

The Convention has been ratified by the Federal President of the Austrian Republic, but the Federal Government considers it expedient at present to postpone the deposit of ratifications, for the following reasons:

The Federal Government, in agreement with the British Government, was of opinion that it would have been expedient for the ratifications of all producing States to be deposited simultaneously. The negotiations undertaken with this object, however, were not successful. Although
the British Government itself has in the meantime proceeded to deposit its instruments of ratification, the Federal Government feels, in view of the fact that the decisions that may be passed by the forthcoming Disarmament Conference will undoubtedly affect the future of the Convention of June 17th, 1925, that it should await the results of that Conference before coming to a definite decision as regards ratification of the Convention.

Belgium.

The Convention has been approved by the Chamber of Representatives and is now before the Senate. Belgium's ratification will, however, only be deposited in conjunction with those of certain other States, or subject to the reservation that the Convention shall also become operative in those States which were specifically mentioned at the time of the signature of the Convention (Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America).

Brazil.

Brazil does not intend to ratify the Convention.

Canada.

The Canadian Government proposes to invite Parliament, at the next session, to approve of ratification, to come into effect when Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Sweden, and the United States of America have completed their ratifications.

Estonia.

The Convention will be submitted to the Estonian Parliament for approval at the next session of Parliament in October 1931.

United States of America.

The Convention was transmitted by the President of the United States to the Senate on January 12th, 1926, for purposes of ratification. When Congress adjourned on March 3rd, 1931, the Senate had not yet approved ratification.

Finland.

The Finnish Government hesitates to ratify the Convention in the present conditions of political security, chiefly because its consequences would, in practice, mainly affect certain smaller countries which do not themselves manufacture arms and ammunition and implements of war sufficient for their own requirements. Directly, however, a draft general convention, on similar lines, for the supervision of the manufacture of arms and ammunition and implements of war can be framed, the Finnish Government would be quite prepared to reconsider its attitude towards the above-mentioned Convention.

Italy.

The Italian Government has not felt able to ratify the Convention of June 17th, 1925, since it considers that supervision should not be exercised over the trade in war material before the entry into force of a General Convention for the Limitation of Armaments. This decision is based on the desire not to encourage non-producing States to create war industries and thus to evade the supervision and publicity of their imports and hence the supervision of an increase in their armaments. The Royal Government considers further that it would be well to postpone the entry into force of the Convention for the Supervision of the Trade in Arms until after the Disarmament Conference, as the results of the latter might make it possible to unify and simplify the complicated nomenclature of arms contained in the Convention and perhaps to introduce other useful amendments.

Japan.

The Japanese Government has already instituted measures with a view to ratification. The proceedings are not yet, however, sufficiently advanced to enable the Government to determine the date of ratification, as this will first necessitate amendments to the law.

Luxembourg.

The Grand-Ducal Government has submitted the Convention to the judicial authorities for an opinion, with a view to the necessary adaptation of the existing law. The preparatory work will probably be concluded towards the end of the year, and the Convention can then be ratified.

Norway.

The Norwegian authorities are considering the question of the ratification of the Convention.
Roumania.

The question of the ratification of the Convention is now being studied by the competent organs.

Salvador.

The Government of Salvador has noted the Assembly resolution of October 3rd, 1930.

Switzerland.

Switzerland could hardly assume any undertaking in the matter until a Convntion has been framed governing the private manufacture and State manufacture of arms and ammunition and implements of war.

Czechoslovakia.

The attitude of the Czechoslovak Republic towards this Convention depends on the attitude of the other States in whose territory war material is manufactured.

Uruguay.

The Convention has been submitted by the Executive to Parliament and is now before that body.

Yugoslavia.

The Royal Yugoslav Government does not at present foresee any possibility of ratifying the Convention; it regards it as essential first to conclude a Convention of this kind for the supervision of manufacture, since the two questions are independent and closely bound up with one another, and their simultaneous solution can alone settle the problem in its entirety.

The following countries have not yet replied to the Secretary-General's request:

Abyssinia       Bulgaria       Siam.

DECLARATION REGARDING THE TERRITORY OF IFNI.


(A extract from document A.30.1931.V.)

Austria.

The ratification of this Declaration is subject to the same conditions as the ratification of the Convention for the Supervision of the International Trade in Arms and Ammunition and in Implements of War.

Belgium.

The ratification of this Declaration is subject to the same conditions as the ratification of the Convention for the Supervision of the International Trade in Arms and Ammunition and in Implements of War.

Brazil.

Brazil does not intend to ratify this Declaration.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Declaration, being attached to the Convention on the Supervision of Arms, cannot operate until that Convention comes into force or be binding on any contracting party until such party has ratified the Convention. Accordingly, when ratification of the Convention by His Majesty's Government becomes effective, His Majesty's Government will also be bound by the Declaration relating to the Territory of Ifni, being of opinion that no ratification of the Convention is necessary on their part.

Canada.

This Declaration being an extension of the Arms Traffic Convention, the ratification by Canada will be considered when the main Convention is under discussion.

Estonia.

This Declaration will be submitted to the Estonian Parliament for approval at its next session in October 1931.
Finland.

The Finnish Government’s attitude towards this Declaration must depend essentially on the attitude adopted towards the Convention for the Supervision of the International Trade in Arms and Ammunition and in Implements of War. The Finnish Government ventures therefore to refer in this connection to its observations on that Convention.

Italy.

See the reply of the Italian Government regarding the Convention for the Supervision of the International Trade in Arms and Ammunition and in Implements of War.

Japan.

The Japanese Government has already instituted the necessary measures for ratification. The proceedings are not yet, however, sufficiently advanced to enable the Government to determine the date of ratification.

Latvia.

This Declaration will be submitted shortly to the “Saeima” for ratification.

Luxembourg.

The Declaration will be ratified together with the Convention for the Supervision of the International Trade in Arms and Ammunition and in Implements of War.

Roumania.

The question of the ratification of this Declaration is now being studied by the competent organs.

Salvador.

The Government of Salvador has noted the Assembly resolution of October 3rd, 1930.

Switzerland.

The ratification of this Declaration might take place at the same time as the ratification of the Convention for the Supervision of the International Trade in Arms and Ammunition and in Implements of War.

Czechoslovakia.

The Czechoslovak Republic’s attitude towards this Declaration depends on the attitude of the other States in whose territory war material is manufactured.

Yugoslavia.

Ratification of this Declaration is subject to the same conditions as that of the Convention for the Supervision of the International Trade in Arms and Ammunition and in Implements of War.

The following countries have not yet replied to the Secretary-General’s request:

- Abyssinia
- Bulgaria

Replies received since the last Assembly of the League of Nations.

Hungary.

This Convention is being considered by the competent Ministerial Departments; the Hungarian Government is not, therefore, in a position to supply the League of Nations at the present time with information as to its intentions concerning ratification.

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 30 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.

CONVENTION FOR THE SUPERVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ARMS
AND AMMUNITION AND IN IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

REPLIES FROM GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT SIGNED OR ACCEDED TO THE CONVENTION (POINT 2
OF THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ON OCTOBER 3RD,
1930).


Argentina Republic.

While not proposing to go into the considerations of international policy or the circumstances
which have hitherto prevented it from acceding to this Convention, the Argentine Government
is unable to give a definite answer as regards accession until the National Congress meets; the
latter cannot be convened until after the next elections.

Colombia.

For various reasons, the Colombian National Congress has not yet been asked to accede to
the Convention.

Greece.

The Greek Government is unable to modify its views concerning the system established by
the Convention, those views having already been put forward and explained by its representative
at the Conference in May and June 1925 (vide document C.C.I.A./C.R.3, pages 26 et seq.).

For the reasons then mentioned, the Greek Government cannot consider the possibility
of acceding to the Convention before forming an opinion on the results of the General Disarmament
Conference with reference to the question of the publicity of war material.

Irish Free State.

The Government of the Irish Free State is re-examining the Convention with a view to
accession and will in due course inform the Secretariat of the results of its examination.

Nicaragua.

The texts of the Conventions referred to in the Assembly resolutions having been destroyed
in the earthquake and fire which occurred at Managua on March 31st, 1931, the Nicaraguan
Government has been unable to take a decision as regards the question of accession to those
Conventions. The question is now under consideration.

Persia.

The reply of Persia is contained in a Memorandum from the Persian Government to the
Secretary-General, dated June 2nd, 1931, published in the Official Journal of the League of Nations,
No. 8, August 1931, page 1583.

Portugal.

Certain provisions of the Convention, more particularly the part relating to colonies, make
it impossible for Portugal to accede to it. These considerations were set forth by the Portuguese
delegate at the Conference which drew up the Convention.

The following countries have not yet replied to the Secretary-General's request:

Lithuania Panama Paraguay.
DECLARATION CONCERNING THE TERRITORY OF IFNI.

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

REPLIES FROM GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT SIGNED OR ACCEDED TO THE DECLARATION
(PONT 2 OF THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ON
OCTOBER 3RD, 1930).

(Extract from document A.30.1931.V, 2nd Part.)

Germany.

The German Government does not consider it expedient to re-examine the questions raised
by the Convention for the Supervision of the International Trade in Arms and Ammunition and
in Implements of War, with which this Declaration is connected, until an agreement has been
reached concerning the Convention on the Manufacture of Arms and Implements of War.

Argentina Republic.

While not proposing to go into the considerations of international policy or the circumstances
which have hitherto prevented it from acceding to the Declaration, the Argentine Government
is unable to give a definite answer as regards its accession until the National Congress meets;
the latter cannot be convened until after the next elections.

Colombia.

For various reasons, the Colombian National Congress has not yet been asked to accede to
the Declaration.

Greece.

Vide reply concerning the Convention for the Supervision of the International Trade in Arms
and Ammunition and in Implements of War.

Hungary.

The Hungarian Government is not yet prepared to accede to the Declaration.

Irish Free State.

The Government of the Irish Free State is re-examining the Declaration with a view to
accession and will in due course inform the Secretariat of the results of its examination.

Nicaragua.

The texts of the Conventions referred to in the Assembly resolution having been destroyed
in the earthquake and fire which occurred at Managua on March 31st, 1931, the Nicaraguan
Government has been unable to take a decision as regards the question of accession to those
Conventions. The question is now under consideration.

Persia.

See Memorandum from the Persian Government to the Secretary-General, dated June 2nd,

Portugal.

Vide reply concerning the Convention for the Supervision of the International Trade in
Arms and Ammunition and in Implements of War.

Sweden.

The Royal Swedish Government has stated that it is prepared to proceed simultaneously
with the other manufacturing States to ratify the Convention for the Supervision of the Inter-
national Trade in Arms and Ammunition and in Implements of War. In the event of such
ratification, His Majesty's Government will also accede to the Declaration regarding the Territory
of Ifni.

The following countries have not yet replied to the Secretary-General's request:

Lithuania   Panama   Siam
Norway      Paraguay  Uruguay
PROTOCOL FOR THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE IN WAR OF ASPHYXIATING, POISONOUS AND OTHER GASES AND OF BACTERIOLOGICAL METHODS OF WARFARE. ¹

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

In Force.

STATUS OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS AND SIGNATURES.

(Extract from document A.6.1931.V. Annex.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</th>
<th>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</th>
<th>The Protocol is open to Accession by:</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>AUSTRIA (May 9th, 1928)</td>
<td>ABYSSINIA</td>
<td>ARGENTINE REPUBLIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BELGIUM (December 4th, 1928)</td>
<td>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</td>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(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.</td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>HUNGARY</td>
</tr>
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<td>MEXICO</td>
</tr>
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<td>BRITISH EMPIRE (April 9th, 1930)</td>
<td>CHILE</td>
<td>PANAMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
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<td>PARAGUAY</td>
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<td>(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;</td>
<td>JAPAN</td>
<td>And all other States invited to adhere to the Convention in accordance with Article 37.</td>
</tr>
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<td>(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.</td>
<td>LITHUANIA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANADA (May 6th, 1930)</td>
<td>LUXEMBURG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>NORWAY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUSTRALIA (January 22nd, 1930 (a))</td>
<td>SALVADOR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>SWITZERLAND</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URUGUAY</td>
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</table>


N.B. — The letter (a) signifies an accession.
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.

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 or the allies of an enemy 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.
II

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.

STATUS OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS AND SIGNATURES


Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

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))
NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curáçao 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.

PERSSIA (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
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.

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, 1928a)
(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)

REPLIES FROM GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT RATIFIED THE PROTOCOL (POINT 1 OF THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ON OCTOBER 3RD, 1930).

(Extract from document A.30.1931.V, 1st Part.)

Brazil.
Brazil does not intend to ratify the Protocol.

United States of America.
This Protocol was transmitted by the President of the United States to the Senate on January 12th, 1926, for purposes of ratification. When Congress rose on March 3rd, 1931, the Senate had not yet finally approved ratification.

Japan.
The Japanese Government has already instituted the necessary measures for ratification. The proceedings are not yet, however, sufficiently advanced to enable the Government to determine the date of ratification.
Luxemburg.

The question of the ratification of the Protocol is now before the Council of State. As soon as the latter has given its opinion, the question will be referred to the Chamber of Deputies, and ratification can probably be effected during the present parliamentary session.

Norway.

The Norwegian authorities are considering the question of the ratification of the Protocol.

Salvador.

The Government of Salvador has noted the Assembly resolution of October 3rd, 1930.

Switzerland.

The Federal Council has already decided to submit the Protocol to the Federal Chambers for approval. Ratification will no doubt be effected at an early date.

Czechoslovakia.

The Czechoslovak Government is in favour of the ratification of the Protocol. It is adjourning ratification simply in order to enable the competent Czechoslovak authorities to decide this question together with the whole body of questions relating to the limitation and reduction of armaments, in view of the fact that Article 39 of the draft Convention framed by the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference contains provisions similar to those of the aforesaid Protocol.

Uruguay.

The Protocol has been submitted by the Executive to Parliament and is now before that body.

The following countries have not yet replied to the Secretary-General's request:

Abyssinia    Bulgaria    Lithuania    Nicaragua

Replies from Governments which have not signed or acceded to the Protocol. (Point 2 of the Resolution adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations on October 3rd, 1930.) (Extract from document A.30.1931.V, 2nd Part.)

Argentina Republic.

While not proposing to go into the considerations of international policy or the circumstances which have hitherto prevented it from acceding to the Protocol, the Argentine Republic is unable to give a definite answer as regards its accession until the National Congress meets; the latter cannot be convened until after the next elections.

Colombia.

For various reasons, the Colombian National Congress has not yet been asked to accede to the Protocol.

Hungary.

The Hungarian Government is not yet prepared to accede to the Protocol.

The following countries have not yet replied to the Secretary-General's request:

Panama    Paraguay