3. **SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS\**

**CONVENTION (continued).**

**In Force.**

*Ratifications or definitive Accessions.*

**NEW ZEALAND and WESTERN SAMOA (February 17th, 1926)**

**Irish Free State (September 1st, 1931)**

**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)**

**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 21.*

**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 Curacao) (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)**
Convention (continued).
(Geneva, February 19th, 1925.)
In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

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, 1930a)
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 (September 11th, 1930)
VENEZUELA (June 19th, 1929a)
YUGOSLAVIA (September 4th, 1929)

Protocol.
(Geneva, February 19th, 1925.)
In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.

ALBANIA
Argentina Republic (a)
BOLIVIA (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.

I. 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.

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 the 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.

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 Curacao)

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

¹ "A first proces-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 proces-verbal by the Government of the French Republic to all signatory Powers." (Article 41.)
I. 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.

Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.

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

2. DECLARATION REGARDING THE TERRITORY OF IFNI.

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

Not in Force.

Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.

The Declaration is open to Accession by:

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

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

AUSTRALIA
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
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.

DENMARK

EGYPT
FRANCE
LIBERIA
NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curacao)
POLAND
SPAIN
VENEZUELA

United States of America
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
COLOMBIA
GERMANY
GREECE
HUNGARY
IRISH FREE STATE
LITHUANIA
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. 1

(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.

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.

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.

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.**

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**Ratifications or definitive Accessions.**

**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.

**China** (August 7th, 1929 a)

**Denmark** (May 5th, 1930)

**Egypt** (December 6th, 1928)

**Estonia** (August 28, 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 Curacao) October 31st, 1930

Subject to the reservation that, as regards the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases,

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

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 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 17, 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.

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<th>Ratifications</th>
<th>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification</th>
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XIII. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

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

(Paris, November 27th, 1925.)

In Force.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</th>
<th>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</th>
<th>The Convention is open to Accession by:</th>
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<td>BRITISH EMPIRE (for Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (June 14th, 1927)</td>
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<td>FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland) (July 23rd, 1930 a)</td>
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It being understood on behalf of the French Government, and as provided for in Article 6 of the Protocol of Signature, that in the event of a re-measurement of a vessel originally measured by its own officials the original indelible 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.1

(Geneva, September 25th, 1926.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA *
(March 21st, 1929)
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:

"(i) Subject to the transitional provisions laid down in paragraph (2) below, compulsory or forced labour may only be exacted for public purposes."

AUSTRIA (August 19th, 1927)
BELGIUM (September 23rd, 1927)
BRITISH EMPIRE (June 18th, 1927)
Does not bind India or any British Dominion which is a separate Member of the League of Nations and does not separately sign or accede to the Convention.

CANADA (August 6th, 1928)
AUSTRALIA (June 18th, 1927)
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.

* This accession, given subject to reservation, has been communicated to the signatory States for acceptance.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

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)

BULGARIA (March 9th, 1927)
CUBA (July 6th, 1931)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (October 10th, 1930)
DENMARK (May 17th, 1927)
ECUADOR (March 26th, 1928)
EGYPT (January 25th, 1928)
ESTONIA (May 16th, 1926)
FINLAND (September 29th, 1927)
FRANCE (March 28th, 1931)
SYRIA AND LEBANON (June 25th, 1937)

GERMANY (March 12th, 1929)
GREECE (July 4th, 1930)
HUNGARY* (April 16th, 1927)

The Royal Hungarian Government expresses, with respect to point (a) 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 fulfill 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.

IRAQ (January 18th, 1929)
ITALY (August 25th, 1928)
LATVIA (July 9th, 1927)
LIBERIA (May 17th, 1930)
MONACO (January 17th, 1928)

THE NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (January 7th, 1928)
NICARAGUA (October 3rd, 1927)
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)
SWEDEN (December 17th, 1927)
SWITZERLAND (November 1st, 1930)
YUGOSLAVIA (September 28th, 1929)

* Subject to a reservation which has been submitted to the signatory States for acceptance.
**XV. INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION.**

**CONVENTION AND STATUTE ESTABLISHING AN INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION.**

*(Geneva, July 12th, 1927.)*

The Convention is open to Accession by:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Accession Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abyssinia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Union of South Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
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<tr>
<td>Argentine Republic</td>
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<td>Australia</td>
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<td>Austria</td>
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<td>Bolivia</td>
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<td>Canada</td>
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<td>China</td>
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<td>Costa Rica</td>
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<td>Denmark</td>
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<td>Dominican Republic</td>
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<td>Estonia</td>
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<td>Haiti</td>
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<td>Hejaz</td>
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<td>Honduras</td>
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<td>Iceland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Irish Free State</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
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<td>Liberia</td>
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<td>Liechtenstein</td>
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<td>Lithuania</td>
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<td>Mexico</td>
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<td>Netherlands</td>
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<td>Norway</td>
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<td>Panama</td>
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<td>Paraguay</td>
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<tr>
<td>Persia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salvador</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Siam</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Not in Force.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Accession Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albania (August 31st, 1929)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium (May 9th, 1929)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Britain and Northern Ireland (January 9th, 1929 a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand (December 22nd, 1928 a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India (April 2nd, 1929)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria (May 22nd, 1931)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia (August 20th, 1931)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ecuador (July 30th, 1928)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Egypt (August 7th, 1928)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland (April 10th, 1929)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany (July 22nd, 1929)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Greece (January 16th, 1931)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary (April 17th, 1929)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy (August 2nd, 1928)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Luxembourg (June 27th, 1929 a)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Monaco (May 21st, 1929)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Poland and Free City of Danzig (July 11th, 1930)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Roumania (September 11th, 1928)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>San Marino (August 12th, 1929)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sudan (May 11th, 1928 a)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Switzerland (January 2nd, 1930 a)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Venezuela (June 19th, 1929)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia (August 28th, 1931 a)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 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. Convenion on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards.¹

*(Geneva, September 26th, 1927.)*

**In Force.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Signature / Ratification Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUSTRIA</td>
<td>(July 18th, 1930)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CHILE</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>EGYPT</td>
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<td>JAPAN</td>
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<td>LATVIA</td>
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<tr>
<td>LITHUANIA</td>
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<td>MONACO</td>
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<td>NORWAY</td>
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<td>PANAMA</td>
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<td>PARAGUAY</td>
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<td>POLAND</td>
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<tr>
<td>SALVADOR</td>
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<tr>
<td>URUGUAY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And all the other States which</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>may sign the Protocol of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORWAY</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>PANAMA</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>PARAGUAY</td>
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<tr>
<td>POLAND</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALVADOR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAY 26th, 1931</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards (continued)

(Geneva, September 26th, 1927.)

In Force.

Ratifications.

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)

Italy (November 12th, 1930)

Luxembourg (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.¹

(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 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 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.

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 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:

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

Sardinia

URUGUAY

VENEZUELA

¹ 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 the Convention conditional on its ratification by certain other States (see reservations quoted above), only Great Britain, United States of America, Denmark, Japan, Poland, Netherlands and Portugal remain, on the date of July 1st, 1930, bound the Convention.

(See League of Nations Treaty Series, Vol. XC VII, p. 391, and Vol. C, p. 264.) However Portugal considers itself as relieved, on June 30th, 1931, of the obligations of this Convention.
I. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS (continued).

(Geneva, November 8th, 1927)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

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

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

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, insofar 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 Luxembourg 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 not 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 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.
I. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS (continued).

(Geneva, November 8th, 1927.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

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, Romania 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 Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.

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.

AUSTRIA (June 26th, 1929)
BELGIUM (April 27th, 1929)
GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN IRELAND (April 15th, 1929)
Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (June 25th, 1929)
DENMARK (September 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 (November 23rd, 1929)
Same reservation as for the Convention.

HUNGARY (July 26th, 1929)
ITALY (September 30th, 1929)
Subject to the reservations made on signing the Convention.

JAPAN (September 28th, 1929)

LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 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

Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by 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
PERU
PERU
SALVADOR
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
SPAIN
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA

* This reservation has been submitted to the signatory States for acceptance.
2. Protocol to the International Convention (continued).

(Geneva, November 8th, 1927.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

The Netherlands (June 28th, 1929)
The Netherlands Government does not intend to assume any obligation as regards overseas territories.

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 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. 1

(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.

Ratifications 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
Argentina
Australia
Bolivia
Brazil
Canada
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Irish Free State
Liberia
Lithuania
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Persia
Peru
Salvador
Spain

1 In virtue of a Protocol signed at Paris, December 20th, 1929, the Convention came into force on January 1st, 1930.

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.**

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

**Germany (November 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 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.

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

**Portugal (September 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)**

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)**

**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.

**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.

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

**The Protocol is open to Accession by:**

**United States of America**
**Austria**
**Belgium**
**Great Britain and Northern Ireland**
**Czechoslovakia**
**Denmark**
**Finland**
**France**

**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.

**Abbyssinia**
**Union of South Africa**
**Albania**
**Argentina**
**Australia**
**Brazil**
**Canada**
**China**
**Colombia**
**Costa Rica**
**Cuba**
**Dominican Republic**
**Ecuador**
**Greece**
**Guatemala**
**Haiti**
(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

GERMANY (November 23rd, 1929)
Same reservation as for the Convention.

HUNGARY (July 26th, 1929)

ITALY (September 30th, 1929)

JAPAN (September 28th, 1929)

LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 1929)

THE NETHERLANDS (June 28th, 1929)

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 December 20th, 1929, of the obligations accepted by the ratification of this Agreement and Protocol.

ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929)
Same reservation as for the Convention.

SWEDEN (August 8th, 1929)

SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)

YUGOSLAVIA (September 30th, 1929)

5. International Agreement relating to the Exportation of Hides and Skins.
(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.

Ratifications 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 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
AUSTRALIA
BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
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

1 This Agreement came into force on October 1st, 1929, between the States having ratified it, in virtue of Protocol drawn up at Geneva on September 11th, 1929. See League of Nations Treaty Series, Vol. XCV, p. 357.

2 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.)
In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

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 (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 Czechoslavakia.

Sweden (June 27th, 1929)

Switzerland (June 27th, 1929)

Yugoslavia (September 30th, 1929)

6. 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)

Italy (June 29th, 1929)

Luxembourg (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)

The Protocol is open to Accession by:

Abyssinia
Union of South Africa
Albania
United States of America
Argentina
Australia
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
Estonia
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
India
Irish Free State
Japan
Latvia
Liberia
Lithuania

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

(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

ROUMANIA (June 30th, 1929)
Same reservations as for the Agreement.

SWEDEN (June 27th, 1929)

SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)

YUGOSLAVIA (September 30th, 1929)

The Protocol is open to Accession by:

MEXICO
NEW ZEALAND
NICARAGUA
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERU
PORTUGAL
SAVADOR
SIAM
SPAIN
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA

7. International Agreement relating to the Exportation of Bones.

(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.

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 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
ARGENTINE
ALBANIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AUSTRALIA
BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
CANADA
CHILE
CHINA
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EGYPT
ESTONIA
FRANCE
GREAT BRITAIN
GREAT BRITAIN'S COLONIES,
Guadeloupe,
Martinique,
La Reunion,
Guiana (French colony),
Guiana (French territory),
Haiti,
Indo-China,
Indonesia,
Kerguelen,
New Hebrides,
New Ireland,
New Guinea,
Niue Island,
Nyasaland,
Union of South Africa,
Tonga,
Wallis and Futuna Islands,
Yugoslavia

1 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.
7. International Agreement relating to the Exportation of Bones (continued).

(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

Norway (Sept. 26th, 1930)
Poland 1 (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).

8. 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)
Luxembourg (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)

1 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.

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)

The Protocol is open to Accession by:

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.¹

GENERAL ACT.²

(Geneva, September 26th, 1928.)

In Force.

Accessions

A

All the provisions of the Act

Belgium (May 18th, 1929)
Subject to the reservation provided in Article 30 (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.

United Kingdom (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

1 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.


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.

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<th>A</th>
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<td>Provisions relating to conciliation (Chapter I), and general provisions concerning that procedure (Chapter IV).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All the provisions of the Act

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

In Force.

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</tbody>
</table>

All the provisions of the Act appended, 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;
   (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
GENERAL ACT (continued).
(Geneva, September 26th, 1928.)

In Force.

This Act is open to Accession by
All the Members of the League of Nations, with the exception of those mentioned in the preceding columns, and:

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| All the provisions of the Act 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:
GENERAL ACT (continued).
(Geneva, September 26th, 1928.)

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All the provisions of the Act

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

In Force.

This Act is open to Accession by
All the Members of the League of Nations, with the exception of those mentioned in the preceding columns and:

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All the provisions of the Act 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;

(iv) Disputes concerning questions which by
**GENERAL ACT (continued).**

*Geneva, September 26th, 1928.*

**In Force.**

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*International law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States; and*

d. 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.
GENERAL ACT (continued).

(Geneva, September 26th, 1928.)

In Force.

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Accessions

All the provisions of the Act are open to accessions by all the Members of the League of Nations, with the exception of those mentioned in the preceding columns and:

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

In Force.

A

Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (Chapters I and II) and general provisions dealing with these procedures (Chapter IV).

B

Provisions relating to conciliation (Chapter I), and general provisions concerning that procedure (Chapter IV).

C

This Act is open to Accession by All the Members of the League of Nations, with the exception of those mentioned in the preceding columns, and:


Accessions

DENMARK
(April 14th, 1930)

ESTONIA (September 3rd, 1931.)

FINLAND
(September 6th, 1930)

France
(May 21st, 1931)

The said accession concerning all disputes that may arise after the said accession with

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

All the Members of the League of Nations, with the exception of those mentioned in the preceding columns, and:
GENERAL ACT (continued).
(Geneva, September 26th, 1928.)

In Force.

Accessions

A

Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (Chapters I and II) and general provisions dealing with these procedures (Chapter IV).

B

All the provisions of the Act

regard to situations or facts subsequent there-to, 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 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 3 of the said General Act.

LUXEMBURG (September 15th, 1930)
NORWAY (June 11th, 1930)
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.¹
(Geneva, December 14th, 1928.)

In Force.

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)

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.

The Convention is open to Accession by:

ABYSSINIA
ALBANIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARGENTINE
AUSTRALIA
BOLIVIA
CHILE

¹ The Convention and Protocol came into force December 14th, 1930, in accordance with Article 14 of the Convention.
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO ECONOMIC STATISTICS (continued).

(Geneva, December 14th, 1928.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

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

CANADA (August 23rd, 1930 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)

A. Under the terms of Article II, 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. 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.

BULGARIA (November 29th, 1929)
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (February 19th, 1931)
DENMARK (September 9th, 1929)

In pursuance of Article II, 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 15th, 1930)
ITALY (June 11th, 1931)

In accepting the present Convention, Italy does not assume any obligation in respect of her

1 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

Colonies, Protectorates and other Territories referred to in the first paragraph of Article 11.

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)

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)

CANADA (August 23rd, 1930 a)

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

IRISH FREE STATE (September 15th, 1930)

BULGARIA (November 29th, 1929)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (February 19th, 1931)

DENMARK (September 9th, 1929)

EGYPT (June 27th, 1930)

GREECE (Sept. 18th, 1930)

ITALY (June 11th, 1931)

NORWAY (March 20th, 1929)

POLAND (July 23rd, 1931)

ROUMANIA (June 22nd, 1931)

SWEDEN (February 17th, 1930)

SWITZERLAND (July 10th, 1930)

BELGIUM

BRAZIL

FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)

ESTONIA

FINLAND

FRANCE

GERMANY

HUNGARY

JAPAN

LATVIA

LUXEMBURG

THE NETHERLANDS

PORTUGAL

YUGOSLAVIA

ABYSSINIA

ALBANIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARGENTINE

AUSTRALIA

BOLIVIA

CHILE

CHINA

COLOMBIA

CUBA

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. ¹
(Geneva, April 20th, 1929.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
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Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification

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<td>China</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
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<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>Free City of Danzig (through the intermediary of Poland)</td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Germany</td>
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<td>Hungary</td>
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<td>Japan</td>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monaco</td>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
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<td>Panama</td>
<td>Poland</td>
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<td>Roumania</td>
<td>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</td>
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<td>Switzerland</td>
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The Convention is open to Accession by:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abyssinia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Union of South Africa</td>
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<td>Argentine</td>
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<tr>
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PROTOCOL.

(Geneva, April 20th, 1929.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions

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</table>

(Same reservation as for the Convention.)

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<tbody>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations.</td>
<td></td>
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The Protocol is open to Accession by:

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<td>Bolivia</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

¹ The Convention and Protocol came into force on February 22nd, 1931, in accordance with Article 25 of the Convention.

² As the reservation made by Norway on signing and ratifying the Convention 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.
PROTOCOL (continued).

(Geneva, April 20th, 1929.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions:  

Estonia (August 30th, 1930 a)  
Greece (May 19th, 1931)  
Norway (March 16th, 1931)  
Portugal (September 18th, 1930)  
Spain (April 28th, 1930)  
Yugoslavia (November 24th, 1930)

Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification:  

are not separate Members of the League of Nations.  
India  
China  
Colombia  
Cuba  
Czechoslovakia  
Free City of Danzig (through the intermediary of Poland)  
France  
Germany  
Hungary  
Italy  
Japan  
Luxembourg  
Monaco  
The Netherlands  
Panama  
Poland  
Roumania  
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
Switzerland

The Protocol is open to Accession by:

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.¹

(Geneva, April 20th, 1929.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions:  

Austria (June 25th, 1931)  
Bulgaria (May 22nd, 1930)  
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:  

Colombia  
Cuba  
Czechoslovakia  
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.

¹ This Protocol came into force on August 30th, 1930.
XXI. AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE PREPARATION OF A TRANSIT CARD FOR EMIGRANTS.\(^1\)

\((Geneva, June 14th, 1929.)\)

**In Force.**

*Signatures.*

Austria (February 3rd, 1930)
Belgium (June 14th, 1929)
Great Britain and Northern Ireland (June 14th, 1929)
Finland (October 9th, 1929)
France (June 14th, 1929)
Germany (May 12th, 1930)
Greece (June 22nd, 1931)
Italy (June 14th, 1929)
The Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe) July 3rd, 1930)
Poland (December, 23rd 1929)
Roumania (November 26th, 1929)
Saar Territory Governing Commission (June 14th, 1929)
Spain (December 17th, 1929)

*Signatures ad referendum.*

FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)
Hungary
Switzerland

*The Agreement is open to Signature by:*

Albania
Bulgaria
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Estonia
Irish Free State
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Norway
Portugal
Sweden
Yugoslavia

XXII. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

3. PROTOCOL CONCERNING THE REVISION OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE. \(^2\)

\((Geneva, September 14th, 1929.)\)

**Not in Force.**

*Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.*

Union of South Africa (February 17th, 1930)
Albania (September 12th, 1930)
Australia (August 28th, 1930)
Austria (February 26th, 1930)

*The Protocol is open to Signature by:*

United States of America*
Bolivia**
Brazil**

* Sees no objection to the coming into force of the amendments.
** Cannot give a final reply as regards the entry into force until the Protocol has obtained parliamentary approval.

---

\(^1\) This Agreement is not subject to ratification. It came into force, September 12th, 1929, in accordance with its Article 11. See League of Nations Treaty Series, Vol. XCIV, p. 277, and Vol. C, p. 263.

\(^2\) Under the terms of Article 4 of the Protocol the only 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, or notification by such States that they have no objection to the coming into force of the amendments. 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.

BELGIUM (November 18th, 1929)  
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)  
CUBA (January 5, 1931)
Subject to reservation as regards Article 4 of the Protocol and the amended form of Article 23 of the Statute of the Court.

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)  
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)  
SURINAM (August 29th, 1930)  
SWITZERLAND (July 5th, 1930)  
YUGOSLAVIA (August 27th, 1930)

* Have instituted proceedings for ratification and have no objection to the coming into force of the amendments  
** See no objection to the coming into force of the amendments  
*** Cannot give a final reply as regards the entry into force until the Protocol has obtained parliamentary approval  
**** Does not agree to the coming into force of the amendments.