Annex to the Report on the Work of the League for the Year 1938/39
to the Twentieth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations

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

TWENTIETH LIST

Note by the Secretary-General.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the report adopted by the Council of the League of Nations during its forty-third session on December 6th, 1926, the Secretary-General has the honour to submit herewith to the Members of the Council a list, in chronological order, of the international agreements which have been concluded under the auspices of the League. The list shows the States which have become parties to these agreements by ratification or accession or definitive signature, the States which have signed but have not yet ratified them, and, finally, the States which have neither signed nor acceded, although they took part in the conferences at which the agreements were drawn up or have been invited to become parties thereto.

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

The International Labour Conventions have been grouped at the end of this document.

1 The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the Work of the League for the year 1923 (A.10(4).1923, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning:

(a) PROTECTION OF RACIAL, RELIGIOUS AND LINGUISTIC MINORITIES:
   1. Treaty of Peace between the Allied Powers and Austria, of September 10th, 1919.
   5. Treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Poland, of June 28th, 1919.
   7. Treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, of September 10th, 1919.
   11. Declaration by Finland as to the Åland Islands, of June 27th, 1921.
   12. Declaration by Latvia, of July 7th, 1923.


N.B.—States which have signed, ratified or acceded to particular agreements or conventions since the date of the last list submitted to the Council and Assembly (document A.6(a).1938. Annex I. V. of September 1st, 1939) are indicated in italics. The letter “a” placed immediately after a date signifies an accession. The letter “s” placed immediately after a date signifies a definitive signature. The ratifications or accessions given by India as from April 1st, 1937, do not render the instruments mentioned in the present list applicable to Burma.

(d) HEALTH:

7. Sanitary Convention between Bulgaria and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, April 1923.
8. Sanitary Convention between the Aaland Islands:


(g) FINANCIAL RESTORATION OF AUSTRIA:


(h) SAAR:

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.

Refugees:


(a) Refugees:

(b) Concerted Economic Action:

The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the Work of the League for the year 1933 (A.6(a).A933, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning:

(a) Roumania:

(b) Pacific Settlement of International Disputes:
Agreement between Colombia and Peru relating to the procedure for putting into effect the recommendations proposed by the Council of the League of Nations in the report which it adopted on March 18th, 1933, in order to avoid any incident that might aggravate the relations between the two countries, with Annexes, signed at Geneva, May 25th, 1933 (Treaty Series of the League of Nations, Vol. CXXXVIII, p. 251, and Vol. CLIII, p. 34).


(a) Austria:

(b) Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions:


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I. PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.¹

(Geneva, December 16th, 1920.)

In Force.

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OPTIONAL CLAUSE RECOGNISING THE COURT’S JURISDICTION, AS DESCRIBED IN ARTICLE 3 OF THE STATUTE.

In Force.

Ratifications.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
Reciprocity, 10 years, from the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, in any dispute arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this ratification, except in cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

The present declaration does not apply:
(1) To questions already settled;
(2) To questions which, by international law, fall within the local jurisdiction or the constitutional regime of each State.

COSTA RICA
Reciprocity.

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

EGYPT
Reciprocity, 5 years from the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, in any dispute arising after the ratification of this declaration, with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said ratification, except in cases where the Parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

The present declaration does not apply to disputes relating to the rights of sovereignty of Egypt, or to questions which, by international law, fall exclusively within its jurisdiction.

GUATEMALA
Reciprocity.

HUNGARY
Reciprocity, for the period from August 13th, 1939, to April 10th, 1944.

IRAQ
Reciprocity, 5 years from the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification and thereafter up to such time as notice be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the ratification of this declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said ratification, except in cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Reciprocity, 10 years, from the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, in any dispute arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this ratification, except in cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

The present declaration does not apply:
(1) To questions already settled;
(2) To questions which, by international law, fall within the local jurisdiction or the constitutional regime of each State.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
Reciprocity, 10 years, and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said ratification, except in cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

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

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

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

*ALBANIA (November 7th, 1935)
Reciprocity, 5 years as from September 17th, 1935, in any of the disputes enumerated in Article 36 of the Statute arising after September 17th, 1930 (the date of the previous acceptance of Albania which is being renewed by the present declaration), with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said date, other than:
(a) Disputes relating to the territorial status of Albania;
(b) Disputes with regard to questions which, by international law, fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the King- dom of Albania;

* Declaration not subject to ratification.
2. **Optional Clause recognising the Court's Jurisdiction, as described in Article 36 of the Statute (continued).**

(Geneva, December 16th, 1920.)

**In Force.**

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

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

**AUSTRALIA** (August 18th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 10 years, and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said ratification, except cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement.

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

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

Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Australia, and subject to the condition that His Majesty’s Government in the Commonwealth of Australia reserve the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council or Assembly 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 initiative of the proceedings in the Court, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.

**BELGIUM** (March 10th, 1926)

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

**BOLIVIA** (July 7th, 1936)

Reciprocity, 10 years.

**BRAZIL** (January 26th, 1937)

Reciprocity, 10 years, with the exception of questions which, by international law, fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of Brazilian courts of law or which belong to the constitutional regime of each State.

**LIBERIA**

Reciprocity.

**NICARAGUA**

Reciprocity.

**POLAND**

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

The present declaration does not apply to disputes:

1. 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;
2. Disputes with the Government of any other Arab State, all of which disputes shall be settled in such a manner as the Parties have agreed or shall agree;
3. Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of Iraq;
4. Disputes affecting the territorial status of Iraq, including those concerning the right of sovereignty of Iraq over its waters and communications; and subject to the condition that the Government of Iraq reserve the right to require that proceedings in the Permanent Court of International Justice shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council or Assembly of the League of Nations.

**TURKEY**

Reciprocity, 5 years, in any of the disputes enumerated in Article 36 arising after the signature of the present declaration, with the exception of disputes relating directly or indirectly to the application of treaties or conventions concluded by Turkey and providing for another method of peaceful settlement.
2. OPTIONAL CLAUSE RECOGNISING THE COURT’S JURISDICTION, AS DESCRIBED IN ARTICLE 30 OF THE STATUTE (continued).

(Geneva, December 16th, 1920.)

In Force.

Ratifications.

UNITED KINGDOM (February 5th, 1930)
Reciprocity, 10 years, and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said ratification,

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

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

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

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

*BULGARIA (August 12th, 1921)
Reciprocity.

CANADA (July 28th, 1930)
Reciprocity, 10 years, and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, in all disputes arising after ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to said ratification, other than:

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

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

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

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

*COLOMBIA (October 30th, 1937)
Reciprocity, as regards disputes arising out of facts subsequent to January 6th, 1932.

DENMARK (May 24th, 1937)
Reciprocity, 10 years, as from June 13th, 1936.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (February 4th, 1933)
Reciprocity.

**ESTONIA (May 2nd, 1938)
Reciprocity, 10 years, in any future dispute in respect of which the parties have not agreed to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

**FINLAND (April 9th, 1937)
Reciprocity, 10 years, as from April 6th, 1937.

**FRANCE (April 11th, 1936)
Reciprocity, 5 years, as from April 25th, 1936, in any disputes arising with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the engagement assumed by France, and which could not have been settled by a procedure of conciliation or by the Council according to the terms of Article 15, paragraph 6, of the Covenant, with reservation as to the case where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of settlement by arbitration.

**GREECE (July 19th, 1935)
Reciprocity, 5 years, as from September 12th, 1934.

For the classes of disputes mentioned in Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court, with the exception of:

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

* Declaration not subject to ratification.
2. **OPTIONAL CLAUSE RECOGNISING THE COURT'S JURISDICTION, AS DESCRIBED IN ARTICLE 36 OF THE STATUTE (continued).**

(Geneva, December 16th, 1920.)

In Force.

**Ratifications.**

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

This acceptance is effective as from the date of signature of the present declaration.

*Haiti* (September 7th, 1921)

Unconditional.

**INDIA** (February 5th, 1930)

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

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

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

and

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

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

**IRAN** (September 19th, 1932)

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

(a) Disputes relating to the territorial status of Iran, including those concerning the rights of sovereignty of Iran over its islands and ports;

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

(c) Disputes with regard to questions which, by international law, fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of Persia.

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

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

**IRELAND** (July 11th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 20 years.

**LATVIA** (February 26th, 1935)

Reciprocity, 5 years, over all disputes which might have arisen after February 26th, 1930, date of deposit of the ratification of the declaration made at Geneva on September 10th, 1929, or to disputes arising in future with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said date, except in cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

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

**LITHUANIA** (January 14th, 1935)

Reciprocity, 5 years.

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

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

**THE NETHERLANDS** (August 5th, 1936)

Reciprocity, 10 years, as from August 6th, 1936, in any future disputes, excepting those in regard to which the parties would have agreed after the coming into force of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

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

Reciprocity, 10 years, and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the ratification

*Declaration not subject to ratification.*
2. OPTIONAL CLAUSE RECOGNISING THE COURT’S JURISDICTION, AS DESCRIBED IN ARTICLE 36 OF THE STATUTE (continued).

(Geneva, December 16th, 1920.)

In Force.

Ratifications.

of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said ratification,

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

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

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

* NORWAY (May 29th, 1936)
  Reciprocity, 10 years, as from October 3rd, 1936.

* PANAMA (June 14th, 1929)
  Reciprocity.

* PARAGUAY 1 (May 11th, 1933)
  Unconditional.

PERU (March 29th, 1932)

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

* PORTUGAL (October 8th, 1921)
  Reciprocity.

* ROUMANIA (June 4th, 1936)
  Renewal for 5 years, as from June 9th, 1936, of the declaration of October 8th, 1930, within the limits and subject to the conditions and reservations laid down in the said declaration.

The declaration of October 8th, 1930, read as follows:

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

"The following are, however, excepted:

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

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

* SALVADOR (August 29th, 1930)

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

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

* SWEDEN (April 18th, 1936)
  Reciprocity, 10 years, as from August 16th, 1936.

SWITZERLAND (April 17th, 1937)

Reciprocity, 10 years.

THAILAND (May 7th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 10 years, in all disputes as to which no other means of pacific settlement is agreed upon between the parties.

* URUGUAY (September 27th, 1921)
  Reciprocity.

* Declaration not subject to ratification.

1 By a communication dated May 27th, 1938, the Minister of Paraguay in France transmitted to the Secretary-General a Decree of the Acting President of the Republic of Paraguay, by which Paraguay has withdrawn its declaration recognising the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice. This communication was notified to the States Parties to the Protocol of Signature of the Statute and to the Members of the League of Nations.
**Liechtenstein**

The Principality of Liechtenstein, represented by the Head of the Government, hereby accepts the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice, in accordance with the Covenant of the League of Nations and with the terms of the Statute and Rules of the Court, in respect of all disputes which have already arisen or which may arise in the future. The Principality of Liechtenstein undertakes to carry out in full good faith the decision or decisions of the Court and not to resort to war against a State complying therewith.

At the same time, the Principality of Liechtenstein accepts as compulsory, *ipsa facto* and without special convention, the jurisdiction of the Court, in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court and No. 2, paragraph 4, of the Resolution of the Council of the League of Nations of May 17th, 1922, for a period of five years in any disputes which have already arisen or which may arise in the future, except in cases where the Parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

(Declaration filed with the Registry of the Permanent Court of International Justice on March 29th, 1939.)

**MONACO (April 22nd, 1937)**

The Principality of Monaco, represented by the Minister of State, Director of External Relations, hereby accepts the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice, in accordance with the Covenant of the League of Nations and with the terms of the Statute and Rules of the Court, in respect of all disputes which have already arisen or which may arise in the future. The Principality of Monaco undertakes to carry out in full good faith the decision or decisions of the Court and not to resort to war against a State complying therewith.

At the same time, the Principality of Monaco accepts as compulsory, *ipsa facto* and without special convention, the jurisdiction of the Court, in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court and No. 2, paragraph 4, of the Resolution of the Council of May 17th, 1922, for a period of five years in any disputes which have already arisen or which may arise in the future, except in cases where the Parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

(This declaration was transmitted to the Secretariat by the Registrar of the Permanent Court of International Justice.)

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**II. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.**

**I. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON FREEDOM OF TRANSIT.**

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

**In Force.**

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>October 8th, 1921</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>May 16th, 1927</td>
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<tr>
<td>British Empire, including</td>
<td>September 2nd, 1922</td>
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<td>Newfoundland</td>
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Subject to the declaration inserted in the Procès-verbal of the meeting of April 19th, 1921, as to the British Dominions which have not been represented at the Barcelona Conference.

Federated Malay States:
- Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang (August 22nd, 1923 a)

Non-Federated Malay States:
- Brunei, Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu (August 22nd, 1924 a)
- Palestine (January 28th, 1924 a)

NEW ZEALAND (August 2nd, 1922)

INDIA (August 2nd, 1922)

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

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

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<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
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(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

BULGARIA (July 11th, 1922)
CHILE (March 19th, 1928)
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (October 29th, 1923)
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)
(April 3rd, 1925 a)
DENMARK (November 13th, 1922)
ESTONIA (June 6th, 1925)
FINLAND (January 29th, 1923)
FRANCE (September 16th, 1924)
Syria and Lebanon (February 7th, 1929 a)
GERMANY (April 9th, 1924 a)
GREECE (February 18th, 1924)
HUNGARY (May 18th, 1928 a)
IRAQ (March 1st, 1930 a)
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)
JAPAN (February 20th, 1924)
LATVIA (September 29th, 1923)
LUXEMBOURG (March 19th, 1930)
The NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (April 17th, 1924)
NORWAY (September 4th, 1923)
POLAND (October 8th, 1924)
ROUMANIA (September 5th, 1923)
SPAIN (December 17th, 1929)
SWEDEN (January 29th, 1925)
SWITZERLAND (July 14th, 1924)
THAILAND (November 29th, 1922 a)
TURKEY (June 27th, 1933 a)
YUGOSLAVIA (May 7th, 1930)

2. Convention and Statute on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern.
(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

ALBANIA (October 8th, 1921)
BRITISH EMPIRE, including NEWFOUNDLAND (August 2nd, 1922)
Subject to the declaration inserted in the Procès-verbal of the meeting of April 19th, 1921, as to the British Dominions which have not been represented at the Barcelona Conference.
Federated Malay States: Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang (August 22nd, 1923 a)
Non-Federated Malay States: Brunei, Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu (August 22nd, 1923 a)
PALESTINE (January 28th, 1924 a)
NEW ZEALAND (August 2nd, 1922)
INDIA (August 2nd, 1922)
BULGARIA (July 11th, 1922)
CHILE (March 10th, 1928)

Belgium
Bolivia
China
COLOMBIA (a)
Estonia
Guatemala
Lithuania
Panama
Peru (a)
Poland
PORTUGAL
Spain
URUGUAY

Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.

AFGHANISTAN
ANGLAND UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRALIA
BRAZIL
CANADA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EGYPT
ETHIOPIA
GERMANY
HAIUTI
HONDURAS
IRAN
IRAQ
IRELAND
JAPAN
LATVIA
LIBERIA
MEXICO
THE NETHERLANDS
NICARAGUA
PARAGUAY
SALVADOR

The Convention is open to Accession by:

2. Convention and Statute on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern (continued).

(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (September 8th, 1924)
DENMARK (November 13th, 1922)
FINLAND (January 29th, 1923)
FRANCE (December 31st, 1926)
GREECE (January 3rd, 1928)
HUNGARY (May 18th, 1928 a)
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)
LUXEMBOURG (March 10th, 1930)
NORWAY (September 4th, 1923)
ROUMANIA (May 9th, 1924 a)

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

SWEDEN (September 15th, 1927)
THAILAND (November 29th, 1922 a)
TURKEY (June 27th, 1933 a)

3. Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern. 1

(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

In Force.

Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.
BELGIUM
Accepting paragraph (a).

The Protocol is open to Accession by:
AFGHANISTAN
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRALIA
BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
BULGARIA
CANADA
CHINA
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EGYPT
ESTONIA
ETHIOPIA
FRANCE
GERMANY
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
IRAQ
IRELAND
ITALY
JAPAN

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

(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

Cyprus
Gambia Colony and Protectorate
Sierra Leone Colony and Protectorate
Nigeria Colony and Protectorate
Gold Coast: Ashanti and northern territories
Kenya Colony and Protectorate
Uganda Protectorate
Zanzibar
St. Helena
Ceylon
Mauritius
Seychelles
Hong-Kong
Straits Settlements
Fiji
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony
British Solomon Islands
Tonga Islands

Federated Malay States:
Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang (August 22nd, 1923 a)
To the full extent indicated under paragraph (a).

Non-Federated Malay States:
Brunei, Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu (August 22nd, 1923 a)
To the full extent indicated under paragraph (a).

Palestine (January 28th, 1924 a)
To the full extent indicated in paragraph (a) of the Protocol.

Bermuda (December 27th, 1928 a)
To the full extent indicated in paragraph (a).

NEW ZEALAND (August 2nd, 1922)
Accepting paragraph (a).

INDIA (August 2nd, 1922)
In respect of India only accepting paragraph (a).

CHILE (March 19th, 1928)
Accepting paragraph (b).

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (September 8th, 1924)
Accepting paragraph (b).

DENMARK (November 13th, 1922)
Accepting paragraph (a).

FINLAND (January 29th, 1923)
Accepting paragraph (b).

GREECE (January 3rd, 1928)

HUNGARY (May 18th, 1928 a)
To the full extent indicated in paragraph (a).

LUXEMBURG (March 16th, 1930 a)
To the full extent indicated in paragraph (a).

NORWAY (September 4th, 1923)
Accepting paragraph (a).

ROUMANIA (May 5th, 1924 a)
Is unable to accept any restriction of her liberty in administrative matters on the waterways which are not of international concern, that is to say, on purely national rivers, while at the same time accepting the principles of liberty in accordance with the laws of the country.

SWEDEN (September 15th, 1927 a)
Accepting paragraph (b).

THAILAND (November 29th, 1922 a)
To the full extent indicated under paragraph (a).

TURKEY (June 27th, 1933 a)
To the full extent indicated in paragraph (a).

LATVIA
LIBERIA
LITHUANIA
MEXICO
THE NETHERLANDS
NICARAGUA
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
POLAND
SALVADOR
SWITZERLAND
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA
YUGOSLAVIA
4. DECLARATION RECOGNISING THE RIGHT TO A FLAG OF STATES HAVING NO SEA-COAST.¹

(Barcelona, April 20th, 1921.)

In Force.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</th>
<th>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</th>
<th>The Declaration is open to Accession by:</th>
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<td>BRITISH EMPIRE, including</td>
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<td>BRAZIL</td>
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<td>COLOMBIA</td>
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<td>CANADA (October 31st, 1922a)</td>
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<td>EGYPT</td>
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<td>THAILAND (November 29th, 1922)</td>
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<td>TURKEY (June 27th, 1933 a)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>YUGOSLAVIA (May 7th, 1930)</td>
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III. TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.²

I. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.³

(Geneva, September 30th, 1921.)

In Force.

<table>
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<th>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</th>
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¹ Accepts Declaration as binding without ratification.
³ The Annex to the Supplementary Report for 1923 (A.10(a).1923, Annex) contains, moreover, details concerning:

I. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN (continued).
(Geneva, September 30th, 1921.)
In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

BRAZIL (August 18th, 1933)
BRITISH EMPIRE (June 28th, 1922)

Does not include the Island of Newfoundland, the British Colonies and Protectorates, the Island of Nauru, or any territories administered under mandates by Great Britain.

Bahamas,
Trinidad and Tobago
Kenya (Colony and Protectorate),
Nyasaland,
Ceylon,
Hong-Kong,
Strait Settlements,
Gibraltar,
Malta,
Cyprus,
Southern Rhodesia,
Barbados,
Grenada,
St. Lucia,
St. Vincent,
Seychelles,
Northern Rhodesia,
British Honduras
British Guiana and Fiji
(October 24th, 1922 a)

Leeward Islands (March 7th, 1924 a)
Jamaica and Mauritius
(March 7th, 1924 a)

Falkland Islands and Dependencies (May 8th, 1924 a)
Gold Coast Colony (July 3rd, 1924 a)

IRAQ (May 15th, 1925 a)
The Government of Iraq desire to reserve to themselves the right to fix an age-limit lower than that specified in Article 5 of the Convention.

Colony of Sierra Leone (November 16th, 1927 a)
Colony and Protectorate of Gambia
Protectorate of Uganda
Territory of Tanganyika
Palestine (including Trans-Jordan)
Protected State of Sarawak
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony
British Solomon Islands Protectorate
Zanzibar Protectorate
(January 14th, 1932 a)

Burma 1

Burma reserves the right at her discretion to substitute the age of 16 years or any greater age that may be subsequently decided upon for the age-limit prescribed in paragraph B of the Final Protocol of the Convention of May 4th, 1910, and under Article 5 of the 1921 Convention.

CANADA (June 28th, 1922)

The Convention is open to Accession by:

ECUADOR
ETHIOPIA
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
ICELAND
LIBERIA
LIECHTENSTEIN
PARAGUAY
SAN MARINO
SALVADOR
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
VENEZUELA

---

1 Burma, which participated in this Convention as a part of India, was separated from India on April 1st, 1937, and possesses the status of an overseas territory of His Majesty. Accordingly, the Convention now applies to Burma as an overseas possession of His Majesty.
I. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

(Geneva, September 30th, 1921.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

AUSTRALIA (June 28th, 1922)
Does not include Papua, Norfolk Island and the mandated territory of New Guinea.

Papua
Norfolk Island
New Guinea

NEW ZEALAND (June 28th, 1922)
Does not include the mandated territory of Western Samoa.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (June 28th, 1922)

IRELAND (May 18th, 1934 a)

INDIA (June 28th, 1922)
Reserves the right at its discretion to substitute the age of sixteen years or any greater age that may be subsequently decided upon for the age-limit prescribed in paragraph (b) of the Final Protocol of the Convention of May 4th, 1910, and in Article 5 of the present Convention.

BULGARIA (April 29th, 1925 a)

CHILE (January 15th, 1929)

CHINA (February 24th, 1926)

COLOMBIA (November 8th, 1934)

CUBA (May 7th, 1923)

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (September 29th, 1923)

DENMARK (April 23rd, 1931 a)¹
This ratification does not include Greenland, the Convention, in view of the special circumstances, being of no interest for that possession.

EGYPT (April 13th, 1932 a)

ESTONIA (February 28th, 1930)

FINLAND (August 16th, 1926 a)

FRANCE (March 1st, 1926 a)
Does not include the French Colonies, the countries in the French Protectorate or the territories under French mandate.

Syria and Lebanon (June 2nd, 1930 a)

GERMANY (July 8th, 1924)

GREECE (April 9th, 1923)

HUNGARY (April 25th, 1925)

IRAN (March 28th, 1933)

ITALY (June 30th, 1924)
Italian Colonies (July 27th, 1922 a)
Subject to the age-limit for native women and children, referred to in Article 5, being reduced from twenty-one to sixteen years.

JAPAN (December 15th, 1925)
Does not include Chosen, Taiwan, the leased Territory of Kwantung, the Japanese portion of Saghallen Island and Japan's mandated territory in the South Seas.

LATVIA (February 12th, 1924)

LITHUANIA (September 14th, 1931)

LUXEMBURG (December 31st, 1929 a)

MEXICO (May 10th, 1932 a)

MONACO (July 18th, 1931 a)

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

NICARAGUA (December 12th, 1935 a)

NORWAY (August 16th, 1922)

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

PORTUGAL (December 1st, 1923)

ROUMANIA (September 5th, 1923)

SPAIN (May 12th, 1924 a)
Does not include the Spanish Possessions in Africa or the territories of the Spanish Protectorate in Morocco.

SUDAN (June 1st, 1932 a)

SWEDEN (June 6th, 1925)

SWITZERLAND (January 20th, 1926)

THAILAND (July 13th, 1922)
With reservation as to the age-limit prescribed in paragraph (b) of the Final Protocol of the Convention of 1910 and Article 5 of this Convention, in so far as concerns the nationals of Thailand.

TURKEY (April 15th, 1937 a)

URUGUAY (October 21st, 1924 a)

YUGOSLAVIA (May 2nd, 1929 a)

¹ According to a reservation made by the Danish Government when ratifying the Convention, the latter was to take effect, in respect of Denmark, only upon the coming into force of the Danish Penal Code of April 15th, 1930. This Code having entered into force on January 1st, 1933, the Convention has become effective for Denmark from the same date.
IV. AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.¹

(Geneva, October 5th, 1921.)

9. Protocol of an Amendment to Article 16.²

(First paragraph to be inserted after the first amended paragraph of Article 16.)

Not in Force.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratifications.</th>
<th>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</th>
<th>Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (August 12th, 1924)</td>
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<td>AFGHANISTAN</td>
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<td>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</td>
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<td>ECUADOR</td>
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<td>ETHIOPIA</td>
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<td>PERU</td>
<td>FRANCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINA (July 4th, 1923)</td>
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<td>IRAQ</td>
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<tr>
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<td>IRA</td>
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</table>

10. Protocol of an Amendment to Article 16.

(Second paragraph to be inserted after the first amended paragraph of Article 16.)

Not in Force.

<table>
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<td>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</td>
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<td>COLOMBIA (May 9th, 1932)</td>
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</table>

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

² The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the Work of the League for 1929 (document A.6(a).1929, Annex) contains, moreover, complete details concerning the amendments to Articles 4, 6, 12, 13 and 15 of the Covenant. These amendments being now in force, no reference is made to them in the present document.

The Assembly adopted at its fifth ordinary session (1924) a resolution according to which it is no longer opportune to ratify the first amendment to Article 16 of the Covenant adopted in 1921. As a consequence of this resolution, the first amendment to Article 16 adopted by the Assembly at its second ordinary session does not appear in the present report. See under No. IX the new amendment adopted in 1924.
IO. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16 (continued).
(Second paragraph to be inserted after the first amended paragraph of Article 16.)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

Czecho-Slovakia (September 1st, 1923)
Denmark (August 11th, 1922)
Estonia (September 7th, 1923)
Finland (June 25th, 1923)
Greece (January 20th, 1925)
Hungary (June 22nd, 1923)
India (August 12th, 1924)
Italy (August 5th, 1922)
Japan (June 13th, 1923)
Latvia (February 12th, 1924)
Lithuania (March 13th, 1925)
The Netherlands (April 4th, 1923)
New Zealand (August 12th, 1924)
Norway (March 29th, 1922)
Portugal (October 5th, 1923)
Roumania (Sept. 5th, 1923)
Sweden (August 24th, 1922)
Switzerland (March 29th, 1923)
Thailand (September 12th, 1922)
Uruguay (January 12th, 1924)

Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open:

Mexico
Poland
Spain
Turkey
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Yugoslavia

II. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16.
(Third paragraph to be inserted after the first amended paragraph of Article 16.)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

Union of South Africa (August 12th, 1924)
Australia (August 12th, 1924)
Belgium (Sept. 28th, 1923)
Brazil (July 7th, 1923)
British Empire (August 12th, 1924)
Bulgaria (October 4th, 1922)
Canada (August 12th, 1924)
Chile (August 1st, 1925)
China (July 4th, 1923)
Colombia (May 9th, 1932)
Czecho-Slovakia (September 1st, 1923)
Denmark (August 11th, 1922)
Estonia (September 7th, 1923)
Finland (June 25th, 1923)
Greece (January 20th, 1925)
Hungary (June 22nd, 1923)
India (August 12th, 1924)
Italy (August 5th, 1922)
Japan (June 13th, 1923)
Lithuania (March 13th, 1925)
The Netherlands (April 4th, 1923)
New Zealand (August 12th, 1924)
Norway (March 29th, 1922)
Portugal (October 5th, 1923)
Roumania (Sept. 5th, 1923)
Sweden (August 24th, 1922)
Switzerland (March 29th, 1923)
Thailand (September 12th, 1922)
Uruguay (January 12th, 1924)

Signature not yet perfected by Ratification.

Albania
Bolivia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Haiti
Latvia
Liberia
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Venezuela

Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open:

Afghanistan
Argentina
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
Ethiopia
France
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Luxembourg
Mexico
Poland
Spain
Turkey
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Yugoslavia
(First paragraph amended.)

Not in Force.

<table>
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(New paragraph to be inserted after the first amended paragraph.)

Not in Force.

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<th>Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open:</th>
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13. Protocol of an Amendment to Article 26 (continued).
(New paragraph to be inserted after the first amended paragraph.)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

HUNGARY (June 22nd, 1923)
INDIA (February 3rd, 1923)
ITALY (August 5th, 1922)
JAPAN (June 13th, 1923)
LATVIA (December 10th, 1923)
LITHUANIA (March 13th, 1925)
The Netherlands (April 4th, 1923)
NEW ZEALAND (February 3rd, 1923)
Netherlands (March 29th, 1922)
PORTUGAL (October 5th, 1923)
ROUMANIA (September 5th, 1923)
SPAIN (January 15th, 1920)
SWEDEN (August 24th, 1922)
SWITZERLAND (March 29th, 1923)
THAILAND (September 12th, 1922)
URUGUAY (January 12th, 1924)
VENEZUELA (March 24th, 1925)

(Third and fourth paragraphs of Article 26 amended, replacing the original second paragraph.)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (February 3rd, 1923)
AUSTRALIA (February 3rd, 1923)
BELGIUM (September 28th, 1923)
BRAZIL (July 7th, 1923)
BRITISH EMPIRE (February 3rd, 1923)
BULGARIA (October 4th, 1922)
CANADA (February 3rd, 1923)
CHILE (August 1st, 1928)
CHINA (July 4th, 1923)
COLOMBIA (May 9th, 1932)
CUBA (May 7th, 1923)
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 1st, 1923)
DENMARK (August 11th, 1922)
ESTONIA (September 7th, 1923)
FINLAND (June 25th, 1923)
FRANCE (August 2nd, 1923)
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HAITI (November 2nd, 1925)
HUNGARY (June 22nd, 1923)
INDIA (February 3rd, 1923)
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SWITZERLAND (March 29th, 1923)
THAILAND (September 12th, 1922)
URUGUAY (January 12th, 1924)
VENEZUELA (March 24th, 1925)

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

BOLIVIA
COSTA RICA
IRAN
LIBERIA
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERU

Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open:

AFGHANISTAN
ALBANIA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EGYPT
ETHIOPIA
IRAQ
IRELAND
LUXEMBURG
MEXICO
TURKEY
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
YUGOSLAVIA
V. OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF AND TRAFFIC IN OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS. 1

(Geneva, September 12th, 1923.)

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>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND</td>
<td>HONDURAS</td>
<td>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</td>
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<td>URUGUAY</td>
<td>LIBERIA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ratifications or Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.

NEWFOUNDLAND (December 31st, 1925 a)

Southern Rhodesia (December 31st, 1935 a)

Nigeria:
(a) Colony
(b) Protectorate
(c) Cameroons under British Mandate.

Seychelles
British Honduras
Ceylon
Kenya (Colony and Protectorate)
Mauritius
British Solomon Islands Protectorate
Gilbert and Ellice Islands
Fiji
Uganda
Trinidad and Tobago
Zanzibar
Tanganyika Territory
Leeward Islands
Windward Islands
Gambia (Colony and Protectorate)
Nyasaland
Strait Settlements
Federated Malay States
Non-Federated Malay States:
Brunei
Johore
Kelantan
Trengganu

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

(Geneva, September 12th, 1923.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate)
Northern Rhodesia
Barbados
Gold Coast
Cyprus
Gibraltar
Malta
Somaliland
Basutoland
Bechuanaland
Swaziland
Hong-Kong
Bermuda
Bahamas
Falkland Islands and Dependencies
St. Helena
Palestine
Trans-Jordan
Jamaica (August 22nd, 1927 a)
British Guiana (September 23rd, 1929 a)
Burma 1
Canada (May 23rd, 1924 a)
Australia (June 29th, 1935 a)
Including the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.
New Zealand, including the Mandated Territory of Western Samoa (December 11th, 1925)
Union of South Africa, including the Mandated Territory of South West Africa (December 11th, 1925)
Ireland (September 15th, 1930)
India (December 11th, 1925)
Bulgaria (July 1st, 1924)
China (February 24th, 1926)
Colombia (November 8th, 1934)
Cuba (September 20th, 1934)
Czecho-Slovakia (April 11th, 1927)
Free City of Danzig (through the intermediary of Poland) (March 31st, 1926)
Denmark (May 6th, 1930)

With regard to Article IV, see also Article I. The acts mentioned in Article I are punishable under the rules of Danish law only if they fall within the provisions of Article 184 of the Danish Penal Code, which inflicts penalties upon any person publishing obscene writings, or placing on sale, distributing, or otherwise circulating or publicly exposing obscene images. Further, it is to be observed that the Danish legislation relating to the Press contains special provisions on the subject of the persons who may be prosecuted for Press offences. The latter provisions apply to the acts covered by Article 184 in so far as these acts can be considered as Press offences. The modification of Danish legislation on these points must await the revision of the Danish Penal Code, which is likely to be effected in the near future.

Egypt (October 29th, 1924 a)
Estonia (March 10th, 1936 a)
Finland (June 29th, 1925)
Germany (November 6th, 1929)
Guatemala (October 25th, 1933 a)
Hungary (February 12th, 1929)
Iran (September 28th, 1932)
Iraq (April 26th, 1929 a)
Italy (July 8th, 1924)
Japan (May 13th, 1936)
The provisions of Article 15 of the Convention are in no way derogatory to the acts of the Japanese judicial authorities in the application of Japanese laws and decrees. 2

Latvia (October 7th, 1925)

1 Burma, which participated in this Convention as a part of India, was separated from India on April 1st, 1937, and possesses the status of an overseas territory of His Majesty. Accordingly, the Convention applies, as from that date, to Burma as an overseas possession of His Majesty.

2 By a communication dated February 14th, 1936, the Japanese Government withdrew the declaration regarding Taiwan, Chosen, the leased territory of Kwantung, Karafuto and the territories under Japanese mandate, expressed at the time of signing the Convention.
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF AND TRAFFIC IN OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS (continued).

(Geneva, September 12th, 1923.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

*LUXEMBURG (August 10th, 1927)
Subject to reservation "that, in the application of the penal clauses of the Convention, the Luxemburg authorities will observe the closing paragraph of Article 24 of the Constitution of the Grand-Duchy, which provides that proceedings may not be taken against the publisher, printer or distributor if the author is known and if he is a Luxemburg subject residing in the Grand-Duchy."

SAN MARINO (April 21st, 1926 a)
MONACO (May 11th, 1925)
The NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (September 13th, 1927)
NORWAY (May 8th, 1929 a)
PARAGUAY (October 21st, 1933 a)
POLAND (March 8th, 1927)
PORTUGAL (October 4th, 1927)
ROUMANIA (June 7th, 1926)
SALVADOR (July 2nd, 1937)
SPAIN (December 19th, 1924)
SWITZERLAND (January 20th, 1926)
THAILAND (July 28th, 1924)
The Thai Government reserve full right to enforce the provisions of the present Convention against foreigners in Thailand in accordance with the principles prevailing for applying Thai legislation to such foreigners.
TURKEY (September 12th, 1929)
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (July 8th, 1935 a)
YUGOSLAVIA (May 2nd, 1929)

VI. ARBITRATION CLAUSES IN COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

1. PROTOCOL ON ARBITRATION CLAUSES.1

(Geneva, September 24th, 1923.)

In Force.

Ratifications

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

The Protocol is open to Signature by:

ALBANIA (August 29th, 1924)
BELGIUM (September 23rd, 1924)
Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in the first paragraph of Article I to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

BRAZIL (February 5th, 1932)
Subject to the condition that the arbitral agreement or the arbitration clause mentioned in Article I of this Protocol should be limited to contracts which are considered as commercial by the Brazilian legislation.

BRITISH EMPIRE (September 27th, 1924)
Applies only to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and consequently does not include any of the Colonies, Overseas Possessions or Protectorates under His Britannic Majesty's sovereignty or authority or any territory in respect of which His Majesty's Government exercises a mandate.

Southern Rhodesia (December 10th, 1924 a)

BOLIVIA
CHILE
LATVIA
Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in paragraph 2 of Article I to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

LIECHTENSTEIN
Subject to the following reservation:

Agreements which are the subject of a special contract, or of clauses embodied in other contracts, attributing competence to a foreign tribunal, if they are concluded between nationals and foreigners or between nationals in the country, shall henceforth be valid only when they have been drawn up in due legal form.

This provision shall apply also to stipulations in articles of association, deeds of partnership and similar instruments and also to agreements for the submission of a dispute to an arbitral tribunal sitting in a foreign country.

Any agreement which submits to a foreign tribunal or to an

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

I. PROTOCOL ON ARBITRATION CLAUSES (continued).

(Geneva, September 24th, 1923.)

In Force.

Ratifications.

**NEWFOUNDLAND** (June 22nd, 1925 a)
British Guiana
British Honduras
Jamaica:
Turks and Caicos Islands and Cayman Islands
Leeward Islands
Windward Islands:
Grenada
St. Lucia
St. Vincent
Gambia (Colony and Protectorate)
Gold Coast (including Ashanti and the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast and Togoland)
Kenya (Colony and Protectorate)
Zanzibar
Northern Rhodesia
Ceylon
Mauritius
Gibraltar
Malta
Falkland Islands and Dependencies

**IRAQ**
Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan)
Trans-Jordan
Tanganyika (June 17th, 1926 a)
St. Helena (July 26th, 1926 a)
Uganda (June 28th, 1929 a)
Bahamas (January 23rd, 1931 a)
Burma (excluding the Kareni States under His Majesty's suzerainty (October 19th, 1938 a)
His Majesty reserves the right to limit the obligations mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under the law of Burma.

**NEW ZEALAND** (June 9th, 1926)
India (October 23rd, 1937)
Is not binding as regards the enforcement of the provisions of this Protocol upon the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty.
India reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

**CZECHO-SLOVAKIA** (September 18th, 1931)
The Czecho-Slovak Republic will regard itself as being bound only in relation to States which will have ratified the Convention of September 26th, 1927, on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards, and the

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

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</table>

1 This reservation has been submitted to the States parties to the Protocol for acceptance.
I. PROTOCOL ON ARBITRATION CLAUSES (continued.)

( Geneva, September 24th, 1923.)

In Force.

Ratifications.

Czecho-Slovak Republic does not intend by this signature to invalidate in any way the bilateral treaties concluded by it which regulate the questions referred to in the present Protocol by provisions going beyond the provisions of the Protocol.

DENMARK (April 6th, 1925)

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

FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland) (April 26th, 1938)

Limits, in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 2, of this Protocol, the obligation mentioned in paragraph 1 of the said article to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

FINLAND (July 10th, 1924)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in paragraph 2 of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its own national law. Its acceptance of the present Protocol does not include the Colonies, Overseas Possessions or Protectorates or Territories in respect of which France exercises a mandate.

GERMANY (November 5th, 1924)

Greece (May 26th, 1926)

ITALY (excluding Colonies) (July 28th, 1924)

JAPAN (June 4th, 1928)

Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the leased territory of Kwantung, and the territories in respect of which Japan exercises a mandate (February 26th, 1929 a).

LUXEMBURG (September 15th, 1929)

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

MONACO (February 8th, 1927)

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

THE NETHERLANDS (August 6th, 1925)

The Government of the Netherlands declares its opinion that the recognition in principle of the validity of arbitration clauses in no way affects either the restrictive provisions at present existing under Netherlands law or the right to introduce other restrictions in the future. Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curâçao (August 6th, 1925)

The Government of the Netherlands reserves its right to restrict the obligation mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under Netherlands law.

Further, it declares its opinion that the recognition in principle of the validity of arbitration clauses in no way affects either the restrictive provisions at present existing under Netherlands law or the right to introduce other restrictions in the future.

NORWAY (September 2nd, 1927)

POLAND (June 26th, 1931)

Under reservation that in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 1, the undertaking contemplated in the said Article will apply only to contracts which are declared as commercial in accordance with national Polish law.

PORTUGAL (December 10th, 1930)

In accordance with the second paragraph of Article 1, the Portuguese Government reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

According to the terms of the first paragraph of Article 8, the Portuguese Government declares that its acceptance of the present Protocol does not include its colonies.

ROUMANIA (March 12th, 1925)

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

SPAIN (July 29th, 1926)

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

SWEDEN (August 8th, 1929)

SWITZERLAND (May 14th, 1928)

THAILAND (September 3rd, 1930)
VII. CUSTOMS.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO THE SIMPLIFICATION OF CUSTOMS FORMALITIES, AND PROTOCOL. ¹

(Geneva, November 3rd, 1923.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

BELGIUM (October 4th, 1924)
BRAZIL (July 10th, 1929)
BRAZIL (August 29th, 1924)

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

It does not apply to the Sudan.

Burma ²

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

NEW ZEALAND (August 29th, 1924)
Includes the mandated territory of Western Samoa.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (August 29th, 1924)

INDIA (March 13th, 1925)

BULGARIA (December 10th, 1926)

CHINA (February 23rd, 1926)

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (February 10th, 1927)

DENMARK (May 17th, 1924)

EGYPT (March 23rd, 1925)

ESTONIA (February 28th, 1930 a)

FINLAND (May 23rd, 1928)

FRANCE (September 13th, 1926)

Does not apply to the Colonies under its sovereignty.

Syria and Lebanon (March 9th, 1933 a)

GERMANY (August 1st, 1925)

GREECE (July 6th, 1927)

HUNGARY (February 23rd, 1926)

IRAN (May 8th, 1925 a)

IRAQ (May 3rd, 1934 a)

ITALY (June 13th, 1924)

LATVIA (September 28th, 1931 a)

LUXEMBURG (June 10th, 1927)

MOROCCO (French Protectorate) (November 8th, 1926)

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

CHILE
JAPAN
LITHUANIA
PARAGUAY
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
URUGUAY

The Convention is open to Accession by:

AFGHANISTAN
ALBANIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BOLIVIA
CANADA
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
ETHIOPIA
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
IRELAND
LIBERIA
MEXICO
NICARAGUA
PANAMA
PERU
SALVADOR
TURKEY
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
VENEZUELA


² Burma, which participated in this Convention as a part of India, was separated from India on April 1st, 1937, and possesses the status of an overseas territory of His Majesty. Accordingly, the Convention now applies to Burma as an overseas possession of His Majesty.
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO THE SIMPLIFICATION OF CUSTOMS
FORMALITIES, AND PROTOCOL (continued).

(Geneva, November 3rd, 1923.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

THE NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and
Curáçao) (May 30th, 1925)
NORWAY (September 7th, 1926)
POLAND (September 4th, 1931)
ROUMANIA (December 23rd, 1925)
SWEDEN (February 12th, 1926)
SWITZERLAND (January 3rd, 1927)
THAILAND (May 19th, 1926)
REGENCY OF TUNIS (French Protectorate) (November 8th, 1926)
YUGOSLAVIA (May 2nd, 1929)

VIII. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

5. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF RAILWAYS, AND PROTOCOL
OF SIGNATURE.

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force.

The Convention is open to Accession by:

AFGHANISTAN
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
ALBANIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRALIA
BOLIVIA
CANADA
Costa Rica
CUBA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EGYPT
GUATEMALA
Haiti
HONDURAS
IRAQ
IRELAND
LIBERIA
LUXEMBOURG
MEXICO
NICARAGUA
PARAGUAY
PERU
TURKEY
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS
VENEZUELA

5. Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Railways, and Prot of Signature (continued).

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

British Guiana
British Honduras
Brunei
Federated Malay States:
  Perak
  Selangor
  Negri Sembilan
  Pahang
Gambia (Colony and Protectorate)
Gold Coast:
  (a) Colony
  (b) Ashanti
  (c) Northern Territories
  (d) Togoland under British Mandate
Hong-Kong
Non-Federated Malay States:
  Johore
  Kedah
  Perlis
  Kelantan
  Trengganu
Nigeria:
  (a) Colony
  (b) Protectorate
  (c) Cameroons under British Mandate
  Northern Rhodesia
  Nyasaland
  Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan)
  Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate)
  Trans-Jordan
  Straits Settlements
  Tanganyika Territory

NEW ZEALAND (April 1st, 1925)
  Including the mandated territory of Western Samoa.

INDIA (April 1st, 1925)

DENMARK (April 27th, 1926)

ESTONIA (September 21st, 1929)

ETHIOPIA (September 20th, 1928 a)

FINLAND (February 11th, 1937)

FRANCE (August 28th, 1935)

GERMANY (December 5th, 1927)

GREECE (March 9th, 1929)

HUNGARY (March 21st, 1929)

ITALY (December 10th, 1934)

This ratification does not apply to the Italian colonies or possessions.

JAPAN (September 30th, 1926)

LATVIA (October 8th, 1934)

THE NETHERLANDS (for the Kingdom in Europe) (February 22nd, 1928)

NORWAY (February 24th, 1926)

POLAND and FREE CITY OF DANTZIG (January 7th, 1928)

ROMANIA (December 23rd, 1925)

SPAIN (January 15th, 1930)

SWEDEN (September 15th, 1927)

SWITZERLAND (October 23rd, 1926)

THAILAND (January 9th, 1925)

YUGOSLAVIA (May 7th, 1930)
6. Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Maritime Ports, and Protocol of Signature.¹

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

Belgium (May 16th, 1927)

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

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

British Empire (August 29th, 1924)

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

Newfoundland (April 23rd, 1925 a)

Southern Rhodesia (April 23rd, 1925 a)

Bahamas
Barbados
Bermuda
British Guiana
British Solomon Islands Protectorate
Brunei
Ceylon
Cyprus
Falkland Islands and Dependencies
Federated Malay States: Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang

Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.

Brazil
Bulgaria
Chile
Lithuania

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

Panama (a)
Salvador
Spain

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

Uruguay

The Convention is open to Accession by:

Afghanistan
Union of South Africa
Albania
United States of America
Argentina
Republic
Bolivia
Canada
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Free City of Danzig
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
Ethiopia
Finland
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Iran
Ireland
Latvia
Libya
Luxembourg
Nicaragua
Paraguay
Peru
Poland
Portugal
Roumania
Turkey
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Venezuela

6. Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Maritime I
And Protocol of Signature (continued).

(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

Fiji
Gambia (Colony and Protectorate)
Gibraltar
Gilbert and Ellice Islands
Gold Coast
Grenada
Hong-Kong
Jamaica (excluding Turks and Caicos Islands and
Cayman Islands)
Kenya (Colony and Protectorate)
Leeward Islands:
   Antigua
   Dominica
   Montserrat
   St. Christopher-Nevis
   Virgin Islands
Non-Federated Malay States:
   Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu
Mauritius
Nigeria:
   (a) Colony
   (b) Protectorate
   (c) Cameroons under British Mandate
Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan)
   St. Helena
   St. Lucia
   St. Vincent
   Seychelles
Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate)
Trans-Jordan
Somaliland
Straits Settlements
Tanganyika Territory
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
Zanzibar
Malta (November 7th, 1925 a)

AUSTRALIA (June 29th, 1925 a)
Does not apply in the case of Papua, Norfolk Island and the mandated
territories of Nauru and New Guinea.

NEW ZEALAND (April 1st, 1925)
Including the mandated territory of Western Samoa.

INDIA (April 1st, 1925)

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (July 10th, 1931)
With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article
twelve (12) of the Statute.

DENMARK (April 27th, 1926)
Excluding Greenland, the maritime ports of which are subject to a separate
regime.

ESTONIA (November 4th, 1931)
The Estonian Government reserves the right regarding emigration provided
for in Article 12 of the Statute.

FRANCE (August 2nd, 1932)
Shall have the power, in conformity with Article 8 of the Statute, of suspending
the benefit of equality of treatment as regards the mercantile marine of a
State which, under the provisions of Article 12, paragraph 1, has itself
departed from equality of treatment in favour of its own marine.
Does not include any of the Protectorates, Colonies, Overseas Possessions
or Territories under the sovereignty or authority of the French Republic.

GERMANY (May 1st, 1928)
In conformity with Article 12 of the Statute on the International Regime of
Maritime Ports, the German Government declares that it reserves the right
of limiting the transport of emigrants, in accordance with the provisions
of its own legislation, to vessels which have been granted special authorisa-
tion as fulfilling the requirements of the said legislation.
In exercising this right, the German Government will continue to be guided
as far as possible by the principles of this Statute.
6. CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF MARITIME PORTS, AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE (continued).
(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

GREECE (January 24th, 1927)
With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

HUNGARY (March 21st, 1929)
With reservation as to the right regarding emigration provided in Article 12 of the Statute.

IRAQ (May 1st, 1929 a)
With reservation as to all the rights regarding emigration provided in Article 12 of the Statute.

ITALY (October 16th, 1933)
With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

This ratification does not apply to the Italian colonies or possessions.

This ratification cannot be interpreted as implying the admission or the recognition of any reservation or declaration made with a view to limiting in any way the rights granted by Article 12 of the Statute to the High Contracting Parties.

JAPAN (September 30th, 1926)
With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

MEXICO (March 5th, 1934 a)

THE NETHERLANDS (February 22nd, 1928)
Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao (February 22nd, 1928 a)
The Netherlands Government reserves the right mentioned in Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Statute annexed to the Convention, it being understood that no discrimination shall be made against the flag of any contracting State which in regard to the transport of emigrants does not discriminate against the Netherlands flag.

NORWAY (June 21st, 1928)

SWEDEN (September 15th, 1927)

SWITZERLAND (October 23rd, 1926)

THAILAND (January 9th, 1925)

YUGOSLAVIA (November 20th, 1931)
With reservation as to the right relating to emigrants mentioned in Article twelve (12) of the Statute.

7. CONVENTION RELATING TO THE TRANSMISSION IN TRANSIT OF ELECTRIC POWER, AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE. 1
(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

BRITISH EMPIRE (April 1st, 1925)
This ratification has been given on behalf of the British Empire and New Zealand, including the mandated territory of Western Samoa. It shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa or the Irish Free State (or any territories under their authority) or in the case of India, and in pursuance of the power reserved in Article 21 of this Convention, it shall not be deemed to apply in the case of any of the Colonies, Possessions, or Protectorates or of the territories in respect of which His Britannic Majesty has accepted a mandate other than the territory mentioned above; without prejudice, however, to the right of subsequent ratification or accession on behalf of any or all of those Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates, or Territories. This ratification does not apply to the Sudan.

NEWFOUNDLAND (April 23rd, 1925 a)

Southern Rhodesia (April 23rd, 1925 a)

BELGIUM
BULGARIA
CHILE
FRANCE
HUNGARY
ITALY
LITHUANIA
POLAND
URUGUAY
YUGOSLAVIA

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

The Convention is open to Accession by:

AFGHANISTAN
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
ALBANIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRALIA
BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
CANADA
CHINA
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
ESTONIA
ETHIOPIA
FINLAND
GERMANY
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
INDIA
IRAN
IRELAND
JAPAN

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(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

British Guiana
British Honduras
Brunei
Federated Malay States: Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang
Gambia (Colony and Protectorate)
Gold Coast: (a) Colony (b) Ashanti (c) Northern Territories (d) Togoland under British Mandate
Hong-Kong
Kenya (Colony and Protectorate)
Non-Federated Malay States: Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu
Nigeria: (a) Colony (b) Protectorate (c) Cameroons under British Mandate
Northern Rhodesia
Nyasaland
Palestine
Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate)
Straits Settlements
Tanganyika Territory
Uganda Protectorate (January 12th, 1927 a)
NEW ZEALAND (April 1st, 1925) Including the mandated territory of Western Samoa.
CZECO-SLOVAKIA (November 30th, 1926)
DENMARK (April 27th, 1926)
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland) (May 17th, 1934)
EGYPT (October 18th, 1938 a)
GREECE (February 15th, 1929)
IRAQ (August 2nd, 1935 a)
PANAMA (July 7th, 1934 a)
SPAIN (January 15th, 1930)

The Convention is open to Accession by:

LATVIA
LIBERIA
LUXEMBURG
MEXICO
THE NETHERLANDS
NICARAGUA
NORWAY
PARAGUAY
PERU
PORTUGAL
ROUMANIA
SALVADOR
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
THAILAND
TURKEY
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
VENEZUELA


(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

BRITISH EMPIRE (April 1st, 1925)
This ratification has been given on behalf of the British Empire and New Zealand, including the mandated territory of Western Samoa. Subject to the reservation contained in Article 21 of the present Convention to the effect that its provisions do not apply to the various Protectorates, Colonies, Possessions or Overseas Territories under the sovereignty or authority of the French Republic.

BELGIUM
BULGARIA
CHILE
FRANCE
.Subject to the reservation contained in Article 21 of the present Convention to the effect that its provisions do not apply to the various Protectorates, Colonies, Possessions or Overseas Territories under the sovereignty or authority of the French Republic.

The Convention is open to Accession by:

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


(Geneva, December 9th, 1923.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

or in the case of India, in pursuance of the power reserved in Article 21 of this Convention, it shall not be deemed to apply in the case of any of the Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates or of the territories in respect of which His Britannic Majesty has accepted a mandate other than the territory mentioned above; without prejudice, however, to the right of subsequent ratification or accession on behalf of any or all of those Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates or Territories. This ratification does not apply to the Sudan.

NEWFOUNDLAND (April 23rd, 1925)
Southern Rhodesia (April 23rd, 1925)
British Guiana
British Honduras
Brunei
Federated Malay States: Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang
Gambia (Colony and Protectorate)
Gold Coast: (a) Colony (b) Ashanti (c) Northern Territories (d) Togoland under British mandate
Hong-Kong
Kenya (Colony and Protectorate)
Non-Federated Malay States: Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu
Nigeria: (a) Colony (b) Protectorate (c) Cameroons under British mandate
Northern Rhodesia
Nyasaland
Palestine
Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate)
Straits Settlements
Tanganyika Territory
Uganda Protectorate (January 12th, 1927)

NEW ZEALAND (April 1st, 1925)
Including the mandated territory of Western Samoa.

FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland) (May 17th, 1934)
DENMARK (April 27th, 1926)
GREECE (March 14th, 1929)
HUNGARY (March 20th, 1933)
IRAQ (January 28th, 1936)
PANAMA (July 7th, 1934)
THAILAND (January 9th, 1925)

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

ITALY
LITHUANIA
POLAND
URUGUAY
YUGOSLAVIA

The Convention is open to Accession by:

COSTA RICA
CUBA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EGYPT
ESTONIA
ETHIOPIA
FINLAND
GERMANY
GUATEMALA
HAIU
HONDURAS
IRAN
IRELAND
JAPAN
LATVIA
LIBERIA
LUXEMBOURG
MEXICO
THE NETHERLANDS
NICARAGUA
NORWAY
PARAGUAY
PERU
PORTUGAL
ROUMANIA
SALVADOR
SPAIN
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
TURKEY
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
VENEZUELA
IX. AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.¹

15. Protocol of an Amendment to Article 16.

(Latter part of first paragraph of Article 16.)

(Geneva, September 27th, 1924.)

Not in Force.

Ratifications. Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification. Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open:

ESTONIA (September 18th, 1926) UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
THE NETHERLANDS (February 8th, 1926) ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
ROUMANIA (March 12th, 1925) AUSTRALIA
SALVADOR (June 4th, 1925) BELGIUM
THAILAND (September 30th, 1925) GREAT BRITAIN AND
BRITISH NORTHERN IRELAND
CHINA
COLOMBIA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
DENMARK
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EGYPT
ETHIOPIA
FINLAND
FRANCE
HAITI
HUNGARY
INDIA
IRAN
IRAQ
IRELAND
ITALY
LATVIA
LIBERIA
LITHUANIA
LUXEMBURG
MEXICO
NORWAY
PANAMA
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
TURKEY
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
VENEZUELA
YUGOSLAVIA

¹ See footnote ¹, page 22 of this document.
X. TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

I. INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION. THE HAGUE, JANUARY 23RD, 1912.

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

(The ratifications and signatures in accordance with Article 205 of the Peace Treaty of Versailles or in accordance with a similar article of other treaties of peace are marked *.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Signatures of the Convention</th>
<th>Signatures of the Protocol of the Powers not represented at the Opium Conference</th>
<th>Ratifications of the Convention</th>
<th>Signatures of the Protocol relative to the bringing into force of the Convention (dates of the entry into force)</th>
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<tr>
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<td>FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>


2 This Schedule which appeared in the Annexes to the Supplementary Report on the Work of the League is reproduced here for purposes of information.

3 Subject to the approval of the Colombian Parliament.

4 In accordance with the following reservation:

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

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


8 This Schedule was reproduced here for purposes of information.

9 Subject to adherence or denunciation as regards the Belgian Congo.

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

11 On December 17th, 1922, for Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Brunei, Cyprus, the East Africa Protectorate, Falkland Islands, Malay Protectorates, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Jamaica, Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, Trengganu, Malacca, Northern Nigeria, Northern Borneo, Nyasaland, St. Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Somaliland, Southern Nigeria, Trinidad, Uganda; on February 27th, 1913, for the Colony of Fiji; on April 22nd, 1913, for the Colony of Sierra Leone, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate and the Solomon Islands Protectorate; on June 23th, 1913, for the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia; on November 14th, 1913, for the Bahamas Islands and for the three Colonies of the Windward Islands, that is to say, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent; on January 29th, 1914, for the Leeward Islands; on February 20th, 1914, for British Guiana as well as for British Honduras; on March 11th, 1914, for the Government of the Union of South Africa; on March 28th, 1914, for Zanzibar, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland; on April 4th, 1914, for the Colony of Barbados; on April 8th, 1914, for Mauritius and its Dependencies; on July 11th, 1914, for the Bermuda Islands; and on August 21st, 1924, for Palestine and together with France for the New Hebrides; on October 20th, 1924, for Iraq.