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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Signatures of the Protocol of the Powers not represented at the Opium Conference</th>
<th>Ratifications of the Convention (dates of the entry into force)</th>
<th>Signatures of the Convention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GUATEMALA</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>June 17, 1912, Aug. 27, 1913</td>
<td>Jan. 10, 1920*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAITI</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Aug. 21, 1912, June 30, 1920</td>
<td>Jan. 10, 1920*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HONDURAS</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>July 5, 1912, Aug. 29, 1913</td>
<td>April 3, 1915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUNGARY</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>July 26, 1912*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRAN</td>
<td>Jan. 23, 1912</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Jan. 10, 1920*</td>
</tr>
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<td>ITALY</td>
<td>Jan. 23, 1912</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Jan. 10, 1920*</td>
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<tr>
<td>JAPAN</td>
<td>Jan. 23, 1912</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Jan. 10, 1920*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LATVIA</td>
<td>Feb. 6, 1922</td>
<td>March 25, 1924</td>
<td>Jan. 18, 1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIBERIA</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>June 30, 1920*</td>
<td>Jan. 10, 1920*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIECHTENSTEIN</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LITHUANIA</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>April 7, 1922</td>
<td>Aug. 21, 1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUXEMBOURG</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>June 18, 1912, April 2, 1925</td>
<td>May 8, 1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEXICO</td>
<td>May 15, 1912</td>
<td>May 4, 1920, Feb. 1, 1925</td>
<td>May 26, 1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONACO</td>
<td>May 1, 1923</td>
<td>July 28, 1914, Nov. 10, 1914</td>
<td>Feb. 11, 1915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NICARAGUA</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Nov. 25, 1920*</td>
<td>Sept. 20, 1915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORWAY</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Dec. 14, 1912</td>
<td>Nov. 25, 1920*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PANAMA</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Jan. 10, 1920*</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
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<td>PARAGUAY</td>
<td>July 24, 1913</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Jan. 10, 1920*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERU</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Jan. 10, 1920*</td>
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<tr>
<td>POLAND</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Dec. 15, 1913</td>
<td>April 8, 1920*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PORTUGAL</td>
<td>Jan. 23, 1912</td>
<td>Dec. 27, 1913</td>
<td>Sept. 14, 1920*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROUMANIA</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Sept. 14, 1920*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUSSIA</td>
<td>Jan. 23, 1912</td>
<td>July 30, 1912, Sept. 19, 1922</td>
<td>May 29, 1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALVADOR</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Oct. 23, 1912</td>
<td>Feb. 11, 1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPAIN</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Aug. 27, 1913, April 17, 1914</td>
<td>Jan. 13, 1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWEDEN</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Dec. 29, 1913</td>
<td>Jan. 15, 1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWITZERLAND</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>July 10, 1913</td>
<td>Jan. 10, 1920*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THAILAND</td>
<td>Jan. 23, 1912</td>
<td>Sept. 15, 1933</td>
<td>Sept. 15, 1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TURKEY</td>
<td>Sept. 15, 1933</td>
<td>March 9, 1914, April 3, 1916</td>
<td>Jan. 10, 1920*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URUGUAY</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Oct. 28, 1913</td>
<td>July 12, 1927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VENEZUELA</td>
<td>Sept. 10, 1912</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Feb. 10, 1920*</td>
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<tr>
<td>YUGOSLAVIA</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1 With the reservation of Articles 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 (Iran having no treaty with China) and paragraph (a) of Article 3.
2 The Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, by a letter dated October 14th, 1936, transmitted to the Secretariat, at the request of the Swiss Legation at The Hague, the following declaration:

"Under the terms of the arrangements concluded between the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein and the Swiss Government in 1929 and 1935, in application of the Customs Union Treaty concluded between these two countries on March 29th, 1923, the Swiss legislation on narcotic drugs, including all the measures taken by the Federal authorities to give effect to the different international Conventions on dangerous drugs, will be applicable to the territory of the Principality in the same way as to the territory of the Confederation, as long as the said Treaty remains in force. The Principality of Liechtenstein will accordingly participate, so long as the said Treaty remains in force, in the international Conventions which have been or may hereafter be concluded in the matter of narcotic drugs, it being neither necessary nor advisable for that country to accede to them separately."

3 Subject to the following declaration: "Opium not being manufactured in Sweden, the Swedish Government will for the moment confine themselves to prohibiting the importation of prepared opium, but they declare at the same time that they are ready to take the measures indicated in Article 8 of the Convention if experience proves their expediency."

4 Subject to ratification and with the declaration that the Swiss Government will be unable to issue the necessary legal enactments within the terms fixed by the Convention.

5 With the reservation of Articles 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 (Thailand having no treaty with China).
2. **First Opium Conference of the League of Nations.**

**Agreement concerning the Suppression of the Manufacture of, Internal Trade in, and Use of, Prepared Opium, Protocol and Final Act.**

*(Geneva, February 11th, 1925.)*

In Force.

**Ratifications.**

**British Empire (February 17th, 1926)**

The signature of this Protocol is subject, in respect of British Protectorates, to the conditions contained in Article XIII of the Agreement.

**India (February 17th, 1926)**

Burma

**France (April 29th, 1926)**

Japan (October 10th, 1928)

The Netherlands (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curacao) (March 1st, 1927)

**Portugal (September 13th, 1926)**

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

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

**Thailand (May 6th, 1927)**

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

**3. Second Opium Conference of the League of Nations.**

**International Opium Convention.**

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

In Force.

**Ratifications or definitive Accessions.**

**Belgium (August 24th, 1927)**

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

**Bolivia (April 15th, 1932 a)**

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

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

3. The Bolivian Government designates the following as places from which coca may be exported: Villazón, Yacuiba, Antofagasta, Arica and Mollendo.

**Brazil (June 10th, 1932)**


2. Burma, which participated in this Agreement 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 Agreement and Protocol are to be regarded as applying to Burma as a Far Eastern territory of His Majesty from that date.


International Opium Convention (continued).

(Geneva, February 15th, 1925.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

British Empire (February 17th, 1926)

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

State of Sarawak (March 11th, 1926 a)

Bahamas (October 22nd, 1926 a)

Burma 1

Canada (June 27th, 1928)

Australia (February 17th, 1926)

New Zealand, (February 17th, 1926)

Including the mandated territory of Western Samoa.

Union of South Africa (February 17th, 1926)

Ireland (September 1st, 1931)

India (February 17th, 1926)

Iraq (August 8th, 1931 a)

Bulgaria (March 9th, 1927)

Chile (April 11th, 1933)

Colombia (December 3rd, 1930 a)

Costa Rica (January 8th, 1935 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)

Ecuador (October 23rd, 1934 a)

Egypt (March 16th, 1926 a)

Estonia (August 30th, 1930 a)

Finland (December 5th, 1927 a)

France (July 2nd, 1927)

The French Government is compelled to make all reservation, as regards the Colonies, Protectorates and mandated territories under its authority, as to the possibility of regularly producing, within the strictly prescribed time-limit, the quarterly statistics provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 22.

Germany (August 15th, 1929)

Subject to the reservation annexed to the Procès-verbal of the plenary meeting of February 16th, 1925. (The validity of the signature and ratification of this Convention are subject to the condition that a German expert will be appointed as a member of the Central Board.)

Greece (December 10th, 1929)

Haiti (November 30th, 1938 a)

Hungary (August 27th, 1930)

Honduras (September 21st, 1934 a)

Italy (for the Kingdom and Colonies) (December 11th, 1929 a)

Japan (October 10th, 1928)

Latvia (October 31st, 1928)

Liechtenstein 2

Lithuania (February 13th, 1931 a)

Luxembourg (March 27th, 1928)

Monaco (February 9th, 1927 a)

The Netherlands (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (June 4th, 1928)

New Hebrides (December 27th, 1927 a)

Norway (March 16th, 1931 a)

Poland (June 16th, 1927)

Portugal (September 13th, 1926)

Romania (May 18th, 1928 a)

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 is to be regarded as applying to Burma as an overseas territory of His Majesty as from that date.

2 The Swiss Federal Political Department, by a letter dated July 15th, 1936, informed the Secretariat of the following:

"Under the terms of the arrangements concluded between the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein and the Swiss Government in 1929 and 1935, in application of the Customs Union Treaty concluded between these two countries on March 29th, 1923, the Swiss legislation on narcotic drugs, including all the measures taken by the Federal authorities to give effect to the different international Conventions on dangerous drugs, will be applicable to the territory of the Principality in the same way as to the territory of the Confederation, as long as the said Treaty remains in force. The Principality of Liechtenstein will accordingly participate, so long as the said Treaty remains in force, in the international Conventions which have been or may hereafter be concluded in the matter of narcotic drugs, it being neither necessary nor advisable for that country to accede to them separately."

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION (continued).

(Geneva, February 19th, 1925.)

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</th>
<th>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</th>
<th>The Protocol is open to Accession by:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SALVADOR</strong> (December 2nd, 1926 a)</td>
<td><strong>ALBANIA</strong></td>
<td><strong>AFGHANISTAN</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SAN MARINO</strong> (April 21st, 1926 a)</td>
<td><strong>ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (a)</strong></td>
<td><strong>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SPAIN</strong> (June 22nd, 1928)</td>
<td><strong>IRAN</strong></td>
<td><strong>SA’UDI ARABIA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Includes also the Spanish Colonies and the Spanish Protectorate of Morocco.</td>
<td><strong>NICARAGUA</strong></td>
<td><strong>BELGIUM</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUDAN</strong> (February 20th, 1926)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>BRAZIL</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SWEDEN</strong> (December 6th, 1930 a)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>CHINA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SWITZERLAND</strong> (April 3rd, 1929)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>FREE CITY OF DANZIG</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>DENMARK</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THAILAND</strong> (October 11th, 1929)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TURKEY</strong> (April 3rd, 1933 a)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>ETHIOPIA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS</strong> (October 31st, 1935 a)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>FRANCE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>URUGUAY</strong> (September 11th, 1930)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>GUATEMALA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VENEZUELA</strong> (June 19th, 1929a)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>HUNGARY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YUGOSLAVIA</strong> (September 4th, 1929)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>ICELAND</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROTOCOL.**

(Geneva, February 19th, 1925.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</th>
<th>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.</th>
<th>The Protocol is open to Accession by:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BRITISH EMPIRE</strong> (February 17th, 1926)</td>
<td><strong>ALBANIA</strong></td>
<td><strong>AFGHANISTAN</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CANADA</strong> (June 27th, 1928)</td>
<td><strong>ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (a)</strong></td>
<td><strong>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AUSTRALIA</strong> (Febr. 17th, 1926)</td>
<td><strong>IRAN</strong></td>
<td><strong>SA’UDI ARABIA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NEW ZEALAND</strong> (February 17th, 1926)</td>
<td><strong>NICARAGUA</strong></td>
<td><strong>BELGIUM</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>BRAZIL</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(February 17th, 1926)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>CHINA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INDIA</strong> (February 17th, 1926)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>FREE CITY OF DANZIG</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IRAQ</strong> (August 8th, 1931 a)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>DENMARK</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Sarawak (March 17th, 1926 a)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bahamas</strong> (October 22nd, 1926 a)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>ETHIOPIA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BOLIVIA</strong> (April 15th, 1932 a)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>FRANCE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BULGARIA</strong> (March 9th, 1927)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>GUATEMALA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILE</strong> (April 11th, 1933)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>HUNGARY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COLOMBIA</strong> (December 3rd, 1930 a)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>ICELAND</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COSTA RICA</strong> (January 8th, 1935 a)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>IRELAND</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CUBA</strong> (July 6th, 1931)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>ITALY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CZECHOSLOVAKIA</strong> (April 11th, 1927)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>LIBERIA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ECUADOR</strong> (October 23rd, 1934 a)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>LIECHTENSTEIN</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EGYPT</strong> (March 16th, 1926 a)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>LITHUANIA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ESTONIA</strong> (August 30th, 1930 a)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>MEXICO</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FINLAND</strong> (December 5th, 1927 a)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>MONACO</strong></td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>GERMANY</strong> (August 15th, 1929)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NORWAY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GREECE</strong> (December 10th, 1929)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Panama</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HAITI</strong> (November 30th, 1938 a)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>PARAGUAY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HONDURAS</strong> (September 21st, 1934 a)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>PERU</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JAPAN</strong> (October 10th, 1928)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>PERU</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LATVIA</strong> (October 31st, 1928)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>POLAND</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LUXEMBURG</strong> (March 27th, 1928)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>SAN MARINO</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THE NETHERLANDS</strong> (including)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>SWEDEN</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao (June 4th, 1928)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>SWITZERLAND</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PORTUGAL</strong> (Sept. 13th, 1926)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ROUMANIA</strong> (May 18th, 1928 a)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>REPUBLICS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SALVADOR</strong> (December 2nd, 1926 a)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>URUGUAY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SPAIN</strong> (April 19th, 1930 a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUDAN</strong> (February 20th, 1926)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>THAILAND</strong> (October 11th, 1929)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TURKEY</strong> (April 3rd, 1933 a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>VENEZUELA</strong> (June 19th, 1929a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>YUGOSLAVIA</strong> (Sept. 4th, 1929)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 See note regarding the Convention.
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.

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

Not in Force.

Ratifications or
definitive Accessions.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
This ratification is subject to the reservation that the Convention shall only enter into force, as far as the United States of America are concerned, when it has entered into force as regards Belgium, the British Empire, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Japan, Sweden and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

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.

CANADA
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.

BULGARIA

CHINA

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

EGYPT

FRANCE
This ratification will not become effective until the ratifications of the Convention by Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Japan, Sweden and the United States of America have become effective in accordance with Article 41 of the Convention.

IRAQ (a)
In accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 28 of the Convention, Iraq assume with regard to its territory the undertakings set forth in paragraph 1 of Article 28 and the obligations of Articles 19 to 26 inclusive of that Convention, in so far as they are applicable.

LATVIA
With reservation for the suspension of the application of Articles 6 and 9 in virtue of the right recognised to Latvia in Article 29.

LIBERIA (a)

BELGIUM
To the same extent as does the effect of the Convention apply in the States named hereafter: the United States of America, Austria, France, Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

BRAZIL
Reserves, during the whole period of application of the present Convention, the right of fulfilling it, as regards the part that concerns Brazil, according to the spirit of the provisions having for their object the generalisation of control both as concerns the commerce as well as concerns the manufacture of armaments.

CHILE

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

ESTONIA
With reservation for the suspension of the application of Article 6 and 9 in virtue of the right recognised to Estonia in Article 29.

ETHIOPIA

FINLAND
With reservation for the suspension of the application of Articles 6 and 9 in virtue of the right recognised to Finland in Article 29.

GERMANY

HUNGARY

INDIA

ITALY

JAPAN

LUXEMBURG

NORWAY

ROUMANIA
Ad referendum with the reservation provided in Article 29 of the Convention, in virtue of which the application of Articles 6 and 9, as far as they concern exports consigned to Roumania by the High Contracting Parties and as far as they concern imports manufactured in Roumania, will be suspended until the date of the accession of Russia to the present Convention, as also to the Annex.

SALVADOR

SWITZERLAND

THAILAND

URUGUAY

YUGOSLAVIA

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

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

THE NETHERLANDS (including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)

POLAND
With reservation for the suspension of the application of Articles 6 and 9 in virtue of the right recognised to Poland in Article 29.

SPAIN
SWEDEN
Subject to the condition that this ratification will only take effect when the other producing States shall have ratified the convention.

VENEZUELA

2. Declaration regarding the Territory of Ifni.

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

Not in Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

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

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

EGYPT
FRANCE
LIBERIA (a)
THE NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)

POLAND
SPAIN
VENEZUELA

3. Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare.¹

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

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.

United States of America
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
COLOMBIA
HUNGARY
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PORTUGAL
SWEDEN
THAILAND
TURKEY
URUGUAY
And all other States invited to adhere to the Convention in accordance with Article 37.


(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

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 which have finally acceded thereto, and that His Majesty shall cease to be bound by the Protocol towards any State at enmity with Him whose armed forces, or the armed forces of whose allies, do not respect the Protocol.

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

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

IRELAND (August 18th, 1930 a)

The Government of Ireland does not intend to assume, by this accession, any obligation except towards the States having signed and ratified this Protocol or which shall have finally acceded thereto, and should the armed forces of an enemy State or of the allies of such State fail to respect the said Protocol, the Government of Ireland 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 State at enmity with Him whose armed forces, or the armed forces of whose allies, fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

IRAQ (September 8th, 1931 a)

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

BULGARIA (March 7th, 1934)

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

The said Protocol shall ipso facto cease to be binding on the Bulgarian Government in regard to any enemy State whose armed forces or whose allies fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

CHILE (July 2nd, 1935)

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

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

CHINA (August 7th, 1929 a)

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (August 16th, 1938)

(The Czechoslovak Republic shall ipso facto cease to be bound by this Proto-

col towards any State whose armed forces, or the armed forces of whose allies, fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

DENMARK (May 5th, 1930)

EGYPT (December 6th, 1928)
3. Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (continued).

(Geneva, June 17th, 1925.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

ESTONIA (August 28th, 1931)

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

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

ETHIOPIA (September 18th, 1935)

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)

IRAN (July 4th, 1929)

ITALY (April 3rd, 1928)

LATVIA (June 3rd, 1931)

LIBERIA (April 2nd, 1927)

LITHUANIA (June 15th, 1933)

LUXEMBURG (September 1st, 1936)

MEXICO (March 15th, 1932)

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

Subject to the reservation that, as regards the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of all analogous liquids, materials or devices, the 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.

POLAND (February 4th, 1929)

PORTUGAL (July 1st, 1930)

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

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

ROUMANIA (August 23rd, 1929)

Subject to the reservation:

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

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

SPAIN (August 22nd, 1929)

Declares this Protocol as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, in relation to any other Member or State accepting and executing the same obligation, that is to say, on condition of reciprocity.

SWEDEN (April 25th, 1930)

SWITZERLAND (July 12th, 1932)

THAILAND (June 6th, 1931)

TURKEY (October 5th, 1929)

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

1. That the said Protocol only binds the Government 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.

VENEZUELA (February 8th, 1928)

YUGOSLAVIA (April 12th, 1929)
XII. AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.¹

16. PROTOCOL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 16.
(Second paragraph of the original text.)
(Geneva, September 21st, 1925.)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

Chile (August 1st, 1928)
Denmark (March 28th, 1926)
Estonia (September 18th, 1926)
The Netherlands (August 20th, 1926)

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

Union of South Africa
Albania
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria
Canada
Dominican Republic
Japan
New Zealand
Norway
Peru
Portugal
Salvador
Thailand
Uruguay

Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open:

Afghanistan
Argentine Republic
Australia
Belgium
Great Britain and Northern Ireland
China
Colombia
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Ecuador
Egypt
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Greece
Haiti
Hungary
India
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Italy
Latvia
Liberia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Mexico
Panama
Poland
Roumania
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

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.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

Belgium (July 2nd, 1927)
British Empire (for Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (June 14th, 1927)
Bulgaria (July 2nd, 1927)

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

Finland
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The Convention is open to Accession by:

Albania
Denmark
Estonia
Iran
Ireland

² See footnote ¹, page 22 of this document.

(Paris, November 27th, 1925.)

In Force.

The Convention is open to Accession by:

LATVIA
LITHUANIA
LUXEMBURG
NORWAY
PORTUGAL
SWEDEN
TURKEY

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (January 17th, 1929)
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)
(July 23rd, 1930)
FRANCE (July 2nd, 1927)

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, 1929)
HUNGARY (January 3rd, 1928)
ITALY (September 27th, 1932)
THE NETHERLANDS (for the Kingdom in Europe) (July 2nd, 1927)
POLAND (June 16th, 1930)
ROUMANIA (May 18th, 1928)
SPAIN (July 17th, 1927)
SWITZERLAND (July 2nd, 1927)
YUGOSLAVIA (May 7th, 1930)

Under Clause IV of the Protocol of Signature.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

AFGHANISTAN (November 9th, 1935)
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (March 21st, 1929)

Subject to the reservation that the Government of the United States, adhering to its policy of opposing to forced or compulsory labour except as punishment for crime of which the person concerned has been duly convicted, adheres to the Convention except as to the first sub-division of the second paragraph of Article five, which reads as follows:

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

BELGIUM (September 23rd, 1927)

XIV. SLAVERY.

Slavery Convention.¹

(Geneva, September 25th, 1926.)

In Force.

The Convention is open to Accession by:

SA'UDI ARABIA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
CHILE
COSTA RICA
FREE CITY OF DANZIG
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
ICELAND
JAPAN
LIECHTENSTEIN
LUXEMBURG
PARAGUAY
PERU
SALVADOR
SAN MARINO
THAILAND
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
VENEZUELA

Ratifications or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification.

ALBANIA
COLOMBIA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (a)
ETHIOPIA
IRAN

Ad referendum and interpreting Article 3 as without power to compel Iran to bind herself by any arrangement or convention which would place her ships of whatever tonnage in the category of native vessels provided for by the Convention on the Trade in Arms.

LITHUANIA
PANAMA
URUGUAY


² This accession, given subject to reservation, has been communicated to the signatory States for acceptance.
SLAVERY CONVENTION (continued)

(Geneva, September 25th, 1926.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (June 18th, 1927)
CANADA (August 6th, 1928)
AUSTRALIA (June 18th, 1927)
NEW ZEALAND (June 18th, 1927)
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (including South West Africa) (June 18th, 1927)
IRELAND (July 18th, 1930 a)
INDIA (June 18th, 1927)

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

BULGARIA (March 9th, 1927)
CHINA (April 22nd, 1937)
CUBA (July 6th, 1931)
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (October 10th, 1930)
DENMARK (May 17th, 1927)
ECUADOR (March 26th, 1928 a)
EGYPT (January 25th, 1928 a)
ESTONIA (May 16th, 1929)
FINLAND (September 29th, 1927)
FRANCE (March 28th, 1931)
GERMANY (March 12th, 1929)
GREECE (July 4th, 1930)
HAITI (September 3rd, 1927 a)
HUNGARY 1 (February 17th, 1933 a)
IRAQ (January 18th, 1929 a)
ITALY (August 25th, 1928)
LATVIA (July 9th, 1927)
LIBERIA (May 17th, 1930)
MEXICO (September 8th, 1934 a)
MONACO (January 17th, 1928 a)
The NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) (January 7th, 1928)
NICARAGUA (October 3rd, 1927 a)
NORWAY (September 10th, 1927)
POLAND (September 17th, 1930)
PORTUGAL (October 4th, 1927)
ROMANIA (June 22nd, 1931)
SPAIN (September 12th, 1927)

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

SUDAN (September 15th, 1927 a)
SWEDEN (December 17th, 1927)
SWITZERLAND (November 1st, 1930 a)
TURKEY (July 24th, 1933 a)
YUGOSLAVIA (September 28th, 1929)

**XV. INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION.**

**Constitution and Statute establishing an International Relief Union,**

(Geneva, July 12th, 1927.)

**In Force.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratiifications or definiton Accessions.</th>
<th>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification</th>
<th>The Convention is open to Accession by:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALBANIA (August 31st, 1929)</td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>AFGHANSTAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BELGIUM (May 9th, 1929)</td>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA</td>
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<tr>
<td>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (January 9th, 1929)</td>
<td>GUATEMALA</td>
<td>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</td>
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<td>LATVIA</td>
<td>SA'UDI ARABIA</td>
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<td>NICARAGUA</td>
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<td>AUSTRALIA</td>
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<td>BOLIVIA</td>
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<td>NEW ZEALAND (December 22nd, 1928)</td>
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<td>UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### XVI. ARBITRATION CLAUSES IN COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

2. **Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards.**

*(Geneva, September 26th, 1927)*

#### In Force.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratifications</th>
<th>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification</th>
<th>The Convention is open to Signature by:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BELGIUM</strong> (April 27th, 1929)</td>
<td>BELGIUM</td>
<td>ALBANIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law.</td>
<td>NICARAGUA</td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgian Congo, Territory of Ruanda-Urundi (June 5th, 1930)</td>
<td>PERU</td>
<td>CHILE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND</strong> (July 2nd, 1930)</td>
<td><strong>BOLIVIA</strong></td>
<td>IRAQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahamas</td>
<td><strong>NICARAGUA</strong></td>
<td>JAPAN</td>
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<tr>
<td>British Guiana</td>
<td><strong>PERU</strong></td>
<td>LATVIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Honduras</td>
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<td>LIECHTENSTEIN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Falkland Islands</td>
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<td>LITHUANIA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gibraltar</td>
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<td>MONACO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Coast:</td>
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<td>NORWAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Colony</td>
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<td>PANAMA</td>
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<td>(b) Ashanti</td>
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<td>PARAGUAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Northern Territories</td>
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<td>POLAND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Togoland under British Mandate</td>
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<td>SALVADOR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Islands and Cayman Islands)</td>
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<td>URUGUAY</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
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<td>And all the other States which may sign the Protocol of September 24th, 1923.</td>
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<td>Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan)</td>
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<td>Tanganyika Territory</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uganda Protectorate</td>
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<td>Windward Islands:</td>
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<td>Grenada</td>
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<td>Mauritis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern (July 13th, 1931 a)</td>
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<td>Rhodesia</td>
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<td>Leeward Islands:</td>
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<td>Antigua</td>
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<td>Montserrat</td>
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<td>St. Christopher-Nevis</td>
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<td>Virgin Islands</td>
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<td>Malta (October 11th, 1934 a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burma (excluding the Kareni States under His Majesty's suzerainty) (October 19th, 1938 a)</td>
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<td>His Majesty reserves the right to limit the obligations mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under the law of Burma.</td>
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<td>NEWFOUNDLAND (January 7th, 1931 a)</td>
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<td>NEW ZEALAND (Western Samoa included) (April 9th, 1929)</td>
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2. **CONVENTION ON THE EXECUTION OF FOREIGN ARBITRAL AWARDS (continued).**

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

**In Force.**

**Ratifications.**

**INDIA** (October 23rd, 1937)
Is not binding as regards the enforcement of the provisions of this Convention 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 Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

**CZECHO-SLOVAKIA** (September 18th, 1931)
The Czecho-Slovak Republic does not intend to invalidate in any way the bilateral treaties concluded by it with various States, which regulate the questions referred to in the present Convention by provisions going beyond the provisions of the Convention.

**DENMARK** (April 25th, 1929)
Under Danish law, arbitral awards made by an Arbitral Tribunal do not immediately become operative; it is necessary in each case, in order to make an award operative, to apply to the ordinary Courts of Law. In the course of the proceedings, however, the arbitral award will generally be accepted by such Courts without further examination as a basis for the final judgment in the affair.

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

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

**ITALY** (November 12th, 1930)

**LUXEMBURG** (September 15th, 1930)
Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law.

**THE NETHERLANDS** (for the Kingdom in Europe) (August 12th, 1931)
Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curacao (January 28th, 1933 a)

**PORTUGAL** (December 10th, 1930)
(1) The Portuguese Government reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law.

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

**ROUMANIA** (June 22nd, 1931)
Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law.

**SPAIN** (January 15th, 1930)

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

**SWITZERLAND** (September 25th, 1930)

**THAILAND** (July 7th, 1931)

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**XVII. EXPORTATION.**

1. **INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF HIDES AND SKINS.**

**(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)**

**In Force.**

**Ratifications.**

**BELGIUM** (April 27th, 1929)
The Belgian Government does not intend to assume any obligation as regards the Belgian Colony of the Congo and the territory under Belgian mandate of Ruanda-Urundi.

**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.

**Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.**

**AFGHANISTAN**

**UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA**

**ALBANIA**

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC**

**AUSTRALIA**

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I. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF HIDES AND SKINS (cont.).
(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.
Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

The Agreement is open to Accession by:

BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
CANADA
CHILE
CHINA
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EGYPT
ESTONIA
ETHIOPIA
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
INDIA
IRAN
IRAQ
IRELAND
JAPAN
LATVIA
LIBERIA
LITHUANIA
MEXICO
NEW ZEALAND
NICARAGUA
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERU
PORTUGAL
SALVADOR
SPAIN
THAILAND
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA

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.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (June 28th, 1929)

FINLAND (June 14th, 1929)
The ratification does not include Greenland.

FRANCE (June 30th, 1929)
By its acceptance, it does not intend to assume any obligation in regard to any of its Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under its suzerainty or mandate.

GERMANY (June 30th, 1929)

HUNGARY (July 26th, 1929)
The entry into force of this Agreement as regards Hungary is subject to its ratification by Austria, Roumania, Czecho-Slovakia and Yugoslavia.

ITALY (June 26th, 1929)

LUXEMBURG (June 27th, 1929)

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

Norway (September 26th, 1930)

Poland 2 (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, Czecho-Slovakia and Yugoslavia.

SWEDEN (June 27th, 1929)

SWITZERLAND (June 27th, 1929)

YUGOSLAVIA (September 30th, 1929)

2. PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.
(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.
Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

The Protocol is open to Accession by:

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

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.

BULGARIA
Subject to the reservation made on signing the Agreement.

TURKEY
Subject to the reservation made on signing the Agreement.

1 The reservation to which this signature is subject has been submitted to the signatory States for acceptance.

2 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.

Czecho-Slovakia (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)

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:

Brazil
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
Estonia
Ethiopia
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
India
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Japan
Latvia
Libera
Lithuania
Mexico
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Portugal
Salvador
Spain
Thailand
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Uruguay
Venezuela

3. International Agreement relating to the Exportation of Bones.1
(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

In Force.

Ratifications.

Belgium (April 27th, 1929)
The Belgian Government does not intend to assume any obligation as regards the Belgian Colony of the Congo and the territory under Belgian mandate of Ruanda-Urundi.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland (April 9th, 1929)
Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or mandate.

Czecho-Slovakia (June 28th, 1929)

Signatures 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.

Denunciation.

Finland (March 4th, 1936)

The Agreement is open to Accession by:

Afghanistan
Union of South Africa
Albania
United States of America
Argentine Republic
Australia
Bolivia
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Ecuador

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

In Force.

**Ratifications.**

**DENMARK** (June 14th, 1929)
The ratification does not include Greenland.

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

**FRANCE** (June 30th, 1929)
By its acceptance, it does not intend to assume any obligation in regard to any of its Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under its suzerainty or mandate.

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

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

**ITALY** (June 29th, 1929)

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

The **Netherlands** (June 28th, 1929)
The Netherlands Government does not intend to assume any obligation as regards overseas territories. The Netherlands undertake to extend, towards any other High Contracting Party accepting the same obligation, the application of the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 8 of the Convention of November 8th, 1927, to all disputes which might arise on the subject of the interpretation or the application of the provisions of this Agreement, whether or not 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, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

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

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

**YUGOSLAVIA** (September 30th, 1929)
The obligations resulting from this Agreement shall be binding for Yugoslavia 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 Swiss francs or more per hundred kilogrammes).

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

In Force.

**Ratifications.**

**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.

**CZECHO-SLOVAKIA** (June 28th, 1929)

**DENMARK** (June 14th, 1929)
The ratification does not include Greenland.

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

**FRANCE** (June 30th, 1929)
Subject to the reservations made on signing the Agreement.

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

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

**ITALY** (June 29th, 1929)

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

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

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1 The Polish Government has undertaken to put this Agreement into force by administrative measures as from October 1st, 1929.
4. PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT (continued).

(Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)

Ratifications.

Norway (September 26th, 1930)
Poland (August 8th, 1931)
Roumania (June 30th, 1929)
Same reservation as for the Agreement.
Sweden (June 27th, 1929)
Switzerland (June 27th, 1929)
Yugoslavia (September 30th, 1929)

In Force.

The Protocol is open to Accession by:

Liberia
Lithuania
Mexico
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Portugal
Salvador
Spain
Thailand
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 19 (2) (c), 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 of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
(May 21st, 1931)
Subject to the following conditions:

1. That the following disputes are excluded from the procedure described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation:
   (a) Disputes arising prior to the accession of

   ¹ The Annex to the Supplementary Report on the Work of the League 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.
   ³ Norway having acceded on June 11th, 1929, to Chapters I, II and IV, and thereafter having extended its accession to Chapter III, on June 11th, 1930, has therefore accepted all the provisions of the Act. However, it has been deemed necessary to make it appear also under "B" in the present list, so as to make it clear that Norway had already accepted the provisions provided under that heading as from June 11th, 1929.
GENERAL ACT (continued).

(Geneva, September 26th, 1928.)

In Force.

Accessions

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 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.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, by a communication which was received at the Secretariat on February 15th, 1939, made the following declaration:

"His Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom will continue, after the 16th August 1939, to participate in the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes subject to the reservation that, as from that date, the participation of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in the General Act will not, should they unfortunately find themselves involved in hostilities, cover disputes
GENERAL ACT (continued).

(Geneva, September 26th, 1928.)

In Force.

Accessions

All the provisions of the Act. arising out of events occurring during the war. This reservation applies also to the procedure of conciliation.

"The participation of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in the General Act, after the 16th August 1939, will continue, as heretofore, to be subject to the reservations set forth in their instrument of accession."

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 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
GENERAL ACT (continued).

(Geneva, September 26th, 1928.)

In Force.

Accessions

A

All the provisions of the Act.

the work of the Conciliation Commission. The Council may extend either of the above periods by a decision of all its Members other than the parties to the dispute.

AUSTRALIA (May 21st, 1931)

Subject to the following conditions:

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

(i) Disputes arising prior to the accession of His Majesty to the said General Act or relating to situations or facts prior to the said accession;
(ii) Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;
(iii) Disputes between His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia and the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such a manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;
(iv) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States; and
(v) Disputes with any Party to the General Act who is not a Member of the League of Nations.

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

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

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

NEW ZEALAND (May 21st, 1931)

Subject to the following conditions:

1. That the following disputes are excluded from the procedure described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation:
GENERAL ACT (continued).

(Geneva, September 26th, 1928.)

In Force.

Accessions

A

All the provisions of the Act.

(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 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 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.

The High Commissioner for New Zealand in London, by a communication which was received at the Secretariat on February 15th, 1939, made the following declaration:

"His Majesty's Government in the Dominion of New Zealand will continue, after the 16th August 1939, to participate in the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes subject to the reservation that, as from that date, the participation of the New Zealand Government will not, should it unfortunately find itself involved in hostilities, cover disputes arising out of events occurring during the war. This reservation applies also to the procedure of conciliation.

"The participation of the New Zealand Government in the General Act, after the 16th August 1939, will continue, as heretofore, to be subject to the reservations set forth in its instrument of accession."
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).

IRELAND (September 26th, 1931)

INDIA (May 21st, 1931)

Subject to the following conditions:

1. That the following disputes are excluded from the procedure described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation:
   (i) Disputes arising prior to the accession of His Majesty to the said General Act or relating to situations or facts prior to the said accession;
   (ii) Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;
   (iii) Disputes between the Government of India and the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such a manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;
   (iv) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States; and
   (v) Disputes with any Party to the General Act who is not a Member of the League of Nations.

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

3. (i) That, in the case of a dispute, not being a dispute mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act, which is brought before the Council of the League of Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant, the procedure prescribed in Chapter I of the General Act shall not be applied, and, if already commenced, shall be suspended, unless the Council determines that the said procedure shall be adopted.
   (ii) That, in the case of such a dispute, the procedure described in Chapter III of the General Act shall not be applied unless the Council has failed to effect a settlement of the dispute within twelve months from the date on which it was first submitted to the Council, or, in a case where the procedure prescribed in Chapter I has been adopted without producing an agreement between the parties, within six months from the termination of the work of the Conciliation Commission. The Council may extend either of the above periods by a decision of all its Members other than the parties to the dispute.

His Majesty’s Secretary of State for India, by a communication which was received at the Secretariat on February 15th, 1939, made the following declaration:

“India will continue, after the 16th August 1939, to participate in the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes subject to the reservation that, as from that date, the participation
GENERAL ACT (continued).
(Geneva, September 26th, 1928.)

In Force.

Accessions

A All the provisions of the Act.

of India will not, should she unfortunately find herself involved in hostilities, cover disputes arising out of events occurring during the war. This reservation applies also to the procedure of conciliation.

"The participation of India in the General Act, after the 16th August 1939, will continue, as heretofore, to be subject to the reservations set forth in the instrument of accession in respect of India."

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.

ETHIOPIA (March 15th, 1935)

FINLAND (September 6th, 1930)

FRANCE (May 21st, 1931)

The said accession concerning all disputes that may arise after the said accession with regard to situations or facts subsequent thereto, other than those which the Permanent Court of International Justice may recognise as being 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 III of the said General Act.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, by a communication which was received at the Secretariat on February 14th, 1939, made the following declaration:

"The Government of the French Republic declares that it adds to the instrument of accession to the General Act of Arbitration deposited in its name on May 21st, 1931, the reservation that in future that accession shall not extend to disputes relating to any events that may occur in the course of a war in which the French Government is involved."

GREECE (September 14th, 1931)

Subject to the following conditions:

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

(a) Disputes resulting from facts prior either to the accession of Greece or to the accession of another Party with whom Greece might have a dispute;
GENERAL ACT (continued.)
(Geneva, September 26th, 1928.)

In Force.

Accessions

A

Denunciation

All the provisions of the Act.

(b) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States and in particular disputes relating to the territorial status of Greece, including disputes relating to its rights of sovereignty over its ports and lines of communication.

ITALY (September 7th, 1931)
Subject to the following reservations:
I. The following disputes shall be excluded from the procedure described in the said Act:
(a) Disputes arising out of facts or situations prior to the present accession;
(b) Disputes relating to questions which international law leaves to the sole jurisdiction of States;
(c) Disputes affecting the relations between Italy and any third Power.
II. It is understood that, in conformity with Article 29 of the said Act, disputes for the solution of which a special procedure is provided by other conventions shall be settled in accordance with the provisions of those conventions; and that, in particular, disputes which may be submitted to the Council or Assembly of the League of Nations in virtue of one of the provisions of the Covenant shall be settled in accordance with those provisions.
III. It is further understood that the present accession in no way affects Italy's accession to the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and to the clause in that Statute concerning the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court.

LATVIA (September 17th, 1935)

LUXEMBURG (September 15th, 1930)

NORWAY (June 11th, 1930)

PERU (November 21st, 1931)
Subject to reservation (b) provided for in Article 39, paragraph 2.

SPAIN (September 16th, 1930)
Subject to reservations (a) and (b) provided for in Article 39, paragraph 2.

SWITZERLAND (December 7th, 1934)

TURKEY (June 26th, 1934)
Subject to the following reservations:
The following disputes are excluded from the procedure described in the Act:
(a) Disputes arising out of facts or situations prior to the present accession:
(b) Disputes relating to questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States;
(c) Disputes affecting the relations between Turkey and any third Power.

Spain

1 (April 8th, 1939)

1 By a letter dated April 1st, 1939, received by the Secretariat on April 8th, the National Government of Spain has denounced the accession of Spain to the General Act, stating that as in the past the Secretariat and almost all the States which are signatories of the General Act have refused to receive any communications from the National Government, this Government could not have used earlier the right which it now exercises in virtue of Article 45 of the Act. The Secretary-General has brought this communication to the knowledge of the Governments concerned.

* Article 45 of the General Act provides that the Act shall be concluded for a period of five years from the date of its entry into force, which was August 16th, 1929, and shall remain in force for further successive periods of five years unless it is denounced at least six months before the end of the current period. The Spanish denunciation was, therefore, received after the date fixed by this Article.
XIX. ECONOMIC STATISTICS.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO ECONOMIC STATISTICS. 1

(Geneva, December 14th, 1928.)

In Force.

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

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.

BRAZIL
FREE CITY OF DANZIG
 throughput the intermediary of Poland)

ESTONIA
GERMANY
HUNGARY
JAPAN

In virtue of Article 11 of the present Convention, the Japanese Government declares that its acceptance of the present Convention does not extend to its Territories mentioned below: Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung, the Territories under Japanese mandate.

LUXEMBURG
YUGOSLAVIA

The Convention is open to Accession by:

AFGHANISTAN
ALBANIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BOLIVIA
CHINA
COLOMBIA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
ETHIOPIA
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
IRAN
IRAQ
LIBERIA
MEXICO
NICARAGUA
NEW ZEALAND
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERU
SALVADOR
SPAIN
THAILAND
TURKEY
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA

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

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

Southern Rhodesia (October 14th, 1931 a)

Returns provided for in Article 2, III (B), will not contain information with regard to areas under crops on native farms, and in native reserves, locations and mission stations.

CANADA (August 23rd, 1930 a)

AUSTRALIA (April 13th, 1932 a)

Does not apply to the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island, New Guinea and Nauru.

1 The provision under Article 3, Annex I, Part I, for separate returns for direct transit trade shall not apply to the Commonwealth of Australia.

2 The provision under Article 3, Annex I, Part I, Paragraph IV, that when the quantity of goods of any kind is expressed in any unit or units of measure other than weight, an estimate of the average weight of each unit, or multiple of units, shall be shown in the annual returns, shall not apply to the Commonwealth of Australia.

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

IRELAND
(September 15th, 1930)


2 These reservations were accepted by the States parties to the Convention, which were consulted in accordance with Article 17.
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO ECONOMIC STATISTICS (continued).

(Geneva, December 14th, 1928.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

INDIA (May 15th, 1931 a)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BULGARIA (November 29th, 1929)

CHILE (November 20th, 1934 a)

CUBA (August 17th, 1932 a)

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (February 19th, 1931)

DENMARK (September 9th, 1929)

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

EGYPT (June 27th, 1930)

FINLAND (September 23rd, 1938)

FRANCE (February 1st, 1933)

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

GREECE (September 18th, 1930)

ITALY (June 11th, 1931)

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

LATVIA (July 5th, 1937)

LITHUANIA (April 2nd, 1938 a)

THE NETHERLANDS (September 13th, 1932)

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

Netherlands Indies (May 5th, 1933 a)

1. The following shall not be applicable:
   (a) The provisions of Article 2, III, E) and V;
   (b) The provisions concerning the system of valuations known as “declared values” mentioned in Annex I, Part I, § II (See Article 3):
   (c) Article 3, paragraph 2.

2. The returns mentioned in Article 2, IV, shall only apply to coal, petroleum, natural gas, tin, manganese, gold and silver.

3. The statistics of foreign trade mentioned in Article 3 shall not comprise tables concerning transit.

NORWAY (March 20th, 1929)

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

POLAND (July 23rd, 1931)

PORTUGAL (October 23rd, 1931)

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

ROUMANIA (June 22nd, 1931)

SWEDEN (February 17th, 1930)

SWITZERLAND (July 10th, 1930)

1 These reservations were accepted by the States parties to the Convention, which were consulted in accord with Article 17.
Protocol.

*Geneva, December 14th, 1928.*

### In Force.

**Ratifications or definitive Accessions.**

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

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XX. SUPPRESSION OF COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY.¹

(Geneva, April 20th, 1929.)

In Force.

<table>
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</table>


² According to a Declaration made by the Danish Government when ratifying the Convention, the latter was to take effect in respect of Denmark, only upon the coming into force of the Danish Penal Code of April 15th, 1930. This Code having entered into force on January 1st, 1933, the Convention has become effective for Denmark from the same date.

³ As this reservation has not given rise to any objection on the part of the States to which it was communicated in accordance with Article 22, it may be considered as accepted.

⁴ Instrument deposited in Berlin.
Protocol.
(Geneva, April 20th, 1929.)

In Force.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratifications or definitive Accessions.</th>
<th>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</th>
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<tr>
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Optional Protocol. 3
(Geneva, April 20th, 1929.)

In Force.

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<td>POLAND (June 15th, 1934)</td>
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<tr>
<td>YUGOSLAVIA (November 24th, 1930)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Same note as for the Convention.
2 Instrument deposited in Berlin.
XXI. AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE PREPARATION OF A TRANSIT CARD FOR EMIGRANTS. 1

(Geneva, June 14th, 1929.)

In Force.

Definitive signatures.

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>June 14th, 1929</td>
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<td>The Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe)</td>
<td>July 3rd, 1929</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>December 23rd, 1929</td>
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<td>Roumania</td>
<td>November 26th, 1929</td>
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<td>Saar Territory Governing Commission</td>
<td>June 14th, 1929</td>
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<tr>
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<td>(through the intermediary of Poland)</td>
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<td>Hungary</td>
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<td>Switzerland</td>
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The Agreement is open to Signature by:

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<td>Sweden</td>
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<td>Yugoslavia</td>
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XXII. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

3. PROTOCOL RELATING TO THE ACCESION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE. 2

(Geneva, September 14th, 1929.)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

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<td>Belgium</td>
<td>(October 5th, 1931)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations (February 12th, 1930)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>(August 28th, 1930)</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>(June 4th, 1930)</td>
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<td>Union of South Africa</td>
<td>(February 17th, 1930)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>(August 2nd, 1930)</td>
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<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>(February 26th, 1930)</td>
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Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

<table>
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The Protocol is open to Signature by:

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<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
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<tr>
<td>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</td>
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</tbody>
</table>


2 The present Protocol shall come into force as soon as all States which have ratified the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, and also the United States, have deposited their ratifications (Article 7).
3. Protocol relating to the Accession of the United States of America to the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice (continued).  
(Geneva, September 14th, 1929.)

Not in Force.

Ratifications.

BULGARIA (April 27th, 1931)
CHINA (October 14th, 1930)
COLOMBIA (January 6th, 1932)
CUBA (November 26th, 1930)
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (October 30th, 1930)
DENMARK (March 11th, 1930)
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (February 4th, 1933)
ESTONIA (September 8th, 1930)
ETHIOPIA (March 30th, 1935)
FINLAND (August 28th, 1930)
FRANCE (May 8th, 1931)
GERMANY (August 13th, 1930)
GREECE (August 29th, 1930)
HUNGARY (August 13th, 1930)
IRAN (April 25th, 1931)
ITALY (April 2nd, 1931)
JAPAN (November 14th, 1930)
LATVIA (August 29th, 1930)
LITHUANIA (January 23rd, 1933)
LUXEMBURG (September 15th, 1930)
THE NETHERLANDS, including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curacao (August 8th, 1930)
NORWAY (April 10th, 1930)
PANAMA (May 2nd, 1935)
POLAND (May 13th, 1930)
PORTUGAL (June 12th, 1930)
ROUMANIA (August 4th, 1930)
SPAIN (July 15th, 1930)
SWEDEN (March 20th, 1930)
SWITZERLAND (July 5th, 1930)
THAILAND (June 2nd, 1930)
URUGUAY (September 19th, 1933)
VENEZUELA (September 14th, 1932)
YUGOSLAVIA (August 27th, 1930)

XXIII. PROGRESSIVE CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

1. Convention on Certain Questions relating to the Conflict of Nationality Laws. 1
(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

In Force.

Belgium (April 4th, 1939)
Subject to accession later for the Colony of the Congo and the Mandated Territories.
Excluding Article 19 of the Convention.

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

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate members of the League of Nations (April 6th, 1934)

CANADA (April 6th, 1934)
AUSTRALIA (November 10th, 1937)
(Including the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island).

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

CHILE

COLOMBIA

Subject to reservation as regards Article 10.

CUBA

Subject to reservation as regards Articles 9, 10 and 11.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)

DENMARK

Subject to reservation as regards Articles 5 and 11.

EGYPT

ESTONIA

FRANCE

GERMANY

GREECE

HUNGARY

ICELAND

IRELAND

ITALY

AFGHANISTAN

ALBANIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

BOLIVIA

BULGARIA

COSTA RICA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ECUADOR

ETHIOPIA

FINLAND

GUATEMALA

HAITI

HONDURAS

IRELAND

IRAQ

LIBERIA

LITHUANIA

NEW ZEALAND

NICARAGUA

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

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

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

INDIA (October 7th, 1935)
In accordance with the provisions of Article 29, His Britannic Majesty does not assume any obligation in respect of the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under His suzerainty or the population of the said territories.

CHINA (February 14th, 1935)
Subject to reservation as regards Article 4.

MONACO (April 27th, 1931 a)

THE NETHERLANDS (April 2nd, 1937)
Including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curacao.
Excluding the provisions of Articles 8, 9 and 10 of the Convention.

NORWAY (March 16th, 1931 a)

SWEDEN (July 6th, 1933)
The Swedish Government declares that it does not accept to be bound by the provisions of the second sentence of Article 11, in the case where the wife referred to in the article, after recovering the nationality of her country of origin, fails to establish her ordinary residence in that country.

JAPAN
Subject to reservation as regards Articles 4 and 10 and as regards the words "according to its law" of Article 13.

LATVIA

LUXEMBURG

MEXICO
Subject to reservation as regards paragraph 2 of Article 1.

PERU
Subject to reservation as regards Article 4.

PORTUGAL

SALVADOR

SPAIN

SWITZERLAND
Subject to reservation as regards Article 10.

URUGUAY

YUGOSLAVIA

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

ROUMANIA

SAN MARINO

THAILAND

TURKEY

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

VENEZUELA

The Convention is open to Accession by:

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
(August 3rd, 1932)

BELGIUM (April 4th, 1939)
Subject to accession later for the Colony of the Congo and the Mandated Territories.

BRAZIL (September 19th, 1931 a)

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations (January 14th, 1932)

AUSTRALIA (July 8th, 1935 a)
(Including the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru).

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
(October 9th, 1935 a)
subject to reservation as regards Article 2.

INDIA (September 28th, 1932)
In accordance with the provisions of Article 15, His Britannic Majesty does not assume any obligation in respect of the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under His suzerainty or the population of the said territories.


2. PROTOCOL RELATING TO MILITARY OBLIGATIONS IN CERTAIN CASES OF DOUBLE NATIONALITY.1

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

CANADA

CHILE

DENMARK

EGYPT

FRANCE

GERMANY

GREECE

IRELAND

LUXEMBURG

MEXICO

PERU

PORTUGAL

SPAIN

URUGUAY

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

AFGHANISTAN

ALBANIA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

BOLIVIA

BULGARIA

CHINA

COSTA RICA

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

FREE CITY OF DANZIG

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ECUADOR

ESTONIA

ETHIOPIA

FINLAND

GUATEMALA

HAITI

HONDURAS

HUNGARY

ICELAND

IRAQ

ITALY

JAPAN

LATVIA

LIBERIA

LITHUANIA

MONACO

NEW ZEALAND

The Protocol is open to Accession by:

1 This Protocol came into force on May 25th, 1937.
2. **Protocol relating to Military Obligations in Certain Cases of Double Nationality (continued).**

*The Hague, April 12th, 1930.*

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

COLOMBIA (February 24th, 1937)
CUBA (October 22nd, 1936)

The Government of Cuba declares that it does not accept the obligation imposed by Article 2 of the Protocol when the minor referred to in that Article, although he has the right, on attaining his majority, to renounce or decline Cuban nationality, habitually resides in the territory of the State and is in fact more closely connected with the latter than with any other State whose nationality he may also possess.

The Netherlands (April 2nd, 1937)
Including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curacao.

SALVADOR (October 14th, 1935)

SWEDEN (July 6th, 1933)

**3. Protocol relating to a Certain Case of Statelessness.**

*The Hague, April 12th, 1930.*

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

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

CANADA
COLOMBIA
CUBA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)
DENMARK
EGYPT
ESTONIA
FRANCE
GREECE
IRELAND
JAPAN
LATVIA
LUXEMBURG
MEXICO
PERU
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
URUGUAY

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

BELGIUM

The Protocol is open to Accession by:

NICARAGUA
NORWAY
PARAGUAY
POLAND
ROUMANIA
SAN MARINO
SWITZERLAND
THAILAND
TURKEY
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
VENEZUELA
YUGOSLAVIA

BELGIUM

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

CANADA
COLOMBIA
CUBA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)
DENMARK
EGYPT
ESTONIA
FRANCE
GREECE
IRELAND
JAPAN
LATVIA
LUXEMBURG
MEXICO
PERU
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
URUGUAY

The Protocol is open to Accession by:

AFGHANISTAN
ALBANIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BOLIVIA
BULGARIA
COSTA RICA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
ETHIOPIA
FINLAND
GERMANY
GUATEMALA
HUNGARY
ICELAND
IRELAND
IRAN
IRAQ
ITALY
LIBERIA
LITHUANIA
MONACO
NEW ZEALAND
NICARAGUA
NORWAY
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
ROUMANIA
SAN MARINO
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
THAILAND
TURKEY
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
VENEZUELA
YUGOSLAVIA

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4. Special Protocol Concerning Statelessness,

(The Hague, April 12th, 1930.)

Not in Force.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.</th>
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<td>With the reservation that the applica-</td>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
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<tr>
<td>tion of this Protocol will not be</td>
<td>CUBA</td>
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<td>extended to the Colony of the Belgian</td>
<td>EGYPT</td>
<td>ARGENTINE REPUBLIC</td>
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<td>mandate.</td>
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<td>YUGOSLAVIA</td>
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</table>

1 A procès-verbal shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as soon as ratifications or accessions on behalf of ten Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States have been deposited (Article 9, § 1). The present Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of the procès-verbal mentioned in Article 9 as regards all Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States on whose behalf ratifications or accessions have been deposited on the date of the procès-verbal (Article 10, § 1).
XXIV. UNIFICATION OF LAWS ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY NOTES AND CHEQUES.

1. Convention providing a Uniform Law for Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, with Annexes and Protocol.¹

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitve Accessions.

Belgium (August 31st, 1932)
This ratification is subject to the utilisation of the rights provided in Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 20 of Annex II to this Convention. As regards the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, the Belgian Government intends to reserve all the rights provided in the Annex in question, with the exception of the right mentioned in Article 21 of that Annex.

Free City of Danzig (through the intermediary of Poland) (June 24th, 1935)
This ratification is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 6, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19 and 20 of Annex II to this Convention.

Denmark (July 27th, 1932)
The undertaking by the Government of the King to introduce in Denmark the Uniform Law forming Annex I to this Convention is subject to the reservations referred to in Articles 10, 14, 15, 17, 18 and 20 of Annex II to the said Convention. The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.

Finland (August 31st, 1932)
This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 14 and 20 of Annex II to this Convention, and Finland has availed itself of the right granted to the High Contracting Parties by Articles 15, 17 and 18 of the said Annex to legislate on the matters referred to therein.

France (April 27th, 1936 a)
Declares that Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22 and 23 of Annex II to this Convention are being applied.

Germany (October 3rd, 1933)
This ratification is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 6, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19 and 20 of Annex II to this Convention.

Greece (August 31st, 1934)
Subject to the following reservations with regard to Annex II:

Article 8: Paragraphs 1 and 3.
Article 9: As regards bills payable at a fixed date, or at a fixed period after date or after sight.

The Convention is open to Accession by:

Belgium
Brazil
Colombia
Czechoslovakia
Ecuador
Hungary
Luxembourg
Peru
Spain
Turkey
Yugoslavia

Ratifications not yet perfected by

Afghanistan
Union of South Africa
Albania
United States of America
Sa'udi Arabia
Argentine Republic
Australia
Bolivia
Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Bulgaria
Canada
Chile
China
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Estonia
Ethiopia
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Iceland
India
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Italy
Libia
Lichtenstein
Lithuania
Mexico
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Porto Rico
Salvador
San Marino
Rumania

Footnotes:
² All the parties to this Convention have agreed to consider the instrument of ratification deposited by this country, after the date stipulated in the Convention, as valid. The Japanese Government, however, is of opinion that this ratification has the character of an accession.
³ The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic informed the Secretary-General by a communication received at the Secretariat on October 20th, 1937, that, in consequence of certain changes introduced into French legislation regarding the maturity of commercial bills by the Decree-Law of August 31st, 1937, the holder of a bill of exchange may, in accordance with Article 38 of the Uniform Law for Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (Annex I to the Convention), present it, not only on the day on which it is payable, but either on that day or on one of the two following business days.

Consequently, the reservation made in this respect by France, on her accession to the Convention, concerning Article 5 of Annex II to the said instrument ceases to apply.
I. CONVENTION PROVIDING A UNIFORM LAW FOR BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES, WITH ANNEXES AND PROTOCOL (continued).

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

Article 15: (a) Proceedings against a drawer or endorser who has made an inequitable gain; (b) Same proceedings against an acceptor who has made an inequitable gain.

“These proceedings shall be taken within a period of five years counting from the date of the bill of exchange.”

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

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

ITALY (August 31st, 1932)
The Italian Government reserves the right to avail itself of the right granted in Articles 2, 8, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19 and 20 of Annex II to this Convention.

JAPAN (August 31st, 1932)
This ratification is given subject to the right referred to in the provisions mentioned in Annex II to this Convention, in virtue of Article 1, paragraph 2.

MONACO (January 25th, 1934 a)

NETHERLANDS (for the Kingdom in Europe) (August 20th, 1932)
This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Annex II to the Convention.

Netherlands Indies and Curacao (July 16th, 1935 a)
Subject to the reservations mentioned in Annex II to the Convention.

Surinam (August 7th, 1936 a)
Subject to the reservations mentioned in Annex II to the Convention.

SWITZERLAND (August 26th, 1932)
This ratification is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 2, 6, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 of Annex II.

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

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

BELGIUM (August 31st, 1932)

FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland) (June 24th, 1935)

DENMARK (July 27th, 1932)
The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.

FINLAND (August 31st, 1932)

Brazil

Colombia

Czechoslovakia

Ecuador

Hungary

Luxembourg

Peru

Spain

Turkey

Yugoslavia

AFGHANISTAN

Union of South Africa

Albania

United States of America

Sa’udi Arabia

Argentina Republic

Australia

Bolivia

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

* All the parties to this Convention have agreed to consider the instrument of ratification deposited by this country, after the date stipulated in the Convention, as valid. The Japanese Government, however, is of opinion that this ratification has the character of an accession.

1 According to a declaration made by the Swiss Government when depositing the instrument of ratification of this Convention, the latter was to take effect, in respect of Switzerland, only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques. The law above referred to having entered into force on July 1st, 1937, the Convention took effect, for Switzerland, as from that date.


(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

FRANCE (April 27th, 1936 a)

*GERMANY (October 3rd, 1933)

GREECE (August 31st, 1932)

ITALY (August 31st, 1932)

JAPAN (August 31st, 1932)

MONACO (January 25th, 1934 a)

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

Netherlands Indies and Curacao (July 16th, 1935 a)

Surinam (August 7th, 1936 a)

NORWAY (July 27th, 1932)

POLAND (December 19th, 1936 a)

*PORTUGAL (June 8th, 1934)

Subject to the reservation that the provisions of the Convention do not apply to the colonial territory of Portugal.

SWEDEN (July 27th, 1932)

SWITZERLAND (August 26th, 1932)

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (November 25th, 1936 a)

Accessions.

Belgium (August 31st, 1932)

Great Britain and Northern Ireland (April 18th, 1934 a)

His Majesty does not assume any obligations in respect of any of His Colonies or Protectorates or any territories under mandate exercised by His Government in the United Kingdom.

Newfoundland (May 7th, 1934 a)

Subject to the provision D. I. in the Protocol of the Convention.

Bulgaria

Canada

Chile

China

Costa Rica

Cuba

Dominican Republic

Egypt

Ethiopia

Guatemala

Haiti

Honduras

India

Iran

Iraq

Ireland

Latvia

Liberia

Liechtenstein

Lithuania

Mexico

New Zealand

Nicaragua

Panama

Paraguay

Romania

Salvador

San Marino

Sudan

Thailand

Uruguay

Venezuela


(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

Belgium (August 31st, 1932)

Great Britain and Northern Ireland (April 18th, 1934 a)

His Majesty does not assume any obligations in respect of any of His Colonies or Protectorates or any territories under mandate exercised by His Government in the United Kingdom.

Newfoundland (May 7th, 1934 a)

Subject to the provision D. I. in the Protocol of the Convention.

Brazil

Colombia

Czechoslovakia

Ecuador

Hungary

Luxembourg

Peru

Spain

Turkey

Yugoslavia

Accessions.

Afghanistan

Union of South Africa

Albania

United States of America

Saudi Arabia

Argentina Republic

Bolivia

Bulgaria

Canada

Chile

China

Costa Rica

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.

The Convention is open to Accession by:

Belgium (August 31st, 1932)

Great Britain and Northern Ireland (April 18th, 1934 a)

His Majesty does not assume any obligations in respect of any of His Colonies or Protectorates or any territories under mandate exercised by His Government in the United Kingdom.

Newfoundland (May 7th, 1934 a)

Subject to the provision D. I. in the Protocol of the Convention.

All the parties to this Convention have agreed to consider the instrument of ratification deposited by this country, after the date stipulated in the Convention, as valid. The Japanese Government, however, is of opinion that this ratification has the character of an accession.

According to a declaration made by the Swiss Government when depositing the instrument of ratification of this Convention, the latter was to take effect, in respect of Switzerland, only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques. The law above referred to having entered into force on July 1st, 1937, the Convention took effect, for Switzerland, as from that date.

CONVENTION ON THE STAMP LAWS IN CONNECTION WITH BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES, AND PROTOCOL (continued).

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

In Force.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions.

The Convention is open to Accession by:

Barbados (* with limitation)
Basutoland
Bechuanaland Protectorate
Bermuda (with limitation)
British Guiana (with limitation)
British Honduras
Ceylon (with limitation)
Cyprus (with limitation)
Fiji (with limitation)
Gambia (Colony and Protectorate)
Gibraltar (with limitation)
Gold Coast:
(a) Colony
(b) Ashanti
(c) Northern Territories
(d) Togoland under British Mandate
Kenya (Colony and Protectorate) (with limitation)
Malay States:
(a) Federated Malay States:
    Negri Sembilan
    Pahang (with limitation)
    Perak
    Selangor
(b) Unfederated Malay States:
    Johore
    Kedah
    Kelantan (with limitation)
    Perak
    Trengganu, and
    Brunei
Malta
Northern Rhodesia
Nyasaland Protectorate
Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan)
Seychelles
Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate) (with limitation)
Straits Settlements (with limitation)
Swaziland
Trinidad and Tobago (with limitation)
Uganda Protectorate (with limitation)
Windward Islands:
    Grenada
    St. Lucia (with limitation)
    St. Vincent
Bahamas (with limitation)
British Solomon Islands Protectorate (with limitation)
Falkland Islands and Dependencies (with limitation)
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony (with limitation)
Mauritius
Saint Helena and Ascension (with limitation)
Tanganyika Territory (with limitation)
Tonga (with limitation)
Trans-Jordan (with limitation)
Zanzibar (with limitation)

Jamaica, including the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands (with limitation)
Somaliland Protectorate (with limitation)

* The words "with limitation" placed after the names of certain territories indicate that the limitation contained in Section D of the Protocol of the Convention applies to these territories.
3. **Convention on the Stamp Laws in connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, and Protocol (continued).**

(Geneva, June 7th, 1930.)

**In Force.**

**Ratifications or definitive Accessions.**

**Australia** (September 3rd, 1938 a)
Including the Territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the Mandated Territories of New Guinea and Nauru.

It is agreed that, in so far as concerns the Commonwealth of Australia, the only instruments to which the provisions of this Convention shall apply are bills of exchange presented for acceptance or accepted or payable elsewhere than in the Commonwealth of Australia.

A similar limitation shall apply in the case of the Territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the Mandated Territories of New Guinea and Nauru.1

**IRELAND** (July 10th, 1936 a) ²
*FREE CITY OF DANZIG* (through the intermediary of Poland)
(June 24th, 1935)

**DENMARK** (July 27th, 1932)
The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.

**FINLAND** (August 31st, 1932)

**FRANCE** (April 27th, 1936 a)

**GERMANY** (October 3rd, 1933)

**ITALY** (August 31st, 1932)

**JAPAN** (August 31st, 1932)

**MONACO** (January 25th, 1934 a)

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

Netherlands Indies and Curâçao (July 16th, 1935 a)

Surinam (August 7th, 1939 a)

**New Hebrides** (**with limitation**) (March 16th, 1939 a)

**NORWAY** (July 27th, 1932)

**POLAND** (December 29th, 1936 a)

**PORTUGAL** (June 8th, 1934)
Subject to the reservation that the provisions of the Convention do not apply to the colonial territory of Portugal.

**SWEDEN** (July 27th, 1932)

**SWITZERLAND** (August 26th, 1932)

**UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS** (November 25th, 1936 a)

**XXV. Financial Assistance.**

**Convention on Financial Assistance.**

(Geneva, October 2nd, 1930.)

**Not in Force.**

**Ratifications.**

**Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification.**

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

**DENMARK** (May 15th, 1931)

**FINLAND** (July 30th, 1931)

**IRAN** (September 28th, 1932)

**ALBANIA**

**BELGIUM**

**BOLIVIA**

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

**AUSTRALIA**

**IRELAND**

**AFGHANISTAN**

**UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA**

**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC**

**CANADA**

**CHILE**

**CHINA**

**COLOMBIA**

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

**ECUADOR**

**GUATEMALA**

* All the parties to this Convention have agreed to consider the instrument of ratification deposited by this country, after the date stipulated in the Convention, as valid. The Japanese Government, however, is of opinion that this ratification has the character of an accession.

** See note * on preceding page.

1 This limitation was accepted by the States parties to the Convention, which were consulted in accordance with Section D., paragraph 4, of the Protocol to the said Convention.

2 The Government of Ireland having informed the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of its desire to be allowed the limitation specified in paragraph I of Section D of the Protocol to this Convention, the Secretary-General has transmitted this desire to the interested States in application of paragraph 4 of the above-mentioned Section. No objection having been raised on the part of the said States, this limitation should be considered as accepted.

3 According to a declaration made by the Swiss Government when depositing the instrument of ratification of this Convention, the latter was to take effect, in respect of Switzerland, only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques. The law above referred to having entered into force on July 1st, 1937, the Convention took effect, for Switzerland, as from that date.

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