LEAGUE OF NATIONS

WORK OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN THE MATTER OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

SIGNATURES, RATIFICATIONS AND ACCESSIONS

in respect of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations

TWENTY-FIRST LIST
I. SUMMARY TABLE OF CONTENTS

Detailed Table of Contents ........................................ 5
Introduction ......................................................... 15

Book I. — Agreements and Conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations (other than Labour Conventions).

PART I. — AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH SIGNATURES, RATIFICATIONS AND ACESSIONS MAY BE RECEIVED:


HEADING II. — AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS CLASSIFIED BY CATEGORIES:

Title I. — International Organisation, the Safeguarding of Peace and the Development of Good Understanding between Nations 28

Title II. — International Collaboration outside the Political Sphere 61

PART II. — AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH, IN PRINCIPLE, SIGNATURES, RATIFICATIONS AND ACESSIONS MAY NO LONGER BE RECEIVED 149

HEADING I. — AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS CLASSIFIED BY CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER 150

HEADING II. — AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS CLASSIFIED BY CATEGORIES (WITH DETAILED INDICATIONS):

Title I. — International Organisation, the Safeguarding of Peace and the Development of Good Understanding between Nations 153

Title II. — International Collaboration outside the Political Sphere 157

Book II. — International Labour Conventions.

HEADING I. — CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE SHOWING, FOR EACH CONVENTION, THE NUMBER OF RATIFICATIONS AND ALSO CHANGES WHICH HAVE OCCURRED SINCE THE ISSUE OF THE PREVIOUS LIST 167

HEADING II. — CONVENTIONS CLASSIFIED BY CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER (WITH DETAILED INDICATIONS) 169
**BOOK I. — AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS (other than Labour Conventions)**

**PART I**

**AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH SIGNATURES, RATIFICATIONS AND ACCESSIONS MAY BE RECEIVED**

**Heading I. — Chronological Table of Agreements and Conventions showing, for each, the number of Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions and also changes which have occurred since the issue of the previous List**

**Heading II. — Agreements and Conventions classified by categories:**

**TITLE I. — INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION, THE SAFEGUARDING OF PEACE AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF GOOD UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN NATIONS**

**Chapter I. — The Covenant of the League of Nations. Protocols of Amendment.**

**Section I. — The Covenant of the League of Nations**

**Section II. — Amendments to the Covenant of the League of Nations:**

1. Amendments voted by the Assembly at its Second Session (1921):

   1. Article 16: (a) Protocol relating to a new paragraph to be inserted after the first paragraph, October 5th, 1921
   2. Article 26: (a) Protocol relating to the amendment of the first paragraph, October 5th, 1921
   3. Article 26: (b) Protocol relating to a new paragraph to be inserted after the first paragraph, October 5th, 1921
   4. Article 26: (c) Protocol relating to a third paragraph and a fourth paragraph replacing the existing second paragraph, October 5th, 1921

2. Amendment voted by the Assembly at its Fifth Session (1924):

   Article 16: Protocol relating to the latter part of the first paragraph, September 27th, 1924

3. Amendment voted by the Assembly at its Sixth Session (1925):

   Article 16: Protocol relating to the second paragraph of the existing text, September 21st, 1925

4. Amendments voted by the Assembly at its Nineteenth Session (1938):

   Protocol relating to the Preamble and to Articles 1, 4 and 5 and to the Annex, September 30th, 1938

**Chapter II. — Procedures for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes**

**Section I. — The Permanent Court of International Justice:**


**Section II. — General Act.** Geneva, September 26th, 1928

**Chapter III. — Security and Good Understanding between Nations**

**Section I. — Security:**

2. War (Means of preventing). General Convention to improve the Means of preventing War. Geneva, September 26th, 1931
Section II. — Good Understanding between Nations:

I. Broadcasting

II. History. Revision of School Text-books.
Declaration regarding the Teaching of History. Geneva, October 2nd, 1937

III. Terrorism.

CHAPTER IV. — ARMAMENTS

I. International Trade in Arms and Ammunition and in Implements of War:
2. Ifni. Declaration regarding the Territory of Ifni. Geneva, June 17th, 1925

II. Gases (Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other) and Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of). Geneva, June 17th, 1925

TITLE II. — INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION OUTSIDE THE POLITICAL SPHERE

CHAPTER I. — UNIFICATION OF LAW, SETTLEMENT OF CONFLICTS OF LAWS, PUNISHMENT OF OFFENCES

Section I. — Nationality:

I. Statelessness.
1. Special Protocol concerning Statelessness. The Hague, April 12th, 1930
2. Protocol relating to a Certain Case of Statelessness. The Hague, April 12th, 1930

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

Section II. — Arbitration in Commercial or Other Matters (Private Arbitration):


Section III. — Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes and Cheques:

I. Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws.

II. Uniform Laws.

III. Stamp Laws.

Section IV. — Economic Statistics:

(a) Convention relating to Economic Statistics. Geneva, December 14th, 1928
(b) Protocol. Geneva, December 14th, 1928

Section V. — Counterfeiting Currency (Suppression of):

1. (a) Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency. Geneva, April 20th, 1929
(b) Protocol. Geneva, April 20th, 1929

Section VI. — Whaling (Regulation of):
Convention for the Regulation of Whaling. Geneva, September 24th, 1931

CHAPTER II. — COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT

Section I. — Transit:
Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit. Barcelona, April 20th, 1921

Section II. — Island Navigation:
I. Navigable Waterways of International Concern.
(a) Convention and Statute on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern. Barcelona, April 20th, 1921
(b) Additional Protocol. Barcelona, April 20th, 1921
II. Vessels employed in Inland Navigation.

1. Measurement.

2. Collisions.

3. Registration, Rights in rem, etc.

4. Flag.

Section III. — Navigation and Maritime Ports:

1. States having no Sea-coast.
   Right to a Flag. Declaration recognising the Right to a Flag of States having no Sea-Coast. Barcelona, April 20th, 1921


   Agreement concerning Maritime Signals. Lisbon, October 23rd, 1930

4. Lightships.
   Agreement concerning Manned Lightships not on Their Stations. Lisbon, October 23rd, 1930

5. Maritime Buoyage.

Section IV. — Railways:


Section V. — Road Traffic:

1. Road Signals.
   Convention concerning the Unification of Road Signals, with Annex. Geneva, March 30th, 1931

   Agreement between Customs Authorities in order to facilitate the Procedure in the case of Undischarged or Lost Triptychs. Geneva, March 28th, 1931

Section VI. — Emigrants:

Transit Card.
   Agreement concerning the Preparation of a Transit Card for Emigrants. Geneva, June 14th, 1929

Section VII. — Questions concerning Electricity (see following chapter).

Chapter III. — Electricity


2. Hydraulic Power affecting more than one State. Development.
   Convention relating to the Development of Hydraulic Power affecting more than one State, and Protocol of Signature. Geneva, December 9th, 1923

Chapter IV. — International Trade

Section I. — Customs (Customs Formalities):

Section II. — Exportation of Bones and of Hides and Skins:

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

II. Hides and Skins.
   1. International Agreement relating to the Exportation of Hides and Skins. Geneva, July 11th, 1928
Section III. — Veterinary Questions relating to Export, Import and Transit of Animals:

   Convention for the Campaign against Contagious Diseases of Animals, with Declaration attached. Geneva, February 20th, 1935

2. Transit of Animals.

3. Export and Import of Animal Products.

Chapter V. — Agriculture

Mortgage Credit.
   Convention for the Creation of an International Agricultural Mortgage Credit Company, with Charter and Statutes. Geneva, May 21st, 1931

Chapter VI. — Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs

Section I. — Traffic in Women and Children:


Section II. — Obscene Publications:


Section III. — Slavery:

Slavery Convention. Geneva, September 25th, 1926

Section IV. — Relief Union (International):

Convention and Statute establishing an International Relief Union. Geneva, July 12th, 1927

Section V. — Refugees:

I. Russian, Armenian and Assimilated Refugees.
   Convention relating to the International Status of such Refugees. Geneva, October 28th, 1933

II. Refugees coming from Germany.
   1. Provisional Arrangement concerning the Status of Refugees coming from Germany. Geneva, July 4th, 1936
   2. Convention concerning the Status of Refugees coming from Germany. Geneva, February 10th, 1938
   3. Additional Protocol to the two preceding Instruments. Geneva, September 14th, 1939

Chapter VIII. — Education, Teaching

I. History. Revision of School Text-books.
   (See above: Title I, Chapter III, Section II.)

II. Films of an Educational Character.
PART II

AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH, IN PRINCIPLE, SIGNATURES, RATIFICATIONS AND ACCESSIONS MAY NO LONGER BE RECEIVED

Heading I. — Agreements and Conventions classified by Chronological Order

Heading II. — Agreements and Conventions classified by Categories (with detailed indications)

TITLE I. — INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION, THE SAFEGUARDING OF PEACE AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF GOOD UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN NATIONS

Chapter I. — The Covenant of the League of Nations

Protocols of Amendment

Section II. — Amendments to the Covenant of the League of Nations:

1. Article 4. Protocol, October 5th, 1921
2. Article 6. Two Protocols, October 5th, 1921
3. Article 12. Protocol, October 4th, 1921
4. Article 13. Protocol, October 4th, 1921
5. Article 15. Protocol, October 4th, 1921
6. Article 16. Protocol, October 4th, 1921

Chapter II. — Procedures for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes

Section I. — The Permanent Court of International Justice:

Protocol concerning the Revision of the Statute. Geneva, September 14th, 1929

Section III. — Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes. Geneva, October 2nd, 1924

Section IV. — Settlement of a Specific Dispute: Colombia-Peru (Leticia). 1933 and 1934

Chapter III. — Security and Good Understanding between Nations

Nil.

Chapter IV. — Armaments

I. International Trade in Arms and Ammunition and in Implements of War.
   (o) Declaration by the delegates of Ethiopia. Geneva, September 27th, 1923

III. Non-fortification and Neutralisation of the Aaland Islands. Geneva, October 20th, 1921

Chapter V. — Protection of Minorities


2. Albania. Declaration by the representative of Albania. Geneva, October 2nd, 1921


4. Latvia. Declaration by the representative of Latvia. Geneva, July 7th, 1923

5. Greece. Proposal relating to the Protection of Bulgarian Minorities. Geneva, September 29th, 1924


Chapter VI. — Miscellaneous

Option Questions. Treaty between the German Reich and Danzig. Danzig, November 8th, 1920

TITLE II. — INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION OUTSIDE THE POLITICAL SPHERE

Chapter I. — Unification of Law, Settlement of Conflicts of Laws, Punishment of Offences

Nil.
CHAPTER II. — COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT

Section II. — Inland Navigation:

I bis. Danube. Declaration by the Governments of the Powers which are Parties to the Convention instituting the Definitive Statute of the Danube. Geneva, December 5th, 1930.

157

CHAPTER III. — ELECTRICITY

Nil.

CHAPTER IV. — INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Section II bis. — Exportation and Importation of Wheat:


158

Section IV. — Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions:


158

2. Supplementary Agreement to the Convention of November 8th, 1927, and Protocol:

(a) Supplementary Agreement. Geneva, July 11th, 1928.

158


159

Section V. — Concerted Economic Action:

Preliminary Conference with a view to Concerted Economic Action (February 17th-March 24th, 1930):


159


159

CHAPTER V. — AGRICULTURE

Nil.

CHAPTER VI. — OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS


159

CHAPTER VII. — QUESTIONS OF A SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN CHARACTER

Section V. — Refugees:

III. Status of Russian, Armenian and Assimilated Refugees.


160


160


160


160

IV. Representatives of the League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:


161

CHAPTER VIII. — EDUCATION, TEACHING

Nil.

CHAPTER IX. — MONETARY, FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESTORATION OF A SPECIFIC COUNTRY; SETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES IN SUCH COUNTRY

I. Austria:


161


161


161


162

II. Hungary:


162


162
III. Greece:
1. Protocol relating to the Settlement of Refugees in Greece and the Creation for this Purpose of a Refugees Settlement Commission. Geneva, September 29th, 1923
2. Declaration relating to the Settlement of Refugees in Greece. Geneva, September 29th, 1923
5. Protocol for the Stabilisation of the Currency, etc. Geneva, September 15th, 1927

IV. Bulgaria:
2. Protocol regarding the Bulgarian Stabilisation Loan. Geneva, March 10th, 1928

V. Estonia:
Protocol regarding Currency and Banking Reform. Geneva, December 10th, 1926

VI. Roumania:
Agreement establishing Technical Advisory Co-operation. Geneva, January 28th, 1933

VII. Free City of Danzig

BOOK II. — INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONVENTIONS
(Adopted as Draft Conventions by the International Labour Conference at its various Sessions.)

Heading I. — Chronological Table showing, for Each Convention, the Number of Ratifications and also Changes which have occurred since the Issue of the Previous List.

Heading II. — Conventions classified by Chronological Order (with Detailed Indications):

I. First Session (Washington, October 29th, 1919—January 27th, 1920):
1. Hours of Work (Industry) November 28th, 1919
2. Unemployment November 29th, 1919
3. Child-birth (Employment before and after) November 29th, 1919
4. Night-work (Women) November 28th, 1919
5. Minimum Age (Industry) November 28th, 1919
6. Night-work (Young Persons) November 28th, 1919

II. Second Session (Genoa, June 15th—July 10th, 1920):
7. Minimum Age (Sea) July 9th, 1920
8. Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck) July 9th, 1920

III. Third Session (Geneva, October 25th—November 9th, 1921):
10. Minimum Age (Agriculture) November 16th, 1921
11. Right of Association (Agriculture) November 12th, 1921
12. Workmen’s Compensation (Agriculture) November 12th, 1921
13. White Lead (Painting) November 19th, 1921
14. Weekly Rest (Industry) November 17th, 1921
15. Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) November 11th, 1921
16. Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) November 11th, 1921

IV. Fourth Session (Geneva, October 18th—November 3rd, 1922):
No Draft Convention was adopted.

V. Fifth Session (Geneva, October 22nd—29th, 1923):
No Draft Convention was adopted.

VI. Sixth Session (Geneva, June 16th—July 5th, 1924):
No Draft Convention was adopted.

VII. Seventh Session (Geneva, May 10th—June 10th, 1925):
17. Workmen’s Compensation (Accidents) June 10th, 1925
18. Workmen’s Compensation (Occupational Diseases) June 10th, 1925
19. Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) June 5th, 1925
20. Night-work (Bakeries) June 8th, 1925
VIII. Eighth Session (Geneva, May 26th-June 5th, 1926):
   21. Inspection of Emigrants ......................................................... June 5th, 1926. 181
IX. Ninth Session (Geneva, June 7th-24th, 1926):
   22. Seamen’s Articles of Agreement ............................................. June 24th, 1926. 182
   23. Repatriation of Seamen .......................................................... June 23rd, 1926. 182
X. Tenth Session (Geneva, May 25th-June 16th, 1927):
   24. Sickness Insurance (Industry, etc.) ........................................ June 15th, 1927. 183
   25. Sickness Insurance (Agriculture) ............................................. June 15th, 1927. 183
XI. Eleventh Session (Geneva, May 30th-June 16th, 1928):
   26. Minimum-wage-fixing Machinery ............................................. June 16th, 1928. 183
XII. Twelfth Session (Geneva, May 30th-June 21st, 1929):
   27. Marking of Weight (Packages transported by Vessels) .................. June 21st, 1929. 184
   28. Protection against Accidents (Dockers) ..................................... June 21st, 1929. 185
XIII. Thirteenth Session (Geneva, October 10th-26th, 1929):
   No Draft Convention was adopted.
XIV. Fourteenth Session (Geneva, June 10th-28th, 1930):
   29. Forced Labour ................................................................. June 28th, 1930. 185
   30. Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices) ..................................... June 28th, 1930. 187
XV. Fifteenth Session (Geneva, May 28th-June 18th, 1931):
   31. Hours of Work (Coal Mines) ................................................... June 18th, 1931. 187
XVI. Sixteenth Session (Geneva, April 12th-30th, 1932):
   32. Protection against Accidents (Dockers) (Revised) ....................... April 27th, 1932. 187
   33. Minimum Age (Non-industrial Employment) .................................. April 30th, 1932. 188
XVII. Seventeenth Session (Geneva, June 8th-30th, 1933):
   34. Fee-charging Employment Agencies. ........................................ June 29th, 1933. 188
   35. Old-age Insurance (Industry, etc.) ........................................ June 29th, 1933. 188
   36. Old-age Insurance (Agriculture) ............................................ June 29th, 1933. 188
   37. Invalidity Insurance (Industry, etc.) ..................................... June 29th, 1933. 188
   38. Invalidity Insurance (Agriculture) ......................................... June 29th, 1933. 188
   39. Survivors’ Insurance (Industry, etc.) .................................... June 29th, 1933. 189
   40. Survivors’ Insurance (Agriculture) ........................................ June 29th, 1933. 189
XVIII. Eighteenth Session (Geneva, June 4th-23rd, 1934):
   41. Night-work (Women) (Revised) ............................................... June 19th, 1934. 189
   42. Workmen’s Compensation (Occupational Diseases) (Revised) ........... June 21st, 1934. 190
   43. Sheet-glass Works .............................................................. June 21st, 1934. 190
   44. Unemployment Provision ....................................................... June 23rd, 1934. 190
XIX. Nineteenth Session (Geneva, June 4th-25th, 1935):
   45. Underground Work (Women) .................................................... June 21st, 1935. 191
   46. Hours of Work (Coal Mines) (Revised) ..................................... June 21st, 1935. 191
   47. Forty-hour Week ..................................................................... June 22nd, 1935. 191
   48. Maintenance of Migrants’ Pension Rights ................................... June 22nd, 1935. 191
   49. Reduction of Hours of Work (Glass-bottle Works) ....................... June 25th, 1935. 192
XX. Twentieth Session (Geneva, June 4th-24th, 1936):
   50. Recruiting of Indigenous Workers ........................................... June 20th, 1936. 192
   51. Reduction of Hours of Work (Public Works) ............................... June 23rd, 1936. 192
   52. Holidays with Pay (Sea) ......................................................... June 24th, 1936. 193
XXI. Twenty-first Session (Geneva, October 6th-24th, 1936):
   53. Officers’ Competency Certificates (Merchant Ships) .................... October 24th, 1936. 193
   54. Holidays with Pay (Sea) .......................................................... October 24th, 1936. 193
   55. Shipowners’ Liability (Sick and Injured Seamen) ...................... October 24th, 1936. 194
   56. Sickness Insurance (Sea) ....................................................... October 24th, 1936. 194
   57. Hours of Work and Manning (Sea) ............................................. October 24th, 1936. 194
XXII. Twenty-second Session (Geneva, October 22nd-24th, 1936):

58. Minimum Age (Sea) (Revised) ........................................ October 24th, 1936. 195

XXIII. Twenty-third Session (Geneva, June 3rd-23rd, 1937):

59. Minimum Age (Industry) (Revised) ................................. June 22nd, 1937. 195
60. Minimum Age (Non-industrial Employment) (Revised) .... June 22nd, 1937. 195
61. Reduction of Hours of Work (Textiles) .......................... June 22nd, 1937. 195
62. Safety Provisions (Building) .......................................... June 23rd, 1937. 196

XXIV. Twenty-fourth Session (Geneva, June 2nd-22nd, 1938):

63. Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work in the Principal Industries and in Agriculture ........................................ June 20th, 1938. 196

XXV. Twenty-fifth Session (Geneva, June 8th-28th, 1939):

64. Written Contracts of Employment of Indigenous Workers .... June 27th, 1939. 196
65. Penal Sanctions for Breaches of Contracts of Employment by Indigenous Workers ................................. June 27th, 1939. 197
66. Recruitment, Placing and Conditions of Labour of Migrants for Employment ................................................. June 28th, 1939. 197
67. Hours of Work and Rest Periods (Road Transport) .......... June 28th, 1939. 197

XXVI. Conference held at New York and Washington (October 27th-November 6th, 1941):

No Draft Convention was adopted.

XXVII. Twenty-sixth Session (Philadelphia, April 20th-May 12th, 1944):

No Draft Convention was adopted.
Introduction.

The present list of ratifications of agreements and conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations, including Labour conventions, is the twenty-first. It differs from the preceding lists, the last of which was published on August 28th, 1939, in that changes and amplifications have been introduced designed to enable the reader, not merely to ascertain the present position in regard to agreements and conventions in respect of which signatures, ratifications or accessions may still be received, but also to obtain a general view of the legislative activity of the League of Nations since its foundation—that is to say, of the whole series of conventions concluded under its auspices.

I. Decisions relating to the present publication. Its purpose

The primary object of the issue of periodical lists of ratifications of agreements and conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations is to facilitate and expedite the ratification of agreements and conventions which have been signed by the Governments; this appears from the resolution of the Assembly of the League of Nations dated September 23rd, 1926, which runs as follows:

"The Assembly,

Observing with regret that many conventions and agreements concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations have remained ineffective, or have only come into force after undue delay, owing to the difficulty experienced in securing a sufficient number of ratifications by the signatories:

Desires to call the attention of the Governments of all States Members of the League to the necessity for taking all measures in their power to facilitate and expedite the ratification in all cases of conventions and agreements signed in their name;

And decides to invite the Council of the League to call for a report every six months on the progress of ratification and to consider methods for securing the more rapid bringing into force of these agreements and conventions."

On December 6th, 1926, the Council of the League of Nations, in pursuance of this resolution, adopted a report by M. Zaleski which defined the conditions henceforth to be fulfilled by the publication in question.

On March 6th, 1928, the Council again took up the question of the ratification of agreements and conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations and approved a report by M. Scialoja, who proposed that in future the list should indicate any reservations accompanying signatures or ratifications.

The presentation of this report led to a discussion in the course of which Sir Austen Chamberlain "ventured to impress upon the Members of the Council and on all Governments... that it was even more urgent to obtain the ratification of the conventions which were already in existence than to multiply agreements which were sometimes never signed and which, even when signed, were not ratified". Several members of the Council made observations to the same effect.

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1 Below, on p. 18, in the form of an Annex to this Introduction, will be found a schedule of preceding lists, together with bibliographical references. For a time, these lists appeared twice annually. Since 1931, there has been only one list every year.

2 The Twentieth List, which preceded the present list, was published on August 28th, 1939. It was supplemented by an addendum on December 5th, 1939.

3 Previously, since 1923, an annual publication had been issued relating to three conventions which each contained an Article providing that a record of signatures, ratifications and accessions should be kept by the Secretary-General. (See Note by the Secretary-General adopted by the Council on December 10th, 1923. Official Journal of the League of Nations, 8th year, No. 2, February 1924, p. 326 and p. 374.)

4 The Council is required to take a decision with regard to the third paragraph of the resolution, I venture to propose that the Secretary-General should submit to the next session of the Council a report on the progress made in the ratification of international engagements concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations. These engagements should be arranged in chronological order so that the Council may see at a glance the time that has elapsed since the conclusion of the various conventions.

5 The Secretary-General's report will indicate the States which have become contracting parties, either by ratification or accession, and it will also show which States have not yet ratified international undertakings they have signed, and also which States have not signed conventions framed at conferences attended by them.

6 Since the first report will be submitted to us at the March session and the Assembly resolution provides for a report every six months, I would suggest that the second annual report should be submitted to us at the Council session preceding the ordinary session of the Assembly. I trust that, in the light of that report, I may be permitted to make any further suggestions which may seem desirable as to the best methods the Council can adopt in order to carry out the wishes of the Assembly in this respect.

7 Although labour conventions are deposited with the Secretariat of the League and the ratifications in connection with them are registered by the Secretary-General in virtue of Article 406 of the Treaty of Versailles, I suggest that these conventions should not appear in the report to be submitted to us by the Secretary-General, since they are examined by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. " (Official Journal of the League of Nations, 8th year, No. 2, pp. 172-173.)
On September 24th, 1929, the Assembly, upon a proposal submitted by the Danish Delegation, decided that a Committee should be set up to investigate, with the assistance of the Secretariat, the reasons for the delays which still exist and the means by which the number of signatures, ratifications or accessions... could be increased.

The Committee, composed of seven members, on May 2nd, 1930, adopted a report in which, in the first place, it studied the reasons for the delays in the procedure of ratification, and, secondly, the means by which the number of signatures, ratifications and accessions could be increased. This report reviews the whole question.

In order to give effect to the above-mentioned report of the Committee of seven members, the Assembly, on October 3rd, 1930, adopted a resolution prescribing a number of measures to be taken and also expressed certain wishes regarding future procedure.

Thus, the periodical publication of lists of accessions constitutes one element of a general policy; it is one of a series of measures designed to facilitate and hasten the deposit of ratifications and accessions.

II. WHAT IS TO BE UNDERSTOOD BY AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS?

Agreements and conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations — with which alone this publication is concerned — are of two categories: agreements and conventions drawn up by the organs of the League themselves, and agreements and conventions drawn up by diplomatic conferences convened by the organs of the League of Nations.

The first category includes only a very small number of conventions. As examples, may be mentioned the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, which was prepared by the Council and approved by the Assembly on December 17th, 1920, and the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, adopted by the Assembly itself on September 26th, 1928.

The second category comprises a large number of conventions drawn up and adopted by diplomatic conferences. The Assembly and the Council, the directing organs of the League of Nations, initiate the project, organise the preparatory work and convene the conference, which, as a rule, assembles at the seat of the League of Nations, though sometimes elsewhere. Furthermore, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations provides the secretariat for the preparatory work and for the diplomatic conference.

Such is the part customarily taken by the organs of the League of Nations in the conclusion of conventions “under the auspices of the League of Nations”. Sometimes, owing to special circumstances, the intervention of the organs of the League of Nations has been more limited in scope or entirely absent at some stage of the procedure; nevertheless, whenever either the first step is taken by the organs of the League of Nations or the conference which adopts the convention has been convened by the League of Nations, it may be said that the convention is one concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

The fact, however, that a convention has been concluded in the spirit of the Covenant of the League of Nations, that, for instance, its aim is the maintenance of peace and of good understanding between nations, or even the fact that, in concluding a convention, the States concerned have complied with advice or a recommendation formulated by the League of Nations, or, to go still further, even the fact that they have concluded a convention reproducing the terms of a model convention proposed by the League of Nations, does not make the convention in question one concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

An observation is necessary here: it is essential to differentiate between conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations and those which confer certain powers on the organs of the League.

A considerable number of conventions concluded otherwise than under the auspices of the League of Nations confer powers on the organs of the League (as a rule, on the Council of the League). Sometimes very important powers have been conferred on the organs of the League by conventions not concluded under its auspices (see, for instance, the Rhineland Agreement concluded at Locarno on October 16th, 1925).

The conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations are not necessarily those which confer most powers on the organs of the League. Some of them confer no powers on the Council or Assembly. In the final clauses of conventions concluded under the auspices of the League, it is, however, customarily provided that signatures, ratifications, accessions and denunciations will be received by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will notify them to the Governments.

3 See the report presented to the Assembly on behalf of the First Committee by M. Giannini (Official Journal of the League of Nations, Special Supplement No. 54, Assembly 1930, Plenary Meetings, p. 568).
4 Records of the First Assembly, Plenary Meetings, p. 500.
5 Records of the Ninth Assembly, Plenary Meetings, p. 182.
6 Thus, a conference held at Barcelona in 1921 concluded several conventions concerning communications and transit; a conference held at The Hague in 1930 concluded several conventions concerning the codification of international law.
7 A large number of conventions concerning the pacific settlement of disputes and security reproduce the model conventions recommended by the Assembly on September 29th, 1928, or are based upon these models.
III. Participation of States not Members of the League of Nations in Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League

It is to be noted that conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations are not, for that reason, open only to Members of the League. As regards, at all events, the general conventions, these are, as a rule, open to non-member States, even when they relate to political questions; and there are but few exceptions to this rule. Among such exceptions may be mentioned the Convention on Financial Assistance, of October 2nd, 1930. But the Convention to improve the means of preventing war, of September 26th, 1931, though its principal aim is to develop the rôle conferred upon the Council of the League of Nations by the Covenant of the League, with regard to the prevention of war, is open to States not members of the League.

The collaboration of States not members of the League of Nations in the legislative work of the latter has taken two forms.

In the first place, non-member States have been invited by the Council to attend the diplomatic conference responsible for the conclusion of a convention. Fairly often, such States have been associated in the preparatory work prior to the conference (participation in committees, replies to questionnaires, etc.).

Secondly, conventions concluded have been open to States not members of the League, even if they had not been invited to attend the conference or had not sent representatives to it. It has, however, become the established practice that States not members of the League must receive a direct invitation in order to enable them to become parties to a convention concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations. A clause which has become customary in conventions provides that the Council is to draw up the list of States not members of the League to which a copy of the convention is to be sent. It is stated also that the convention is open for the signature or accession of States which receive such copies.

In preparing the list of States to which the Secretary-General of the League is to send a copy of the convention, the Council takes into account only those as to the existence, independence and autonomy of which there is no possible doubt. In some cases, it takes into consideration the question whether, in view of the nature of the convention, it is desirable that some political entity with special characteristics (the smallness of its territory, or its special situation) should or should not become a party to the convention. In actual fact, the list of non-member States to which copies of conventions concluded have been sent varies but little.

IV. The Various Kinds of Agreements and Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations

1. Agreements concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations are variously described as conventions, agreements, arrangements, protocols, acts, procès-verbaux and declarations. However they may be described, these instruments have a contractual character and create obligations which are incumbent on the States concerned.

2. The agreements and conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations relate to a variety of subjects:

(a) The great majority are conventions of universal interest. Their object is to regulate, in a general way, relations between States. This is so, for instance, in the case of the General Act, of September 26th, 1928, the Protocol, of June 17th, 1925, prohibiting the use in war of asphyxiating gases, the Conventions of June 7th, 1930, and of March 19th, 1931, concerning bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques, and the Convention of March 30th, 1931, concerning the unification of road signals;

(b) Some conventions relate to the situation of a particular State. The three Protocols of October 4th, 1922, concerning the restoration of Austria are examples of this kind of agreement.

V. Observations concerning the Contents of the Present Publication

This publication is divided into two parts:

Part I: Situation in regard to Agreements and Conventions in respect of which Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions may be received.

1. This part is all that the lists previously published contained. It answers an essentially practical specific purpose. In the first place, it shows what signatures, ratifications and accessions have been received in respect of a particular convention already in force, and what signatures, ratifications and accessions may still be received; in the second place, it shows what progress has been made since the publication of the preceding list.

First of all, conventions in force which have secured all the ratifications, definitive signatures or definitive accessions which they were capable of receiving, are removed from the list. This has not yet occurred in the case of any open general convention of universal interest; in every case some States are missing. It has, however, happened fairly often in the case of conventions affecting a limited number of Powers.
Secondly, conventions which have ceased to be of any practical importance are removed from the list. This applies to conventions which duly came into force, but have now ceased to be in force because they have expired, or in consequence of an agreement between the parties to terminate them, or again to conventions relating to some operation which has been completed (a transfer of territory, exchange of populations, etc.). In such cases, the convention is henceforth of historical interest only.

Thirdly, conventions which have not come into force and which may be regarded as abandoned are removed from the list. A case in point is that of the Geneva Protocol, of October 20th, 1924, for the pacific settlement of international disputes, which was abandoned when it became clear that certain essential co-operation could not be secured.

2. The First Part consists of two headings:
   A. To begin with, there is a table setting out all agreements and conventions in chronological order and indicating, first, the number of old and new ratifications and accessions, likewise any denunciations, and, secondly, any changes as regards signatures.
   From this table, it is possible rapidly to note what progress has been made and to see at a glance the changes which have taken place in regard to conventions concluded during a recent or more remote period. Thus is achieved the object specified in M. Zaleski’s report of September 23rd, 1926, which has been quoted above—namely, to enable the Council to “see at a glance the time that has elapsed since the conclusion of the various conventions.”
   The figures are followed by an indication of the page of the present document where the names of States which have ratified, acceded to, signed, or denounced the convention are to be found.

   B. The second heading consists of a list of conventions, giving in respect of each of them a variety of particulars (bibliographical references, date of entry into force, etc.) and the names of States which have ratified, acceded to or signed them, or which are entitled to do so.
   These conventions have been grouped in categories; this makes them easier to find and also gives a better idea of the place occupied by each of them in the general sphere of the League’s legislative activities. The need to be able to follow the chronological order has already been met by the chronological table, which constitutes the first heading of this part.

Part II.—Part II covers all agreements and conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations which are not included in Part I.
   These are, in the first place, conventions which have been abandoned before the conditions requisite for their entry into force were fulfilled:
   Secondly, they include conventions which duly came into force, but have now ceased to be in force (owing to their expiration, abrogation by mutual agreement, or denunciation) or which have exhausted all their effects. Finally, they include conventions in force which have received all the signatures and ratifications contemplated.
   Part II is, like Part I, divided into two headings:
   A. Heading I is a list of conventions in chronological order.
   B. Heading II provides a classification of conventions by categories. Detailed information is given regarding each convention.
   The information contained in Part I, which is of present interest, together with that contained in Part II, which, mainly, is now only of historical interest, affords a general view of the legislative activities of the League of Nations, including both positive results achieved and unsuccessful projects.

Annex to the Introduction.

SCHEDULE OF THE TWENTY LISTS PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED

Note. — 1. The letter C implies that a document is intended for the Council; the letter A, that it is intended for the Assembly.
   Nearly all the lists have been published in the Official Journal of the League of Nations, either in the regular issues of the Journal or as supplements to it.
   Even in cases where this has not been done, the document can be obtained from the Publications Department of the League of Nations.
   2. Prior to 1927—that is to say before the issue of the First List in the present series—other lists had already been published.

   The document was discussed in the Council on March 8th, 1927.

   The document was discussed in the Council on September 3rd, 1927.

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* The present document relates only to conventions which have actually been concluded and have been open to States for their signature and accession.

All proposals made which have not led to the conclusion of a convention have been disregarded.


4 See ibid., pp. 373 and 374.


6 See ibid., pp. 1113 and 1114.
The document was discussed in the Council on March 6th, 1928.

The document was discussed in the Council on September 1st, 1928.

The document was discussed in the Council on March 4th, 1929.

The document was discussed in the Council on August 30th, 1929.

The document was discussed in the Council on January 13th, 1930.

The document was discussed in the Council on May 13th, 1930.


The document was discussed in the Council on May 21st, 1931.


--- 19 ---

1 See Official Journal of the League of Nations, 9th year, No. 4, Annex 1018, pp. 515 to 539.
2 See ibid., pp. 380 to 383.
4 See ibid., p. 1448.
5 See Official Journal of the League of Nations, 10th year, No. 4, Annex 1102, pp. 585 to 628.
6 See ibid., pp. 510 and 511.
7 See Official Journal of the League of Nations, 10th year, No. 11, Annex 1154, pp. 1480 to 1535.
8 See ibid., p. 1449.
10 See ibid., pp. 66 and 67.
12 See ibid., p. 516.
16 See ibid., pp. 1113 to 1146.
17 See Official Journal of the League of Nations, 13th year, No. 1, pp. 7 to 130.
19 This document has not been reproduced in the Official Journal.
Book I.

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

(other than Labour Conventions)
Part I.

AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH SIGNATURES, RATIFICATIONS AND ACCESSIONS MAY BE RECEIVED

HEADING I. — CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS SHOWING, FOR EACH, THE NUMBER OF SIGNATURES, RATIFICATIONS AND ACCESSIONS AND ALSO CHANGES WHICH HAVE OCCURRED SINCE THE ISSUE OF THE PREVIOUS LIST

Note. — This table gives the conventions in the chronological order of the dates on which they were concluded.

I. Ratifications, Accessions and Signatures

In respect of each convention, ratifications, definitive accessions and definitive signatures, on the one hand, and simple signatures, on the other, are treated separately.

A. Ratifications, Definitive Accessions and Definitive Signatures.

Those conventions which require ratification—which are the most numerous—become binding upon States only when the latter have deposited their ratification, or, in certain cases—if they have not signed the convention within a specified period after the date of its conclusion—when they accede to it.

In principle, accession is definitive in the same way as ratification. Sometimes, however, Governments have made their accession subject to confirmation; in such a case a State is not bound by the fact of accession. The term "definitive accession" is used in view of this possibility.

When a convention makes no provision for ratification, mere signature suffices to render it binding upon States. Here again, however, Governments have sometimes made their signature subject to confirmation; for instance, they sometimes append their signature "ad referendum". The term "definitive signature" is used in view of this possibility.

By a comparison of, on the one hand, new ratifications, definitive accessions and definitive signatures and, on the other hand, denunciations recorded and undertakings which have expired and have not been renewed, we arrive at the changes which have occurred, as regards the number of States bound by the various agreements and conventions, between August 28th, 1939 (date of the publication of the Twentieth List) and July 10th, 1944 (date of the Twenty-first List).

B. Simple Signatures.

These are signatures which require to be confirmed by ratification.

Variations in the number of such signatures are due to two causes. In the first place, new signatures may be appended and, in the second place, signatures previously given may be confirmed by ratification and the ratifying State ceases to appear in the list of signatories. Changes in the number of signatures therefore have a special significance which differs considerably from that of changes in the number of ratifications. A reduction in the number of States shown as signatories, consequent upon the deposit of their ratifications by signatory States, is a normal and satisfactory occurrence.

2. THE NUMBERS SHOWN IN THE COLUMNS OF THE TABLE

In the totals given in the columns of the table, only Members of the League of Nations and, in addition to such Members, independent States or political entities which cannot be regarded as dependent upon some other State, have been reckoned as separate units.

Colonies, protectorates, mandated territories, and territories which are, in any way, dependent on some other Power, are regarded as coming under the Power which represents them and are not reckoned as separate entities. It is practically impossible to enumerate these territories, but they are shown in the lists of States which have ratified, acceded to or signed a convention, under the name of the State which has ratified, acceded or signed on their behalf (see Heading II of this Part, pp. 28 to 147), and their names are printed in italics.

1 The only political entity falling under this head is the Free City of Danzig. The Free City, which is placed under the protection of the League of Nations (Article 102 of the Treaty of Versailles) is not a dependency of Poland, though Article 104 of the Treaty of Versailles gives Poland special rights and entrusts the conduct of the foreign relations of the Free City to the Polish Government.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>International agreements bear one of the following appellations:</th>
<th>Ratifications, definitive accessions and signatures</th>
<th>Signatures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Convention: Conv.</td>
<td>August 28th, 1939</td>
<td>New ratifications, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agreement: Agrmt.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Act: Act</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol: Protoc.</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declaration: Declar.</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procs-verbal: Proc.-verb.</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 1920.</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Court of International Justice.</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications and Transit (various).</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Barcelona. April 20th. Conv. on Freedom of Transit</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Navigable Waterways of International Concern:</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Barcelona. April 20th. Conv.</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Barcelona. April 20th. Additional Protoc.</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Barcelona. April 20th. Declaration concerning Right to a</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flag of States having no Sea-coast</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic in Women and Children.</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva. Sept. 30th. Conv. for the Suppression of the Traffic</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments to the Covenant of the League of Nations.</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 1922.</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obscene Publications.</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva. Sept. 12th. Conv. for Suppression of Circulation of</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Traffic in .</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbitration in Commercial or other Matters.</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva. Sept. 24th. Protoc.</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customs. Customs Formalities.</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva. Nov. 3rd. Conv. relating to Simplification of .</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications and Transit (various).</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Geneva. Dec. 9th. Conv. on International Régime of RAILWAYS</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Geneva. Dec. 9th. Conv. on International Régime of Maritime Ports</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Geneva. Dec. 9th. Conv. relating to Development of Hydraulic Power affecting more than one State</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 1924.</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments to the Covenant of the League of Nations.</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article 16.</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Seven earlier undertakings were renewed (Union of South Africa, Australia, United Kingdom, Greece, India, Thailand and New Zealand) but no new undertaking was recorded.

2 In this total, account is taken only of ratifications and signatures on behalf of States which were Members of the League of Nations on August 28th, 1939, and still are so on July 10th, 1944.

Ratifications and signatures on behalf of States which ceased to be Members of the League of Nations between these two dates have been deducted from the total of ratifications and signatures as at August 28th, 1939 (columns 1 and 5).
### Ratifications, definitive accessions and definitive signatures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Ratifications</th>
<th>Definitive accessions</th>
<th>Denunciations, etc.</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Signatures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August 28th, 1939</td>
<td>Denunciations, etc.</td>
<td>Denunciations, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New ratifications, etc.</td>
<td>Denunciations, etc.</td>
<td>Denunciations, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>July 16th, 1944</td>
<td>Denunciations, etc.</td>
<td>Denunciations, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Signatures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Signatures having ratified</th>
<th>New signatures</th>
<th>July 16th, 1944</th>
<th>See page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Year 1925.

**Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs.**

   Manufacture of, International Trade in, and Use of  
   Prepared Opium.  

**Arms.**


**Amendments to the Covenant of the League of Nations.**  
Article 16.  

**Inland Navigation.**  
Paris, Nov. 27th. Conv. regarding Measurement of Vessels  

**Year 1926.**  

**Slavery.**  

**Year 1927.**  

**International Relief Union.**  
Geneva, July 12th. Conv. establishing an International Relief Union.  

**Arbitration in Commercial or Other Matters.**  

**Year 1928.**  

**Exportation of Bones and Hides and Skins.**  
1. Bones.  
   (a) Geneva, July 11th. Agrmt.  
   (b) Geneva, July 11th. Protoc. to Agrmt.  
2. Hides and skins.  
   (a) Geneva, July 11th. Agrmt.  
   (b) Geneva, July 11th. Protoc. to Agrmt.  

**Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.**  
1. Accession A  
2. Accession B  
3. Accession C  

**Economic Statistics.**  

**Year 1929.**  

**Counterfeiting Currency — Suppression of.**  
1. (a) Geneva, April 20th. Conv.  
2. (b) Geneva, April 20th. Protoc.  

**Emigrants — Transit Card.**  
Geneva, June 14th. Agrmt. concerning Preparation of a  
Transit Card.  

**Permanent Court of International Justice.**  

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1. This Convention was concluded on January 23rd, 1912, and was registered on January 23rd, 1925. It was, of course, not concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations, but it served as a starting-point for the system which was built up by the League of Nations as from 1925.  
2. In this total, account is taken only of ratifications and signatures on behalf of States which were Members of the League of Nations on August 28th, 1939, and still are so on July 16th, 1944.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Ratifications, definitive accessions and definitive signatures</th>
<th>Signatures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August 28th, 1939</td>
<td>New ratifications, definitive accessions and definitive signatures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year 1930.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationality.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Conference for the Codification of International Law.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. The Hague. April 12th. Special Protoc. concerning Statelessness</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. The Hague. April 12th. Protoc. relating to a Certain Case of Statelessness</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The Hague. April 12th. Conv. on Certain Questions relating to Conflict of Nationality Laws</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The Hague. April 12th. Protoc. relating to Military Obligations in Certain Cases of Double Nationality</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva. June 7th. Conv. for Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva. June 7th. Conv. providing a Uniform Law</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva. June 7th. Conv. on Stamp Laws</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Assistance.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva. October 2nd. Conv. on Financial Assistance</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritime Navigation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Lisbon. Oct. 23rd. Agrmt. concerning Maritime Signals</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Lisbon. Oct. 23rd. Agrmt. concerning Manned Lightships</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inland Navigation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Geneva. Dec. 9th. Conv. for Unification of Certain Rules concerning Collisions</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Geneva. Dec. 9th. Conv. on Registration of Vessels, Rights in rem over Such Vessels and Other Cognate Questions</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Geneva. Dec. 9th. Conv. on Right of Vessels to a Flag</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year 1931.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheques.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva. March 19th. Conv. for Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva. March 19th. Conv. providing a Uniform Law</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva. March 19th. Conv. on Stamp Laws</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road Traffic.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Road Signals.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva. March 30th. Conv. concerning Unification of Signals</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Motor Vehicles.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Geneva. March 28th. Agrmt. to facilitate Procedure in Case of Undischarged or Lost Triptychs</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Geneva. March 30th. Conv. on Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture. Mortgage Credit.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva. May 21st. Conv. for Creation of International Agricultural Mortgage Credit Company</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Geneva. July 17th. Conv. for limiting Manufacture and regulating Distribution</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Geneva. July 17th. Protoc. of Signature</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whaling — Regulation of.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva. Sept. 24th. Conv.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>War — Prevention of.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva. Sept. 26th. Conv. to improve Means of Preventing War</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Year 1932.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nil.</td>
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<td><strong>Year 1933.</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Educational Films.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geneva. Oct. 11th. Conv. for facilitating Circulation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Traffic in Women.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Geneva. Oct. 11th. Conv. for Suppression of Traffic in Women of Full Age</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Refugees.</td>
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<td>Geneva. Oct. 28th. Conv. relating to International Status of Refugees</td>
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<tr>
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### Ratifications, definitive accessions and definitive signatures

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Ratifications</th>
<th>Definitive accessions</th>
<th>Refusals, Denunciations, Undertakings which have lapsed</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Signatures</th>
<th>New signatures</th>
<th>Definitive signatures</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>17</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>2</td>
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### Signatures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Signature</th>
<th>New signature</th>
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### Year 1935.

**Veterinary Questions** (in connection with international trade).
1. Geneva. Feb. 20th. Conv. for Campaign against Contagious Diseases of Animals...

**Maritime Navigation.**
Geneva. May 3rd. Agrmt. for a Uniform System of Maritime Buoyage...

**Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs.**
1. Geneva. June 26th. Proc.-verb. to alter the latest date of issue of annual statement drawn up by the Supervisory Body...
2. Illicit traffic.
   (a) Geneva. June 26th. Conv. for Suppression of Illicit Traffic...
   (b) Geneva. June 26th. Protoc. of Signature...

**Refugees.**
Geneva. July 4th. Provisional Arrang. concerning Status of Refugees from Germany...

**Broadcasting.**
Geneva. Sept. 23rd. Conv. concerning Use of Broadcasting in Cause of Peace...

### Year 1936.

**Maritime Navigation.**
Geneva. May 13th. Agrmnt. for a Uniform System of Maritime Buoyage...

**History (revision of school text-books).**

**Terrorism.**
1. Geneva. Nov. 16th. Conv. for Prevention and Punishment of Terrorism...
2. Geneva. Nov. 16th. Conv. for Creation of an International Criminal Court...

### Year 1937.

**Refugees.**
Geneva. Feb. 10th. Conv. concerning Status of Refugees from Germany...

**Educational Films.**

### Year 1938.

**Refugees.**
Geneva. Sept. 14th. Additional Protoc. Refugees from Germany...

### Year 1939.

**Refugees.**

### Year 1940.

### Year 1941.

### Year 1942.

### Year 1943.

### Year 1944 (to July 10th).

Nil.

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1 In this total, account is taken only of ratifications and signatures on behalf of States which were Members of the League of Nations on August 28th, 1939, and still are so on July 10th, 1944.
HEADING II. — AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS
CLASSIFIED BY CATEGORIES

Note.

1. Abbreviations:
The letter “a” immediately following a date indicates an accession.
The letter “s” immediately following a date indicates a definitive signature.

2. The names of States which have ratified, acceded or signed since the issue of the Twentieth List (August 28th, 1939) are underlined.
The names of States whose obligations have terminated, either as the result of denunciation or because they have expired (and have not been renewed), have a line drawn through them. The date which follows is either the date of denunciation (which, as a rule, becomes effective after a certain lapse of time) or the date on which the obligation expired.

3. The names of States Members of the League of Nations, and also those of States which are not members of the League and which are not dependencies of some other State, are printed in ordinary characters.
On the other hand, the names of colonies, protectorates, mandated territories and all territories which are in any way dependent upon another country are printed in italics.

4. Observation regarding Burma.
Burma, which was formerly a part of India, was separated from the latter on April 1st, 1937.
Since then, Burma has possessed the status of an overseas territory of His Britannic Majesty. It is as such that Burma continues to be bound by a ratification or accession recorded on behalf of India before the date above mentioned.
Ratifications or accessions recorded on behalf of India since April 1st, 1937, are not, of course, binding upon Burma.

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TITLE I
INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION, THE SAFEGUARDING OF PEACE AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF GOOD UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN NATIONS

CHAPTER I. — THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.
PROTOCOLS OF AMENDMENT

SECTION I. THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

In force as from January 10th, 1920 1.

List of Members of the League of Nations 2.
The Supervisory Commission, at its session in September 1943, adopted the general budget of the League of Nations for the year 1944. At the beginning of this budget is placed the list of

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1 The Treaty of Versailles, of which the Covenant of the League of Nations forms Part I, provides as follows, in Article 440:

"A first procès-verbal of the deposit of ratifications will be drawn up as soon as the Treaty has been ratified by Germany on the one hand, and by three of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers on the other hand."

From the date of this first procès-verbal, the Treaty will come into force between the High Contracting Parties who have ratified it."

On January 16th, 1920, the Council held its first meeting in Paris.

2 Article 1 (paragraphs 1 and 2) of the Covenant prescribes the conditions governing the admission of States to the League of Nations:

"1. The original Members of the League of Nations shall be those of the signatories which are named in the Annex to this Covenant and also such of those other States named in the Annex as shall accede without reservation to this Covenant. Such accession shall be effected by a Declaration deposited with the Secretariat within two months of the coming into force of the Covenant. Notice thereof shall be sent to all other Members of the League."
Members of the League of Nations, reproduced below: ¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units in accordance with the scale in force for 1944</th>
<th>Units in accordance with the scale in force for 1944</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Afghanistan .................................. 1</td>
<td>25. Iraq ........................................ 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Union of South Africa .......................... 16</td>
<td>26. Iran ........................................ 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Albania ....................................... (1)²</td>
<td>27. Ireland ....................................... 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Argentine ...................................... 21</td>
<td>28. Latvia ....................................... (1)²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Australia ...................................... 23</td>
<td>29. Liberia ....................................... 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Belgium ........................................ 1</td>
<td>30. Lithuania ...................................... (1)³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Bolivia ........................................ 2</td>
<td>31. Luxemburg ..................................... 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. United Kingdom ................................ 108</td>
<td>32. Mexico .......................................... 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Canada ......................................... 35</td>
<td>34. New Zealand .................................. 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. China .......................................... 21</td>
<td>35. Panama ......................................... 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Colombia ...................................... 5</td>
<td>36. Netherlands .................................. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Cuba ........................................... 5</td>
<td>37. Poland ......................................... 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Denmark ....................................... (1)²</td>
<td>38. Portugal ....................................... 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Dominican Republic ............................ 1</td>
<td>39. Sweden ......................................... 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Egypt .......................................... 12</td>
<td>40. Switzerland .................................. 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Ecuador ........................................ 1</td>
<td>41. Czecho-Slovakia ................................ 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Estonia ........................................ (1)²</td>
<td>42. Thailand ....................................... 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Ethiopia .......................................</td>
<td>43. Turkey .......................................... 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Finland ........................................ 5</td>
<td>44. Uruguay ....................................... 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. France .........................................</td>
<td>45. Yugoslavia .................................... 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Greece .........................................</td>
<td>23. Haiti ³ (until April 8th, 1944) .............. 0.27³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. India .......................................... 48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Important observation. — The situation of some States in relation to the League of Nations may, in view of a variety of circumstances, give rise to some uncertainty, which, however, will be dispelled in the course of events.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations, for the purposes of this document, merely reproduces the latest list which the Supervisory Commission drew up when it fixed the contributions of Members of the League of Nations for 1944.

² Any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony not named in the Annex may become a Member of the League if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the Assembly, provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military, naval and air forces and armaments.

³ The Annex to the Covenant referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 is as follows:


United States of America  
Cuba  
Nicaragua  
Panama  
Peru  
Poland  
Portugal  
Roumania  
Serb-Croat-Slovene State  
Siam  
Czecho-Slovakia  
Uruguay

Belgium  
Ecuador  
France  
Guatemala  
Haiti  
Honduras  
Italy  
Japan  
Liberia

Brazil  
Greece  
Hdaz  
Honduras  
Ireland  
Persia  
Total  
420.27

Argentina  
Norway  
Salvador  
Sweden  
Switzerland  
Venezuela

Chile  
Colombia  
Denmark  
Spain  

States invited to accede to the Covenant.

[Continued]
SECTION II. AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

I. Amendments voted by the Assembly at its Second Session (1921).

I. — Article 16.

(a) Protocol relating to a New Paragraph to be inserted after the Existing First Paragraph.

New Paragraph, to become Paragraph 2. 2

October 5th, 1921. 3

Not yet in force. (See Article 26, paragraph 1, concerning the entry into force of amendments.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratifications: 24</th>
<th>Signatures not yet perfected</th>
<th>Other Members to whose Signature by Ratification: 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA</td>
<td>Bolivian</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(August 12th, 1924)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Albaniia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUSTRALIA</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>Argentine Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(August 12th, 1924)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dominica Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BELGIUM</td>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>Ecuador</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(September 28th, 1923)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRIT. EMPIRE</td>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(August 12th, 1924)</td>
<td></td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BULGARIA</td>
<td></td>
<td>Iraan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(October 4th, 1922)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Iraq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANADA</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(August 12th, 1924)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Luxemburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINA</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(July 4th, 1923)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Poland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td></td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>(May 9th, 1932)</td>
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<td>Yugoslavia</td>
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<tr>
<td>CZECHO-SLOVAKIA</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Sept. 1st, 1923)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DENMARK</td>
<td></td>
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<td>(August 11th, 1922)</td>
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<td>ESTONIA</td>
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<tr>
<td>(September 7th, 1923)</td>
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<tr>
<td>FINLAND</td>
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<tr>
<td>(June 25th, 1923)</td>
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<td>GREECE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(January 20th, 1925)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIA</td>
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<td>(August 12th, 1924)</td>
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<td>LATVIA</td>
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<td>(February 12th, 1924)</td>
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<td>LITHUANIA</td>
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<td>(March 13th, 1925)</td>
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<td>(March 29th, 1923)</td>
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<tr>
<td>THAILAND</td>
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<td>(September 12th, 1922)</td>
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<td>URUGUAY</td>
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<td>(January 12th, 1924)</td>
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<td></td>
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</table>

(b) Protocol relating to a New Paragraph to be inserted after the Existing First Paragraph.

New Paragraph, to become Paragraph 3. 5

October 5th, 1921.

Not yet in Force.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratifications: 24</th>
<th>Signatures not yet perfected</th>
<th>Other Members to whose Signature by Ratification: 4</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA</td>
<td>Bolivian</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
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<tr>
<td>(August 12th, 1924)</td>
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<td>Albaniia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Cuba</td>
<td>Argentine Republic</td>
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<tr>
<td>(August 12th, 1924)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dominica Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BELGIUM</td>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>Ecuador</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(September 28th, 1923)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRITISH EMPIRE</td>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(August 12th, 1924)</td>
<td></td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Continued]

1 Although, as a rule, this publication does not reproduce the actual text of agreements and conventions, by way of exception, the text of amendments to the Covenant is reproduced, in view of the brevity of these amendments and their special interest from the point of view of Members of the League of Nations.
2 "The second paragraph of Article 16 shall read as follows: 'It is for the Council to give an opinion whether or not a breach of the Covenant has taken place. In deliberations on this question in the Council, the votes of Members of the League alleged to have resorted to war and of Members against whom such action was directed shall not be counted.'"
3 The amendments to Article 16 were adopted on October 4th, but the Protocols of Signature bear the date October 5th, 1921.
4 Ratifications and signatures on behalf of States which have ceased to be members of the League of Nations are not shown in these columns.
5 They are, however, mentioned here for information:

---

Ratifications: Austria (August 29th, 1927), Brazil (August 13th, 1924), Chile (August 1st, 1928), Hungary (June 22nd, 1923), Italy (August 5th, 1922), Japan (June 13th, 1923), Roumania (September 5th, 1923).

Signatures: Costa Rica, Haiti, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela.

5 "The third paragraph of Article 16 shall read as follows: 'The Council will notify to all Members of the League the date which it recommends for the application of the economic pressure under this Article.'"
(c) Protocol relating to a New Paragraph to be inserted after the Existing First Paragraph.

New Paragraph, to become Paragraph 4.¹

October 5th, 1921.

Not yet in Force.

Ratifications: 2³

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification: 6²

Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open:

**Continued**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratifications:</th>
<th>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification:</th>
<th>Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BULGARIA (October 4th, 1922)</td>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANADA (August 12th, 1924)</td>
<td>EGYPT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINA (July 4th, 1923)</td>
<td>ETHIOPIA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLOMBIA (May 9th, 1932)</td>
<td>FRANCE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (Sept. 1st, 1923)</td>
<td>IRAN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DENMARK (August 11th, 1922)</td>
<td>IRAQ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESTONIA (September 7th, 1923)</td>
<td>IRELAND</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FINLAND (June 25th, 1923)</td>
<td>LUXEMBURG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GREECE (January 20th, 1925)</td>
<td>MEXICO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIA (August 12th, 1924)</td>
<td>POLAND</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>LATVIA (February 12th, 1924)</td>
<td>TURKEY</td>
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<td>LITHUANIA (March 13th, 1925)</td>
<td>YUGOSLAVIA</td>
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<td>THE NETHERLANDS (April 4th, 1923)</td>
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<td>NEW ZEALAND (Aug. 12th, 1924)</td>
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<td>NORWAY (March 29th, 1922)</td>
<td></td>
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<td>PORTUGAL (October 5th, 1923)</td>
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<td>SWITZERLAND (March 29th, 1923)</td>
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<td>THAILAND (September 12th, 1922)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URUGUAY (January 12th, 1924)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ "The fourth paragraph of Article 16 shall read as follows:

‘Nevertheless, the Council may, in the case of particular Members, postpone the coming into force of any of these measures for a specified period where it is satisfied that such a postponement will facilitate the attainment of the object of the measures referred to in the preceding paragraph, or that it is necessary in order to minimise the loss and inconvenience which will be caused to such Members.’"

² Ratifications and signatures on behalf of States which have ceased to be members of the League of Nations are not shown in these columns.

They are, however, mentioned here for information:

**Ratifications**: Austria (August 29th, 1927), Brazil (July 7th, 1922), Chile (August 1st, 1928), Hungary (June 22nd, 1923), Italy (August 5th, 1922), Japan (June 13th, 1923), Roumania (September 5th, 1923).

**Signatures**: Costa Rica, Haiti, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela.
2. — Article 26. 1

(a) Protocol relating to the Amendment of the First Paragraph. 2

October 5th, 1921.

Not yet in Force.

Ratifications: 27 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<tr>
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Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification: 5 4

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Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open:

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<tr>
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(b) Protocol relating to a New Paragraph to be Inserted after the Existing First Paragraph. 4

October 5th, 1921.

Not yet in Force.

Ratifications: 27 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
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Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification: 4 6

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Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open:

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<td>Mexico</td>
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[Continued]

1 The amendments to Article 26 were adopted on October 3rd, but the Protocols of Signature are dated October 5th, 1921.

2 "Amendments to the present Covenant, the text of which shall have been voted by the Assembly on a three-fourths majority, in which there shall be included the votes of all the Members of the Council represented at the meeting, will take effect when ratified by the Members of the League whose representatives composed the Council when the vote was taken and by the majority of those whose representatives form the Assembly."

3 Ratifications and signatures on behalf of States which have ceased to be members of the League of Nations are not shown in these columns. They are, however, mentioned here for information:

   Ratifications: Austria (August 29th, 1927), Brazil (August 13th, 1924), Chile (August 1st, 1928), Haiti (November 2nd, 1925), Hungary (June 22nd, 1923), Italy (August 5th, 1922), Japan (June 13th, 1923), Roumania (September 5th, 1923), Spain (January 15th, 1930), Venezuela (March 24th, 1923).

   Signatures: Costa Rica, Paraguay, Peru.

4 "A paragraph reading as follows shall be added after the first paragraph of Article 26:

   'If the required number of ratifications shall not have been obtained within twenty-two months after the vote of the Assembly, the proposed amendment shall remain without effect.'"
Continued]

Ratifications:

DENMARK (August 11th, 1922)
ESTONIA (September 7th, 1923)
FINLAND (June 25th, 1923)
FRANCE (August 2nd, 1923)
Greece (August 20th, 1923)
INDIA (February 3rd, 1923)
LATVIA (December 10th, 1923)
LITHUANIA (March 13th, 1925)
THE NETHERLANDS (April 4th, 1923)
NEW ZEALAND (February 3rd, 1923)
NORWAY (March 29th, 1922)
POLAND (December 15th, 1922)
PORTUGAL (October 5th, 1923)
SWEDEN (August 24th, 1922)
SWITZERLAND (March 29th, 1923)
THAILAND (September 12th, 1922)
URUGUAY (January 12th, 1924)

(2) Protocol aiming to replace the existing second paragraph of Article 26 by two new paragraphs, to become third paragraph and fourth paragraph. October 5th, 1921.

Not yet in Force.

Ratifications: 27

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification: 4

Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open:

AFGHANISTAN
ALBANIA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
DOMINIC REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EGYPT
ETHIOPIA
IRAQ
IRELAND
LUXEMBURG
MEXICO
TURKEY
YUGOSLAVIA

Union of South Africa (February 3rd, 1923)
Bolivia
Belgium (September 28th, 1923)
British Empire (February 3rd, 1923)
Bulgaria (October 4th, 1922)
Canada (February 3rd, 1923)
Colombia (July 4th, 1923)
Cuba (May 7th, 1923)
Czecho-Slovakia (September 1st, 1923)
Denmark (August 11th, 1922)
Estonia (September 7th, 1923)
Finland (June 25th, 1923)
France (August 2nd, 1923)
Greece (August 20th, 1923)
India (February 3rd, 1923)
Latvia (December 10th, 1923)
Lithuania (March 13th, 1925)
The Netherlands (April 4th, 1923)
New Zealand (February 3rd, 1923)
Norway (March 29th, 1922)
Poland (December 15th, 1922)
Portugal (October 5th, 1923)
Sweden (August 24th, 1922)
Switzerland (March 29th, 1923)
Thailand (September 12th, 1922)
Uruguay (January 12th, 1924)

1 "The second paragraph of the present Article 26 shall be replaced by the two following paragraphs:
    "The Secretary-General shall inform the Members of the taking effect of an amendment.
    "Any Member of the League which has not at that time ratified the amendment is free to notify the Secretary-General within a year of its refusal to accept it, but in that case it shall cease to be a Member of the League."

2 Ratifications and signatures on behalf of States which have ceased to be members of the League of Nations are not shown in these columns.

They are, however, mentioned here for information:

Ratifications: Austria (August 29th, 1927), Brazil (July 7th, 1923), Chile (August 1st, 1928), Haiti (November 2nd, 1925), Hungary (June 22nd, 1923), Italy (August 5th, 1922), Japan (June 13th, 1923), Roumania (September 7th, 1923), Spain (January 15th, 1930), Venezuela (March 24th, 1923).

Signatures: Costa Rica, Paraguay, Peru.
II. Amendment voted by the Assembly at its Fifth Session (1924).

Article 16.

Protocol relating to an Amendment of the Latter Part of the First Paragraph.¹

September 27th, 1924.

Not yet in Force.

Ratifications: 3²

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification: 10²

Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open:

ESTONIA (September 18th, 1926)
The NETHERLANDS (Feb. 8th, 1926)
THAILAND (September 30th, 1925)

AFGHANISTAN
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRALIA
BELGIUM
BRITISH ISLES
IRELAND
ENGLAND
IRELAND
ENGLAND
IRELAND
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IRELAND
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1 Article 16, paragraph 1:
"The Assembly, noting that the amendment to Article 16, paragraph 1, of the Covenant, which was adopted by the Assembly at its second session, has not entered into force and appears to be open to objections which seem to render its entry into force impossible, and considering accordingly that it is no longer opportune for further Members of the League to ratify the said amendment, adopts in place thereof the following amendment, which it recommends should be ratified:

"The latter part of the first paragraph of Article 16 of the Covenant shall read as follows:

"... which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations and to prohibit all intercourse at least between persons resident within their territories and persons resident within the territory of the covenant-breaking State and, if they deem it expedient, also between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and to prevent all financial, commercial or personal intercourse at least between persons resident within the territory of that State and persons resident within the territory of any other State, whether a Member of the League or not, and, if they deem it expedient, also between the nationals of that State and the nationals of any other State whether a Member of the League or not.""

2 Ratifications and signatures on behalf of States which have ceased to be members of the League of Nations are not shown in these columns.

They are, however, mentioned here for information:

Ratifications: Roumania (March 12th, 1925), Salvador (June 4th, 1925).
Signatures: Brazil, Chile, Peru.
### III. Amendment voted by the Assembly at its Sixth Session (1925).

**Article 16.**

**Protocol relating to the Amendment of the Second Paragraph.**

September 21st, 1925.

*Not yet in Force.*

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Ratifications: 3</th>
<th>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification: 11</th>
<th>Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open:</th>
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<td>Yugoslavia</td>
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1. "The words 'in such case' in the second paragraph of the original text of Article 16 of the Covenant shall be deleted."

2. Ratifications and signatures on behalf of States which have ceased to be members of the League of Nations are not shown in these columns. They are, however, mentioned here for information:

- **Ratifications:** Chile (August 1st, 1928).
- **Signatures:** Brazil, Japan, Peru, Salvador.
IV. Amendments voted by the Assembly at its Nineteenth Session (1938).

Protocol relating to the Amendments of the Preamble and of Articles 1, 4 and 5, and also of the Annex to the Covenant.

September 30th, 1938.

Not yet in Force.

Ratifications: 17 2

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification: 20 2

Other Members to whose Signature the Protocol is open:

Afghanistan
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bolivia
Canada
Colombia
Cuba
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
England
France
Greece
Ireland
Iran
Israel
Japan
Korea
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Peru
Portugal
Poland
Panama
Portugal
Lithuania
Thailand
Uruguay

(The amendments are printed in italics.)

Preamble.

"The Preamble shall read as follows:

"In order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security:

"by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war,

"by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations,

"by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments, and

"by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another:

"This Covenant has been adopted for the establishment of the League of Nations."

Article 1.

"Paragraph 1 shall be struck out.

"Paragraph 2 shall become paragraph 1 and shall read as follows:

"1. Any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony not being a Member of the League of Nations may become a Member thereof if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the Assembly, provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military, naval and air forces and armaments."

"Paragraph 3 shall become paragraph 2."

Article 4.

"Paragraph 1 shall read as follows:

"1. The Council consists of Members of the League of Nations entitled to a permanent seat on the Council, and of other Members entitled to a temporary seat thereon. The latter shall be selected by the Assembly from time to time in its discretion."

"Paragraph 2 shall read as follows:

"2. In addition to the Members of the League that have a permanent seat, the Council may, with the approval of the majority of the Assembly, name additional Members of the League whose representatives shall always be members of the Council; the Council with like approval may increase the number of Members of the League to be selected by the Assembly for representation on the Council.""

Article 5.

"Paragraph 1 shall read as follows:

"1. Except where otherwise expressly provided in this Covenant or by agreements conferring certain powers on the League of Nations, decisions at any meeting of the Assembly or of the Council shall require the agreement of all the Members of the League represented at the meeting."

Annex.

"The first part of the Annex shall be omitted."

* (The Members of the League entitled to a permanent seat on the Council on September 30th, 1938, were the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Italy and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.)

2 Ratifications and signatures on behalf of States which have ceased to be members of the League of Nations are not shown in these columns.

They are, however, mentioned here for information:

Ratifications: Roumania (March 7th, 1939).
Signatures: Haiti, Hungary, Peru, Spain.
CHAPTER II. — PROCEDURES FOR THE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

SECTION I. THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

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

Geneva, December 16th, 1920. 2

In Force.

Ratifications: 49

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (August 4th, 1921)
ALBANIA (July 13th, 1921)
AUSTRALIA (Aug. 4th, 1921)
BELGIUM (Aug. 29th, 1921)
BOLIVIA (July 7th, 1936)
BRAZIL (Nov. 1st, 1921)
BRITISH EMPIRE (Aug. 4th, 1921)
BULGARIA (Aug. 12th, 1921)
CANADA (Aug. 4th, 1921)
CHILE (July 20th, 1928)
CHINA (July 12th, 1922)
COLOMBIA (Jan. 6th, 1932)
CUBA (January 12th, 1922)
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (September 2nd, 1921)
DENMARK (June 13th, 1921)
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (February 4th, 1933)
Estonia (May 2nd, 1923)
ETHIOPIA (July 16th, 1926)
FINLAND (April 6th, 1922)
FRANCE (August 7th, 1921)
GERMANY (March 11th, 1927)
GREECE (October 3rd, 1921)
HAITI (September 7th, 1921)
HUNGARY (Nov. 20th, 1925)
INDIA (August 4th, 1921)
IRELAND (April 25th, 1931)
ITALY (June 20th, 1921)
JAPAN (November 16th, 1921)
LATVIA (February 12th, 1924)
LITHUANIA (May 16th, 1922)
LUXEMBOURG (Sept. 15th, 1930)
NATIONALS (August 6th, 1921)
NEW ZEALAND (August 4th, 1921)
AFGHANISTAN
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
ARGENTINA
ETHIOPIA
BELGIUM
BRAZIL
BULGARIA
CANADA
CHILE
CHINA
COLOMBIA
CUBA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
DENMARK
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
COSTA RICA
EGYPT
GUATEMALA
IRAQ
LIBERIA
NICARAGUA
TURKEY
AFGHANISTAN
SA’UDI ARABIA
ECUADOR
HONDURAS
MEXICO

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification: 9

Other Members or States which may sign the Protocol: 1

1 The revision of the Statute was effected by a Protocol of Signature, dated September 14th, 1929, which came into force on February 1st, 1930 (registered under No. 3822, Treaty Series, Vol. 165, page 353).

2 This Protocol provides as follows:

"5. — After the entry into force of the present Protocol, the new provisions shall form part of the Statute adopted in 1920. . . .

"6. — After the entry into force of the present Protocol, any acceptance of the Statute of the Court shall constitute an acceptance of the Statute as amended."

3 Under the terms of the Assembly resolution of December 13th, 1920, in addition to Members of the League of Nations, the States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant of the League of Nations may also sign.

4 Protocol registered under No. 170, see Treaty Series, Vol. 6, page 379. For the revised text of the Statute, however, see Protocol of September 14th, 1929 (registration No. 3822, Treaty Series, Vol. 165, page 353).


II. OPTIONAL CLAUSE RECOGNISING THE COURT’S COMPULSORY JURISDICTION.

**Article 36 of the Statute of the Court.**


In Force.

1. **Ratifications or Definitive Signatures:** 31 *

**UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA**

(April 20th, 1940: renewal of a previous undertaking)

1. Termination by a Declaration dated April 7th, 1940, of the acceptance made by the Declaration of September 19th, 1939, and ratified on April 7th, 1939.

2. New declaration:

   With reference to my declaration of to-day’s date, announcing the termination by His Majesty’s Government in the Union of South Africa of their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, I now have the honour to make the following declaration:

   On behalf of His Majesty’s Government in the Union of South Africa, I accept as compulsory ipso facto and without special convention, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court, until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the signing of the present declaration with regard to situations of facts subsequent to such signing, other than:

   - Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement, and
   - Disputes with the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Common-wealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree, and
   - Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Union of South Africa, and
   - Disputes arising out of events occurring during any period in which the Union of South Africa is engaged in hostilities as a belligerent,

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

   Capetown, April 7th, 1940.

**ALBANIA** : end of undertaking: September 16th, 1940.

**AUSTRALIA**

(Sepember 2nd, 1940: renewal of a previous undertaking)

1. Termination by a Declaration dated August 21st, 1940, of the acceptance made by the Declaration of September 20th, 1939, and ratified on August 18th, 1939.

2. New declaration:

   In my declaration of to-day’s date, I, S. M. Bruce, the High Commissioner in London for His Majesty’s Government in the Commonwealth of Australia, announced the termination by His Majesty’s Government in the Commonwealth of Australia of their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court. On behalf of His Majesty’s Government in the Commonwealth of Australia, I now declare that they accept as compulsory ipso facto and without special convention, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, for a period of five years from to-day’s date and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the 18th August, 1930, with regard to situations of facts subsequent to the said date, other than:

   - Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;
   - Disputes with the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Common-wealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;
   - Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Australia; and
   - Disputes arising out of events occurring at a time when His Majesty’s Government in the Commonwealth of Australia were involved in hostilities

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

   London, August 21st, 1940.

**BELGIUM** : end of undertaking: March 9th, 1941.

**BOLIVIA**

(October 7th, 1936)

**Reciprocity, 10 years.**

[Continued]
**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

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

**UNITED KINGDOM**

1. Termination by a Declaration dated February 28th, 1940, of the acceptance made by the Declaration of September 16th, 1929, and ratified on February 5th, 1930.

2. New declaration:

   In my declaration of to-day's date, I, Viscount Halifax, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announced the termination by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court.

   On behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, I now declare that they accept as compulsory ipso facto and without special convention, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court for a period of 5 years from to-day's date and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after February 28th, 1930, with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the same date, other than:

   - Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement; and
   - Disputes with the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree; and
   - Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom; and
   - Disputes arising out of events occurring at a time when His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom were involved in hostilities;

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

London, February 28th, 1940.

*BULGARIA*  

(August 12th, 1921)  
Reciprocity.

**CANADA**  

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

- Disputes in regard to which parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement; and
- Disputes with the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree; and
- Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Dominion of Canada,

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

By a letter of December 7th, 1939, which the Secretary-General was asked to communicate to the Governments concerned, the Permanent Delegate of Canada to the League of Nations notified the Secretary-General that, in view of the considerations set out in the letter,

The Canadian Government will not regard their acceptance of the Optional Clause as covering disputes arising out of events occurring during the present war.

*COLOMBIA*  

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

**DENMARK**  

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

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**  

(February 4th, 1933)  
Reciprocity.

*ESTONIA*  

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

**ETHIOPIA**: end of undertaking: September 17th, 1936.1

*FINLAND*  

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

[Continued]

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1 Declaration not subject to ratification.
2 Ethiopia was bound from July 16th, 1926, to September 17th, 1936.
GREECE (February 20th, 1940: renewal of a previous undertaking)

Reciprocity, 5 years, as from September 12th, 1939, for the classes of disputes mentioned in Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court, with the exception of:

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

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

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

HUNGARY: end of undertaking: August 12th, 1939.

INDIA (March 7th, 1940)

1. Termination by a Declaration dated February 28th, 1940, of the acceptance made by the Declaration of September 10th, 1929, and ratified on February 5th, 1930.

2. New declaration:

In my declaration of to-day’s date, I, the Marquess of Zetland, His Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for India, announced the termination by the Government of India of their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court.

On behalf of the Government of India, I now declare that they accept compulsory ipso facto and without special convention, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court for a period of 5 years from to-day’s date and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after February 5th, 1930, with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the same date, except in cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

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

London, February 28th, 1940.

IRAN (September 19th, 1932)

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

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

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

(c) Disputes with regard to questions which, by international law, fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of India; and

Disputes arising out of events occurring at a time when the Government of India were involved in hostilities;

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

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

IRELAND (July 11th, 1930)

Reciprocity, 20 years.

ITALY: end of undertaking: September 6th, 1936.

LATVIA (February 26th, 1935)

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

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