Members of the League of Nations. Recognising the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

General a Decree of the Acting President of the Republic of Paraguay, by which Paraguay has withdrawn its declaration.

SWEDEN

- Declaration not subject to ratification.
- By a communication dated May 27th, 1938, the Minister of Paraguay in France transmitted to the Secretary-General a Decree of the Acting President of the Republic of Paraguay, by which Paraguay has withdrawn its declaration recognising the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

THE NETHERLANDS

- Declaration not subject to ratification.
- Spain was bound from September 21st, 1928, to September 20th, 1938.

PANAMA

- By a communication dated May 27th, 1938, the Minister of Paraguay in France transmitted to the Secretary-General a Decree of the Acting President of the Republic of Paraguay, by which Paraguay has withdrawn its declaration recognising the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

NEW ZEALAND

1. Termination by a Declaration dated March 30th, 1940, of the acceptance made by the Declaration of September 29th, 1929, and ratified on March 29th, 1930.

2. New declaration:

I refer to my letter of the 30th March notifying you of the termination by His Majesty's Government in New Zealand 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 have now the honour to inform you that the New Zealand Government have been considering the conditions under which they would be prepared to accept the Optional Clause for a further period, and, in accordance with the directions I have received, I hereby, on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the Dominion of New Zealand, 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 today's date and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the 29th March, 1938, with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said date, other than:

Disputes in regard to 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 Commonwealth 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 New Zealand; and

Disputes arising out of events occurring at a time when His Majesty's Government in New Zealand were involved in hostilities;

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

London, April 1st, 1940.

* NORWAY

- Declaration not subject to ratification.
- By a communication dated May 27th, 1938, the Minister of Paraguay in France transmitted to the Secretary-General a Decree of the Acting President of the Republic of Paraguay, by which Paraguay has withdrawn its declaration recognising the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

PANAMA

- Declaration not subject to ratification.
- By a communication dated May 27th, 1938, the Minister of Paraguay in France transmitted to the Secretary-General a Decree of the Acting President of the Republic of Paraguay, by which Paraguay has withdrawn its declaration recognising the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Roumania: end of undertaking: June 8th, 1941.

Salvador

- Declaration not subject to ratification.
- By a communication dated May 27th, 1938, the Minister of Paraguay in France transmitted to the Secretary-General a Decree of the Acting President of the Republic of Paraguay, by which Paraguay has withdrawn its declaration recognising the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Spain: end of undertaking: September 20th, 1938.

Sweden

- Declaration not subject to ratification.
- By a communication dated May 27th, 1938, the Minister of Paraguay in France transmitted to the Secretary-General a Decree of the Acting President of the Republic of Paraguay, by which Paraguay has withdrawn its declaration recognising the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

[Continued]
Continued

**SWITZERLAND** *(April 17th, 1937)*
Reciprocity, 10 years.

**THAILAND** *(May 9th, 1940: renewal of a previous undertaking)*
Reciprocity, 10 years, as from May 7th, 1940, in all disputes as to which no other means of pacific settlement is agreed upon between the parties.

**URUGUAY** *(September 27th, 1921)*
Reciprocity.

**YUGOSLAVIA** : end of undertaking: November 23rd, 1935.

* ** *

**Appendix.** — States having accepted the jurisdiction of the Court and the Optional Clause in virtue of the Council Resolution of May 17th, 1922.

**LIECHTENSTEIN** *(March 29th, 1939)*
The Principality of Liechtenstein, represented by the Head of the Government, hereby accepts the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice, in accordance with the Covenant of the League of Nations and with the terms of the Statute and Rules of the Court, in respect of all disputes which have already arisen or which may arise in the future. The Principality of Liechtenstein undertakes to carry out in full good faith the decision or decisions of the Court and not to resort to war against a State complying therewith.

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

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

**MONACO** : end of undertaking: April 21st, 1942.

2. **Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification:** 11

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

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

**COSTA RICA**
Reciprocity.

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

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

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

**GUATEMALA**
Reciprocity.

**HUNGARY**
Reciprocity, for the period from August 13th, 1939, to April 10th, 1941.

**IRAQ**
Reciprocity, 5 years from the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification and thereafter until such time as notice be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the ratification of this declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said ratification, with the exception of:
1. Disputes in regard to which the Parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;
2. Disputes with the Government of any other Arab State, all of which disputes shall be settled in such a manner as the Parties have agreed or shall agree;
3. Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of 'Iraq;
4. Disputes affecting the territorial status of 'Iraq, including those concerning the right of sovereignty of 'Iraq over its waters and communications;
And subject to the condition that the Government of 'Iraq reserve the right to require that proceedings in the Permanent Court of International Justice shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council or Assembly of the League of Nations.

* Declaration not subject to ratification.
1 Yugoslavia was bound from November 24th, 1930, to November 23rd, 1935.
3 Monaco was bound from April 22nd, 1937, to April 21st, 1942.

[Continued]
Liberia
Reciprocity.

Nicaragua
Unconditional.

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

The present declaration does not apply to disputes:

1. With regard to matters which, by international law, are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States; or,
2. Arising between Poland and States which refuse to establish or maintain normal diplomatic relations with Poland; or,
3. Connected directly or indirectly with the world war or with the Polono-Sovietic war; or,
4. Resulting directly or indirectly from the provisions of the Treaty of Peace signed at Riga, on March 18th, 1921; or,
5. Relating to provisions of internal law connected with points (3) and (4).

Turkey
Reciprocity, 5 years, in any of the disputes enumerated in Article 36 arising after the signature of the present declaration, with the exception of disputes relating directly or indirectly to the application of treaties or conventions concluded by Turkey and providing for another method of peaceful settlement.

3. Other Members or States which may sign:

All States which have already signed the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, concerning the Statute.
III. Protocol relating to the Accession of the United States of America to the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.¹

Geneva, September 14th, 1929.

Not yet in Force (Article 7).²

Ratifications: 42

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification: 14

Open to Signature by:

ALBANIA (September 12th, 1930) UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AFGHANISTAN
BELGIUM (October 5th, 1931) BOLIVIA COSTA RICA
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations (February 12th, 1930)
CANADA (August 28th, 1930) BRAZIL CUBA
AUSTRALIA (August 28th, 1930) CHILE COSTA RICA
NEW ZEALAND (June 4th, 1930) EGYPT DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (February 17th, 1930) GUATEMALA EGYPT
IRELAND (August 2nd, 1930) HAITI ETHIOPIA
INDIA (February 26th, 1930) IRAQ EGYPT
BULGARIA (April 27th, 1931) LIBERIA FINLAND
CHINA (October 14th, 1930) NICARAGUA FINLAND
COLOMBIA (January 6th, 1932) PARAGUAY FINLAND
CUBA (November 26th, 1930) PERU FINLAND
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (Oct. 30th, 1930) PERU FINLAND
DENMARK (March 17th, 1930) PARAGUAY FINLAND
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (Feb. 4th, 1933) PARAGUAY FINLAND
ESTONIA (September 8th, 1930) PARAGUAY FINLAND
ETHIOPIA (March 30th, 1935) PARAGUAY FINLAND
FINLAND (August 28th, 1930) PERU FINLAND
FRANCE (May 8th, 1931) PERU FINLAND
GERMANY (August 13th, 1930) PERU FINLAND
GREECE (August 29th, 1930) PERU FINLAND
HUNGARY (August 13th, 1930) PERU FINLAND
IRELAND (August 29th, 1930) PERU FINLAND
ITALY (April 2nd, 1931) PERU FINLAND
JAPAN (November 14th, 1930) PERU FINLAND
LATVIA (August 29th, 1930) PERU FINLAND
LITHUANIA (January 23rd, 1933) PERU FINLAND
LUXEMBURG (September 15th, 1930) PERU FINLAND
THE NETHERLANDS, including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and CURAÇAO (August 8th, 1930) PERU FINLAND
NORWAY (April 10th, 1930) PERU FINLAND
PANAMA (May 2nd, 1935) PORTUGAL FINLAND
POLAND (May 13th, 1930) PORTUGAL FINLAND
PORTUGAL (June 12th, 1930) PORTUGAL FINLAND
ROUMANIA (August 14th, 1930) PORTUGAL FINLAND
SPAIN (July 15th, 1930) PORTUGAL FINLAND
SWEDEN (March 20th, 1930) PORTUGAL FINLAND
SWITZERLAND (July 5th, 1930) PORTUGAL FINLAND
THAILAND (June 2nd, 1930) PORTUGAL FINLAND
URUGUAY (September 19th, 1933) PORTUGAL FINLAND
VENEZUELA (September 14th, 1932) PORTUGAL FINLAND
YUGOSLAVIA (August 27th, 1930) PORTUGAL FINLAND

¹ See document C.493.M.157.1929.V.
² Article 7 of the Protocol states: "The present Protocol shall come into force as soon as all States which have ratified the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, and also the United States, have deposited their ratifications."¹

The ratifications which are lacking are, in the first place, that of the United States of America and, in the second place, those of the following seven States: Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Haiti, Paraguay, Peru and Salvador.

Footnotes referring to page 45:
³ On June 11th, 1929, Norway acceded to Chapters I, II and IV and, consequently, was at first included under heading B. On June 11th, 1930, however, she extended her accession to the whole of the Act. She thus ceased to be included under heading B and is now shown under heading A.
SECTION II. GENERAL ACT

Geneva, September 26th, 1928.1

In Force since August 16th, 1929 (Article 44).

Five-year periods of obligation (Article 45).

1st period: August 16th, 1929 - August 15th, 1934 Expired.
2nd period: August 16th, 1934 - August 15th, 1939 - Expired.
3rd period: August 16th, 1939 - August 15th, 1944 - Current period.
4th period: August 16th, 1944 - August 15th, 1949 - Period next following.

Under the system established by the General Act (Article 45), States cannot be released from their obligation before the expiration of a five-year period.

In order to obtain release for the ensuing period, they must notify their denunciation six months before the expiration of the current period.

1. Accessions: 22 2

All the provisions of the Act

Belgium (May 18th, 1929)

Subject to the reservation provided in Article 39 (2) (a), with the effect of excluding from the procedures described in this Act disputes arising out of facts prior to the accession of Belgium or prior to the accession of any other Party with whom Belgium may have a dispute.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (May 21st, 1931)

Subject to the following conditions:

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

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

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

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

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

"His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will continue, after the 16th August 1939, to participate in the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes subject to the reservation that, as from that date, the participation of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in the General Act will not, should they unfortunately find themselves involved in hostilities, cover disputes arising out of events occurring during the war. This reservation applies also to the procedure of conciliation. The participation of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in the General Act, after the 16th August 1939, will continue, as heretofore, to be subject to the reservations set forth in their instrument of accession."

Canada (July 1st, 1931)

Subject to the following conditions:

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

(i) Disputes arising prior to the accession in respect of Canada to the said General Act or relating to situations or facts prior to the said accession;
(ii) Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;
(iii) Disputes between His Majesty's Government in Canada and the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such a manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;

1, 2, 3: See opposite page.

[Continued]
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All the provisions of the Act.

(iv) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States; and
(v) Disputes with any Party to the General Act who is not a Member of the League of Nations.

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

3. (i) That, in the case of a dispute, not being a dispute mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act, which is brought before the Council of the League of Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant, the procedure prescribed in Chapter I of the General Act shall not be applied, and, if already commenced, shall be suspended unless the Council determines that the said procedure shall be adopted.
(ii) That, in the case of such a dispute, the procedure described in Chapter III of the General Act shall not be applied unless the Council has failed to effect a settlement of the dispute within twelve months from the date on which it was first submitted to the Council, or, in a case where the procedure prescribed in Chapter I has been adopted with respect to an agreement between the parties, within six months from the termination of the work of the Conciliation Commission. The Council may extend either of the above periods by a decision of all its Members other than the parties to the dispute.

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 General Act as covering disputes arising out of events occurring during the present war.

AUSTRALIA

(May 21st, 1931)

Subject to the following conditions:

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

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

3. (i) That, in the case of a dispute, not being a dispute mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act, which is brought before the Council of the League of Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant, the procedure prescribed in Chapter I of the General Act shall not be applied, and, if already commenced, shall be suspended unless the Council determines that the said procedure shall be adopted.
(ii) That, in the case of such a dispute, the procedure described in Chapter III of the General Act shall not be applied unless the Council has failed to effect a settlement of the dispute within twelve months from the date on which it was first submitted to the Council, or, in a case where the procedure prescribed in Chapter I has been adopted with respect to an agreement between the parties, within six months from the termination of the work of the Conciliation Commission. The Council may extend either of the above periods by a decision of all its Members other than the parties to the dispute.

By a telegram of September 7th, 1939, which the Secretary-General was asked to communicate to the Governments concerned, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia notified the Secretary-General that, in view of the considerations set out in the telegram, His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia will not regard their acceptance of the General Act as covering disputes arising out of events occurring during the present crisis.

NEW ZEALAND

(May 21st, 1931)

Subject to the following conditions:

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

1 The letter was received by the Secretariat of the League of Nations on December 8th, 1939. For the text, see Official Journal of the League of Nations, Nos. 1-3, January, February, March 1940.

2 The telegram was received by the Secretariat of the League of Nations on September 8th, 1939. For the text, see Official Journal of the League of Nations, Nos. 9-10, September-October 1939.
2. That His Majesty reserves the right in relation to the disputes mentioned in Article 17 of the General Act to require that the procedure prescribed in Chapter II of the said Act shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the procedure, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.

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

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

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

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

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

IRELAND

(September 26th, 1931)

INDIA

(May 21st, 1931)

Subject to the following conditions:

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

(i) Disputes arising prior to the accession of His Majesty to the said General Act or relating to situations or facts prior to the said accession;

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

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

(iv) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States; and

(v) Disputes with any Party to the General Act who is not a Member of the League of Nations.

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

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

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

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

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

DENMARK

(April 14th, 1930)

ESTONIA

(September 3rd, 1931)

Subject to the following conditions:

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

(a) Disputes resulting from facts prior either to the accession of Estonia or to the accession of another Party with whom Estonia might have a dispute;

(b) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States.

ETHIOPIA

(March 15th, 1935)

FINLAND

(September 6th, 1930)

FRANCE

(May 21st, 1931)

The said accession concerning all disputes that may arise by the said accession with regard to situations or facts subsequent thereto, other than those which the Permanent Court of International Justice may recognise as bearing

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Continued]

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All the provisions of the Act.

on a question left by international law to the exclusive competence of the State, it being understood that in application of Article 39 of the said Act the disputes which the parties or one of them may have referred to the Council of the League of Nations will not be submitted to the procedures described in this Act unless the Council has been unable to pronounce a decision under the conditions laid down in Article 15, paragraph 9, of the Covenant. Furthermore, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations on the submission and recommendations of the General Act, Article 28 of this Act is interpreted by the French Government as meaning in particular that "respect for rights established by treaty or resulting from international law" is obligatory upon arbitral tribunals constituted in application of Chapter III of the said General Act.

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

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

GREECE (September 14th, 1931)

Subject to the following conditions:
The following disputes are excluded from the procedures described in the General Act, including the procedure of conciliation referred to in Chapter I:
(a) Disputes resulting from facts prior either to the accession of Greece or to the accession of another Party with whom Greece might have a dispute;
(b) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of States and in particular disputes relating to the territorial status of Greece, including disputes relating to its rights of sovereignty over its ports and lines of communication.

ITALY (September 7th, 1931)

Subject to the following reservations:
I. The following disputes shall be excluded from the procedure described in the said Act:
(a) Disputes arising out of facts or situations prior to the present accession;
(b) Disputes relating to questions which international law leaves to the sole jurisdiction of States;
(c) Disputes affecting the relations between Italy and any third Power.

II. It is understood that, in conformity with Article 29 of the said Act, disputes for the solution of which a special procedure is provided by other conventions shall be settled in accordance with the provisions of those conventions; and that, in particular, disputes which may be submitted to the Council or Assembly of the League of Nations in virtue of one of the provisions of the Covenant shall be settled in accordance with those provisions.

III. It is further understood that the present accession in no way affects Italy’s accession to the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and to the clause in that Statute concerning the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court.

LATVIA (September 17th, 1935)

LUXEMBURG (September 15th, 1930)

NORWAY 1 (June 11th, 1930)

PERU (November 21st, 1931)

Subject to reservation (b) provided for in Article 39, paragraph 2.

SPAIN : Denunciation (April 8th, 1939) 2

SWITZERLAND (December 7th, 1934)

TURKEY (June 26th, 1934)

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

1. On June 11th, 1929, Norway acceded to Chapters I, II and IV and, consequently, was at first included under heading B. On June 11th, 1930, however, she extended her accession to the whole of the Act. She thus ceased to be included under heading B and is now shown under heading A.

2. Spain acceded on September 16th, 1930.

By a letter dated April 8th, 1939, and received by the Secretariat on April 8th, the Spanish National Government denounced the accession of Spain, pursuant to the terms of Article 45 of the General Act.

Under Article 45, this denunciation should have been effected six months before the expiration of the current five-year period—that is to say, in this case, before February 16th, 1939.

In regard to this point, the National Government states in its letter that, as the Secretary-General and almost all the States which are parties to the General Act have "in the past . . . refused to receive any communications from the National Government, this Government could not have acted earlier in pursuance of the right which it now exercises in virtue of Article 45 of the Act."

The Secretary-General brought this communication to the knowledge of the Governments concerned.
CHAPTER III. — SECURITY AND GOOD UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN NATIONS

SECTION I. SECURITY

1. Financial Assistance.

CONVENTION ON FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

Geneva, October 2nd, 1930.¹

Not yet in Force (Article 32).²

Ratifications: 3 Signatures not yet perfected
by Ratification: 26

Open to Accession by³

DENMARK (May 15th, 1931) ALBANIA
FINLAND (July 30th, 1931) BELGIUM
IRAN (September 28th, 1932) BOLIVIA

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

AUSTRALIA
IRELAND
BULGARIA
CUBA
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
ESTONIA
ETHIOPIA
FRANCE
GERMANY
GREECE
ITALY
LATVIA
LITHUANIA

THE NETHERLANDS, including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao

NORWAY
PERU
POLAND
PORTUGAL
ROUMANIA
SPAIN
SWEDEN

In virtue of the constitutional laws of Sweden, loan operations are entrusted to a special authority (Riksgäldskontoret) appointed direct by Parliament.

YUGOSLAVIA

¹ See document C.611(I).M.237(I).1930.IX.

² Article 32: It shall be a condition of the entry into force of the present Convention that the ratifications or accessions which it has received shall have resulted in causing a sum of not less than 50 million gold francs, for the annual service of loans, to be covered by ordinary guarantees and also by the special guarantees of not less than three Governments.

³ Article 33: « 1. The present Convention shall enter into force ninety days after the date on which the conditions provided for in Article 32 are satisfied and subject to the provisions of Article 35...”

Article 35: « 1. The entry into force of the present Convention, and its maintenance in force as regards the authorisation of new loans, shall be conditional, in respect of each of the High Contracting Parties, upon the entry into force and maintenance in force, in respect of that Party, of a plan for the reduction of armaments adopted in execution of Article 8 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

2. 

³ Note. — This is one of the rare conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations which are open for signature and accession only on behalf of Members of the League (Articles 30 and 31).

Accordingly, only the present Members of the League of Nations appear in this third column.

The second column includes the names of several States which were Members of the League of Nations when they signed and which, since that time, have withdrawn from the League. We leave open the question whether the names of these States should be deleted.
2. War, Prevention of.

GENERAL CONVENTION TO IMPROVE THE MEANS OF PREVENTING WAR.

Geneva, September 26th, 1931.¹

Not yet in Force (Article 13).²

Ratifications or definitive Accessions: 4

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Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification: 18

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¹ See document C.658(1).M.269(1).1931.IX.
² Under Articles 13 and 14, ten ratifications or accessions must have been received before the Convention can come into force.
SECTION II. GOOD UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN NATIONS

I. Broadcasting.

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE USE OF BROADCASTING IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE.
Geneva, September 23rd, 1936.¹

In Force since April 2nd, 1938 (Article 11).

1. Ratifications or definitive Accessions: 21

**Brazil**
(February 11th, 1938)

**Great Britain and Northern Ireland**
(August 18th, 1937)

Burma
(October 13th, 1937 a)

Southern Rhodesia
(November 1st, 1937 a)

Aden Colony

Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Bermuda, British Guiana,
British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate

Ceylon, Cyprus

Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Fiji

Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, Gold
Coast [(a) Colony, (b) Ashanti, (c) Northern Territories, (d) Togoland under British
Mandate]

Hong-Kong

Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands)

Kenya (Colony and Protectorate)

Leeward Islands (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Christopher and Nevis, Virgin
Islands)

Malay States [(a) Federated Malay States: Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor;
(b) Unfederated Malay States: Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, Trengganu,
and Brunei], Malaya, Mauritius

Nigeria [(a) Colony, (b) Protectorate, (c) Cameroons under British Mandate], North
Borneo (State of), Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland Protectorate

Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan)

St. Helena and Ascension, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate),
Somaliland Protectorate, Straits Settlements, Swaziland

Tanganyika Territory, Tonga, Trans-Jordan, Trinidad and Tobago

Uganda Protectorate

Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent)

Zanzibar Protectorate

**Australia**
(June 25th, 1937 a)

Including the Territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the Mandated Territories of New Guinea and Nauru.

**New Zealand**
(January 27th, 1938)

**Union of South Africa**
(February 1st, 1938 a)

Including the Mandated Territory of South West Africa.

**India**
(August 11th, 1937)

**Ireland**
(May 25th, 1938 a)

**Chile**
(February 20th, 1940)

**Denmark**
(October 11th, 1937)

**Egypt**
(July 20th, 1938)

**Estonia**
(August 18th, 1938)

**Finland**
(November 29th, 1938 a)

**France**
(March 8th, 1938)

**French Colonies and Protectorates and Territories under French mandate**
(Jan. 14th, 1939 a)

**Guatemala**
(November 18th, 1938 a)

**Latvia**
(April 25th, 1939 a)

**Luxembourg**
(February 8th, 1938)

**The Netherlands** (including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)
(Feb. 15th, 1939)

**New Hebrides**
(July 14th, 1939 a)

**Norway**
(May 5th, 1938)

**Salvador**
(August 18th, 1938 a)

**Sweden**
(June 22nd, 1938 a)

**Switzerland**
(December 30th, 1938)

[Continued]


Continued]

2. Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification: 14

Albania
Argentina Republic
Belgium
   Under reservation of the declarations mentioned in the procès-verbal of the final meeting of the Conference.

Colombia
Czecho-Slovakia

Dominican Republic
Greece
Lithuania
Mexico
Roumania
Spain
   Under reservation of the declaration mentioned in the procès-verbal of the final meeting of the Conference.

Turkey
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
   Under reservation of the declarations mentioned in the procès-verbal of the final meeting of the Conference.

Uruguay

3. Open to Accession by:

Afghanistan
United States of America
Bolivia
Bulgaria
Canada
China
Costa Rica
Cuba
Free City of Danzig
Ecuador

Ethiopia
Germany
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
Iran
Iraq
Italy
Japan

Liberia
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Poland
Portugal
Thailand
Venezuela
Yugoslavia
II. History — Revision of School Text-books.

DECLARATION REGARDING THE TEACHING OF HISTORY.¹

Geneva, October 2nd, 1937.

In Force since November 24th, 1937 (Article 5).

Definitive Signatures: 18

Open to Signature by:

AFGHANISTAN (February 24th, 1938) ALBANIA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (Jan. 24th, 1938) UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (July 20th, 1938) BOLIVIA
AUSTRALIA (June 24th, 1939) GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
BELGIUM (November 24th, 1937) BULGARIA
CHILE (January 6th, 1938) CANADA
COLOMBIA (June 2nd, 1938) CHINA
DENMARK (February 4th, 1939) COSTA RICA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (November 5th, 1937) CUBA
EGYPT (March 1st, 1938) CZECHOSLOVAKIA
ESTONIA (March 8th, 1938) FREE CITY OF DANTZIG
FINLAND (September 16th, 1938) ECUADOR
Greece ² (April 6th, 1938) ETHIOPIA
ICELAND (February 4th, 1939) FRANCE
IRAN (April 27th, 1938) GUATEMALA
THE NETHERLANDS (including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) HAITI
(November 25th, 1938) HUNGARY
NORWAY (February 5th, 1938) INDIA
SWEDEN (February 25th, 1938) IRAQ

² Signatures subsequent to registration: Vol. 189, p. 507; and Vol. 196, p. 480.

When signing this Declaration, the Permanent Delegate of Greece handed to the Secretary-General a communication informing him, on behalf of his Government, that instead of setting up a new Committee such as that referred to in Paragraph 3 of the Declaration, the Royal Government intends to entrust the duties of the above-mentioned Committee to the Supreme Council of Education, a permanent body which meets at the Ministry of Public Worship and National Education. The Royal Government is of opinion that disadvantages would be entailed by the creation of a new Committee which, as it would duplicate this Council, would be detrimental to the unity that is desirable in the matter of education.
III. Terrorism.

I. CONVENTION FOR THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF TERRORISM.

Geneva, November 16th, 1937.1

Not yet in Force (Article 26).2

Ratifications or definitive Signatures not yet Accessions: 1 perfected by Ratification: 23

INDIA (September 7th, 1938) In accordance with Article 25, paragraph 1, of this Convention, His Majesty does not assume any obligations as regards the enforcement of the provisions of the Convention in the territories in India of any Ruler under His suzerainty.

ALBANIA ARGENTINE REPUBLIC BELGIUM BULGARIA CUBA CZECHO-SLOVAKIA DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ECUADOR EGYPT ESTONIA FRANCE

With reference to Article 25 of the Convention, the French Government does not assume any obligation as regards the whole of its Colonies and Protectorates or the territories for which a mandate has been entrusted to it.

GREECE HAITI MONACO THE NETHERLANDS NORWAY PERU ROUMANIA SPAIN TURKEY UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will only be able to ratify the present Convention subject to the following reservation:

"With regard to the settlement of disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the present Convention, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics assumes only such obligations as are incumbent upon it as a Member of the League of Nations."3

VENEZUELA YUGOSLAVIA

AFGHANISTAN UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AUSTRALIA BOLIVIA BRAZIL GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND CANADA CHILE CHINA COLOMBIA COSTA RICA FREE CITY OF DANTZIG DENMARK ETHIOPIA FINLAND GERMANY GUATEMALA HONDURAS HUNGARY ICELAND IRAN IRAQ IRELAND ITALY JAPAN LATVIA LIBERIA LIECHTENSTEIN LITHUANIA LUXEMBURG MEXICO NEW ZEALAND NICARAGUA PANAMA POLAND PORTUGAL SALVADOR SAN MARINO SWEDEN SWITZERLAND THAILAND URUGUAY

--- 54 ---

1 See document C.546(1),M.383(1),1937.V.
2 Article 26: "1. The present Convention shall, in accordance with the provisions of Article 18 of the Covenant, be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on the ninetieth day after the receipt by the Secretary-General of the third instrument of ratification or accession.

"2. The Convention shall come into force on the date of such registration."

3 As this reservation has not given rise to any objection on the part of the States to which it was communicated in accordance with Article 23, it may be considered as accepted.
2. **Convention for the Creation of an International Criminal Court.**

Geneva, November 16th, 1937.

Not yet in Force (Article 53).

<table>
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<tr>
<td><strong>With reference to Article 52 of the Convention, the French Government does not assume any obligation as regards the whole of its Colonies and Protectorates or the territories for which a mandate has been entrusted to it.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will only be able to ratify the present Convention subject to the following reservation: “With regard to the settlement of disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the present Convention, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics assumes only such obligations as are incumbent upon it as a Member of the League of Nations.”</strong></td>
<td><strong>COSTA RICA</strong></td>
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<td><strong>FREE CITY OF DANZIG</strong></td>
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1. See document C.547(1).M.384(1),1937.V.
2. Article 53: “The Government of the Netherlands is requested to convene a meeting of representatives of the States which ratify or accede to the present Convention. The meeting is to take place within one year after the receipt of the seventh instrument of ratification or accession by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and has for object to fix the date at which the present Convention shall be put into force. The decision shall be taken by a majority which must be a two-thirds majority and include not less than six votes. The meeting shall also take any decisions necessary for carrying out the provisions of Article 46."
3. The reservation to which this signature is subject has been submitted to the signatory States for acceptance.
CHAPTER IV. — ARMAMENTS

I. International Trade in Arms and Ammunition and in Implements of War.

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

Geneva, June 17th, 1925.¹

Not yet in Force (Article 41).²

1. Ratifications or definitive Accessions: 17

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

BRITISH EMPIRE
Does not bind India or any British Dominion which is a separate Member of the League of Nations and does not separately sign or adhere to the Convention.
This ratification will not become effective until the ratifications of the said Convention by all the following Powers — i.e., Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Sweden and United States of America — have become effective in accordance with Article 41 of the Convention.

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

BULGARIA

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

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

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

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

LIBERIA (a)

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

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

SPAIN

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

VENEZUELA

2. Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification: 20

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

¹ See document A.16.1925.IX.
² Article 41: "A first procès-verbal of the deposit of ratifications will be drawn up by the Government of the French Republic as soon as the present Convention shall have been ratified by fourteen Powers.
" The Convention shall come into force four months after the date of the notification of this procès-verbal by the Government of the French Republic to all signatory Powers."

The number of ratifications or definitive accessions exceeds the fourteen prescribed by Article 41, but some of these ratifications or accessions are subject to the condition that certain States shall have ratified or acceded to the Convention, and this condition has not been fulfilled.
Continued]

BRAZIL

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

CHILE

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

ESTONIA

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

ETHIOPIA

FINLAND

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

GERMANY

HUNGARY

INDIA

ITALY

JAPAN

LUXEMBURG

NORWAY

ROUMANIA

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

SALVADOR

SWITZERLAND

THAILAND

URUGUAY

YUGOSLAVIA

3. Open to Accession by:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
COLOMBIA
GREECE
IRAN
IRELAND

LITHUANIA
MEXICO
NICARAGUA
PANAMA
PARAGUAY

PORTUGAL
TURKEY
And all other States invited to adhere to the Convention in accordance with Article 37.
2. IFNI. DECLARATION REGARDING THE TERRITORY OF IFNI.

Geneva, June 17th, 1925.¹

Not yet in Force.²

Ratifications or definitive Accessions: 10

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

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

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

POLAND
SPAIN
VENEZUELA

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification: 19

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

CANADA
INDIA
BULGARIA
CHILE
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
ESTONIA
ETHIOPIA
FINLAND
ITALY
JAPAN
LATVIA
LUXEMBURG
ROUMANIA
SALVADOR
SWITZERLAND
YUGOSLAVIA

Open to Accession by:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
COLOMBIA
GERMANY
GREECE
HUNGARY
IRAN
IRELAND
LITHUANIA
MEXICO
NICARAGUA
NORWAY
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PORTUGAL
SWEDEN
THAILAND
TURKEY
URUGUAY

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

² This Declaration has not come into force because it relates to the Convention of the same date for the Supervision of the International Trade in Arms, which is not yet in force.
II. Gases (Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other) and Bacteriological Methods of Warfare.

PROTOCOL FOR THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE IN WAR OF ASPHYXIATING, POISONOUS OR OTHER GASES AND OF BACTERIOLOGICAL METHODS OF WARFARE.

Geneva, June 17th, 1925.1

In Force since February 8th, 1928.

1. Ratifications or definitive Accessions: 41

BELGIUM (December 4th, 1928)

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

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

BRITISH EMPIRE (April 9th, 1930)

Does not bind India or any British Dominion which is a separate Member of the League of Nations and does not separately sign or adhere to the Protocol.

(1) The said Protocol is only binding on His Britannic Majesty as regards those Powers and States which have both signed and ratified the Protocol, or have finally acceded thereto;

(2) The said Protocol shall cease to be binding on His Britannic Majesty towards any Power at enmity with him whose armed forces, or the armed forces of whose allies, fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

CANADA (May 6th, 1930)

(1) The said Protocol is only binding on His Britannic Majesty as regards those States which have both signed and ratified it, or have finally acceded thereto;

(2) The said Protocol shall cease to be binding on His Britannic Majesty towards any State at enmity with him whose armed forces, or whose allies de jure or in fact fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

AUSTRALIA (January 22nd, 1930 a)

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

NEW ZEALAND (January 22nd, 1930 a)

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

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (Jan. 22nd, 1930 a)

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

IRELAND (August 18th, 1930 a)

The Government of Ireland does not intend to assume, by this accession, any obligation except towards the States which have both signed and ratified this Protocol or which shall have finally acceded thereto, and

Should the armed forces of an enemy State or of the allies of such State fail to respect the said Protocol, the Government of Ireland would cease to be bound by the said Protocol in regard to such State.

INDIA (April 9th, 1930)

(1) The said Protocol is only binding on His Britannic Majesty as regards those States which have both signed and ratified it, or have finally acceded thereto;

(2) The said Protocol shall cease to be binding on His Britannic Majesty towards any Power at enmity with him whose armed forces, or the armed forces of whose allies, fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

IRAQ (September 8th, 1931 a)

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

BULGARIA (March 7th, 1934)

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

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

CHILE (July 2nd, 1935)

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

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

CHINA (August 7th, 1929 a)

The Czechoslovak Republic shall ipso facto cease to be bound by this Protocol towards any State whose armed forces, or the armed forces of whose allies, fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

DENMARK (May 5th, 1930)

EGYPT (December 6th, 1928)

[Continued]
Continued]

ESTONIA (August 28th, 1931)

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

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

ETHIOPIA (September 18th, 1935 a)

FINLAND (June 26th, 1929)

FRANCE (May 9th, 1926)

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

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

GERMANY (April 25th, 1929)

GREECE (May 30th, 1931)

IRAN (July 4th, 1929 a)

ITALY (April 3rd, 1928)

LATVIA (June 3rd, 1931)

LIBERIA (April 2nd, 1927 a)

LITHUANIA (June 15th, 1933)

LUXEMBURG (September 1st, 1936)

MEXICO (March 15th, 1932 a)

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

Subject to the reservation that, as regards the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of all analogous liquids, materials or devices, this Protocol shall ipso facto cease to be binding on the Royal Netherlands Government in regard to any enemy State whose armed forces or whose allies fail to respect the prohibitions laid down in the Protocol.

NORWAY (July 27th, 1932)

POLAND (February 4th, 1929)

PORTUGAL (July 1st, 1930)

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

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

ROUMANIA (August 23rd, 1929)

Subject to the reservation:

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

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

SPAIN (August 22nd, 1929)

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

SWEDEN (April 25th, 1930)

SWITZERLAND (July 12th, 1932)

THAILAND (June 6th, 1931)

TURKEY (October 5th, 1929)

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

(1) That the said Protocol only binds the Government of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics in relation to the States which have signed and ratified or which have definitely acceded to the Protocol.

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

VENEZUELA (February 8th, 1928)

YUGOSLAVIA (April 12th, 1929)

2. Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification: 6

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BRAZIL

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

COLOMBIA

HUNGARY

PARAGUAY

NICARAGUA

PANAMA

3. Open to Accession by:

SALVADOR

URUGUAY

And all other States invited to adhere to the Convention in accordance with Article 37.
SECTION I. — NATIONALITY

I. Statelessness.

The Hague, April 12th, 1930.¹

Not yet in Force (Articles 9 and 10).²

Ratifications or definitive Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification: Open to Accession by:

Accessions: 8

BELGIUM (April 4th, 1939) CANADA AFGHANISTAN

With the reservation that the application of this Protocol will not be extended to the Colony of the Belgian Congo or to the Territories under mandate.

BRAZIL (September 19th, 1931 a) GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations (January 14th, 1932)

Burma³

His Majesty the King does not assume any obligation in respect of the Karenni States, which are under His Majesty’s suzerainty, or the population of the said States.

AUSTRALIA (July 8th, 1935 a)

Including the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (April 9th, 1936)

In accordance with the provisions of Article 13 of this Protocol, His Britannic Majesty does not assume any obligation in respect of the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under His suzerainty or the population of the said territories.

CHINA (February 14th, 1935)

The Republic of Salvador does not assume the obligation laid down by the Protocol where the Salvadorian nationality possessed by the person and ultimately lost by him was acquired by naturalisation.

CANADA

COLOMBIA

CUBA

EGYPT

GREECE

IRELAND

LUXEMBURG

MEXICO

PERU

PORTUGAL

SPAIN

URUGUAY

AFGHANISTAN

ALBANIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

BOLIVIA

BULGARIA

CHILE

COSTA RICA

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

FREE CITY OF DANZIG

DENMARK

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ECUADOR

ESTONIA

ETHIOPIA

FINLAND

FRANCE

GERMANY

GUATEMALA

HAITI

HONDURAS

HUNGARY

ICELAND

IRAN

IRAQ

ITALY

JAPAN

LATVIA

LIBERIA

LITHUANIA

MONACO

THE NETHERLANDS

NEW ZEALAND

NICARAGUA

NORWAY

PAKISTAN

PARAGUAY

POLAND

ROUMANIA

SAN MARINO

SWEDEN

SWITZERLAND

THAILAND

TURKEY

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

VENEZUELA

YUGOSLAVIA

¹ See document C.27.M.I6.I93I.V.

² The Protocol shall enter into force ninety days after having received ten ratifications or accessions (Articles 9 and 10).

³ Burma. See note, p. 28.
2. PROTOCOL RELATING TO A CERTAIN CASE OF STATELESSNESS.

The Hague, April 12th, 1930.¹

In Force since July 1st, 1937 (Articles 9 and 10).

Ratifications or definitive Accessions: 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accessions</th>
<th>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification: 20</th>
<th>Open to Accession by:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BRAZIL (September 19th, 1931 a)</td>
<td>BELGIUM Subject to accession later for the Colony of the Congo and the Mandated Territories.</td>
<td>AFGHANISTAN</td>
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<tr>
<td>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations (January 14th, 1932)</td>
<td>CANADA</td>
<td>ALBANIA</td>
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<td>his Majesty the King does not assume any obligation in respect of the Karseni States, which are under His Majesty’s suzerainty, or the population of the said States.</td>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
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<td>FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)</td>
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<td>UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS</td>
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<td>YUGOSLAVIA</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

² Burma. See note, p. 28.
II. Nationality.

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

The Hague, April 12th, 1930.

In Force since July 1st, 1937 (Articles 25 and 26).

Ratifications or definitive Accessions: 12

Belgium (April 4th, 1939)
Subject to accession later for the Colony of the Congo and the Mandated Territories. Excluding Article 16 of the Convention.

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

Great Britain and Northern Ireland and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate members of the League of Nations (April 6th, 1934)

Burma 2
His Majesty the King does not assume any obligation in respect of the Karenni States, which are under His Majesty’s suzerainty, or the population of the said States.

Canada (April 6th, 1934)

Australia (November 10th, 1937)
Including the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island.

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

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

Monaco (April 27th, 1931 a)

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

Excluding the provisions of Article 8, 9 and 10 of the Convention.

Norway (March 16th, 1931 a)

Poland (June 15th, 1934)

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

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification: 27

Union of South Africa

Chile

Colombia

Subject to reservation as regards Article 10.

Cuba

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

Czecho-Slovakia

Free City of Danzig (through the intermediary of Poland)

Denmark

Subject to reservation as regards Articles 5 and 11.

Egypt

Estonia

France

Germany

Greece

Hungary

Iceland

Ireland

Italy

Japan

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

Latvia

Luxembourg

Mexico

Subject to reservation as regards paragraph 2 of Article 1.

Peru

Subject to reservation as regards Article 4.

Portugal

Salvador

Spain

Switzerland

Subject to reservation as regards Article 10.

Uruguay

Yugoslavia

Open to Accession by:

Afghanistan

Albania

United States of America

Argentine Republic

Bolivia

Bulgaria

Costa Rica

Dominican Republic

Ecuador

Ethiopia

Finland

Guatemala

Haiti

Honduras

Iran

Iraq

Liberia

Lithuania

New Zealand

Nicaragua

Panama

Paraguay

Roumania

San Marino

Thailand

Turkey

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Venezuela


2 Burma. See note, p. 28.

The Hague, April 12th, 1930.¹

In Force since May 25th, 1937 (Articles 11 and 12).

Ratifications or definitive Signatures not yet perfected by Accessions: 12 Open to Accession by:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratifications or definitive Signatures not yet perfected by Accessions: 12</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (August 3rd, 1932) CANADA RATIFICATION: 14</td>
<td>AFGHANISTAN</td>
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<tr>
<td>BELGIUM (April 4th, 1939) CHILE</td>
<td>ALBANIA</td>
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<td>Subject to accession later for the Colony of the Congo and the Mandated Territories. DENMARK</td>
<td>ARGENTINE REPUBLIC</td>
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<td>BRAZIL (September 19th, 1931 a) EGYPT</td>
<td>BOLIVIA</td>
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<td>GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND and all parts of the FRANCE</td>
<td>BULGARIA</td>
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<td>British Empire which are not GERMANY</td>
<td>CHINA</td>
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<td>separate Members of the League of Nations (January 14th, 1932) GREECE</td>
<td>COSTA RICA</td>
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<td>Burma²</td>
<td>CZECHO-SLOVAKIA</td>
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<td>His Majesty the King does not assume any obligation in respect of the Karenni States, which are under His Majesty’s suzerainty, or the population of the said States. LUXEMBURG</td>
<td>FREE CITY OF DANZIG</td>
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<td>AUSTRALIA (July 8th, 1935 a) MEXICO</td>
<td>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</td>
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<td>Including the territories of Papua and NORWAY</td>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
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<td>Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru. ICELAND</td>
<td>ESTONIA</td>
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<td>UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (October 9th, 1935 a) ETHIOPIA</td>
<td>FINLAND</td>
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<td>Subject to reservation as regards Article 2. GERMANY</td>
<td>FINLAND</td>
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<td>INDIA (September 28th, 1932) HUNGARY</td>
<td>GUATEMALA</td>
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<td>In accordance with the provisions of Article 15. His Britannic Majesty does not assume any obligation in respect of the territories in India of any Prince of Chief under his suzerainty or the population of the said territories. LIBERIA</td>
<td>HAITI</td>
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<td>COLOMBIA (February 24th, 1937) HUNGARY</td>
<td>HONDURAS</td>
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<td>Cuba (October 22nd, 1936) ICELAND</td>
<td>HUNGARY</td>
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<td>The Government of Cuba declares that ITALY</td>
<td>ICELAND</td>
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<td>it does not accept the obligation imposed JAPAN</td>
<td>IRAQ</td>
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<td>by Article 2 of the Protocol when the Latvia</td>
<td>ITALY</td>
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<td>minor referred to in that Article, LIBERIA</td>
<td>JAPAN</td>
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<td>although he has the right, on attaining Lithuania</td>
<td>LATVIA</td>
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<td>his majority, to renounce or decline MONACO</td>
<td>LITHUANIA</td>
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<td>Cuban nationality, habitually resides NEW ZEALAND</td>
<td>MONACO</td>
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<td>in the territory of the State and is in NICARAGUA</td>
<td>NEW ZEALAND</td>
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<td>fact more closely connected with the NIGERIA</td>
<td>NICARAGUA</td>
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<td>latter than with any other State whose NORTH AFRICA</td>
<td>NORWAY</td>
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<td>nationality he may also possess. PANAMA</td>
<td>NORWAY</td>
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<tr>
<td>THE NETHERLANDS (April 2nd, 1937) PARAGUAY</td>
<td>NORWAY</td>
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<td>Including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and PARAGUAY</td>
<td>NORWAY</td>
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<td>Caracas. POLAND</td>
<td>PORTUGAL</td>
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<td>SALVADOR (October 14th, 1935) ROUMANIA</td>
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<td>SWEDEN (July 6th, 1933) SAN MARINO</td>
<td>PORTUGAL</td>
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<td>UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST</td>
<td>SWITZERLAND</td>
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<td>REPUBLICS</td>
<td>THAILAND</td>
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<tr>
<td>VENEZUELA</td>
<td>TURKEY</td>
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<td>YUGOSLAVIA</td>
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² Burma. See note, p. 28.
SECTION II.—ARBITRATION IN COMMERCIAL OR OTHER MATTERS
(PRIVATE ARBITRATION)

1. Arbitration Clauses.

PROTOCOL ON ARBITRATION CLAUSES.

Geneva, September 24th, 1923.1

In Force since July 28th, 1924 (Article 6).

1. Ratifications: 28

ALBANIA
   (August 29th, 1924)
   Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in the first paragraph mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

BELGIUM
   (September 23rd, 1924)
   Subject to the condition that the arbitral agreement or the arbitration clause mentioned in Article I of this Protocol should be limited to contracts which are considered as commercial by the Brazilian legislation.

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

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

British Guiana, British Honduras
Ceylon
Falkland Islands and Dependencies
Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gold Coast (including Ashanti and the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast and Togoland), Gibraltar
Jamaica (Turks and Caicos Islands and Cayman Islands)
Kenya (Colony and Protectorate)
Leeward Islands
Malta, Mauritius
Northern Rhodesia
Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan)
Trans-Jordan
Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent)
Zanzibar
Tanganyika
St. Helena
Uganda
Bahamas
Burma (excluding the Kachin States under His Majesty’s suzerainty)
   (October 19th, 1938 a)
   His Majesty reserves the right to limit the obligations mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under the law of Burma.

NEW ZEALAND
   (June 9th, 1926)
   Is not binding as regards the enforcement of the provisions of this Protocol upon the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty.

INDIA
   (October 23rd, 1937)
   India reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
   (September 18th, 1931)
   The Czecho-Slovak Republic will regard itself as being bound only in relation to States which will have ratified the Convention of September 26th, 1927, on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards, and the Czecho-Slovak Republic does not intend by this signature to invalidate in any way the bilateral treaties concluded by it which regulate the questions referred to in the present Protocol by provisions going beyond the provisions of the Protocol.

DENMARK
   (April 6th, 1925)
   Under Danish law, arbitral awards made by an Arbitral Tribunal do not immediately become operative; it is necessary in each case, in order to make an award operative, to apply to the ordinary courts of law. In the course of the proceedings, however, the arbitral award will generally be accepted by such courts without further examination as a basis of the final judgments in the affair.

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

ESTONIA  (May 16th, 1929)

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

FINLAND  (July 10th, 1924)

FRANCE  (June 7th, 1928)

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

GERMANY  (November 5th, 1924)

GREECE  (May 26th, 1926)

IRAQ  (March 12th, 1926 a)

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

JAPAN  (February 26th, 1929 a)

Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the leased territory of Kwantung, and the territories in respect of which Japan exercises a mandate.

LUXEMBURG  (September 15th, 1930)

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

MONACO  (February 8th, 1927)

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

THE NETHERLANDS (including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curacao)  (August 6th, 1925)

The Government of the Netherlands declares its opinion that the recognition in principle of the validity of arbitration clauses in no way affects either the restrictive provisions at present existing under Netherlands law or the right to introduce other restrictions in the future. 1

NORWAY  (September 2nd, 1927)

POLAND  (June 26th, 1931)

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

PORTUGAL  (December 10th, 1930)

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

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

ROUMANIA  (March 12th, 1925)

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

SPAIN  (July 29th, 1926)

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1, paragraph 2, to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

Its acceptance of the present Protocol does not include the Spanish Possessions in Africa, or the territories of the Spanish Protectorate in Morocco.

SWEDEN  (August 8th, 1929)

SWITZERLAND  (May 14th, 1928)

THAILAND  (September 3rd, 1930)

2. Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification: 11

BOLIVIA

CHILE

LATVIA

Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in paragraph 2 of Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

LIECHTENSTEIN

Subject to the following reservation:

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

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

1 Further, when signing and ratifying, the Netherlands Government made a reservation which it withdrew, in respect of the Kingdom in Europe, on February 22nd, 1938 (Treaty Series, Vol. 185, p. 372) and, as regards the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curacao, on April 16th, 1940 (Treaty Series, Vol. 200, p. 500).
Continued]

Any agreement which submits to a foreign tribunal or to an arbitral tribunal a dispute relating to insurance contracts shall be null and void if the person insured is domiciled in the country or if the interest insured is situated in the country.

It shall be the duty of the tribunal to ensure as a matter of routine that this provision is observed even during procedure for distraint or during bankruptcy proceedings.¹

LITHUANIA
NICARAGUA
Panama
PARAGUAY
Peru
SALVADOR
URUGUAY

3. Open to Signature by:

AFGHANISTAN  UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  AUSTRALIA  BULGARIA  CANADA  CHINA  COLOMBIA  COSTA RICA

CUBA  DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  ECUADOR  EGYPT  ETHIOPIA  GUATEMALA  HAITI  HONDURAS  HUNGARY  IRAN

IRELAND  LIBERIA  MEXICO  TURKEY  UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS  VENEZUELA  YUGOSLAVIA

¹ This reservation has been submitted to the States parties to the Protocol for acceptance.
2. Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards.

CONVENTION FOR THE EXECUTION OF FOREIGN ARBITRAL AWARDS.

Geneva, September 26th, 1927.\(^1\)

In Force since July 25th, 1929 (Article 8).


BELGIUM  (April 27th, 1929)
Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law.

Belgian Congo, Territory of Ruanda-Urundi  (June 5th, 1930 a)

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND  (July 2nd, 1930)

Newfoundland  (January 7th, 1931 a)
Belgium, British Guiana, British Honduras
Gibraltar, Gold Coast [(a) Colony, (b) Ashanti, (c) Northern Territories, (d) Togoland under British Mandate]
Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Islands and Cayman Islands)
Kenya
Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan)
Tanganyika Territory
Uganda Protectorate
Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent)
Zanzibar

Mauritius  (July 13th, 1931 a)
Northern Rhodesia  (July 13th, 1931 a)
Leeward Islands (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis, Virgin Islands)  (March 9th, 1932 a)

Malta  (October 11th, 1934 a)
Burma (excluding the Karenni States under His Majesty’s suzerainty)  (October 15th, 1938 a)
His Majesty reserves the right to limit the obligations mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under the law of Burma.

NEW ZEALAND (Western Samoa included)  (April 9th, 1929)

INDIA  (October 23rd, 1937)
Is not binding as regards the enforcement of the provisions of this Convention upon the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty.

India reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

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

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

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

ESTONIA  (May 16th, 1929)
Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law.

FINLAND  (July 30th, 1931)

FRANCE  (May 13th, 1931)
Reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law.

GERMANY  (September 1st, 1930)

GREECE  (January 15th, 1932)
The Hellenic Government reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered as commercial under its national law.

ITALY  (November 12th, 1930)

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

[Continued]


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

**PORTUGAL (December 10th, 1930)**
1. The Portuguese Government reserves the right to limit the obligation mentioned in Article 1 to contracts which are considered commercial under its national law.
2. The Portuguese Government declares, according to the terms of Article 10, that the present Convention does not apply to its Colonies.

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

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

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

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

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

**2. Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification: 3**

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**3. Open to Signature by:**

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<td>Albania</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Monaco</td>
<td>And all the other States which may sign the Protocol of September 24th, 1923.</td>
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<td>Chile</td>
<td>Norway</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
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<td>Liechtenstein</td>
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</table>
SECTION III. — BILLS OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY NOTES AND CHEQUES

I. Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws.

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

Geneva, June 7th, 1930.¹

**In Force** since January 1st, 1934 (Article 13).

<table>
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<th>Ratifications or definitive Accessions: 18</th>
<th>Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification: 9</th>
<th>Open to Accession by:</th>
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<td><strong>BELGIUM</strong> (August 31st, 1932)</td>
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<td>AFGHANISTAN</td>
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<td><strong>BRAZIL</strong> (August 26th, 1942 a)</td>
<td><strong>CZECHO-SLOVAKIA</strong></td>
<td>UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>FREE CITY OF DANTZIC</strong> (through the intermediary of Poland) (June 24th, 1935)</td>
<td><strong>ECUADOR</strong></td>
<td>ALBANIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DENMARK</strong> (July 27th, 1932)</td>
<td><strong>HUNGARY</strong></td>
<td>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.</td>
<td><strong>LUXEMBURG</strong></td>
<td>SA'UDI ARABIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FINLAND</strong> (August 31st, 1932)</td>
<td><strong>PERU</strong></td>
<td>ARGENTINE REPUBLIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FRANCE</strong> (April 27th, 1936 a)</td>
<td><strong>SPAIN</strong></td>
<td>AUSTRALIA</td>
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<td><strong>GERMANY</strong> (October 3rd, 1933)</td>
<td><strong>TURKEY</strong></td>
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<td><strong>GREECE</strong> (August 31st, 1931)</td>
<td><strong>YUGOSLAVIA</strong></td>
<td>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND</td>
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<td><strong>ITALY</strong> (August 31st, 1932)</td>
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<td>BULGARIA</td>
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<td><strong>JAPAN</strong> (August 31st, 1932)</td>
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<td><strong>MONACO</strong> (January 25th, 1934 a)</td>
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<td><strong>THE NETHERLANDS</strong> (for the Kingdom in Europe) (August 20th, 1932)</td>
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<td>CHINA</td>
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<td><strong>Netherlands Indies and Curacao</strong> (July 16th, 1935 a)</td>
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<td>COSTA RICA</td>
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<td><strong>SURINAM</strong> (August 7th, 1936 a)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>NORWAY</strong> (July 27th, 1932)</td>
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<td>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</td>
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<td><strong>POLAND</strong> (December 19th, 1936 a)</td>
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<td><strong>PORTUGAL</strong> (June 8th, 1934)</td>
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<td>ESTONIA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subject to the reservation that the provisions of the Convention do not apply to the colonial territory of Portugal.</td>
<td></td>
<td>ETHIOPIA</td>
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<td><strong>SWEDEN</strong> (July 27th, 1932)</td>
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<td>GUATEMALA</td>
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<td><strong>SWITZERLAND</strong> (August 26th, 1932) a</td>
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<td><strong>UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS</strong> (November 25th, 1936 a)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>VENEZUELA</strong></td>
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<td>ICELAND</td>
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</tbody>
</table>


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

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

Geneva, March 19th, 1931.¹

In Force since January 1st, 1934 (Article 14).

Ratifications or definitive Signatures not yet perfected by Open to Accession by:
Accessions: 17

Ratification: 10

Brazil (August 26th, 1942 a)

*Free City of Danzig (through the intermediary of Poland) (June 24th, 1935)

Denmark (July 27th, 1932)

The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.

Finland (August 31st, 1932)

France (April 27th, 1936 a)

*Germany (October 3rd, 1933)

*Greece (June 1st, 1934)

Italy (August 31st, 1933)

Japan (August 25th, 1933)

Monaco (February 9th, 1933)

*The Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe) (April 2nd, 1934)

Netherlands Indies and Curaçao (September 30th, 1935 a)

Surinam (August 7th, 1936 a)

Nicaragua (March 16th, 1932 a)

Norway (July 27th, 1932)

Poland (December 19th, 1936 a)

*Portugal (June 8th, 1934)

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

Sweden (July 27th, 1932)

Switzerland (August 26th, 1932)²

Belgium

Czecho-Slovakia

Ecuador

Hungary

Luxembourg

Mexico

Rommania

Spain

Turkey

Yugoslavia

Afghanistan

Union of South Africa

Albania

United States of America

Sa'udi Arabia

Argentine Republic

Australia

Bolivia

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Bulgaria

Canada

Chile

China

Colombia

Costa Rica

Cuba

Dominican Republic

Egypt

Estonia

Ethiopia

Guatemala

Haiti

Honduras

Iceland

India

Iran

Iraq

Ireland

Latvia

Liberia

Liechtenstein

Lithuania

New Zealand

Panama

Paraguay

Peru

Salvador

San Marino

Sudan

Thailand

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Uruguay

Venezuela


² According to a declaration made by the Swiss Government when depositing the instrument of ratification of this Convention, the latter was to take effect, in respect of Switzerland, only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques. The law above referred to having entered into force on July 1st, 1937, the Convention took effect, for Switzerland, as from that date.

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


Geneva, June 7th, 1930.¹

In Force since January 1st, 1934 (Article VI).

1. Ratifications or definitive Accessions: 18

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

This ratification is subject to the utilisation of the rights provided in Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 20 of Annex II to this Convention. As regards the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, the Belgian Government intends to reserve all the rights provided in the Annex in question, with the exception of the right mentioned in Article 21 of that Annex.

**BRAZIL** (August 26th, 1942 a)

This accession is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19 and 20 of Annex II to the Convention.

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

This ratification is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 6, 10, 13, 14, 17, 19 and 20 of Annex II to this Convention.

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

The undertaking by the Government of the King to introduce in Denmark the Uniform Law forming Annex I to this Convention is subject to the reservations referred to in Articles 10, 14, 15, 17, 18 and 20 of Annex II to the said Convention.

The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.

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

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

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

Declares that Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5**, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22 and 23 of Annex II to this Convention are being applied.

*GERMANY** (October 3rd, 1933)

This ratification is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 6, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19 and 20 of Annex II to the Convention.

**GREECE** (August 31st, 1931)

Subject to the following reservations with regard to Annex II:

Article 8: Paragraphs 1 and 3.

Article 9: As regards bills payable at a fixed date, or at a fixed period after date or after sight.

Article 13:

Article 15: (a) Proceedings against a drawer or endorser who has made an inequitable gain;

b) Same proceedings against an acceptor who has made an inequitable gain.

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

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

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

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

The Italian Government reserves the right to avail itself of the right granted in Articles 2, 3, 5, 15, 16, 17, 19 and 20 of Annex II to this Convention.

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

This ratification is given subject to the right referred to in the provisions mentioned in Annex II to this Convention, in virtue of Article 1, paragraph 2.

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

This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Annex II to the Convention.

**NETHERLANDS INDIES and CURÁCÃO** (July 16th, 1935 a)

Subject to the reservations mentioned in Annex II to the Convention.

**SURINAM** (August 7th, 1936 a)

Subject to the reservations mentioned in Annex II to the Convention.

[Continued]


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

** The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic informed the Secretary-General by a communication received at the Secretariat on October 20th, 1937, that, in consequence of certain changes introduced into French legislation regarding the maturity of commercial bills by the Decree-Law of August 31st, 1937, the holder of a bill of exchange may, in accordance with Article 38 of the Uniform Law for Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (Annex I to the Convention), present it, not only on the day on which it is payable, but either on that day or on one of the two following business days.

Consequently, the reservation made in this respect by France, on her accession to the Convention, concerning Article 5 of Annex II to the said instrument ceases to apply.
Continued]

**NORWAY** (July 27th, 1932)
This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 14 and 20 of Annex II to the Convention, and the Royal Norwegian Government reserves the right, at the same time, to avail itself of the right granted to each of the High Contracting Parties by Articles 10, 15, 17 and 18 of the said Annex to legislate on the matters referred to therein.

**POLAND** (December 19th, 1936 a)
This accession is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 2, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, paragraphs 2, and 22 of Annex II to the Convention.

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

**SWEDEN** (July 27th, 1932)
This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 14 and 20 of Annex II to the Convention, and the Royal Swedish Government has availed itself of the right granted to each of the High Contracting Parties by Articles 10, 15 and 17 of the said Annex to legislate on the matters referred to therein.

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

**UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS** (November 25th, 1936 a)
Subject to the reservation mentioned in Annex II to the Convention.

2. Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification: 9

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<th>Colombia</th>
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3. Open to Accession by:

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<tr>
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<td>Estonia</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
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<td>Sa’udi Arabia</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
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<td>Argentine Republic</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
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<td>Great Britain and Norway</td>
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<td>Northern Ireland</td>
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<td>Costa Rica</td>
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</table>

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

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


[In Force since January 1st, 1934 (Article VI).]

1. **Ratifications or definitive Accessions:** 17

### BRAZIL

(August 26th, 1942 a)

This accession is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 29 and 30 of Annex II to the Convention.

### FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)

(June 24th, 1935)

This ratification is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 6, 14, 15, 16, para. 2, 18, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 29 of Annex II to this Convention.

### DENMARK

(July 27th, 1932)

The undertaking of the Government of the King to introduce in Denmark the Uniform Law forming Annex I to this Convention is subject to the reservations referred to in Articles 6, 9, 14, par. 1, 16 (a), 18, 25, 26, 27 and 29 of Annex II to the said Convention.

The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.

### FINLAND

(August 31st, 1932)

This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 4, 6, 9, 14, paragraph 1, 16 (a), 18 and 27 of Annex II to this Convention, and Finland has availed itself of the right granted to the High Contracting Parties by Articles 25, 26 and 29 of the said Annex to legislate on the matters referred to therein.

### FRANCE

(April 27th, 1936 a)

Declares that Articles 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27*, 28, 29, 30 and 31 of Annex II to this Convention are being revoked.

### GERMANY

(October 3rd, 1933)

This ratification is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 6, 14, 15, 16, paragraph 2, 18, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 29 of Annex II to the Convention.

### GREECE

(June 1st, 1934)

Subject to the following conditions:

A. The Hellenic Government does not avail itself of the reservations provided in Articles 1, 2, 5-8, 10-14, 16, paragraph 1 (a) and (b), 18, paragraph 1, 19-22, 24 and 26, paragraph 2, of Annex II.

B. The Hellenic Government avails itself of the following reservations provided in Annex II:

1. The reservation in Article 3, paragraph 3 of Article 2 of the Uniform Law being replaced by the words: “A cheque which does not specify the place of payment shall be regarded as payable at the place where it was drawn.”

2. The reservation in Article 4, the following paragraph being added to Article 3: “A cheque issued and payable in Greece shall not be valid as a cheque unless it is drawn on a banking Company or Greek legal person having the status of an institution of public law, engaging in banking business.”

3. The reservation in Article 9, the following provision being added to paragraph 3 of Article 6 of the Uniform Law: “But in such exceptional case the issue of the cheque to bearer is prohibited.”

4. The reservation in Article 15, the following paragraph being added to Article 31 of the Uniform Law: “By presidential decree, promulgated at the instance of the Ministers of Justice and National Economy, it may be decided what institutions in Greece are to be regarded as clearing-houses.”

5. The reservation in the second paragraph of Article 16, it being laid down that “provisions with regard to the loss or theft of cheques shall be embodied in Greek law.”

6. The reservation in Article 17, the following paragraph being added at the end of Article 35: “In exceptional circumstances connected with the rate of exchange of Greek currency, the effects of the stipulation contained in paragraph 3 of the present Article may be abrogated in each case by special legislation as regards cheques payable in Greece. The above provision may also be applied as regards cheques issued in Greece.”

7. The reservation in Article 23, the following being added to No. 2 in Article 45 of the Uniform Law: “which, however, in the case of cheques issued and payable in Greece, shall be calculated in each case at the legal rate of interest in force in Greece.” Similarly, the following is added to No. 2 of Article 46 of the Uniform Law: “except in the special case dealt with in No. 2 of the preceding Article.”

8. The reservation in Article 25, the following Article being added to the National Law: “In the event of forfeiture of the bearer’s rights or limitation of the right of action, proceedings may be taken against the drawer or endorser on the ground of his having made an inequitable gain. The right to take such proceedings lapses after three years from the date of the issue of the cheque.”

9. The reservation in the first paragraph of Article 26, a provision being enacted to the following effect: “The causes of interruption or suspension of limitation of actions enacted in the present law shall be governed by the rules regarding limitation and short-term limitation of actions.”

10. The reservation in Article 27, a separate Article being appended in the following terms: “Legal holidays within the meaning of the present law shall be all Sundays and all full days of rest observed by public offices.”

11. The reservation in Article 28 and the reservation in Article 29.

12. The reservation in Article 30.

[Continued]

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

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The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic informed the Secretary-General, by a communication received at the Secretariat on October 24th, 1937, that, in consequence of certain changes introduced into French legislation regarding the maturity of commercial bills by the Decree-Law of August 31st, 1937, and in application of Article 27 of Annex II to the Convention and Article II of the Final Act of the Conference by which it was adopted, no payment whatsoever, in respect of a bill, draft cheque, current account, deposit of funds or securities or otherwise, may be demanded and no protest may be drawn up on Saturdays or Mondays, which, for these purposes only, are assimilated to legal holidays.
ITALY (August 31st, 1933)

In accordance with Article I of this Convention, the Royal Italian Government intends to avail itself of the rights provided in Articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 16, para. 2, 19, 20, 21, para. 2, 23, 25, 26, 29 and 30 of Annex II. In connection with Article 15 of Annex II to this Convention, the institutions referred to in the said article are, in Italy, solely the “Stanze di compensazione”.

JAPAN (August 25th, 1933)

By application of Article I, paragraph 2, of the Convention, this ratification is subject to the benefit of the provisions mentioned in Annex II to this Convention.

MONACO (February 9th, 1933)

* The NETHERLANDS (for the Kingdom in Europe) (April 2nd, 1934)

This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Annex II to the Convention.

Netherlands Indies and Curaçao (September 30th, 1935 a)

Subject to the reservations mentioned in Annex II to the Convention.

Surinam (August 7th, 1936 a)

Subject to the reservations mentioned in Annex II to the Convention.

NICARAGUA (March 16th, 1932 a)

POLAND (December 29th, 1936 a)

This accession is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 14, paragraph 1, 15, 16, paragraph 1 (a), 16, paragraph 17, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29 and 30 of Annex II to the Convention.

PORTUGAL (June 8th, 1934)

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

SWEDEN (July 27th, 1932)

This ratification is subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 4, 6, 9, 14, paragraph 1, 16 (a) and 18 of Annex II to the Convention, and the Royal Swedish Government has availed itself of the right granted to the High Contracting Parties by Articles 25, 26 and 29 of the said Annex to legislate on the matters referred to therein.

SWITZERLAND 1 (August 26th, 1932)

This ratification is given subject to the reservations mentioned in Articles 2, 4, 8, 15, 16, paragraph 2, 19, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29 and 30 of Annex II.

2. Signatures not yet perfected by Ratifications: 10

BELGIUM  
LUXEMBURG  
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA  
MEXICO  
ECUADOR  
ROUMANIA  
HUNGARY  
SPAIN  

3. Open to Accession by:

AFGHANISTAN  
COSTA RICA  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
CUBA  
ALBANIA  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
EGYPT  
SAUDI ARABIA  
ESTONIA  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
ETHIOPIA  
AUSTRALIA  
GUATEMALA  
BOLIVIA  
HAITI  
GREAT BRITAIN AND  
HONDURAS  
NORTHERN IRELAND  
ICELAND  
BULGARIA  
INDIA  
CANADA  
IRAN  
CHILE  
IRAQ  
CHINA  
IRELAND  
COLOMBIA  
LATVIA  

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

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

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

Geneva, June 7th, 1930.¹

In Force since January 1st, 1934 (Article 5).

1. Ratifications or definitive Accessions: 20

BELGIUM (August 31st, 1932)

BRAZIL (August 26th, 1942 a)

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (April 18th, 1934 a)

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

Newfoundland (May 7th, 1934 a)

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

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

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

Somaliland Protectorate (with limitation).

AUSTRALIA (September 3rd, 1938 a)

Including the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.

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

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


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

** The words "with limitation" placed after the names of certain territories indicate that the limitation contained in Section D of the Protocol of the Convention applies to these territories.

* This limitation was accepted by the States parties to the Convention, which were consulted in accordance with Section D, paragraph 4, of the Protocol of the said Convention.
IRELAND 1 (July 10th, 1936)

Free City of Danzig (through the intermediary of Poland) (June 24th, 1935)

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

FINLAND (August 31st, 1932)

FRANCE (April 27th, 1936)

GERMANY (October 3rd, 1933)

ITALY (August 31st, 1932)

JAPAN (August 31st, 1932)

MONACO (January 25th, 1934)

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

Netherlands Indies and Curacao (July 16th, 1935)

Surinam (August 7th, 1936)

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

NORWAY (July 27th, 1932)

POLAND (December 19th, 1936)

PORTUGAL (June 8th, 1934)

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

SWEDEN (July 27th, 1932)

SWITZERLAND 2 (August 26th, 1932)

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

2. Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification: 9

COLOMBIA
Czechoslovakia
Ecuador

HUNGARY
Luxembourg
Peru

SPAIN
Turkey
Yugoslavia

3. Open to Accession by:

AFGHANISTAN
Union of South Africa
Albania
United States of America
Saudi Arabia
Argentina
Bolivia
Bulgaria
Canada
Chile
China
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominican Republic

EGYPT
Egypt

ESTONIA
Ethiopia

GREECE
Guatemala

HAITI
Honduras

ICELAND
India

IRAN
Iraq

LATVIA
Liberia

LIECHTENSTEIN

LITHUANIA
Mexico

NEW ZEALAND
Nicaragua

Panama
Paraguay

Romania
Salvador

San Marino
Sudan

Thailand
Uruguay

Venezuela

1 The Government of Ireland having informed the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of its desire to be allowed the limitation specified in paragraph 1 of Section D of the Protocol to this Convention, the Secretary-General has transmitted this desire to the interested States in application of paragraph 4 of the above-mentioned Section. No objection having been raised on the part of the said States, this limitation should be considered as accepted.

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

** The words "with limitation" placed after the names of certain territories indicate that the limitation contained in Section D of the Protocol of the Convention applies to these territories.

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


In Force since November 29th, 1933 (Article 5).

1. Ratifications or definitive Accessions: 20

**BRAZIL** (August 26th, 1942 a)

**GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND** (January 13th, 1932)

This ratification does not include any British Colony or Protectorate or any mandated territory in respect of which the mandate is exercised by His Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom.

Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras

Ceylon, Cyprus

Fiji

Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gibraltar, Gold Coast [(a) Colony, (b) Ashanti, (c) Northern Territories, (d) Togoland under British Mandate]

Kenya (Colony and Protectorate)

Malay States [(a) Federated Malay States: Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor; (b) Unfederated Malay States: Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, Trengganu, and Brunei], Malta

Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland Protectorate

Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan)

Seychelles, Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate), Straits Settlements, Swaziland

Trinidad and Tobago

Uganda Protectorate

Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent)

Bahamas, British Solomon Islands Protectorate

Falkland Islands and Dependencies

Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony

Mauritius

Saint Helena and Ascension

Tanganyika Territory, Tonga, Trans-Jordan

Zanzibar

**Jamaica, including the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands** (August 3rd, 1939 a)

*Somaliland Protectorate* (August 3rd, 1939 a)

**AUSTRALIA** (September 3rd, 1938 a)

Including the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.

**IRELAND** (July 10th, 1936 a)

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

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

The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.

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

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

*GERMANY* (October 3rd, 1933)

*GREECE* (June 1st, 1934)

**ITALY** (August 31st, 1933)

**JAPAN** (August 25th, 1933)

**MONACO** (February 9th, 1933)

*THE NETHERLANDS (for the Kingdom in Europe)* (April 2nd, 1934)

**Netherlands Indies and Curacao** (September 30th, 1935 a)

Surinam (August 7th, 1936 a)

New Hebrides (March 16th, 1939 a)

Nicaragua (March 16th, 1932 a)

Norway (July 27th, 1932)

Poland (December 19th, 1930 a)

*Portugal* (June 8th, 1934)

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

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

**SWITZERLAND** 2

(August 26th, 1932)

[Continued]

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

* According to a declaration made by the Swiss Government when depositing the instrument of ratification of this Convention, the latter was to take effect, in respect of Switzerland, only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary, of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques. The law above referred to having entered into force on July 1st, 1937, the Convention took effect, for Switzerland, as from that date.
2. Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification: 10

Belgium      Luxemburg      Turkey
Czecho-Slovakia Mexico        Yugoslavia
Ecuador      Roumania       Hungary
Spain

3. Open to Accession by:

Afghanistan      Dominican Republic      Lithuania
Union of South Africa        Egypt      New Zealand
Albania            Estonia
United States of America       Ethiopia
Sa'udi Arabia      Guatemala
Argentina Republic    Haiti
Bolivia             Honduras
Bulgaria            Guatemala
Canada              Iceland
Chile               India
China               Iran
Colombia            Iraq
Costa Rica          Latvia
Cuba                Liechtenstein
SECTION IV. — ECONOMIC STATISTICS

(a) International Convention relating to Economic Statistics.

Geneva, December 14th, 1928.¹

In Force since December 14th, 1930 (Article 14).

1. Ratifications or definitive Accessions: 25

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations (May 9th, 1930)

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

Southern Rhodesia (October 14th, 1931 a)
² Returns provided for in Article 2, III (B), will not contain information with regard to areas under crops on native farms, and in native reserves, locations and mission stations.

CANADA (August 23rd, 1930 a)

AUSTRALIA (April 13th, 1932 a)

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

(i) ² The provision under Article 3, Annex I, Part I (b), for separate returns for direct transit trade shall not apply to the Commonwealth of Australia.

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

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

BULGARIA (November 29th, 1929)

CHILE (November 20th, 1934 a)

CUBA (August 17th, 1932 a)

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (February 9th, 1931)

DENMARK (September 9th, 1929)

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

EGYPT (June 27th, 1930)

FINLAND (September 23rd, 1938)

FRANCE (February 1st, 1933)

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

GREECE (September 18th, 1930)

ITALY (June 11th, 1931)

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

LATVIA (July 5th, 1937)

LITHUANIA (April 2nd, 1938 a)

[Continued]


² These reservations were accepted by the States parties to the Convention, which were consulted in accordance with Article 17.