2. First Opium Conference of the League of Nations.

AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE SUPPRESSION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF, INTERNAL TRADE IN, AND USE OF, PREPARED OPIUM, PROTOCOL AND FINAL ACT.

Geneva, February 11th, 1925.¹

In Force since July 28th, 1926 (Article 14).

Ratifications: 7

Open to Signature by:

BRITISH EMPIRE (February 17th, 1926)
The signature of this Protocol is subject, in respect of British Protectorates, to the conditions contained in Article XIII of the Agreement.

BURMA ²

INDIA (February 17th, 1926)

FRANCE (April 29th, 1926)

JAPAN (October 10th, 1928)

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

PORTUGAL (September 13th, 1926)
While accepting the principle of a monopoly as formulated in Article I, does so, as regards the moment at which the measures provided for in the first paragraph thereof shall come into force, subject to the limitation contained in the second paragraph of the article.

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

THAILAND (May 6th, 1927)
Under reservation of Article I, paragraph 3 (a), with regard to the time when this provision shall come into force, and of Article V. The reason for these reservations had been stated by the First Delegate of Thailand on November 14th, 1924. The Thai Government is hoping to put into force the system of registration and rationing within the period of three years. After that date, the reservation in regard to Article I, paragraph 3 (a), will fall to the ground.

Ratifications subsequent to registration: Vol. 59, p. 401; Vol. 78, p. 489; and Vol. 197, p. 296.
² Burma. See note, p. 28.

**(a)** *Opium Convention.*

Geneva, February 19th, 1925.1

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<tr>
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<td><strong>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification:</strong> 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Open to Accession by:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BELGIUM (August 24th, 1927) Does not apply to the Belgian Congo or to the territory of Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian mandate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOLIVIA (April 15th, 1932 a) 1. Bolivia does not undertake to restrict the home cultivation or production of coca, or to prohibit the use of coca leaves by the native population. 2. The exportation of coca leaves shall be subject to control by the Bolivian Government, by means of export certificates. 3. The Bolivian Government designates the following as places from which coca may be exported: Villazon, Yacuiba, Antofagasta, Arica and Mollendo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRAZIL (June 10th, 1932)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRITISH EMPIRE (February 17th, 1926) His Britannic Majesty's ratification shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Dominion of Canada or the Irish Free State and, in pursuance of the power reserved in Article 39 of the Convention, the instrument shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Colony of the Bahamas or the State of Sarawak under His Britannic Majesty's protection.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CANADA (June 27th, 1928)</td>
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<td>AUSTRALIA (February 17th, 1926)</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEW ZEALAND (February 17th, 1926) Including the mandated territory of Western Samoa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (February 17th, 1926)</td>
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<tr>
<td>IRELAND (September 1st, 1931)</td>
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<td>INDIA (February 17th, 1926)</td>
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<tr>
<td>IRAQ (August 8th, 1931 a)</td>
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<td>FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland) (June 16th, 1927 a)</td>
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<td>FINLAND (December 5th, 1927 a)</td>
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<td>FRANCE (July 2nd, 1927)</td>
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</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GERMANY (August 15th, 1929) Subject to the reservation annexed to the Procès-verbal of the plenary meeting of February 16th, 1925. (The validity of the signature and ratification of this Convention are subject to the condition that a German expert will be appointed as a member of the Central Board.)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ALBANIA</strong></td>
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<td><strong>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</strong></td>
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2 Burma. See note, p. 28.
Continued]

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<tr>
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<td><strong>LATVIA</strong> (October 31st, 1928)</td>
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<td><strong>LUXEMBURG</strong> (March 27th, 1928)</td>
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<td><strong>MONACO</strong> (February 9th, 1927 a)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>THE NETHERLANDS</strong> (including <strong>Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curacao</strong>) (June 4th, 1928)</td>
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<td><strong>New Hebrides</strong> (December 27th, 1927 a)</td>
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<td><strong>NORWAY</strong> (March 16th, 1931 a)</td>
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<td><strong>PARAGUAY</strong> (June 25th, 1941 a)</td>
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<td><strong>SALVADOR</strong> (December 2nd, 1926 a)</td>
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<td><strong>SAN MARINO</strong> (April 21st, 1926 a)</td>
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<td><strong>SPAIN</strong> (June 22nd, 1928)</td>
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</table>

Includes also the Spanish Colonies and the Spanish Protectorate of Morocco.

- **Sudan** (February 20th, 1926)
- **SWEDEN** (December 6th, 1930 a)
- **SWITZERLAND** (April 3rd, 1929)

With reference to the declaration made by the Swiss delegation at the 36th plenary meeting of the Conference concerning the forwarding of the quarterly statistics provided for in Article 22, paragraph 2.

- **THAILAND** (October 11th, 1929)
- **TURKEY** (April 3rd, 1933 a)
- **UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS** (October 31st, 1935 a)
- **URUGUAY** (September 11th, 1930)
- **VENEZUELA** (June 19th, 1929 a)
- **YUGOSLAVIA** (September 4th, 1929)

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**In Force** since September 25th, 1928.

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<td>(Same reservation as for the Convention.)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>State of Sarawak</strong> (March 11, 1926 a)</td>
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<td><strong>Bahrain</strong> (October 22nd, 1926 a)</td>
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<td><strong>Burma</strong> 2</td>
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1 The Swiss Federal Political Department, by a letter dated July 15th, 1936, informed the Secretariat of the following: "Under the terms of the arrangements concluded between the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein and the Swiss Government in 1929 and 1935, in application of the Customs Union Treaty concluded between these two countries on March 29th, 1923, the Swiss legislation on narcotic drugs, including all the measures taken by the Federal authorities to give effect to the different international Conventions on dangerous drugs, will be applicable to the territory of the Principality in the same way as to the territory of the Confederation, as long as the said Treaty remains in force. The Principality of Liechtenstein will accordingly participate, so long as the said Treaty remains in force, in the international Conventions which have been or may hereafter be concluded in the matter of narcotic drugs, it being neither necessary nor advisable for that country to accede to them separately."

2 Burma. See note, p. 28.
Ratifications or definitive Accessions

GERMANY (August 15th, 1929)
GREECE (December 10th, 1929)
HAITI (November 30th, 1938 a)
HONDURAS (September 21st, 1934 a)
JAPAN (October 10th, 1928)
LATVIA (October 31st, 1928)
LUXEMBURG (March 27th, 1928)
The NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curacao) (June 4th, 1928)
PORTUGAL (September 13th, 1926)
ROUMANIA (May 18th, 1928 a)
SALVADOR (December 2nd, 1926 a)
SPAIN (April 19th, 1930 a)
SUDAN (February 20th, 1926)
THAILAND (October 11th, 1929)
TURKEY (April 3rd, 1933 a)
VENEZUELA (June 19th, 1929 a)
YUGOSLAVIA (September 4th, 1929)

Open to Accession by:
PARAGUAY
PERU
POLAND
SAN MARINO
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
URUGUAY
4. Conference held from May 27th to July 13th, 1931.

(a) Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs.

Geneva, July 13th, 1931.¹

In Force since July 9th, 1933 (Article 30).

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<td>Argentine Republic</td>
<td>Iceland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Albania (October 9th, 1937 a)</td>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America (April 28th, 1932)</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Liberia</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1. The Government of the United States of America reserves the right to impose, for purpose of internal control and control of import into, and export from, territory under its jurisdiction, of opium, coca leaves, all of their derivatives and similar substances produced by synthetic process, measures stricter than the provisions of the Convention.

2. The Government of the United States of America reserves the right to impose, for purpose of internal control and control of import into, and export from, territory under its jurisdiction, of opium, coca leaves, all of their derivatives and similar substances produced by synthetic process, measures stricter than the provisions of the Convention.

3. The Government of the United States of America finds it impracticable to undertake to send statistics of import and export to the Permanent Central Opium Board short of 60 days after the close of the three-months period to which such statistics refer.

4. The Government of the United States of America finds it impracticable to undertake to state separately amounts of drugs purchased or imported for Government purposes.

5. Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America formally declare that the signing of the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs by them on the part of the United States of America on this date is not to be construed to mean that the Government of the United States of America recognises a regime or entity which signs or accedes to the Convention as the Government of a country when that regime or entity is not recognised by the Government of the United States of America as the Government of that country.

6. The plenipotentiaries of the United States of America further declare that the participation of the United States of America in the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed on this date, does not involve any contractual obligation on the part of the United States of America to a country represented by a regime or entity which the Government of the United States of America does not recognise as the government of that country until such country has a government recognised by the Government of the United States of America.

Sa'udi Arabia (August 15th, 1936)

Belgium (April 10th, 1933)

This ratification does not include the Belgian Congo, nor the Territory of Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian mandate.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland (April 5th, 1933)

His Majesty does not assume any obligation in respect of any of his Colonies, Protectorates and Overseas Territories or territories under suzerainty or under mandate exercised by his Government in the United Kingdom.

British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate

Ceylon, Cyprus

Falkland Islands and Dependencies

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

Hong-Kong

Kenya (Colony and Protectorate)

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

Mauritius

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

Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate), Somaliland Protectorate, Straths Settlements

Tanganyika Territory, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago

Uganda Protectorate

Zanzibar Protectorate

Southern Rhodesia (July 14th, 1937 a)

Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana

Fiji

Malay States [(a) Federated Malay States: Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perlak, Selangor; (b) Unfederated Malay States: Kedah, Perlis and Brunei]

Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan)

St. Helena and Ascension

Trans-Jordan

Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Vincent)

Burma ²

Exceptional: British Guiana

(Continued)


² Burma. See note, p. 28.
[Continued]

Ratifications or definitive Accessions

Newfoundland  
(October 17th, 1932)

Australia  
(January 24th, 1934 a)

This accession applies to Papua, Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.

New Zealand  
(June 17th, 1935 a)

Union of South Africa  
(January 4th, 1938 a)

Ireland  
(April 11th, 1933 a)

India  
(November 14th, 1932)

Bulgaria  
(March 20th, 1933 a)

Chile  
(March 31st, 1933)

China  
(January 10th, 1934 a)

Colombia  
(January 29th, 1934 a)

Costa Rica  
(April 5th, 1933)

Cuba  
(April 4th, 1933)

Czecho-Slovakia  
(April 12th, 1933)

Free City of Danzig (through the intermediary of Poland)  
(April 18th, 1933)

Denmark  
(June 5th, 1936)

Dominican Republic  
(April 8th, 1933)

Egypt  
(April 10th, 1933)

Ecuador  
(April 13th, 1935)

Estonia  
(July 5th, 1935 a)

Finland  
(September 25th, 1936 a)

Ireland  
(April 18th, 1933)

France  
(April 10th, 1933)

The French Government makes every reservation, with regard to the Colonies, Protectorates and mandated Territories under its authority, as to the possibility of regularly producing the quarterly statistics referred to in Article 13 within the strict time-limit laid down.

Germany  
(April 10th, 1933)

Greece  
(December 27th, 1934)

Guatemala  
(May 1st, 1933)

Haiti  
(May 4th, 1933 a)

Honduras  
(September 21st, 1934 a)

Hungary  
(April 10th, 1933 a)

Iran  
(September 28th, 1934 a)

Iraq  
(May 30th, 1934 a)

Italy  
(March 21st, 1933)

Japan  
(August 3rd, 1933 a)

The Japanese Government declare that, in view of the necessity of close co-operation between the High Contracting Parties in order to carry out most effectively the provisions of the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed at Geneva on July 13th, 1931, they understand that the present position of Japan, regardless of whether she be a Member of the League of Nations or not, is to be maintained in the matter of the composition of the organs and the appointment of the members thereof mentioned in the said Convention.

Latvia  
(August 3rd, 1937 a)

Liechtenstein  
(April 10th, 1933)

Luxembourg  
(May 30th, 1936)

Mexico  
(March 13th, 1933)

The Government of the United States of Mexico reserves the right to impose in its territory—as it has already done—measures more severe than those laid down by the Convention itself, for the restriction of the cultivation or the preparation, use, possession, importation, exportation and consumption of the drugs to which the present Convention refers.

Monaco  
(February 16th, 1933)

The Netherlands (including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)  
(May 22nd, 1933)

Nicaragua  
(March 16th, 1932 a)

Norway  
(September 12th, 1934 a)

Panama  
(April 15th, 1935)

Paraguay  
(June 25th, 1941)

Peru  
(May 20th, 1932 a)

Poland  
(April 11th, 1933)

Portugal  
(June 17th, 1932)

The Portuguese Government makes every reservation with regard to its colonies as to the possibility of regularly producing the quarterly statistics referred to in Article 13 within the strict time-limit laid down.

1 Before ratifying the Convention with the declaration here set out, the Japanese Government consulted the Contracting Parties, through the intermediary of the Secretary-General. A summary of the correspondence which took place was published in the League of Nations Official Journal for September 1935 (16th Year, No. 9).
2 The Swiss Federal Political Department, by a letter dated July 15th, 1936, informed the Secretariat of the following:

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

**Ratifications or definitive Accessions**

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<tr>
<td>SALVADOR</td>
<td>April 7th, 1933</td>
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</table>

(a) The Republic of Salvador does not agree to the provisions of Article 26, on the ground that there is no reason why the High Contracting Parties should be given the option of not applying the Convention to their colonies, protectorates, and overseas mandated territories.

(b) The Republic of Salvador states that it disagrees with the reservations embodied in Nos. 5 and 6 of the declarations made by the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America regarding Governments not recognised by the Government of that country; in its opinion, those reservations constitute an infringement of the national sovereignty of Salvador, whose present Government, though not as yet recognised by the United States Government, has been recognised by the majority of the civilised countries of the world. Their recognition is due to their conviction that that Government is a perfectly constitutional one and affords a full and complete guarantee of the performance of its international duties, inasmuch as it enjoys the unanimous, decided and effective support of all the inhabitants of the Republic, whether citizens of the country or foreigners resident therein.

As it respects the internal regimes of other nations, the Republic of Salvador considers that the Convention in question, being of a strictly hygienic and humanitarian character, does not offer a suitable occasion to formulate such political reservations as have called forth this comment.

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<th>Country</th>
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<tr>
<td>SAN MARINO</td>
<td>June 12th, 1933</td>
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<td>SPAIN</td>
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<td>Sudan</td>
<td>August 25th, 1932</td>
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<td>August 12th, 1932</td>
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<td>SWITZERLAND</td>
<td>April 10th, 1933</td>
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<tr>
<td>THAILAND</td>
<td>February 22nd, 1934</td>
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</table>

As its harmful-habit-forming drugs law goes beyond the provisions of the Geneva Convention and the present Convention on certain points, the Thai Government reserves the right to apply its existing law.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>VENEZUELA</td>
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(b) **Protocol of Signature.**

Geneva, July 13th, 1931.

In Force since July 9th, 1933.

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Same reservation as for the Convention.

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<td>Falkland Islands and Dependencies</td>
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<td>Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gibraltar, Gold Coast [(a) Colony, (b) Ashanti, (c) Northern Territories, (d) Togoland under British Mandate]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hong-Kong</td>
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<td>Kenya (Colony and Protectorate)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria [(a) Colony, (b) Protectorate, (c) Cameroons under British Mandate], North Borneo (State of), Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland Protectorate</td>
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<td>Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate), Somaliland Protectorate, Straits Settlements</td>
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<td>Tanganyika Territory, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago</td>
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<td>Uganda Protectorate</td>
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<td>Zanzibar Protectorate</td>
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<td>Southern Rhodesia (July 14th, 1937)</td>
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<td>UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS</td>
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<td></td>
<td>YUGOSLAVIA</td>
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Continued]

Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana
Fiji
Malay States [(a) Federated Malay States: Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor; (b) Unfederated Malay States: Kedah, Perlis, and Brunei]
Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan)
St. Helena and Ascension
Trans-Jordan
Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Vincent)
Burma ¹

Newfoundland (June 28th, 1937 a)
CANADA (October 17th, 1932)
AUSTRALIA (January 24th, 1934 a)
NEW ZEALAND (June 17th, 1935 a)
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (January 4th, 1938 a)
IRELAND (April 11th, 1933 a)
INDIA (November 14th, 1932)
CHILE (November 20th, 1933)
COLOMBIA (January 29th, 1934 a)
COSTA RICA (April 5th, 1933)
CUBA (April 4th, 1933)
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (April 12th, 1933 a)

FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland) (April 18th, 1933)
DENMARK (June 5th, 1936)
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (April 8th, 1933)
ECUADOR (April 13th, 1935 a)
EGYPT (April 10th, 1933)
ESTONIA (July 5th, 1935 a)
FINLAND (September 25th, 1936 a)
FRANCE (April 10th, 1933)
GERMANY (April 10th, 1933)
GREECE (December 27th, 1934)
HONDURAS (September 21st, 1934 a)
HUNGARY (April 10th, 1933 a)
IRAN (September 28th, 1932)
ITALY (March 21st, 1933)
JAPAN (June 3rd, 1935)
LIECHTENSTEIN ²
LITHUANIA (April 10th, 1933)
LUXEMBURG (May 30th, 1936)
MEXICO (March 13th, 1933)
MONACO (March 20th, 1933)
THE NETHERLANDS ³ (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curacao) (May 22nd, 1933)
NICARAGUA (March 16th, 1932 a)
NORWAY (September 12th, 1934 a)
PERU (May 20th, 1932 a)
POLAND (April 11th, 1933)
PORTUGAL (June 17th, 1932)
ROUMANIA (April 11th, 1933)
SAN MARINO (June 12th, 1933)
SPAIN (April 7th, 1933)
SUDAN (January 18th, 1933 a)
SWEDEN (August 12th, 1932)
SWITZERLAND (April 10th, 1933)
THAILAND (February 22nd, 1934)
TURKEY (April 3rd, 1933 a)
URUGUAY (April 7th, 1933)
VENEZUELA (September 11th, 1934)

¹ Burma. See note, p. 28.
² Same note as for the Convention.
³ The instrument of ratification specifies that the reservation relating to paragraph 2 of Article 22, as formulated by the Netherlands representative at the time of signature of the Protocol, should be considered as withdrawn.
5. PROCÉS-VERBAL TO ALTER THE LATEST DATE OF ISSUE OF THE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE
ESTIMATED WORLD REQUIREMENTS OF DANGEROUS DRUGS, DRAWN UP BY THE SUPERVISORY
BODY, AS PROVIDED FOR BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF JULY 13TH, 1931, FOR LIMITING
THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS.

Geneva, June 26th, 1936.1

Definitive Signatures: 60
Open to Signature by:

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<th>Hungary</th>
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</table>

1 See document C.286(a).M.174(a).1936.XI.

2 The present PROCÉS-VERBAL will come into force as soon as it shall have been signed in the name of all Governments parties to the Convention of July 13th, 1931 (§ 2).

3 The German Government having informed the Secretary-General, by a communication dated August 25th, 1938, that it had no objection to the application of the provisions of this PROCÉS-VERBAL, the signatory States, after being consulted, have agreed to the German Government’s communication being regarded, in this particular case, as taking the place of signature of the said Act.

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

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

(a) Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs.
Geneva, June 26th, 1936.  

In Force since October 26th, 1939 (Article 22).

Ratifications or definitive Accessions: 13

Belgium (November 27th, 1937)
Belgium does not assume any obligation as regards the Belgian Congo and the Territories of Ruanda-Urundi in respect of which a mandate is being exercised by her on behalf of the League of Nations.

Brazil (July 2nd, 1938)

Canada (September 27th, 1938)

China (October 21st, 1937)

Colombia (April 11th, 1944)

Egypt (January 20th, 1940)

France (January 16th, 1940)

The French Government does not assume any obligations as regards its Colonies or Protectorates or the territories placed under its mandate.

Greece (February 16th, 1938)

Guatemala (August 2nd, 1938)

Haiti (November 30th, 1938)

India (August 4th, 1937)

Roumania (June 28th, 1938)

Turkey (July 28th, 1939)

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Bulgaria

Cuba

Czechoslovakia

Denmark

Ecuador

Estonia

Honduras

Hungary

Japan

Mexico

Monaco

The Netherlands

Panama

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification: 21

Belgium does not assume any obligation as regards the Belgian Congo and the Territories of Ruanda-Urundi in respect of which a mandate is being exercised by her on behalf of the League of Nations.

Brazil (July 2nd, 1938)

Canada (September 27th, 1938)

China (October 21st, 1937)

Colombia (April 11th, 1944)

Egypt (January 20th, 1940)

France (January 16th, 1940)

Greece (February 16th, 1938)

Guatemala (August 2nd, 1938)

Haiti (November 30th, 1938)

India (August 4th, 1937)

Roumania (June 28th, 1938)

Turkey (July 28th, 1939)

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Bulgaria

Cuba

Czechoslovakia

Denmark

Ecuador

Estonia

Honduras

Hungary

Japan

Mexico

Monaco

The Netherlands

Panama

Open to Accession by:

Belgium

China

Colombia

Egypt

France

Greece

Guatemala

Haiti

India

Roumania

Turkey

AFghanistan

Union of South Africa

Albania

United States of America

Sa’udi Arabia

Argentina

Repubhlic

Australia

Bolivia

Chile

Costa Rica

Free City of Danzig

Dominican Republic

Ethiopia

Finland

Germany

Iceland

Iran

Ireland

Italy

Latvia

Liberia

Liegthenstein

Lithuania

Luxemburg

New Zealand

Nicaragua

Norway

Paraguay

Peru

Salvador

San Marino

Sudan

Sweden

Thailand

Yugoslavia

(b) Protocol of Signature.
Geneva, June 26th, 1936.

In Force since October 26th, 1939.

Ratifications or definitive Accessions: 13

Belgium (November 27th, 1937)

Brazil (July 2nd, 1938)

Canada (September 27th, 1938)

China (October 21st, 1937)

Colombia (April 11th, 1944)

Egypt (January 20th, 1940)

France (January 16th, 1940)

Same reservation as for the Convention.

Greece (February 16th, 1938)

Guatemala (August 2nd, 1938)

Haiti (November 30th, 1938)

India (August 4th, 1937)

Roumania (June 28th, 1938)

Turkey (July 28th, 1939)

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Bulgaria

Cuba

Czechoslovakia

Denmark

Ecuador

Estonia

Honduras

Hungary

Japan

Mexico

Monaco

The Netherlands

Panama

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification: 21

Belgium does not assume any obligation as regards the Belgian Congo and the Territories of Ruanda-Urundi in respect of which a mandate is being exercised by her on behalf of the League of Nations.

Brazil (July 2nd, 1938)

Canada (September 27th, 1938)

China (October 21st, 1937)

Colombia (April 11th, 1944)

Egypt (January 20th, 1940)

France (January 16th, 1940)

Greece (February 16th, 1938)

Guatemala (August 2nd, 1938)

Haiti (November 30th, 1938)

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Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Bulgaria

Cuba

Czechoslovakia

Denmark

Ecuador

Estonia

Honduras

Hungary

Japan

Mexico

Monaco

The Netherlands

Panama

Open to Accession by:

AFghanistan

Union of South Africa

Albania

United States of America

Sa’udi Arabia

Argentina

Repubhlic

Australia

Bolivia

Chile

Costa Rica

Free City of Danzig

Dominican Republic

Ethiopia

Finland

Germany

Iceland

Iran

Ireland

Italy

Latvia

Liberia

Liegthenstein

Lithuania

Luxemburg

New Zealand

Nicaragua

Norway

Paraguay

Peru

Salvador

San Marino

Sudan

Sweden

Thailand

Yugoslavia

[Continued]

POLAND
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
SWITZERLAND
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA

IRAN
IRAQ
IRELAND
ITALY
LATVIA
LIBERIA
LIECHTENSTEIN
LITHUANIA
LUXEMBURG
NEW ZEALAND
NICARAGUA
NORWAY
PARAGUAY
PERU
SALVADOR
SAN MARINO
SUDAN
SWEDEN
THAILAND
YUGOSLAVIA
CHAPTER VII. — QUESTIONS OF A SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN CHARACTER

SECTION I. — TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.¹

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

Geneva, September 30th, 1921.²

In Force (Article 11).³

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<td>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</td>
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<td>Venezuela</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Argentina Republic (a)⁴
Costa Rica (a)⁴
Panama (a)⁴
Peru (a)⁴

Afghanistan (April 10th, 1935 a)
Albania (October 13th, 1924)
Belgium (June 15th, 1922)
Brazil (August 18th, 1933)
British Empire (June 28th, 1922)

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

Bahamas, Barbados, British Honduras
Ceylon, Cyprus
Gibraltar, Grenada
Hong-Kong
Kenya (Colony and Protectorate)
Malta
Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland
Seychelles, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Southern Rhodesia, Straits Settlements,
Trinidad and Tobago
British Guiana and Fiji (October 24th, 1922 a)
Jamaica and Mauritius (March 7th, 1924 a)
Leeward Islands (March 7th, 1924 a)
Falkland Islands and Dependencies (May 8th, 1924 a)
Gold Coast Colony (July 3rd, 1924 a)
Sierra Leone (Colony) (November 10th, 1927 a)
Gambia (Colony and Protectorate) (September 18th, 1922 a)
Tanganyika (Territory) (April 10th, 1931 a)
Uganda (Protectorate) (November 2nd, 1931 a)
British Solomon Islands (Protectorate)
Gilbert and Ellice Islands (Colony)
Palestine (including Trans-Jordan)
Sarawak (Protected State)
Zanzibar (Protectorate) (January 14th, 1932 a)
Burma ⁴

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

Canada (June 28th, 1922)
Australia (June 28th, 1922)

Does not include Papua, Norfolk Island and the mandated territory of New Guinea.

Papua
Norfolk Island
New Guinea
Nauru (September 2nd, 1936)

[Continued]

¹ The Annex to the Supplementary Report for 1923 (A.10(a), 1923; Annex) contains, moreover, details concerning:
² The Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, Paris, May 18th, 1904;
⁴ Burma. See note, p. 28.
Continued]

Ratifications or definitive Accessions

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

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (June 28th, 1922)

IRELAND (May 18th, 1934 a)

INDIA (June 28th, 1922)
Reserves the right at its discretion to substitute the age of 16 years or any greater age that may be subsequently decided upon for the age-limit prescribed in paragraph (b) of the Final Protocol of the Convention of May 4th, 1910, and in Article 5 of the present Convention.

BULGARIA (April 29th, 1923 a)

CHILE (January 15th, 1929)

CHINA (February 24th, 1926)

COLOMBIA (November 8th, 1934)

CUBA (May 7th, 1923)

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (September 29th, 1923)

FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland) (October 8th, 1924)

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

EGYPT (April 13th, 1932 a)

ESTONIA (February 28th, 1930)

FINLAND (August 16th, 1926 a)

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

Syria and Lebanon (June 2nd, 1930 a)

GERMANY (July 8th, 1924)

Greece (April 9th, 1923)

HUNGARY (April 25th, 1925)

IRAN (March 28th, 1933)

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

ITALY (June 30th, 1924)

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

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

LATVIA (February 12th, 1924)

LITHUANIA (September 14th, 1931)

LUXEMBURG (December 31st, 1929 a)

MEXICO (May 10th, 1932 a)

MONACO (July 18th, 1931 a)

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

NICARAGUA (December 12th, 1935 a)

NORWAY (August 16th, 1922)

POLAND (October 8th, 1924)

PORTUGAL (December 1st, 1923)

ROUMANIA (September 5th, 1923)

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

Sudan (June 1st, 1932 a)

SWEDEN (June 9th, 1925)

SWITZERLAND (January 20th, 1926)

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

TURKEY (April 15th, 1937 a)

URUGUAY (October 21st, 1924 a)

YUGOSLAVIA (May 2nd, 1929 a)

1 According to a reservation made by the Danish Government when ratifying the Convention, the latter was to take effect, in respect of Denmark, only upon the coming into force of the Danish Penal Code of April 13th, 1930. This Code having entered into force on January 1st, 1933, the Convention has become effective for Denmark from the same date.
2. CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN OF FULL AGE.

Geneva, October 11th, 1933.¹

In Force since August 24th, 1934 (Article 8).

Ratifications or definitive Accessions: 25

Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification: 11

Open to Accession by:

AFGHANISTAN (April 10th, 1935 a)
AUSTRALIA (September 2nd, 1936)
(Including Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.)
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (November 20th, 1935)
BELGIUM (June 11th, 1936)
With reservation as regards Article 10.
BRAZIL (June 24th, 1938 a)
BULGARIA (December 19th, 1934)
CHILE (March 20th, 1935)
CUBA (June 25th, 1936 a)
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (July 27th, 1935)
FINLAND (December 21st, 1936 a)
GREECE (August 20th, 1937)
HUNGARY (August 12th, 1935)
IRAN (April 12th, 1935 a)
IRELAND (May 25th, 1938 a)
LATVIA (September 17th, 1935)
MEXICO (May 3rd, 1938 a)
The NETHERLANDS (Including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curacao) (September 20th, 1935)
NICARAGUA (December 12th, 1935 a)
NORWAY (June 26th, 1935 a)
POLAND (December 8th, 1937)
PORTUGAL (January 7th, 1937)
ROUMANIA (June 6th, 1935 a)
SUDAN (June 13th, 1934 a)
SWEDEN (June 25th, 1934)
SWITZERLAND (July 17th, 1934)
TURKEY (March 19th, 1941 a)

ALBANIA
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate members of the League of Nations.
CHINA
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland)
FRANCE
GERMANY
LITHUANIA
MONACO
PANAMA
SPAIN
YUGOSLAVIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
SA'UDI ARABIA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BOLIVIA
CANADA
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
DENMARK
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EGYPT
ESTONIA
ETHIOPIA
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
ICELAND
INDIA
IRAQ
ITALY
JAPAN
LIBERIA
LIECHTENSTEIN
LUXEMBURG
NEW ZEALAND
PARAGUAY
PERU
SALVADOR
SAN MARINO
THAILAND
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA


SECTION II. — OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS

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

Geneva, September 12th, 1923.\(^1\)

**In Force** since August 7th, 1924 (Article 11).

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<td>Jamaica ((August 22nd, 1927 (^a))</td>
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<td>British Guiana ((September 23rd, 1929 (^a))</td>
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<td>Canada</td>
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<td>Australia ((including the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru) ((June 29th, 1935 (^a))</td>
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</table>

**New Zealand, including the mandated territory of Western Samoa \((December 11th, 1925)\)**

**Union of South Africa, including the mandated territory of South West Africa \((Dec. 11th, 1925)\)**

| Ireland \((September 15th, 1930)\)          |
| India \((December 11th, 1925)\)              |
| Bulgaria \((July 1st, 1924)\)                |
| China \((February 24th, 1926)\)              |
| Colombia \((November 8th, 1934)\)            |
| Cuba \((September 20th, 1934)\)              |

[Continued]


\(^2\) Burma. See note, p. 28.
Ratifications or definitive Accessions

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (April 11th, 1927)
FREE CITY OF DANZIG (through the intermediary of Poland) (March 31st, 1926)
DENMARK (May 6th, 1930)

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

EGYPT (October 29th, 1924 a)
ESTONIA (March 10th, 1936 a)
FINLAND (June 29th, 1925)
FRANCE (January 16th, 1940)

The French Government does not assume any obligation as regards its colonies or Protectorates or the Territories placed under its mandate.

GERMANY (May 11th, 1925)
GREECE (October 9th, 1929)
GUATEMALA (October 25th, 1933 a)
HUNGARY (February 12th, 1929)
IRAQ (April 26th, 1929 a)
ITALY (July 8th, 1924)
JAPAN (May 13th, 1936)

The provisions of Article 15 of the Convention are in no way derogatory to the acts of the Japanese judicial authorities in the application of Japanese laws and decrees.

LATVIA (October 7th, 1925)
* LUXEMBURG (August 10th, 1927)

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

SAN MARINO (April 21st, 1926 a)
MONACO (May 11th, 1925)

THE NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curacao) (September 13th, 1927)

NORWAY (May 8th, 1929 a)
PARAGUAY (October 21st, 1933 a)
POLAND (March 8th, 1927)
PORTUGAL (October 4th, 1927)
ROUMANIA (June 7th, 1926)
SALVADOR (July 2nd, 1937)
SPAIN (December 19th, 1924)
SWITZERLAND (January 20th, 1926)
THAILAND (July 28th, 1924)

The Thai Government reserve full right to enforce the provisions of the present Convention against foreigners in Thailand in accordance with the principles prevailing for applying Thai legislation to such foreigners.

TURKEY (September 12th, 1926)
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (July 8th, 1935 a)
YUGOSLAVIA (May 2nd, 1929)

1 By a communication dated February 14th, 1936, the Japanese Government withdrew the declaration regarding Taiwan, Chosen, the leased territory of Kwantung, Karafuto and the territories under Japanese mandate, expressed at the time of signing the Convention.

* This ratification, given subject to reservation, has been submitted to the signatory States for acceptance.
### SECTION III. — SLAVERY

**Slavery Convention.**

Geneva, September 25th, 1926.¹

**In Force** since March 9th, 1927 (Article 12).

<table>
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<th>Ratifications or definitive Accessions: 41</th>
<th>Signatures or Accessions not yet perfected by Ratification: 8</th>
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<td><strong>ALBANIA</strong></td>
<td><strong>SA’UDI ARABIA</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</strong> (March 21st, 1929 a)</td>
<td><strong>COLOMBIA</strong></td>
<td><strong>ARGENTINE REPUBLIC</strong></td>
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<td>Subject to the reservation that the Government of the United States, adhering to its policy of opposition to forced or compulsory labour except as punishment for crime of which the person concerned has been duly convicted, adheres to the Convention except as to the first subdivision of the second paragraph of Article five, which reads as follows: “(1) Subject to the transitional provisions laid down in paragraph (2) below, compulsory or forced labour may only be exacted for public purposes.”²</td>
<td><strong>DOMINIC REPUBLIC (a)</strong></td>
<td><strong>BOLIVIA</strong></td>
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<td><strong>ETHIOPIA</strong></td>
<td><strong>IRELAND (June 18th, 1927)</strong></td>
<td><strong>BRAZIL</strong></td>
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<td><strong>IRAN</strong></td>
<td><strong>LIBERIA (May 17th, 1930)</strong></td>
<td><strong>CHILE</strong></td>
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<td><em>Ad referendum</em> and interpreting Article 3 as without power to compel Iran to bind herself by any arrangement or convention which would place her ships of whatever tonnage in the category of native vessels provided for by the Convention on the Trade in Arms.</td>
<td><strong>LIBYA (May 17th, 1929)</strong></td>
<td><strong>COSTA RICA</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>LITHUANIA</strong></td>
<td><strong>MEXICO (September 8th, 1934 a)</strong></td>
<td><strong>FREE CITY OF DANZIG</strong></td>
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<td><strong>PANAMA</strong></td>
<td><strong>NIGERIA (March 28th, 1929)</strong></td>
<td><strong>GUATEMALA</strong></td>
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<td><strong>URUGUAY</strong></td>
<td><strong>NEW ZEALAND (May 17th, 1927)</strong></td>
<td><strong>HONDURAS</strong></td>
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| **FINLAND (September 20th, 1927)** | **FRANCE** | **IRELAND (June 18th, 1927)** |
| **GERMANY** | **Haiti** | **LIBERIA (May 17th, 1930)** |
| **GREECE** | **HUNGARY ⁴** | **LIECHTENSTEIN** |
| **IRAQ** | **ITALY (August 25th, 1928)** | **LUXEMBURG** |
| **LATVIA** | **LITHUANIA** | **MONGOLIA** |
| **LIBERIA** | **MEXICO** | **MONACO** |
| **MILANO** | **MONACO (January 17th, 1928 a)** | **THE NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curacao)** |
| **ARGENTINA** | **NIGERIA (March 28th, 1929)** | **(January 7th, 1928)** |
| **BOLIVIA** | **POLAND (July 4th, 1930)** | **NICARAGUA** |
| **CHILE** | **PORTUGAL (October 4th, 1927)** | **(October 3rd, 1927 a)** |
| **COLOMBIA** | **POURAL (November 1st, 1930 a)** | **(October 11th, 1927)** |
| **DOMINIC REPUBLIC (a)** | **PORTUGAL (October 4th, 1927)** | **(October 11th, 1927)** |
| **ECUADOR** | **PORTUGAL (October 4th, 1927)** | **(October 11th, 1927)** |
| **EQUIPON** | **PORTUGAL (October 4th, 1927)** | **(October 11th, 1927)** |
| **ETIOPIA** | **PORTUGAL (October 4th, 1927)** | **(October 11th, 1927)** |
| **EGYPT** | **PORTUGAL (October 4th, 1927)** | **(October 11th, 1927)** |
| **ETHIOPIA** | **POLAND (July 4th, 1930)** | **(October 11th, 1927)** |
| **JAPAN** | **POLAND (July 4th, 1930)** | **(October 11th, 1927)** |
| **LIBERIA (May 17th, 1930)** | **POLAND (July 4th, 1930)** | **(October 11th, 1927)** |
| **LIBYA (May 17th, 1929)** | **PORTUGAL (October 4th, 1927)** | **(October 11th, 1927)** |
| **LIBYA (May 17th, 1929)** | **PORTUGAL (October 4th, 1927)** | **(October 11th, 1927)** |
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| **LIBYA (May 17th, 1929)** | **PORTUGAL (October 4th, 1927)** | **(October 11th, 1927)** |

### Footnotes:


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


SECTION IV. — INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION

Convention and Statute establishing an International Relief Union.

Geneva, July 12th, 1927.¹

In Force since December 27th, 1932 (Article 18).

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<td>Does not include any of His Britannic Majesty’s Protectors or territories under suzerainty or mandate.</td>
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² Burma. See note, p. 28.
SECTION V. — REFUGEES.

I. Russian, Armenian and Assimilated Refugees.

I. CONVENTION RELATING TO THE INTERNATIONAL STATUS OF REFUGEES.

Geneva, October 28th, 1933.\(^1\)

In Force since June 13th, 1935 (Article 20).

1. RATIFICATIONS OR DEFINITIVE ACCESSIONS: 8

BELGIUM

(August 4th, 1937)

Subject to the following reservations:

1. Article 2, paragraph 3, relating to the right conferred on consuls to extend Nansen certificates, cannot be accepted by the Belgian Government;

2. Article 9, in so far as it concerns the application of the provisions of the domestic legislation relating to "unemployment insurance", cannot be accepted;

3. Article 10, concerning social insurance laws, cannot be favourably received;

4. Article 14, which concerns the enjoyment of the rights and favours accorded to foreigners, subject to reciprocity, cannot be admitted;

5. The Belgian Government in accepting the present Convention is not assuming any obligation as regards the colony of the Congo or the mandated territories of Ruanda-Urundi.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

(October 28th, 1936 a)

Subject to the following reservations:

1. Article 1. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom regard the Convention as applicable only to Russian, Armenian and assimilated refugees who at the date of the present accession no longer enjoy the protection of their country of origin.

2. Article 3. The first paragraph will not be applicable to refugees who have been admitted to the United Kingdom for a temporary visit or purpose. The term "public order" is deemed to include matters relating to crime and morals.

3. Paragraph 2 of Article 3 is not accepted.

4. Article 12. Owing to the special position of schools and universities in the United Kingdom, this Article is not accepted.

5. Article 14 is not accepted.

His Majesty does not assume any obligation in respect of any of his colonies, protectorates, overseas territories, territories under his suzerainty, or territories administered under mandate by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

Aden Colony

Bahamas, Basutoland, Bechuanaland (Protectorate), British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands (Protectorate)

Ceylon, Cyprus

Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Fiji

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

Hong-Kong

Kenya (Colony and Protectorate)

Leeward Islands (Antigua, 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, Mauritius

Nigeria [a] Colony, (b) Protectorate, (c) Cameroons under British Mandate, Nyasaland (Protectorate)

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

Trinidad and Tobago

Uganda Protectorate

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

Zanzibar (Protectorate)

BULGARIA

(December 19th, 1934)

Subject to the following reservations:

1. Article 1. — The Bulgarian Government maintains the reservations made by the Bulgarian delegate on signing the Arrangement of June 30th, 1928,\(^2\) concerning the extension to other categories of refugees of certain measures taken in favour of Russian and Armenian refugees.

2. Article 2. — The departure from the country of refugees in possession of Nansen certificates (passports) shall be governed by the general regulations in force in this respect. Bulgarian consuls will be empowered in cases of visit or purpose.

3. Article 7. Paragraph 2 of Article 3 is not accepted.

4. Article 12. — The departure from the country of refugees in possession of Nansen certificates (passports) shall be at the discretion of the courts in each individual case.

5. Article 7. — The Bulgarian Government cannot accept points (a) and (d).

6. Articles 8 and 10 (formerly 7 and 9). — Disability and old-age pensions shall be paid (regard being had to the possibilities of the fund concerned) to the persons entitled, their heirs and assigns, provided always that such persons are resident in the country.

6. Article 13. — The Bulgarian Government cannot accept the first paragraph, as refugees resident in Bulgaria are subject to the same treatment in fiscal matters as other foreign nationals resident in the country.

7. Article 15. — The Bulgarian Government cannot accept paragraphs 2 and 3.


8 This reservation was worded as follows:

"On the understanding that the present Arrangement applies only to such refugees as are at the present date on Bulgarian territory."
**Czecho-Slovakia** (May 14th, 1935)

Subject to the following reservations:

"A. The Czecho-Slovak Government will regard as refugees within the meaning of Article 1 only such persons as formerly actually possessed Russian or Turkish nationality, lost it before January 1st, 1923, and have not acquired any other nationality."

"B. The accession of the Czecho-Slovak Republic does not apply to:

"(b) Paragraph 3 of Article 3, so far as it limits the power of the national authorities to expel persons who constitute a danger to the safety of the State and public order; nor, of course, do the provisions of Article 3 in any way affect expulsions by order of the courts, or obligations deriving from extradition treaties or from the Czecho-Slovak laws regarding the extradition of aliens;"

"(c) The whole of Article 7, which exempts refugees from the application of the provisions of laws and decrees for the protection of the national labour market;"

"(d) The whole of Article 14, which waives the condition of reciprocity;"

"(e) The whole of Article 15, which deals with the creation of local committees."

"C. Articles 4 and 5, dealing with the judicial condition of refugees, and Articles 8, 9, 10 and 11, dealing with industrial accidents and welfare and relief, will be applied in Czecho-Slovakia only so far as the laws of the country permit."

**Denmark** (December 21st, 1935)

With reservation as regards Articles 7 and 14 of the Convention. This accession does not include Greenland.

**France** (November 3rd, 1936)

Subject to the following reservations:

1. Article 3 of the Convention cannot limit the right of the Italian authorities to apply measures of expulsion to refugees for reasons of national security and public order.

2. In acceding to the Convention, the Italian Government assumes no obligations in regard to its colonies and possessions.

**Norway** (June 26th, 1935)

With reservation as regards the provisions of Article 2, para. 3, and Article 14.

2. Signature not yet perfected by Ratification: 1

**Egypt**

**Article 1:** Apart from such modifications or amplifications as each Contracting Party may introduce in this definition, my Government reserves the right to extend or limit the said definition in any way.

**Article 2:** Bearers of Nansen certificates may not be admitted into Egypt unless the said certificates contain a visa for return to the countries by which they were issued. If these refugees are authorised to employ in France, the competent local authorities reserve the right to issue to them Egyptian travel papers.

**Article 3:** These authorities reserve the right to expel such refugees at any moment for reasons of public security.

**Article 4:** Moreover, as regards the acquired rights referred to in paragraph 3 of Article 4 of the draft Convention, it should be stipulated that in order to ensure respect for such rights due account must be taken of international public order and of internal public order as the latter is conceived and applied in Egyptian law. Further, in order to dispel any misunderstanding, it should be stipulated that the rights in question are only those relating to personal status.

**Article 13:** This article must not in any case invalidate or impair our reservation relating to Egyptian travel papers together with the consequences involved in the application of that reservation.

**Article 14:** Our signature does not apply to this Article.

**Article 15:** The Egyptian Government wishes it to be understood that the committees referred to in Article 15 will not be invested with the powers laid down in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the said Article in the event of its desiring to reserve the said powers for the representatives of the local authority.

* * *

The Egyptian Government reserves the right to substitute, should the case arise, and whenever it may think fit, assimilation to nationals, for the most favourable treatment granted to nationals of a foreign country, in all the provisions of the Convention in which such treatment is stipulated.

3. Open to Accession by:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Afghanistan</th>
<th>Germany</th>
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<td>Union of South Africa</td>
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<td>Finland</td>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
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II. Refugees coming from Germany.

1. Provisional Arrangement concerning the Status of Refugees coming from Germany.

Geneva, July 4th, 1936.¹

Definitive Signatures: 7

Signature ad referendum: 1

Open to Signature by:

BELGIUM (October 7th, 1936)
THE NETHERLANDS
AFGHANISTAN
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
ALBANIA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRALIA
BOLIVIA
BULGARIA
CANADA
CHILE
CHINA
COLOMBIA
CUBA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EGYPT
ESTONIA
ETHIOPIA
FINLAND
GREECE
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
HUNGARY
INDIA
IRAN
IRAQ
IRELAND
ITALY
LATVIA
LIBERIA
LITHUANIA
LUXEMBURG
MEXICO
NEW ZEALAND
NICARAGUA
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERU
POLAND
PORTUGAL
ROUMANIA
SALVADOR
SWEDEN
THAILAND
TURKEY
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA
YUGOSLAVIA

Geneva, July 4th, 1936.¹

In Force since August 4th, 1936 (Article 10).

Definitive Signatures: 7

Signature ad referendum: 1

Belgium (October 7th, 1936)
In application of paragraph 1 of Article 12, the Belgian Government, by its acceptance of the present Arrangement, is not assuming any obligation as regards the mandated territories of Ruanda-Urundi, or any other territory provided in paragraph 1 of Article 12.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland (September 25th, 1936)
Subject to the following reservations:

Article 4. Refugees who are the subject of extradition proceedings commenced in the United Kingdom will not be regarded as being entitled to claim the protection otherwise afforded to them under this Article.

Paragraph 2 of Article 4 will not be applicable to refugees who have been admitted to the United Kingdom for a temporary visit or purpose. The term "public order" is deemed to include matters relating to crime and morals.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom does not assume any obligations in respect of any of its colonies, protectorates, overseas territories, territories under suzerainty or territories administered under mandate.

Denmark (July 4th, 1936)

France (July 4th, 1936)
The French Government, by its acceptance of the present Arrangement, is not assuming any obligation in regard to the whole of its colonies, protectorates, overseas territories, territories placed under its suzerainty or territories in respect of which a mandate has been confided to it.

Norway (September 21st, 1936)

Spain (January 27th, 1937)

Switzerland (August 30th, 1937)

Signatures subsequent to registration: Vol. 181, p. 464.
2. Convention concerning the Status of Refugees Coming from Germany.


In Force since October 26th, 1938 (Article 22).

1. Ratifications: 2

Belgium

(September 1st, 1938)

Article 9. — The Belgian Government specifies that the meaning given in the Convention, with special reference to Article 9 (a), to the concept of residence is that which it possesses under the laws and internal regulations of Belgium.

Article 11. — Article 11, in so far as it concerns the application of the provisions of the domestic legislation relating to "unemployment insurance", cannot be accepted.

Article 12. — Article 12, concerning social insurance laws, cannot be favourably received.

Article 17. — Article 17, which concerns the enjoyment of the rights and favours accorded to foreigners, subject to reciprocity, cannot be admitted.

Article 24. — In application of paragraph 1 of Article 14, the Belgian Government, by its acceptance of the present Convention, is not assuming any obligation as regards the Colony of the Congo, the mandated territories of Ruanda-Urundi, or any other territory provided in paragraph 1 of Article 24.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(September 26th, 1938)

Article 1. — His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom regards the definition as applicable only to refugees coming from Germany as defined, who at the date of ratification no longer enjoy the protection of the German Government.

Article 5. — Refugees who are the subject of extraditions proceedings begun in the United Kingdom will not be regarded as being entitled to claim the protection otherwise accorded to them under this Article.

Paragraph 2 of this Article will not be applicable to refugees who have been admitted to the United Kingdom for a temporary visit or purpose. The term "public order" is deemed to include matters relating to crime and morals.

Article 9. — The provisions of this Article will not be applicable to refugees who have been admitted to the United Kingdom for a temporary visit or purpose.

Article 14 cannot be accepted, owing to the special position of schools and universities in the United Kingdom.

Aden Colony

Bahamas, Basutoland, Bechuanaaland (Protectorate), British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands (Protectorate)

Ceylon, Cyprus

Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Fiji

Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gilbert and Ellice Islands (Colony), Gold Coast

(a) Colony, (b) Northern Territories, (c) Ashanti, (d) Togoland under British Mandate

Hong-Kong

Kenya (Colony and Protectorate)

Leeward Islands (Antigua, 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], Mauritius

Nigeria [(a) Colony, (b) Protectorate, (c) Cameroons under British Mandate], Nyasaland (Protectorate)

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

Trinidad and Tobago

Uganda (Protectorate)

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

Zanzibar (Protectorate)

2. Signatures not yet perfected by Ratification: 5

Denmark

Articles 9 and 17 are excluded from the undertaking given by Denmark.

The Convention will not apply to Greenland.

France

The French Government, by its acceptance of the present Convention, renews the reservations made by it on signing the Conventions of October 28th, 1933, and the Provisional Arrangement of July 4th, 1936, and declares, in particular, that it is not assuming any obligation in regard to the whole of its colonies, protectorates, overseas territories, territories placed under its suzerainty, or territories in respect of which a mandate has been confided to it.

The Netherlands

For the Kingdom in Europe, and with reservation as regards Article 5, paragraph 3, and Article 9.

Norway

With the following reservation:

Paragraph 2 (d) of Article 3 and Article 17 will not be applicable.

Spain

With the following reservations:

The Spanish Government, by its signature of the present Convention, is not assuming any obligations in regard to the whole of its protectorates and colonies.

It likewise declares that Articles 9 to 12 will not preclude the application of the provisions relating to labour and social insurance.

[Continued]


Ratifications and accessions subsequent to registration: Vol. 200, p. 572.
**3. Open to Accession by:**

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<th>Afghanistan</th>
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<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>Monaco</td>
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</table>
3. **ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE PROVISIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND TO THE CONVENTION**
(signed at Geneva on July 4th, 1936, and February 10th, 1938, respectively) concerning
the Status of Refugees coming from Germany.

Geneva, September 14th, 1939.¹

**In Force** since September 14th, 1939.

**Definitive Signatures:** 2

**Great Britain and Northern Ireland** (Nov. 29th, 1939)

Application to the following British Overseas Territories:
- Aden Colony
- Bahamas, Basutoland, Bechuanaland (Protectorate), British
  - Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon
  - Islands (Protectorate)
- Ceylon, Cyprus
- Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Fiji
- Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gilbert and Ellice
  - Islands (Colony), Gold Coast [(a) Colony, (b) Northern
  - Territories, (c) Ashanti, (d) Togoland under
  - British Mandate]
- Hong-Kong
- Kenya (Colony and Protectorate)
- Leeward Islands (Antigua, 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], Mauritius
- Nigeria [(a) Colony, (b) Protectorate, (c) Cameroons under
  - British Mandate], Nyasaland (Protectorate)
- St. Helena and Ascension, Sierra Leone (Colony and
  - Protectorate), Somaliland (Protectorate), Straits Settlements,
  - Swaziland
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Uganda (Protectorate)
- Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia,
  - St. Vincent)
- Zanzibar (Protectorate)

**Denmark** (September 14th, 1939)

**Open to accession by:**
- Belgium
- France
- Norway
- Spain
- Switzerland

and all other States which may accept the Arrangement of 1936 or the Convention of 1938.

CHAPTER VIII. — EDUCATION, TEACHING

I. HISTORY. — REVISION OF SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS

DECLARATION REGARDING THE TEACHING OF HISTORY.

Geneva, October 2nd, 1937.

(See above; Title I, Chapter III, Section II, p. 53.)

II. FILMS OF AN EDUCATIONAL CHARACTER

I. CONVENTION FOR FACILITATING THE INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION OF FILMS OF AN EDUCATIONAL CHARACTER.

Geneva, October 11th, 1933.¹

In Force since October 11th, 1933 (Articles XVII and XVIII).

Ratifications or definitive Signatures not yet perfected
Accessions: 27 Open to Accession by:
by Ratiﬁcation: 5

BELGIUM (June 8th, 1936) ALBANIA
The Belgian Government reserve the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
right to take measures to prohibit or Under the terms of Article XX
restrict importation for reasons based of this Convention, the Gov-
their foreign origin.
ernment of the United States
The Belgian Government declare that they of America assume no obliga-
do not assume any obligation as regards tion in respect of the Phil-
the Belgian Congo and the territory pin Islands, the Virgin
of Ruanda-Urundi.
Islands, American Samoa and
BRAZIL (June 8th, 1936) the Island of Guam.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (February 26th, 1936) His Majesty is not assuming any obligation in respect of all or any of his colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or the territories under his suzerainty, or territories in respect of which a mandate has been confined to him and is being exercised by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. Burma ² (excluding the Karenni States)

Newfoundland (June 29th, 1936 a) AUSTRALIA
Including the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territorities of New Guinea and Nauru.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (January 4th, 1938 a)

IRELAND (July 24th, 1934 a)

INDIA (October 17th, 1934) Under the terms of Article XX of the Convention, this signature is not binding as regards the enforcement of the provisions of the Convention in the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty.

BULGARIA (July 10th, 1934 a)

CHILE (March 20th, 1935) With reservation as to the right provided for in Article IX.

CUBA (June 25th, 1936 a)

DENMARK (July 10th, 1935) In conformity with paragraph 1 of Article XX of the Convention, Denmark does not assume any obligation as regards Greenland.

EGYPT (February 8th, 1936)

ESTONIA (September 2nd, 1938 a) Estonia reserves the right to take measures to prohibit or restrict importation for reasons based on the necessity for defending its market against invasion by films of foreign origin.

FRANCE (April 12th, 1940)

The French Government reserves the right provided in Article IX, and assumes no obligation as regards its Colonies, Protectorates or the Territories placed under its Mandate.

GREECE (January 27th, 1937)

HUNGARY (May 9th, 1936) With reservation, for the Hungarian Government, of the right provided in Article IX to take measures to prohibit or restrict importation for reasons based on the necessity for defending its market against invasion by films of foreign origin.


² Burma. See note, p. 28.
Continued

Ratifications or definitive Accessions

IRAN (April 12th, 1935 a)
IRAQ (February 18th, 1936 a)
ITALY (November 21st, 1934)
LATVIA (October 21st, 1935)
MONACO (September 11th, 1934)
NICARAGUA (September 7th, 1935)
NORWAY (June 26th, 1935)
POLAND (September 25th, 1937)

Subject to the reservation, provided for in Article IX, of the right to take measures to prohibit or restrict importation for reasons based on the necessity for defending its market against invasion by films of foreign origin.

ROUMANIA (June 19th, 1935)

Subject to the reservation mentioned in Article IX.

SWEDEN (December 27th, 1936)
SWITZERLAND (April 20th, 1934)
2. **Procès-Verbal concerning the Application of Articles IV, V, VI, VII, IX, XII and XIII of the Convention of October 11th, 1933, for facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character.**

Geneva, September 12th, 1938.¹

**In Force** since August 28th, 1939 (Article 3).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Date of Signature</th>
<th>Terms of Signature</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</strong></td>
<td><strong>January 15th, 1940</strong></td>
<td>In accordance with the provisions of Article IV of the present Procès-Verbal, His Majesty does not assume any obligations in respect of any of his colonies, overseas territories, or protectorates, or territories under his suzerainty, or territories in respect of which a mandate is being exercised by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, with the exception of Newfoundland, to which it is desired that the present Procès-Verbal shall apply.</td>
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<td><strong>Burma</strong></td>
<td><strong>April 2nd, 1940 a</strong></td>
<td>Subject to the reservation set forth in Article IV, and on the specific condition that the signature of the Procès-Verbal shall be binding only in respect of the home territories of France.</td>
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<td><strong>South Rhodesia</strong></td>
<td><strong>April 15, 1940 a</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Australia</strong></td>
<td><strong>December 14th, 1939</strong></td>
<td>Including the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.</td>
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<td><strong>Union of South Africa</strong></td>
<td><strong>December 28th, 1938</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Brazil</strong></td>
<td><strong>July 19th, 1939</strong></td>
<td>In conformity with paragraph i of Article IV of this Procès-Verbal, Denmark does not assume any obligation as regards Greenland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Egypt</strong></td>
<td><strong>March 24th, 1939</strong></td>
<td>The Government of India does not assume any obligations in respect of the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty.</td>
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<td><strong>France</strong></td>
<td><strong>December 6th, 1938</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Hungary</strong></td>
<td><strong>November 15th, 1938</strong></td>
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<td><strong>United States of America</strong></td>
<td><strong>January 13th, 1940</strong></td>
<td>Under the terms of paragraph IV of this Procès-Verbal, the Government of the United States of America assumes no obligation in respect of the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa and the Island of Guam.</td>
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<td><strong>Belgium</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Uruguay</strong></td>
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<td>(and all other States which may accede to the Convention of October 11th, 1933)</td>
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PART II

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

Part I comprises all Agreements and Conventions in respect of which, whether or not they are already in force, signatures, ratifications and accessions may still be received.

It has been thought desirable to add in this edition a Part II, which was not included in earlier editions. This new Part contains a list of Agreements and Conventions in respect of which, in principle, signatures, ratifications and accessions may no longer be received.

For, though there are no new signatures, ratifications or accessions to record in respect of these Agreements and Conventions, since in principle they may no longer be received, it is nevertheless important, if it be desired to obtain a general view of the legislative activities of the League of Nations, not to lose sight of these Agreements and Conventions, some of which continue to apply.

The Agreements and Conventions enumerated in this Part II fall into several categories.

I. AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS WHICH HAVE NOT COME INTO FORCE

These are Agreements which have been abandoned because it was considered that the conditions necessary for their application could not be fulfilled and that, consequently, there was no longer any hope that they would come into force. A case in point is that of the Geneva Protocol of October 2nd, 1924, for the pacific settlement of international disputes, which was abandoned in the following year, at the sixth session of the Assembly of the League of Nations.

II. AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS WHICH HAVE COME INTO FORCE

These may be divided into three groups:

1. Conventions which have definitely ceased to be in force.

This has occurred either owing to the expiration of the period prescribed by the convention, or as a result of individual denunciations by the parties, or again as the result of an agreement between the parties to abrogate the convention or substitute another for it.

It should be noted that what are here considered are situations de jure and not situations de facto. Accordingly, in this group are placed conventions which, in law, have ceased to be in force and not those which have ceased to apply in fact, either as the result of some action on the part of one of the parties (not provided for by the convention) or for some other reason.

2. Conventions which have exhausted their effects.

These are conventions concluded in view of a particular operation which has been completed (settlement of refugees, financial reconstruction, revision of a statute, etc.).

3. Conventions which, in law, are still in force.

These are, in the first place, conventions affecting a limited number of States (multilateral or bilateral conventions, unilateral declarations made before the Council of the League of Nations) which have secured all the signatures, ratifications or accessions contemplated. There was no longer any reason to include these conventions in Part I, the purpose of which is an essentially practical one.

With these conventions have been grouped other—open—conventions which, in theory, might still receive accessions, but which, having regard to their special purpose or to the fact that they have exhausted almost all their effects, are very unlikely to receive further accessions. (This is the case as regards agreements not of recent date concerning the financial or economic reconstruction of certain countries.)

Subdivisions of Part II.

Part II consists of two headings:

Heading I is a chronological list of Agreements and Conventions.

Heading II provides a classification by categories, with fuller details regarding each Agreement or Convention.

1 The words "in principle" are used because, in the case of certain Agreements or Conventions still in force which contain a clause providing in general that States which are not original parties to the Convention may accede thereto, it is conceivable that States might accede to them, although this possibility is somewhat theoretical in view of the nature of these Agreements and Conventions, which relate to a special situation and the present practical importance of which is slight.
Heading I. — Chronological List of Agreements and Conventions in Respect of Which, in Principle, Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions May No Longer Be Received

Note. — In this list are indicated the general purpose of the Convention, its designation (treaty, convention, agreement, protocol, arrangement, declaration, etc.), its character (open or close—i.e. limited to certain States), the place and date of its conclusion.

More detailed information is given under Heading II (date of entry into force, list of States which have signed, ratified or acceded).

Year 1920.

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

Year 1921.


   (a) Substitution of a new paragraph for the last paragraph. Protocol, October 5th, 1921 (in force).
   (b) Addition of a new paragraph. Protocol, October 5th, 1921 (abandoned).


5. Article 15 (amendment to first paragraph). Protocol, October 4th, 1921 (in force).

6. Article 16 (amendment to latter part of first paragraph). Protocol, October 4th, 1921 (abandoned).


Year 1922.


Restoration of Austria. — Protocol No. I (Declaration) signed by five States and open to other States. Geneva, October 4th, 1922.

Restoration of Austria. — Protocol No. II signed by five States and open to other States. Geneva, October 4th, 1922.

Restoration of Austria. — Protocol No. III (Declaration) signed by Austria. Geneva, October 4th, 1922.
Year 1923.


Year 1924.


Settlement of Greek Refugees. — Declaration relating to the modifications made to the Protocol of September 29th, 1923, by the Additional Act of September 19th, 1924, signed by France, Great Britain and Italy. Geneva, September 25th, 1924.


Year 1925.

Nil.

Year 1926.

Russian and Armenian Refugees. — Open Arrangement relating to the issue of Identity Certificates, supplementing and amending the previous arrangements (of July 5th, 1922, and May 31st, 1924). Geneva, May 12th, 1926.


Year 1927.


Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions:

2. (Supplementary Agreement and Protocol. Geneva, July 11th, 1928.)


Year 1928.


Year 1929.


Year 1930.


Year 1931.

Opium. — Agreement signed by seven parties concerning the suppression of opium-smoking. Bangkok, November 27th, 1931.

Year 1932.


Year 1933.


Colombia–Peru. — Bilateral Agreement relating to the procedure for putting into effect the recommendations proposed by the Council of the League of Nations on March 18th, 1933. Geneva, May 25th, 1933.


Year 1934.

Colombia–Peru. — Record of the transfer of the territory of Leticia to the Colombian Authorities by the Commission appointed by the League of Nations in accordance with the previous Agreement. Signed by the members of the Commission and the representative of Colombia at Leticia, June 19th, 1934.
HEADING II. — AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS, IN RESPECT OF WHICH, IN PRINCIPLE, SIGNATURES, RATIFICATIONS AND ACCESSIONS MAY NO LONGER BE RECEIVED, CLASSIFIED BY CATEGORIES (WITH DETAILED INDICATIONS)

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

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

PROTOCOLS OF AMENDMENT

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

Article 4. Protocol relating to a Paragraph to be inserted between the Second and Third Paragraphs. October 5th, 1921.
Came into force on July 29th, 1926.

Came into force on August 13th, 1924.

(b) Protocol relating to the Addition of a New Paragraph to Article 6, as amended, of the Covenant. October 5th, 1921.
Abandoned.

Came into force on September 26th, 1924.

1 "The following paragraph shall be inserted between the second and third paragraphs of Article 4:

"The Assembly shall fix by a two-thirds majority the rules dealing with the election of the non-permanent Members of the Council and particularly such regulations as relate to their term of office and the conditions of re-eligibility."

This paragraph became paragraph 2 bis of Article 4.

On July 29th, 1926, the date of its entry into force, the Protocol had received 37 ratifications.

3 The former text of this paragraph of Article 6 was as follows:

"The expenses of the Secretariat shall be borne by the Members of the League in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union."

The new paragraph is as follows:

"The expenses of the League shall be borne by the Members of the League in the proportion decided by the Assembly."

On August 13th, 1924, the date of its entry into force, the Protocol had received 33 ratifications.

5 The new paragraph was as follows:

"The allocation of the expenses of the League set out in Annex 3 shall be applied as from January 1st, 1922, until a revised allocation has come into force after adoption by the Assembly."

6 At the request of the Assembly (resolution of September 30th, 1922), the Council informed Members of the League that it was no longer necessary to ratify this amendment. The amendment nevertheless received several ratifications after this date (for the list of signatures and ratifications, see document A.6(a).1929.Annex).

7 Article 12, as amended, reads as follows:

"1. The Members of the League agree that, if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter either to arbitration or judicial settlement or to enquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the judicial decision or the report by the Council.

"2. In any case under this Article the award of the arbitrators or the judicial decision shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute."

The new wording is in italics.

The changes made in the original text are as follows:

1st paragraph. — In the second line, the words "or judicial settlement" have been added. In the third and fourth lines, the words "or the judicial decision" have been added.

2nd paragraph. — In the first line, the words "or the judicial decision" have been added.

On September 26th, 1924, the date of its entry into force, the Protocol had received 32 ratifications.

1. Came into force on September 26th, 1924.

Article 15. Protocol relating to an Amendment to the First Paragraph of Article 15. October 4th, 1921.

Came into force on September 26th, 1924.


Abandoned.


Abandoned.

1 Article 13, as amended, reads as follows:

"1. The Members of the League agree that, whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognise to be suitable for submission to arbitration or judicial settlement, and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject-matter to arbitration or judicial settlement.

2. Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparations to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration or judicial settlement.

3. For the consideration of any such dispute, the court to which the case is referred shall be the Permanent Court of International Justice, established in accordance with Article 14, or any tribunal agreed on by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

4. The Members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award or decision that may be rendered, and that they will not resort to war against a Member of the League which complies therewith.

The new wording is in italics.

The changes made in the original text are as follows:

1st paragraph. — In the second line and in the last line, the words "or judicial settlement" have been added.

2nd paragraph. — In the last line, the words "or judicial settlement" have been added.

3rd paragraph. — The former text was as follows: "For the consideration of any such dispute, the court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the Court agreed on by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them."

4th paragraph. — In the first and third lines, the words "or decision" have been added. (There was no change in the French text of this paragraph.)


On September 26th, 1924, the date of its entry into force, the Protocol had received 32 ratifications.

3 Article 15, paragraph 1, as amended, reads as follows:

"1. If there should arise between Members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration or judicial settlement in accordance with Article 13, the Members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the Council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the Secretary-General, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof."

The new wording is in italics.

The only change made in the original text is the addition of the words "or judicial settlement" in the second line.


On September 26th, 1924, the date of its entry into force, the Protocol had received 32 ratifications.

5 The amended text reads as follows:

"... which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between persons residing in the territory of the Covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between persons residing in the territory of the Covenant-breaking State and persons residing in the territory of any other State, whether a Member of the League or not." The words in italics were to replace respectively the words "their nationals and the nationals" and "the nationals of the Covenant-breaking State and the nationals in the original text which remains in force.

6 By a resolution of September 27th, 1924, the Assembly stated that it was no longer "opportunity for further Members... to ratify the said amendment" and it adopted in place thereof another amendment (see Part I, p. 34).

On September 27th, 1924, this Protocol had received 26 ratifications and 13 signatures (see document A.5.(a)(1924). Annex).

7 The list indicated the units to be paid by each Member of the League of Nations. It commenced as follows:

III. Allocation of the Expenses of the League.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Units to be paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentine Republic</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(See, for the complete text, Records of the Second Assembly, Plenary Meetings, p. 867.)

8 At the request of the Assembly (resolution of September 30th, 1922), the Council informed the Members of the League that it was no longer necessary to ratify this amendment.

By the same resolution, the Assembly adopted a scale for the allocation of the expenses of the League in 1923.
CHAPTER II. — PROCEDURES FOR THE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

SECTION I. — THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

Protocol concerning the Revision of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Geneva, September 14th, 1929.

1. Protocol open to all signatories of the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, and to the United States of America (paragraph 2).
2. Came into force on February 1st, 1936.
4. Has exhausted all its effects.

SECTION III. — PROTOCOL FOR THE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

(Annex to the resolution adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations at its fifth session.)

Geneva, October 2nd, 1924.

1. Protocol open to Members of the League of Nations and to other States (Article 21).
2. Did not come into force.
4. Abandoned.

SECTION IV. — SETTLEMENT OF A SPECIFIC DISPUTE: COLOMBIA—PERU (LETICIA)

(a) Agreement between Colombia and Peru relating to the Procedure for putting into effect the Recommendations proposed by the Council of the League of Nations in the Report which it adopted on March 18th, 1933.


1. Bilateral agreement.
2. Came into force on May 25th, 1933.
3. Has exhausted its effects.

3 On February 1st, 1936, forty-seven States had deposited their ratifications (see Treaty Series of the League of Nations, Vol. 165, pp. 355 et seq.). In addition, eight States had signed but had not ratified, viz.: the United States of America, the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru.
4 The entry into force of the Protocol of Revision on February 1st, 1936, brought into effect the revision of the Statute of the Court as from that date. It may therefore be said that, on that date, the Protocol exhausted all its effects and accomplished its purpose. According to paragraph 6 of this Protocol:

"After the entry into force of the present Protocol, any acceptance of the Statute of the Court shall constitute an acceptance of the Statute as amended." From that moment, therefore, no further signatures or ratifications in respect of the Protocol of Revision were required.
5 There is no corresponding Section III in Part I.
6 See document C.466.M.31.I.1924.IX.
7 The resolution of the Assembly of the League of Nations of October 2nd, 1924:

"Decides:

"1. . . ."

"2. To open immediately the said Protocol, in the terms proposed, for signature by those representatives of Members of the League which are already in a position to sign it and to hold it open for signature by all other States."
8 The nineteen signatory States are: Albania, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Czecho-Slovakia, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Haiti, Latvia, Liberia, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Spain and Uruguay.
9 In 1925, at the sixth session of the Assembly of the League of Nations, it became clear that the measure of support necessary for the entry into force of the Protocol could not be secured; there was therefore no longer any hope that it would come into force. The Protocol must accordingly be regarded as abandoned.
10 There is no corresponding Section IV in Part I.
(b) RECORD OF THE TRANSFER OF THE TERRITORY OF Leticia TO THE COLOMBIAN AUTHORITIES
BY THE COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE
FOREGOING AGREEMENT.
Leticia, June 19th, 1934.1

1. Record signed by the members of the Commission and by the representative of
Colombia.
2. Has exhausted its effects.

CHAPTER III. — SECURITY AND GOOD UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN NATIONS

CHAPTER IV. — ARMAMENTS

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

0.2 DECLARATION MADE BY THE DELEGATES OF ETHIOPIA ON THE OCCASION OF ITS ADMISSION
TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.
Geneva, September 27th, 1923.3

1. Declaration of adherence by Ethiopia to the principles set forth in the Convention
signed at Saint-Germain-en-Laye on September 10th, 1919, concerning the super-
vision of the trade in arms and ammunition.
2. Declaration confirmed on March 29th, 1924.

III.4 Non-fortification and Neutralisation of the Aaland Islands.

CONVENTION.
Geneva, October 20th, 1921.5

1. Close Convention6 signed by ten States.7
2. Came into force on April 6th, 1922 (Article 10).

CHAPTER V.8 — PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

1. AALAND ISLANDS. RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS DATED
JUNE 27TH, 1921, APPROVING AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE REPRESENTATIVES OF FINLAND
AND SWEDEN.
Geneva, June 27th, 1921.9

Bilateral Agreement.

2. ALBANIA. DECLARATION MADE BEFORE THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS BY THE
REPRESENTATIVE OF ALBANIA.
Geneva, October 2nd, 1921.10

3. LITHUANIA. DECLARATION MADE BEFORE THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS BY
THE REPRESENTATIVE OF LITHUANIA.
Geneva, May 12th, 1922.11

Came into force on December 17th, 1923.12

4. LATVIA. DECLARATION MADE BEFORE THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS BY THE
REPRESENTATIVE OF LATVIA.
Geneva, July 7th, 1923.13

Declaration approved by the Latvian Government on July 28th, 1923.

2 There is no corresponding sub-head 0 which would precede sub-head 1 in Part I.
4 There is no corresponding No. III in Part I.
5 Registered under No. 255. See Treaty Series of the League of Nations, Vol. 9, p. 211.
6 Article 0 (paragraph 2) states:
"With the unanimous consent of the High Contracting Parties, this Convention may be submitted to any
non-signatory Power whose accession may in future appear desirable, with a view to the formal adherence of such
Power."
7 Viz.: British Empire, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Poland and Sweden.
All these States have ratified. (See Treaty Series of the League of Nations, Vol. 9, p. 211, and Vol. 15, p. 310.)
8 There is no corresponding Chapter V in Part I.
9 See Minutes of the Council of the League of Nations, 13th session, p. 52.
11 According to a letter from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Lithuanian Republic to the Secretary-General
of the League of Nations, this declaration came into force, without ratification, on December 11th, 1923.
13 An instrument of ratification was deposited on March 22nd, 1922.
5. **GREECE. PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE PROTECTION OF BULGARIAN MINORITIES IN GREECE,** made by the Greek Government and accepted by the Council of the League of Nations.

Geneva, September 29th, 1924.¹

Note. — According to a letter from the Greek Chargé d'Affaires at Berne dated February 11th, 1925, this proposal was rejected by the Greek National Assembly on February 3rd, 1925.

6. **BULGARIA. PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE PROTECTION OF GREEK MINORITIES IN BULGARIA,** made by the Bulgarian Government and accepted by the Council of the League of Nations.

Geneva, September 29th, 1924.²

Note. — The proposals respectively made by the Bulgarian and Greek Governments are obviously interdependent, so that, if that of the latter Government lapsed, that of the former Government must also have done so.

**CHAPTER VI.³ — MISCELLANEOUS**

**TREATY BETWEEN THE GERMAN REICH AND DANZIG CONCERNING THE REGULATION OF OPTION QUESTIONS.**

Danzig, November 8th, 1920.⁴

1. Bilateral Agreement.
2. Came into force on December 17th, 1921 (Article 8).
3. Has exhausted all its effects.

**TITLE II**

**INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION OUTSIDE THE POLITICAL SPHERE**

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

**CHAPTER II. — COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT**

**SECTION II. — INLAND NAVIGATION**

1. **Ibis. — Danube.**

**DECLARATION BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE POWERS PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION INSTITUTING THE DEFINITIVE STATUTE OF THE DANUBE.**

Geneva, December 5th, 1930.⁵

1. Agreement signed by twelve States.⁶
2. Came into force.⁷
3. Has ceased to serve any purpose.⁸

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³ There is no corresponding Chapter VI in Part I.
⁵ See document C.L.32.1931.⁶
⁷ This agreement was signed by twelve States: eight States signed unconditionally, viz.: Austria, Belgium, Great Britain, Bulgaria, France, Italy, Roumania, Yugoslavia; four States signed *ad referendum*, viz.: Czecho-Slovakia, Germany, Greece, Hungary.
⁸ The question whether this declaration ever came into force might be a matter for argument: As the declaration made no provision for ratification, it might be held that the eight States which signed unconditionally were bound by it directly they had affixed their signatures. The question might, however, be raised whether the undertaking given by all the signatories of the declaration was not subject to the condition that all States concerned should be bound by it. In that case, the declaration would only have come into force when each State which had signed *ad referendum* had confirmed its signature. In view, however, of the fact that the declaration has ceased to serve any purpose, this question is of no practical importance.
⁹ A *modus vivendi* of June 25th, 1933, rendered the declaration superfluous.
CHAPTER III. — ELECTRICITY

CHAPTER IV. — INTERNATIONAL TRADE

SECTION II bis. — EXPORTATION AND IMPORTATION OF WHEAT

Final Act of the Conference of Wheat Exporting and Importing Countries.
1. Open Final Act.
2. Signed by twenty-two States.
3. Came into force on August 25th, 1933.

SECTION IV. — ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

1. Convention and Protocol of the Convention:
   (a) Convention with annexes.
       Geneva, November 8th, 1927.
       1. Open Convention (Article 14).
       2. Came into force on January 1st, 1930 (Article 17).
       4. Ceased to be in force June 30th, 1934.
   (b) Protocol of the Convention with annexed Declaration.
       Geneva, November 8th, 1927.
       1. Protocol (open like the Convention).
       2. Came into force on January 1st, 1930 (like the Convention).
       4. Ceased to be in force June 30th, 1934 (like the Convention).

2. Supplementary Agreement and Protocol:
   (a) Supplementary Agreement.
       Geneva, July 11th, 1928.
       2. Ceased to be in force June 30th, 1934 (like the Convention).

There is no corresponding Section II bis in Part I.


The Minutes of the Final Meeting contain the following provision:
"The Act shall be deposited at the Secretariat of the League of Nations in Geneva, and shall remain open for signature on behalf of other countries."

Twenty States signed unconditionally, viz.: United States of America, Argentine Republic, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Bulgaria, Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Yugoslavia.

Two States, Ireland and Czecho-Slovakia, signed ad referendum. The Irish Government subsequently informed the Secretariat that, to its regret, it could not accept this Act, which it had signed ad referendum. The Czecho-Slovak Government informed the Secretariat on September 21st, 1933, that it accepted the Act.

There is no corresponding Section IV in Part I.


The twenty States which ratified were: United States of America, Austria, Belgium, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

The nine States which signed were: Bulgaria, Chile, Egypt, Estonia, India, Latvia, Poland, Siam and Turkey.

It should be noted that these ratifications were, for the most part, accompanied by reservations making the entry into force of the Convention as regards the ratifying State subject to ratification of the Convention by certain other States (see 15th List, document A.6(a).1934.V. Annex, p. 53, or Treaty Series, Vol. 27, p. 397; Vol. 100, p. 264; and Vol. 117, p. 304).

Some States having released themselves from their obligations under this Convention (Treaty Series, Vol. 107, p. 538; Vol. 134, pp. 411 et seq.; Vol. 138, p. 447; Vol. 147, p. 336), the Convention ceased to be in force as from June 30th, 1934.

Same registration number (Vol. 97, p. 424).


Same registration number (Vol. 97, p. 436).

See 15th List, p. 57.
(b) Protocol to the Supplementary Agreement.
Geneva, July 11th, 1928.¹

SECTION V.⁸ — CONCERTED ECONOMIC ACTION

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

I. COMMERCIAL CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL.
Geneva, March 24th, 1930.⁴

1. Open Convention.⁵
2. Ratifications: 13. Signatures: 5.⁶
3. Did not come into force.⁷
4. Abandoned.⁸

2. PROTOCOL REGARDING THE PROGRAMME OF FUTURE NEGOTIATIONS (WITH ANNEX).
Geneva, March 24th, 1930.⁹

1. Protocol open to States represented at the Conference.¹⁰
3. Did not come into force.
4. Abandoned.

CHAPTER V. — AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER VI. — OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

4 bis. AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM-SMOKING.
Bangkok, November 27th, 1931.¹²

1. Agreement restricted to seven parties.¹³
2. Came into force on April 22nd, 1937 (Article VI).

CHAPTER VII. — QUESTIONS OF A SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN CHARACTER

SECTION V. — REFUGEES

¹ Same registration number (Vol. 97, p. 448).
² See 15th List, p. 59.
³ There is no corresponding Section V in Part I.
⁵ The Convention was, until April 15th, 1930, open for signature on behalf of "any Member of the League and any non-member State represented at the Conference" (Article XII). After that date, however, accessions required the consent of all contracting parties (Article XIV).
⁶ The thirteen States which ratified were: Belgium, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.
⁷ Article XIII prescribed the conditions for entry into force.
⁸ Article IX provided as follows: "The present Convention is concluded for a period of one year from April 1st, 1930."
¹⁰ The Final Act contains the following: "C. The Conference is of opinion that the States represented should sign both the Commercial Convention and the Protocol regarding the programme of future negotiations."
¹¹ The three States which ratified were: Belgium, Greece and Luxemburg.
¹² The twenty-three States which signed were: Austria, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.
¹⁴ Viz.: Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, India, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal and Siam.
The seven signatories all ratified.
III. Status of Russian, Armenian and Assimilated Refugees.

1. Arrangement with respect to the Issue of Certificates of Identity to Russian Refugees.
   Geneva, July 5th, 1922.
   1. Open Arrangement.
   2. Parties to the Arrangement.
   3. Came into force.

2. Arrangement relating to the Issue of Identity Certificates to Russian and Armenian Refugees, supplementing and amending the Previous Arrangements of July 5th, 1922, and May 31st, 1924.
   Geneva, May 12th, 1926.
   1. Open Arrangement.
   2. Parties to the Arrangement.
   3. Came into force.

3. Arrangement concerning the legal status of Russian and Armenian Refugees.
   Geneva, June 30th, 1928.
   1. Open Arrangement.
   2. Parties to the Arrangement.
   3. Came into force.

4. Arrangement concerning the Extension to Other Categories of Refugees of Certain Measures taken to Assist Russian and Armenian Refugees.
   Geneva, June 30th, 1928.
   1. Open Arrangement.
   2. Parties to the Arrangement.
   3. Came into force.

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1 There is no corresponding sub-head III in Part I.
3 Paragraph 8 of the Arrangement contains the following: "The Members of the League of Nations and the other States which have not taken part in the present Conference are invited to adhere to the above Arrangement. . . ."
4 Thirty-three countries adopted the Arrangement, viz.: Union of South Africa, Argentine Republic, Austria, Bolivia, Great Britain, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, the Saar Territory, Sweden and Switzerland.
   Three signatories: Czecho-Slovakia, Spain (which had signed ad referendum) and Yugoslavia are not included in the list of thirty-three countries between which the Arrangement came into force.
5 Paragraph 9 reads as follows: "In view of the urgency of the matter, the States represented at the Conference and the States which may adhere are requested to notify the Secretary-General of the League of Nations in writing as soon as possible of the date from which they will apply the present Arrangement; the Arrangement will come into force in each case at the moment when the notification reaches the Secretary-General."
7 Paragraph 13 contains the following: "The Conference recommends to the States represented at the Conference, to the States Members of the League of Nations and to States which are not members of the League, the adoption of the present Arrangement."
8 Document A.6(a).1929. Annex, September 2nd, 1929, gives a list of twenty States between which the Arrange ment came into force, viz.: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cuba, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.
   Four signatories: Union of South Africa, Great Britain, Canada and Latvia, are not included in the list of twenty States in respect of which the Arrangement came into force.
10 The Arrangement contains the following in fine: "The undersigned recommend the adoption of the above resolutions to the States represented at the Conference and to the Members and non-members of the League of Nations."
11 The Arrangement came into force between ten States, viz.: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, Estonia, France, Germany, Roumania, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.
   Three other States signed, viz.: Greece, Latvia and Poland.
13 The Arrangement contains the following in fine: "The Conference recommends the adoption of this Arrangement to the States represented at the Conference, to the States Members of the League of Nations and to non-members of the League."
14 The Arrangement came into force between ten States, viz.: Belgium, Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, Estonia, Germany, Latvia, Poland, Roumania, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

One other State—France—is a signatory.