

**ALLEMAGNE, ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE,  
AUTRICHE, BELGIQUE, GRANDE-BRETAGNE  
ET IRLANDE DU NORD, etc.**

Convention internationale pour l'abolition des prohibitions et restrictions à l'importation et à l'exportation, avec protocole et déclaration annexe, signés à Genève, le 8 novembre 1927;

Accord complémentaire à la Convention du 8 novembre 1927 susmentionnée, avec protocole et déclaration annexe, signés à Genève, le 11 juillet 1928; et

Protocole concernant la mise en vigueur de la convention et de l'accord susmentionnés, signé à Paris, le 20 décembre 1929.

---

**GERMANY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
AUSTRIA, BELGIUM,  
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, etc.**

International Convention for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions, with Protocol and Annexed Declaration, signed at Geneva, November 8, 1927;

Supplementary Agreement to the Convention of November 8, 1927, above mentioned, with Protocol and Declaration Annexed, signed at Geneva, July 11, 1928; and

Protocol concerning the entry into force of the Convention and Agreement above mentioned, signed at Paris, December 20, 1929.

No. 2238. — INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION<sup>1</sup> FOR THE ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS. SIGNED AT GENEVA, NOVEMBER 8, 1927.

*Official texts in English and French. This Convention and the Protocol relating thereto together with the Supplementary Agreement of July 11, 1928, and the Protocol relating thereto were registered with the Secretariat on January 1, 1930, the date of their entry into force.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN REICH ; THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ; THE FEDERAL PRESIDENT OF THE AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC ; HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS ; HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, EMPEROR OF INDIA ; HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BULGARIANS ; THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHILIAN REPUBLIC ; HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF DENMARK ; HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF EGYPT ; THE PRESIDENT OF THE ESTONIAN REPUBLIC ; THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF FINLAND ; THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC ; HIS SERENE HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR OF HUNGARY ; HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY ; HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN ; THE PRESIDENT OF THE LATVIAN REPUBLIC ; HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND-DUCHESS OF LUXEMBURG ; HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF NORWAY ; HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS ; THE PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC ; THE PRESIDENT OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC ;

<sup>1</sup> *Deposit of ratifications :*

Great Britain and Northern Ireland ... .. April 12, 1929.

Belgium ... .. April 27, 1929.

The entry into force of this Convention as regards Belgium is subject to its ratification by Germany, France, Great Britain, Poland, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

The Belgian Government does not intend to assume any obligation as regards the Belgian Colony of the Congo and the territory under Belgian mandate of Ruanda-Urundi.

Austria ... .. June 26, 1929.

The entry into force of this Convention as regards Austria is subject to its ratification by Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

Luxemburg ... .. June 27, 1929.

The entry into force of this Convention in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg is subject to its ratification by Germany, France, Great Britain, Poland, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

Switzerland ... .. June 27, 1929.

The entry into force of this Convention as regards Switzerland is subject to the ratification or accession of Germany, Austria, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy and Czechoslovakia.

The Netherlands ... .. June 28, 1929.

The Netherlands Government does not intend to assume any obligation as regards overseas territories.

The Netherlands undertake to extend, towards any other High Contracting Party accepting the same obligation, the application of the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 8 of the Convention to all disputes which might arise on the subject of the interpretation of the application of the provisions of the said Convention — including the whole or part of Articles 4, 5 and 6 — or of the agreements of July 11, 1928, whether or no the dispute be of a legal character.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA ; HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES ; HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM ; HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SWEDEN ; THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL ; THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC ; THE PRESIDENT OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC :

Having regard to the resolution of the Assembly of the League of Nations dated September 25th, 1924 ;

Being guided by the conclusions of the International Economic Conference held at Geneva in May 1927, and agreeing with the latter that import and export prohibitions, and the arbitrary practices and disguised discriminations to which they give rise, have had deplorable results, without the grave drawbacks of these measures being counterbalanced by the financial advantages or social benefits which were anticipated by the countries which had recourse to them ;

*Continuation of the note on page 393.*

Roumania ... .. June 30, 1929.

The entry into force of this Convention in Roumania is subject to its ratification by Austria, Hungary, Poland, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and Czechoslovakia.

Hungary ... .. July 26, 1929.

The entry into force of this Convention as regards Hungary is subject to its ratification by Austria, Italy, Poland, Roumania, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

France ... .. July 31, 1929.

The entry into force of this Convention as regards France is subject to its ratification by Germany, Italy, Poland, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

Sweden ... .. August 8, 1929.

Finland ... .. September 6, 1929.

Finland undertakes to extend, towards any other High Contracting Party accepting the same obligation, the application of the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 8 of the Convention of November 8, 1927, to all disputes which might arise on the subject of the interpretation or the application of the provisions of the said Convention — including the whole or part of Articles 4, 5 and 6 — or of the Supplementary Agreement of July 11, 1928, whether or not the dispute be of a legal character.

Denmark ... .. September 9, 1929.

“ On proceeding to the deposit of the instrument of ratification by the Danish Government of the International Convention for the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions, concluded at Geneva, on November 8, 1927, with Protocol, and of the Supplementary Agreement, concluded at Geneva, July 11th, 1928, with Protocol, I have the honour to declare by order of my Government that, in accordance with Article C of the Supplementary Agreement, the Danish Government makes the entry into force of the above-mentioned Convention subject, as regards Denmark, to its ratification by Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia. ”

Japan... .. September 28, 1929.

United States of America ... .. September 30, 1929.

Italy ... .. September 30, 1929.

The entry into force of this Convention, in so far as Italy is concerned, is subject to the ratification or accession of the following countries ; Germany, United States of America, Austria, Great Britain, France, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Turkey.

In conformity with Article 10 of the Convention, the Royal Italian Government does not assume any obligation in respect of the Italian colonies and possessions.

Portugal ... .. September 30, 1929.

Subject to the reservation provided in Article 10 as regards the application of the convention to all its colonies.

Being persuaded that it is important for the recovery and future development of world trade that Governments should abandon a policy which is equally injurious to their own and to the general interest ;

Being convinced that a return to the effective liberty of international commerce is one of the primary conditions of world prosperity ; and

*Continuation of the note on page 393.*

Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes ... .. September 30, 1929.

The entry into force of this Convention in so far as the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes is concerned is subject to its ratification by Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Roumania and Czechoslovakia, and to the coming into force of the Convention in those countries.

Germany ... .. November 23, 1929.

The entry into force of this Convention as regards Germany is subject to its ratification by Austria, the United States of America, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Poland, Roumania, Yugoslavia, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia ... .. June 25, 1930.

The entry into force of this Convention as regards Czechoslovakia is subject to the ratification or accession of the following countries : Germany, Austria, United States of America, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Poland, Roumania, Yugoslavia and Switzerland.

*Entry into force of the Convention. Situation on July 1, 1930.*

Under the terms of the Protocol drawn up in Paris on December 20, 1929, concerning the coming into force of the above-mentioned Convention, that instrument should have been ratified by Poland and Czechoslovakia before May 31, 1930, in order to become binding upon all the signatories of the Protocol.

An extension of this time-limit until June 20, 1930, in respect of Poland, and until June 26, 1930, in respect of Czechoslovakia, was agreed to by the Contracting Parties.

Czechoslovakia deposited the instrument of ratification of the Convention on June 25 ; but Poland announced, on June 19, 1930, that she was obliged to postpone her accession to the Convention until freedom of circulation had been re-established, and guaranteed internationally in all departments of Polish foreign trade ; or, alternatively, until such time as she could adequately secure for her exports through bilateral agreements, natural markets now closed to them by artificial import regulations.

The abstention of Poland, and the declaration of Czechoslovakia, to the effect that the coming into force of the Convention, so far as concerned herself, must depend on its ratification by Poland, caused certain Governments, namely those of Germany, Austria, Belgium, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Roumania and Switzerland to announce that, as from July 1, 1930, they would cease to consider themselves bound by the Convention, since the conditions on which they had been willing to accede to it had not been fulfilled.

By the terms of the Protocol of Paris, the other Governments (Belgium, Denmark, France, Roumania and Yugoslavia) also cease to be bound by the Convention, as from July 1, 1930, since the conditions on which they had been willing to accede to it have not been realised.

Nevertheless, the Permanent Representative of Denmark of the League of Nations, has informed the Secretary-General of the League, on June 30, 1930 :

“ that in virtue of paragraph 2 of paragraph 5 of the said Protocol, Denmark will waive until further notice the condition which she had stipulated in regard to the ratification or accession of Germany. Nevertheless the Danish Government reserves to itself the right, in conformity with paragraphs 1 and 2 of paragraph 6, to release itself from the obligations assumed under the Protocol at any of the dates specified in paragraph 1 of paragraph 6 ; in the event of the condition stipulated by Denmark for the coming into force of the Convention in relation to herself remaining unfulfilled at such date ”.

The resulting situation on July 1, 1930, was that only Great Britain, the United States of America, Denmark, Japan, Norway, the Netherlands and Portugal continued to be Contracting Parties of the Convention.

Considering that this object may best be achieved by resort to simultaneous and concerted action in the form of an international convention ;

Have appointed their plenipotentiaries, namely :

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN REICH :

Dr. Ernst. TRENDELENBURG, Secretary of State to the Ministry of National Economy ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

Mr. Hugh R. WILSON, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council ;

THE FEDERAL PRESIDENT OF THE AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC :

M. Emerich PFLÜGL, Minister Plenipotentiary, Representative of the Austrian Federal Government accredited to the League of Nations ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS :

M. J. BRUNET, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary ;  
M. F. VAN LANGENHOVE, " Chef du Cabinet " and General Director for Foreign Commerce in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, EMPEROR OF INDIA :

For Great Britain and Northern Ireland and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations :

Sir Sydney CHAPMAN, K. C. B., C. B. E., Economic Adviser to His Britannic Majesty's Government ;

For India :

Sir Atul C. CHATTERJEE, High Commissioner for the Empire of India in London ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BULGARIANS :

M. Georges DANAÏLOW, Professor at the University of Sofia, M. P. ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHILIAN REPUBLIC :

M. E. VILLEGAS, Chilian Representative on the Council of the League of Nations ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF DENMARK :

M. J. CLAN, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Chairman of the Danish Commission for the conclusion of Commercial Treaties ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF EGYPT :

Sadik HENEIN Pasha, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Italy ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ESTONIAN REPUBLIC :

M. C. R. PUSTA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Spain and to the President of the French Republic ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF FINLAND :

M. Rafael Waldemar ERICH, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations ;

## THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC :

M. Daniel SERRUYS, Director of Commercial Agreements in the Ministry of Commerce ;

## HIS SERENE HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR OF HUNGARY :

M. BARANYAI Zoltán, Chargé d'Affaires *a.i.* of the Royal Hungarian Delegation accredited to the League of Nations ;

## HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY :

M. A. DI NOLA, Director-General of Commerce and of Economic Policy ;

## HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN :

M. N. ITO, Counsellor of Embassy, Acting Director of the Imperial Japanese League of Nations Office ;

M. J. TSUSHIMA, Financial Commissioner of the Japanese Government in London, Paris and New York ;

## THE PRESIDENT OF THE LATVIAN REPUBLIC :

M. Charles DUZMANS, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative accredited to the League of Nations ;

## HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND-DUCHESS OF LUXEMBURG :

M. Albert CALMES, Member of the Superior Council of the Economic Union of Belgium and Luxemburg ;

## HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF NORWAY :

M. Georg WETTSTEIN, Consul-General at Zurich ;

## HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS :

Dr. F. E. POSTHUMA, former Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce ;

M. DE GRAAFF, former Minister of the Colonies ;

M. F. M. WIBAUT, Member of the Netherlands Senate ;

## THE PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC :

M. F. SOKAL, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Delegate of the Polish Republic accredited to the League of Nations ;

## THE PRESIDENT OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC :

M. F. DE CALHEIROS E MENEZES, First Secretary of Legation, Chief of the Portuguese Office accredited to the League of Nations ;

## HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA :

M. D. GHEORGHIU, Director of the Roumanian National Bank ;

M. C. POPESCU, Director-General of Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Commerce ;

## HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES :

M. Constantin FOTITCH, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations ;

## HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM :

His Highness Prince CHAROON, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the President of the French Republic ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SWEDEN :

M. Einar HENNINGS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council ;

THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL :

M. Walter STUCKI, Head of the Commerce Division in the Federal Department of Public Economy ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC :

Dr. Vincent IBL, Counsellor of Legation in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC :

Mehmed KEMAL Bey, Consul at Geneva ;

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed to the following provisions :

*Article 1.*

The provisions of the present Convention shall apply to prohibitions and restrictions imposed on the importation into the territories of any High Contracting Party of goods the produce or manufacture of the territories of any other High Contracting Party, and to prohibitions and restrictions imposed on the exportation of goods from the territories of any High Contracting Party to the territories of any other High Contracting Party.

*Article 2.*

Subject to the exceptions provided for in the following articles, the High Contracting Parties undertake to abolish within a period of six months from the date of the coming into force of the present Convention, in so far as the respective territories of each of them are concerned, all import and export prohibitions or restrictions, and not thereafter to impose any such prohibitions or restrictions. During this period each of the High Contracting Parties will adopt all appropriate measures in order to reduce existing prohibitions and restrictions to a minimum and will refrain from imposing any new prohibitions or restrictions.

Further, the High Contracting Parties undertake to adopt the necessary measures to ensure that the provisions of the present Convention are strictly observed by all authorities, central or local, and that no regulation is issued in contravention thereof.

*Article 3.*

Should the High Contracting Parties, in pursuance of their legislation, subject the importation or exportation of goods to certain regulations in respect of the manner, form or place of importation or exportation, or the imposition of marks, or to other formalities or conditions, they undertake that such regulations shall not be made a means of disguised prohibition or arbitrary restriction.

*Article 4.*

The following classes of prohibitions and restrictions are not prohibited by the present Convention, on condition, however, that they are not applied in such a manner as to constitute

a means of arbitrary discrimination between foreign countries where the same conditions prevail, or a disguised restriction on international trade :

- (1) Prohibitions or restrictions relating to public security.
- (2) Prohibitions or restrictions imposed on moral or humanitarian grounds.
- (3) Prohibitions or restrictions regarding traffic in arms, ammunition and implements of war, or, in exceptional circumstances, all other military supplies.
- (4) Prohibitions or restrictions imposed for the protection of public health or for the protection of animals or plants against disease, insects and harmful parasites.
- (5) Export prohibitions or restrictions issued for the protection of national treasures of artistic, historic or archaeological value.
- (6) Prohibitions or restrictions applicable to gold, silver, coins, currency notes, banknotes or securities.
- (7) Prohibitions or restrictions designed to extend to foreign products the régime established within the country in respect of the production of, trade in, and transport and consumption of native products of the same kind.
- (8) Prohibitions or restrictions applied to products which, as regards production or trade, are or may in future be subject within the country to State monopoly or to monopolies exercised under State control.

#### *Article 5.*

Nothing in this Convention shall effect the right of any High Contracting Party to adopt measures prohibiting or restricting importation or exportation for the purpose of protecting, in extraordinary and abnormal circumstances, the vital interests of the country.

Should measures of this character be adopted, they shall be applied in such a manner as not to lead to any arbitrary discrimination against any other High Contracting Party. Their duration shall be restricted to that of the causes or circumstances from which they arise.

#### *Article 6.*

1. The High Contracting Parties, recognising that there exist in the case of certain of them situations of fact or of law which prevent the latter from immediately undertaking, as regards certain specified products, the engagements entered into under the previous articles, have deemed it equitable to authorise these High Contracting Parties to make a reservation in regard to certain temporary exceptions, which the latter undertake to withdraw as soon as the circumstances from which they arise cease to exist.

2. Moreover, the High Contracting Parties, recognising that the abolition of certain import or export prohibitions or restrictions applied by some of them would involve the latter in grave difficulties, and that, moreover, these prohibitions or restrictions do not prejudicially affect the trade of other countries, have also deemed it equitable to authorise these High Contracting Parties to make a reservation in regard to these exceptions.

3. The Annex to the present Convention sets forth the exceptions coming within the provisions of the two preceding paragraphs, which have been agreed to on this day's date in favour of the High Contracting Parties who are mentioned by name in the Annex and who have signed the Convention on that date.



4. Exceptions which the High Contracting Parties may desire to claim subsequently to that date shall be dealt with in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Protocol to the present Convention.

*Article 7.*

Should one of the High Contracting Parties be obliged to adopt any measure of prohibition or restriction against products of any foreign country, whether the Convention be applicable to that country or not, he shall frame the measure in such a way as to cause the least possible injury to the trade of the other Contracting Parties.

*Article 8.*

If a dispute arises between two or more High Contracting Parties as to the interpretation or application of the provisions of the present Convention — with the exception of Articles 4, 5 and 6, and of the provisions of the Protocol relating to these articles — and if such dispute cannot be settled either directly between the parties or by the employment of any other means of reaching agreement, the parties to the dispute may, provided they all so agree, before resorting to any arbitral or judicial procedure, submit the dispute with a view to an amicable settlement to such technical body as the Council of the League of Nations or the parties concerned may appoint. This body will give an advisory opinion after hearing the parties and, if necessary, effecting a meeting between them.

The advisory opinion given by the said body will not be binding upon the parties to the dispute unless it is accepted by all of them, and the parties, if they all so agree, may either after resort to such procedure, or in lieu thereof, have recourse to any arbitral or judicial procedure which they may select, including reference to the Permanent Court of International Justice as regards any matters which are within the competence of that Court under its Statute<sup>1</sup>.

If a dispute of a legal nature arises as to the interpretation or application of the provisions of the present Convention — with the exception of Articles 4, 5 and 6, and of the provisions of the Protocol relating to these articles — the parties shall, at the request of any of them, refer the matter to the decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice or of an arbitral tribunal selected by them, whether or not there has previously been recourse to the procedure laid down in the first paragraph.

In the event of any difference of opinion as to whether a dispute is of a legal nature or not the question shall be referred for decision to the Permanent Court of International Justice or to the arbitral tribunal selected by the parties.

The procedure before the body referred to in the first paragraph above or the opinion given by it will in no case involve the suspension of the measures to which the dispute refers; the same will apply in the event of proceedings being taken before the Permanent Court of International Justice — unless the Court decides otherwise under Article 41 of its Statute — or before the arbitral tribunal selected by the parties.

Nothing in the present Convention shall be construed as prejudicing the rights and obligations derived by the High Contracting Parties from the engagements into which they have entered with reference to the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice, or from any bilateral conciliation or arbitration conventions between them.

---

<sup>1</sup> Vol. VI, page 379; Vol. XI, page 404; Vol. XV, page 304; Vol. XXIV, page 152; Vol. XXVII, page 416; Vol. XXXIX, page 165; Vol. XLV, page 96; Vol. L, page 159; Vol. LIV, page 387; Vol. LXIX, page 70; Vol. LXXII, page 452; Vol. LXXXVIII, page 435; Vol. LXXXVIII, page 272; Vol. XCII, page 362; and Vol. XCVI, page 180, of this Series.

*Article 9.*

Any High Contracting Party may, either upon ratifying the present Convention or thereafter, declare that he undertakes, in regard to any other High Contracting Party accepting the same obligation, to extend the application of the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 8 to any dispute which may arise in connection with the interpretation or application of the provisions of the present Convention, including all or part of Articles 4, 5 and 6, and whether or not the dispute is of a legal nature.

Any High Contracting Parties who do not give the undertaking referred to in paragraph 1 as regards Articles 4, 5, and 6, or certain parts of these Articles, and as regards the provisions of the Protocol relating thereto, may make the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 8 applicable to these matters as between themselves.

*Article 10.*

Any High Contracting Party may at the time of signature, ratification or accession declare that, in accepting the present Convention, he does not assume any obligations in respect of all or any of his colonies, protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate; and the present Convention shall not apply to any territories named in such declaration.

Any High Contracting Party may give notice to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations at any time subsequently that he desires that the Convention shall apply to all or any of his territories which have been made the subject of a declaration under the preceding paragraph, and the Convention shall apply to all the territories named in such notice ninety days after its receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Any High Contracting Party may at any time declare that he desires that the present Convention shall cease to apply to all or any of his colonies, protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate, and the Convention shall cease to apply to the territories named in such declaration one year after its receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

*Article 11.*

Nothing in the present Convention shall prejudice the rights and obligations which the High Contracting Parties may derive from international Conventions in force to which they are parties.

The present Convention shall not prejudice the provisions of any bilateral agreements in force at the present date between the High Contracting Parties which establish, in regard to import and export prohibitions or restrictions, a more liberal régime than that established by the provisions of the present Convention.

*Article 12.*

The present Convention shall not in any way affect rights and obligations arising from the Covenant of the League of Nations.

*Article 13.*

The High Contracting Parties shall, within twelve months after the coming into force of the present Convention in their territories, communicate to one another through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations a report on the steps taken to give effect to the provisions of the Convention.

*Article 14.*

The present Convention, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall bear this day's date.

It shall be open for signature until January 1st, 1929, on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or of any non-Member State represented at the Conference which drew up this Convention or to which the Council of the League of Nations shall, for this purpose, have communicated a copy of the present Convention.

Members of the League of Nations and non-Member States on whose behalf the Convention has been signed prior to February 1st, 1928, may avail themselves of the procedure referred to in Article 6, paragraph 4.

*Article 15.*

The present Convention shall be ratified.

The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify the receipt thereof to all Members of the League and to the non-Member States referred to in the previous article.

*Article 16.*

On and after January 1st, 1929, any Member of the League of Nations or any State referred to in Article 14 may accede to the present Convention.

This accession shall be effected by a notification made to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, to be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat. The Secretary-General shall at once notify such deposit to all who have signed or acceded to the Convention.

*Article 17.*

The present Convention shall come into force under the conditions and on the date to be determined at the meeting provided for hereinafter.

Between June 15th and July 15th, 1928, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall invite the duly accredited representatives of the Members of the League of Nations and of non-Member States on whose behalf the Convention shall have been signed on or before June 15th, 1928, to attend a meeting at which they shall determine :

(a) The reservations which, having been communicated to the High Contracting Parties in accordance with Article 6, paragraph 4, may, with their consent, be made at time of ratification ;

(b) The conditions required for the coming into force of the Convention and, in particular, the number and, if necessary, the names of the Members of the League and of non-Member States, whether they are signatories or not, whose ratification or accession must first be secured ;

(c) The last date on which the ratifications may be deposited and the date on which the Convention shall come into force if the conditions required under the preceding paragraph are fulfilled.

If, on the expiration of this period, the ratifications upon which the coming into force of the Convention will be conditional have not been secured, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall consult the Members of the League of Nations and non-Member States on whose behalf the Convention has been ratified and ascertain whether they desire nevertheless to bring it into force.

*Article 18.*

The present Convention may be denounced by a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or of any non-Member State after the expiration of a period of five years reckoned from the date on which the Convention shall have entered into force.

Such denunciation shall take effect twelve months after the date on which it is received by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and shall operate only in respect of the Member of the League of Nations or the non-Member State on whose behalf it is made.

Nevertheless, the Convention may be denounced on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or any non-Member State after the expiration of the third year from the date of the present Convention, if, after that period, any one of the exceptions allowed in virtue of Article 6, paragraph 1, still exists. This denunciation shall take effect six months after the date on which it is received by the Secretary-General, and shall operate only in respect of the Member of the League of Nations or the non-Member State on whose behalf it is made.

Furthermore, the Convention may be denounced in behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or of any non-Member State after the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the present Convention, if, after that period, such Member of the League of Nations or non-Member State considers that any one of the exceptions allowed by the High Contracting Parties at the meeting provided for in Article 17 has impaired the effects of the present Convention.

This denunciation shall take effect six months after the date on which it is received by the Secretary-General, and shall operate only in respect of the Member of the League of Nations or the non-Member State on whose behalf it is made.

Any denunciation made in accordance with the foregoing provisions shall be notified immediately by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to all the other High Contracting Parties.

If, as a result of denunciations, the conditions for the coming into force of the Convention which the High Contracting Parties may lay down at the meeting provided for in Article 17 should no longer be fulfilled, any High Contracting Party may request the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to summon a Conference to consider the situation created thereby. Failing agreement to maintain the Convention, each of the High Contracting Parties shall be discharged from his obligations from the date on which the denunciation which led to the summoning of this Conference shall take effect.

*Article 19.*

If, before the expiration of the period of five years mentioned in paragraph 1 of Article 18, notifications should be addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on behalf of one-third of the Members of the League of Nations and of non-Member States to which the present Convention applies, informing him that they desire the Convention to be revised, all the Members of the League of Nations and all non-Member States to which the Convention applies agree to take part in any consultation which may be held for this purpose.

If the revision has taken place before the end of the fifth year from the date of the coming into force of the present Convention, any Member of the League of Nations or non-Member State who has not accepted the revised Convention shall have the right to denounce the present Convention, without regard to the period of five years provided for in paragraph 4 of Article 18. Such denunciation shall take effect on the date on which the revised Convention comes into force.

If the revision has taken place in the course of the fifth year from the date of the coming into force of the present Convention, the period of denunciation referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 18 will be prolonged by one year.

## ANNEX TO ARTICLE 6.

In accordance with Article 6, paragraph 3, and with Section IV (*d*) of the Protocol, each of the exceptions maintained in favour of the countries mentioned below is only admitted under the terms of the present Convention if the country concerned appends its signature\* thereto on this day's date, and if, on that same date, the prohibition or restriction which it seeks to maintain is still in force.

## I.

*Exceptions agreed to under Paragraph 1.*

<i>Germany</i>	COAL, COKE, PEAT, LIGNITE, BRIQUETTES	import and export
	SCRAP IRON AND SCRAP OF OTHER METALS AND ALLOYS	export
<i>Austria</i>	SCRAP IRON AND SCRAP OF OTHER METALS AND ALLOYS	export
<i>Belgium</i>	SCRAP IRON AND SCRAP OF OTHER METALS AND ALLOYS	export
<i>Great Britain</i>	SYNTHETIC ORGANIC DYESTUFFS AND COLOURS OR COLOURING MATTER CONTAINING THEM, AS WELL AS ORGANIC INTERMEDIATE PRO- DUCTS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SUCH DYESTUFFS, COLOURS AND COLOURING MATTER	import
<i>France</i>	SCRAP IRON AND SCRAP OF OTHER METALS AND ALLOYS	export
<i>Hungary</i>	SCRAP IRON AND SCRAP OF OTHER METALS AND ALLOYS	export
<i>Italy</i>	SCRAP IRON AND SCRAP OF OTHER METALS AND ALLOYS	export

\* Among the countries referred to in this Annex, the following signed the Convention on November 8th, 1927: Germany, Austria, Belgium, Great Britain, etc., Egypt, France, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Roumania and Czechoslovakia.

<i>Japan</i>	SYNTHETIC ORGANIC DYESTUFFS AND COLOURS OR COLOURING MATTER CONTAINING THEM, AS WELL AS ORGANIC INTERMEDIATE PRO- DUCTS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SUCH DYESTUFFS, COLOURS AND COLOURING MATTER	import
	RICE	import and export
<i>Luxemburg</i>	SCRAP IRON AND SCRAP OF OTHER METALS AND ALLOYS	export
<i>Roumania</i>	SCRAP IRON AND SCRAP OF OTHER METALS AND ALLOYS	export
	USED MACHINERY FOR INDUSTRIAL INSTALLATIONS	import
<i>Czechoslovakia</i>	COAL, COKE, PEAT, LIGNITE, BRIQUETTES	import and export
	SCRAP IRON AND SCRAP OF OTHER METALS AND ALLOYS	export

## II.

*Exceptions agreed to under Paragraph 2.*

<i>Egypt</i>	LIVE-STOCK (EXPORTATION SUB- JECT TO LICENCE)	export
	EGGS, DURING CERTAIN MONTHS OF THE YEAR	export
	ORGANIC FERTILISERS, INCLUDING PIGEON-MANURE, SLAUGHTERHOUSE OFFAL AND DRIED BLOOD	export
<i>United States of America</i>	HELIUM GAS	export
<i>Italy</i>	IRON ORES	export
	CORN	export
<i>Roumania</i>	ORES OF IRON, COPPER AND MANGANESE	export
	CRUDE OIL	export

En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires ont signé la présente Convention.

Fait à Genève, le huit novembre mil neuf cent vingt-sept, en simple expédition qui sera déposée dans les archives du Secrétariat de la Société des Nations ; copie conforme en sera transmise à tous les Membres de la Société des Nations et à tous les Etats non membres représentés à la Conférence.

In faith whereof the delegates have signed the present Convention.

Done at Geneva, the eighth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and of which authenticated copies shall be delivered to all Members of the League of Nations and non-Member States represented at the Conference.

ALLEMAGNE

Dr. TRENDELENBURG

8-XI-27

GERMANY

ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

At the moment of signing the International Convention for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions, and the Protocol to the Convention, I, the undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Switzerland, duly empowered to sign the said Convention and Protocol, declare, pursuant to instructions from my Government, that the United States, in accordance with Article 10 of the Convention, does not assume any obligation in respect of the Philippine Islands and that I sign the Convention and Protocol subject to the following reservations and conditions with respect to the United States of America :

(a) That prohibitions or restrictions designed to extend to exported products the régime established within the country in respect of the production of, trade in, and transport and consumption of such products in domestic commerce are not prohibited by the said Convention, provided, however, that such prohibitions or restrictions shall not be applied in such a manner as to constitute a means of arbitrary discrimination between foreign countries or a disguised restriction on international trade.

(b) That the said Convention affects neither the tariff systems nor the treaty-making methods of the participating countries nor the measures taken to ensure the application thereof, including measures to counteract dumping, bounties, subsidies, unfair methods or acts in foreign trade, undervaluation or discrimination.<sup>1</sup>

Hugh R. WILSON

30-I-28

*Traduction du Secrétariat de la Société des Nations :*

<sup>1</sup> Au moment de signer la Convention internationale pour l'abolition des prohibitions et restrictions à l'importation et à l'exportation, et le Protocole de la Convention, je soussigné, envoyé extraordinaire et ministre plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis d'Amérique en Suisse, dûment autorisé à signer ladite Convention et ledit Protocole, déclare, suivant les instructions de mon gouvernement, que les Etats-

AUTRICHE

E. PFLÜGL  
8-XI-27

AUSTRIA

BELGIQUE

J. BRUNET  
F. VAN LANGENHOVE  
8-XI-27

BELGIUM

GRANDE-BRETAGNE  
ET IRLANDE DU NORDGREAT BRITAIN  
AND NORTHERN IRELAND

ainsi que toutes parties de l'Empire britannique non membres séparés de la Société des Nations.

and all Parts of the British Empire which are nor separate Members of the League of Nations.

I declare that my signature does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's colonies, protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate. <sup>1</sup>

S. J. CHAPMAN  
8-XI-27

INDE

Under the terms of Article 10 I declare that my signature does not include the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty. <sup>2</sup>

INDIA

Atul C. CHATTERJEE  
26-IV-28

BULGARIE

Prof. Georges DANAÏLOW  
8-XI-27

BULGARIA

Unis, conformément à l'article 10 de la Convention, n'assument aucune obligation en ce qui concerne les îles Philippines, et que je signe la Convention et le Protocole sous les réserves et aux conditions suivantes, en ce qui concerne les Etats-Unis d'Amérique :

a) Les prohibitions ou restrictions ayant pour objet d'étendre aux produits exportés le régime établi à l'intérieur du pays, en ce qui concerne la production, le commerce, le transport et la consommation de ces produits en trafic intérieur, ne seront pas interdites par ladite convention, à la condition, toutefois, que ces prohibitions ou restrictions ne soient pas appliquées de manière à constituer un moyen de discrimination arbitraire entre les pays étrangers ni de manière à constituer une restriction déguisée des échanges internationaux.

b) Ladite convention n'affecte ni le système tarifaire ni les méthodes contractuelles des pays participants, ni les pratiques destinées à en assurer l'application, y compris les mesures destinées à contrebalancer les effets du dumping, des primes, des subventions, des méthodes ou actes déloyaux en matière de commerce extérieur, de la sous-estimation ou de la discrimination.

*Traduction du Secrétariat de la Société des Nations :*

<sup>1</sup> Je déclare que ma signature ne couvre pas les colonies, protectorats ou territoires placés sous la suzeraineté ou le mandat de Sa Majesté britannique.

<sup>2</sup> Conformément aux termes de l'article 10, je déclare que ma signature n'engage pas les territoires de l'Inde appartenant à un prince ou chef placé sous la suzeraineté de Sa Majesté britannique.



CHILI

CHILE

Au moment de signer la présente Convention, le soussigné déclare, au nom de son Gouvernement :

a) Qu'il a la ferme conviction que les Nos 1 et 3 de l'article 4 ne pourront être invoqués par les autres Hautes Parties contractantes pour interdire ou restreindre l'importation dans leur territoire du nitrate de soude chilien, principalement employé dans l'agriculture.

b) Que de l'avis du Gouvernement du Chili la Convention n'affecte ni le système tarifaire ni les méthodes contractuelles des pays participants, ni les pratiques destinées à en assurer l'application, y compris les mesures destinées à contrebalancer les effets du dumping.<sup>1</sup>

E. VILLEGAS

14-VI-28

DANEMARK

DENMARK

Avec réserve pour le Groenland<sup>2</sup>

J. CLAN

8-XI-27

EGYPTE

EGYPT

Sadik. E. HENEIN

8-XI-27

ESTONIE

ESTONIA

C. R. PUSTA

30-I-28

FINLANDE

FINLAND

Rafael ERICH

8-XI-27

*Translations by the Secretariat of the League of Nations :*

<sup>1</sup> At the moment of signing the present Convention, the undersigned declares, on behalf of his Government :

(a) That he is fully convinced that Nos. 1 and 3 of Article 4 cannot be invoked by the other High Contracting Parties to prohibit or restrict the importation into their territories of Chilean nitrate of soda, principally employed in agriculture.

(b) That, in the Chilean Government's opinion, the Convention affects neither the tariff system nor the treaty-making methods of the participating countries, nor the measures taken to ensure their application, including the measures intended to counteract the effects of dumping.

<sup>2</sup> Subject to reservation as regards Greenland.

FRANCE

Au moment de signer la présente convention, la France déclare que, par son acceptation, elle n'entend assumer aucune obligation en ce qui concerne l'ensemble de ses colonies, protectorats et territoires placés sous sa suzeraineté ou mandat. <sup>1</sup>

D. SERRUYS

8-XI-27

FRANCE

HONGRIE

BARANYAI Zoltán

8-XI-27

HUNGARY

ITALIE

A. DI NOLA

8-XI-27

ITALY

JAPON

En signant la Convention Internationale pour l'abolition des prohibitions et restrictions à l'importation et à l'exportation, nous, soussignés, déclarons que les dispositions de l'article 8 de la présente Convention ne portent pas atteinte à l'action faite par le pouvoir judiciaire du Japon en appliquant les lois et décrets japonais. <sup>2</sup>

N. ITO

8-XI-27

J. TSUSHIMA

JAPAN

LETTONIE

Charles DUZMANS

3I-I-28

LATVIA

LUXEMBOURG

Albert CALMES

8-XI-27

LUXEMBURG

NORVÈGE

Georg WETTSTEIN

3I-I-28

NORWAY

PAYS-BAS

POSTHUMA

DE GRAAFF

F. M. WIBAUT

8-XI-27

THE NETHERLANDS

*Translations by the Secretariat of the League of Nations :*

<sup>1</sup> On signing the present Convention, France declares that by its acceptance it does not intend to assume any obligation in regard to any of its Colonies, Protectorates and territories under its suzerainty or mandate.

<sup>2</sup> In signing the International Convention for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions, we, the undersigned, declare that the provisions of Article 8 of the present Convention are in no way derogatory to the acts of the Japanese judicial authorities in the application of Japanese laws and decrees.

PROCOLE



PROCOL

PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION<sup>1</sup>.

At the moment of signing the Convention of to-day's date for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions, the undersigned, duly authorised, have agreed on the following provisions, which are intended to ensure the application of the Convention :

SECTION I.

*Ad Article I.*

(a) The words " territories of the High Contracting Parties " employed in the Convention refer only to territories to which it is made applicable.

(b) Should the Customs territory of any High Contracting Party include territories which are not placed under his sovereignty, these territories are also to be regarded as " territories " within the meaning of the Convention.

(c) In view of the fact that within or immediately adjacent to the territory of India there are areas or enclaves, small in extent and population in comparison with such territory, and that these areas or enclaves form detached portions or settlements of other parent States, and that it is impracticable for administrative reasons to apply to them the provisions of the Convention, it is agreed that these provisions shall not apply to them.

India, however, will apply as regards the areas or enclaves in question a régime which will respect the principles of the Convention and facilitate imports and exports as far as practicable,

<sup>1</sup> *Deposit of ratifications :*

Great Britain and Northern Ireland ... ..	April 12, 1929.
Belgium ... ..	April 27, 1929.
Austria ... ..	June 26, 1929.
Luxemburg ... ..	June 27, 1929.
Switzerland ... ..	June 27, 1929.
The Netherlands ... ..	June 28, 1929.

The Netherlands Government does not intend to assume any obligation as regards overseas territories.

Roumania ... ..	June 30, 1929.
-----------------	----------------

Same reservation as for the Convention.

Hungary ... ..	July 26, 1929.
France ... ..	July 31, 1929.
Sweden ... ..	August 8, 1929.
Finland ... ..	September 6, 1929.
Denmark ... ..	September 9, 1929.
Japan ... ..	September 28, 1929.
United States of America ... ..	September 30, 1929.

On the understanding that the provision of Section VI of the Protocol excepting from the scope of the Convention prohibitions or restrictions applying to prison made goods, includes goods the product of forced or slave labour, however employed \*.

Italy ... ..	September 30, 1929.
Portugal ... ..	September 30, 1929.
Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes ... ..	September 30, 1929.
Germany ... ..	November 23, 1929.

Same reservation as for the Convention.

Czechoslovakia ... ..	June 25, 1930.
-----------------------	----------------

\* This reservation has been submitted to the signatory States for acceptance.

and will refrain from imposing in regard to them any new measures of prohibition or restriction which would not be authorised by the provisions of the Convention, unless there should be no other means of ensuring the collection of customs and excise duties.

## SECTION II.

### *Ad Article 2.*

As regards the application of Article 2, the obligation accepted by Canada binds only the Federal Government and not the Provincial Governments, which, under the Constitution, possess the power of prohibiting or restricting the importation and exportation of certain products into or from their territories.

## SECTION III.

### *Ad Article 4.*

(a) *Ad No. 4.*

The protection of animals and plants against disease also refers to measures taken to preserve them from degeneration or extinction and to measures taken against harmful seeds, plants, parasites and animals.

(b) *Ad No. 7.*

The High Contracting Parties, although they have refrained from making any reference to measures relating to "standard" products and definitions of products, declare that this paragraph must be interpreted as in no way interfering with the practice followed by certain countries of subjecting the exportation of their products to certain conditions as to quality with the object of preserving the reputation of those products and at the same time of offering a guarantee to the foreign purchaser. They declare, on the other hand, that they interpret the paragraph in question as prohibiting recourse to any system of classifying or defining products which is employed as an indirect means of restricting the importation of foreign products or of subjecting importation to a régime of unfair discrimination.

(c) *Ad No. 7.*

The High Contracting Parties declare that prohibitions or restrictions the sole object of which is either to prevent imported goods from escaping the payment of the customs duties applicable thereto, or in exceptional cases to prevent the importation of certain goods which would reduce the revenue from the duties imposed on certain other goods, may only be established or maintained, if no other effective means exist of securing the said revenue.

(d) *Ad No. 7.*

The High Contracting Parties declare that if, on account of the constitution of certain States and the different methods of internal control which they employ, it should prove impossible to secure complete similarity of treatment between native and imported products, any such difference in treatment must not have the object or effect of establishing an unfair discrimination against the latter.

(e) *Ad No. 8.*

The High Contracting Parties declare that they have solely in view monopolies each of which applies only to one or more specific articles.

## SECTION IV.

*Ad Article 6.*(a) *Ad No. 1.*

The High Contracting Parties who have made the reservations referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 6 declare that they do not regard their acceptance of the provisions of Article 18, paragraph 3, as an undertaking on their part that the circumstances which compelled them to make these reservations will have ceased to exist at the end of three years, but as entitling any High Contracting Party to resume his freedom of action if, in the event of these circumstances not having changed within the said period, he considered that his economic conditions were detrimentally affected by the maintenance of any of the prohibitions or restrictions to which the aforesaid reservations refer.

(b) *Ad No. 2.*

By allowing the exceptions referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, the High Contracting Parties have not intended to give perpetual recognition to their existence, but merely to indicate that the necessity of abolishing these exceptions is not so imperative, in view of their slight importance in international trade.

(c) *Ad No. 2.*

The High Contracting Parties declare that, by accepting in the case of Roumania, in consideration of her exceptional situation of fact and of law, the reservation concerning crude oil in accordance with Article 6, paragraph 2, they have not in any way agreed to measures of prohibition or restriction for this product, which they regard as being of very great importance for the world market. The High Contracting Parties feel confident that, as soon as circumstances allow her to do so, Roumania herself, acting in the spirit of the preceding paragraph (b) above, will abolish this prohibition, and, in the meantime, that she will take into account the interests of the neighbouring contracting countries.

The Roumanian Delegation fully associates itself with this declaration.

(d) *Ad No. 4.**(i) Scope of the Provision.*

As regards paragraph 4, it is understood that any claims for exceptions which may be put forward after the date of the present Convention shall refer only to prohibitions or restrictions in force on that same date.

*(ii) Procedure.*

1. Any High Contracting Party may make known by a communication addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations any prohibitions or restrictions which he desires to be able to maintain in virtue of paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 6. Such communication must reach the Secretary-General before February 1st, 1928. It shall state the conditions, if any, on which the High Contracting Party in question would be prepared to abandon such prohibitions or restrictions.

2. As soon as possible after February 1st, 1928, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall notify the High Contracting Parties of all applications which he has received under the preceding paragraph.

3. Any High Contracting Party wishing to make observations on any applications so communicated may forward such observations to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations

not later than May 1st, 1928. As soon as possible after that date, the Secretary-General will inform the High Contracting Parties of all observations received.

4. Any applications and observations made by the High Contracting Parties shall be examined at the meeting provided for in Article 17 of the Convention.

#### SECTION V.

##### *Ad Article 7.*

The expression "trade of the High Contracting Parties" signifies the trade of their territories to which the Convention applies.

#### SECTION VI.

Prohibitions or restrictions applying to prison made goods are not within the scope of the Convention.

#### SECTION VII.

Should any prohibitions or restrictions be imposed within the limits laid down by the Convention, the High Contracting Parties shall strictly adhere to the following provisions as regards licences :

(a) The conditions to be fulfilled and the formalities to be observed in order to obtain licences shall be brought immediately in the clearest and most definite form to the notice of the public ;

(b) The method of issue of the certificates of licences shall be as simple and stable as possible ;

(c) The examination of applications and the issue of licences to the applicants shall be carried out with the least possible delay ;

(d) The system of issuing licences shall be such as to prevent the traffic in licences. With this object, licences, when issued to individuals, shall state the name of the holder and shall not be capable of being used by any other person.

As regards the allocation of quotas, the High Contracting Parties, without pronouncing upon the method to be adopted, consider that an equitable allocation of such quotas is one of the essential conditions for the equitable treatment of international trade.

En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires ont signé le présent Protocole.

Fait à Genève, le huit novembre mil neuf cent vingt-sept, en simple expédition qui sera déposée dans les archives du Secrétariat de la Société des Nations ; copie conforme en sera transmise à tous les Membres de la Société des Nations et à tous les Etats non membres représentés à la Conférence.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol.

Done at Geneva the eighth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and of which authenticated copies shall be delivered to all Members of the League of Nations and non-Member States represented at the Conference.

ALLEMAGNE

Dr. TRENDELENBURG

GERMANY

ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE

Hugh R. WILSON

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AUTRICHE

E. PFLÜGL

AUSTRIA

BELGIQUE

J. BRUNET  
F. VAN LANGENHOVE

BELGIUM

GRANDE-BRETAGNE

ET IRLANDE DU NORD,

ainsi que toutes parties de l'Empire britannique non membres séparés de la Société des Nations.

GREAT BRITAIN

AND NORTHERN IRELAND

and all Parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations.

I declare that my signature does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's colonies, protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate. <sup>1</sup>

S. J. CHAPMAN

INDE

Under the terms of Article 10 of the Convention I declare that my signature does not include the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under Suzerainty of His Majesty. <sup>2</sup>

Atul C. CHATTERJEE

INDIA

BULGARIE

Prof. Georges DANAÏLOW

BULGARIA

CHILI

E. VILLEGAS

CHILE

*Traductions du Secrétariat de la Société des Nations :*

<sup>1</sup> Je déclare que ma signature ne couvre pas les colonies, protectorats ou territoires placés sous la suzeraineté ou le mandat de Sa Majesté britannique.

<sup>2</sup> Conformément aux termes de l'article 10, je déclare que ma signature n'engage pas les territoires de l'Inde appartenant à un prince ou chef placé sous la suzeraineté de Sa Majesté britannique.



ROUMANIE

D. J. GHEORGHIU

César POPESCU

ROUMANIA

Sous la réserve de la ratification du gouvernement et du parlement  
roumains.<sup>1</sup>

ROYAUME DES SERBES,  
CROATES ET SLOVÈNES

Const. FOTITCH

KINGDOM OF THE SERBS,  
CROATS AND SLOVENES

SIAM

CHAROON

SIAM

SUÈDE

Einar HENNINGS

SWEDEN

SUISSE

W. STUCKI

SWITZERLAND

TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE

Dr. IBL

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

TURQUIE

M. KEMAL

TURKEY

DÉCLARATION ANNEXE<sup>2</sup>

Les délégations de la France, de la Grèce, de la Hongrie, de l'Italie, du Portugal, de l'Etat serbe-croate-slovène, et de la Suisse, à la Conférence internationale pour l'abolition des prohibitions et restrictions à l'importation et à l'exportation, tiennent à marquer que s'étant abstenues, avec le souci de ne point faire obstacle au succès de la Conférence et ne point susciter entre les Etats participants une controverse de principe destinée à demeurer sans issue, elles ont néanmoins la ferme conviction que la prohibition des produits viticoles ne peut se justifier par les dispositions de l'article 4, paragraphe 4, de la Convention.

GENÈVE, le 8 novembre 1927.

ANNEXED DECLARATION<sup>2</sup>.

The delegations of France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and Switzerland, present at the International Conference for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions, desire to place it on record that, though they have abstained, in the desire not to place any obstacle in the way of the success of the Conference and not to raise between the participating States a controversy on a question of principle which could lead to no definite conclusion, they are nevertheless fully convinced that the prohibition of viticultural products cannot be justified on the ground of the provisions of Article 4, No. 4, of the Convention.

GENEVA, November 8th, 1927.

*Translation by the Secretariat of the League of Nations :*

<sup>1</sup> Subject to ratification by the Roumanian Government and Parliament.

<sup>2</sup> Dépôt des ratifications :

Suisse ... .. 27 juin 1929.  
Hongrie ... .. 26 juillet 1929.  
France ... .. 31 juillet 1929.  
Italie ... .. 30 septembre 1929.  
Portugal ... .. 30 septembre 1929.

<sup>2</sup> Deposit of ratifications :

Switzerland... .. June 27, 1929.  
Hungary ... .. July 26, 1929.  
France ... .. July 31, 1929.  
Italy ... .. September 30, 1929.  
Portugal ... .. September 30, 1929.

SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT <sup>1</sup>.

TO THE CONVENTION OF NOVEMBER 8th, 1927, FOR THE ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN REICH ; THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ; THE FEDERAL PRESIDENT OF THE AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC ; HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS ; HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, EMPEROR OF INDIA ; HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BULGARIANS ; THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHILIAN REPUBLIC ; HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF DENMARK ; HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF EGYPT ; THE PRESIDENT OF THE ESTONIAN REPUBLIC ; THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF FINLAND ; THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC ; HIS SERENE HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR OF HUNGARY ; HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY ; HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN ; THE PRESIDENT OF THE LATVIAN REPUBLIC ; HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUCHESS OF LUXEMBURG ; HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF NORWAY ; HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS ; THE PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC ; THE PRESIDENT OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC ; HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA ; HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES ;

<sup>1</sup> *Deposit of ratifications :*

Great Britain and Northern Ireland ... ..	April 12, 1929.
Belgium ... ..	April 27, 1929.
Austria ... ..	June 26, 1929.
Luxemburg ... ..	June 27, 1929.
Switzerland ... ..	June 27, 1929.
The Netherlands ... ..	June 28, 1929.

The Netherlands Government does not intend to assume any obligation as regards overseas territories.

Roumania ... ..	June 30, 1929.
-----------------	----------------

The entry into force of this Convention in Roumania is subject to its ratification by Austria, Hungary, Poland, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and Czechoslovakia.

Hungary ... ..	July 26, 1929.
----------------	----------------

The entry into force of this Convention as regards Hungary is subject to its ratification by Austria, Italy, Poland, Roumania, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

France ... ..	July 31, 1929.
Sweden ... ..	August 8, 1929.
Finland ... ..	September 6, 1929.

Finland undertakes to extend, towards any other High Contracting Party accepting the same obligation, the application of the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 8 of the Convention of November 8, 1927, to all disputes which might arise on the subject of the interpretation or the application of the provisions of the said Convention — including the whole or part of Articles 4, 5 and 6 — or of the Supplementary Agreement of July 11, 1928, whether or no the dispute be of a legal character.

Denmark ... ..	September 9, 1929.
Japan... ..	September 28, 1929.
United States of America ... ..	September 30, 1929.
Italy ... ..	September 30, 1929.
Portugal ... ..	September 30, 1929.

Subject to the reservation provided in Article 10 as regards the application of the convention to all its colonies.

Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes ... ..	September 30, 1929.
Germany ... ..	November 23, 1929.
Czechoslovakia ... ..	June 25, 1930

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM ; HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SWEDEN ; THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL ; THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC ; THE PRESIDENT OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC :

Having regard to the Convention signed at Geneva on November 8th, 1927, for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions ;

Having regard to the provisions of Article 17 of the said Convention ;

Have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries for the meeting provided for in the said Article, namely :

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN REICH :

Dr. Ernst TRENDELENBURG, Secretary of State to the Ministry of National Economy ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

Mr. Hugh R. WILSON, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council ;

THE FEDERAL PRESIDENT OF THE AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC :

Dr. Richard SCHULLER, Head of Section at the Federal Chancellery ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS :

M. J. BRUNET, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary ;

M. F. VAN LANGENHOVE, " Chef du Cabinet " and General Director for Foreign Commerce in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, EMPEROR OF INDIA :

For Great Britain and Northern Ireland and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations ;

Sir Sydney CHAPMAN, K.C.B., C.B.E., Economic Adviser to His Britannic Majesty's Government ;

For India :

M<sup>r</sup> H. A. F. LINDSAY, C.I.E., C.B.E., Indian Trade Commissioner ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BULGARIANS :

M. D. MIKOFF, Chargé d'Affaires at Berne ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHILIAN REPUBLIC :

M. Tomás RAMIREZ FRIAS, Deputy, former Minister of State, Professor of Political Economy and Civil Law at the University of Santiago ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF DENMARK :

M. J. CLAN, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Chairman of the Danish Commission for the Conclusion of Commercial Treaties ;

M. William BORBERG, Permanent Danish Representative accredited to the League of Nations ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF EGYPT :

Sadik HENEIN Pasha, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Italy ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ESTONIAN REPUBLIC :

M. A. SCHMIDT, Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs ;

## THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF FINLAND :

- M. Rudolf HOLSTI, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations ;  
M. Gunnar KIHLMAN, Director of Political and Commercial Affairs at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs ;

## THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC :

- M. Daniel SERRUYS, Director of Commercial Agreements in the Ministry of Commerce ;

## HIS SERENE HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR OF HUNGARY :

- M. Alfred NIKL, Counsellor of Legation ;

## HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY :

- M. A. DI NOLA, Director-General of Commerce and of Economic Policy ;  
M. Pasquale TROISE, Director-General of Customs ;

## HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN :

- M. N. ITO, Counsellor of Embassy, Acting Director of the Imperial Japanese League of Nations Office ;  
M. J. TSUSHIMA, Financial Commissioner of the Japanese Government in London, Paris and New York ;

## THE PRESIDENT OF THE LATVIAN REPUBLIC :

- M. Charles DUZMANS, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative accredited to the League of Nations ;

## HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUCHESS OF LUXEMBURG :

- M. Albert Calmes, Member of the Superior Council of the Economic Union of Belgium and Luxemburg ;

## HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF NORWAY :

- M. Gunnar JAHN, Director of the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics.

## HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS :

- Dr. F. E. POSTHUMA, Former Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce ;  
M. DE GRAAF, Former Minister of the Colonies ;  
M. F. M. WIBAUT, Member of the Netherlands Senate ;

## THE PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC :

- M. François DOLEZAL, Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Member of the Economic Committee of the League of Nations ;

## THE PRESIDENT OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC :

- M. A. D'OLIVEIRA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary accredited to the Swiss Federal Council and to His Majesty the King of the Belgians, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations ;  
M. F. DE CALHEIROS E MENEZES, First Secretary of Legation, Chief of the Portuguese Office accredited to the League of Nations ;

## HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA :

- M. Constantin ANTONIADE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary accredited to the League of Nations ;  
M. D. GHEORGHIU, Director of the Roumanian National Bank ;  
M. C. POPESCU, Director-General of Industry in the Ministry and Commerce ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES :

M. Constantin FOTITCH, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations ;  
M. Georges CURCIN, Secretary-General of the Serb-Croat-Slovene Confederation of Industrial Corporations ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM :

His Highness Prince CHAROON, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the President of the French Republic ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SWEDEN :

M. Einar MODIG, Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Commerce ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL :

M. Walter STUCKI, Head of the Commerce Division in the Federal Department of Public Economy ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC :

Dr. Vincent IBL, Counsellor of Legation in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC :

HASSAN bey, Vice-President of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey ;

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following provisions, intended to supplement the provisions of the aforesaid Convention, of which they shall form an integral part.

#### *Article A.*

The Annex to Article 6 of the Convention of November 8th, 1927, is supplemented as follows for the benefit of the countries named hereafter :

#### *Exceptions agreed to under Paragraph 1.*

Bulgaria . . . . .	Rose trees and roots and shoots . . . . .	Export
Chile . . . . .	Scrap iron and scrap zinc . . . . .	Export
	Mares . . . . .	Export
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	Hop shoots . . . . .	Export
Portugal . . . . .	Fine wool . . . . .	Export
	Cork in the raw state . . . . .	Export
Sweden . . . . .	Scrap iron . . . . .	Export

#### *Exceptions agreed to under Paragraph 2.*

Czechoslovakia . . . . .	Quartzite . . . . .	Export
Estonia . . . . .	Platinum, precious stones, pearls and corals (in a rough state or finished, loose or mounted) . . . . .	Export
Portugal . . . . .	Pine resin . . . . .	Export
United States . . . . .	Helium gas . . . . .	Export

#### *Article B.*

The High Contracting Parties agree that, in the event of the Agreements concluded on this day's date relating to the Exportation of Hides and Skins and Bones not coming into force in default of the necessary ratifications, each of them shall be authorised to submit subsequent requests

for exceptions which they were entitled to submit under the provisions of Article 6 of the Convention and the annexed Protocol, and which they have not submitted in view of the aforesaid Agreements.

Such requests for exception shall be addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations before September 30th, 1929, and shall be notified by him to the High Contracting Parties before October 31st, 1929.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to meet without delay upon receiving an invitation from the Secretary-General in order to examine the requests for exceptions referred to above.

#### *Article C.*

The High Contracting Parties agree that the Convention, in order to be brought into force, must have secured either ratification as provided for in Article 15 or accession as provided for in Article 16 of the said Convention on behalf of at least eighteen Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States.

The ratifications must be deposited before September 30th, 1929.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to inform the Secretary-General of the League of Nations at the moment of the deposit of his ratification or of the notification of his accession that he makes the entry into force of the Convention, in so far as he is concerned conditional on ratification or accession on behalf of certain countries, without, however, being entitled to specify countries other than those named below :

Austria	Japan
Czechoslovakia	Poland
France	Roumania
Germany	Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes
Great Britain	Switzerland
Hungary	Turkey
Italy	United States of America

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall immediately inform each of the High Contracting Parties of each ratification or accession received and of any observations by which it may be accompanied in conformity with the preceding paragraph.

On October 31st, 1929, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall notify all the Members of the League and non-Member States on behalf of which the Convention has been signed or acceded to under Article 16 of the Convention of the ratifications deposited and accessions notified before September 30th, 1929.

#### *Article D.*

If it appears from the communication of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations which is referred to in the last paragraph of the preceding Article, that the conditions required in virtue of the first three paragraphs of the said Article and of the annexed Protocol have been fulfilled by September 30th, 1929, the Convention shall come into force on January 1st, 1930.

In the contrary event, the procedure laid down in the last paragraph of Article 17 of the Convention shall be followed.

En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires sus-nommés ont signé le présent accord.

Fait à Genève, le onze juillet mil neuf cent vingt-huit, en simple expédition, qui sera déposée dans les archives du Secrétariat de la Société des Nations ; copie conforme en sera transmise à tous les Membres de la Société des Nations et à tous les Etats non membres représentés à la Conférence.

In faith whereof the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Agreement.

Done at Geneva on the eleventh day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight, in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations ; certified true copies shall be forwarded to all the Members of the League of Nations and all the non-Member States represented at the Conference.

ALLEMAGNE			GERMANY
	Dr Ernst TRENDELENBURG		
ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE			UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
	Hugh R. WILSON		
AUTRICHE			AUSTRIA
	Dr Richard SCHULLER		
BELGIQUE			BELGIUM
	J. BRUNET.	F. VAN LANGENHOVE.	
GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET IRLANDE DU NORD			GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
ainsi que toutes parties de l'Empire britannique, non membres séparés de al Société des Nations.			and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations.
	I declare that my signature does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate. <sup>1</sup>		
	S. J. CHAPMAN		
INDE			INDIA
	H. A. F. LINDSAY		
BULGARIE			BULGARIA
	Au moment de signer le présent Accord complémentaire, la Bulgarie déclare qu'il sera ratifié et mis en vigueur aussitôt que la monnaie nationale sera rétablie en or. <sup>2</sup>		
	D. MIKOFF		
CHILI			CHILE
	Tomás RAMIREZ FRIAS		
DANEMARK			DENMARK
	J. CLAN.	William BORBERG.	
EGYPTE			EGYPT
	Sadik E. HENEIN		
ESTONIE			ESTONIA
	A. SCHMIDT		

[Traduction.]

<sup>1</sup> Je déclare que ma signature ne couvre pas les colonies, protectorats ou territoires placés sous la suzeraineté ou le mandat de Sa Majesté britannique.

[Translation.]

<sup>2</sup> On signing the present Supplementary Agreement, Bulgaria declares that it shall be ratified and put into force as soon as the national currency shall be re-established in gold.

PROTOCOL<sup>1</sup> TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT.

At the moment of proceeding to the signature of the Supplementary Agreement to the International Convention for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions signed on this day's date, the undersigned, duly authorised, have agreed on the following provisions, which are intended to ensure the application of the Supplementary Agreement :

SECTION I.

The High Contracting Parties declare that, in the text of the Supplementary Agreement of this day's date, the expression " the Convention " shall be taken to mean both the International Convention for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions dated November 8th, 1927, and the Supplementary Agreement of this day's date.

SECTION II.

*Ad Article A.*

(a) Cork in the raw state, in respect of which an exception has been allowed for Portugal, does not include scrap cork, or cork in agglomerated form, in shavings, or in sheets.

(b) Although the exceptions set out in Article A, like those appearing in the Annex to Article 6 of the Convention, have been allowed on the condition that the countries benefiting thereby shall sign the present Supplementary Agreement on the day of the general signature, it has appeared equitable to grant an extension of time up to August 31st, 1928, inclusive, to Bulgaria, Portugal and the United States of America.

(c) As regards the exception of hop shoots which has been agreed to in favour of Czechoslovakia under paragraph 1 of Article 6 of the Convention, the High Contracting Parties declare that their consent has been given in return for the written undertaking entered into by the Czechoslovak delegation to allow the free export of this product to all countries which now or in the future guarantee Czechoslovakia by legislative or contractual measures the protection of the appellation of origin of Czechoslovak hops.

<sup>1</sup> *Deposit of ratifications :*

Great Britain and Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	April 12, 1929.
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	April 27, 1929.
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	June 26, 1929.
Luxemburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	June 27, 1929.
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	June 27, 1929.
The Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	June 28, 1929.
Roumania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	June 30, 1929.
Same reservation as for the Convention.										
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 26, 1929.
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 31, 1929.
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	August 8, 1929.
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	September 6, 1929.
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	September 9, 1929.
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	September 28, 1929.
United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	September 30, 1929.
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	September 30, 1929.
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	September 30, 1929.
Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	September 30, 1929.
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	November 23, 1929.
Czechoslovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	June 25, 1930.



## SECTION III.

*Ad Article B.*

The High Contracting Parties agree to recognise in the case of Italy the application of the provision of the Protocol to the International Agreement relating to the Exportation of Bones (Section I, *ad article I (a)*), in the event of the said Agreement coming into force.

## SECTION IV.

*Ad Article C.*

(a) Owing to the position of the United States in consequence of a short Session of Congress in the year 1928-29, the High Contracting Parties agree that, if the ratification of the United States has been asked for under paragraph 3 of Article C and has not been deposited by September 30th, 1929, the Convention shall come into force on January 1st, 1930, provided that all the other countries on which the entry into force of the Convention depends and the total number of which would in this case be reduced to seventeen shall have notified the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of their ratifications or accessions before September 30th, 1929, and provided no objection is raised before November 15th, 1929, by any of the countries which, at the time of the deposit of their ratification or accession, made the entry into force of the Convention, in so far as they were concerned conditional upon the ratification or accession of the United States. If any objection is raised, the last paragraph of Article 17 of the Convention shall apply.

(b) The High Contracting Parties declare that, in drawing up the list of countries which appears in Article C, they have been chiefly guided by the interdependence of certain interests emphasised in the course of the proceedings of the Conference.

They have thought it unnecessary to mention countries the inclusion of which would be justified only by the importance of economic interests or considerations of geographical situation.

If they have not mentioned certain countries, it is because those countries at present impose no prohibitions of any importance. The High Contracting Parties think they can rely upon their ratification or adhesion.

En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires sus-nommés ont signé le présent protocole.

Fait à Genève, le onze juillet mil neuf cent vingt-huit, en simple expédition, qui sera déposée dans les archives du Secrétariat de la Société des Nations; copie conforme en sera transmise à tous les Membres de la Société et à tous les Etats non membres représentés à la Conférence.

In faith whereof the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol.

Done at Geneva on the eleventh day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight, in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations; certified true copies shall be forwarded to all the Members of the League of Nations and to all the non-Member States represented at the Conference.

ALLEMAGNE

D<sup>r</sup> Ernst TRENDELENBURG.

GERMANY

ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE

Hugh R. WILSON

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AUTRICHE

D<sup>r</sup> Richard SCHULLER

AUSTRIA

BELGIQUE

J. BRUNET.

F. VAN LANGENHOVE.

BELGIUM

GRANDE-BRETAGNE  
ET IRLANDE DU NORDGREAT BRITAIN  
AND NORTHERN IRELAND

ainsi que toutes parties de l'Empire britannique, non membres séparés de la Société des Nations.

and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations.

I declare that my signature does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate.<sup>1</sup>

S. J. CHAPMAN

INDE

H. A. F. LINDSAY

INDIA

[Traduction.]

<sup>1</sup> Je déclare que ma signature ne couvre pas les colonies, protectorats ou territoires placés sous la suzeraineté ou le mandat de Sa Majesté britannique.

DÉCLARATION ANNEXE <sup>1</sup>

Les délégations de l'Allemagne, de l'Autriche et de la Hongrie, en acceptant, en faveur de la Tchécoslovaquie, l'exception de la *quartzite* en vertu du paragraphe 2 de l'article 6 de la Convention, déclarent que leur consentement n'avait été obtenu que moyennant l'engagement de la Tchécoslovaquie de maintenir, aussi longtemps que la Convention restera en vigueur, les contingents et les conditions d'exportation actuellement accordés en vertu de traités ou d'arrangements spéciaux.

ANNEXED DECLARATION <sup>1</sup>.

The Austrian, German and Hungarian delegations, in accepting in favour of Czechoslovakia the exception of *quartzite* under paragraph 2 of Article 6 of the Convention, declare that their consent has only been given in return for an undertaking on the part of Czechoslovakia to maintain, as long as the Convention remains in force, the export quotas and conditions provided for in special treaties or arrangements.

ALLEMAGNE

D<sup>r</sup> Ernst TRENDELENBURG

GERMANY

AUTRICHE

D<sup>r</sup> Richard SCHULLER

AUSTRIA

HONGRIE

NICKL

HUNGARY

TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE

IBL

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

<sup>1</sup> *Dépôt des ratifications :*

Autriche	...	...	...	...	26 juin 1929.
Hongrie	...	...	...	...	26 juin 1929.

No. 2238

<sup>1</sup> *Deposit of ratifications :*

Austria...	...	...	...	...	June 26, 1929.
Hungary	...	...	...	...	June 26, 1929.

## PROTOCOL

CONCERNING THE ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF NOVEMBER 8TH, 1927, FOR THE ABOLITION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS AND OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT TO THE SAID CONVENTION OF JULY 11TH, 1928.

The undersigned, being duly authorised and met at Paris at the invitation of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, in conformity with the provisions of Article 17 of the International Convention for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions signed at Geneva on November 8th, 1927, and of Articles C and D of the Supplementary Agreement to the said Convention signed at Geneva on July 11th, 1928 ;

Having noted that the instruments of ratification were deposited by their respective Governments within the time-limit provided for in the aforesaid Article C of the Supplementary Agreement, except in the case of Germany, on behalf of whom this deposit was not effected until November 23rd, 1929, and except in the case of Norway who has not yet carried out this formality ;

Taking note of the annexed declaration made by the delegate of Norway ;

Noting that certain of the conditions for the entry into force of the Convention and of the Supplementary Agreement mentioned above as defined in Article 17 of the Convention have not been fulfilled ;

Noting furthermore that it is not possible at the moment to fulfil these conditions ;

Being anxious nevertheless that the above-mentioned Convention and Supplementary Agreement should be put into force between the countries they represent, and hoping that the said conditions will be realised in the near future ;

Have agreed to the following provisions :

1. The German Government's ratification shall be regarded, exceptionally, as having the same effect as if it had been deposited before September 30th, 1929.

2. The forthcoming ratification announced by the Norwegian Government shall be regarded, exceptionally, as having the same effect as if it had been deposited before September 30th, 1929.

3. If ratifications on behalf of Czechoslovakia and Poland are deposited before May 31st, 1930, they shall be regarded, exceptionally, as having the same effect as if they had been deposited before September 30th, 1929.

4. The Convention shall be put into force on January 1st, 1930, by the countries on whose behalf the present Protocol is signed.

In the case of Hungary, the Convention will be put into force in the manner stated in the annexed declaration by the Hungarian delegate.

5. Those of the countries referred to above which have made the putting into force of the Convention conditional on its ratification by Czechoslovakia and Poland or either of these countries, shall not be bound by its provisions after July 1st, 1930, unless both or either of these countries, as the case may be, ratified the Convention before May 31st, 1930, and complies with the obligations arising out of the putting into force of the Convention on January 1st, 1930. Similarly, a country which made the putting into force of the Convention conditional, as far as it is concerned, upon its ratification for any country or countries other than Czechoslovakia or Poland shall not be bound by its provisions after July 1st, 1930, unless such other country or countries are themselves bound after that date.

If any countries waive the benefits of the provisions of the preceding sub-paragraph, they shall inform the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of this fact by a declaration addressed to him before June 20th, 1930.

6. Any of the countries referred to in paragraph 4 shall be relieved of the obligations accepted by it in virtue of the present Protocol on June 30th, 1931, or the same date in 1932, 1933 or 1934, on forwarding a declaration to that effect on any of these dates to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. This possibility, however, will cease if and when the number of countries for which, before the signature of the present Protocol, the Convention has been ratified without its entry into force being made subject to conditions or with its entry into force being made subject to conditions which are fulfilled, is not less than eighteen.

It is understood that, when a country maintains the Convention in force under the provisions of the second sub-paragraph of No. 5 of this Protocol, in spite of the fact that its conditions have not been fulfilled, those conditions shall not thereby be considered to have been fulfilled for the purpose of the application of the second sentence of the preceding sub-paragraph.

The provisions of the preceding two sub-paragraphs shall apply to Czechoslovakia and Poland in the event of the Convention being ratified on their behalf within the period mentioned in paragraph 5.

7. The provisions contained in paragraph 6 above shall be extended to any Member of the League of Nations or any non-Member State acceding to the Convention after this day's date.

En foi de quoi les soussignés ont signé le présent protocole.

Fait à Paris, le vingt décembre mil neuf cent vingt-neuf, en simple expédition, dont les textes français et anglais feront foi et qui sera déposée dans les archives du Secrétariat de la Société des Nations. Copie conforme en sera transmise à tous les Membres de la Société des Nations, ainsi qu'à tout Etat non membre auquel le Conseil de la Société des Nations aura communiqué un exemplaire de la Convention du 8 novembre 1927.

In faith whereof the undersigned have signed the present Protocol.

Done at Paris, on December twentieth one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine in a single copy the French and English texts of which are both authoritative and which shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations. Certified true copies shall be transmitted to all the Members of the League of Nations and to any non-Member States to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the Convention of November 8th, 1927.

ALLEMAGNE

Adolf REINSHAGEN

GERMANY

AUTRICHE

Dr. GRÜNBERGER

AUSTRIA

BELGIQUE

J. BRUNET

BELGIUM

GRANDE-BRETAGNE

I declare that my signature does not include any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate.<sup>1</sup>

S. J. CHAPMAN

GREAT BRITAIN

DANEMARK

BOECK

DENMARK

ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE

Charles E. LYON

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FRANCE

P. ELBEL

FRANCE

HONGRIE

NICKL

HUNGARY

[Traduction.]

<sup>1</sup> Je déclare que ma signature ne couvre pas les colonies ou territoires placés sous la suzeraineté ou le mandat de Sa Majesté britannique.

ITALIE	G. MANZONI <sup>1</sup>	ITALY
JAPON	(Ad referendum) N. ITO	JAPAN
LUXEMBOURG	Albert CALMES	LUXEMBURG
NORVÈGE	Sigurd BENTZON	NORWAY
PAYS-BAS	POSTHUMA	THE NETHERLANDS
PORTUGAL	F. de CALHEIROS E MENEZES	PORTUGAL
ROUMANIE	E. G. NECULCEA	ROUMANIA
SUISSE	W. STUCKI	SWITZERLAND
YUGOSLAVIE	I. CHOUMENKOVITCH	YUGOSLAVIA

## [Traduction.]

<sup>1</sup> Au moment de procéder à la signature du Protocole, Son Excellence l'Ambassadeur royal d'Italie à Paris a déposé au Secrétariat de la Société des Nations la déclaration suivante qui doit être considérée comme accompagnant la signature apposée par lui au Protocole :

« Con la apposta firma in suo nome, il Regio Governo Italiano intende impegnarsi a mettere in vigore la Convenzione subordinatamente al verificarsi delle condizioni previste dal presente protocollo non che della condizione prevista all' articolo C dell' Accordo complementare e cioè che almeno diciotto Stati ratificanti diano effettiva applicazione alla Convenzione a partire dal primo luglio 1930. »

## [Traduction.]

Par la signature apposée en son nom, le Gouvernement Royal Italien s'engage à mettre en vigueur la Convention, sous réserve de la réalisation des conditions prévues par le présent Protocole ainsi que de la condition prévue à l'article C de l'Accord complémentaire, à savoir que dix-huit au moins des Etats ayant ratifié la Convention l'appliquent effectivement à partir du 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1930.

<sup>2</sup> At the time of signing the Protocol, His Excellency the Royal Italian Ambassador in Paris deposited with the Secretariat of the League of Nations the following declaration which must be considered as accompanying the signature affixed by him on the said Protocol :

## [Translation.]

“ In thus affixing its signature, the Royal Italian Government undertakes to put the Convention into force provided the conditions laid down in the present Protocol are fulfilled, as well as the condition specified in Article C of the Supplementary Agreement, namely that eighteen States at least which have ratified the Convention should apply it effectively as from July 1st, 1930.”

<sup>1</sup> TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

## DÉCLARATION DE LA DÉLÉGATION NORVÉGIENNE.

Le soussigné, dûment autorisé par le Gouvernement norvégien, déclare que ledit gouvernement s'engage à mettre en vigueur par voie administrative, à partir du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1930 — et en attendant le dépôt de la ratification formelle de la convention — les dispositions de la Convention du 8 novembre 1927 et de l'Accord complémentaire du 11 juillet 1928.

PARIS, le vingt décembre mil neuf cent vingt-neuf.

Sigurd BENTZON.

## DÉCLARATION DE LA DÉLÉGATION HONGROISE.

Le soussigné, dûment autorisé par le Gouvernement hongrois,

Considérant que les conditions spéciales de la législation hongroise l'empêchent de souscrire aux paragraphes 4 et 5 du protocole ci-contre,

Déclare, tout en acceptant les autres dispositions du susdit protocole, que son gouvernement considérera, en ce qui le concerne, la Convention comme ayant été mise en vigueur par la Hongrie au 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1930, à condition, toutefois, que :

1<sup>o</sup> L'Allemagne, l'Autriche, l'Italie, la Roumanie, la Suisse et la Yougoslavie soient liées après le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1930, par les dispositions de la Convention ;

2<sup>o</sup> La Pologne et la Tchécoslovaquie aient ratifié la Convention avant le 31 mai 1930 et qu'elles se conforment aux obligations découlant de la mise en vigueur de la Convention à la date du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1930.

PARIS, le vingt décembre mil neuf cent vingt-neuf.

NICKL.

## DECLARATION BY THE NORWEGIAN DELEGATION.

The undersigned, being duly authorised by the Norwegian Government, declares that the said Government undertakes to put into force by administrative measures as from January 1st, 1930, and pending the deposit of the formal ratification of the Convention, the provisions of the Convention of November 8, 1927, and of the Supplementary Agreement of July 11, 1928.

PARIS, December the twentieth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine.

Sigurd BENTZON.

## DECLARATION BY THE HUNGARIAN DELEGATION.

The undersigned, being duly authorised by the Hungarian Government,

In consideration of the fact that the special conditions of Hungarian legislation prevent him from appending his signature to paragraphs 4 and 5 of the annexed Protocol,

Declares that, whilst accepting the other provisions of the aforesaid Protocol, his Government will, for its part, regard the Convention as having been put into force by Hungary on January 1, 1930, provided always :

(1) That Austria, Germany, Italy, Roumania, Switzerland and Yugoslavia are as from July 1, 1930, bound by the provisions of the Convention ;

(2) That Poland and Czechoslovakia have ratified the Convention before May 31, 1930, and that they conform with the obligations involved by the coming into force of the Convention on January 1st, 1930.

PARIS, December the twentieth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine.

NICKL.

<sup>1</sup> Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.

<sup>1</sup> Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.