

Article 30.

A member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

Each member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this article, will be bound for another period of five years, and thereafter may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of five years under the terms provided for in this article.

Article 31.

At the expiration of each period of five years after the coming into force of this Convention the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention, and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

Article 32.

Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, the ratification by a member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure* involve denunciation of this Convention without any requirement of delay, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 30 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force.

As from the date of the coming into force of the new revising Convention, the present Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the members.

Nevertheless, this Convention shall remain in force in its actual form and content for those members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

Article 33.

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

The foregoing is the authentic text of the Draft Convention duly adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization during its Fourteenth Session which was held at Geneva and declared closed the 28th day of June, 1930.

In faith whereof we have appended our signatures this 25th day of July, 1930.

President of the Conference :

E. MAHAIM.

Director of the International Labour Office :

ALBERT THOMAS.

RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING INDIRECT COMPULSION TO LABOUR.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations, having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Fourteenth Session on 10th June, 1930, and having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to indirect compulsion to labour, which is included in the first item on the agenda of the session, and having determined that these proposals should take the form of a recommendation, adopts, this 28th day of June of the year 1930, the following recommendation, to be submitted to the members of the International Labour Organization for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding parts of the other treaties of peace :

Having adopted a Draft Convention concerning forced or compulsory labour, and desiring to supplement this Draft Convention by a statement of the principles which appear best fitted to guide the policy of the members in endeavouring to avoid any indirect compulsion to labour which would lay too heavy a burden upon the populations of territories to which the Draft Convention may apply, the Conference recommends that each member should take the following principles into consideration :—

I.

The amount of labour available, the capacities for labour of the population, and the evil effects which too sudden changes in the habits of life and labour may have on the social conditions of the population are factors which should be taken into consideration in deciding questions connected with the economic development of territories in a primitive stage of development, and, in particular, when deciding upon—

- (a) Increases in the number and extent of industrial, mining, and agricultural undertaking in such territories :
- (b) The non-indigenous settlement, if any, which is to be permitted :
- (c) The granting of forest or other concessions, with or without the character of monopolies.