

**9. CONVENTION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN CONFLICTS OF LAWS IN  
CONNECTION WITH CHEQUES**

*Geneva, 19 March 1931*

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 1 January 1934, in accordance with article 14.  
**REGISTRATION:** 1 January 1934, No. 3317.<sup>1</sup>  
**TEXT:** League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, [vol.143, p.407](#).

***Ratifications or definitive accessions***

Brazil			(February 9th, 1933)
	(August 26th, 1942 a)	The Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe) <sup>2,3</sup>	
Denmark			(April 2nd, 1934)
	(July 27th, 1932)	<i>Netherlands Indies and Curaçao</i>	
The Government of the King, by its acceptance of this Convention, does not intend to assume any obligations as regards Greenland.		<i>Surinam</i>	(September 30th, 1935 a)
			(August 7th, 1936 a)
Finland		Nicaragua	(March 16th, 1932 a)
	(August 31st, 1932)	Norway	
France			(July 27th, 1932)
	(April 27th, 1936 a)	Poland	
Germany <sup>2</sup>			(December 19th, 1936 a)
	(October 3rd, 1933)	Portugal <sup>2,4</sup>	
Greece <sup>2</sup>			(June 8th, 1934)
	(June 1st, 1934)	Sweden	
Italy			(July 27th, 1932)
	(August 31st, 1933)	Switzerland <sup>2,4</sup>	
Japan			(August 26th, 1932)
	(August 25th, 1933)		
Monaco			

***Signatures not yet perfected by ratification***

Czechoslovakia <sup>5</sup>	Spain
Ecuador	Turkey
Mexico	Yugoslavia (former) <sup>6</sup>
Romania	

***United Nations***

***Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations***

<b><i>Participant<sup>7</sup></i></b>	<b><i>Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)</i></b>	<b><i>Participant<sup>7</sup></i></b>	<b><i>Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)</i></b>
Austria .....	1 Dec 1958	Liberia.....	16 Sep 2005 a
Belgium <sup>8</sup> .....	18 Dec 1961	Lithuania.....	28 Apr 2000 a
Hungary .....	28 Oct 1964 a	Luxembourg.....	1 Aug 1968 a
Indonesia.....	9 Mar 1959 d		

**Notes:**

<sup>1</sup> League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 143, p.407.

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

<sup>3</sup> See note 1 under “Netherlands” regarding Aruba/Netherlands Antilles in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

<sup>4</sup> The ratification was made subject to the reservation that the provisions of the Convention do not apply to the colonial territory of Portugal (see League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 143, p. 409). In a communication received on 18 August 1953, the Government of Portugal notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of this reservation.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received, on 29 September 1999 and 19 October 1999, communications concerning the status of Macao from Portugal and China (see also note 3 under “China” and note 1 under “Portugal” regarding Macao in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume. Upon resuming the exercise of sovereignty over Macao, China notified the Secretary-General that the Convention and Protocol will also apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region.

<sup>5</sup> See note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

<sup>6</sup> According to a declaration made by the Swiss Government when depositing the instrument of ratification of this Convention, the latter was to take effect, in respect of Switzerland only after the adoption of a law revising Sections XXIV to XXXIII of the Federal Code of Obligations or, if necessary of a special law regarding bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques. The law above referred to having entered into force on July 1st, 1937, the Convention took effect for Switzerland, as from that date.

<sup>7</sup> In a notification received on 21 February 1974, the Government of the German Democratic Republic stated that the German Democratic Republic had declared the reapplication of the Convention as of 6 June 1958.

In this connection, the Secretary-General received, on 13 January 1976, the following communication from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

With reference to the communication by the German Democratic Republic of 31 January 1974 concerning the application as from 6 June 1958, of the Convention of 19 March 1931 for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws in connection with cheques, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that in the relation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic the Declaration of application has no retroactive effect beyond 21 June 1973.

Subsequently, in a communication received on 18 April 1976, the Government of the German Democratic Republic declared:

The Government of the German Democratic Republic takes the view that in accordance with the applicable rules of international law and the international practice of States the regulations on the reapplication of agreements concluded under international law are an internal affair of the successor State concerned. Accordingly, the German Democratic Republic was entitled to determine the date of reapplication of the Convention for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws in Connection with Cheques of 19 March 1931 to which it acceded on the basis of the succession of States."

See also note 2 under “Germany” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

<sup>8</sup> With a declaration that, in accordance with article 18 of the Convention, the Government of Belgium does not intend to assume any obligations in respect of the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi.

