

It is agreed that:—

- (1) Subject to the transitional provisions laid down in paragraph (2) below, compulsory or forced labour may only be exacted for public purposes.
- (2) In territories in which compulsory or forced labour for other than public purposes still survives, the high contracting parties shall endeavour progressively and as soon as possible to put an end to the practice. So long as such forced or compulsory labour exists, this labour shall invariably be of an exceptional character, shall always receive adequate remuneration, and shall not involve the removal of the labourers from their usual place of residence.
- (3) In all cases, the responsibility for any recourse to compulsory or forced labour shall rest with the competent central authorities of the territory concerned.

ARTICLE 6

Those of the high contracting parties whose laws do not at present make adequate provision for the punishment of infractions of laws and regulations enacted with a view to giving effect to the purposes of the present convention undertake to adopt the necessary measures in order that severe penalties may be imposed in respect of such infractions.

ARTICLE 7

The high contracting parties undertake to communicate to each other and to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations any laws and regulations which they may enact with a view to the application of the provisions of the present convention.

ARTICLE 8

The high contracting parties agree that disputes arising between them relating to the interpretation or application of this convention shall, if they cannot be settled by direct negotiation, be referred for decision to the Permanent Court of International Justice. In case either or both of the States parties to such a dispute should not be parties to the Protocol of the 16th December, 1920, relating to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the dispute shall be referred, at the choice of the parties and in accordance with the constitutional procedure of each State, either to the Permanent Court of International Justice or to a court of arbitration constituted in accordance with the Convention of the 18th October, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, or to some other court of arbitration.

ARTICLE 9

At the time of signature or of ratification or of accession, any high contracting party may declare that its acceptance of the present convention does not bind some or all of the territories placed under its sovereignty, jurisdiction, protection, suzerainty or tutelage in respect of all or any provisions of the convention; it may subsequently accede separately on behalf of any one of them in respect of any provision to which any one of them is not a party.

ARTICLE 10

In the event of a high contracting party wishing to denounce the present convention, the denunciation shall be notified in writing to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will at once communicate a certified copy of the notification to all the other high contracting parties, informing them of the date on which it was received.