

N° 2263.

**LETTONIE
ET TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE**

Echange de notes comportant un accord relatif à l'abolition des visas de passeports entre les deux États. Riga, le 24 décembre 1929.

**LATVIA
AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement regarding the Abolition of Passport Visas between the two States. Riga, December 24, 1929.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

No. 2263. — EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN THE LATVIAN AND CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENTS CONSTITUTING AN AGREEMENT REGARDING THE ABOLITION OF PASSPORT VISAS. RIGA, DECEMBER 24, 1929.

French official text communicated by the Latvian Minister for Foreign Affairs. The registration of this Exchange of Notes took place January 30, 1930.

LEGATION
OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC
AT RIGA.

No. 2200/1929.

RIGA, December 24, 1929.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In view of the fact that the Governments of the Czechoslovak Republic and of Latvia have decided to abolish passport visas as between the two States, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the Czechoslovak Government accepts the agreement which has resulted from the negotiations between the two Governments on this matter, and the text of which follows :

Article 1.

Citizens of one of the two States may at any time, and without a visa of the competent authorities of the other State being required, enter the territory of the other State and leave it by the frontier points officially designated for that purpose, on condition that they are in possession of a valid national passport for foreign travel which clearly establishes the nationality of the holder.

Only persons holding national passports shall be entitled to this privilege, which shall not be granted to persons to whom one of the two Governments may have issued passports for foreigners (provisional passports, identity cards, etc.).

The above provisions shall apply to children of Latvian nationality over fourteen years of age. Children under fourteen years of age may be entered on the passport of their father or mother.

In the case of children of Czechoslovak nationality under fifteen years of age, it shall be sufficient to produce instead of the passport a certificate issued by the authorities and indicating their name,

¹ Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations, à titre d'information.

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations, for information.

age, nationality and domicile or place of permanent residence. These certificates for children must, in the case of children over ten years of age, bear the photograph of the holder, which shall be stamped by the authorities issuing the certificate.

Article 2.

Should a number of citizens of one of the two States desire to cross the frontier in groups, it shall be sufficient for such groups to be provided with a collective list taking the place of a passport, issued by the competent authorities of one of the two States, and bearing the visa of the competent authority of the other State. The collective visa shall be granted free of charge.

Collective lists may not, however, be made out for the conveyance of workmen.

Article 3.

The present Agreement shall in no way affect the provisions in force in the territory of the two States concerning the closing of the frontier, prohibition of the entry of undesirable persons, supervision of foreign nationals (entry, stay for more than two months, expulsion from the country, refusal at the frontier) or those relating to the protection of the home labour market.

Article 4.

Each Government may expel nationals of the other State from its territory :

(a) If they do not comply with the regulations concerning the supervision of foreigners (entry, stay in the country) ;

(b) If their activities as workmen or employees contravene the provisions in force concerning the protection of the home labour market ;

(c) For any other reason valid in law.

Article 5.

The present Agreement shall come into force on January 15, 1930. It shall cease to take effect one month after denunciation by one or other of the two States.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

Č. VRABEC.

To His Excellency
M. Antons Balodis,
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Latvia,
Riga.

LATVIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
RIGA.

A 872. III/25682.

December 24, 1929.

SIR,

In view of the fact that the Governments of Latvia and the Czechoslovak Republic have decided to abolish passport visas as between the two States, I have the honour to inform you that the Latvian Government accepts the agreement which has resulted between the two Governments on this matter and the text of which follows :

Article 1.

Citizens of one of the two States may at any time, and without a visa of the competent authorities of the other State being required, enter the territory of the other State and leave it by the frontier points officially designated for that purpose, on condition that they are in possession of a valid national passport for foreign travel which clearly establishes the nationality of the holder.

Only persons holding national passports shall be entitled to this privilege, which shall not be granted to persons to whom one of the two Governments may have issued passports for foreigners (provisional passports, identity cards, etc.).

The above provisions shall apply to children of Latvian nationality over fourteen years of age. Children under fourteen years of age may be entered on the passport of their father or mother.

In the case of children of Czechoslovak nationality under fifteen years of age, it shall be sufficient to produce instead of the passport a certificate issued by the authorities and indicating their name, age, nationality and domicile or place of permanent residence. These certificates for children must, in the case of children over ten years of age, bear the photograph of the holder, which shall be stamped by the authorities issuing the certificate.

Article 2.

Should a number of citizens of one of the two States desire to cross the frontier in groups, it shall be sufficient for such groups to be provided with a collective list taking the place of a passport, issued by the competent authorities of one of the two States, and bearing the visa of the competent authority of the other State. The collective visa shall be granted free of charge.

Collective lists may not, however, be made out for the conveyance of workman.

Article 3.

The present Agreement shall in no way affect the provisions in force in the territory of the two States concerning the closing of the frontier, prohibition of the entry of undesirable persons, supervision of foreign nationals (entry, stay for more than two months, expulsion from the country, refusal at the frontier) or those relating to the protection of the home labour market.

Article 4.

Each Government may expel nationals of the other State from its territory :

(a) If they do not comply with the regulations concerning the supervision of foreigners (entry, stay in the country) ;

- (b) If their activities as workmen or employees contravene the provisions in force concerning the protection of the home labour market ;
(c) For any other reason valid in law.

Article 5.

The present Agreement shall come into force on January 15, 1930. It shall cease to take effect one month after denunciation by one or other of the two States.

I have the honour to be, etc.

A. BALODIS.

To M. Č. Vrabec,
Chargé d'Affaires of the Czechoslovak Republic,
Riga.