

N° 1281.

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**BULGARIE ET TURQUIE**

Convention d'établissement. Signée  
à Angora, le 18 octobre 1925.

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**BULGARIA AND TURKEY**

Convention respecting Conditions  
of Residence. Signed at Angora,  
October 18, 1925.

<sup>1</sup> TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.No. 1281. — CONVENTION<sup>2</sup> BETWEEN BULGARIA AND TURKEY  
RESPECTING CONDITIONS OF RESIDENCE. SIGNED AT AN-  
GORA, OCTOBER 18, 1925.

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*French official text communicated by the Bulgarian Chargé d'Affaires at Berne. The registration of this Convention took place August 25, 1926.*

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BULGARIA, of the one part, and TURKEY, of the other part, being desirous of fixing the conditions of residence and business of Bulgarian subjects in Turkey and Turkish nationals in Bulgaria have decided to conclude a Convention and for this purpose have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BULGARIANS :

M. Siméon RADEFF, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bulgaria at Washington ; and

THE PRESIDENT OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC :

Tevfik KIAMIL Bey, Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Angora ;

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows :

*Article 1.*

The nationals of each of the Contracting Parties shall have the right to establish themselves and reside in the territory of the other, and may therefore come and go and move freely in the territory in question, subject to compliance with the laws and regulations in force in the country.

*Article 2.*

The Contracting Parties agree that no obstacle shall be placed in the way of the voluntary emigration of Turks from Bulgaria, and of Bulgarians from Turkey.

Emigrants shall have the right to take with them their movable property and their cattle and to dispose of their immovable property in complete liberty.

Emigrants who do not desire to dispose of their immovable property before their definitive departure must do so within two years after their emigration.

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

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

<sup>2</sup> The exchange of ratifications took place August 2, 1926.

An agreement shall be entered into between the two Governments with regard to the manner in which the interested parties shall export the proceeds of the liquidation of their property.

*Article 3.*

Nationals of each of the Contracting Parties shall have the right to carry on any form of industry or commerce on the territory of the other on the same terms as nationals of the country and to practise any trade and profession whatsoever, except those restricted to nationals of the country by virtue of their respective laws and regulations and, in Turkey, by virtue of long-established usage (river porters, bargemen (*mahonniers*), etc.).

The nationals of each of the Contracting Parties shall not be subjected, in respect of their stay or residence in the territory of the other, or in respect of the exercise there of any form of commerce or industry or the exercise of a trade or profession, to any tax, impost or charge of any kind whatsoever other or higher than those imposed on nationals of the country.

The nationals of each of the Contracting Parties shall not be subjected in the territory of the other, as regards their person, property, rights and interests, or as regards the acquisition, possession and enjoyment of the said property, or as regards its transfer by grant, exchange or succession to any impost, tax or charge, direct or indirect, other or higher than those imposed on nationals of the country.

*Article 4.*

Should one of the Contracting Parties, under the order of a Court or in accordance with the laws and regulations relating to public morality, public health, or pauperism, or for reasons affecting the external or internal safety of the State, expel in individual cases nationals of the other Contracting Party, the latter agrees to receive them. The cost of transport to the frontier of persons thus expelled shall be borne by the Party expelling them.

*Article 5.*

The nationals of each of the Contracting Parties shall, subject to reciprocity in the territory of the other, have the right to acquire, to possess and to dispose of all kinds of movable and immovable property, with the exception of rural property, subject to compliance with the laws and regulations of the country. They will be able to dispose thereof by sale exchange, gift, testamentary disposition, or in any other way, and to take possession by inheritance in accordance with the law, or under dispositions *inter vivos*, or by will.

They shall not be subjected in any of the above-mentioned cases to any charge, tax, or impost of any description whatsoever other or higher than those which are or may in future be imposed on nationals of the country.

*Article 6.*

The nationals of either Contracting Party shall not be liable to any military service in the territory of the other either in the army or navy, or in the national guard or militia, or to any obligation or payment in lieu of such service. They shall be exempt from any forced loan. They shall also be exempt from any other pecuniary levy imposed for war purposes which is not exacted by law from nationals.

*Article 7.*

Limited and other companies, commercial and industrial, which have their head office in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties and are constituted in conformity with the laws of that

Party, shall also be recognised as regularly constituted in the territory of the other Party, and their status and the right to sue and be sued shall be determined by the laws of their country of origin. They shall have the right, subject to reciprocity and to compliance with the laws of the country, to establish themselves, to carry on any form of industry and commerce in the territory of the other Party, and to acquire there all kinds of movable property, together with the immovable property necessary for the operation of the company, provided in this case that the acquisition of such property does not constitute the object of the company's existence.

It is understood that Bulgaria shall have the right to prohibit the establishment of companies carrying on certain branches of industry and commerce which by reason of their being of public utility are, or may in future be, subject to special restrictions applicable to all countries. In that case, Turkey shall, by reason of the conditions of reciprocity mentioned above, have the right to refuse to admit to its territory Bulgarian companies carrying on the same branches of industry and commerce.

Limited companies or others, commercial and industrial, belonging to either of the Contracting Parties shall not be subjected in the exercise of their commerce and industry in the territory of the other, to duties, imposts, taxes or charges of any kind or under any description, whatsoever other or higher than those imposed on national companies.

#### Article 8.

The property of nationals of either of the Contracting Parties may not, in the territory of the other, be expropriated or the use of it denied to them even temporarily, except for reasons of public interest recognised by law as such and in return for fair compensation to be paid in advance. No expropriation may take place without public notice being given previously.

#### Article 9.

Nationals of each of the Contracting Parties shall, as regards everything connected with the legal and judicial protection of person and property, enjoy in the territory of the other the same treatment as nationals.

Consequently, they shall have free and unhindered access to the courts and may sue or be sued under the same conditions as nationals, subject to the provisions relating to security for costs and free legal aid, which shall be regulated by local legislation pending the settlement of these questions by a separate convention to be concluded between the two Parties.

#### Article 10.

In matters of personal status, *i.e.*, all questions relating to marriage, conjugal property rights, divorce, judicial separation, dowry, paternity, affiliation, adoption, legal capacity, majority, guardianship, trusteeship and interdiction; in matters relating to succession to personalty, whether by will or on intestacy, and the distribution and winding-up of estates, and family law of nationals of the Contracting Parties in general, the national tribunals or other competent national authorities established in the country to which the said nationals belong shall alone have jurisdiction.

The present stipulation does not affect the special attributions of consuls in matters of status in accordance with international law or special agreements which may be concluded, or the rights of the tribunals of the respective countries to request and receive evidence regarding matters acknowledged above as being within the competence of the national tribunals or authorities of the Parties concerned.

*Article 11.*

The present Convention shall come into force one month after the date of the exchange of ratifications and shall remain in force for four years. If the Convention is not denounced by one or other of the High Contracting Parties at least six months before the expiry of the said period of four years, it will remain in force until denounced. Such denunciation will take effect six months after notice is given.

*Article 12.*

The present Convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Angora as soon as possible.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Angora on October 18, 1925.

*(Signed)* S. RADEFF.

*(Signed)* T. KIAMIL.