

N° 1740.

BELGIQUE ET ESTONIE

Convention consulaire. Signée à
Bruxelles, le 8 février 1927.

BELGIUM AND ESTONIA

Consular Convention. Signed at
Brussels, February 8, 1927.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.No. 1740. — CONSULAR CONVENTION² BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA AND BELGIUM. SIGNED AT BRUSSELS, FEBRUARY 8, 1927.

French official text communicated by the Estonian Minister for Foreign Affairs. The registration of this Convention took place June 5, 1928.

THE ESTONIAN REPUBLIC and HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS, being desirous of determining the rights, privileges and immunities of consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents of either country in the other, and of defining their powers, have resolved to conclude a Consular Convention, and for this purpose have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

THE REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA :

M. Charles PUSTA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic to His Majesty the King of the Belgians ; and

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS :

M. Emile VANDERVELDE, Minister of State, His Minister for Foreign Affairs ;

Who, having communicated to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following provisions :

Article I.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall be entitled to establish consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents within the territory of the other Party. They nevertheless reserve the right to designate the places which they may deem it desirable to except, provided that the said reservation shall apply equally to all Powers. On presentation of their credentials the said agents shall be admitted and recognised according to the rules and formalities established in the country in which they reside. The exequatur necessary for the free exercise of the functions of the said agents shall be issued to them without delay and without charge, and, on the production of the said exequatur, the higher authorities of their consular areas shall immediately take the necessary steps to enable them to discharge the duties entrusted to them and to authorise them to exercise their functions.

Article II.

Whenever reference is made in the present Convention to " consuls ", this term shall be taken to mean consul-general, consuls and vice-consuls ; similarly, the term " consulates " shall be taken to mean consulates-general, consulates and vice-consulates.

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.

² The exchange of ratifications took place at Brussels, April 30, 1928.

Article III.

Consuls-general and consuls may appoint consular agents in the towns, ports and places in their consular districts, subject to the approval of the Government of the country.

The said agents may be chosen either from citizens of one of the two countries or from those of third nations, and shall be provided with an authorisation in writing issued by the consul who appoints them and under whose orders they will be placed.

Article IV.

Consuls and consular agents, chancellery attachés and secretaries, being citizens of the State which appoints them, shall be exempt from all personal military requisitions and from direct imposts collected on the basis of a personal tax on behalf of the State, provinces and communes, unless such imposts are imposed by reason of the ownership of immovable property, or on interest derived from capital invested in the State in which the said agents perform their duties.

Such exemptions shall not, however, refer to consuls and consular agents, chancellery attachés and secretaries who may engage in any profession, industry or commerce, such agents being, in this event, liable for the taxes payable by all foreigners under the same circumstances.

Consuls and consular agents, being nationals of third Powers or subjects of the country in which they reside, shall be exempt from military billeting in respect of premises used for their chancellery and archives.

Consuls and consular agents, together with chancellery attachés or secretaries, whether permanent or acting temporarily, and whether citizens or not of the State which appointed them, shall not be amenable to the jurisdiction of the courts of the country in which they reside on account of any acts done by them in the exercise of their functions, nor shall they be answerable for errors or faults connected with such acts or for a refusal to perform them, to any other authorities than the administrative or judicial authorities of the State which appointed them. Where the said agents set up a plea to the jurisdiction on these grounds, however, the local courts shall be entitled to decide on the merits of such plea.

Consuls and consular agents, and their chancellery attachés or secretaries, being citizens of the State which appointed them, may not be subjected to arrest either in civil or in commercial matters, even as a measure of executive constraint or as a precautionary measure; nor may they be subjected to preventive detention except in the case of offences punishable with not less than one year's imprisonment.

In case of the arrest or prosecution of a consul, consular agent, secretary or other consular official, the Government of the State in whose territory the arrest or prosecution takes place shall immediately inform the diplomatic representative of the State which appointed the said consular official.

Subject to the said privileges and immunities, they shall be amenable, both in civil and in criminal matters, to the jurisdiction of the courts of the country in which they reside, under the same conditions as nationals.

They shall be entitled to place above the outer door of the consular building the coat-of-arms of their country with the inscription: "Consulate-General, consulate, vice-consulate or consular Agency of ...".

They may also fly the flag of their country on the consular building on days of public solemnities and on other customary occasions.

It is understood that these external signs shall never be interpreted as constituting a right of asylum, but shall only be used to indicate the consular building to nationals.

Article V.

Consuls, consular agents, chancellery attachés or secretaries and consular attachés shall, when called upon officially in writing by the courts of the State in which they reside, appear as witnesses, but there shall be no threat of penalties in the event of their non-appearance.

Consuls and consular agents, provided that they are heads of consulates or consular agencies, and nationals of the State which appointed them, may, however, adduce as legitimate reasons for non-attendance hindrances resulting from illness or urgent necessities of the service, except in cases where their evidence is required in criminal proceedings in respect of offences which, under the local legislation of the district in which the consul resides, are punishable by imprisonment for one or more years, or by any severer penalty.

In the event of the said consuls and consular agents failing to appear before the courts for the afore-mentioned reasons, the judicial authorities shall proceed to their offices or residences and ask them for a written statement in the form provided for by the legislation of the country, or take their evidence.

Consuls, consular agents, chancellery attachés or secretaries and other consular officials who are nationals of the State which appointed them may refuse to give evidence or to produce documents in their possession on the ground that they would be divulging State secrets by so doing.

Should the judicial authorities not regard as well-founded the excuse or the plea provided for in the present Article, they shall, nevertheless, refrain from employing any measure of constraint against the consular officials in question, since all difficulties of this nature must be settled through the diplomatic channel.

Article VI.

Should a consul or consular agent be absent, or die, or be prevented for any reason from exercising his functions, the chancellery attachés or secretaries shall be admitted as of full right, in the order fixed by the regulations of each of the two countries, to discharge the consular duties *ad interim*.

The local authorities shall render them assistance and protection, and shall accord them, during their temporary conduct of business, the benefits of the exemptions, prerogatives, immunities and privileges reciprocally conferred upon titular consuls by the present Convention. They shall also give all desirable facilities to such *ad interim* agents as the consuls-general or consuls may designate to replace temporarily vice-consuls or consular agents who have resigned or died.

Article VII.

The consular archives shall at all times be inviolable, and the local authorities may not under any pretext examine or seize papers forming part thereof.

These papers shall always be kept completely separate from books and papers which relate to the commerce or industry in which the consular officials concerned may be engaged.

If a consul or consular agent, when called upon by the local judicial or administrative authority to hand over or produce documents in his possession, refuses to do so, the judicial or administrative authority may not employ any measure of constraint against the said official, but shall apply, through the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, to the Legation of the country to which such consul belongs, since all difficulties of this nature must be settled through the diplomatic channel.

Article VIII.

Consuls or consular agents of the two countries may apply to all authorities in their area for the purpose of protesting against any breach of the treaties or conventions existing between their

respective countries, and against any abuse of which their nationals may have to complain. Should their complaints be rejected by these authorities, they may only apply direct to the Government of the State in which they reside in the absence of any diplomatic representative of their country.

Article IX.

Consuls of each of the High Contracting Parties may celebrate the marriages of their nationals in so far as they are authorised to do so by the laws of their country and in conformity with such laws, and marriages so celebrated shall have the same validity in the country in which they reside as marriages celebrated by the competent civil or religious authorities of the country. Nevertheless, consuls may not celebrate marriages under conditions which would contravene the statutory regulations in force where the marriage is celebrated.

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes to recognise as valid the following notarial acts executed within its own territory by consuls of the other country on whom notarial authority has been conferred by the latter :

(1) Wills made by nationals of the country to which the consul executing the act belongs.

(2) The marriage contracts of a national of the country to which the consul executing the act belongs, provided that such contract does not relate to immovable property situated in the country in which the said contract was drawn up.

(3) The marriage contract of a national of the country to which the consul executing the act belongs and a foreign woman who is neither Estonian nor Belgian, subject to the reservation mentioned in No. 2.

(4) All notarial acts and contracts concerning citizens of the country to which the consul executing such instruments belongs, and citizens or other inhabitants of the country in which the consul resides, and, furthermore, all notarial acts and contracts concerning the latter exclusively, provided that, in all such cases, the said acts or contracts relate to property situated or business to be transacted within the territory of the State which appointed the consul.

Transcripts and copies of, or extracts from, acts drawn up in virtue of the preceding paragraphs, duly legalised by the said agents and bearing the official seal of the consulates or consular agencies, shall have the same validity and the same value as evidence, for judicial and other purposes, both in Estonia and Belgium, as if they had been executed before a notary or other public official of either country, provided that these acts were drawn up in the form prescribed by the laws of the State to which the consuls, consular agents, chancellery attachés or secretaries belong and that they were afterwards stamped and registered and subjected to all the other formalities prescribed in the country in which effect is to be given to the act.

Should any doubt arise as to the authenticity of a transcript of a public act drawn up in the chancellery of one of the respective consulates, the person concerned shall be allowed to have it compared with the original, and to be present when this is done if he so desires. It is understood that such comparison must be made without removing any documents.

The respective consuls or consular agents shall be entitled to translate or legalise any kind of document emanating from authorities or officials of their country, and the said translations shall have the same force and the same authority in the country in which the consular officials reside as if they had been executed by sworn interpreters of the country.

Article X

On the death of an Estonian in Belgium or of a Belgian in Estonia, whether such person was settled in the country or was simply passing through, the competent authority in the place of his

decease shall take the same measures for preserving intact the movable property of the deceased as should be taken in conformity with the legislation of the country in respect of the successions of nationals, subject to the provisions stipulated in the following Articles.

Article XI.

Should the death occur in or near a place at which a consul appointed by the nation of the deceased resides, the local authority shall immediately notify the consular authority in order that they may jointly proceed to affix their respective seals on all the effects, movable property and papers of the deceased.

The consular authority shall likewise notify the local authority if the former shall have first received information of the decease.

Should it appear necessary to affix the seals immediately, and if this formality cannot, for any reason, be carried out jointly, the local authority shall be entitled to affix the seals at an earlier date without the assistance of the consular authority, and *vice versa*, provided that notification is made to the authority which has not been represented, and the latter shall then be free to place its seals across that already affixed.

The consul may carry out this formality either in person or through a representative selected by him. In the latter case the representative shall be furnished with a document, issued by the consular authority and bearing the consulate seal, which shall state his official mission.

The seals thus affixed may not be removed except in the presence of the local authority and the consular authority or representative thereof.

The same procedure shall be followed in making the inventory of all movable and immovable property, effects and securities of the deceased.

Nevertheless, if, after a notification has been addressed by the local authority to the consular authority, or *vive versa*, by the consular authority to the local authority, requesting the other to be present at the removal of the single or double seals and at the making of the inventory, the authority to whom the request was addressed fails to appear within forty-eight hours as from the receipt of such notice, the other authority may carry out the said operations alone.

Article XII.

The competent authorities shall make the notifications prescribed by the legislation of their country concerning the opening of the succession and the summoning of heirs and creditors, without prejudice to the right of the consular authority to make similar notifications.

Article XIII.

When the inventory has been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Article XI, the competent authority shall, on receipt of a written request, hand over to the consular authority all movable property included in the succession, together with shares, securities, credits and documents, in accordance with the said inventory. If the deceased left a will it shall undergo the formalities prescribed by the local laws; a certified copy thereof shall be issued to the aforementioned consular authority at the charge of the estate.

The consular authority may arrange for the sale by public auction of all movable property belonging to the estate which is likely to deteriorate, or the preservation of which in kind would involve heavy charges on the estate. The consular authority shall, however, apply to the local authority in order that such sale may be effected in accordance with the forms prescribed by the laws of the country.

Article XIV.

The consular authority shall hold in trust, subject to the laws of the country, the effects and securities included in the inventory, the total debts recovered and the revenue realised, together with the proceeds of the sale (if any) of movable property, until the expiry of a period of nine months as from the date of the last notification made by the local authority with regard to the opening of the succession, or, failing such notification by the local authority, until the expiry of a period of twelve months as from the date of decease.

The consular authority shall, however, be entitled immediately to draw on the estate in order to discharge the expenses of the deceased's last illness and funeral, the wages of his servants, rents, legal, consular, and other similar fees, and any necessary maintenance expenses for his family.

Article XV.

Subject to the provisions of the preceding Article, the consul shall be entitled to take all steps for the preservation of the movable or immovable property of the deceased which he may consider necessary in the interests of the heirs. He may administer it either in person or through representatives nominated by him and acting on his behalf, and he shall be entitled to require the restitution of all securities belonging to the deceased which may be deposited with public financial bodies or with individuals ; provided always that the formalities prescribed by the local laws in regard to fiscal matters must be observed.

Article XVI.

If, during the period mentioned in Article XIV, any dispute arises in connection with claims lodged against the personal estate by subjects of the country or subjects of any third Power, the courts of the country shall have sole jurisdiction, unless such claims are based on rights of inheritance or legacy.

Should the value of the estate be insufficient to pay the creditors in full, all papers, bills, or securities belonging to the succession shall, at the request of the creditors, be handed over to the competent local authority ; the consular authority shall continue to safeguard the interests of its nationals.

Article XVII.

If, at the expiry of the period fixed in Article XIV, no claim has been lodged, the consular authority shall, after paying in accordance with the scales of payment in force in the country, all charges and accounts encumbering the estate, enter into definitive possession of the personal estate, liquidate it and make it over to the heirs and assigns without being accountable except to his own Government.

Article XVIII.

In all questions relating to the opening, administration and liquidation of estates left by nationals of the one country in the other country, the consuls concerned shall be legally authorised to represent the heirs, and shall be recognised *ex officio* as having full powers to this effect without being obliged to prove their title by a special authority. The consular authorities may deal with the competent authorities of the country either in person or through the agency of a representative empowered by the laws of the country, and may, in all circumstances affecting the estate, protect the interests of the heirs and intervene in connection with claims brought against the said estate.

They shall, however, be obliged, if there are any testamentary executors or attorneys representing the heirs, to notify them of all claims brought against the estate in order that the testamentary executors or the heirs may urge their objections to such claims.

It is understood that consuls in their capacity of legal representatives of their fellow-countrymen shall not be liable to any personal action in matters affecting the estate.

Article XIX.

Succession to immovable property shall be governed by the laws of the country in which such property is situated, and the courts of that country shall alone be competent to deal with any request or dispute in connection with immovable estate.

Claims relating to the partition of personal estate and to rights of succession to personal effects left in either country by subjects of the other country shall be decided by the courts or competent authorities of the State of which the deceased was a national, and in accordance with the laws of that State, provided that no subject of the country in which the succession is opened brings any claims against the said succession.

In the latter case, if the claim is submitted before the expiry of the period fixed in Article XIV, the consideration thereof shall be referred to the courts or competent authorities of the country in which the succession is opened, and they shall give a ruling in accordance with the laws of this country regarding the validity of the claims made by the party concerned and the share, if any, to be allotted to him.

The balance of the estate after deduction of such share shall be handed over to the consular authority, who shall dispose thereof to the other heirs in accordance with the provisions of Article XVII.

Article XX.

When a Belgian dies in Estonia or an Estonian in Belgium at a place where there is no consular authority of his country, the competent local authority shall proceed to affix the seals and make an inventory of the estate in accordance with the laws of the country. Certified copies of these documents, together with the death certificate and national passport of the deceased, shall be forwarded with the utmost dispatch to the consular authority nearest to the place in which the succession has been opened, or through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the diplomatic representative of the country of which the deceased was a national.

The competent local authority shall take all steps prescribed by the laws of the country in regard to the property left by the deceased, and the proceeds of the succession shall be handed over to the said diplomatic or consular representatives as soon as possible after the expiry of the period fixed in Article XIV.

It is understood that from the moment when the legation of the country of which the deceased was a national or the nearest consular authority shall have sent a representative to the spot, the local authority which has intervened shall comply with the regulations contained in the preceding Articles.

Article XXI.

The provisions of the present Convention shall apply to the succession of a subject of one of the two States who died outside the territory of the other State but left movable or immovable property therein.

Article XXII.

Pay and effects belonging to seamen or passengers of one of the two countries who have died in the other country either on board ship or on land shall be handed over to the diplomatic or consular representatives of their nation.

Article XXIII.

Consuls and consular agents shall be entitled to protect minors, feeble-minded and other incapable persons who are nationals of the State by which the said consuls and consular agents were appointed; to this end the said consular officials shall be entitled to take all measures they may think fit within the limits of the local legislation.

Article XXIV.

The consuls and consular agents of each of the Contracting Parties shall be entitled to render all aid and assistance to merchant vessels and warships of their nation calling at the ports of their consular area.

To this end they may proceed in person or send representatives on board merchant vessels and warships of their nation, after the said vessels have been admitted to pratique.

In the case of merchant vessels, they may question the captains and crews, examine the ship's papers, receive — in conformity with the provisions of Article IX of the present Convention — declarations regarding their voyage, their destination and the incidents of the passage, draw up manifests and facilitate the departure of their vessels, and furthermore accompany the captains and members of the crews to the courts and administrative offices of the country to assist them by interpreting or otherwise in any business they may have to transact or in presenting any applications they may have to make.

In ports in which a consul or consular agent of one of the contracting Parties resides, the judicial and administrative officials and the Customs officers and agents of the country may not carry out on board merchant vessels any searches or inspections other than the usual Customs, passport and medical inspections, or inspections for the purpose of collecting navigation dues, nor arrest or imprison any person, nor perform any other official act necessitating constraint, without notifying previously, or, in urgent cases, at the actual moment of the search, the consul or consular agent of the country to which the vessel belongs, in order that he may be present during the examination. They must also give the consul or consular agent due notice in good time to enable him to be present when any statements are made by captains or crews before the courts or administrative authorities of the country.

The invitation addressed in the above-mentioned cases to consuls or consular agents shall specify the exact hour, and, should the consuls or consular agents neglect to attend in person or to send a representative, the case shall be dealt with in their absence. The competent local authorities shall, nevertheless, be obliged to inform the consul or consular agent without delay of any visit or other official proceedings of the nature referred to in the previous paragraph effected in their absence, and, at the same time, to state the reasons which necessitated urgent action; they shall do so even if the consul or consular agent does not reside in the port.

It is understood that the present Article shall not apply to steps taken by the local authorities in conformity with the Customs and public health regulations, which shall continue to be applied without the co-operation of the consular authorities.

Article XXV.

In all that concerns harbour regulations, the lading and unloading of merchant vessels, and the safeguarding of merchandise, goods and chattels, the laws, decrees and regulations of the country shall be observed, subject to the express condition that any privilege or favour which may be granted in a particular port by one of the Contracting Parties to the merchant vessels of the most favoured nation shall also be granted in that port to the vessels of the other Party.

Within the limits laid down by the laws of the State which appointed them, consuls and consular agents shall alone be responsible for the maintenance of internal order on board merchant vessels

of their nation ; they shall themselves decide, in conformity with the laws of the State which appointed them, disputes of all kinds which may arise between the captains, officers and seamen of such vessels, especially those relating to pay and the execution of contracts entered into between them.

The local authorities may only intervene when disturbances occurring on board ship are of a nature to disturb public tranquillity on land or in the harbour, or when a person not belonging to the crew is involved. Even in this event, the local authorities shall notify the competent consul or consular agent, if possible before taking action.

In all other cases the said authorities shall confine themselves to giving their support to the consuls or consular agents if asked to do so by the latter, in order to assist them in the discharge of their duties, and, in particular, to arrest and convey on board a merchant vessel or warship, any person entered as a member of the crew, or, provided that he is not a national of the country, to imprison him, whenever for any reason the said consuls or consular agents deem it necessary ; if the person in question is to be detained in custody, the aforesaid consuls and consular agents shall at the earliest possible moment officially notify the competent judicial authorities of the country to that effect.

Article XXVI.

Consuls and consular agents may cause to be arrested and sent back to their ships or repatriated, officers, seamen, or any other persons who belong, in whatever capacity, to the crews of merchant vessels of the State which appointed the said agents, and who have deserted on the territory of the other Contracting Party.

For this purpose they must apply in writing to the competent local authorities and prove, producing either the registers of the vessel or the muster-roll of the crew, or, failing these documents, a certified extract therefrom, that the persons claimed really belonged to the crew. In places in which there is no consul or consular agent, the requisition for extradition may be addressed to the local authorities by the captain or person in command of the vessel, who shall observe the formalities laid down in the present paragraph.

On the receipt of such a duly-authenticated request, the handing-over of the deserters may not be refused unless it is proved that the person claimed is a national of the country or that the deserter has committed some crime or offence on land ; in the latter case, the local authority may defer handing over the offender until the competent court has delivered its judgment and until such judgment has been executed in full. The said consular officials shall, moreover, be given every help and assistance in searching for and arresting such deserters, who shall be placed in a prison of the country and detained there on the written request and at the expense of the consulate or consular agency until they are returned to a vessel of their country, or until a opportunity occurs to repatriate them. If, however, no such opportunity should occur within two months from the date of arrest, the said deserters shall, after notification has been given to the consul or consular agent three days in advance, be released, and may not be rearrested for the same cause.

The provisions of the present Article, so far as they refer to the assistance of local authorities in connection with the search for and arrest or repatriation of deserters, shall only apply to members of crews who are nationals of a third State in cases where the consul submits to the competent local authorities a document confirming the assent of the consul appointed by the State of which the deserter is a national.

Article XXVII.

When a vessel belonging to the Government or to nationals of one of the Contracting Parties is wrecked or runs aground on the shore of the other Party, the local authorities shall notify without delay the consul or consular agent within whose district the disaster has occurred.

All operations connected with the salvage of warships or merchant vessels of one of the Contracting Parties, which have been wrecked or have run aground in the territorial water of the other Party, shall be carried out under the direction of the consuls or consular agents.

The local authorities of the two States shall only intervene in order to assist the consular officials to keep order, to safeguard the interests of salvors not belonging to the crew, and to ensure the execution of the regulations with regard to the import and export of the salvaged goods.

In the absence and until the arrival of the consuls or consular agents or their representatives, the local authorities shall take all necessary steps for the protection of persons and the preservation of effects saved from the wreck.

No charges of any kind shall be made in respect of the intervention of the local authorities in these cases, except those necessitated by the salvage operations and the preservation of the salvaged effects, and those to which the warships or merchant vessels of the most favoured nation would be liable in similar circumstances.

In case of doubt as to the nationality of a wrecked vessel, the local authorities shall alone be competent to take the measures mentioned in the present Article.

Salvaged goods and effects shall not be liable to any Customs duty unless they are cleared for consumption within the country.

Article XXVIII.

Whenever no provisions to the contrary have been agreed upon by the shipowners, freighters or underwriters, questions relating to damage suffered at sea by warships or merchant vessels of the two countries, whether they enter the respective ports by their own free will or are forced to put in, shall be settled by the consuls or consular agents of their country, unless nationals of the country in which the said consuls or consular agents reside, or those of a third Power, are concerned in such damage; in this case, and in the absence of a friendly agreement between all the parties concerned, they shall be settled by the local authorities.

Article XXIX.

Each of the Contracting Parties undertakes furthermore to grant most-favoured-nation treatment to the other Party in regard to the establishment of consuls and all that concerns the performance of consular duties, together with the enjoyment of exemptions, rights, privileges, immunities and honours. It is agreed, however, that neither of the Contracting Parties may invoke the benefit of the most-favoured-nation clause and demand in favour of its consular officials and employees any exemptions, rights, privileges, immunities and honours other or more extensive than those granted by itself to the consular officials and employees of the other Party.

Article XXX.

The provisions of the present Convention shall also apply to the diplomatic representatives of the Contracting Parties who are responsible for the discharge of consular duties, without prejudice, however, to any rights and privileges enjoyed by them in their capacity of diplomatic representatives under international law.

Article XXXI.

The present Convention shall be in force for five years as from the date of the exchange of ratifications; should neither of the High Contracting Parties have notified the other Party,

six months prior to the expiry of this period, of its intention to terminate the Convention, it shall remain in force for a further year as from the date of its denunciation by either of the High Contracting Parties.

The present Convention shall be published and brought into force in the forms provided for by the legislation of the two countries immediately after the exchange of ratifications, which shall take place at Brussels.

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

Done at Brussels in duplicate, February 8, 1927.

C. R. PUSTA.

E. VANDERVELDE.