

No. 1179

**GREECE
and
LEBANON**

Treaty on consular arrangements, navigation, civil and commercial rights, and establishment (with a letter relating thereto). Signed at Beirut, on 6 October 1948

Official text: French.

Registered by Greece on 23 April 1951.

**GRÈCE
et
LIBAN**

Traité consulaire, de navigation, de droits civils et commerciaux et d'établissement (avec une lettre y relative). Signé à Beyrouth, le 6 octobre 1948

Texte officiel français.

Enregistré par la Grèce le 23 avril 1951.

TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION

No. 1179. TREATY¹ ON CONSULAR ARRANGEMENTS,
NAVIGATION, CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL RIGHTS,
AND ESTABLISHMENT BETWEEN GREECE AND LE-
BANON. SIGNED AT BEIRUT, ON 6 OCTOBER 1948

The Royal Greek Government and the Government of the Republic of Lebanon, desiring to conclude a Treaty on consular arrangements, navigation, civil and commercial rights, and establishment between Greece and Lebanon, have to that end appointed their plenipotentiaries;

For the Royal Greek Government :

Mr. Nicolas Hadji Vassiliou, Greek Chargé d'Affaires in Lebanon;

For the Government of the Republic of Lebanon :

Mr. Mohamed Ali Hamade, Director of Political Affairs, Acting Director General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of Lebanese Overseas;

Who have agreed upon the following provisions :

CONDITIONS OF ESTABLISHMENT

Article 1

Nationals of either High Contracting Party may, subject to the laws and regulations of the country, freely enter, travel, stay and establish themselves in the territory of the other Party, except in forbidden places or areas, or leave it at any time, without being subject to restrictions of any kind whatever other than those to which nationals of the country itself are or shall be subject.

The above provision shall not affect the regulations and special measures in force or to be enacted by each of the High Contracting Parties, relating to the immigration or admission and employment of foreign workers and wage earners.

Nationals of either High Contracting Party shall enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of the residence taxes and passport and visa formalities imposed on foreigners.

¹ Came into force on 28 August 1950, by the exchange of instruments of ratification at Beirut, in accordance with article 34.

Nationals of either High Contracting Party may not be refused access to the territory of the other Party, or, if they are already settled there, may not be expelled from it except in one of the following cases :

- (a) if they have been condemned for a crime or an offence punishable by more than three years' imprisonment;
- (b) if they have become guilty of subversive activities or activities detrimental to public order or to public health, tranquillity or morals;
- (c) if they are indigent or a charge on the State.

Article 2

Nationals of either High Contracting Party shall, in the territory of the other Party and subject to the laws and regulations of the country, have the right to acquire any movable or immovable property, by way of purchase, exchange, gift, inheritance, will or in any other way, to possess and freely to dispose of the same.

Subject likewise to the laws and regulations in force, they shall also have the right to carry on any business or industry and to exercise any trade or profession, the exercise of which, under the local law, is not or shall not be reserved to nationals of the country itself or shall not be the subject of special regulation.

Article 3

The scholastic establishments and the communities, associations and institutions of either High Contracting Party, shall, in the territory of the other Party, have the right freely to carry on their activities whether for pedagogic or scientific purposes or for the purpose of providing hospital treatment or assistance, provided only that such activities are in accordance with the laws and regulations of the country, as well as with any measure which the observance of public order may require.

They may retain their existing staff, and they may employ foreign staff, within the limits of the organization's needs, without prejudice to the general right of supervision possessed by the Government of either High Contracting Party over the entry and residence of aliens in its territory.

Article 4

Nationals and corporations or associations of either High Contracting Party, as well as their property, rights and interests, shall not be subject, in the territory of the other Party, to any duties, taxes, dues, levies or fiscal charges other or more burdensome than those levied in like case on nationals of the country itself and their corporations or associations.

The foregoing provisions shall not apply to taxes and charges on concessions for archeological research, on concessions for and on the exploitation of hydro-

electric power, forests, mines and other wealth of the subsoil, and of refineries and other oil installations; such taxes and charges shall not, however, be heavier than those levied on nationals of a third State.

Nationals and corporations or associations of either High Contracting Party shall only be taxed by the other Party on the amount of registered capital they have invested in its territory, the profits they make there or the business they carry on.

Article 5

Nationals of either High Contracting Party shall be exempt, in the territory of the other Party, from any military service. They shall not be subject to other military and civil contributions or requisitions except in time of war and to the extent and under the conditions provided for nationals of the country itself.

Nationals of either High Contracting Party, in the territory of the other Party, shall, with regard to their property, enjoy the fullest protection of the laws, courts and authorities, on the same footing as nationals of the country itself.

Like nationals of the country itself, they shall have free access to the courts. In the courts of every instance, both in pursuit and in defence of their rights, they shall, like the former, be at liberty to choose in all proceedings their advocates, solicitors or agents from among the people admitted to the exercise of those professions, in accordance with the laws of the territory in question.

Article 6

Nationals of either High Contracting Party shall be subject, in the territory of the other Party, under the same conditions as its nationals, to the territorial legislation, the general principles of international law, and the criminal, civil, commercial, administrative, fiscal or other laws, decrees, orders and regulations.

So far as their personal status is concerned they shall however remain subject to the provisions of their national law.

If the estate of a Greek in Lebanon or of a Lebanese in Greece is unclaimed, the real or personal property composing the estate shall be disposed of in accordance with the laws of the State of which the deceased was a national.

COMMERCIAL AND NAVIGATION CLAUSES

Article 7

There shall be full and complete freedom of commerce and navigation between Greece and Lebanon.

The two States undertake to adopt appropriate domestic and international measures to promote mutually advantageous economic relations, within the framework of world economic relations.

Article 8

Joint stock companies and other commercial companies, including industrial and financial companies, insurance and transport companies, which have their head offices in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties and are legally constituted in accordance with its legislation, shall be recognized as having full legal existence by the other Party.

Such companies may, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the country, acquire any movable and immovable property.

For everything relating to the legal and judicial protection of their property, the provisions of article 5 shall be applicable to them.

Article 9

Nationals of either High Contracting Party shall enjoy, in the territory of the other Party, the same protection as its nationals in everything relating to the ownership of trade-marks or trade names as well as all kinds of industrial or manufacturers' designs or models.

The High Contracting Parties agree to give full and complete application, in their mutual relations, to the provisions of the Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and Final Protocol, Paris, 20 March, 1883, revised at Brussels on 14 December 1900, at Washington on 2 June 1911, at The Hague on 6 November 1925 and at London on 2 June 1934¹.

Article 10

Commercial travellers representing businessmen or manufacturers domiciled in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, on their entry into and during their stay in the territory of the other Party, and on their departure therefrom, provided their stay does not exceed six months, shall enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment as regards taxation and other facilities. Their status shall be established, if necessary, by a certificate from the firm they represent, attested by the consular authority on the spot.

Articles imported as specimens shall be duty-free provided they are re-exported within a maximum period of six months.

Articles which the authorities of the importing country consider it would not be possible to identify at the time of their re-export may not however be admitted free of duty.

Article 11

The nationality of the vessels of either High Contracting Party, determined in accordance with their respective laws and regulations in force, shall be recognized by the other Party for the application of the provisions of this Treaty.

¹ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. CXCH, p. 17; Vol. CCV, p. 218; and United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. I, p. 269, and Vol. 32, p. 406.

Article 12

No tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, brokerage, beaconage, wharfage or other dues to which, under any name whatsoever, the vessel is subject and which are collected in the name and to the profit of the Government, public officials, individuals, corporations or establishments of any sort, shall be imposed upon arrival at, stay in and departure from the ports of one of the two countries, on the ships of the other, which would not equally and under the same conditions be imposed on the ships of the most favoured nation.

This equal treatment shall take effect with regard to the ships of each of the two High Contracting Parties from whatever port or place they may arrive and whatever may have been their destination on departure.

Article 13

The trading vessels of either High Contracting Party may enter the ports of the other Party, either to unload all or some of their passengers or cargo coming from abroad, or to take on all or some of their passengers or cargo destined abroad.

The High Contracting Parties shall reciprocally grant each other most-favoured-nation treatment with regard to coastwise trade and towing, pilotage and other port services.

The same apply to fishing in territorial waters up to within twenty kilometres from the low-water mark.

The provisions of this article shall not hinder the granting of any subsidy, bounty, drawback or other exemption intended to promote the development of the national merchant navy or the national fisheries.

CONSULAR CLAUSES

Article 14

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall be empowered to establish consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls or consular agents in the ports, towns and other districts of the territory of the other Party.

The High Contracting Parties however reserve the right to refuse the establishment of consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents in certain districts or portions of the territory, provided that this reservation is applied equally to all Powers.

The consuls and other consular officials may be career or honorary officials.

If the honorary official is a national of the country in which he will exercise consular functions, the previous consent of that country must be obtained through diplomatic channels.

On presentation of their letters of appointment, consuls shall be reciprocally admitted and recognized by the Government of their State of residence in accordance with the rules and formalities customary in that State and the exequatur for the free exercise of their functions shall be delivered to them without delay or expense.

The Government of the State of residence shall immediately inform the competent authorities in the consular district of the appointment of the consul and those authorities, on such advice or on presentation of the exequatur, shall without delay take all necessary measures to enable the consul to discharge the duties incumbent on him and to enjoy the rights, privileges and immunities recognized by this Treaty.

In case of prevention, absence or decease of a chief of office, the assistant officials shall be authorized in the order fixed by the State to which they belong to discharge the duties of the titular in an acting capacity, provided their official character has previously been brought to the knowledge of the competent authorities.

Article 15

Consuls may affix to the house in which their offices or chancelleries are established the coat of arms of the country they represent with the customary indications in the official language of their State, and may display the flag of that country on official holidays and in other customary circumstances. Nevertheless, these external signs may never be interpreted as constituting a right of asylum.

Article 16

All rooms used for offices for the official consular service and the place specially reserved for the deposit of the consular archives are inviolable. These rooms and place must be completely separate from the rooms serving as the consular official's personal living quarters and may not be used for other purposes.

Career consuls and other career officials, subjects of the State which has appointed them, shall be exempt from any direct contribution in the nature of a personal tax established by the State of residence or by any authority subject to that State.

Only honorary consuls and other honorary officials shall be authorized to carry on a trade or any other activity different from their official functions. Exemption from military requisitions and billeting liabilities shall apply only to the premises intended for their chancellery and their consular archives.

For a period of six months after taking up their duties, consuls and all other career consular officials, citizens of the State which has appointed them, shall be authorized, on returning to their post in the territory of the other State, to bring in their furniture and their domestic possessions and utensils intended for their personal use or the use of their family.

Career consuls and other consular officials, nationals of the State which has appointed them, shall enjoy personal immunity. They may not be arrested or detained on suspicion except for offences which are considered crimes under the local legislation and punished as such.

In case of prosecution, arrest or committal for trial of the consul or one of the above officials, the Government of the State of residence shall without delay inform the diplomatic representative of the State to which he belongs.

Consuls and other consular officials whether career or honorary may refuse to testify on any facts relating to the exercise of their functions and to produce documents in their possession, on the grounds of professional or State secrecy. Should the judicial authority not admit the validity of such an exception, it must abstain from any coercive measure with regard to the said consular official. Any difficulties which may arise in that connexion must always be settled through diplomatic channels.

Article 17

Consuls of either High Contracting Party shall be entitled to protect the nationals of the State which has appointed them, and, under international law and custom, to defend all rights and interests of the said nationals.

To that end, they may approach the administrative and judicial authorities in their district with a view to obtaining the necessary information and explanations; they may also address to all the administrative authorities in their district complaints against any violation of the conventions and treaties between the two countries and against any abuse reported by their nationals.

Article 18

Consuls of either High Contracting Party, if so authorized by the laws or regulations of the country which has appointed them, shall have the right to deliver to their nationals passports and other identity papers and to visa all passports, certificates of source and origin of goods and other documents.

Article 19

Consuls may receive statements of birth and death of their nationals, without prejudice to the obligation of those concerned to make the statements required by the laws of the country of residence.

They may celebrate marriage between their nationals and receive statements of repudiation and divorce by mutual consent when the spouses are nationals of their State and in cases where they are so authorized by their national law.

They may receive deeds of affiliation made out by one of their nationals, draw up certificates of identification of heirs, receive and register any certificates of births, marriages and deaths of their nationals and any other statements by the latter with or without oath.

Article 20

Consuls of either High Contracting Party shall have the right, if so authorized by the laws or regulations of the State which has appointed them :

(1) To receive, either in their chancellery or at the domicile of the parties, any statements their nationals may wish to make, and on board the maritime and river vessels of their State, any statements by captains, members of the crews and passengers.

Such statements shall, however, have no effect before the authorities of the country of residence except in accordance with the latter's legislation;

(2) To receive, draw up and certify, with the same rights as notaries or the authorities discharging their functions, legal deeds including wills of nationals of the State which has appointed them, and to publish the wills drawn up by them in their official capacity and deposited at the consulate or presented after the death of the testator.

However, legal deeds between living persons relating to the establishment or transfer of a right *in rem* to property situated in the territory of the State of residence shall be subject to registration or notation formalities in accordance with the law of the said State.

Article 21

Consuls of the two High Contracting Parties shall have the right to establish, in accordance with their own law, the guardianship and trusteeship of their nationals residing within the Consulate's jurisdiction.

The local authorities shall bring to their attention any circumstances rendering necessary the establishment of a guardianship or trusteeship for one of their nationals.

The courts and other competent authorities of the country of which the ward is a subject shall hear all claims and disputes in questions of guardianship and trusteeship, without prejudice to the laws relating to the property régime.

The consul shall notify the administrative authorities of the country of residence of the guardian or trustee he has appointed.

Article 22

In case of decease of a national of one of the High Contracting Parties in the territory of other Party, the competent local authorities shall immediately notify the consul of the district in which the decease has taken place and shall provide him with all information which might reveal the existence of a will and might identify and find any heirs and successors.

Article 23

When a Greek leaves property in Lebanon or a Lebanese leaves property in Greece, whatever the status and nationality of the heirs and other beneficiaries, whether major or minor, absent or present, known or unknown, the consul shall be entitled to affix the seals either by virtue of his office or at the request of any party concerned, on all the personal effects and papers of the deceased, in presence of the local or duly summoned authority. The local authority shall have the right to place his seals on top of those of the consul.

The breaking of the seals shall be done by the consul in the presence of the competent local or duly summoned authority. The double seals may not however be broken except by agreement with the competent local authority or by virtue of a legal decision.

Article 24

If the heirs are not known, or if among the heirs or other beneficiaries there are some whose existence is uncertain or whose domicile is unknown, or who are not present or duly represented, or who are minors or incapable, or if, all being major and present, they are not in agreement as to their rights and status, it shall, after the inventory has been drawn up, be the right and duty of the consul, as trustee of the property of any kind left by the deceased, to administer and dispose of the estate. Consequently he may, in accordance with the forms prescribed by the laws and customs of the country, proceed to the sale of furniture and furnishings liable to deteriorate or requiring expensive upkeep, receive payment of debts due or which may fall due, of interest on debts, of rents and dues, take all action to preserve the rights and property of the estate, employ the funds found at the deceased's domicile or recovered since decease, pay urgent charges and debts on the estate, and, in short, take all measures to get in the net liquid assets.

If heirs or other beneficiaries have not presented themselves within a period of six months from the time of notification of decease to the consul, the latter, as legal representative of the absent persons, may cause the non-claimed parts of the assets of the estate to be handed over to him by the trustee, administrator or any authority holding them. He must to that end produce any documents and proofs required of the heirs and other beneficiaries.

The courts and other competent authorities of the country of which the deceased was a national shall hear all claims and disputes relating to an intestate or testamentary succession, subject, as regards property, to the territorial laws governing it.

Any statement contesting the succession not based on a hereditary title or on a clause of the will may be judged by the courts of the country in which the estate is being administered, unless the subject of the claim is a right *in rem* to property situated outside that country.

Article 25

When nationals of one of the Contracting States, absent or incapable and not represented, have an interest in an estate being administered in the territory of the other State, whatever the nationality of the deceased, the consul shall have the right to require that the competent local authority take the measures which he himself is entitled to take under articles 22 and 24, paragraph 1.

Article 26

Consuls of either High Contracting Party may, in accordance with the regulations in force, facilitate the arrival and departure of ships flying their national flag and give them all necessary aid during the stay of the said ships in a port within their consular district.

Consuls may, on board commercial vessels flying their national flag, interrogate the captains and crew and collect information from the passengers, examine the ship's papers, draw up manifests, receive, in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty, statements on the voyage, the destination and the incidents of the passage and proceed, through experts, to any inspection in case of damage, or any inquiry in case of loss, when such inspection or inquiry is provided for by their national law.

Representatives of the legal and administrative authorities and Customs officials of one of the High Contracting Parties may not, in a port where a consul of the other Party resides, undertake, on board commercial vessels flying the latter's flag, either search or investigation, nor make arrests, except in case of a flagrant offence, nor proceed to any measures involving means of constraint, without notifying previously or, in case of urgency, at the time of the measure envisaged, the consul of the nation to which the ship belongs so that he may be present.

The local authorities shall also notify the consul in due time so that he may be present when any statements are made by captains or crew before the local courts or the local administration.

The invitation addressed in the above-mentioned cases to the consuls shall state the time and place of the measure envisaged. If the consuls neglect to appear in person or to have themselves represented by a delegate, it shall

be carried out in their absence. In such a case the local authorities shall be required to inform the consul of it without delay and to indicate, where appropriate, the reasons for urgency. The same shall apply when the consul does not reside in the port.

Nevertheless, the intervention of the consul shall not be required for the carrying out by the local authorities of the usual formalities on the arrival and departure of vessels in accordance with navigation, Customs and health regulations.

Article 27

Consuls, within the limits provided by the legislation of the State which has appointed them, are exclusively responsible for the maintenance of internal order on board merchant vessels flying their national flag. In case of need, they may entrust the duties of captain to a person of their choice and replace the officers and members of the crew.

They themselves, in accordance with the laws of their country, shall settle disputes of any kind arising between the captain, the officers and the sailors of such ships and in particular those relating to pay or to the carrying out of the engagements reciprocally undertaken.

The local authorities may only intervene when actions committed on board merchant vessels are of a kind to disturb the public peace on land or in the harbour, or when a crime has been there committed involving a person of the country or non-member of the crew, or in the case of an offence considered a crime under local law.

In such cases, the above authorities shall limit themselves to giving their support to the consuls, if they are so requested, to facilitate the accomplishment of their consular duties.

Article 28

Consuls may cause to be arrested or sent back either on board or to their countries, officers, sailors and any other persons forming part in any capacity of the crew of ships flying the flag of their nation, who have deserted on the territory of the other Contracting Party.

To that end, they must address themselves in writing to the competent local authorities and prove, by producing the ship's register or the list of the crew or, failing those, an authenticated extract from those documents, that the persons claimed really formed part of the crew. In places where there is no consul, the request for surrender of the persons may be addressed to the local authorities by the commanding officer of the ship, subject to observance of the formalities prescribed in this paragraph.

On the making of such a request so substantiated, the surrender of deserters may only be refused if the deserter has become guilty of a crime or an offence on land. In such case the local authority may delay surrender until the competent local court has passed judgment and the latter has been fully and com-

pletely executed. In addition, the consuls shall be given help and assistance in seeking and arresting such deserters.

The latter shall be placed in prison in the country and shall be detained there at the written request and at the expense of the consul, until they are restored to their position on board a national ship or repatriated.

However, the detention may not be prolonged beyond two months. When that period has passed, the deserters shall be set free, the consul having been duly notified three days previously.

The High Contracting Parties further agree that the provisions of this article shall not apply to officers, sailors and other persons forming part of the crew, who are nationals of the country in which they have deserted.

Article 29

Any operations for the salvage of ships of one of the High Contracting Parties, shipwrecked or run aground on the coasts of the other Party, shall be directed by the consuls of the country to which the ship belongs.

In the absence and until the arrival of the consul who has been immediately notified or of the person he has delegated for that purpose, the local authorities shall take all measures necessary for the protection of the shipwrecked persons and the preservation of the shipwrecked goods.

Unless requested by the consul, the local authorities shall only intervene to maintain order, safeguard the interests of the salvors if they are foreigners to the shipwrecked crew, and ensure execution of the provisions to be observed for the entry and exit of the goods saved.

If the ship has been wrecked or has run aground within or at the entry to the harbour, the local authorities may prescribe the measures considered necessary to protect traffic and avoid any damage to the harbour, its installations and the ships in it.

The proprietors of the ships and goods as well as the salvors shall not be liable, because of the intervention of the local authorities, for other expenses than those required by the salvage operations and the preservation of the goods salvaged, or those to which nationals of the country are liable in like case.

The goods salvaged shall not be subject to any Customs duty if they are to be re-exported and such re-export takes place within one year.

In case of doubt as to the nationality of the shipwrecked, only the local authorities shall be competent to take the measures mentioned in this article.

Article 30

In all cases where there is no contrary provision in the agreements concluded between the owners, shippers or underwriters, the damage suffered at sea by ships of one of the High Contracting Parties, whether they entered harbour voluntarily or were forced to put in by stress of weather, shall be settled by

their consuls, unless nationals of the latter's country of residence, or nationals of a third Power, have an interest in the damages. In such case and failing any friendly compromise between all the parties concerned, the damages shall be settled by the local authorities.

Article 31

The provisions of this Treaty relating to the duties and prerogatives of consuls shall also apply to diplomatic agents of the High Contracting Parties invested with consular functions whose appointment has been notified to the other Party through diplomatic channels.

Article 32

The High Contracting Parties agree that the fullest advantages conceded by one of them to nationals or companies of another State with regard to the matters covered by this Treaty, shall be extended with full legal rights to the nationals or companies of the other Party.

However, the provisions of this Treaty as regards most-favoured-nation treatment shall not apply :

(1) to advantages granted or which may be granted to a neighbouring country to facilitate frontier traffic;

(2) to advantages granted or which may be granted to a third country, under a Customs or economic union;

(3) to advantages granted or which may be granted under specific conventions to a third country, in order to avoid cases of double taxation or ensure reciprocal protection in fiscal matters;

(4) to advantages which Lebanon has granted or may grant to countries members of the League of Arab States, so long as these advantages have not been extended to any other country.

Article 33

The contracting States agree to submit to arbitration any disputes which may arise between them regarding the application or interpretation of this Treaty and which it has not proved possible to settle amicably within a reasonable space of time by the usual diplomatic procedures.

The decision of the tribunal shall be binding on the Parties. For each dispute the arbitration tribunal shall be formed at the request of one of the Contracting States and in the following way :

Within the space of one month from the date of the presentation of the request, each State shall appoint its arbitrator and shall fix the period within which the two arbitrators must give their decision. If the two States do not

agree as to the period within which the two arbitrators must give their decision or if the two arbitrators do not succeed in settling the dispute within the allotted time, or if the two States do not agree on the choice of a third arbitrator within the space of one month from the day when the request for the appointment of a third arbitrator is made, the more diligent Party shall approach the President of the International Court of Justice with a view to appointing the third arbitrator from among nationals of third States.

The procedure to be followed by the two arbitrators, if it has not been settled in a special arrangement between the two States concluded at the latest at the time of the appointment of the arbitrators, shall be settled in accordance with article 57 and articles 59 to 85 of the Convention of The Hague of 18 October 1907.¹ In the case of the appointment of a third arbitrator, the arbitration tribunal so formed shall decide on its procedures and shall settle the dispute. All the tribunal's decisions shall be rendered by a majority vote.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, each of the High Contracting Parties reserves the right to indicate to the other Party, within the space of one month from the date of the presentation of the request for arbitration, its preference for submitting the dispute to the International Court of Justice.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 34

This Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at Beirut.

It is concluded for a period of five years renewable by tacit agreement if one or other of the High Contracting Parties does not denounce it six months before the expiry of the current period.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty drawn up in the French language.

DONE in duplicate, at Beirut, on 6 October 1948.

(Signed) Hadji VASSILIOU
Mohamed Ali HAMADE

¹ De Martens : *Nouveau Recueil général de Traités*, troisième série, tome III, p. 360.

Beirut, 6 October 1948

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that in everything relating to the residence of Greek nationals in Lebanon and of Lebanese nationals in Greece, and the exercise by them of trades and professions, it is agreed that the Lebanese Government and the Greek Government will take into consideration, to the greatest possible extent, the rights acquired, basing themselves on the principles of international law.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my high consideration.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs
and Lebanese Overseas
Acting Director-General
Director of Political Affairs
M. Ali HAMADE

Mr. Nicolas Hadji Vassiliou
Greek Chargé d'Affaires
Beirut