

No. 11146

**FRANCE
and
UPPER VOLTA**

**Agreement concerning co-operation in legal matters. Signed at
Paris on 24 April 1961**

Authentic text: French.

Registered by France on 11 June 1971.

**FRANCE
et
HAUTE-VOLTA**

**Accord de coopération en matière de justice. Signé à Paris le
24 avril 1961**

Texte authentique: français.

Enregistré par la France le 11 juin 1971.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

AGREEMENT¹ CONCERNING CO-OPERATION IN LEGAL
MATTERS BETWEEN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND
THE REPUBLIC OF THE UPPER VOLTA

The Government of the French Republic and

The Government of the Republic of the Upper Volta,

Considering their wish to co-operate in legal matters,

Considering that both States are inspired by the same ideal of justice and liberty,

Considering their common desire to maintain and strengthen the bonds which unite them in legal and judicial matters,

Have agreed on the following provisions:

TITLE I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

The French Republic and the Republic of the Upper Volta shall initiate a regular exchange of information concerning judicial organization, legislation and judicial decisions.

Article 2

The transmittal of judicial documents pursuant to this Agreement shall, subject to any provisions to the contrary established herein, be effected through the diplomatic channel.

However, such documents may in urgent cases be transmitted directly between the Ministers of Justice of the two States.

¹ Came into force on 30 August 1961, the date of entry into force of the Treaty on co-operation signed on the same day (see p. 171 of this volume), in accordance with article 67.

TITLE II

RECIPROCAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE

Chapter I

TRANSMITTAL AND EXECUTION OF LETTERS ROGATORY

Article 3

Letters rogatory, both in civil and commercial and in criminal and administrative matters, to be executed in the territory of one of the Contracting States shall be transmitted through the diplomatic channel for execution by the judicial authorities of the requested State.

Article 4

The requested State may refuse to execute letters rogatory if they do not fall within its competence or are liable to impair the sovereignty, security or public policy of the said State.

Article 5

Persons whose testimony is requested shall be invited to appear by a regular administrative notice. If they refuse to comply with such notice, the requested authority shall employ the means of coercion provided for in the legislation of the State in which they are to appear.

Article 6

The requested authority shall, at the express wish of the requesting authority, with all due dispatch:

- (1) Execute the letters rogatory by means of a special formality, if that formality does not conflict with the legislation of the State in which the letters rogatory are to be executed;

- (2) Inform the requesting authority in good time of the date and place of execution of the letters rogatory, so that the interested parties may be present in accordance with the legislation of the requested State.

Article 7

The execution of letters rogatory shall not give rise to the refunding of any costs save the fees of experts.

Article 8

The provisions of this chapter shall be without prejudice to the right of the Contracting States to cause letters rogatory concerning the hearing of their nationals to be executed direct by their representatives or by deputies of the latter.

Where there is a conflict between the legislation of the two States, the nationality of the person the hearing of whom is requested shall be determined by the law of the State in which the letters rogatory are to be executed, as at the time when the letters rogatory were issued.

Chapter II

APPEARANCE OF WITNESSES IN CRIMINAL MATTERS

Article 9

If, in a criminal case, the personal appearance of a witness is necessary, the Government of the State in which he is resident shall urge him to accept the invitation which will be extended to him. If he does, his travel expenses and subsistence allowance, which shall be calculated from his place of residence, shall be at least equal to those provided for under the scales and regulations in force in the State in which the hearing is to take place. At his request, he shall be advanced all or part of the travel expenses by the consular authority of the requesting State.

Article 10

No witness who is summoned in one of the two States and voluntarily appears before the courts of the other State may be prosecuted or detained in the latter State for offences or convictions prior to his departure from the territory of the requested State. This immunity shall cease 15 days after the date on which the testimony has been completed and the return of the witness has become possible.

Article 11

Requests for the sending of witnesses who are in custody shall be transmitted through the diplomatic channel.

Such requests shall be complied with, unless there are special objections, on the understanding that such persons in custody are to be returned promptly.

Chapter III

JUDICIAL RECORDS

Article 12

The Contracting States shall report to each other all sentences entered in the judicial records which were imposed by their respective courts on nationals of the other State or on persons born in the territory of that other State.

Article 13

In case of proceedings before a court of one of the Contracting States, the *parquet* of that court may obtain direct from the competent authorities of the other State an extract from the judicial records relating to the person against whom the proceedings are being taken.

Article 14

Where, other than in the case of proceedings, the judicial or administrative authorities of one of the Contracting States wish to receive an extract from the judicial records of the other Party, they may obtain it from the competent authorities, in the instances and within the limits prescribed in the legislation of that other Party.

Chapter IV

CIVIL REGISTER AND AUTHENTICATION

Article 15

The French Republic shall, at the times specified below, transmit to the Republic of the Upper Volta copies of certificates of recognition of natural children, marriage certificates, death certificates and certificates of legitimation issued in the territory of the French Republic, as well as extracts of judgements and decisions rendered in the territory of the French Republic in matters of divorce, separation, filiation, civil registration and deprivation of legal capacity which concern persons born in the territory of the Republic of the Upper Volta.

Extracts of judgements and decisions rendered in matters of divorce and separation shall also be transmitted to the Republic of the Upper Volta when they concern persons who were married in that State.

Every three months, copies and extracts of such certificates, judgements and decisions issued or rendered during the preceding quarter shall be transmitted by the French Republic to the Republic of the Upper Volta.

The Republic of the Upper Volta shall enter in the civil register appropriate particulars from such copies and extracts, in the margin of the birth or marriage certificates of the persons concerned. In the absence of a grant of execution, particulars of judgements and decisions shall be included merely for information purposes.

Article 16

The Republic of the Upper Volta shall, at the times specified below, transmit to the French Republic copies of certificates of recognition of natural children, marriage certificates, death certificates and certificates of legitimation issued in the territory of the Republic of the Upper Volta, as well as extracts of judgements and decisions rendered in the territory of the Republic of the Upper Volta in matters of divorce, separation, filiation, civil registration and deprivation of legal capacity which concern persons born in the territory of the French Republic.

Extracts of judgements and decisions rendered in matters of divorce and separation shall also be transmitted to the French Republic when they concern persons who were married in that State.

Every three months, copies and extracts of such certificates, judgements and decisions issued or rendered during the preceding quarter shall be transmitted by the Republic of the Upper Volta to the French Republic.

The French Republic shall enter in the civil register appropriate particulars from such copies and extracts, in the margin of the birth or marriage certificates of the persons concerned. In the absence of a grant of execution, particulars of judgements and decisions shall be included merely for information purposes.

Article 17

The French Republic shall transmit to the Republic of the Upper Volta, every three months, duplicates or copies of birth certificates relating to nationals of that State which were issued in French territory during the preceding quarter.

The Republic of the Upper Volta shall transmit to the French Republic, every three months, duplicates or copies of birth certificates relating to French nationals which were issued in Upper Volta territory during the preceding quarter.

Article 18

The French Republic and the Republic of the Upper Volta shall issue free of charge copies of extracts from the civil register made out in their respective territories, when so requested for a duly specified administrative reason or for the benefit of their needy citizens.

They shall also issue free of charge copies of extracts from the civil register made out in their respective territories, where such extracts relate to aliens who are nationals of a third country and are requested for a duly specified administrative reason.

Extracts from the civil register made out or transcribed in diplomatic or consular posts shall be assimilated to extracts from the civil register made out in the respective territories of the two States.

The issuance of a copy of an extract from the civil register shall in no way prejude the question of the nationality of the person to whom it relates so far as the two States are concerned.

Article 19

Requests made by the French Republic and the Republic of the Upper Volta respectively shall be transmitted to the Upper Volta local authorities and to the French local authorities by the representatives of the contracting States.

Requests shall state briefly the grounds on which they are made.

Article 20

For the purposes of articles 18 and 19 above, the term “extracts from the civil register” means:

- Birth certificates;
- Declarations of still births;
- Certificates of recognition of natural children made out by civil registrars;
- Certificates of legitimation;
- Marriage certificates;
- Death certificates;
- Transcripts of court orders, judgements or decisions in matters relating to the civil register;
- Transcripts of judgements or decisions relating to divorce and separation.

Article 21

The following documents, made out by the administrative and judicial authorities in either State, shall be accepted, without need of authentication, in the respective territories of the French Republic and the Republic of the Upper Volta:

- Copies of extracts from the civil register;
- Copies of decisions, orders, judgements and other judicial documents;
- Affidavits, written statements or other judicial documents registered or filed in the courts of the two States;
- Notarized documents;
- Certificates of entitlement for annuitants.

The aforementioned documents shall bear the signature and official seal of the authority competent to issue them and, in the case of copies, shall be certified as true copies of the original by the said authority. In all cases, they shall be made out in such a way as to establish their authenticity.

Chapter V

SECURITY FOR COSTS AND PENALTIES "CAUTIO JUDICATUM SOLVI" AND LEGAL AID

Article 22

No security or deposit of any kind shall be required of French nationals in the Republic of the Upper Volta or of nationals of the Republic of the Upper Volta in France by reason of their alien status or of the fact that they are not domiciled or resident in the country.

The preceding paragraph shall apply to bodies corporate constituted or authorized under the laws of either State.

Article 23

The nationals of either State shall, in the territory of the other, be entitled to legal aid on the same basis as nationals of that State, provided that they comply with the law of the country in which the aid is requested.

Certificates of need shall be issued to applicants by the authorities at their normal place of residence, if they are resident in the territory of either State.

If the person concerned is resident in a third State, the certificate of need shall be issued by the consul of his country for the territory in which he resides.

Where the person concerned is resident in the State in which the request is made, additional information may be sought from the authorities of the State of which he is a national.

Chapter VI

TRANSMITTAL AND SERVICE OF WRITS AND EXTRAJUDICIAL DOCUMENTS

Article 24

Writs and extrajudicial documents, both in civil and commercial and in criminal and administrative matters, to be served on persons resident in the territory of one of the Contracting States shall be transmitted directly between the Ministers of Justice of the two States.

Article 25

The requested authority shall confine itself to causing the document to be served on the addressee.

If the addressee accepts the document, proof of service shall consist either of a dated receipt signed by him or of a certificate by the requested authority confirming that service has been effected and indicating the manner and date of service. One or other of these documents shall be transmitted to the requesting authority.

If the addressee refuses to accept the document, the requested authority shall return it to the requesting authority forthwith, indicating the reason why service could not be effected.

Article 26

The serving of writs and extrajudicial documents shall not give rise to the refunding of any costs.

Article 27

The provisions of this chapter shall be without prejudice to the right of the Contracting States to cause writs and extrajudicial documents addressed to their nationals to be served direct by their representatives or by deputies of the latter. Where there is a conflict between the legislation of the two States, the nationality of the addressee of the writ or other document shall be determined by the law of the State in which service is to be effected.

Article 28

The provisions of the preceding articles shall, in civil and commercial matters, be without prejudice to the right of interested parties resident in the territory of one of the Contracting States to cause documents to be served by law officials on persons living in the other State.

Chapter VII

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 29

Any person, being a national of one of the two Contracting States, who has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment or to a more severe penalty shall, at the request of either Government, be surrendered to the authorities of the State of which he is a national.

The costs of transference shall be borne by the requesting State.

Article 30

The decision as to conditional release shall rest with the State in which the sentence is executed, after consultations with the State to which the court having imposed the sentence belongs.

Article 31

Pardon and amnesty shall be within the competence of the State to which the court having imposed the sentence belongs.

Article 32

Where a court of one of the two States imposes the death-penalty on a national of the other State, a petition for a reprieve shall in all cases be entered automatically and the diplomatic mission of that State shall be notified forthwith.

Article 33

Decisions imposing fines shall be enforced upon application by the financial authorities of the requesting State. Applications shall be accompanied by copies of the decisions and shall reproduce the legal provisions applied and the legal provisions relating to the time-limit for enforcement of the penalty.

Once the Minister of Justice of the requested State has certified that the decision is enforceable, the financial authorities of that State shall proceed to collect the fines on behalf of the requesting State.

The legislation applied shall be that of the requested State relating to the enforcement of sentences of a similar nature.

Article 34

Avocats who are members of the Upper Volta bar may assist or represent parties before all French courts, both during the preliminary examination and at the trial, under the same conditions as *avocats* who are members of the French bar. As a reciprocal measure, *avocats* who are members of the French bar may assist or represent parties before all Upper Volta courts, both during the preliminary examination and at the trial, under the same conditions as *avocats* who are members of the Upper Volta bar.

However, any *avocat* who exercises the right to assist or represent parties before a court of the other State must, for the purpose of receiving any notifications required by law, give the address of an *avocat* of that State.

Article 35

Evidence of the legislative provisions and customary law of either State shall be presented to the courts of the other State in the form of "certificates of custom" made out by the consular authorities concerned.

TITLE III

GRANT OF EXECUTION IN CIVIL,
COMMERCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS*Article 36*

In civil and commercial matters, decisions in adversary and non-adversary proceedings rendered by the courts in the territory of the French Republic and in the territory of the Republic of the Upper Volta shall automatically have the force of *res judicata* in the territory of the other State, provided that they satisfy the following conditions:

- (a) The decision was rendered by a court competent under the rules concerning conflicts of jurisdiction which are admitted in the State in which the decision is to be enforced;
- (b) The decision has, under the law of the State in which it was rendered, acquired the force of *res judicata* and is enforceable;
- (c) The parties were duly summoned, represented or declared in default;
- (d) The decision contains nothing contrary to the public policy of the State in which it is invoked or to the principles of public law applicable in that State. Moreover, it must not conflict with any judicial decision rendered in that State and having the force of *res judicata* as concerns that State.

Article 37

The decisions referred to in the preceding article, and decisions declared provisionally enforceable, shall not be enforced by the authorities of the other State, nor shall the said authorities carry out any official formalities in respect thereof, such as the making of entries or corrections in the public records, until they have been declared enforceable in that other State.

Article 38

Execution shall, irrespective of the value in controversy, be granted by the President of the *tribunal de grande instance* or corresponding court at the place where the decision is to be enforced.

The President shall consider the case and make his ruling in the manner prescribed for summary proceedings (*référés*).

The ruling shall be subject to appeal only to the Court of Cassation.

Article 39

The President shall confine himself to establishing whether the decision for which a grant of execution is requested satisfies the conditions which, in accordance with article 36, it must satisfy in order automatically to have the force of *res judicata*.

He shall proceed *proprio motu* to an examination of that question and shall record the outcome in his ruling.

He shall, where necessary, order the requisite measures to ensure that the decision for which execution is granted is publicized in the same way as if it had been rendered in the State in which it is declared enforceable.

Execution may be granted for only part of the decision invoked.

Article 40

The ruling granting execution shall be binding on all parties concerned and throughout the territories to which this Agreement applies.

It shall, as from the date on which the grant of execution is obtained, make it possible for the decision which has been rendered enforceable to have, in so far as enforcement measures are concerned, the same effect as if it had been rendered by the court which has granted execution on the date on which execution was granted.

Article 41

The party to the proceedings who invokes the authority of a judicial decision or requests enforcement thereof shall produce:

- (a) A duly certified copy of the decision;
- (b) The original of the certificate of service of the decision or of any other equivalent document;
- (c) A certificate by the clerk of court establishing that no application for reconsideration of the decision or appeal against the decision has been made;
- (d) Where necessary, a copy of the summons served on the defaulting party, certified as a true copy by the clerk of the court which rendered the decision.

Article 42

Arbitral awards rendered in either State shall be recognized and enforced in the other State in accordance with the provisions of the New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards of 10 June 1958.¹

Article 43

Legal instruments, including notarized documents, which are enforceable in either State shall be declared enforceable in the other State by the President of the court specified in article 38, first paragraph, in accordance with the law of the State in which it is to be executed.

The said authority shall merely ascertain whether the instruments meet the requirements for authenticity in the State in which they have been received and whether enforcement of their provisions is contrary to the public policy or principles of public law of the State in which a grant of execution is requested.

Article 44

Land mortgage contracts concluded in either country shall be registered and shall be valid in the other country only when the documents containing the agreement have been rendered enforceable by the competent authority in accordance with the law of the country in which registration is requested.

The said authority shall merely ascertain whether the documents and the pertinent powers of attorney meet the requirements for validity in the country in which they have been received.

The foregoing provisions shall also apply to documents recording the satisfaction or reduction of mortgages made out in either country.

Article 45

Decisions rendered in administrative matters shall be enforced as stated in this title, provided, however, that references to the President of the court specified in article 38, first paragraph, shall be deemed to be references to the President of the *tribunal de première instance* having first-degree jurisdiction in respect of disputes in administrative matters.

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 330, p. 3.

TITLE IV

EXTRADITION AND EXECUTION OF SHORT PRISON SENTENCES

Chapter I

EXTRADITION

Article 46

The Contracting States undertake to surrender to each other, in accordance with the rules and conditions laid down in the following articles, persons in the territory of either State who are the subject of proceedings or have been sentenced by the judicial authorities of the other State.

Article 47

The Contracting States shall not extradite their own nationals. National status shall be determined as at the time of commission of the offence for which extradition is requested.

The requested Party undertakes, however, in so far as it is competent to judge them, to institute proceedings against any of its nationals who, in the territory of the other State, have committed offences which are punishable as crimes or correctional offences in both States, when it has received from the other Party through the diplomatic channel a request for proceedings accompanied by the files, documents, exhibits and information in its possession. The requesting Party shall be kept informed of the action taken on its request.

Article 48

The following shall be subject to extradition:

- (1) Persons against whom proceedings are being taken for crimes or offences punishable under the laws of both Contracting States by at least two years' imprisonment;
- (2) Persons who, for crimes or offences punishable under the law of the requested State, are sentenced after trial or in default by the courts of the requesting State to at least two months' imprisonment.

Article 49

Extradition may be refused if the offence for which it is requested is regarded by the requested State as a political offence or an offence allied to a political offence.

Wilful homicide and poisoning shall not be regarded as political offences.

Article 50

Extradition shall be granted, under the conditions laid down in this Agreement, in matters relating to taxes, duties, customs and foreign exchange, when so decided by a simple exchange of letters for each specially designated offence or category of offences.

Article 51

Extradition shall be refused:

- (a) If the offences for which it is requested were committed in the requested State;
- (b) If a final judgement in respect of the offences has been rendered in the requested State;
- (c) If the proceedings or the sentence have become subject to the bar of the statute of limitations under the legislation of the requesting State or of the requested State at the time when the request is received by the requested State;
- (d) If the offences were committed outside the territory of the requesting State by a person who is not a national of that State and the legislation of the requested country does not permit the institution of proceedings in respect of the same offences committed outside its territory by an alien;
- (e) If amnesty has been declared in the requesting State or the requested State.

Extradition may be refused if the offences are the subject of proceedings in the requested State or a judgement in respect of them has been rendered in a third State.

Article 52

A request for extradition shall be transmitted through the diplomatic channel.

It shall be accompanied by the original or a certified copy either of an enforceable sentence or of a warrant of arrest or any other document having the same force and issued in the manner prescribed by the law of the requesting State.

The circumstances of the acts for which extradition is requested, the time and place of their commission, their designation in law and references to the legal provisions applicable thereto shall be stated as accurately as possible. A copy of the relevant legal provisions and, so far as possible, the description of the person claimed and any information which will help to establish his identity and nationality shall also be attached.

Article 53

In case of urgency, provisional arrest shall be made at the request of the competent authorities of the requesting State, pending receipt of the request for extradition and the documents referred to in article 52, second paragraph.

A request for provisional arrest shall be transmitted to the competent authorities of the requested State either direct by post or telegraph or by any other means affording evidence in writing. It shall, at the same time, be confirmed through the diplomatic channel.

It shall state that one of the documents referred to in article 52, second paragraph, exists and that it is intended to send a request for extradition.

It shall state the offence for which extradition is requested, the time and place of its commission and the description of the person claimed, which shall be as accurate as possible. The requesting authority shall be informed without delay of the action taken on its request.

Article 54

Provisional arrest may be terminated if, within a period of 20 days after the arrest, the requested authorities have not received one of the documents referred to in article 52, second paragraph.

Release shall not prejudice rearrest and extradition if the request for extradition is received subsequently.

Article 55

Where the requested State needs additional information in order to satisfy itself that the conditions laid down in this Agreement are fulfilled, it shall, if it considers that the omission can be rectified, advise the requesting State through the diplomatic channel before rejecting the request. A time-limit may be set by the requested State for the receipt of such information.

Article 56

If extradition is requested concurrently by more than one State, either for the same offence or for different offences, the requested State shall make its decision freely, having regard to all the circumstances and especially the possibility of subsequent extradition between the requesting States, the respective dates of the requests, the relative seriousness and the place of commission of the offences.

Article 57

Where there are grounds for extradition, any articles acquired as a result of the offence or utilizable as evidence which are found at the time of his arrest in the possession of the person claimed or are discovered subsequently shall, at the request of the requesting State, be confiscated and handed over to the authorities of that State.

Article 58

The requested State shall inform the requesting State through the diplomatic channel of its decision with regard to extradition.

Reasons shall be given for any complete or partial rejection.

If the request is agreed to, the requesting State shall be informed of the place and date of surrender. Unless otherwise agreed, the person extradited shall be conducted by the requested State to the place designated by the diplomatic mission of the requesting State.

Except as provided for in the last paragraph of this article, the requesting State shall cause its agents to take over the person who is to be extradited within a period of one month from the date determined in accordance with the third paragraph of this article. Once that period has expired, the person shall be released and cannot be claimed again for the same offence.

If, owing to exceptional circumstances, the person who is to be extradited cannot be surrendered or taken over, the State concerned shall so inform the other State before the prescribed period expires. The two States shall agree on another date for surrender and the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall apply.

Article 59

If the person claimed is the subject of proceedings or has been sentenced in the requested State for an offence other than the one giving rise to the request for extradition, the latter State shall none the less consider the request and inform the requesting State of its decision with regard to extradition, in the manner prescribed in the first and second paragraphs of the preceding article. However, if the request is agreed to, surrender shall be deferred until the requirements of justice in the requested State have been fulfilled.

Surrender shall take place on a date to be determined in accordance with the provisions of the preceding article.

The provisions of this article shall not prevent the person concerned from being sent temporarily to appear before the judicial authorities of the requesting State, on the express condition that he shall be returned as soon as the said authorities have rendered their decision.

Article 60

A person who has been extradited may not be the subject of proceedings or be sentenced or detained for the purpose of carrying out a sentence for any offence committed prior to his surrender other than the offence which gave rise to extradition, except in the following cases:

- (1) When the person extradited, having been free to leave the territory of the State to which he was surrendered, has not done so within 30 days of his final discharge, or has returned to that territory after leaving it;
- (2) When the State which surrendered him consents. A request for consent shall be submitted, accompanied by the documents referred to in article 52, second paragraph, and by a judicial record setting out any statements by the extradited person on the extension of extradition and indicating what

opportunity has been afforded him to submit a memorandum in his own defence to the authorities of the requested State. When the designation of the offence is altered in the course of the proceedings, the person extradited shall be the subject of further proceedings or be sentenced only in so far as the elements constituting the newly designated offence would permit extradition.

Article 61

Except where the person concerned has remained in or returned to the territory of the requesting State in the circumstances referred to in the preceding article, the consent of the requested State shall be necessary to enable the requesting State to surrender him to a third State.

Article 62

Costs arising out of the procedures provided for in this chapter shall be borne by the requesting State, it being understood that no claim shall be made for the costs of proceedings or of imprisonment.

Chapter II

EXECUTION OF SHORT PRISON SENTENCES

Article 63

Definitive sentences of less than two months' imprisonment imposed by the courts of one of the Contracting States may, under the conditions laid down in articles 64 and 65, be executed in the territory of the other State if they relate to:

- (1) Any offence punishable under the laws of both States by at least two years' imprisonment;
- (2) Offence involving the voluntary infliction of grievous bodily harm or wounds or involuntary wounding.

Article 64

Requests for execution shall be submitted to the judicial authority of the other State through the diplomatic channel.

The State submitting a request for execution must furnish:

- (a) A statement of the offences and of the charges brought;
- (b) The texts of the legal provisions which have been applied and the legal provisions relating to the time-limit for enforcement of the penalty imposed;
- (c) A copy of the decision;
- (d) An extract from the judicial records.

Article 65

The sentence shall be executed on the instructions of the Minister of Justice of the requested State, who shall certify that the decision is enforceable after establishing its authenticity and the identity of the person concerned. He shall satisfy himself that the sentence can properly be executed in view of the judicial situation of the said person and of any impairment which execution may cause to the public policy of the requested State.

When the sentence has been served, a notification shall be transmitted direct to the *parquet* of the court which imposed the sentence.

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 66

The provisions of this Agreement shall continue to apply for the purpose of the completion of any procedures provided for herein which are initiated prior to the date on which either Contracting Party declares that it wishes to terminate the Agreement.

Article 67

This Agreement shall enter into force at the same time as the Treaty on co-operation ¹ signed this day.

DONE at Paris, on 24 April 1961.

For the Government
of the French Republic:

[Signed]

MICHEL DEBRÉ

For the Government
of the Republic of the Upper Volta:

[Signed]

MAURICE YAMÉOGO

¹ See p. 171 of this volume.