

## II

### *Treaties and international agreements*

*filed and recorded*

*from 31 March 1983 to 26 July 1983*

*No. 917*

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### *Traités et accords internationaux*

*classés et inscrits au répertoire*

*du 31 mars 1983 au 26 juillet 1983*

*N° 917*

No. 917

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**FRANCE**  
and  
**UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN**  
**AND NORTHERN IRELAND**

**Treaty on extradition. Signed at Paris on 14 August 1876**  
**Convention amending articles VII and IX of the above-mentioned Treaty. Signed at Paris on 13 February 1896**  
**Agreement amending article II of the above-mentioned Treaty. Signed at Paris on 17 October 1908**  
**Exchange of letters constituting an agreement supplementing article III of the above-mentioned Treaty, as amended. Paris, 16 February 1978**

*Authentic texts: French and English.*

*Filed and recorded at the request of France on 19 July 1983.*

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**FRANCE**  
et  
**ROYAUME-UNI DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE**  
**ET D'IRLANDE DU NORD**

**Traité d'extradition. Signé à Paris le 14 août 1876**  
**Convention portant modification des articles VII et IX du Traité susmentionné. Signée à Paris le 13 février 1896**  
**Accord portant modification de l'article II du Traité susmentionné. Signé à Paris le 17 octobre 1908**  
**Échange de lettres constituant un accord complétant l'article III du Traité susmentionné, tel que modifié. Paris, 16 février 1978**

*Textes authentiques : français et anglais.*

*Classés et inscrits au répertoire à la demande de la France le 19 juillet 1983.*

## TREATY<sup>1</sup> ON EXTRADITION

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The President of the French Republic, and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,

Having recognized the insufficiency of the provisions of the Treaty concluded on the 13th of February 1843, between France and Great Britain for the reciprocal extradition of criminals, have resolved, by common accord, to replace it by another and more complete Treaty, and have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries for this purpose, that is to say:

The President of the French Republic, M. le Duc Decazes, member of the Chamber of Deputies, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Grand Officer of the National Order of the Legion of Honor, etc., etc., etc.;

and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Richard Bickerton Pemell Lord Lyons, a Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Knight Grand Cross of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, one of Her Britannic Majesty's, most honourable Privy Council, Her Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Government of the French Republic, etc., etc., etc.;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full-powers (found in good and due form) have agreed upon the following Articles:

*Article 1.* The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other those persons who are being proceeded against or who have been convicted of a crime committed in the territory of the one Party, and who shall be found within the territory of the other Party, under the circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty.

*Article 2.* Native-born or naturalized subjects of either country are excepted from extradition. In the case, however, of a person who, since the commission of the crime or offence of which he is accused, or for which he has been convicted, has become naturalized in the country whence the surrender is sought, such naturalization shall not prevent the pursuit, arrest and extradition of such person, in conformity with the stipulations of the present Treaty.

*Article 3.* The crimes for which the extradition is to be granted are the following:

1. Counterfeiting or altering money, and uttering counterfeit or altered money.
2. Forgery, counterfeiting or altering and uttering what is forged counterfeited or altered.
3. Murder (including assassination, parricide, infanticide and poisoning) or attempt to murder.
4. Manslaughter.
5. Abortion.

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<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 8 April 1878, i.e., 10 days after its publication in conformity with the laws of the respective countries, in accordance with article 17.

6. Rape.
7. Indecent assault, acts of indecency even without violence upon the person of a girl under 12 years of age.
8. Child stealing including abandoning, exposing or unlawfully detaining.
9. Abduction.
10. Kidnapping and false imprisonment.
11. Bigamy.
12. Wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm.
13. Assaulting a magistrate or peace or public officer.
14. Threats by letter or otherwise with intent to extort.
15. Perjury or subornation of perjury.
16. Arson.
17. Burglary or housebreaking, robbery with violence.
18. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee or director, or member or public officer of any company made criminal by any act for the time being in force.
19. Obtaining money, valuable security, or goods by false pretences, including receiving any chattel, money, valuable security or other property knowing the same to have been unlawfully obtained.
20. Embezzlement or larceny, including receiving any chattel, money, valuable security, or other property knowing the same to have been embezzled or stolen.
21. Crimes against bankruptcy law.
22. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger persons in a railway train.
23. Malicious injury to property, if the offence is indictable.
24. Crimes committed at sea:
  - (A) Any act of depredation or violence by the crew of a British or French vessel, against another British or French vessel, or by the crew of a foreign vessel not provided with a regular commission, against British or French vessels, their crews or their cargoes;
  - (B) The fact by any person being or not one of the crew of a vessel of giving her over to pirates;
  - (C) The fact by any person being or not one of the crew of a vessel of taking possession of such vessel by fraud or violence;
  - (D) Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so;
  - (E) Revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.
25. Dealing in slaves in such manner as to constitute an offence against the laws of both countries.

The extradition is also to take place for participation either as principals or accessories, in any of the aforesaid crimes, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both the Contracting Parties.

*Article 4.* The present Treaty shall apply to crimes and offences committed prior to the signature of the Treaty; but a person surrendered shall not be tried for any crime or offence committed in the other country before the extradition, other than the crime for which his surrender has been granted.

*Article 5.* No accused or convicted person shall be surrendered, if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded shall be denied by the Party upon which it is made to be a political offence, or to be an act committed with (*connexe à*) such an offence, or if he prove to the satisfaction of the police magistrate, or of the Court before which he is brought on *habeas corpus*, or of the Secretary of State, that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or to punish him for an offence of a political character.

*Article 6.* On the part of the French Government, the extradition shall take place in the following manner in France:

The Ambassador or other Diplomatic Agent of Her Britannic Majesty in France shall send to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in support of each demand for extradition, an authenticated and duly legalized copy either of a certificate of conviction or of a warrant of arrest against a person accused, clearly setting forth the nature of the crime or offence on account of which the fugitive is being proceeded against. The judicial document thus produced shall be accompanied by a description of the person claimed, and by any other information which may serve to identify him.

These documents shall be communicated by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice, who, after examining the claim for surrender, and the documents in support thereof, shall report thereon immediately to the President of the Republic; and, if there is reason for it, a Decree of the President will grant the extradition of the person claimed, and will order him to be arrested and delivered to the British Authorities.

In consequence of this Decree, the Minister of the Interior shall give orders that search be made for the fugitive criminal, and in case of his arrest, that he be conducted to the French frontier, to be delivered to the person authorized by Her Britannic Majesty's Government to receive him.

Should it so happen that the documents furnished by the British Government, with the view of establishing the identity of the fugitive criminal, and that the particulars collected by the agents of the French Police with the same view, be considered insufficient, notice shall be immediately given to the Ambassador or other Diplomatic Agent of Her Britannic Majesty in France, and the fugitive person, if he has been arrested, shall remain in custody until the British Government has been able to furnish further evidence in order to establish his identity or to throw light on other difficulties in the examination.

*Article 7.* In the Dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, other than the Colonies or Foreign Possessions of Her Majesty, the manner of proceeding shall be as follows:

(A) In the case of a person accused: The requisition for the surrender shall be made to Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign

Affairs by the Ambassador or other Diplomatic Agent of the President of the French Republic, accompanied by a warrant of arrest or other equivalent judicial document, issued by a Judge or Magistrate duly authorized to take cognizance of the acts charged against the accused in France, together with duly authenticated depositions or statements taken on oath before such Judge or Magistrate, clearly setting forth the said acts, and containing a description of the person claimed, and any particulars which may serve to identify him. The said Secretary of State shall transmit such documents to Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, who shall then, by order under his hand and seal, signify to some Police Magistrate in London that such requisition has been made, and require him, if there be due cause, to issue his warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive.

On the receipt of such order from the Secretary of State, and on the production of such evidence as would, in the opinion of the Magistrate, justify the issue of the warrant if the crime had been committed in the United Kingdom, he shall issue his warrant accordingly.

When the fugitive shall have been apprehended, he shall be brought before the Police Magistrate who issued the warrant, or some other Police Magistrate in London. If the evidence to be then produced shall be such as to justify, according to the law of England, the committal for trial of the prisoner, if the crime of which he is accused had been committed in England, the Police Magistrate shall commit him to prison to await the warrant of the Secretary of State for his surrender, sending immediately to the Secretary of State a certificate of the committal and a report upon the case.

After the expiration of a period from the committal of the prisoner, which shall never be less than fifteen days, the Secretary of State shall, by order under his hand and seal, order the fugitive criminal to be surrendered to such person as may be duly authorized to receive him on the part of the President of the French Republic.

(B) In the case of a person convicted: The course of proceeding shall be the same as in the case of a person accused, except that the warrant to be transmitted by the Ambassador or other Diplomatic Agent in support of his requisition shall clearly set forth the crime of which the person claimed has been convicted, and state the fact, place, and date of his conviction. The evidence to be produced before the Police Magistrate shall be such as would, according to the law of England, prove that the prisoner was convicted of the crime charged.

(C) Persons convicted by judgment in default or *arrêt de contumace*, shall be in the matter of extradition considered as persons accused, and, as such, be surrendered.

(D) After the Police Magistrate shall have committed the accused or convicted person to prison to await the order of a Secretary of State for his surrender, such person shall have the right to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*; if he should so apply, his surrender must be deferred until after the decision of the Court upon the return to the writ, and even then can only take place if the decision is adverse to the applicant. In the latter case the Court may at once order his delivery to the person authorized to receive him, without the order of a Secretary of State for his surrender, or commit him to prison to await such order.

*Article 8.* Warrants, depositions, or statements on oath, issued or taken in the dominions of either of the two High Contracting Parties, and copies thereof, and certificates of or judicial documents stating the facts of conviction, shall be received in evidence in proceedings in the dominions of the other, if purporting to be signed or certified by a judge, magistrate or officer of the country where they were issued or taken, provided such warrants, depositions, statements, copies, certificates, and judicial documents are authenticated by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice, or some other Minister of State.

*Article 9.* A fugitive criminal may be apprehended under a warrant issued by any Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or other competent authority in either country, on such information or complaint, and such evidence, or after such proceedings as would, in the opinion of the person issuing the warrant justify the issue of a warrant, if the crime had been committed or the prisoner convicted in that part of the dominions of the two Contracting Parties in which the Magistrate exercises jurisdiction: provided, however, that, in the United Kingdom, the accused shall, in such case, be sent as speedily as possible before a Police Magistrate in London. He shall be discharged, as well in the United Kingdom as in France, if within fourteen days a requisition shall not have been made for his surrender by the Diplomatic Agent of his country in the manner directed by Articles II and IV of this Treaty.

The same rule shall apply to the cases of persons accused or convicted of any of the crimes specified in this Treaty committed on the high seas on board any vessel of either country which may come into a port of the other.

*Article 10.* If the fugitive criminal who has been committed to prison, be not surrendered and conveyed away within two months after such committal, or within two months after the decision of the Court upon the return to a writ of *habeas corpus* in the United Kingdom, he shall be discharged from custody, unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary.

*Article 11.* The claim for extradition shall not be complied with if the individual claimed has been already tried for the same offence in the country whence the extradition is demanded, or if, since the commission of the acts charged, the accusation or the conviction, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of that country.

*Article 12.* If the individual claimed by one of the two High Contracting Parties, in pursuance of the present Treaty should be also claimed by one or several other Powers, on account of other crimes committed upon their respective territories, his surrender shall be granted to that State whose demand is earliest in date, unless any other arrangement should be made between the Governments which have claimed him, either on account of the gravity of the crimes committed, or for any other reasons.

*Article 13.* If the individual claimed should be under prosecution or condemned for a crime or offence committed in the country where he may have taken refuge his surrender may be deferred until he shall have been set at liberty in due course of law.

In case he should be proceeded against or detained in such country, on account of obligations contracted towards private individuals, his surrender shall nevertheless take place.

*Article 14.* Every article found in the possession of the individual claimed at the time of his arrest shall, if the competent authority so decide, be seized, in order to be delivered up with his person at the time when the surrender shall be made. Such delivery shall not be limited to the property of articles obtained by stealing or by fraudulent bankruptcy, but shall extend to everything that may serve as proof of the crime, and shall take place even when the surrender, after having been ordered, shall be prevented from taking place by reason of the escape or death of the individual claimed.

The rights of third parties with regard to the said property of articles are nevertheless reserved.

*Article 15.* Each of the High Contracting Parties shall defray the expenses occasioned by the arrest within its territories, the detention, and the conveyance to its frontier, of the persons whom it may have consented to surrender in pursuance of the present Treaty.

*Article 16.* In the Colonies and foreign Possessions of the two High Contracting Parties, the manner of proceeding shall be as follows:

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in a Colony or foreign Possession of either Party, shall be made to the Governor or chief authority of such Colony or Possession by the chief Consular Officer of the other in such Colony or Possession; or, if the fugitive has escaped from a Colony or foreign Possession of the Party on whose behalf the requisition is made, by the Governor or chief authority of such Colony or Possession.

Such requisitions may be disposed of, subject always, as nearly as may be, to the provisions of this Treaty, by the respective Governors or chief authorities, who, however, shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender or to refer the matter to their Government.

The foregoing stipulations shall not in any way affect the arrangements established in the East Indian Possessions of the two countries by the IX<sup>th</sup> Article of the Treaty of the 7<sup>th</sup> March 1815.

*Article 17.* The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris as soon as possible.

It shall come into operation ten days after its publication, in conformity with the laws of the respective countries.

Either Party may at any time terminate the Treaty on giving to the other six months' notice of its intention.



EN FOI DE QUOI, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé ce même Traité et y ont apposé le sceau de leurs armes.

FAIT à Paris, le 14 août 1876.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

DONE at Paris on the fourteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

[Signed — Signed]<sup>1</sup>

[Signé — Signed]<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Signé par Decazes — Signed by Decazes.

<sup>2</sup> Signé par Lyons — Signed by Lyons.

CONVENTION<sup>1</sup> BETWEEN FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN,  
AMENDING ARTICLES VII AND IX OF THE EXTRADITION  
TREATY OF AUGUST 14th, 1876<sup>2</sup>

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The President of the French Republic and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, being desirous to render more efficacious the provisions of Articles VII and IX of the Treaty between France and Great Britain of August 14th, 1876, for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals,<sup>2</sup> have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries for this purpose, that is to say:

The President of the French Republic, His Excellency, Mr. Marcellin Berthelot, Sénateur, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, etc., etc., etc.;

and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, His Excellency the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, Her Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the French Republic, etc., etc., etc.,

who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

*Article I.* The text of Article VII of the Extradition Treaty of August 14<sup>th</sup>, 1876 is amended by the substitution of the words "a Magistrate" for the words "the Police Magistrate who issued the warrant or some other Police Magistrate in London" in the first sentence of the third paragraph of Section A and by the omission of the word "Police" in the second sentence of the said paragraph and in Sections B and D.

*Article II.* The text of Article IX of the aforesaid Treaty is amended by the substitution of the words "a Magistrate" for the words "a Police Magistrate in London".

*Article III.* The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris as soon as possible. It shall come into force ten days after its publication in the manner prescribed by law in the respective countries, and shall have the same force and duration as the Treaty to which it relates.

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<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 19 February 1896, i.e., 10 days after its promulgation in the manner prescribed by law in the respective countries, in accordance with article III.

<sup>2</sup> See p. 334 of this volume.

EN FOI DE QUOI, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé la présente Convention et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

FAIT à Paris, en double exemplaire, le 13 février 1896.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto their seals.

DONE in duplicate at Paris, the 13th February 1896.

[*Signé — Signed*]<sup>1</sup>

[*Signé — Signed*]<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Signé par M. Berthelot — Signed by M. Berthelot.

<sup>2</sup> Signé par Dufferin and Ava — Signed by Dufferin and Ava.

AGREEMENT<sup>1</sup> BETWEEN FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN  
AMENDING ARTICLE II OF THE EXTRADITION TREATY OF  
AUGUST 14th, 1876<sup>2</sup>

The President of the French Republic and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India, being desirous of amending the provisions of Article II of the Treaty between Great Britain and France of the 14th August 1876, for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals,<sup>2</sup> have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries for this purpose, that is to say:

The President of the French Republic:

M. Stephen Pichon, Senator, Minister of Foreign Affairs;

and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India:

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Francis Bertie, His Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the French Republic, etc.;

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

*Article I.* Article II of the Extradition Treaty of August 14th, 1876 is modified as follows:

“Each of the two High Contracting Parties shall be at liberty to refuse to the other the extradition of its own nationals. In the case, however, of a person who, since the commission of the crime or offence of which he is accused, or for which he has been convicted, has become naturalized in the country whence the surrender is sought, such naturalization shall not prevent the pursuit, arrest and extradition of such person, in conformity with the stipulations of the present Treaty.”

*Article II.* The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris, as soon as possible.

It shall come into force ten days after its publication in the manner prescribed by law in the respective countries, and shall have the same force and duration as the Treaty to which it relates.

<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 29 July 1909, i.e., 10 days after its promulgation in the manner prescribed by law in the respective countries, in accordance with article II.

<sup>2</sup> See p. 334 of this volume.

EN FOI DE QUOI, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé la présente Convention et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

FAIT à Paris, en double exemplaire, le 17 octobre 1908.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto their seals.

DONE, in duplicate, at Paris, on the 17th October 1908.

[*Signé — Signed*]<sup>1</sup>

[*Signé — Signed*]<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Signé par S. Pichon — Signed by S. Pichon.

<sup>2</sup> Signé par Francis Bertie — Signed by Francis Bertie.

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS CONSTITUTING AN AGREEMENT<sup>1</sup> BETWEEN FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN SUPPLEMENTING ARTICLE III OF THE EXTRADITION TREATY OF 14 AUGUST 1876,<sup>2</sup> AS AMENDED<sup>3</sup>

ÉCHANGE DE LETTRES CONSTITUANT UN ACCORD<sup>1</sup> ENTRE LA FRANCE ET LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE COMPLÉTANT L'ARTICLE III DU TRAITÉ D'EXTRADITION DU 14 AOÛT 1876<sup>2</sup>, TEL QUE MODIFIÉ<sup>3</sup>

## I

[TRADUCTION<sup>4</sup> — TRANSLATION<sup>5</sup>]

BRITISH EMBASSY  
PARIS

AMBASSADE BRITANNIQUE  
PARIS

The Minister for Foreign Affairs  
of France

Le Ministre des Affaires étrangères  
de la France

16 February 1978

16 février 1978

Your Excellency,

Votre Excellence,

I have the honour to refer to the Treaty between the United Kingdom and the French Republic for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals signed at Paris on 14 August 1876<sup>2</sup> as supplemented and amended by the Conventions signed at Paris on 13 February 1896<sup>4</sup> and 17 October 1908.<sup>5</sup>

J'ai l'honneur de me référer au Traité entre le Royaume-Uni et la République française pour l'extradition réciproque des criminels fugitifs, signé à Paris le 14 août 1876<sup>2</sup>, complété et modifié par les Conventions signées à Paris les 13 février 1896<sup>6</sup> et 17 octobre 1908<sup>7</sup>.

I have to propose on behalf of the United Kingdom that the list of crimes for which extradition may be sought, as set out in Article III of the Treaty, shall be supplemented by the addition of the following:

Je propose au nom du Royaume-Uni de compléter comme suit la liste des infractions pour lesquelles l'extradition peut être réclamée et qui sont énumérées à l'article III de ce Traité :

« 26. Offences against the laws relating to narcotics and dangerous

« 26. Infractions à la législation relative aux stupéfiants et drogues

<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 16 April 1978, i.e., two months after the date of the letter in reply, in accordance with the provisions of the said letters.

<sup>2</sup> See p. 334 of this volume.

<sup>3</sup> See pp. 342 and 345 of this volume.

<sup>4</sup> See p. 342 of this volume.

<sup>5</sup> See p. 345 of this volume.

<sup>1</sup> Entré en vigueur le 16 avril 1978, soit deux mois après la date de la lettre de réponse, conformément aux dispositions desdites lettres.

<sup>2</sup> Voir p. 328 du présent volume.

<sup>3</sup> Voir p. 341 et 344 du présent volume.

<sup>4</sup> Traduction fournie par le Gouvernement français.

<sup>5</sup> Translation supplied by the Government of France.

<sup>6</sup> Voir p. 341 du présent volume.

<sup>7</sup> Voir p. 344 du présent volume.

drugs including attempts to commit such offences, where these attempts are punishable by the laws of both countries and conspiracies to commit such offences where these conspiracies are so punishable.”

If the foregoing proposal is acceptable to the Government of the French Republic, I have the honour to suggest that the present letter, together with Your Excellency's reply to that effect, shall constitute an Agreement between the United Kingdom and the French Republic which shall enter into force two months after the date of your reply.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

[Signed — Signé]<sup>1</sup>

dangereuses, y compris lorsqu'elles sont punissables selon la législation des deux pays, la tentative de commettre de telles infractions et l'entente délictueuse en vue de les commettre. »

Si la proposition qui précède paraît acceptable au Gouvernement français, j'ai l'honneur de suggérer que cette lettre et la réponse que Votre Excellence voudra bien lui réserver en ce sens constitueront un Accord entre le Royaume-Uni et la République française, qui entrera en vigueur deux mois après la date de la réponse.

Je saisis cette occasion pour renouveler à Votre Excellence les assurances de ma très haute considération.

NICHOLAS HENDERSON

<sup>1</sup> Signed by Nicholas Henderson — Signé par Nicolas Henderson.

## II

[TRANSLATION<sup>1</sup> — TRADUCTION<sup>2</sup>]

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

[FRENCH REPUBLIC]

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Paris, le 16 février 1978

Paris, 16 February, 1978

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

Sir,

Par lettre en date de ce jour, Votre Excellence a bien voulu m'adresser la communication suivante :

By a letter of today's date, Your Excellency has addressed to me the following communication:

[*Voir lettre I*][*See letter I*]

J'ai l'honneur de faire connaître à Votre Excellence que le Gouvernement français prend acte de cette communication et donne son assentiment aux propositions qu'elle contient.

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the French Government takes note of this communication and agrees to the proposals contained therein.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, les assurances de ma très haute considération.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

[*Signé — Signed*]<sup>1</sup>

CLAUDE CHAYET

Ambassade de Grande-Bretagne  
Paris

[British Embassy  
Paris]

<sup>1</sup> Signé par Claude Chayet — Signed by Claude Chayet.

<sup>1</sup> Translation supplied by the Government of United Kingdom.

<sup>2</sup> Traduction fournie par le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni.