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N° 1034

No. 1034

**FRANCE
and
MONACO**

**Convention regulating the conditions of a customs union and
neighbourly relations (with declarations). Signed at
Paris on 10 April 1912**

Authentic text: French.

Filed and recorded at the request of France on 25 June 1990.

**FRANCE
et
MONACO**

**Convention pour régler les conditions d'une union douanière
et les rapports de voisinage (avec déclarations). Signée à
Paris le 10 avril 1912**

Texte authentique : français.

Classée et inscrite au répertoire à la demande de la France le 25 juin 1990.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

CONVENTION¹ BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO REGULATING THE CONDITIONS OF A CUSTOMS UNION AND NEIGHBOURLY RELATIONS

The President of the French Republic and His Most Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco, having recognized the need to establish on a new basis relations between France and the Principality of Monaco, which were governed heretofore by the Convention of 9 November 1865² and the Additional Agreement of 10 March 1899³, have decided to conclude a Convention for this purpose, and have appointed their Plenipotentiaries, namely:

The President of the French Republic: Mr. Raymond Poincaré, Senator, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs,

And His Most Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco: Count Balny d'Avricourt, his Special Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary to the President of the French Republic,

who, being duly authorized for this purpose, have agreed as follows:

Article 1

There shall be only one customs line in the Principality. It shall be established on the seaward side and shall constitute only a section of the French customs line on the Mediterranean coast.

Article 2

French tariff duties on imports and exports, shipping charges as French law defines them, sealing and stamping charges and duties on sugar shall be applied in the territory of the Principality in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in France.

The Government of His Most Serene Highness shall continue to be responsible for administering the ports of the Principality through the Director of Ports. That official may collect, in such capacity, only duties other than customs, shipping and animal-health charges.

Article 3

French rules and tariffs relating to animal health shall be applied in the Principality. French customs officers serving in the Principality who have received special prior authorization from the Government of His Most Serene Highness shall collect the maritime animal-health charges. The net amount of these charges shall continue to belong to the Prince's Treasury.

¹ Came into force on 6 April 1914, by the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which took place on 1 April 1914, in accordance with article 27.

² *British and Foreign State Papers*, vol. LV, p. 407 (French text only).

³ *Ibid.*, vol. CV, p. 976 (French text only).

Article 4

French vessels shall pay, in the ports of the Principality, the same duties as those to which they would be subject in French ports and, reciprocally, Monegasque vessels shall enjoy the same treatment in French ports as French vessels.

The Monegasque nationality of a vessel shall be determined in accordance with the rules laid down in the French Navigation Act of 21 September 1793 and in subsequent French legislation relating to the ownership of vessels and the membership of crews. These rules shall not apply either to vessels flying the Prince's flag, or to vessels duly authorized to fly the Monegasque flag as from 1 January 1912, or to pleasure craft, or to fishing vessels which have a crew of not more than five and sell their catch in Monaco.

The time spent by French registered seamen aboard Monegasque vessels shall be included in the calculation of their pensions.

The ship's papers and vessel inspection certificates issued by the Monegasque authorities shall have the same validity as papers and certificates issued by the French authorities pursuant to the Act of 17 April 1907.

Article 5

Salt and products derived from salt shall be subject, in the Principality, to the import duties established by French tariffs, and such duties shall be collected on behalf of France and by French agents. The Prince agrees to prohibit the manufacture of salt and products derived from salt in his territory, and to apply therein the laws and regulations in force in France with regard to the transport, movement, sale and use of such commodities.

Article 6

The Prince's Government agrees to accept, at the Nice Works and Warehouses, all the varieties of tobacco required for use in the Principality. Such tobacco shall be supplied to agents of His Most Serene Highness at rates which are as close as possible to cost price and which, for purposes of simplification, shall be set as follows:

- Luxury tobacco: retail selling price in France less 40 per cent;
- Cigarettes for a mass market: retail selling price in France less 70 per cent;
- Other products for a mass market and a limited market: retail selling price in France less 80 per cent.

Such tobacco shall be sold, under the supervision of the local authorities, in accordance with the rates in force in France.

Article 7

Gunpowder, hunting powder and blasting powder, and playing cards, the manufacture of which is prohibited in the Principality, shall be supplied to Monegasque agents by the French Administration on the same terms as tobacco, for sale in the Principality in accordance with the regulations and rates in force in France.

The provisions contained in the Protocol of 24 June 1891 and the Order of 12 December 1891, concerning the manufacture and sale of matches in the Principality, shall remain in force.

Article 8

The special laws and regulations in France which govern the import, export and movement of military weapons shall be applicable in the Principality.

Article 9

Customs, duties and statistical recording fees, shipping charges, duties on salt and sugar and sealing and stamping charges shall be collected by the French Administration on behalf of France.

Article 10

In compensation for the customs duties, statistical recording fees, shipping charges, duties on salt and sugar and sealing and stamping charges which it shall collect under the preceding article, the Government of the Republic shall pay to the Prince's Treasury a fixed annual allowance in the amount of 400,000 francs, payable to Monaco on quarterly due dates in equal instalments of 100,000 francs each.

The allowance shall be increased by a sum of 20,000 francs for each increase of 1,000 in the population counted by the 1908 census.

Censuses shall be held every five years on the first of January.

Article 11

All customs employees and agents in the Principality shall be French nationals and shall be appointed by the Government of the Republic.

Article 12

All French customs employees and agents in the Principality shall be subject to the jurisdiction of French courts in respect of crimes and offences which they may commit in the line of duty. In such cases, the preliminary investigation shall be headed by a French judge, but fact-finding, evidence-gathering and all investigative work shall be conducted in the territory of the Principality by a judge in the Monaco court, pursuant to a letter of request from the French judge which has been validated by a member of the *Ministère public*. Nevertheless, where a suspect is caught in the act of committing an offence, the authorities of the Principality may, where appropriate, proceed to arrest the suspect and to establish a record of a crime or an offence. French customs employees and agents shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of the Principality in respect of crimes or offences committed outside the line of duty.

Article 13

Violations of the laws and regulations applicable in the Principality as a result of the customs union shall be prosecuted at the request of agents of the competent French Administration residing within the jurisdiction of the Nice court, where also the records of the proceedings shall be certified as authentic and filed.

French customs employees and agents may request the Monegasque authorities to arrest persons suspected of smuggling, and may request the *Ministère public* of Monaco to search for individuals involved in fraud or their accomplices. This provision shall not impede the prosecution *proprio motu* of offences by the Monegasque authorities.

Subpoenas to appear before the French courts having jurisdiction in the cases provided for in this and the preceding article shall be issued at the request of the French authorities; however, they shall be served by bailiffs or agents of the Principality after being validated as described in article 12 above. French courts may impose the penalties prescribed by French law on witnesses thus summoned who do not appear before either the examining magistrates or the French courts.

Judgements rendered in the various cases described above shall be enforceable in the Principality upon transmittal of a request, bearing the above-mentioned validation, by the competent French authorities to the enforcement officers of the Principality. Sentences of imprisonment handed down by French courts shall be served in France.

Article 14

Post and telegraph offices and submarine cables the operation of which is or shall be deemed necessary by the two Governments shall be established by the French Government, which shall appoint personnel to deliver the service.

Such appointees shall be approved beforehand by the Prince, who reserves the option of requesting their dismissal and replacement, if he so deems appropriate.

The personnel employed in the post and telegraph offices of the Principality shall be regarded as a joint staff; postmasters and chiefs of service shall correspond with the French Administration, shall receive orders from it with regard to the general service, and shall carry out the instructions of the Monegasque authorities with regard to the domestic service of the Principality.

Laws, regulations and rates of any kind in force in the French postal service shall be applicable in the Principality.

The receipts of the post and telegraph offices of the Principality remaining after deduction of the portion of telegraph charges or postal transit costs payable to foreign offices shall be used first to defray all the rental, equipment and operating expenses of such offices, including allowances of any kind payable to third parties. If such revenues prove insufficient, the Prince's Government shall be responsible for the difference; if there is a surplus of income over expenditures, the surplus shall be shared between the two Governments in a ratio of two thirds for the Principality to one third for France.

The charges relating to telephone calls between France and the Principality of Monaco shall be shared between the two countries, after deduction of the portion payable to foreign offices, on a uniform basis of three quarters for France and one quarter for the Principality, the latter receiving a minimum of 0.10 francs per call unit.

The subscription charges paid by subscribers to the Monaco telephone network residing in France, and the charges for local calls exchanged with booths in post and telegraph offices, shall be shared in a ratio of one quarter for France to three quarters for the Principality.

The costs relating to the initial installation and the maintenance of Franco-Monegasque telephone and telegraph lines shall be borne by the Principality in respect of the segments of such lines situated in its territory.

Those representatives, officials and agents of the French Government who are exempt from postal charges in French territory shall enjoy such exemption in the offices of the Principality.

The Prince and the Minister of State of the Principality shall be exempt from postal charges in the offices of France and Monaco.

The French Government shall be exempt from telegraph charges in Monegasque offices in the same way as it is exempt from such charges in its own territory.

The Prince and the Minister of State of the Principality shall be exempt from charges for their telegraph communications from Monegasque offices to any French office, and vice versa.

The Prince's representative to the French Government shall be exempt from postal and telegraph charges in respect of his correspondence with the Prince and the Minister of State.

Should the Prince's Government wish to install and operate radio-telegraph stations in its territory, an agreement shall be concluded on this subject with the French Government. Such stations would be operated by French personnel.

These provisions shall apply where the facilities involved are to be established by individuals in the territory of the Principality.

Article 15

The Prince's Government agrees to utilize only the Paris Mint for the minting of Monegasque currency, which currency shall be identical to French currency as regards the module, fineness and value.

Article 16

The extradition convention between France and the Principality of Monaco, concluded in Paris on 8 July 1876¹, is hereby confirmed.

The French police shall be entitled to pursue in Monegasque territory any offenders who flee there from France after being found *in flagrante delicto*.

The Monegasque police shall have the same right in the territory of the adjacent French communes.

Persons arrested under the preceding provisions shall be handed over to the authorities of the territory in which they are arrested.

In case of fire, the fire brigades of the Principality and the neighbouring communes shall be authorized to cross the border and to proceed immediately to the scene of the fire.

The French Government reserves the right, subject to prior agreement with the Prince's Government, to send its troops through the territory of the Principality in peacetime.

Article 17

The Prince's Government agrees to ensure the maintenance in good condition of the roads in Monegasque territory which are the extension of public roads in French territory and, in particular, of the *routes nationales* terminating in the Principality.

It further agrees to ensure the security of railway and telegraph and telephone lines in the territory of the Principality.

¹ *British and Foreign States Papers*, vol. LXVII, p. 99 (French text only).

Article 18

Industries in the Principality which produce or manufacture for the domestic market or for export may not be granted any advantage whatsoever, whether in the form of a premium or in any other form, over similar French industries.

The Prince's Government declares its intention to take all the steps required to prevent and suppress fraud, with regard to both consumer goods and all other goods, especially objects made of precious metals, which may adversely affect the French Treasury or French trade.

Any fiscal charges imposed for this purpose shall be subject to the agreements made and the rights acquired.

The Prince's Government shall establish immediately, in respect of spirits, absinthe and the like, aperitifs, vermouth and dessert wines, domestic consumption duties equivalent to the duties paid to the Treasury in France.

Lastly, it agrees to impose, on the import and sale of phosphorus and saccharin, restrictions similar to those which are in force in France.

Article 19

Indigent persons of unsound mind who are in Monegasque territory may, regardless of nationality, be admitted to and treated in French public asylums, at the request and expense of the Monegasque Government. However, if such a person is French, then from the time his French nationality is recognized by the Government of the Republic, upon transmittal to it through the diplomatic channel of a request by the Monegasque Government, the costs shall be borne by the competent French authority.

If the indigent person of unsound mind is a national of a third country, the French Government may use its good offices to assist the Monegasque Government in repatriating him to his home country.

Indigent Monegasque nationals in France who are of unsound mind shall, like French nationals, be admitted to and treated free of charge in French public asylums until such time as the Monegasque Government, upon transmittal to it through the diplomatic channel of a request by the French Government, recognizes the Monegasque nationality of such persons. Thereafter, the Monegasque Government shall reimburse the French Government for the costs arising from their care.

The French authorities shall have the prerogative, in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in France, of deciding whether indigent persons of unsound mind who are being maintained in French asylums at the expense of the Monegasque Government should be kept there or released. However, the Prince's Government shall be notified in advance of decisions to release such persons.

Article 20

His Most Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco agrees to prohibit any deserters from the French army from residing in his territory. Deserters from the Principality who do not have French nationality shall be prohibited from residing in the *départements* of Alpes-Maritimes, Var and Basses-Alpes.

Article 21

Any person not of Monegasque nationality who has been expelled or banished from the territory of the French Republic, and of whose expulsion or sentencing the

Prince's Government has been notified, shall be barred from residing in the Principality. Any person not of French nationality who has been expelled or banished from the Principality shall, at the request of the Prince's Government, be barred from residing in the *départements* of Alpes-Maritimes, Var and Basses-Alpes.

Any person of Monegasque nationality who has been prohibited by a court order from residing in Monegasque territory shall, at the request of the Prince's Government, also be barred from all or part of the territory of the said *départements*.

Article 22

Persons sentenced for common crimes or offences to terms of imprisonment, rigorous imprisonment and forced labour shall be admitted to French prisons or to penal servitude in the French colonies. Minors remanded for punishment shall, depending on the category of their offence, be admitted to establishments for juvenile detainees, correctional establishments, reform schools or protective schools in France.

The French Government shall be notified through the diplomatic channel of pardons or remittances of sentence granted by His Most Serene Highness the Prince, who shall take the steps required for the implementation of such clemency measures.

The French Administration shall, where appropriate, draw the attention of the Monegasque Government to those convicted persons who, in its judgement, merit a clemency measure (pardon, parole or bail, where juvenile detainees are concerned) and shall provide it with all relevant information concerning their conduct while in detention.

The French Administration may not, without the consent of the Monegasque Government, apply the provisions of articles 3 and 4 of the Act of 5 June 1875 to detainees sentenced by the courts of the Principality to prison terms of more than a year and a day.

The two Governments agree to communicate to each other the judgements and sentences for crimes and offences of any kind which are handed down by the courts of either State against nationals of the other State. Such communication shall be effected by means of the transmittal, through the diplomatic channel, of a copy of the decision handed down and rendered final to the Government of the convicted person, for filing in the registry of the appropriate court. Each of the two Governments shall give the necessary instructions on this subject to its competent authorities.

Article 23

The use of waters situated between the Principality and the commune of Beausoleil shall continue to be governed by the Arrangement concluded on 10 February 1813 by the mayors of the communes of Monaco and La Turbie.

Article 24

Young people of Monegasque nationality shall be entitled to compete for admission to the schools operated by the Government of the Republic on the same terms as young people of French nationality. However, upon their graduation from these schools, they shall not be eligible for diplomas, academic qualifications or posts other than those which are accorded by the Government of the Republic to foreign students.

Posts in the services operated by France in the Principality, with the exception of the customs service, may, by special arrangements to be worked out between the two Governments, be reserved for Monegasque nationals.

Article 25

The demarcation of the border between France and Monaco shall begin immediately following the conclusion of this Convention.

Article 26

The Prince reserves the option of concluding with foreign Powers all treaties which do not contain a clause conflicting with this Convention.

Article 27

This Convention shall enter into force for a term of 10 years following the exchange of instruments of ratification. If it has not been denounced before the expiry of this term, it shall remain in force until such time as either Party informs the other Party, at least a year in advance, of its intention to denounce it.

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

DONE in Paris, in duplicate, on 10 April 1912.

[RAYMOND POINCARÉ]

[BALNY D'AVRICOURT]

FIRST DECLARATION

The Prince's Government shall establish in the Principality a system for assaying precious metals, with the assistance of the Monaco customs inspector, the head of the Nice Assay Office and a pharmacist or chemist of the Principality, acting as assayer.

The organization of the service shall be governed by a sovereign order.

The costs of this service shall be borne by the Principality, and the duties collected shall be paid to the Prince's Treasury.

With regard to lighters, the Prince's Government has no objection to the import duties collected in the Principality on lighters of foreign origin being added to the customs duties collected on behalf of the French Treasury.

The Prince's Government shall buy from the French Administration the stamps which are to be affixed to lighters sold in the Principality.

The order of 14 June 1874 relating to the movement of alcoholic beverages shall be amended so as to put an end to the difficulties which the use of the railway causes for overland transport.

The Government of the Republic agrees that an actual warehouse of tariffed and prohibited goods shall be established in Monaco, by order of the Prince, under the conditions provided for in French law.

It further agrees that the option of a fictitious warehouse may be granted to Monegasque merchants on the same terms as in France.

The Government of the Republic declares that it shall not object to the opening, where necessary, of the Monaco railway station to international transit, provided that the Compagnie des chemins de fer Paris-Lyon-Monaco supplies the premises required for the deposit and verification of goods and for the establishment of a customs service.

The Government of the Republic declares that the benefits of the temporary entry scheme, as it operates in France, shall, upon the entry into force of the new Convention, be applied to foreign goods imported into the Principality for re-export to countries other than France and Algeria.

The Prince's Government shall supply, at its expense, the premises required for the accommodation of French customs agents and the establishment, on the quays of the ports, of the inspector's office and the guardhouse, the Government of the Republic having no share in this expense other than a sum of 3,380 francs, which it shall pay annually to the Prince's Treasury.

The Prince's Government shall also be responsible for: the cost of supervising the warehouses, the salaries and emoluments relating to the posts which it will be necessary to create because of the scale of the new operations (warehouses, temporary entry, opening of the Monaco railway station to international transit) and the cost of any facilities which prove necessary because of increased traffic.

The Monegasque Government shall establish in the Principality, in respect of motor vehicle traffic, a regime identical to the regime in force in France.

It takes note of the French Government's willingness to regard France and the Principality as forming a single territory for this purpose.

It declares that it is unable to agree to impose a direct tax on motor vehicles the owners of which actually reside in the Principality.

It is understood that the reference in the Convention to duties on sugar and salt has only one aim, namely, to confirm the maintenance of the previous regime relating to the collection of duties on these commodities, and that no change has been made to this regime.

The Prince's Government further declares its willingness to subject any refineries which are established in Monaco to the tax regime applied to French refineries.

The Prince's Government declares that the advantages granted to the Monaco flour mill as compensation for the lack of a warehouse system and temporary entry scheme, from which similar French industries have benefited, shall end with the entry into force of the Convention; the said institution may, as from that date, be established under the fictitious warehouse system.

It states that the Monaco brewery has been established under a public works contract by the provisions of which it is bound and which will expire in April 1980.

Under the terms of this instrument, the brewery is liable for a proportional fee, calculated at the rate of 20 centimes per hectolitre for all beer produced, and increased, in respect of beer exported to France, by a sum equivalent to the manufacturing duty imposed on French breweries by French law. Apart from these charges, the brewery shall bear the costs in connection with: the supply of ice, free of charge, to hospitals; the use by the Government, free of charge, of the brewery's refrigeration facilities; the return to the State, upon the expiry of the concession, of the land and buildings, and the construction of a public road and a sea wall.

The Monegasque Government shall continue to take all the steps required to ensure the accurate verification of the quantities exported, a matter which is of direct concern to the Prince's Treasury.

In accordance with the Acts of 3 March and 24 and 25 July 1881, the stamp duties relating to postal packets dispatched from the Principality and to dispatch notes shall, upon entry of the packets into France, be collected on behalf of the Prince's Treasury, without prejudice to the stamp duties to be collected on behalf of the French Treasury.

With regard to the application of article 18, first paragraph:

By the words "any advantage whatsoever, whether in the form of a premium or in some other form", the two Parties mean:

Import or export premiums;

Special advantages for goods imported or exported under the transit scheme, and for those covered by a temporary entry account;

The refund, in whole or in part, of the duties established by the Convention and the port and warehouse charges collected;

The total or partial reimbursement of direct and indirect taxes;

Tax abatements, subsidies, interest guarantees and the like.

Charges and duties, other than those enumerated in article 2, first paragraph, and articles 9 and 10 of the Convention, which are to be established by the Prince's Government on port and warehouse operations shall be collected on behalf of the Principality, subject to any collection costs to be allocated to the French Administration.

DONE in Paris, in duplicate, on 10 April 1912.

[RAYMOND POINCARÉ]

[BALNY D'AVRICOURT]

SECOND DECLARATION

The Convention shall apply not only to the offices to be established, but also to the Monaco and Monte Carlo offices which are already in operation.

I. POSTAL SERVICE

Article XIV, fourth paragraph, of the Convention, which reads as follows: "Laws, regulations and rates of any kind in force in the French postal service shall be applicable in the Principality", naturally refers, not only to the laws, regulations and rates currently in force, but also to those which may be applied subsequently (stamping of items of correspondence, postal money orders, newspaper subscriptions, cash on delivery, etc.), without restrictions.

The provisions which, in the territory of the Principality, govern the suppression of postal fraud shall be supplemented so as to punish henceforth, under the terms of article 9 of the Arrangement concerning the Exchange of Insured Letters and Boxes of Declared Value, annexed to the Universal Postal Convention signed at Rome on 26 May 1906¹, all fraudulent declarations of value higher than the actual value of the contents of an insured letter or box.

In article XIV, fifth paragraph, of the Convention, the term "allowances of any kind payable to third parties" includes:

(1) Allowances payable, in the Monegasque postal service, for the loss or theft of insured and registered items;

(2) Allowances which would be payable by that service under the provisions of article 8, paragraph 7, of the Universal Postal Convention, and article 12, paragraph 8, of the international arrangement concerning the exchange of items of declared value.

II. TELEGRAPH SERVICE

The French Administration shall provide the telegraph service of the Principality of Monaco.

The general and special international conventions, arrangements and regulations governing telegraph service concluded by France, or those to which it has acceded, shall automatically be applicable in the Principality of Monaco.

With regard to rates of any kind and to service delivery, the offices of the Principality of Monaco shall apply the same rules as the offices of the *département* of Alpes-Maritimes.

The charges relating to regular telegrams exchanged by Monegasque offices, either between themselves or with France or countries beyond, shall be the same as those applied, respectively, in similar exchanges by the French offices of the *département* of Alpes-Maritimes.

The same applies to press telegram charges and, in general, to the charges relating to various categories of special telegrams.

¹ *British and Foreign State Papers*, vol. 99, p. 254 (French text only).

Should the rates be revised, they shall be applicable in the offices of the Principality on the same date as in French offices.

Terminal charges payable by France under the international conventions or arrangements in force shall, in respect of dispatches originating in or addressed to the Principality of Monaco, include the portion relating to transit through Monegasque territory.

The French Administration shall continue to be responsible for account settlements with all the offices or companies.

No charge shall be credited to the Principality of Monaco for telegrams sent to its offices.

The charges collected by those offices shall, after deduction of the portion owed to offices other than France or for submarine cablegrams or radio-telegraph transmissions and, in general, of all portions of charges which are not owed to the French Treasury, be used to defray, where necessary, the costs relating to the installation and maintenance of offices and equipment, the rental of offices, miscellaneous supplies and staff salaries and allowances, which shall be advanced by France. Surplus income earned by Monegasque offices shall constitute the net profits to be shared between the Principality and France.

The Prince's Government shall retain ownership, in its territory, of the lines installed for the telegraph service of the Principality and the equipment designated for these lines. However, the French Government shall retain ownership of the lines installed by it for transit through Monegasque territory and shall not be liable for the payment of any subsequent transit charge.

III. TELEPHONE SERVICE

The Prince's Government has stated that it would like France "to assist in the establishment and development of such telephone communications as may be initiated, over French lines, between the Principality and all other countries".

The French Administration can provide assurances that it will endeavour to promote the extension of telephone connections between the Principality and foreign networks to the fullest extent permitted by the development of telephone technology.

The establishment of direct circuits between the Principality and some foreign cities can be envisaged if it is deemed necessary for the routing of Monegasque traffic at normal speeds. In this case, each of the Parties concerned shall bear the costs of the laying and maintenance of the line segments situated in its territory.

Telephone service between the Principality and France and between the Principality and foreign countries shall, moreover, be subject to all arrangements deriving from legislative or regulatory measures and current or future administrative decisions applicable to connections between France and foreign States.

Accordingly, the charges to be applied, in the Principality, to long-distance calls to France or other countries shall be the same as those which are collected by France or by the foreign office concerned, as the case may be, for these same calls. As regards the setting of rates, the territory of the Principality shall receive the same treatment as the territory of the *département* of Alpes-Maritimes.

Special telephone services (notification of calls, messages, etc.), which have been or will be organized in the French system and in connections between France and foreign States, shall be established and shall operate under the same conditions, where appropriate, in telephone service with the Principality, there being no need for special agreements for this purpose.

The Administrations of the two countries shall determine by mutual agreement the Franco-Monegasque connections which may be authorized. They shall also determine by mutual agreement the connections, over French lines, which may be authorized between the Principality and foreign States already connected to the French telephone network.

It is understood that those provisions of the Telephone Convention of 8 July 1891¹ and the Declaration of 9 November 1891² which have not been amended by the new Convention, or which do not conflict with the regulatory provisions currently in force, shall continue to be applied in telephone service with the Principality.

IV. PERSONNEL AND PREMISES

The personnel employed in the post and telegraph offices (including the submarine cable stations) which have been or will be established in the Principality shall first be approved by the Prince's Government, which reserves the option of demanding the dismissal and replacement of such personnel, if it deems this appropriate. The Government of His Most Serene Highness undertakes, for its part, to provide employees of the Postal and Telegraph Administration in its territory with all the guarantees required for the performance of their duties.

Furthermore, during the preceding negotiations, representatives of the Principality expressed the view that some of the posts in the services operated by France in the Principality should be reserved for Monegasque nationals. In other words, a staff of auxiliary employees could be recruited locally for a maximum of half the posts, to be filled, for example, by:

- Postmen responsible for delivering letters and printed matter, from the permanent or the support staff;
- Telegram messengers from both staffs;
- Workers employed in the establishment and maintenance of lines and postal services, etc.

Appointments to such posts shall be made by the French Administration; no Monegasque national may obtain or hold a post in the services for which the said Administration is responsible without its consent.

The conditions of employment of the personnel in question, from the standpoint of salaries, various emoluments and benefits of every kind (leave, etc.), shall not be better than those approved for units of the French Administration of equal rank residing in the Principality.

Lastly, the jurisdictional and procedural conditions under which disciplinary measures shall be proposed and applied in respect of personnel recruited in the Principality shall be determined by mutual agreement.

¹ *Codes et Lois de la Principauté de Monaco*, vol. 3, p. 6 (French text only).

² *Ibid.*, p. 5.

OFFICES

The French Administration shall establish, by agreement with the Prince's Government, any offices and internal facilities needed; should it be unable to find premises for the offices or sites for the facilities, the Prince's Government shall be responsible for obtaining them.

DONE in Paris, in duplicate, on 10 April 1912.

[RAYMOND POINCARÉ]

[BALNY D'AVRICOURT]
