

Article XI

1. A consular officer of either High Contracting Party shall have the right to inspect within the ports of the other High Contracting Party within his consular district, the private vessels of any flag destined to and about to clear for ports of his country, for the sole purpose of observing the sanitary conditions and measures taken on board such vessels, in order that he may be enabled thereby to execute intelligently bills of health and other documents required by the laws of his country and to inform his Government concerning the extent to which its sanitary regulations have been observed at ports of departure by vessels destined to one of its ports, with a view to facilitating entry of such vessels, provided that the captain of the vessel shall have requested of the consular officer the issuance or visa of the appropriate bill of health.

2. In exercising the right conferred upon them by this Article, consular officers shall act with all possible despatch and without unnecessary delay.

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NOTE: The other provisions of this Convention are similar to the corresponding provisions of the Treaty between Cuba and the United States of America (Treaty No. 10 above).

20. Traité¹ entre la République de Chine et l'Union économique belgo-luxembourgeoise relatif à l'abolition des droits d'exterritorialité en Chine et au règlement des questions s'y rapportant, signé le 20 octobre 1943²

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Article VI

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes conviennent mutuellement que les fonctionnaires consulaires d'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes, dûment pourvus d'exequaturs, pourront résider dans les ports, les localités et les villes du territoire de l'autre qui seront convenus de commun accord. Les fonctionnaires consulaires de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes, dans les limites respectives de leurs circonscriptions, auront le droit de voir et de questionner leurs ressortissants ainsi que de communiquer avec eux et de leur donner des conseils. Ils seront immédiatement informés quand un de leurs ressortissants dans leurs circonscriptions consulaires sera détenu ou arrêté ou en prison ou attendra le jugement, et, en avisant les autorités appropriées, ils pourront les visiter et en général, les fonctionnaires consulaires de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes auront les droits, les privilèges et les immunités dont jouissent les fonctionnaires consulaires en vertu de la coutume internationale moderne.

Il est aussi entendu que les ressortissants de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes, dans le territoire de l'autre, auront le droit, en tout temps, de communiquer avec les fonctionnaires consulaires de leur propre pays. Les communications adressées aux fonctionnaires consulaires de la part

¹ Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Treaties between the Republic of China and Foreign States (1927-1957)*, p. 33.

² Entré en vigueur le 1^{er} juin 1945.

des ressortissants d'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes qui seront détenus ou arrêtés ou en prison ou attendront le jugement dans le territoire de l'autre seront transmises aux fonctionnaires consulaires de la première Haute Partie Contractante par les autorités locales.

Article VII

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes entreront en négociations pour la conclusion d'un traité compréhensif et moderne d'amitié, de commerce, de navigation et de droits consulaires dans les six mois après la fin des hostilités dans la guerre qu'elles soutiennent actuellement contre leurs ennemis communs. Tout traité qui sera ainsi négocié sera fondé sur les principes du droit international incorporés dans les traités modernes conclus par chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes avec d'autres Puissances.

21. Consular Convention¹ between the Republic of the Philippines and the United States of America, signed at Manila, on 14 March 1947²

Article I

1. The Government of each High Contracting Party shall, in respect of any consular officer duly commissioned by it to exercise consular functions in the territories of the other High Contracting Party, give written notice to the Government of such other High Contracting Party of the appointment of such consular officer and shall request that recognition be accorded to such consular officer. The Government of each High Contracting Party shall furnish free of charge the necessary exequatur of any consular officer of the other High Contracting Party who presents a regular commission signed by the Chief Executive of the appointing country and under its great seal, and shall issue to a subordinate or substitute consular officer who is duly appointed by an accepted superior consular officer or by any other competent officer of his Government, such documents as according to the laws of the respective High Contracting Parties shall be requisite for the exercise by the appointee of the consular function; provided in either case that the person applying for an exequatur or other document is found acceptable.

2. Consular officers of each High Contracting Party shall, after entering upon their duties, enjoy reciprocally in the territories of the other High Contracting Party rights, privileges, exemptions and immunities no less favorable in any respect than the rights, privileges, exemptions and immunities which are enjoyed by consular officers of the same grade of any third country and in conformity with modern international usage. As official agents, such officers shall be entitled to the high consideration of all officials, national, state, provincial or municipal, with whom they have official intercourse in the territories of the High Contracting Party which receives them. It is understood that the term "consular officers", as used in the present Convention, includes consuls-general, consuls and vice-consuls who are not honorary.

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 45, p. 24.

² Came into force on 18 November 1948.