

Article 10

Les consuls généraux, consuls, vice-consuls et agents consulaires de chacune des deux Hautes Parties contractantes auront le droit de recevoir dans leurs chancelleries, dans leur demeure privée, dans celle des parties ou à bord des bâtiments, les déclarations des capitaines et équipages des navires de leur pays, des passagers qui se trouvent à bord et de tout autre citoyen de leur nation.

Lesdits agents auront en outre le droit de dresser, conformément aux lois et règlements de leur pays, dans leurs chancelleries ou bureaux, les actes de naissance, de reconnaissance d'enfant naturel, de mariage, de divorce et de décès concernant les citoyens du pays qui les a nommés. Ils pourront également dresser, conformément aux lois et règlements de leur pays, tous actes conventionnels passés entre des citoyens de leur pays et des citoyens ou autres habitants du pays où ils résident, et même tous actes de ces derniers, pourvu que ces actes aient rapport à des biens situés ou à des affaires à traiter sur le territoire de la nation à laquelle appartiendra le consul ou l'agent devant lequel ils seront passés.

Les expéditions, copies ou traductions des actes dressés et des déclarations reçues en vertu des dispositions du présent article feront foi en justice comme le feraient les originaux eux-mêmes dans les tribunaux de Belgique et du Pérou, pourvu qu'elles soient dûment certifiées par les consuls généraux, consuls, vice-consuls et agents consulaires dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions, munies de leur cachet officiel et revêtues des légalisations nécessaires.

NOTE. — Les autres dispositions de cette Convention sont substantiellement identiques aux dispositions correspondantes de la Convention entre les Pays-Bas et l'Italie. (Convention n° 1, reproduite plus haut.)

7. Treaty¹ of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between Sweden and China, signed at Peking, on 2 July 1908²

Article III

His Majesty the King of Sweden may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents to reside at such of the ports, cities and towns of China, which are now or may hereafter be opened to foreign residence and trade, as the interests of the Kingdom of Sweden may require.

His Majesty the Emperor of China may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents to reside at all places in Sweden where Consular officers of other nations are now or may hereafter be allowed to reside, as the interests of the Empire of China may require.

The Consuls and other officials of the High Contracting Parties shall treat each other with due respect, and they shall enjoy each in the other's country all the attributes, authority, privileges and immunities which are or may hereafter be extended to similar officers of the most favoured nation.

¹ De Martens, *Nouveau Recueil Général de Traités*, 3^e série, t. III, p. 290.

² The exchange of ratifications took place at Peking, on 14 June 1909.

On the arrival of a Consul, who has been duly appointed, at his post, it shall be the duty of the Diplomatic Representatives to inform the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who shall in accordance with international usage forthwith issue the proper recognition of the said Consul, without fee or charge. Such recognition, however, may be withdrawn, should it be found that the said Consul has contravened international usage in the performance of his duties. At places where no Consul is appointed as aforesaid, the Consul of a friendly nation may be requested to perform the functions. At places where there is no Consular Representative the local authorities shall see that the subjects of the other Contracting Party enjoy the benefits of the present Treaty.

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8. Treaty¹ between the Government of Afghanistan and His Britannic Majesty's Government for the establishment of neighbourly relations, signed at Kabul, November 22, 1921²

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Article 4

The Government of Afghanistan agrees to the establishment of British Consulates at Kandahar and Jalalabad, and the British Government agrees to the establishment of an Afghan Consul-General at the headquarters of the Government of India and three Afghan Consulates at Calcutta, Karachi and Bombay. In the event of the Afghan Government desiring at any time to appoint Consular officers in any British territories other than India, a separate agreement shall be drawn up to provide for such appointments if they are approved by the British Government.

Article 5

The two High Contracting Parties mutually guarantee the personal safety and honourable treatment each of the representatives of the other, whether Minister, Consul-General or Consuls, within their own boundaries, and they agree that the said representatives shall be subject in the discharge of their duties to the provisions set forth in the second schedule annexed to this treaty. The British Government further agrees that the Minister, Consul-General and Consuls of Afghanistan shall, within the territorial limits within which they are permitted to reside or to exercise their functions, notwithstanding the provisions of the said schedule, receive and enjoy any rights or privileges which are or may hereafter be granted to or enjoyed by the Minister, Consul-General or Consuls of any other Government in the countries in which the places of residence of the said Minister, Consul-General and Consuls of Afghanistan are fixed; and the Government of Afghanistan likewise agrees that the Minister and Consuls of Great Britain shall, within the territorial limits within which they are permitted to reside or to exercise their functions, notwithstanding the provisions of the said schedule, receive and enjoy any rights or privileges which are or may hereafter be granted to or enjoyed by the Minister or Consuls of any other

¹ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XIV, p. 67.

² The exchange of ratifications took place at Kabul, February 6, 1922.