N° 512.

FRANCE ET PAYS-BAS

Arrangement provisoire concernant la navigation aérienne entre la France et les Pays-Bas, signé à Paris le 2 juillet 1923.

FRANCE AND THE NETHERLANDS

Provisional Agreement relating to Air Navigation between France and the Netherlands, signed at Paris, July 2, 1923.

¹ Traduction. — Translation.

No. 512. — PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT ² RELATING TO AIR NAVIGATION BETWEEN THE NETHERLANDS AND FRANCE, SIGNED AT PARIS, JULY 2, 1923.

French official text communicated by the Netherlands Minister at Berne. The registration of this provisional Agreement took place October 29, 1923.

With a view to furthering air communication by means of private aircraft and enabling such aircraft to fly over either country, the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands and the Government of the French Republic have resolved to conclude for this purpose a provisional agreement and have agreed to the following articles, which shall apply to all aircraft of the two countries concerned with the exception of military aircraft:

Article T.

Aircraft employed in international navigation between the two States shall carry papers showing that both pilots and machines are officially inspected by the Government of one of the two countries or by persons acting on its behalf.

Aircraft shall carry clear distinguishing marks which permit of their identification when flying. Each of the States shall grant to aircraft of the other State inspected in accordance with the above paragraph freedom to fly over its territory in time of peace.

Article 2.

Members of the crews and passengers on the aircraft specified in Article I above must possess identity papers and passports similar to those required in ordinary traffic between the two countries either under the general laws and regulations in force or under special provisions dealing with air traffic.

Article 3.

Unless in distress, pilots of aircraft desiring to proceed to or depart from either of the countries by air shall comply with the provisions in force regarding the crossing of the frontier between definite

¹ Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

² The exchange of ratifications took place at Paris, September 3, 1923.

points, and they shall alight only at aerodromes or air ports appointed for this purpose (Customs aerodromes or air-ports) and shall not start except from one of these aerodromes or air-ports.

Each of the two Governments concerned shall communicate to the other the provisions referred to above and shall acquaint the other with the list of customs aerodromes or air-ports within its territory.

Article 4.

Each of the Contracting States shall have the right to prohibit flight over certain zones in its territory provided that no discrimination in this matter is made as between the aircraft of the other State.

In exceptional circumstances each State shall, moreover, have the right to restrict or prohibit flight over its territory or parts of its territory. The reservation made above shall not apply to this latter case.

The prohibitions and restrictions referred to in this article shall be notified to the State concerned.

Article 5.

No arms, ammunition, asphyxiating gases, explosives or carrier pigeons may be transported by aircraft. Aircraft may not be provided with wireless telegraph or telephone installations unless by special authorisation of the State to which they belong. When over the territory of either of the two States, they shall only use such apparatus in accordance with the provisions established on this subject by the competent authorities of the State in question. The transport and use on aircraft of photographic and cinematographic apparatus shall, when the aircraft are over one of the two States, be subject to the regulations in force in the State over which the flight is taking place.

Article 6.

Aircraft used in international navigation between the two States may transport persons and merchandise from one country to the other but may not engage in the internal traffic of either of the countries concerned.

They must be provided with the following documents:

A list of the names of the passengers, a manifest for the merchandise and equipment carried and also detailed declarations drawn up by the consignors.

All such transport must be carried out in accordance with the regulations in force.

Mails (letters and parcels) may be transported if an agreement to this end exists between the postal administrations of the two countries.

Article 7.

Permits, certificates and licences issued for air traffic in one of the two countries to aircraft and their crews shall have the same value in the other country as the corresponding documents issued with the same object by the latter.

Each of the two States shall have the right to refuse to recognise as valid for traffic within the limits of its own territory and over its territory the certificates of proficiency and licences granted to one of its nationals by the other State. Each of the two Governments shall forward to the other Government specimen forms of the certificates, licences and permits which it issues.

Article 8.

The present provisional Agreement shall be ratified, and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged as soon as possible. It will come into force on the date on which the instruments of ratification are exchanged and it may be denounced by one or other of the two Contracting Governments upon three months' notice.

Each of the two Governments shall, moreover, retain the right to terminate this provisional Agreement forthwith as soon as the two States have ratified the International Air Navigation

Convention 1 of October 13, 1919.

In faith whereof the undersigned have signed the present Provisional Agreement and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Paris, on July 2, 1923.

- (L. S.) J. LOUDON.
- (L. S.) POINCARÉ.
- (L. S.) LAURENT EYNAC.

¹ Vol. XI, page 173, of this Series.