

N° 4389.

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## ITALIE ET SIAM

Traité d'amitié, de commerce et de navigation, avec protocole final, signés à Bangkok, le 3 décembre 1937, et échange de notes y relatif de la même date.

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## ITALY AND SIAM

Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, with Final Protocol, signed at Bangkok, December 3rd, 1937, and Exchange of Notes relating thereto of the same Date.

No. 4389. — TREATY<sup>1</sup> OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN ITALY AND SIAM. SIGNED AT BANGKOK, DECEMBER 3RD, 1937.

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*English official text communicated by the Permanent Representative of Siam to the League of Nations.  
The registration of this Treaty took place July 2nd, 1938.*

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HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM and HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY, EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA, being desirous of strengthening the relations of amity and good understanding which happily exist between the two States, and being convinced that this cannot be better accomplished than by revising the treaties hitherto existing between the two countries, have resolved to complete such revision, based upon the principles of reciprocity, equity and mutual benefit, and for that purpose have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM :

Luang Pradist MANUDHARM (Pridi Banomyong), Minister of Foreign Affairs ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY, EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA :

Gr. Uff. Dr. Carlo UMILTÀ, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Siamese Majesty ;

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

*Article I.*

There shall be constant peace and perpetual friendship between the Kingdom of Siam and the Kingdom of Italy. The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be permitted to enter, travel and reside in the territories of the other, to carry on their commerce and manufacture, to trade in all kinds of merchandise of lawful commerce, to engage in religious, educational and charitable work, to own or lease and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses and shops, to employ agents of their choice, to lease land for residential, commercial, industrial, religious, charitable and other lawful purposes and for use as cemeteries, and generally to do anything incident to or necessary for trade upon the same terms as nationals of the State of residence in so far as may be permitted by local law and on the same terms as the nationals of the most favoured nation.

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<sup>1</sup> The exchange of ratifications took place at Bangkok, May 17th, 1938.  
Came into force May 17th, 1938.

<sup>1</sup> TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

N<sup>o</sup> 4389. — TRAITÉ<sup>2</sup> D'AMITIÉ, DE COMMERCE ET DE NAVIGATION ENTRE L'ITALIE ET LE SIAM. SIGNÉ A BANGKOK, LE 3 DÉCEMBRE 1937.

*Texte officiel anglais communiqué par le représentant permanent du Siam près la Société des Nations.  
L'enregistrement de ce traité a eu lieu le 2 juillet 1938.*

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE SIAM et SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI D'ITALIE, EMPEREUR D'ETHIOPIE, désireux de resserrer les relations d'amitié et de bonne entente déjà heureusement établies entre les deux Etats, et convaincus qu'ils ne sauraient mieux y parvenir que par la revision des traités conclus jusqu'ici entre les deux pays, ont résolu de procéder à cette revision dans un esprit de réciprocité, d'équité et au bénéfice mutuel des deux Parties, et ont désigné, à cet effet, pour leurs plénipotentiaires :

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE SIAM :

Luang Pradist MANUDHARM (Pridi Banomyong), ministre des Affaires étrangères ;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI D'ITALIE, EMPEREUR D'ETHIOPIE :

Gr. Uff. D<sup>r</sup> Carlo UMILTA, son envoyé extraordinaire et ministre plénipotentiaire à la Cour de Sa Majesté le roi de Siam ;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs, reconnus en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des articles suivants :

*Article premier.*

Il y aura paix constante et amitié perpétuelle entre le Royaume de Siam et le Royaume d'Italie. Les nationaux de chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes auront toute liberté de pénétrer, de voyager et de résider dans le territoire de l'autre Partie, d'y pratiquer leur commerce et leur industrie, de s'adonner au négoce de tout ce qui fait l'objet d'un commerce licite, de s'occuper d'œuvres de caractère religieux, éducatif et charitable, de posséder ou de prendre à bail et d'occuper des maisons, des usines, des entrepôts et des magasins, d'employer des mandataires de leur choix, de prendre à bail des terrains, soit pour y résider, soit pour des fins commerciales, industrielles, religieuses, charitables, soit pour toutes autres fins licites et pour y établir des cimetières, et, en général, de prendre toutes mesures provoquées par leur commerce ou nécessaires à l'exercice de ce commerce dans les mêmes conditions que les ressortissants de l'Etat de résidence, dans la mesure autorisée par les lois de l'endroit, et dans les mêmes conditions que les ressortissants de la nation la plus favorisée.

<sup>1</sup> Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations, à titre d'information.

<sup>1</sup> Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations, for information.

<sup>2</sup> L'échange des ratifications a eu lieu à Bangkok, le 17 mai 1938.  
Entré en vigueur le 17 mai 1938.

They shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatsoever, to pay any internal charges or taxes other or higher than those that are or may be paid by nationals of the State of residence.

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall receive, in the territories of the other, the most constant protection and security for their persons and property and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as are or may be granted to nationals of the State of residence on their submitting themselves to the conditions imposed upon nationals of the State of residence.

They shall, however, be exempt in the territories of the other from compulsory military service either on land, on sea, or in the air, in the regular forces, or in the national guard, or in the militia, from all contributions in money or in kind, imposed in lieu of personal military service, and from all forced loans or military contributions. They shall not be subjected, in time of peace or in time of war, to military requisitions except as imposed upon nationals, and they shall reciprocally be entitled to compensation payable to nationals by the laws in force in their respective countries. With regard to the foregoing provisions, the nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not be treated in the territories of the other less favourably than the nationals of the most favoured nation.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the whole extent of the territory of the other Party entire liberty of conscience. They may there build and maintain churches, engage in the private or public exercise of their worship, build and keep up cemeteries, according to their religious customs, and also establish educational, religious and charitable institutions and hospitals, always conforming to the laws, ordinances and regulations of the country.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties upon conforming themselves to the law of the country may, throughout the whole extent of the territory of the other, exercise their professions and permitted callings, engage in commerce or industry, and carry on trade, wholesale or retail, in all products and goods of lawful commerce, either in person or by representative, individually or in association with foreign or native subjects or citizens; and they may there take into their service in all forms of employment such persons as they choose. They may there within the conditions fixed by local legislation, acquire, hold title to, possess, occupy, sell, transmit by inheritance, will, gift or any other manner, and lease or rent all immovable property, either land or buildings, used for purposes of dwelling or for any commercial, industrial, agricultural or other lawful purpose, under reserve of the provisions enacted in the interest of national security by the laws of the country. They may there acquire, possess and transmit by inheritance, will, gift or by any other method goods, personal effects and movables of every kind.

#### *Article 2.*

The dwellings, warehouses, manufactories and shops and all other property of the nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto used for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be respected. It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a domiciliary visit to, or a search of, any such buildings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers, or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws, ordinances and regulations for nationals of the State of residence.

#### *Article 3.*

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have liberty freely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports and rivers in the territories of the other which are or may be opened to foreign commerce and navigation, subject always to the laws of the country to which they thus come.

Neither High Contracting Party shall establish or maintain prohibitions or restrictions on imports from or exports to the territories of the other Party which are not applied to the import and export of any like article originating in or destined for any other country. Any withdrawal of an import or export prohibition or restriction which is granted even temporarily by one of the High Contracting Parties in favour of the articles of a third country shall be applied immediately and unconditionally to like articles originating in or destined for the territories of the other Party. In the event of rations or quotas or any form of quantitative limitation being established for the importation or exportation of articles restricted, each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to grant for the importation from or exportation to the territories of the other Party an equitable share in the allocation of the quantity of restricted goods which may be authorized for importation or exportation.

Nothing in this Treaty shall be construed to restrict the right of either High Contracting Party to impose, on such terms as it may see fit, subject to the principle of non-discriminatory treatment :

(1) Prohibitions, restrictions or regulations for the enforcement of police or revenue laws, including laws prohibiting or restricting the importation, exportation, or sale of alcohol or alcoholic beverages or of opium, the coca leaf, their derivatives, and other narcotic drugs, as well as other laws imposed upon articles the internal production, consumption, sale or transport of which is or may be forbidden or restricted by the national law ;

(2) Prohibitions or restrictions on the trade or traffic in arms and munitions of war, and in exceptional circumstances other materials needed in war, it being agreed in this regard that either High Contracting Party may, in the event of its being engaged in war, enforce such import or export restrictions as may be required by the national interest ;

(3) Prohibition or restriction necessary for the protection of national or public security or health, or for the protection of animal or plant life against disease, harmful pests or extinction ;

(4) Prohibitions or restrictions upon articles which, as regards production or trade, are or may hereafter be subject within the country to a monopoly exercised by or under the control of the State.

#### *Article 4.*

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have free access to the Courts of Justice of the other in pursuit and defence of their rights ; they shall be at liberty, equally with nationals of the State of residence, and with the nationals of the most favoured nation, to choose and employ lawyers, advocates and representatives to pursue and defend their rights before such Courts.

There shall be no conditions or requirements imposed upon the nationals of either of the High Contracting Parties in connection with such access to the Courts of Justice of the other, which do not apply to nationals of the State of residence or to the nationals of the most favoured nation.

#### *Article 5.*

Limited liability and other companies, partnerships and associations, already or hereafter to be organized in accordance with the laws of either High Contracting Party, are authorized in the territories of the other, to exercise their rights and appear in the Courts either as plaintiffs or defendants, subject to the laws of such other Party.

Subject to reciprocity, there shall be no conditions or requirements imposed upon corporations, companies, partnerships and associations organized in accordance with the laws of either High

Contracting Party in connection with such access to the Courts of Justice of the other which do not apply to such native corporations, companies, partnerships and associations or those of the most favoured nation.

Furthermore, the corporations, companies, partnerships and associations above mentioned shall, in conformity with the provisions of law in force in the country, have the right to acquire, possess and dispose of every kind of movable property. As regards the acquisition, possession and disposition of immovable property, as well as the right to engage in the various kinds of commerce and industry, the above-mentioned corporations, companies, partnerships and associations, being nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties, shall enjoy in the territories of the other Party, on condition of reciprocity, the treatment generally accorded by the local laws to similar foreign companies. It is understood that the corporations, companies, partnerships and associations in question shall be able freely to carry on their activities subject to the observance of the regulations of public order.

*Article 6.*

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other a perfect equality of treatment with nationals of the State of residence, in all that relates to transit duties, warehousing, facilities, the examination and appraisalment of merchandise and drawbacks.

*Article 7.*

In regard to duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine or other similar or corresponding duties of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination levied in the name or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind, the High Contracting Parties shall reciprocally apply the provisions of the Convention<sup>1</sup> and Statute on the International Régime of Maritime Ports, signed at Geneva on December 9th, 1923.

*Article 8.*

It is agreed that the Customs tariffs applicable to goods the produce or manufactures of one of the States imported into the territories of the other, shall be regulated by the internal legislation of the country of importation.

Each of the High Contracting Parties binds itself, in all that pertains to the amount and collection of duties on imports and exports of every kind, to grant to the nationals, vessels or goods of the other the advantage of every favour, privilege or immunity which it accords or may hereafter accord to the nationals, vessels or goods of any other State, regardless whether such other State shall have been accorded such treatment gratuitously or in return for reciprocal compensatory treatment.

*Article 9.*

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have in the territories of the other the same rights as nationals of that High Contracting Party in regard to patents for inventions, trade-marks, trade-names, designs and copyright in literary and artistic works, upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by law.

*Article 10.*

Goods of all kinds, from whatever port or place they may arrive, whose importation, exportation, transit or warehousing may take place in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties if they are carried by national vessels, may equally be imported, exported, passed in transit, or warehoused when they are carried by vessels of the other High Contracting Party.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. LVIII, page 285 ; Vol. LXIX, page 102 ; Vol. LXXII, page 485 ; Vol. LXXXIII, page 416 ; Vol. CVII, page 491 ; Vol. CXVII, page 184 ; Vol. CXXII, page 349 ; and Vol. CXLII, page 342, of this Series.

In such cases, the goods shall enjoy the same privileges and shall not be subjected to any other or higher duties or charges or to any other restrictions than those imposed on similar goods carried by national vessels.

This provision is also applicable to passengers landing from vessels coming from abroad or embarked on vessels proceeding to a foreign country. In the latter case the vessels are to comply with the provisions which are or may be in force for passenger ships in the territory of the High Contracting Party where the port of departure is situated.

*Article 11.*

In all that regards the entrance, clearance, stationing, loading and unloading of vessels in ports, roadsteads, harbours, docks, wharfs or rivers of the High Contracting Parties, every privilege or facility granted by one of the High Contracting Parties to national vessels shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the vessels of the other High Contracting Party.

*Article 12.*

Any ship of war or merchant vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties which may be compelled by stress of weather, or by reason of any other distress to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary supplies, and put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable by national vessels. In case, however, the master of a merchant vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his cargo in order to defray the expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the regulations and tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

If any ship of war or merchant vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties should be wrecked or suffer loss or other damage on the coasts or the territories of the other, the local authorities shall give prompt notice of the occurrence to the Consular Officer residing in the district or to the nearest Consular Officer of the other Party.

In the absence and until the arrival of the Consular Officer or of the person who shall be entrusted by him, the local authorities shall take the necessary measures for the protection of the persons and for the conservation of the objects which shall have been saved from the wreck or stranding.

Moreover, the vessel, the parts and remnants thereof and all appurtenances belonging thereto, the papers of the vessel found on board as well as the goods and merchandise and other objects saved therefrom including those which, cast into the sea, may have been recovered, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, shall be given up to the respective owners, on their request or on the request of their duly authorized agents.

If such owners or authorized agents are not on the spot, the vessel, its parts and whatever else is mentioned above, in so far as they are the property of a national of the other High Contracting Party, shall be delivered to the Consular Officer of such High Contracting Party in whose district the wreck or stranding occurred. The aforesaid delivery, however, must be claimed within the period fixed by the laws of the State in which the wreck or stranding occurred.

In all such cases, only the expenses incurred in the salvage and preservation shall be payable or, in general, the same duties which would have been payable, in similar case, by a national vessel.

The merchandise saved shall not be subjected to the payment of any Customs duty unless cleared for internal consumption.

*Article 13.*

The vessels of war of each of the High Contracting Parties may enter, remain and make repairs in those ports and places of the other to which the vessels of war of other nations are accorded

access ; they shall submit to the same regulations and enjoy the same honours, advantages, privileges and exemptions as are now, or may hereafter be, conceded to the vessels of war of any other nation.

*Article 14.*

The Consular Officers of each of the High Contracting Parties residing in the territories of the other shall receive from the local authorities such assistance as can by law be given to them for the recovery of deserters from the vessels of the former Party, provided that this stipulation shall not apply to nationals of the High Contracting Party from whose local authorities assistance is requested.

*Article 15.*

Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and other Consular Officers or Agents to reside in the towns and ports of the territories of the other where similar officers of other Powers are permitted to reside.

Such Consular Officers and Agents, however, shall not enter upon their functions until they shall have been approved and admitted by the Government to which they are sent.

They shall be entitled on condition of reciprocity to exercise all the powers and enjoy all the honours, privileges, exemptions and immunities of every kind which are, or may be, accorded to Consular Officers of the most favoured nation.

*Article 16.*

In case of the death of a national of one of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other without having in the country of his decease any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall at once inform the nearest Consular Officer of the nation to which the deceased belonged, in order that necessary information may be immediately forwarded to parties interested.

In case of the death of a national of one of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, without leaving at the place of his decease any person entitled by the laws of his country to take charge of and administer the estate, the competent Consular Officer of the State to which the deceased belonged shall, upon fulfilment of the necessary formalities, be empowered to take custody of and administer the estate in the manner and under the limitations prescribed by the laws of the country in which the property of the deceased is situated.

The foregoing provision shall also apply in case of a national of one of the High Contracting Parties dying outside the territories of the other, but possessing property therein, without leaving any person there entitled to take charge of and administer the estate.

*Article 17.*

It is understood by the High Contracting Parties that the stipulations contained in this Treaty do not in any way affect, supersede, or modify any of the laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trade, naturalization, immigration, police and public security which are in force or which may be enacted in either of the two countries.

*Article 18.*

Siamese and Italian ships may proceed from a port of one of the High Contracting Parties to one or more ports of the same Party, either to load their cargoes in whole or in part for a foreign destination, or to discharge their cargoes in whole or in part, brought from abroad.

The said ships, upon conforming to the laws and regulations of the respective countries, may keep on board that part of their cargo coming from abroad which is bound for another port either of the same country or another, and may re-export it without being compelled to pay for the said



part of their cargo any Customs duty save the charges for safe-keeping, it being understood, however, that the latter charges shall not be higher than those exacted under similar circumstances from national ships.

*Article 19.*

National treatment or most-favoured-nation treatment with respect to ships shall not be applicable :

- (1) To the coasting trade, which will continue to be regulated by the laws which are or may be in force in each of the High Contracting Parties ;
- (2) To subsidies which are or may be given to the national merchant marine ;
- (3) To the exercise of fisheries in the territorial waters of the High Contracting Parties, nor to the exercise of maritime service in ports, bays and shores. The maritime service embraces towing, assistance and salvage of life, ships and cargoes.

*Article 20.*

The nationality of ships shall be determined in accordance with the laws of the country to which the ship belongs by means of the documents and certificates issued by the competent authorities and carried on board. Except in the event of a judicial sale, the ships of the High Contracting Parties shall not change their nationality unless the seller has previously obtained the necessary permit for the transfer of flag issued by the competent authority of the State to which the ships belongs.

The tonnage certificates delivered by one of the High Contracting Parties shall be also of avail in the territory of the other in order to determine the vessel's capacity without it being necessary to proceed to the remeasurement of the registered tonnage.

*Article 21.*

The provisions of the present Treaty as regards the most-favoured-nation treatment do not apply to :

- (1) Favours granted or to be granted hereafter to an adjoining State to facilitate frontier traffic ;
- (2) Favours granted or to be granted hereafter to a third State in virtue of a Customs Union ;
- (3) Favours contractually granted or to be granted to a third State for the avoidance of double taxation or the mutual protection of revenue ;
- (4) Favours granted or to be granted hereafter to an adjoining State with regard to the navigation on or use of boundary waterways not navigable from the sea ;
- (5) Favours granted or to be granted to the territories submitted to the sovereignty or authority of each High Contracting Party.

*Article 22.*

The High Contracting Parties agree that any dispute that may arise between them as to the proper interpretation or application of any of the provisions of the present Treaty shall, at the request of either Party, be referred to arbitration, and both Parties hereby undertake to accept as binding the arbitral award.

The Court of Arbitration to which disputes shall be referred shall be the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, unless in any particular case the High Contracting Parties agree otherwise.

*Article 23.*

The present Treaty shall, from the date of its coming into force, be substituted for the Treaty<sup>1</sup> of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between Siam and Italy signed at Rome on the 9th May, 1926, and from this date the said Treaty of 1926 and all arrangements and agreements subsidiary thereto concluded or existing between the High Contracting Parties shall cease to be binding.

*Article 24.*

This Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Bangkok as soon as possible, and the said Treaty shall come into force on the date of the exchange of ratifications.

The present Treaty shall remain in force for 5 years from the date on which it comes into effect.

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified 12 months before the expiration of the said 5 years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.

It is clearly understood, however, that such denunciation shall not have the effect of reviving any of the Treaties, Conventions, Arrangements, or Agreements abrogated by the present Treaty.

In witness whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have hereto signed their names and affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate, in the English language, at Bangkok, this third day of the ninth month in the two thousand four hundred and eightieth year of the Buddhist Era, corresponding to the third day of December in the nineteen hundred and thirty-seventh year of the Christian Era.

(L. S.) Luang Pradist MANUDHARM.

(L. S.) Carlo UMITÀ.

Certified true copy :

Phya Rajawangsan,

*Permanent Representative of Siam  
accredited to the League of Nations.*

## FINAL PROTOCOL.

At the moment of proceeding this day to the signature of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between Siam and Italy, the Plenipotentiaries of the two High Contracting Parties have agreed as follows :

It is understood that in all matters for which national treatment is provided in this Treaty, the subjects and vessels of either High Contracting Party shall not be treated less favourably than the subjects or citizens and vessels of any other country.

In witness whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have hereto signed their names and affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate, in the English language, at Bangkok, this third day of the ninth month in the two thousand four hundred and eightieth year of the Buddhist Era, corresponding to the third day of December in the nineteen hundred and thirty-seventh year of the Christian Era.

(L. S.) Luang Pradist MANUDHARM.

(L. S.) Carlo UMITÀ.

Certified true copy :

Phya Rajawangsan,

*Permanent Representative of Siam  
accredited to the League of Nations.*

<sup>1</sup> Vol. LXI, page 215, of this Series.

## EXCHANGE OF NOTES.

## I.

MINISTRY  
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SARANROMYA PALACE, *December 3rd, 1937.*

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

Referring to the reservation as regards the right of immovable property provided for in paragraph 6 of Article 1 of the Treaty we have signed to-day, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the Siamese Government intends to enact, in the interest of national security, provisions reserving to nationals the acquisition of lands of the public domain.

It is further understood that the Italian subjects in Siam as the Siamese subjects in Italy will enjoy in these respects rights and privileges not less favourable than those that are or may hereafter be granted to the subjects or citizens of a third country.

I avail myself of this opportunity, Monsieur le Ministre, to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

*(Signed)* Luang Pradist MANUDHARM,  
*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*

His Excellency Gr. Off. Carlo Umiltà,  
His Italian Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary  
and Minister Plenipotentiary, Bangkok.

## II.

No. 1236/1937. Pos. XXVI.

BANGKOK, *December 3rd, 1937.XVI.*

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of to-day's date in which, referring to the reservations as regards the rights of immovable property provided for in paragraph 6 of Article 1 of the Treaty we have signed to-day, Your Excellency has been good enough to inform me that the Siamese Government intends to enact, in the interest of national security, provisions reserving to nationals the acquisition of lands of public domain.

In taking note of the above, I have the honour to add that it is further understood that the Italian subjects in Siam, as the Siamese subjects in Italy, will enjoy in these respects rights and privileges not less favourable than those that are or may hereafter be granted to the subjects or citizens of a third country.

I avail myself of this opportunity, Monsieur le Ministre, to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

*(Signed)* Carlo UMILTÀ,  
*His Italian Majesty's Minister.*

His Excellency Luang Pradist Manudharm,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs,  
Saranromya Palace, Bangkok.

Certified true copy :

Phya Rajawangsan,

*Permanent Representative of Siam  
accredited to the League of Nations.*