

N° 4485.

PAYS-BAS ET SIAM

Traité d'amitié, de commerce et de navigation, signé à Bangkok, le 1^{er} février 1938, et échanges de notes y relatifs de la même date.

**THE NETHERLANDS
AND SIAM**

Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, signed at Bangkok, February 1st, 1938, and Exchanges of Notes relating thereto of the same Date.

No. 4485. — TREATY ¹ OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN THE NETHERLANDS AND SIAM. SIGNED AT BANGKOK, FEBRUARY 1ST, 1938.

English official text communicated by the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs. The registration of this Treaty took place December 5th, 1938.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS and HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM, being desirous of strengthening the relations of amity and good understanding which happily exist between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Kingdom of Siam, 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 :

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS :

C. S. LECHNER, Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM :

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

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 1.

There shall be constant peace and perpetual friendship between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Kingdom of Siam. The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be permitted to enter, travel and reside in, and to leave the territories of the other, to carry on their commerce and manufacture, to trade in all kinds of merchandise of lawful commerce, and generally to do everything incident to or necessary for trade upon the same terms as the nationals of the most-favoured nation.

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.

¹ The exchange of ratifications took place at Bangkok, November 2nd, 1938.

They shall 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, on 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 the 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 nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other entire liberty of conscience, and, subject to the local laws, ordinances and regulations, shall enjoy the right of private or public exercise of their worship.

In all that relates to industrial pursuits, and to callings and professions, the nationals of either of the High Contracting Parties shall throughout the whole extent of the territories of the other on condition of reciprocity be placed in all respects on the same footing as the nationals of the most-favoured nation. Furthermore the nationals of the High Contracting Parties shall be permitted to acquire, inherit, possess, lease and dispose of movable property upon the same terms as the nationals of the most-favoured nation. As regards the acquisition, possession, lease and disposition of immovable property the nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall on condition of reciprocity enjoy in the territories of the other, subject to the provisions of the local law, the same treatment as the nationals of the most-favoured nation.

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.

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.

With the exception of the second paragraph of Article 1, the provisions of the present Treaty concerning nationals shall be equally applicable to companies, corporations and other lawful associations within the limit of their legal capacity.

Such companies, corporations and other lawful associations shall not be, under any pretext whatever, constrained to pay any taxes or charges other or higher than those which are or may be paid by the companies, corporations and other lawful associations of the most-favoured nation.

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 appraisement 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 Convention¹ and Statute on the International Régime of Maritime Ports, signed at Geneva on the 9th December, 1923.

Article 8.

It is agreed that the Customs tariffs applicable to the importation into or the exportation from the territories of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be regulated by their respective laws.

However, (a) articles produced or manufactured in the territories of either High Contracting Party imported into the territories of the other from whatever place arriving shall not be subjected to other or higher duties or charges than those paid on the like articles produced or manufactured in any other country, and

(b) No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the territories of either High Contracting Party on the exportation of any article to the territories of the other than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other country.

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 any form of quantitative limitation being established for the importation or exportation of articles restricted, each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to grant equitable quotas for the importation from or exportation to the territories of the other Party of restricted goods which may be authorised 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, as well as other laws imposed upon articles the internal

¹ 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 ; Vol. CXLII, page 342 ; and Vol. CXLVII, page 332, of this Series.

production, consumption, sale or transport of which is or may be forbidden or restricted by the national laws ;

(2) Prohibitions or restrictions on the trade or traffic in arms, ammunition and implements 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) Prohibitions or restrictions necessary for the protection of national or public security or health, or for the protection of animals or plants 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.

The provisions of the present Treaty relating to prohibitions or restrictions of importation and exportation do further not apply to the trade in opium and other substances included now or hereafter within the scope of the International Opium Convention¹ signed at Geneva on the 19th February, 1925, or the International Convention² for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs signed at Geneva on the 13th July, 1931, it being understood that such trade shall remain subject to the laws and regulations which are or may at any time be in force in the territories of the respective High Contracting Party.

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, models and copyright in literary and artistic works, upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by law.

Article 10.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall, subject to the provisions of Article 8, permit the importation or exportation of all merchandise which may be legally imported or exported, and also the carriage of passengers from or to their respective territories, upon the vessels of the other, and such vessels, their cargoes and passengers shall enjoy the same privileges as, and shall not be subject to any other or higher duties, charges or restrictions than the vessels, their cargoes and passengers of any third country.

Article 11.

In all that concerns the entering, clearing, stationing, loading and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, or rivers of the two countries, the High Contracting Parties shall reciprocally apply the provisions of the Convention and Statute on the International Régime of Maritime Ports, signed at Geneva on the 9th December, 1923.

¹ Vol. LXXXI, page 317 ; Vol. LXXXVIII, page 390 ; Vol. XCII, page 409 ; Vol. XCVI, page 204 ; Vol. C, page 249 ; Vol. CIV, page 516 ; Vol. CVII, page 525 ; Vol. CXI, page 411 ; Vol. CXVII, page 290 ; Vol. CXXII, page 355 ; Vol. CXXXIV, page 407 ; Vol. CLVI, page 205 ; Vol. CLX, page 348 ; and Vol. CLXVIII, page 233, of this Series.

² Vol. CXXXIX, page 301 ; Vol. CXLVII, page 361 ; Vol. CLII, page 344 ; Vol. CLVI, page 268 ; Vol. CLX, page 419 ; Vol. CLXIV, page 407 ; Vol. CLXVIII, page 234 ; Vol. CLXXII, page 426 ; Vol. CLXXXI, page 398 ; Vol. CLXXXV, page 411 ; and Vol. CLXXXIX, page 483, of this Series.

Article 12.

Any 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 vessels of the most-favoured nation. 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 a vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coast or in the waters of the other, aid and assistance shall be given, in the same measure as to nationals, to the master, crew and passengers, as well for themselves and their belongings as for the vessel and its cargo.

As soon as the local authorities know of such stranding or wreck they shall give notice of the occurrence to the Consular Officer within whose district it has taken place, who shall be authorised to direct the salvage operations, instead of the competent local authorities, if the master or any other representative of the owner should be absent or, being present, should have asked for his assistance. The Consular Officer shall be entitled to claim the delivery of the goods saved from such stranding or wreck by the authorities having charge thereof only upon guaranteeing, in conformity with the local law, the payment of the salvage expenses due.

The vessel and its crew as well as the passengers and cargo shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities as are or may hereafter be accorded by the laws and regulations of the respective countries in similar circumstances to national vessels.

The authorities of the country where the stranding or wreck has occurred may in any circumstances take all measures in respect of the stranded or wrecked vessel and its cargo which they are entitled to take in respect of national vessels and their cargo for the safety of navigation or for the protection of artificial works constructed on the coast, in ports or in waterways.

The merchandise saved from a stranded or wrecked vessel shall not be subject to any Customs duty unless cleared for internal consumption.

The stipulations of this Article shall apply in the case of the forced landing or wreck of an aeroplane.

Article 13.

Merchant vessels flying the Netherlands or Siamese flag, having on board documents required by their national laws for purposes of establishing their nationality shall be considered, in Siam and in the Netherlands, as Netherlands and Siamese vessels.

Article 14.

The Consular Officers may have any deserter, belonging to the crew of a ship of war or merchant vessel of the country which has appointed them, arrested and returned on board, or returned to their country.

To that end they shall apply to the competent local authorities in writing and, by production of the register or the crew-list or of an authenticated extract thereof, establish the fact that the person claimed belongs to the crew. Upon an application so substantiated, all assistance shall be given to them for the search for and arrest of such deserters who, if required by the Consular Officer and at his expense, shall be detained and guarded in a local house of detention till there is an opportunity to repatriate them.

If, however, such opportunity should not present itself within two months of the day on which they have been arrested, the deserters shall be set free and cannot be arrested again for the same cause. It is understood that seamen being nationals of the other High Contracting Party shall

be excepted from the stipulations of this Article. If a deserter has committed an offence on land, he shall not be placed at the disposal of the Consular Officer until the competent Court of Law has given its judgment and the sentence has been executed.

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 either present or represented or any testamentary executor by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall at once inform the nearest Consular Officer of the country to which the deceased belonged of such death, in order that he may communicate it to the parties interested.

The Consular Officers shall in such case have the right, until the heirs or testamentary executors appointed by the deceased shall be present or duly represented, to do for the preservation and administration of the estate all that the law of the country of their residence allows testamentary executors to do in the interest of the heirs or of the creditors.

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 naturalization, immigration, police and public security which are in force or which may be enacted in either of the two countries provided they do not constitute measures of discrimination particularly directed against the nationals of the other Party.

Article 18.

The coasting trade and the national fisheries of both the High Contracting Parties are excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty, and shall be regulated according to the laws, ordinances and regulations of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Kingdom of Siam respectively.

Article 19.

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 ;

(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.

Article 20.

Any dispute that may arise between the High Contracting Parties as to the proper interpretation or application of any of the provisions of the present Treaty shall, at the request of either of them, be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice, unless in any particular case the High Contracting Parties agree to submit the dispute to some other tribunal or to dispose of it by some other form of procedure.

Article 21.

Articles 12, 14, 15 and 16 of the present Treaty shall not apply to the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao.

Article 22.

The present Treaty shall, from the date of its coming into force, be substituted for the Treaty¹ of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the Netherlands and Siam signed at The Hague on the 8th June, 1925, and from that date the said Treaty of 1925 and all arrangements and agreements subsidiary thereto concluded or existing between the High Contracting Parties shall cease to be binding.

It is however understood that the Consular Convention² of the 1st April, 1867, and the Treaty³ of Judicial Settlement and Conciliation of the 27th October, 1928, shall remain in force as long as they will not be abrogated in conformity with the provisions contained therein.

Article 23.

The present Treaty is concluded for the duration of three years as from the date of the exchange of ratifications. If it is not denounced at least six months before the expiration of that period, it shall remain in force for another period of one year and so on.

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.

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.

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 first day of February in the nineteen hundred and thirty-eighth year of the Christian Era, corresponding to the first day of the eleventh month in the two thousand four hundred and eightieth year of the Buddhist Era.

(L. S.) C. S. LECHNER

(L. S.) Luang Pradist MANUDHARM.

¹ Vol. LVI, page 57; and Vol. CLXXXI, page 364, of this Series.

² *English and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 58, page 274; and Vol. 63, page 1212.

³ Vol. XCIII, page 131, of this Series.

EXCHANGE OF NOTES.

I.

NETHERLANDS LEGATION.

BANGKOK, *February 1st, 1938.*

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

In proceeding this day to the signature of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the Netherlands and Siam, I have the honour, under instructions from my Government, to request information in regard to the right of Netherlands subjects to own land in Siam, and I shall be greatly obliged if Your Excellency will be so good as to furnish me with a reply to my inquiry for communication to my Government.

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

C. S. LECHNER.

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

II.

MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SARANROMYA PALACE, *February 1st, 1938.*

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

In reply to your inquiry of today's date as to the right of Netherlands subjects to own land in Siam, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that it is the intention of the Siamese Government to grant to foreigners the right to acquire immovable property necessary for residential, commercial, industrial, religious and charitable purposes as well as for use as cemeteries, while the acquisition of lands of the public domain will be reserved for the subjects of Siam without prejudice however to the rights already acquired according to the laws and regulations at the coming into force of the new Treaty.

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

Lnuang Pradist MANUDHARM.

His Excellency
Monsieur C. S. Lechner,
Her Netherlands Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary
and Minister Plenipotentiary,
Bangkok.

I.

NETHERLANDS LEGATION.

BANGKOK, *February 1st, 1938.*

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

In proceeding this day to the signature of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Kingdom of Siam, I have the honour, under instructions of my Government, to communicate to Your Excellency the following statement :

Considering that according to Article 163 of the constitutional law of the Netherlands-Indies the rules for Europeans are applicable to non-Europeans in the Netherlands-Indies,

provided they are, in their own country, subject to family statutes chiefly based upon the same principles as the Netherlands family statutes, and on the understanding that the Siamese family statutes may be deemed to be of the above-mentioned character, the Siamese in the Netherlands-Indies shall be subject to the legislation and jurisdiction for Europeans.

I shall be glad to receive from Your Excellency the acknowledgment of receipt of this letter.

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

C. S. LECHNER.

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

II.

MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SARANROMYA PALACE, *February 1st, 1938.*

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note of today's date in which, under instructions of your Government, you have communicated the following statement :

“ Considering that according to Article 163 of the constitutional law of the Netherlands-Indies the rules for Europeans are applicable to non-Europeans in the Netherlands-Indies, provided they are, in their own country, subject to family statutes chiefly based upon the same principles as the Netherlands family statutes, and on the understanding that the Siamese family statutes may be deemed to be of the above-mentioned character, the Siamese in the Netherlands-Indies shall be subject to the legislation and jurisdiction for Europeans. ”

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

Luang Pradist MANUDHARM.

His Excellency
Monsieur C. S. Lechner,
Her Netherlands Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary
and Minister Plenipotentiary,
Bangkok.

I.

NETHERLANDS LEGATION.

BANGKOK, *February 1st, 1938.*

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

In proceeding this day to the signature of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Kingdom of Siam, I have the honour, under instructions of my Government, to place on record that we have agreed as follows :

The rights or privileges granted by one of the High Contracting Parties to a third Power in conventions concerning private international law, and particularly in the Hague

conventions bearing on this matter, are counted amongst the rights and privileges derived from plurilateral conventions of a general character to which, by reason of their nature, the stipulations providing for the concession of national treatment or of most-favoured-nation treatment are not applicable.

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

C. S. LECHNER.

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

II.

MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SARANROMYA PALACE, *February 1st, 1938.*

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

In proceeding this day to the signature of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the Kingdom of Siam and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, I have the honour to place on record that we have agreed as follows :

The rights or privileges granted by one of the High Contracting Parties to a third Power in conventions concerning private international law, and particularly in the Hague conventions bearing on this matter, are counted amongst the rights and privileges derived from plurilateral conventions of a general character to which, by reason of their nature, the stipulations providing for the concession of national treatment or of most-favoured-nation treatment are not applicable.

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

Luang Pradist MANUDHARM.

His Excellency
Monsieur C. S. Lechner,
Her Netherlands Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary
and Minister Plenipotentiary,
Bangkok.

I.

NETHERLANDS LEGATION.

BANGKOK, *February 1st, 1938.*

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

Her Majesty's Government have had under sympathetic consideration the request of the Siamese Government that they should abandon forthwith the right which is secured to the Netherlands by Article 2 of the Protocol concerning jurisdiction applicable to the Netherlands *ressortissants* (subjects and *protégés*) in the Kingdom of Siam, annexed to the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the Netherlands and Siam signed at The Hague on the 8th June, 1925, to evoke from the Siamese Courts cases in which the defendant or accused is a Netherlands *ressortissant* or *protégé* or a Netherlands company, corporation or other association.

I now have the honour, upon instructions from my Government, to inform you that they are prepared to accede to the request of the Siamese Government. They accordingly renounce the exercise of the said right, with effect from this date, on the understanding that Netherlands

nationals and *protégés*, and Netherlands companies, corporations and other associations in Siam shall in regard to the jurisdiction applicable to them, otherwise than in regard to the right of evocation, enjoy the treatment accorded to the nationals and *protégés*, companies, corporations and other associations of the most-favoured nation. Finally it is understood that, in conformity with the generally recognised principles of private international law, their national law shall be applicable to Netherlands nationals and *protégés* in Siam in matters of personal status.

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

C. S. LECHNER.

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

II.

MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SARANROMYA PALACE, *February 1st, 1938.*

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of today's date regarding the abandonment of the right of evocation. I note that the Netherlands Government renounce the exercise of the said right, with effect from this date, on the understanding that Netherlands nationals and *protégés*, and Netherlands companies, corporations and other associations in Siam shall in regard to the jurisdiction applicable to them, otherwise than in regard to the right of evocation, enjoy the treatment accorded to the nationals and *protégés*, companies, corporations and other associations of the most-favoured nation. Finally it is understood that, in conformity with the generally recognised principles of private international law, their national law shall be applicable to Netherlands nationals and *protégés* in Siam in matters of personal status.

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

Luang Pradist MANUDHARM.

His Excellency
Monsieur C. S. Lechner,
Her Netherlands Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary
and Minister Plenipotentiary,
Bangkok.

Certifié pour copie conforme :

*Le Secrétaire général
du Ministère des Affaires étrangères
des Pays-Bas,*

A. M. Snouck Hurgronje.