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**FRANCE
and
MONACO**

**Convention on good-neighbourliness. Signed at Paris on
18 May 1963**

Authentic text: French.

Registered by France on 28 April 1993.

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**FRANCE
et
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Convention de voisinage. Signée à Paris le 18 mai 1963

Texte authentique : français.

Enregistrée par la France le 28 avril 1993.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

CONVENTION¹ ON GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN
FRANCE AND THE PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO

The Government of the French Republic and His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco,

Referring to the provisions of the Treaty of 17 July 1918² concluded by France and Monaco and, in particular, to article 6 thereof,

Have agreed as follows:

CHAPTER I. ENTRY, RESIDENCE AND ESTABLISHMENT OF FOREIGNERS

Article 1

The Government of the Principality undertakes to keep its laws governing the entry, residence and establishment of aliens in line with the relevant French legislation.

Article 2

The Government of the Principality undertakes to require that aliens seeking to enter, reside and establish themselves in the Principality be in possession of a valid passport or other travel document or identification card in lieu thereof, bearing the appropriate stamps, visas and authorizations permitting them to enter, reside and establish themselves in France and, in particular, in the Department of Alpes-Maritimes. The visas required in accordance with French regulations shall be issued to the persons concerned by the Consul of France in their country of residence.

Article 3

Before issuing any visa for the Principality of Monaco French consular officers shall obtain the approval of the Monegasque authorities whom they shall consult through the Consul-General of France in Monaco.

Article 4

In the event that an alien who has been admitted to reside temporarily in the territory of the Principality wishes to prolong his or her stay or to settle there, the Government of the Principality shall transmit the application to the Consul-General of France in Monaco together with the necessary background information.

The Government of the Principality undertakes to consult the French authorities on any application regarding changes in the nature of the activities of any alien who has settled in Monaco.

The Government of the Principality undertakes to take into account any observations and objections put forward on the grounds of the alien's personal activities.

¹ Came into force on 1 September 1963, i.e., the first day of the month following the date on which the Parties had notified each other (on 16 and 19 August 1963) that it had been approved pursuant to their institutional procedures, in accordance with article 24.

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 981, p. 359.

Article 5

Aliens who are not resident in France and who wish to take up paid employment in the Principality without setting up residence there may pass in transit through French territory. For this purpose, they must be in possession of a work permit issued by the Monegasque authorities.

Issuance and renewal of a work permit shall be subject to the approval of the Consul-General of France in Monaco, who may, at any time, ask to see the files.

Article 6

Aliens in possession of a French or Monegasque residence permit may move around freely in both territories. They remain subject, however, to the laws and regulations in force in the relevant country with respect to residence, establishment and the exercise of professional activities, and to the provisions of article 4 above governing aliens in possession of a French residence permit.

Article 7

The Government of the Principality shall take the necessary steps to assure effective control, through its coastguard and police force, of access to the Principality by sea. It undertakes not to allow any aliens to enter its territory by this means unless they satisfy the conditions set forth in article 2 above.

The French Government undertakes to assist the Monegasque coastguard and police force in exercising such control, through the collaboration of French customs officials and agents, under conditions similar to those that apply to joint action of these officials or agents with the gendarmerie and police forces in France.

The Government of the Principality shall communicate the result of this control to the French Government through the Consulate-General of France in Monaco. The Monegasque authorities may not regularize the status of aliens who do not satisfy the conditions set forth in article 2 without the approval of the competent French authorities.

Article 8

The provisions of this Convention shall not affect the status of aliens who were already properly established in the Principality on the date it was signed.

Article 9

With respect to administrative assistance and all the issues covered in this Convention, the Government of the Principality undertakes to take into account any comments made by the French authorities on specific cases.

Article 10

The provisions of this Convention do not apply to the establishment of French nationals in Monaco.

CHAPTER II. COORDINATION OF POLICE ACTIVITIES

Article 11

The French police shall have the right to pursue any person caught *in flagrante delicto* into Monegasque territory, should they flee there from France.

The Monegasque police shall have the same rights in the territory of the adjacent French communes.

Persons arrested in accordance with the foregoing provisions shall be handed over to the police authorities of the territory in which they are apprehended and interrogated, in the presence of the pursuing authorities, about the events which led to the pursuit.

Article 12

The Government of the Principality undertakes to prohibit deserters from the French army from residing in the Principality.

Deserters from the Principality who are not French nationals shall be prohibited from residing in the Departments of Alpes-Maritimes, Var and Basses-Alpes.

Article 13

Persons, other than Monegasque nationals, who have been expelled or banished from the territory of the French Republic, notice of whose expulsion or banishment has been communicated to the Government of the Principality by the Consulate-General of France in Monaco shall not be permitted to reside in the Principality. Any person, other than a French national, who has been expelled or banished from the Principality shall, at the request of the Government of the Principality, be prohibited from residing in the Departments of Alpes-Maritimes, Var and Basses-Alpes.

No one, other than a national of Monaco, against whom an order has been issued, in accordance with French criminal law, denying him access to the Department of Alpes-Maritimes, shall be allowed to enter the Principality.

The Government of the Principality shall be informed of such orders through the Consulate-General of France in Monaco.

Any alien, other than a French national, who has been denied access to Monaco in accordance with the criminal law of Monaco shall, if the Government of the Principality so requests, be denied access also to all or part of the Departments of Alpes-Maritimes, Var and Basses-Alpes.

CHAPTER III. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 14

Persons sentenced to imprisonment for crimes under ordinary law shall be held in penal institutions in France; they shall be subject to the system applied in these institutions, in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Penal Procedure. Minors in respect of whom a rehabilitation order has been handed down shall be admitted to French reform centres.

Pardons or reductions of sentence granted by His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco shall be communicated through the diplomatic channel to the French Government which shall make the necessary arrangements to see that those measures are carried out.

The French authorities shall indicate to the Government of Monaco as appropriate, which prisoners in its view, are deserving of pardon or parole and which minors can, based on their behaviour in the reform centres, be granted a provisional release or any other favourable treatment.

Persons transferred from Monaco to France to serve out sentences handed down by Monegasque courts in French penal institutions in compliance with paragraph 1 of this article and against whom proceedings have been brought or sentence passed under the French justice system, shall be handed over immediately to the competent French judicial authorities when they have completed their sentence.

Article 15

Indigent persons, irrespective of their nationality, who are affected by a mental illness while in Monegasque territory, may, at the request of the Government of Monaco and at its expense, be admitted to and treated in French public institutions. However, when the mentally ill person is French, the cost shall be borne by the competent French authority, once the Government of the French Republic acting in response to a query from the Government of Monaco communicated through diplomatic channels, recognizes him or her as a French national.

If the mentally ill indigent person is a citizen of a third nation, the French Government may use its good offices to arrange for the individual's repatriation to his or her country of origin.

Indigent persons who are nationals of Monaco and who are affected by mental illness in France shall be admitted to French public institutions and treated there free of charge on the same basis as French nationals, until such time as the Government of Monaco, in response to a query from the French Government communicated through diplomatic channels, recognizes the person as a national of Monaco. Thereafter, expenses incurred in respect of the mentally ill person shall be refunded to the French Government by the Government of Monaco.

In keeping with the laws and regulations in force in France, it will be the responsibility of the French authorities to decide whether to keep or to discharge mentally ill indigent persons who are being kept in French institutions at the expense of the Government of Monaco. However, the Government of the Principality shall be given prior notice of decisions regarding the discharge of these mentally ill persons.

Article 16

The laws and regulations governing war equipment in France shall also apply in the Principality.

The Government of the Principality undertakes to set up a system of laws and regulations for weapons and munitions that are not considered war equipment as similar as possible to those in force in France.

Article 17

Gunpowder, sporting powder and blasting powder, manufacture of which is forbidden in the Principality shall be supplied to the Monaco administration by the French Explosives Service at prices as close as possible to cost. They shall be sold in the Principality at the rates that apply in France.

Article 18

The Government of the Principality undertakes, with respect to the minting of Monegasque coins, to use exclusively the services of the Hôtel des Monnaies de Paris; the coins thus minted shall be identical to French coins, in terms of alloy, content, unit and value.

Article 19

The Government of the Principality undertakes to place its orders — including any special orders — with the Service d'Exploitation Industrielle des Tabacs et Allumettes français, and to purchase all the tobacco products and matches required for consumption in the Principality from that Service.

The prices at which these products are transferred shall be set by mutual agreement between the two Governments at rates close to cost.

Tobacco and matches shall be sold under the control and management of the Monaco Tobacco Authority at the same prices as those in force in France.

The Monaco Tobacco Authority may not re-export tobacco or matches without the specific consent of the Service d'Exploitation Industrielle des Tabacs et Allumettes français

Article 20

The Government of the Principality undertakes to ensure that roadways which are the continuation in Monegasque territory of roads that start in French territory and, in particular, main roads leading to the Principality, are properly maintained.

Furthermore, it undertakes to ensure the safety in the territory of the Principality, of the railways and telegraph and telephone lines.

Article 21

Young nationals of Monaco may compete for places in French Government schools on the same basis as young persons of French nationality.

However, when they leave those schools, the only diplomas, certificates or jobs they can be awarded shall be those which the French Government gives to foreign students.

Article 22

The French Government reserves the right, during peace time, to have its troops cross the territory of the Principality providing that it has obtained prior approval from the Government of the Principality.

Article 23

In the event of fire, the fire-brigades of the Principality and of the neighbouring communes are authorized to cross the frontier and make their way immediately to the scene of the fire.

Article 24

This Convention shall be adopted in accordance with the constitutional provisions in force in each of the two countries.

It shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the exchange of notifications indicating that these provisions have been satisfied on either side and shall remain in force until either Contracting Party denounces it by giving six months notice in advance.

DONE at Paris, in duplicate, on 18 May 1963.

For the Government
of the French Republic:

[FRANÇOIS LEDUC]

For His Serene Highness
The Prince of Monaco:

[PIERRE BLANCHY]
