The President of the Czechoslovak Republic:

M. Miroslav Plešinger Božinov, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pleni potentiary to Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands:

Dr. Václav Joachim, Chief of Section in the Ministry of the Interior Privatdozent of Public Law, Assistant Director of the Free School of Political Sciences at Prague.

The President of the Republic of Uruguay:

Dr. Enrique Buero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary His Majesty the King of the Belgians and to Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands.

His Majesty the King of Yugoslavia:

M. Ilia Choumenkovitch, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations Envoy Extraordinary Nations, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Swiss Federal Council.

Who, having deposited their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:-

# Chapter I—General Principles

#### ARTICLE 1

It is for each State to determine under its own law who are its nationals law shall be recomined by the state of the state This law shall be recognised by other States in so far as it is consistent with international conventions in the states in so far as it is consistent with the state of the st international conventions, international custom and the principles of law generally recognitions. ally recognised with regard to nationality.

#### ARTICLE 2

Any question as to whether a person possesses the nationality of a particular State shall be determined in accordance with the law of that State.

#### ARTICLE 3

Subject to the provisions of the present convention, a person having two or more nationalities may be regarded as its national by each of the States whose nationality he possesses.

## ARTICLE 4

A State may not afford diplomatic protection to one of its nationals against a State whose nationality such person also possesses.

### ARTICLE 5 upildude I al ab inehiser

Within a third State, a person having more than one nationality shall be ted as if he had only one. Without an in the law treated as if he had only one. Without prejudice to the application of its half of the nationalities which any such person possesses, recognise exclusively in territory either the nationality of the countries of the countr territory either the nationality of the country in which he is habitually principally resident, or the nationality of the principally resident, or the nationality of the country in which he is habitually stances he appears to be in fact most all the country with which in the circum stances he appears to be in fact most closely connected.

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