

ECUADOR

厄瓜多

TREATY OF AMITY BETWEEN  
THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND  
THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR

中厄友好條約

Signed on January 6, 1946;  
Ratifications exchanged on April 19, 1947;  
Entered into force on April 19, 1947.

三十五年一月六日簽訂  
三十六年四月十九日互換批准書  
三十六年四月十九日生效

The Republic of China and the Republic of Ecuador, being equally desirous of establishing amicable relations between the two countries and promoting the mutual interests of their peoples, have decided to conclude a Treaty of Amity, based on the principles of equality and mutual respect of sovereignty, and have, for this purpose, appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

中華民國厄瓜多共和國為建立兩國親睦邦交，增進兩國人民相互利益起見，決定以平等及互尊重主權之原則為基礎，訂立友好條約，為此簡派全權代表如左：

His Excellency the President of the National Government of China:

中華民國國民政府主席特派：

His Excellency Mr. Chun-Jien Pao, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of China to Ecuador, in special mission;

特命全權大使保君建；

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Ecuador:

厄瓜多共和國總統特派：

His Excellency Doctor José Vicente Trujillo, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

外交部長涂希緣；

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

兩全權代表將所奉全權證書，互相校閱，均屬妥善，議定條款如左：

## ARTICLE I

## 第一條

There shall be perpetual peace and everlasting amity between the Republic of China and the Republic of Ecuador as well as between their peoples.

中華民國與厄瓜多共和國及兩國人民間，應永敦和好，歷久不渝。

## ARTICLE II

## 第二條

The High Contracting Parties shall have the right reciprocally to send duly accredited diplomatic representatives, who shall enjoy, in the country to the Government of which they are accredited, all the rights, privileges, immunities and exemptions generally recognized by public international law.

兩締約國有相互派遣正式外交代表之權，此項代表在所駐國，應享受國際公法通常承認之一切權利、優例、及豁免。

## ARTICLE III

## 第三條

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to send Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents to the localities within

兩締約國在彼此領土內共同商定之地方，有派駐總領事、領事、副領事、代理領事之權，此項領事

their respective territories which shall be determined by common accord. Such consular officers shall exercise the function and enjoy the treatment generally recognized by international practice. Prior to their assumption of office, they shall obtain from the Government of the country to which they are sent exequaturs which are subject to withdrawal by the said Government.

The High Contracting Parties shall not appoint persons engaged in industry or commerce as their consular officers, honorary consuls being excepted.

#### ARTICLE IV

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be at liberty to enter or leave the territory of the other under the same conditions as the nationals of any third country, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the country applied to all aliens.

#### ARTICLE V

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territory of the other shall enjoy the full protection of the laws and regulations of the country, as regards their persons and property.

They shall have the right to travel, reside, work and engage in industries and trade in all the localities where the nationals of any other country might do the same, subject, however, to the laws and regulations of the country.

They shall also have the liberty to establish schools for the education of their children, and shall enjoy the liberty of assembly and association, of publication, of worship and religion, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the country.

With regard to this article, the laws and regulations of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not establish discriminatory provisions against the nationals of the other.

#### ARTICLE VI

Other relations between the two High Contracting Parties shall be based on the principles of international law.

#### ARTICLE VII

The High Contracting Parties agree to conclude, as soon as possible, a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation.

官，應行使國際通例通常承認之職務，並享受國際通例通常承認之待遇。兩締約國領事官員於就職之前，應向所駐國取得執行職務證書，但此項證書，得由所駐國政府撤回。

兩締約國政府不得任命經營工商業人民為領事官，但名譽領事不在此限。

#### 第四條

兩締約國人民，得在與其他任何第三國人民同樣條件之下，依照締約國適用於一切外人之法律章程，自由出入彼此領土。

#### 第五條

兩締約國人民，於彼此領土以內，關於其身體財產，應享受所在國法律章程完全之保護。

兩締約國人民，得於任何他國人民享有相同權利之地方，享有遊歷、居住、作工、及經營工商業之權利，但須依照所在國之法律章程。

兩締約國人民，得依所在國之法律章程，享有設立學校教育其子女之自由，暨集會、結社、出版、祀典、信仰之自由。

關於本條，此締約國之法律章程，不得有歧視彼締約國人民之規定。

#### 第六條

兩締約國之其他關係，應以國際公法原則為基礎。

#### 第七條

兩締約國同意於最短期間內，另訂通商航海條約。

## ARTICLE VIII

The present Treaty is drawn up in duplicate in the Chinese, Spanish and English languages. In case of any divergence of interpretation, the English text shall be authoritative.

## ARTICLE IX

The present Treaty shall be ratified as soon as possible by the High Contracting Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements, and shall enter into force on the day on which the exchange of the ratifications takes place. The instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Quito.

In faith whereof, the above mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Quito this sixth day of the first month of the thirty-fifth year of the Republic of China, corresponding to the sixth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and forty-six.

(L.S.) Chun-Jien PAO

(L.S.) José Vicente TRUJILLO

## 第八條

本條約分繕中文、西班牙文、與英文本，遇有解釋不同，應以英文為準。

## 第九條

本條約應由兩締約國各依本國法定手續，於最短期內批准，自互換批准書之日起，發生效力，批准文件，應在基多互換。

為此兩全權代表，將本條約簽字蓋章，以昭信守。

中華民國三十五年一月六日訂於  
西曆一九四六年一月六日訂於  
基多

保君建 (簽字)

涂希緣 (簽字)