

N° 442.

**LETTONIE ET RÉPUBLIQUE
DES SOVIETS D'UKRAINE**

Traité signé à Moscou le 3 août
1921.

**LATVIA AND UKRAINIAN
SOVIET REPUBLIC**

Treaty signed at Moscow, August 3,
1921.

ТЕХТЕ РУССЕ. — RUSSIAN TEXT.

№. 442. — ДОГОВОР МЕЖДУ ЛАТВИЙСКОЙ ДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКОЙ И УКРАИНСКОЙ СОЦИАЛИСТИЧЕСКОЙ СОВЕТСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКОЙ¹, ПОДПИСАННЫЙ В Г. МОСКВЕ, 3-го АВГУСТА 1921 Г.

Latvian, Russian and Ukrainian official texts communicated by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Latvia. The registration of this treaty took place June 16 1923.

ЛАТВИЙСКАЯ ДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКАЯ РЕСПУБЛИКА с одной стороны и УКРАИНСКАЯ СОЦИАЛИСТИЧЕСКАЯ СОВЕТСКАЯ РЕСПУБЛИКА с другой, руководимые твердым желанием установить на началах права и справедливости прочные основы для будущих взаимоотношений, обеспечивающих за обоими государствами и их народами все блага мира и доброго соседства, решили с этой целью вступить в переговоры и для сего назначили своими уполномоченными :

ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВО ЛАТВИЙСКОЙ ДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ :

Эрика Ансовича Фельдмана,
Эвальда Яновлевича Шкяпсна и
Александра Васильевича Харитоновского

и ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВО УКРАИНСКОЙ СОЦИАЛИСТИЧЕСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ :

Юрия Михайловича Коцюбинского.

Означенные уполномоченные, по взаимном пред'явлении своих полномочий признанных составленными в надлежащей форме и должном порядке, согласились в нижеследующем :

Статья 1.

Латвийская Демократическая Республика и Украинская Социалистическая Советская Республика образовавшиеся волею своих народов, безоговорочно признают друг друга самостоятельными, независимыми и суверенными государствами со всеми вытекающими из такого признания юридическими последствиями, в государственных границах, кои каждую из договаривающихся сторон установлены с Россией и прочими соседними государствами.

Латвия и Украина заявляют, что из прежней принадлежности их земель и народов к Российской Империи для обоих договаривающихся сторон не возникает никаких взаимных обязательств.

Статья 2.

Обе договаривающиеся стороны обязуются :

1. Воспретить пребывание на своей территории каких-либо войск, за исключением правительственных или войск дружественных государств, с которыми одной из договаривающихся сторон заключена военная конвенция, но которые не находятся в фактическом состоянии войны с другой из договаривающихся сторон, а равно воспретить в пределах своей территории вербовку и мобилизацию личного состава в ряды армий государств, организуя и групп, ставящих своей целью вооруженную борьбу с другой договаривающейся стороной.

¹ The exchange of ratifications took place March 16. 1923.

¹ TRADUCTION.

No. 442. — TRAITÉ ENTRE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DÉMOCRATIQUE DE LETTONIE ET LA RÉPUBLIQUE SOCIALISTE DES SOVIETS D'UKRAINE, SIGNÉ A MOSCOU LE 3 AOUT 1921.

La LETTONIE d'une part et l'UKRAINE d'autre part, guidées par le ferme désir d'établir, en conformité avec les principes de droit et de justice, des bases solides aux relations futures garantissant aux deux Etats et leurs peuples tous les bienfaits de la paix et du bon voisinage, ont résolu pour cette raison d'entrer en pourparlers, ayant nommé à ces fins leurs plénipotentiaires :

LE GOUVERNEMENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DÉMOCRATIQUE DE LETTONIE :

Eric FELDMAN,
Evald SCHKIPSNA, et
Alexandre HARITONOVSKY ; et

LE GOUVERNEMENT SOCIALISTE DES SOVIETS D'UKRAINE :

Youri KOTSIUBINSKI.

Les plénipotentiaires susnommés, ayant présenté leurs plein-pouvoirs, reconnus en bonne et due forme, sont convenus de ce qui suit :

Article 1.

La République démocratique de Lettonie et la République Socialiste des Soviets d'Ukraine, créées par la volonté de leurs peuples, reconnaissent sans réserve l'une l'autre comme Etats indépendants et souverains avec toutes les conséquences juridiques résultant d'une telle reconnaissance, dans les frontières établies par chacune des Parties contractantes avec la Russie et les autres Etats voisins.

La Lettonie et l'Ukraine déclarent que l'appartenance ci-devant de leurs terres et peuples à l'Empire russe ne leur impose aucune obligation mutuelle.

Article 2.

Les deux Parties contractantes s'engagent :

1. A défendre le séjour sur leur territoire de quelques armées que ce soit, à l'exception des armées gouvernementales ou celles des Etats amis, avec lesquels une des Parties contractantes a conclu des conventions militaires, mais qui ne se trouvent pas en état de guerre effectif avec l'autre Partie contractante, ainsi qu'à défendre dans les limites de leur territoire l'enrôlement et la mobilisation du contingent effectif dans les armées des Etats, des organisations et des groupes ayant pour but une lutte à main armée avec l'autre Partie contractante.

¹ Communiquée par le Ministère des Affaires étrangères de Lettonie.

¹ Communicated by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Latvia.

¹ TRANSLATION.

No. 442. — TREATY BETWEEN THE LATVIAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
AND THE UKRAINIAN SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLIC, SIGNED
AT MOSCOW, AUGUST 3, 1921.

LATVIA, of the one hand, and the UKRAINE, of the other hand, inspired by a sincere desire to establish on a solid basis, in conformity with the principles of law and justice, future relations which will guarantee the advantages of peace and friendship for both States and their peoples, have resolved for this purpose to enter into negotiations and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

The GOVERNMENT OF THE LATVIAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC :

Eric FELDMAN,
Evald SCHKIPSNA and
Alexandre HARITONOVSKY ; and

The GOVERNMENT OF THE UKRAINIAN SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLIC :

Youri KOTSIUBINSKI.

These Plenipotentiaries, having communicated their full powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following provisions :

Article 1.

The Latvian Democratic Republic and the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic, established by the will of their peoples, shall unreservedly recognise each other as independent sovereign States, with all the legal consequences resulting from such a recognition, together with the frontiers which each of the Contracting Parties possesses in common with Russia and the other neighbouring States.

Latvia and the Ukraine declare that the fact that their territory and peoples were formerly within the jurisdiction of the Russian Empire shall not entail any mutual obligations.

Article 2.

The two Contracting Parties undertake :

(1) To prohibit the presence of any army within their territories other than their own regular armies or the armies of friendly States, with whom one of the Contracting Parties has concluded Military Conventions, but who are not in an actual state of war with the other Contracting Party; also to forbid the recruiting and mobilisation within their territories, of men for the armies of States, organisations or parties destined for the purpose of waging war against the other Contracting Party ;

¹ Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

(2) To forbid the formation and presence within their territories of any organisations or parties claiming to exercise the right of government over the whole territory of the other Contracting Party or of part thereof, and also of Governments or officials of organisations and parties whose object is to overthrow the Government of the other Contracting Party ;

(3) To prohibit States who are in an actual state of war with the other Contracting Party, or organisations and parties whose object is to engage in warfare against the other Contracting Party, from transporting through their ports and through their territories of any material which might be employed in attacking the other Contracting Party, as, for instance, armed forces, munitions of war, military and technical material, artillery, stores, engineering material or air material, which are the property of these States ;

(4) To prohibit, except in such cases as are provided for by international law, the passage through their ports or the navigation of their territorial waters by any war vessels, gun boats, fire ships, etc., belonging to organisations or parties whose purpose it is to wage war against the other Contracting Party, if the Contracting Party within whose territory the ports and waters in question are situated is aware of this purpose.

Article 3.

The two Contracting Parties shall undertake to recognise and respect the flag and arms of the other Party as emblems of a friendly Power. The description of the flag and arms, and any modifications thereof which may subsequently be introduced, shall be mutually communicated through diplomatic channels.

Article 4.

(1) (A) Persons of Latvian origin, and (B) all other persons over 18 years of age, irrespective of their origin, who reside on the territory of the Ukrainian S. S. Republic, if they themselves or their parents were, before August 1, 1914, members of urban or rural communities or corporations existing upon territory which now forms part of the Latvian Republic, shall have the right, within a period of one year from the date of the ratification of the present Treaty, to express the desire to renounce their Ukrainian nationality and to opt for Latvian nationality. The wife and children under 18 years of age, shall take the nationality of the father and husband, unless the wife shall have made a declaration to the contrary or unless some special agreement concerning the nationality of the children shall have been reached between husband and wife.

(2) (A) Persons of Ukrainian origin, and (B) all other persons over 18 years of age, irrespective of their origin, who reside on Latvian territory, if they themselves or their parents were, before August 1, 1914, members of urban or rural communities or corporations existing on territory which now forms part of the Ukrainian S. S. Republic, shall have the right, within one year from the date of the ratification of the present Treaty, to express the desire to renounce their Latvian nationality and to opt for Ukrainian nationality. The wife, and children under 18 years of age, shall take the nationality of the father and husband, unless the wife shall have made a declaration to the contrary or unless some special agreement concerning the nationality of the children shall have been reached between husband and wife.

Note 1 to paragraphs (1) and (2). Children who have been legally adopted before the signature of this Treaty shall possess the same rights in the matter of option as legitimate children. Wards, minors, or chronic invalids, who are incapable of managing their own affairs, shall take the nationality of their guardians. Widows of persons entitled to opt under paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Agreement shall likewise be entitled to opt, as also widows and wives of Ukrainian and Latvian nationals divorced before the signing of this Treaty, if they can prove their right to opt for nationality in conformity with the provisions contained in these paragraphs. Children of widows, if they

are minors, shall take their mother's nationality, and children of divorced women, if they are minors, shall take their mother's nationality if, according to the decree of the Court, they are placed in her custody.

Note 2 to paragraphs (1) and (2). The wives of Latvian (Ukrainian) nationals residing in Latvia (the Ukrainian S. S. Republic) who themselves are at present resident within the territory of the Ukrainian S. S. Republic (Latvia) and their children under 18 years of age, shall be, *ipso facto*, recognised as Latvian (Ukrainian) nationals, unless they made notification to the contrary, and unless there exists between the parents a special agreement concerning the nationality of their children.

(3) The circumstances referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 may be established by the following documents: Certificate of residence, passport or birth certificate, in so far as these documents clearly show that the person in question or his parents were members of a rural or urban community or corporation upon Latvian (Ukrainian) territory. Failing such documents, the right to Latvian (Ukrainian) nationality may be proved by means of other documents, for example, university diplomas, former service records, certificate showing place of military service, receipts certifying the payment of taxes (in the case of Latvian citizens those issued before August 1, 1914), extracts from the records of the public registrar's offices, official information furnished by the Government or public authorities of the two Contracting Parties, which, according to Latvian (Ukrainian S. S. Republic) law, are competent to furnish such information.

Note 1 to paragraph (3). Such persons may also prove that they were members of any given urban or rural community or corporation upon Latvian (Ukrainian) territory by means of the depositions of witnesses recognised by the Government and public authorities which, according to Latvian (Ukrainian) law, have the right to furnish such information, if it has been proved that the files and documents in the possession of these authorities have been destroyed by fire, by military operations, etc.

Note 2 to paragraph 3. Persons of Latvian (Ukrainian) origin shall opt for Latvian (Ukrainian) nationality in accordance with the national principle. For this reason persons who cannot produce the documents enumerated in the preceding paragraph may opt for Latvian (Ukrainian) nationality if they can establish their origin by any other means.

(4) Persons wishing to opt for Latvian (Ukrainian) nationality shall notify the Latvian Consul (The Ukrainian Consul) for their district of their desire, enclosing the documents referred to in paragraph 3. A copy of the notification, together with the copies certified to be true copies by the People's Judge or the Notary, and any documents relevant to the notification, shall be submitted simultaneously — in the case of the Ukraine — to the Administrative Department of the Executive Committee of the Government in the Ukrainian S. S. Republic and — in the case of Latvia — to the authorities of the district or town in which the person who has opted is domiciled.

Note 1 to paragraph 4. Both copies, together with copies of the other documents may be submitted to the Administrative Department of the Executive Committee of the Government and to the district or urban administrative authorities. The latter shall forward both copies immediately to the proper authorities.

Note 2 to paragraph 4. Optants who have submitted their previous documents, to the Government or public authorities of the Ukrainian S. S. (Latvian) Republic and have instead received fresh documents which do not clearly establish their right to opt for Latvian (Ukrainian) nationality, shall have the right to recover their former documents in return for those which they received in their stead.

Note 3 to paragraph 4. If the documents filed at the Consulate do not furnish full proof of the right of persons resident in a certain district to opt for Latvian (Ukrainian) nationality, groups of persons wishing to opt shall, with the consent of the Administrative Departments of the Executive Committees of the districts (district or urban

administrative authorities), have the right to send their representative to the Consulate in order to explain the circumstances on which the claim to opt is based.

(5) The authority which has received the notification of option shall deliver to the person who has made the notification a certificate to this effect which must be returned on receipt of the national passport.

(6) Copies of notifications and documents submitted to the district or urban administrative authorities (administrative departments) shall immediately be sent by the latter to the Ministry (People's Commissariat) for Home Affairs.

(7) A notification regarding option does not, *ipso facto*, give the persons who have made it the rights conferred by the nationality for which they opt.

If a person who has made a notification of option satisfies the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of the present Article, the Consular or other official representative of the country for which the person has opted shall take a decision in the matter and shall forward a certificate announcing its decision and also the optant's papers to the Ministry (People's Commissariat) for Foreign Affairs. The Ministry (People's Commissariat) for Foreign Affairs shall, within one month from the date on which the documents are communicated, either inform the said representative that it does not accept his decision (in which case the question shall be settled by a Mixed Committee composed of an equal number of representatives of the two Contracting Parties) or it shall approve of the representative's decision and shall forward to the latter a document testifying that the person who has opted has renounced his former nationality, together with all the other documents except the certificate of residence. If the Ministry (People's Commissariat) for Foreign Affairs does not reply within one month, this shall be taken to mean that it approves the representative's decision.

If the person who is opting satisfies the conditions set forth in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the present Article, the Government of the country for which the option is made shall not be entitled to refuse its nationality to the person who is opting, and the Government of the country in which the person resides shall not refuse to allow him to renounce his nationality.

The Consular or other official representative of the country for which the person has opted must communicate his decision not later than two months after the date of the receipt of the notification of option.

(8) Nationals who are under arrest or undergoing trial or are serving a term of imprisonment for crimes, shall submit their notification of option through the authorities by whom they are detained.

Decisions concerning these notifications shall be taken by the consular representatives concerned within a month from the date of the reception of the notification at the Consulate.

(9) The Government of each of the Contracting Parties undertakes to allow persons who have opted for the nationality of the other Party one year from the date of option within which to return to their native country; all persons who have opted must leave the country in which they have resided within this period.

Note 1. If persons who have opted for the nationality of the other Contracting Party are unable for reasons beyond their control to emigrate within this period of one year, the period may be extended by special permission granted for each individual case.

(10) Persons whose right to opt has been granted, and dependants who follow the nationality of those persons, shall retain their right over immovable property in conformity with the laws of the country in which they reside. When leaving the country they shall be entitled to liquidate or remove all their property in accordance with the provisions of the regulations laid down in Annex 1 to the present Treaty. Property shall be removed free of all duties and charges.

Note. If persons who have opted are unable to liquidate their property within the period of one year, they shall be entitled to keep it and remove it at a later date, when means of transport have been improved.

(11) Persons whose right to opt has been granted shall enjoy all the rights and privileges granted to foreigners in the Ukrainian S. S. Republic (or in the case of persons who opt for Ukrainian nationality in Latvia).

Note. As soon as they have been registered with a convoy for conveyance to Latvia, they shall be exempt from all national and municipal taxation.

Article 5.

Refugees who left their homes during the world war, and persons belonging to either of the two Contracting Parties who served in the war and who desire to be repatriated, shall be given the possibility of returning as soon as possible.

Refugees and persons who served during the world war shall, if they desire to be repatriated, be recognised without further formality as nationals of their respective countries.

The procedure to be adopted in pursuance of this Article in the case of Latvian nationals shall be laid down in a special Agreement.

Article 6.

As the territory of the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic has been occupied by foreign Powers on several occasions, the Government of the Ukrainian S. S. Republic cannot accept responsibility for the integral restoration of the property removed to its territory during the world war from the territory which now forms the Latvian Republic. Nevertheless, the Government of the Ukrainian S. S. Republic is in a position, at its own expense, to return to Latvia and restore to the Latvian Government :

(1) The properties of the local, municipal and autonomous institutions and of the Latvian religious and charitable associations removed from Latvian territory during the war from 1914 to 1917, in so far as such property is now at the disposal of the State and public institutions of the Ukrainian S. S. Republic.

(2) The judicial and Government files, the judicial and Government archives, including the archives of the notaries, the archives of the mortgage and land valuation sections, the archives of the military institutions, the archives of the religious institutions of all denominations, the archives and plans of the surveying institutions and the offices responsible for the allocation of the land, the forestry, railway, roads, posts and telegraph departments, etc. (public works), the plans, sketches and maps of the polygraphical and topographical sections of the Military District of Vilna, in so far as they concern the territory of the Latvian State, the archives of the local branches of the Banks of the Nobility and Peasantry, the branches of the State Bank and all other credit, co-operative and mutual insurance institutions in Latvia, from 1914 to 1917, in so far as the Articles referred to were removed from Latvian territory between 1914 and 1917 and are at the disposal of the Government or public institutions of the Ukrainian S. S. Republic.

(3) Archives and documents of all kinds belonging to private institutions, together with deeds referring to the Latvian territory, for example, title deeds and documents referring to mortgages, leases and all kinds of bonds and documents of value, mortgage deeds drawn up on Latvian territory, etc., which are of importance for the determination of property rights between Latvian nationals, in so far as the articles referred to were removed from Latvian territory between 1914 and 1917 and are at the disposal of the State, and public institutions of the Ukrainian S. S. Republic.

(4) Educational establishments and their property, situated in the territory of the Ukrainian S. S. Republic, which were removed from the Latvian territory between 1914 and 1917.

(5) Archives, libraries, museums, works of art removed from Latvian territory during the war between 1914 and 1917, in so far as these objects are or shall be at the disposal of the Government authorities of the Ukrainian S. S. Republic.

Note to paragraph (5). The two Governments undertake reciprocally to restore the archives, libraries, museums and works of art which are of material scientific or historic interest to Latvia (the Ukraine) and were removed from Latvia to the Ukraine (from the Ukraine to Latvia) before the war, in so far as they are the creation of the Latvian (Ukrainian) people and their restitution would occasion no essential loss to the archives, libraries, museums or picture galleries in Latvia (the Ukraine) in which they are at present deposited.

All questions concerning this restitution shall be settled by the Mixed Committee.

Article 7.

For the purpose of giving effect to the provisions laid down in Article 6 of the present Treaty, the Government of the Ukrainian S. S. Republic shall undertake to furnish the Latvian Government with all necessary relevant information and data, in order to afford all possible assistance for the recovery of property, archives, documents, etc., which are to be restored.

A special Mixed Committee, consisting of an equal number of representatives of the two Contracting Parties, shall undertake the settlement in greater detail of all questions arising in regard to this matter.

Article 8.

The Government of the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic undertakes :

(1) To grant Latvian citizens who are proprietors of undertakings which have not been nationalised the right to continue to direct and manage these undertakings and to receive the profits accruing therefrom, subject to the observance of the decrees and regulations existing in regard to this matter in the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic.

(2) To grant to Latvian citizens the right to liquidate undertakings which have not been nationalised and which belong to them, by disposing of them to other persons or corporations, on condition that such undertakings remain intact and retain their working capacity and subject to the consent of the authorities with whom the undertakings to be transferred are registered.

(3) To grant to Latvian citizens the right to remove undertakings which have not been nationalised, provided that the means of transport shall have been improved and that normal trade relations shall have been established between the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic and Latvia.

The proprietors of undertakings shall bear the costs of the removal of such undertakings.

Note. The representatives of Latvia shall be entitled, through the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, to address to the Ukrainian People's Council of National Economy a request for the reconsideration of the question of nationalisation of undertakings belonging to Latvian citizens. The decision taken by the Ukrainian People's Council of National Economy shall be final.

Article 9.

The Government of the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic undertakes to settle with the Government of the Latvian Republic the accounts in respect of requisitions made on Latvian citizens by the Soviet authorities entitled to carry out requisitions, with the exception of the cases specified in the decrees and regulations of the Government of the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic.

Note. All claims for compensation for requisitions shall be examined and settled by the Mixed Commission, constituted on the basis of equal representation of both Parties.

Article 10.

(1) The Contracting Parties agree immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty to conclude treaties on commerce and transit and a postal and telegraphic convention.

(2) The Contracting Parties agree that, pending the conclusion of a treaty on commerce and transit, their mutual economic relations shall be conducted in accordance with the following principles.

(a) goods in transit through the territories of the Contracting Parties shall not be liable to any duties or taxes of any kind whatever.

(b) freight charges on goods in transit or on goods conveyed from the territory of one Contracting Party to the territory of the other shall not be higher than the freight charges on goods of the same category conveyed to a local destination.

Note on paragraph 2. Pending the establishment of normal transit conditions, mutual relations between Latvia and the Ukraine shall be conducted in accordance with the foregoing principles. All other conditions for transit will be regulated by special provisional agreements.

(3) Vessels of the Latvian and Ukrainian mercantile marines shall be entitled reciprocally to use the ports of the Contracting Parties on an equal footing.

(4) Property remaining in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties upon the death of a citizen of the other shall be remitted intact to the care of the Consular representative or other similar representative of the State to which the deceased belonged, for disposal in conformity with the national laws.

Article 11.

Diplomatic and Consular relations between the Contracting Parties shall be established immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty.

Note. The Consular Convention must be concluded between the Contracting Parties not later than three months from the date of ratification of the present Treaty.

Article 12.

(1) Upon the ratification of this Treaty the Latvian Government shall discharge Ukrainian citizens and persons who have opted for Ukrainian nationality, and the Ukrainian Government shall discharge Latvian citizens and persons who have opted for Latvian nationality, both civil and military, who are undergoing punishment for any kind of political or disciplinary offence. Persons so discharged shall immediately leave the territory of the country in which they resided, together with their families, if the members thereof desire to accompany them. If sentence in respect of these offences has not been passed, the proceedings shall be stayed.

Persons who commit the above offences subsequent to the signature of this Treaty shall not be included in the amnesty.

Note. If the release of a person who is entitled to be discharged constitutes a danger to public order, such person shall not be discharged, but may, upon application by the other Contracting Party, be handed over to the latter.

(2) Persons who are under a charge or undergoing trial or under arrest on a charge of crime or criminal misdemeanours committed prior to the signature of this Treaty, and persons undergoing punishment for such offences, shall be extradited immediately at their Government's request. When extradition takes place, all evidence collected and the documents relating to the case shall be handed over.

Article 13.

The settlement of questions of public and private law, which may arise between citizens of the Contracting Parties, and also the settlement of all private disputes between the two States or between one State and the citizens of the other, shall be carried out by a special Mixed Commission, composed of an equal number of representatives of both Parties, to be set up immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty. The rights and responsibilities of the Commission shall be defined by instructions to be drawn up in accordance with the agreement reached between the two Contracting Parties.

Article 14.

The present Treaty has been drawn up in Latvian, Ukrainian and Russian. In questions of interpretation all three texts shall be authentic.

The present Treaty must be ratified, and shall, upon ratification, come into force.

The present Treaty shall be ratified within six weeks following the date of signature.

The instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Kharkoff.

Whenever reference is made in the present Treaty to the date of the ratification of the Treaty, this shall be taken to mean the date when the instruments of ratification are exchanged.

In witness whereof, the Plenipotentiaries of the two Parties have signed the present Treaty *manu propria* and have affixed their seals thereto.

The original has been drawn up in six copies and signed at Moscow this third day of August of the year nineteen hundred and twenty-one.

ERIC FELDMANS.

KOTSIUBINSKO.

EV. SCHKIPSNA.

A. CHARITONOVSKI.

ANNEX TO THE TREATY BETWEEN THE LATVIAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
AND THE UKRAINIAN SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLIC.

In order to supplement the provisions laid down in paragraph 10 of Article 4 of the present Treaty, the two Contracting Parties have drawn up the following regulations concerning the removal of the property belonging to persons who have opted for nationality.

(1) The total weight of property removed by persons who have opted and who travel by road or by foreign steamers from Latvian (Ukrainian ports) shall be unlimited.

Note. Persons who have opted and who travel by road shall draw up a list of the property they take with them. This list must be approved by the Administrative Authorities of the District (District Executive Committee). The property entered in the list shall not be liable to confiscation or requisition on its way to the control stations at the frontier.

(2) If sent by rail, the total weight of the baggage, exclusive of hand-baggage, shall not exceed 10 poods per person.

Note 1. Persons who exercise some special profession, such as workmen, artisans, labourers, doctors, artists, scholars and musicians, and so on, shall be authorised to take with them such instruments or tools as are indispensable for the exercise of their calling, in excess of the weight stated above, with the special permission of the Ministry of Finance (People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade) in each particular case.

Note 2. The Latvian (Ukrainian) Government reserves the right, upon the conclusion of the Railway Convention, to deal with the question of the removal of property, exceeding the weights defined in paragraph 2 of this Annex, through the agency of the Latvian (Ukrainian) Republic.

Note 3. Persons who have opted, but who do not travel with the convoys of refugees, shall defray their own travelling and transport expenses.

(3) The following articles shall not be allowed to leave the country :

- (a) Paper money of any issue which is legal tender in Latvia and in the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic in quantities exceeding 100,000 roubles per person. The removal of sums exceeding 100,000 roubles per person shall only be allowed on receipt of a special permission from the Central Financial Authorities.
- (b) Articles of gold and platinum weighing more than 25 zolotniks each, articles of gold and platinum of a total weight exceeding 25 zolotniks per person, and silver articles exceeding the weight of 5 lbs. per person.

Note. Gold and silver watches and chains, wedding rings, silver cigar-holders and ladies' silver purses may be taken at the rate of one each per adult person. The weight of these articles shall not be included in the amount laid down in the present paragraph.

- (c) Unset and uncut precious stones.
- (d) Articles made with precious stones of various kinds (diamonds, brilliants, sapphires, emeralds, rubies, etc), the total weight of which exceeds one carat in all. This provision shall also apply to pearls.
- (e) More than one sewing machine per family.
- (f) Objects possessing artistic or historical value, and antiquities.

Note. If individual articles mentioned in this paragraph are heirlooms and do not constitute a collection, they may be removed from the country.

- (g) Food in quantities exceeding 40 lbs. per person, including more than 18 lbs. of flour or bread, 8 lbs. of meat products, 4 lbs. of milk products; and 10 lbs. of other provisions, including more than 1 lb. of sugar and more than 1/4 lb. of tea.
- (h) Tobacco products exceeding 500 cigarettes or half-a-pound of tobacco per person over 18 years of age.
- (i) More than one cake of toilet soap per person and more than one lb. of household soap per family.
- (k) Shares and bonds of all kinds, as also bills of exchange, transfer certificates, dividend warrants, deeds and other commercial documents, the removal of which has not been specially authorised by the Central Financial Authorities of the country from whose territory they are to be removed.

Note. Shares and bonds and other documents of value enumerated in paragraph (k) which concern solely Ukrainian territory (in the case of those who are leaving the Ukrainian S. S. Republic) or Latvian territory, may be removed without any restriction.

- (l) Printed matter which has not been passed by the military censor.

Note. School books and books printed in the Latvian (Ukrainian) language may be removed without the permission of the military censor if the list of these books has been approved by the district school councils (National Educational Authorities).

- (m) Photographs, deeds, documents and papers of every kind, excepting such as are mentioned in paragraphs (f), and (k) which are not marked as passed by the military censor.

- (n) Manufactured articles, clothing, metals and metal articles, furs, leather goods, millinery and other articles for commercial purposes and not for personal use.
- (o) Foreign currencies, without the special permission of the Central Financial Authorities.
- (p) Arms, military equipment and field-glasses.

Note. Professional hunters proceeding to Latvia (the Ukraine) shall be entitled, on obtaining a special permit for this purpose, to carry one gun, with accessories, etc.

- (q) Collections of pictures and other collections possessing artistic value, without the special permission of the Ministry (People's Commissariat) for Education.

(4) Until transport conditions have been improved, furniture which has not been taken to pieces, — carriages, carts and sleighs, live-stock, machine parts, physical culture apparatus and bulky surgical instruments and other bulky objects — shall not be exported.

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