

N° 739.

**FINLANDE
ET ROYAUME-UNI**

Traité de commerce et de navigation,
signé à Helsingfors le 14 décembre
1923.

**FINLAND
AND UNITED KINGDOM**

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation,
signed at Helsingfors, December
14, 1923.

No. 739. — TREATY¹ OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN FINLAND AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, SIGNED AT HELSINGFORS, DECEMBER 14, 1923.

Textes officiels anglais, finnois et suédois, communiqués par le Ministère des Affaires étrangères de Sa Majesté britannique et par le Ministre des Affaires étrangères de Finlande. L'enregistrement de ce traité a eu lieu le 4 octobre 1924.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, EMPEROR OF INDIA, and THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF FINLAND, being desirous of further facilitating and extending the commercial relations already existing between their respective territories, have determined to conclude a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with this object, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY :

Ernest RENNIE, Esquire, M. V. O., His Majesty's Minister at Helsingfors,

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF FINLAND :

Dr. Henrik RAMSAY and
Mr. Axel SOLITANDER,

who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles :

Article I.

There shall be applied between the territories of the two Contracting Parties the general principle of reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation.

The subjects or citizens of each of the two Contracting Parties shall have liberty freely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places and ports in the territories of the other to which subjects or citizens of that Party are, or may be, permitted to come and shall enjoy the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities and exemptions, in matters of commerce and navigation, as are or may be enjoyed by subjects or citizens of that Party.

The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties shall not be subject, in respect of their persons or property, or in respect of their commerce or industry, to any taxes, whether general or local, or to imposts or obligations of any kind whatever, other or greater than those which are or may be imposed upon subjects or citizens of the other, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

It is understood, however, that the preceding stipulations in no wise affect the laws, decrees and special regulations regarding commerce, industry and police in force in the territories of each Party, and generally applicable to all foreigners.

¹ L'échange des ratifications a eu lieu à Helsingfors, le 4 juillet 1924.

TEXTE FINNOIS. — FINNISH TEXT.

No. 739. — KAUPPA- JA MERENKULKUSOPIMUS¹ SUOMEN JA SUURBRITANNIAN JA IRLANNIN YHDISTYNEEN KUNINGASKUNNAN VÄLILLÄ, ALLEKIRJOITETTU HELSINGISSÄ 14 PÄIVÄNÄ JOULUKUUTA 1923.

English, Finnish and Swedish official texts, communicated by His Britannic Majesty's Foreign Office and by the Finnish Minister for Foreign Affairs. The registration of this Treaty took place, October 4, 1924.

SUOMEN TASAVALLAN PRESIDENTTI JA HÄNEN MAJESTEETTINSA SUURBRITANNIAN JA IRLANNIN YHDISTYNEEN KUNINGASKUNNAN SEKA MERENTAKAISTEN BRITILÄISTEN ALUEIDEN KUNINGAS, INTIAN KEISARI, haluten edelleen edistää ja laajentaa alueidensa välillä jo vallitsevia kauppasuhteita, ovat tätä tarkoitusta silmälläpitäen päättäneet tehdä kauppa- ja merenkulkusopimuksen sekä määränneet täysinvaltuutetuiksi edustajikseen :

SUOMEN TASAVALLAN PRESIDENTTI :

Tohtori Henrik RAMSAYN ja Herra Axel SOLITANDERIN,

HÄNEN BRITILÄINEN MAJESTEETTINSA :

Herra Ernest RENNIN, M. V. O., Hänen Majesteettinsa ministerin Helsingissä,

jotka vaihdettuaan päteviksi ja asianmukaisiksi havaitut valtuutensa, ovat sopineet seuraavista artikloista :

I Artikla.

Molempien sopimuspuolten alueiden välillä sovelletaan vastavuoroisesti kaupan ja merenkulun vapauden yleistä periaatetta.

Kummankin sopimuspuolen kansalaisilla tai alamailla on oikeus tulla aluksineen ja lasteineen vapaasti kaikkiin niihin toisen sopimuspuolen alueen paikkoihin ja satamiin, mihin tämän sopimuspuolen kansalaiset tai alamaiset nyt tahi vastedes saavat tulla, ja nauttivat kauppaa ja merenkulkua koskevissa asioissa samoja oikeuksia, etuoikeuksia, vapauksia, etuja, erikoisvapauksia ja vapautuksia, kuin mitä tämän sopimuspuolen kansalaiset tai alamaiset nyt tahi vastedes nauttivat.

Kummankaan sopimuspuolen kansalaisia tai alamaisia älköön asetettako minkäänlaisten muiden tai korkeampien, heidän henkilöönsä tai omaisuuteensa tai heidän kauppaansa tai teollisuuteensa kohdistuvien verojen, yleisten tai paikallisten, tai räsitusten tai velvoitusten alaisiksi, olkoot ne minkäläisiä tahansa, kuin mitä toisen sopimuspuolen kansalaisten tai alamaisten tai suosituimman maan kansalaisten tai alamaisten kannettavaksi on pantu tai pannaan.

Kuitenkin on sovittu että edelläolevat määräykset eivät millään tavoin koske kummankaan sopimuspuolen alueilla voimassaolevia kauppaa, teollisuutta ja järjestyksen ylläpitoa koskevia, yleensä kaikkiin ulkomaalaisiin sovellettavia lakeja, asetuksia ja erikoisia säännöksiä.

¹ The exchange of ratifications took place at Helsingfors, July 4, 1924.

Article 2.

The Contracting Parties agree that, in all matters relating to professions, commerce, navigation and industry, any privilege, favour or immunity which either Contracting Party has actually granted or may hereafter grant to the ships or subjects or citizens of any other foreign State, shall be extended simultaneously and unconditionally, without request and without compensation, to the ships and subjects or citizens of the other, it being their intention that the professions, commerce, navigation and industry of each Party shall be placed in all respects on the footing of the most favoured nation.

Article 3.

The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties shall be at full liberty to acquire, by inheritance or otherwise, and possess in the territories of the other, every description of property, movable and immovable, which the laws of the other Party permit, or shall permit, the subjects or citizens of any other foreign country to acquire and possess. They shall enjoy full rights in the disposal of the same by sale, exchange, gift, marriage, testament or in any other manner. They shall not be subjected in any of the cases mentioned to any taxes, imposts, or charges of whatever denomination, other or higher than those which are or shall be applicable to subjects or citizens of the other Party.

The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties shall also be permitted, on compliance with the laws of the other Party, freely to export their property and their goods in general, whether acquired by inheritance or otherwise, without being subjected as foreigners to other or higher duties than those to which subjects or citizens of that Party would be liable under similar circumstances.

Article 4.

The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties in the territories of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever, whether in the Army, Navy, Air Force, National Guard or Militia. They shall similarly be exempted from all judicial, administrative and municipal functions whatsoever, other than those imposed by the laws relating to juries, as well as from all contributions, whether pecuniary or in kind, imposed as an equivalent for personal service. They shall not be subjected to any charges, exactions, or requisitions for military purposes other than those to which the subjects or citizens of the other Party are or may be liable; they shall be entitled to receive compensation or indemnity according to the same laws or Statutes according to which the citizens or subjects of the other Party are or may be paid compensation or indemnity.

In the above respects, the subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties shall not be accorded in the territories of the other less favourable treatment than that which is, or may be, accorded to subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

Article 5.

Articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one of the Contracting Parties, 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, the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition or restriction be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article, the produce or manufacture of the territories of either of the Contracting Parties, into the territories of the other from whatever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country.

The only exceptions to this general rule shall be in the case of the sanitary or other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of securing the safety of persons or of cattle or of plants useful to agriculture, and of the measures applicable in the territories of either of the Contracting Parties to articles enjoying a direct or indirect bounty in the territories of the other Contracting Party and also all the measures applicable in Finland to such seeds of agricultural plants, which, on account of their origin, are not deemed to thrive in Finland.

Either Contracting Party has, however, the right to require that articles which are imported from the territories of the other and are to be entitled, in accordance with this article, to lower duties or charges than articles, the produce or manufacture of other foreign countries not placed on the footing of the most favoured nation, must be accompanied by certificates of origin embodying such information and issued in such form as may reasonably be required in pursuance of the laws and regulations of the territories into which they are imported.

Article 6.

His Britannic Majesty undertakes not to claim the benefit of any Customs preference or facility of whatever nature or kind which Finland has accorded, or may accord, to Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania, with a view to preserving the traditional trade with those countries, so long as such preference or facility is not extended to any other country.

Article 7.

Articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of either of the Contracting Parties exported to the territories of the other, shall not be subjected to other or higher duties or charges than those paid on the like articles exported to any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition or restriction be imposed on the exportation of any article from the territories of either of the two Contracting Parties to the territories of the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country.

Article 8.

The stipulations of the present Treaty with regard to the mutual accord of the treatment of the most favoured nation apply unconditionally to the treatment of commercial travellers and their samples. The Chambers of Commerce, as well as such other Trade Associations and other recognised Commercial Associations in the territories of the Contracting Parties as may be authorised in this behalf, shall be mutually accepted as competent authorities for issuing any certificates that may be required for commercial travellers.

Articles imported by commercial travellers as samples shall, in the territories of each Contracting Party, be temporarily admitted free of duty on compliance with the Customs regulations and formalities established to assure their re-exportation or the payment of the prescribed Customs duties if not re-exported within the period allowed by law. But the foregoing privilege shall not extend to articles which, owing to their quantity or value, cannot be considered as samples, or which, owing to their nature, could not be identified upon re-exportation.

The marks, stamps, or seals placed upon such samples by the Customs authorities of one Contracting Party at the time of exportation and the officially attested list of such samples containing a full description thereof issued by them shall be reciprocally accepted by the Customs officials of the other as establishing their character as samples and exempting them from inspection, except so far as may be necessary to establish that the samples produced are those enumerated in the list. The Customs authorities of either Contracting Party may, however, affix a supplementary mark to such samples in special cases where they may think this precaution necessary.

Article 9.

No internal duties levied for the benefit of the State, local authorities, or corporations, which affect or may affect the production, manufacture or consumption of any article in the territories of either of the Contracting Parties, shall for any reason be a higher or more burdensome charge on articles the produce or manufacture of the other, than on similar articles of native origin.

The produce or manufacture of the territories of either of the Contracting Parties imported into the territories of the other and intended for warehousing or transit shall not be subjected to any internal duty.

Article 10.

Limited liability and other companies and associations — commercial, industrial and financial — already or hereafter to be organised in accordance with the laws of either Contracting Party and registered in the territories of such Party, are authorised in the territories of the other to exercise their rights and appear in the Courts either as plaintiffs or defendants, subject to the laws of such other Party.

Article 11.

The measures taken by the Contracting Parties for regulating and for warding traffic across their territories shall facilitate free transit by rail or waterway on routes in use convenient for international transit. No distinction shall be made which is based on the nationality of persons, the flag of vessels, the place of origin, departure, entry, exit or destination, or on any circumstances relating to the ownership of goods or of vessels, coaching or goods stock or other means of transport.

In order to ensure the application of the foregoing provisions, the Contracting Parties will allow transit in accordance with the customary conditions and reserves across their territorial waters.

Traffic in transit shall not be subject to any special dues in respect of transit (including entry and exit), except for such dues as are intended solely to defray expenses of supervision and administration entailed by such transit.

Neither Contracting Party shall be bound by this article to afford transit for passengers whose admission into its territories is forbidden, or for goods of a kind of which the importation is prohibited, either on grounds of public health or security or as a precaution against diseases of animals or plants.

For the purposes of this article, persons, baggage and goods, and also vessels, coaching and goods stock and other means of transport, shall be deemed to be in transit across the territories of the Contracting Parties when the passage across such territory, with or without transhipment, warehousing, breaking bulk, or change in the mode of transport, is only a portion of a complete journey, beginning and terminating beyond the frontier of the Party across whose territory the transit takes place.

Freedom of transit granted to persons, goods, vessels, carriages, wagons and mails, in transit to or from His Britannic Majesty's territories over Finnish territory, does not include transit of goods by motor or horse transport so long as this is generally prohibited by Finnish legislation.

Article 12.

Each of the Contracting Parties shall 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 subjected to any other or higher duties or charges than national vessels and their cargoes and passengers, or the vessels of any other foreign country and their cargoes and passengers.

Article 13.

The provisions of this Treaty relating to the mutual concession of national treatment in matters of navigation do not apply to the coasting trade, in respect of which the subjects or citizens and the vessels of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment.

British and Finnish vessels may, nevertheless, proceed from one port to another, either for the purpose of landing the whole or part of their cargoes or passengers brought from abroad, or of taking on board the whole or part of their cargoes or passengers for a foreign destination.

It is also understood that, in the event of the coasting trade of either Party being exclusively reserved to national vessels, the vessels of the other Party, if engaged in trade to or from places not within the limits of the coasting trade so reserved, shall not be prohibited from the carriage between two ports of the territories of the former Party of passengers holding through tickets, or merchandise consigned on through bills of lading, to or from places not within the above-mentioned limits, and while engaged in such carriage these vessels and their passengers and cargoes shall enjoy the full privileges of this Treaty.

Article 14.

In all that regards the stationing, loading and unloading of vessels in the ports, docks, roadsteads and harbours of the territories of the Contracting Parties, no privilege or facility shall be granted by either Party to vessels of any other foreign country, or to national vessels, which is not equally granted to vessels of the other Party.

Article 15.

In regard to dues of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other analogous dues or charges of whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind, the vessels of either Contracting Party shall enjoy in the ports of the territories of the other treatment at least as favourable as that accorded to national vessels or the vessels of any other foreign country.

It is understood that nothing in this article or in any other part of this Treaty shall exempt the vessels of the Contracting Parties from compliance with the laws and regulations in regard to pilotage for the time being in force.

Article 16.

Any vessel of either of the Contracting Parties which may be compelled by stress of weather or by accident to take shelter in a port of the territories of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary stores and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable in a similar case by a national vessel. In case, however, the master of a merchant vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandise in order to defray his expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the regulations and tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

If any vessel of one of the Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the territories of the other, such vessel and all parts thereof and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereto and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom, including any which may have been cast into the sea, or the proceeds thereof if sold, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked vessel, shall be given up to the owners of such goods, merchandise, etc., or their agents, when claimed by them. If there are no such owners or agents on the spot, then the goods, merchandise, etc., referred to shall, in so far as they are the property of a subject or citizen of the other Contracting Party, be delivered to the Consular Officer of that Contracting Party in whose district the wreck or stranding may have taken place, upon being claimed by him within the period fixed by the laws of the Contracting Party, and such Consular Officer, owners, or agents shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck or stranding of a national vessel.

The Contracting Parties agree, moreover, that merchandise saved shall not be subjected to the payment of any Customs duty unless cleared for internal consumption.

In the case either of a vessel being driven in by stress of weather, run aground, or wrecked, the respective Consular Officers shall, if the owner or master or other agent of the owner is not present, or is present and requires it, be authorised to interpose in order to afford the necessary assistance to their fellow-countrymen.

Article 17.

All vessels which, according to British law, are to be deemed British vessels, and all vessels which, according to Finnish law, are to be deemed Finnish vessels, shall, for the purposes of this Treaty, be deemed British and Finnish vessels respectively.

Article 18.

It shall be free to one of the Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents to reside in the towns and ports of the territories of the other. Such Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents, however, shall not enter upon their functions until after they shall have been approved and admitted in the usual form by the Government to which they are sent.

Article 19.

The Consular Officers of one of the Contracting Parties residing in the territories of the other shall receive from the local authorities such assistance as can by law be given to them for the recovery of deserters from the vessels of the former Party.

Provided that this stipulation shall not apply to subjects or citizens of the Party in whose territories the desertion takes place.

When a subject or citizen of one Contracting Party dies within the territories of the other leaving non-resident heirs, the Consular representative of the former Party is entitled, without express authorisation from such non-resident heirs, to represent them, so far as the laws of the other Party do not expressly prohibit such representation, in all matters pertaining to administration, probate and settlement of the estate, with the right to collect the distributive shares of such heirs.

Article 20.

The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties shall have, in the territories of the other, the same rights as subjects or citizens of that Party in regard to patents for inventions, trade marks and designs, upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by law.

Article 21.

All goods bearing marks or descriptions which state or manifestly suggest that the goods are the produce or manufacture of the territories of either of the Contracting Parties, shall, if such statement or suggestion be false, be seized on importation into the territories of either of the Contracting Parties. The seizure may also be effected in the State where the false indication of origin has been applied, or in that into which the goods bearing the false indication may have been imported.

The seizure shall be effected either at the request of the proper Government Department or of an interested party, whether an individual or a society, in conformity with the domestic legislation of each Contracting Party, but the authorities are not bound to effect the seizure of goods in transit. If the law of either Contracting Party does not permit seizure on importation, such seizure shall be replaced by prohibition of importation.

The tribunals of each Contracting Party shall decide what descriptions, on account of their generic character, do not fall within the provisions of the present article.

Article 22.

This Treaty shall not be deemed to confer any right, or to impose any obligation, in contravention of any general International Convention to which either His Britannic Majesty or the President of the Republic of Finland is, or hereafter may be, a party.

Article 23.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall not be applicable to India or to any of His Britannic Majesty's self-governing Dominions, Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates, unless notice is given by His Britannic Majesty's representative at Helsingfors of the desire of His Britannic Majesty that the said stipulations shall apply to any such territory.

Nevertheless, goods produced or manufactured in India or any of His Britannic Majesty's self-governing Dominions, Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates shall enjoy in Finland the same treatment as would be enjoyed by similar goods if produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom, so long as goods produced or manufactured in Finland are accorded in India or such self-governing Dominion, Colony, Possession or Protectorate treatment as favourable as that accorded to goods produced or manufactured in any other foreign country.

Article 24.

The terms of the preceding article relating to India and to His Britannic Majesty's self-governing Dominions, Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates shall apply also to any territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Britannic Majesty.

Article 25.

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Helsingfors as soon as possible. It shall come into force immediately upon ratification and shall be binding during one year from the date of its coming into force. In case neither of the Contracting Parties

shall have given notice to the other six months before the expiration of the said period of one year of his intention to terminate the present Treaty, it shall remain in force until the expiration of six months from the date on which either of the Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.

As regards, however, India, or any of His Britannic Majesty's self-governing Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, or Protectorates, or any territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Britannic Majesty, to which the stipulations of the present Treaty shall have been made applicable under Articles 23 and 24, either of the Contracting Parties shall have the right to terminate it separately at any time on giving six months' notice to that effect.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Helsingfors, the 14th day of December, 1923.

(L. S.) ERNEST RENNIE.

(L. S.) HENRIK RAMSAY.

(L. S.) AXEL SOLITANDER.

DECLARATION.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between His Britannic Majesty and the President of the Republic of Finland, signed at Helsingfors on the 14th day of December, 1923, accords national and most-favoured-nation treatment to the ships of the respective countries in the territorial waters of the other, His Britannic Majesty agrees not to claim for British ships under Article 1, paragraph 2, of this Treaty any rights or privileges which are restricted to Finnish ships of 100 feet or less on the Finnish inland waterways which have direct communication with the sea.

In witness whereof the, respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Declaration.

Done at Helsingfors, the 14th day of December, 1923.

ERNEST RENNIE.

HENRIK RAMSAY.

AXEL SOLITANDER.

DECLARATION.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between His Britannic Majesty and the President of the Republic of Finland, signed at Helsingfors on the 14th day of December, 1923, accords national and most-favoured-nation treatment to the ships of the respective countries in the territorial waters of the other, His Britannic Majesty agrees not to claim, under the relevant provisions of the Treaty for British ships, any special concessions in regard to the employment of Government pilots which the Finnish Government has granted, or may grant, to Swedish ships on voyages between Finland and Sweden confined to the Baltic Sea north of 59 degrees north latitude, so long as such concessions are not extended to the vessels of any other foreign country and provided that they are restricted to:

- (a) Passenger vessels not exceeding 750 net registered tons carrying on regular passenger traffic ; and

(b) Sailing ships and lake steamers not exceeding 100 net registered tons carrying cargoes consisting solely of wood fuel, fish, or agricultural produce, the property of the owner of the vessel.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Declaration.

Done at Helsingfors, the 14th day of December, 1923.

ERNEST RENNIE.
HENRIK RAMSAY.
AXEL SOLITANDER.

PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

In proceeding to sign the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Finland, bearing this day's date, the respective Plenipotentiaries have agreed upon the following temporary partial application of the said Treaty :

Pending the exchange of ratifications of the said Treaty in the manner provided by Article 25, it is agreed that the provisions of Articles 5, 6, 7 and 15 of the Treaty shall become effective as between the two countries on and from the 1st day of January, 1924, both Contracting Parties undertaking to publish any decrees or regulations to that effect which may be necessary.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol.

Done at Helsingfors, the 14th day of December, 1923.

ERNEST RENNIE.
HENRIK RAMSAY.
AXEL SOLITANDER.

(b.) Segelfartyg och insjöångare, icke överstigande 100 netto register ton och befordrande endast laster av ved, fisk eller lantbruksprodukter tillhörande fartygets ägare.

Till bekräftelse härav hava respektive befullmäktigade ombud undertecknat denna förklaring.

Som skedde i Helsingfors den 14 december 1923.

ERNEST RENNIE.
HENRIK RAMSAY.
AXEL SOLITANDER.

PROTOKOLL VID UNDERTECKNANDET.

Vid undertecknandet av det denna dag daterade handels- och sjöfartsfördraget mellan Finland och det Förenade Konungariket hava respektive befullmäktigade ombud överenskommit om följande ordning nämnda fördrags temporära partiella bringande i kraft :

Det har överenskommits, att nämnda fördrags art. 5, 6, 7 och 15, intill dess fördragets ratifikationsurkunder enligt i art. 25 föreskriven ordning utväxlats, skola träda i förhållandet mellan de båda länderna från den 1 januari, 1924, denna dag medräknad, och förbinda sig de båda fördragsslutande parterna att utfärda härför nödiga förordningar och föreskrifter.

Till bekräftelse härav hava respektive befullmäktigade ombud undertecknat detta protokoll.

Som skedde i Helsingfors den 14 december 1923.

ERNEST RENNIE.
HENRIK RAMSAY.
AXEL SOLITANDER.

EXCHANGE OF NOTES.

I. HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S MINISTER AT HELSINGFORS TO THE FINNISH MINISTER FOR FOREIGN OFFICE.

BRITISH LEGATION,

HELSINGFORS, *December 17th 1923.*

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

His Majesty's Government do not regard the Anglo-Finnish Treaty of Commerce and Navigation as extending to the fisheries of the respective Parties. They do not propose to claim under this Treaty any special rights or privileges which have been conceded by the Agreement¹ concluded in Helsingfors on October 21, 1922, or which may be conceded by any subsequent arrangement between Finland and Russia to Russian nationals in respect of fishing in the Arctic waters of Finland ceded by Russia to Finland under the Peace Treaty² concluded between Finland and Russia on October 14, 1920. For this purpose His Majesty's Government regard fishing as including sealing.

¹ Page 197 de ce Recueil.

² Vol. III, page 6 de ce Recueil.

¹ Page 197 of this Series.

² Vol. III, page 6 of this Series.

The foregoing assurance is given without prejudice to any question affecting the limits of territorial waters or the rights of British vessels not engaged in fishing or sealing in Finnish waters to national treatment in Finnish ports under the provisions of the Anglo-Finnish Treaty above referred to.

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

(Signed) ERNEST RENNIE.

His Excellency,
Dr. J. H. VENNOLA,
&c., &c., &c.

2. THE FINNISH MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S
MINISTER AT HELSINGFORS.

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES.

HELSINGFORS, *December 21st 1923.*

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of the 17th instant in which you were good enough to make the following statement :

(Here follows the text of the note of December 17, 1923 from His Britannic Majesty's Minister at Helsingfors.)

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

(Signed) J. H. VENNOLA.

His Excellency
Monsieur Ernest RENNIE,
His Britannic Majesty's Minister,
etc., etc., etc.
Helsingfors.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

No. 739. — TRAITÉ DE COMMERCE ET DE NAVIGATION ENTRE LA FINLANDE ET LE ROYAUME-UNI, SIGNÉ A HELSINGFORS, LE 14 DÉCEMBRE 1923.

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DU ROYAUME-UNI DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET D'IRLANDE ET DES TERRITOIRES BRITANNIQUES AU DELA DES MERS, EMPEREUR DE L'INDE, et le PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE FINLANDAISE, animés du désir de faciliter et de développer les relations commerciales déjà existantes entre leurs pays respectifs, ont décidé de conclure à cet effet un traité de commerce et de navigation et ont nommé pour leurs plénipotentiaires, savoir :

SA MAJESTÉ BRITANNIQUE :

Ernest RENNIE, Esquire, M. V. O., Ministre de Sa Majesté à Helsingfors,

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE FINLANDAISE :

le D^r Henrik RAMSAY et
M. Axel SOLITANDER,

lesquels, après avoir échangé leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs, reconnus en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des articles suivants :

Article 1.

Le principe général de la liberté du commerce et de la navigation s'appliquera réciproquement aux territoires des deux Parties contractantes.

Les sujets ou citoyens de chacune des deux Parties contractantes auront entière liberté de se rendre avec leurs navires et leurs cargaisons dans tous les lieux et ports des territoires de l'autre Partie où des sujets ou citoyens de la dite Partie sont ou pourront être autorisés à se rendre ; ils jouiront des mêmes droits, privilèges, libertés, faveurs, immunités et exemptions en matière de commerce et de navigation que ceux dont jouissent ou pourront jouir les sujets ou citoyens de cette Partie contractante.

Les sujets ou citoyens de chacune des Parties contractantes ne seront pas soumis, en ce qui concerne leur personne ou leurs biens, leur commerce ou leur industrie, à des taxes quelconques, générales ou locales, ou à des impôts ou obligations de quelque nature que ce soit, autres ou plus lourds que ceux auxquels sont soumis soit les sujets ou citoyens de l'autre Partie, soit les sujets ou citoyens de la nation la plus favorisée.

Il est cependant entendu que les dispositions qui précèdent n'affectent en aucune façon les lois, décrets et règlements spéciaux relatifs au commerce, à l'industrie et à la police, en vigueur dans les territoires de chacune des Parties contractantes et applicables en général à tous les étrangers.

Article 2.

Les Parties contractantes conviennent qu'en toute matière de profession, de commerce, de navigation et d'industrie, tous privilèges, faveurs ou immunités que l'une des Parties contractantes

¹ Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.