

N° 613.

**SUÈDE ET UNION DES
RÉPUBLIQUES SOCIALISTES
SOVIÉTIQUES**

Accord commercial signé à Stock-
holm le 15 mars 1924.

**SWEDEN AND THE UNION
OF THE SOCIALIST SOVIET
REPUBLICS**

Commercial Agreement signed at
Stockholm, March 15, 1924.

NO. 613. — COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT¹ BETWEEN SWEDEN AND THE UNION OF THE SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS, SIGNED AT STOCKHOLM, MARCH 15, 1924.

Texte officiel anglais, communiqué par le Ministre des Affaires étrangères de Suède. L'enregistrement de cet arrangement a eu lieu le 19 mai 1924.

THE ROYAL SWEDISH GOVERNMENT and THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF THE SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS — hereinafter referred to as the Union Government — being both desirous to safeguard and develop commercial relations between their countries, have decided to enter into the following Commercial Agreement.

Article 1.

Both parties agree by every means to facilitate trade between the two countries. Such trade shall be carried on in conformity with the legislation in force in each country. Trade between the two countries shall not be subjected to other restrictions or other or higher duties than those imposed on the trade with any other country.

Article 2.

(1) For the purpose of furthering the commercial relations between the two countries, each party undertakes, subject to the existing regulations regarding the admission of *foreigners in the respective country*, to grant admittance to its territory to nationals of the other party for commercial and industrial activities and for other justifiable purposes under observance of full reciprocity.

(2) Nationals and corporations (juridical persons) of the one party who have been admitted to the territory of the other for the purpose of carrying on trade, etc., shall be entitled to enter into any sort of commercial, credit and financial transactions in connection with trade under this Agreement and in accordance with the laws of the country. They shall enjoy the same protection to person and property as is or may be granted to nationals or corporations of any other country.

Furthermore, they shall enjoy all rights, privileges and facilities that are or may be granted to nationals or corporations of any other country, including the right to compete for concessions, etc., the right to import, in accordance with this Agreement and the legislation in force, property intended for their personal use and to re-export goods still remaining on storage at Custom-houses.

¹ L'échange des ratifications a eu lieu le 1 . . . 1924.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.No. 613. — ACCORD COMMERCIAL ² ENTRE LA SUÈDE ET L'UNION DES RÉPUBLIQUES SOCIALISTES SOVIÉTIQUES, SIGNÉ A STOCKHOLM LE 15 MARS 1924.

English official text communicated the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs. The registration of this Agreement took place May 19, 1924.

LE GOUVERNEMENT ROYAL SUÉDOIS et le GOUVERNEMENT DE L'UNION DES RÉPUBLIQUES SOCIALISTES SOVIÉTIQUES, — désigné ci-dessous sous le nom de Gouvernement de l'Union, — animés l'un et l'autre du désir de protéger et de développer les relations commerciales entre leurs pays, ont décidé de conclure l'Accord commercial suivant.

Article 1.

Les deux Parties conviennent de faciliter, par tous les moyens, les échanges commerciaux entre les deux pays. Ces échanges s'effectueront conformément à la législation en vigueur dans chaque pays. Les échanges commerciaux entre les deux pays ne seront soumis à aucune restriction autre, ni à aucun droit autre ou plus élevé que ceux qui frappent les échanges commerciaux avec tout autre pays.

Article 2.

1. En vue de développer les relations commerciales entre les deux pays, chacune des deux Parties s'engage, — sous réserve des règlements en vigueur visant l'admission des étrangers dans l'un ou l'autre pays, — à accorder aux ressortissants de l'autre Partie le droit de pénétrer sur son territoire pour s'y livrer à des opérations commerciales et industrielles, ainsi que pour d'autres motifs légitimes, sous condition d'entière réciprocité.

2. Les ressortissants et les associations (personnes morales) de l'une des Parties, qui ont été admis sur le territoire de l'autre Partie, pour s'y livrer à des opérations commerciales, etc., auront le droit, aux termes du présent Accord et conformément à la législation du dit pays, d'effectuer les opérations de commerce, de crédit et de finance de toute nature s'y rapportant. Ils jouiront, pour leur personne et pour leurs biens, de la même protection que celle qui est ou pourrait être accordée aux ressortissants ou associations de tout autre pays.

En outre, ils jouiront de tous les droits, privilèges et facilités qui sont ou pourraient être accordés aux ressortissants ou associations de tout autre pays, y compris le droit de soumettre des demandes de concessions, etc., le droit d'importer, conformément aux dispositions du présent Accord et de la législation en vigueur, les objets destinés à leur usage personnel, et de réexporter les marchandises qui n'ont pas quitté les entrepôts de douane.

¹ Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

² The exchange of ratifications took place May 10, 1924.

They shall not be subjected to any other or higher taxes, duties or imposts whatsoever than those imposed on nationals or corporations of any other country.

(3) Nationals and corporations of each party shall have the right, subject to observance of the legislation in force, to appear before the courts as plaintiff or defendant and to apply to the authorities of the other party.

(4) Nationals of each party shall be exempt by the other party from all compulsory service whatsoever, whether civil, naval, military or other, and from any contributions, whether pecuniary or in kind, imposed as an equivalent for such service.

(5) Funds, goods, ships, movable or immovable property, belonging to the nationals or corporations of the one country, lawfully imported into or acquired in the other country, shall not be subjected therein — on the part of the Government or of any local authority — either to confiscation or to requisition, without full compensation and otherwise than in accordance with the laws of the country, these laws being, as far as concerns the Union, Articles 69 and 70 of the Civil Code (published in the *Isvestia VZIK* No. 256 – 1922) and the annexes thereto now in force.

(6) The Swedish and the Union Governments shall not refuse transit visas to the nationals of the other party, going via Sweden or the Union to other countries, subject to the existing regulations regarding the transit of foreigners.

Article 3.

Disputes originating from contracts concluded between one country or its nationals and corporations and the other country or its nationals and corporations shall, according to the principles of international law, be brought before the proper court of either country, unless otherwise decided by the contents of the deed or by special agreement.

Article 4.

(1) Swedish merchant ships and those of the Union as well as the cargoes of such ships shall in the ports of the Union and Sweden respectively receive in all respects the same treatment, facilities, privileges and protection, as are accorded to the merchant ships of any other country and their cargoes. This stipulation refers to all the facilities in respect of coal and water, berthing, dry docks, cranes, warehouses, repairs and pilotage and generally all services, appliances and premises connected with merchant navigation. The right of cabotage is, however, excepted.

The treatment, protection and privileges accorded to masters, crews and passengers of such ships shall be in no respect inferior to those accorded to the nationals of any other country.

(2) Duties of any kind and nomination levied in the ports of one party on ships belonging to the other party or its nationals or on the cargoes of such ships shall not exceed the corresponding duties levied on the ships of any other country or their cargoes.

(3) Certificates of registry and other documents of the same kind, issued by the competent authorities of the one country, shall be regarded by the authorities of the other country as proving the nationality of ships.

Bills of measurement issued by the one party shall be recognised by the other party in accordance with a special agreement between the two countries, which shall be concluded as soon as possible.

Pending the conclusion of such agreement, both parties undertake to recognise, as long as the present Agreement is in force, the continued validity of the declaration between Sweden and Russia of 27th (14th) June, 1907, regarding mutual recognition of bills of measurement.

Article 5.

Free transit of goods from and to the other country will be permitted according to the existing regulations in the respective countries and under the observance of full reciprocity. Nothing in this stipulation shall, however, entitle either party to claim the benefit of special transit agreements made by the other party with any third country.

Article 6.

Each party undertakes when requested to assist to the best of its ability the official representatives of the other party in finding premises necessary for living and carrying on their work.

Article 7.

Both parties agree to renew, immediately after the entering into force of this Agreement, regular postal and telegraphic service between the two countries in conformity with conditions that may be agreed upon between the post and telegraph administrations of the two countries.

Article 8.

No claim may be made in view of the stipulations in this Agreement on any privilege that the Swedish Government have accorded or may accord to Denmark or Norway, or both these countries, as long as the same privilege has not been extended to any other country.

Equally no claim may be made on any privilege that the Union Government have accorded or may accord to the States bordering on the Union in Asia, as long as the same privilege has not been extended to any other country.

Moreover, neither party may make any claim (in virtue of the Articles 1, 2, sec. (2), paragraph 2, and 4, sec. (2) of this Agreement) to rights, privileges or facilities that the other party has accorded or may accord exclusively to countries which have recognised the Union Government *de jure* before February 15, 1924.

Article 9.

If either of the parties should wish to terminate the present Agreement, such party should give six months' notice thereof. In the event of this Agreement being terminated either by notice or mutual agreement, the nationals from the one country shall be allowed to remain in the country where they have been residing during a period necessary for the complete winding up of commercial transactions and for the disposal or export of goods belonging to nationals and corporations of their country and which have been imported or acquired according to this Agreement.

The period thus being allowed for the winding up of affairs may, however, not exceed six months after the termination of the Agreement.

Article 10.

The present Agreement shall be ratified by His Majesty the King of Sweden, subject to the consent of the Riksdag, and by the Union Central Executive Committee.

The ratifications of the Agreement shall be exchanged at Stockholm, within eight weeks from the day of signature, and the Agreement shall enter into force on the day of the exchange of ratifications.

Done in duplicate at Stockholm, March 15, 1924.

(L. S.) ELIEL LÖFGREN.

(L. S.) VAL. OSSINSKY.

Pour copie conforme :

Stockholm,
au Ministère des Affaires étrangères,
le 12 mai 1924.

Le Secrétaire-Général :

Erik SJÖBORG.

DECLARATION RESPECTING MUTUAL CLAIMS.

The Royal Swedish Government and the Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics declare that either party maintains all its own claims and those of its nationals and corporations against the other party in respect of property or rights or in respect of obligations of the existing or former governments of either party. Neither the Royal Swedish Government nor the Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics do renounce any of their claims for the payment of compensation or restitution of property ; the said claims shall not be subjected — under all other equal conditions — to a less favourable treatment than the corresponding claims of any third country or its nationals.

Signed without reserve for ratification. Stockholm, March 15, 1924.

(L. S.) ELIEL LÖFGREN.

(L. S.) VAL. OSSINSKY.

Pour copie conforme :

Stockholm,
au Ministère des Affaires étrangères,
le 12 mai 1924.

Le Secrétaire-Général :

Erik SJÖBORG.