

N° 927.

JAPON ET MEXIQUE

Traité de commerce et de navigation,
signé à Mexico, le 8 octobre 1924,
et Échange de notes y relatif de la
même date.

JAPAN AND MEXICO

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation,
signed at Mexico, October 8, 1924,
and Exchange of Notes relating
thereto bearing the same Date.

TEXTE ESPAGNOL. — SPANISH TEXT.

No. 927. — TRATADO¹ DE COMERCIO Y DE NAVEGACIÓN ENTRE EL JAPÓN Y MEXICO FIRMADO EN MEXICO EL 8 DE OCTUBRE DE 1924.

No. 927. — TRAITÉ¹ DE COMMERCE ET DE NAVIGATION ENTRE LE JAPON ET LE MEXIQUE, SIGNÉ A MEXICO, LE 8 OCTOBRE 1924.

Textes officiels espagnol et français communiqués par le Chef du Bureau du Japon à la Société des Nations. L'enregistrement de ce Traité a eu lieu le 17 juillet 1925.

Spanish and French official texts communicated by the Head of the Japanese Office accredited to the League of Nations. The registration of this Treaty took place July 17, 1925.

SU MAJESTAD EL EMPERADOR DEL JAPON Y EL PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS, igualmente animados del deseo de estrechar los vínculos de amistad y de buena armonía que felizmente existen tanto entre Sus Estados como entre Sus súbditos y ciudadanos, y persuadidos de que la determinación de una manera clara y positiva de las reglas que, en lo futuro, deban aplicarse a las relaciones comerciales entre Sus dos países, contribuirá a la realización de ese resultado altamente deseable, han resuelto celebrar, con tal motivo, un TRATADO DE COMERCIO Y DE NAVEGACION, y nombrado como Plenipotenciarios, a saber :

SU MAJESTAD EL EMPERADOR DEL JAPÓN :

a Su Excelencia el Señor Shigetsuna FURUYA, Jushii, condecorado con la Orden Imperial del Tesoro Sagrado de tercera clase, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario en los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y el

PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS :

a Su Excelencia el Señor Licenciado Aarón SÁENZ, Secretario de Estado y del Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores ;

SA MAJESTÉ L'EMPEREUR DU JAPON et LE PRÉSIDENT DES ETATS-UNIS MEXICAINS, également animés du désir de resserrer les relations d'amitié et de bonne entente qui existent heureusement entre leurs Etats et entre leurs sujets et citoyens, et persuadés que la détermination d'une manière claire et positive des règles qui, à l'avenir, doivent s'appliquer aux rapports commerciaux entre leurs deux pays, contribuera à la réalisation de ce résultat hautement désirable, ont résolu de conclure à cet effet un TRAITÉ DE COMMERCE ET DE NAVIGATION, et ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir :

SA MAJESTÉ L'EMPEREUR DU JAPON :

Son Excellence M. Shigetsuna FURUYA, Jushii, décoré de l'Ordre Impérial du Trésor-Sacré de 3^e classe, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire aux Etats-Unis Mexicains ; et le

PRÉSIDENT DES ETATS-UNIS MEXICAINS :

Son Excellence M. Aarón SÁENZ, Secrétaire d'Etat et du Ministère des Relations extérieures ;

¹ L'échange des ratifications a eu lieu à Mexico, le 4 mai 1925.

¹ The exchange of ratifications took place at Mexico, May 4, 1925.

ciones de súbditos o ciudadanos de una tercera potencia cualquiera, una responsabilidad más extendida que la arriba especificada, las reclamaciones de los súbditos o ciudadanos de la otra Parte Contratante no serán tratados de una manera menos favorable.

Artículo XXVI.

Las disposiciones del presente Tratado son aplicables a todos los territorios y posesiones pertenecientes a una o a otra de las Altas Partes Contratantes o administrados por ella.

Artículo XXVII.

Inmediatamente que entre en vigor el presente Tratado, cesará en sus efectos el Tratado¹ de Amistad y Comercio entre Japón y México del 30 de noviembre de 1888.

Artículo XXVIII.

Este Tratado se hará por duplicado en cada una de las lenguas española y francesa, quedando, convenido que cualquiera duda sobre su interpretación será dilucidada por el texto francés.

Artículo XXIX.

Se ratificará el presente Tratado conforme a las leyes constitucionales de cada una de las Altas Partes Contratantes, y se cambiarán las ratificaciones en la ciudad de México tan pronto como se pueda. Entrará en vigor el décimoquinto día siguiente a la fecha del canje de ratificaciones y quedará vigente durante cinco años.

Sin embargo, el párrafo I del artículo 7, en virtud del cual los productos naturales o fabricados de los territorios de una de las Partes Contratantes, de cualquier lugar que provinieren, beneficiarán, al ser importados en los territorios de la otra, de los derechos de aduana más reducidos aplicables a artículos similares de cualquier otro origen extranjero, podrá ser denunciado, en todo tiempo, por cada una de las dos Partes Contratantes, y, en este caso cesará de ser ejecutorio un año después de dicha denuncia.

¹ De Martens, Nouveau Recueil Général de Traités, deuxième série, tome XVIII, page 755.

toyens d'une tierce Puissance quelconque, une responsabilité plus étendue que celle qui est spécifiée ci-dessus, les réclamations des sujets ou citoyens de l'autre Partie contractante ne seront pas traitées d'une manière moins favorable.

Article XXVI.

Les dispositions du présent Traité sont applicables à tous les territoires et possessions appartenant à l'une ou l'autre des Hautes Parties contractantes ou administrés par elle.

Article XXVII.

A partir de l'entrée en vigueur du présent Traité, le Traité¹ d'Amitié et de Commerce entre le Japon et le Mexique du 30 de novembre de 1888, cessera ses effets.

Article XXVIII.

Le présent Traité sera fait en double dans chacune des langues espagnole et française, étant convenu qu'un doute quelconque sur son interprétation sera élucidé par le texte français.

Article XXIX.

Le présent Traité sera ratifié conformément aux lois constitutionnelles de chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes et les ratifications en seront échangées à Mexico aussitôt que faire se pourra. Il entrera en vigueur le quinzième jour après la date de l'échange de ratifications et demeurera exécutoire pendant cinq ans.

Toutefois, l'alinéa 1 de l'article VII en vertu duquel les produits naturels ou fabriqués des territoires de l'une des Parties contractantes, de quelque endroit qu'ils viennent, bénéficieront, à leur importation dans les territoires de l'autre, des taxes de douane les plus réduites applicables aux articles similaires de toute autre origine étrangère, pourra être dénoncé à toute époque par chacune des deux Parties contractantes, et dans ce cas, il cessera d'être exécutoire un an après cette dénonciation.

¹ British and Foreign State Papers, vol. 79, page 129.

del Gobierno Mexicano que en todos los casos en que dicho Tratado emplee la expresión « Otra nación amiga cualquiera », y en que una de las Altas Partes Contractantes pida a la otra que se le conceda cualquiera de los derechos y privilegios concedidos « a otra nación amiga cualquiera », podrá elegir, como base de su petición, los derechos o privilegios, cualesquiera que sean, concedidos a los ciudadanos o súbditos de una tercera Potencia cualquiera.

Me es grato renovar a Vuestra Excelencia el testimonio de mi muy atenta consideración.

(Firmado) AARON SÁENZ.

Excelentísimo

señor Shigetsuna FURUYA, Enviado Extraordinario y
Ministro Plenipotenciario del Japón.
Presente.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

MEXICO, le 8 octobre 1924.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

Au moment de procéder à la signature du Traité de Commerce et de Navigation conclu en date de ce jour entre les États-Unis du Mexique et le Japon, j'ai l'honneur de déclarer au nom du Gouvernement mexicain que dans tous les cas où ledit Traité emploie l'expression « une autre nation amie quelconque » et où l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes demandera à l'autre d'avoir part à l'un quelconque des droits et privilèges consentis à « une autre nation amie quelconque », elle pourra choisir, pour base de sa demande, les droits ou privilèges quelconques accordés aux sujets ou citoyens d'une tierce Puissance quelconque.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, etc.

(Signé) AARON SÁENZ.

A Son Excellence

Monsieur Shigetsuna FURUYA,
Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire
du Japon.

¹ Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

No. 927. — TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN JAPAN AND MEXICO, SIGNED AT MEXICO, OCTOBER 8, 1924.

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN and THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF MEXICO being desirous of strengthening the friendly and cordial relations which happily exist between their States, and between their subjects and citizens, and being convinced that the clear and definite fixing of the rules applying to commercial relations between their two countries will contribute towards the attainment of this highly desirable result, have decided to conclude for this purpose a TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

H. M. THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN :

H. E. M. Shigetsuna FURUYA, Jushii, Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure (3rd class), Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of Mexico ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF MEXICO :

H. E. M. Aarón SÁENZ, Secretary of State and Minister for Foreign Affairs ;

Who having exchanged their full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles.

Article I.

The subjects and citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties together with their families, may freely enter and stay in any part of the other's territories.

Provided they comply with the laws of the country, they shall enjoy the following rights :

(1) They shall in all matters connected with travelling and residence be granted the same treatment in every respect as nationals ;

(2) They shall be entitled on the same footing as nationals to engage in commerce and manufacture, and trade in all lawful commodities, either in person or through agents, either singly or in partnership with foreigners or nationals ;

(3) As regards the exercise of their industry, trade or profession, and the pursuit of their studies or scientific investigations, they shall be granted the same treatment in every respect as the subjects or citizens of any other friendly nation ;

(4) They may, in conformity with the laws of each nation, and on the same footing as the nationals of any other friendly nation, own, or lease and occupy the houses, factories, warehouses, shops and premises which they may require and lease land for the purpose of residence or of utilising it for lawful commercial, industrial, manufacturing or other purposes ;

(5) They may freely acquire and possess all kinds of movable or immovable property which the subjects or citizens of any other foreign country are or shall be allowed to possess under the laws of the country, subject to the conditions and restrictions imposed by such laws.

¹ Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

They may dispose of such property by sale, exchange, gift, marriage contract, bequest or in any other manner on the same conditions as those which are or may be laid down in the case of nationals. They shall also be free to export any proceeds arising out of the sale of their property and goods in general, without being subject, as aliens, to any taxes other or higher than those levied on nationals under the same circumstances ;

(6) They shall enjoy constant and complete protection and security as regards their persons and property ; they shall have free access for the purpose both of enforcing and defending their rights to all courts of justice established by law. They shall be entitled on the same footing as nationals, to choose and employ, counsels, lawyers or other legal agents to represent them in the Courts and Tribunals. They shall also be entitled to bring claims against the State or its organisations before the Courts or other competent authorities, and in general shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as nationals in all matters connected with the administration of justice ;

(7) They shall not be obliged to undertake responsibilities or pay imposts or contributions of any kind whatever other or higher than those which are or may be imposed on nationals.

Article II.

The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whether in the army or navy, national guard or militia, and from any contribution in lieu of personal service. They also shall be exempted from any forced loan and military loans or requisitions other than those to which they may be liable, on the same footing as nationals, as owners, lessees or occupiers of immovable property.

Article III.

The dwellings, warehouses, factories and shops of nationals of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other and the premises attached thereto used for lawful purposes shall be respected. No domiciliary visits or perquisitions may be carried out or books, papers or accounts examined or inspected except under the conditions and rules laid down by the laws applicable to nationals.

Article IV.

Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents in all the ports, towns and localities of the other Party with the exception of places in respect of which the admission of such consular officers may be considered undesirable. Such exception, however, shall not be applied to one of the Contracting Parties without being also applied to all other Powers.

The said consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents who have received an exequatur or any other necessary authorisation from the Government of the country in which they are appointed, shall subject to reciprocity have the right to perform all the duties and enjoy all the privileges, exemptions and immunities which are or may hereafter be granted to consular officers of the same rank of any other friendly nation. The Government issuing the exequatur or other authorisation shall have the right to annul these at its own discretion : in such case however it must explain the reasons which led it to take such action.

Article V.

In case of the death of a subject or citizen of one of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other without leaving, in the place of his decease, any heir or testamentary executor

according to the laws of his country, the competent consular officer of the country to which the deceased belonged shall upon fulfilment of the necessary formalities, be empowered either personally or through an agent, to represent the absent person and act on his behalf and in his stead so long as he is absent. He may take all steps and accomplish all necessary acts for the regular administration and liquidation of the estate. Nothing in this article, however, shall deprive the Courts of the country in which the property is situated of the right to deal with matters coming within their lawful competence.

The above provisions shall also be applicable in case a subject or citizen of one of the High Contracting Parties owning property in the territory of the other dies outside the territories in question without leaving in the place in which this property is situated any heir or testamentary executor.

Article VI.

There shall be between the territories of the two High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties shall have full liberty, on the same terms as the nationals of any other friendly nation, to proceed with their vessels or cargoes to all places, ports and rivers in the territories of the other which are or may hereafter be open to foreign trade, provided they conform to the laws of the country to which they have come.

Article VII.

Natural or manufactured products of the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, whatever their place of origin, shall, on importation into the territory of the other party, enjoy the lowest Customs rates applied to similar articles coming from any other foreign country.

Neither of the High Contracting Parties shall impose on the exportation of any articles destined for the territories of the other duties or charges other or higher than those which are or may be imposed on the exportation of similar articles destined for any other foreign country.

Article VIII.

Natural or manufactured products from the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties passing in transit through the territories of the other in conformity with the laws of the country shall be reciprocally exempted from all transit dues, whether they are passing direct or whether during transit they have to be unloaded, warehoused and reloaded.

Article IX.

Natural or manufactured products in the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties imported to be sold in the territory of either, shall not be subjected to national, local or municipal taxes or internal duties higher or less advantageous than those which are or may be imposed on national products.

Natural or manufactured products in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties in warehouse or in transit in the territory of the other Party shall not be subjected to any taxes or internal duties, national, local or municipal.

Article X.

The High Contracting Parties agree to dispense in general with certificates of origin. If however there exist in one of the countries differential Customs duties in respect of certain articles

of importation, certificates of origin may, as an exceptional measure, be demanded in order that the articles coming from the other country may be admitted on payment of the proper duties.

In this case the certificates shall be issued, in places in the country of exportation in which there is a consulate, by the Consul *de carrière* of the country to which the goods are to be exported, and in other places by the Customs authorities, or failing such authorities, by the local Chambers of Commerce or local authorities.

When any fees are charged in one country for the issue of certificates of origin, equivalent fees may be imposed by the other country when issuing certificates of origin. The same shall apply to any consular invoice.

Article XI.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to place no obstacles in the way of reciprocal trade between the two countries by means of prohibitions or restrictions on importation, exportation or transit.

Exceptions to this rule, in so far as they are applicable to all countries or to countries in similar circumstances, shall be admissible in the following cases only.

- (1) As a war measure ;
- (2) For reasons of public safety or health ;
- (3) When they are health measures taken to protect animals and useful plants against disease and noxious insects or parasites.
- (4) With a view to applying to foreign goods prohibitions or restrictions which are imposed by the national legislation in regard to production, sale of, or trade in, similar goods produced within the country.

Article XII.

Merchants and industrialists, subjects or citizens of one of the High Contracting Parties, as well as merchants and industrialists resident and carrying on their trade or industry in the territory of such Party, may make purchases or solicit orders in sample or otherwise in the territories of the other Party, either in person or through commercial travellers. Such merchants, industrialists and their commercial travellers when making purchases or soliciting orders, shall enjoy the same treatment as is accorded to nationals in regard to the imposition of charges, and the granting of facilities.

Articles imported as samples for the above mentioned purposes shall in both countries be temporarily admitted duty-free in accordance with the Customs regulations and formalities prescribed with a view to ensuring their re-exportation or the payment of the requisite Customs duties in the event of non-re-exportation within the period provided by law. Such privilege shall not be extended, however, to articles which on account of their quantity or value cannot be considered as samples or which on account of their nature cannot be identified on re-exportation. In all cases it shall be the exclusive privilege of the competent authorities at the place at which the importation takes place to decide whether a sample may or may not be admitted duty-free.

Article XIII.

Companies of every kind and commercial, industrial and financial associations, including insurance companies, which are or may hereafter be constituted in conformity with the laws of one of the High Contracting Parties and which are or may be registered in the territory of this Party, shall be authorised, within the territories of the other Party, provided they conform to the laws of such Party, both in the letter and the spirit, to exercise their rights and to appear in court either as plaintiff or defendant.

Permission to carry on their industry or trade and to acquire property in the territory of

the other Party shall be subject to the stipulations in force in each country. In all cases the above companies or associations shall enjoy in these territories the same rights as those which are or may hereafter be accorded to similar companies or associations of any other friendly nation.

Article XIV.

All articles which are or may be legally imported at the ports of one of the High Contracting Parties by national vessels may similarly be imported at such ports by vessels of the other Contracting Party, and shall not be subject to any duty or charge under whatever denomination other or higher than those to which the same articles would be liable if imported by national vessels. This reciprocal equality of treatment shall be applied without distinction whether the articles come direct from the place of origin, or from any other foreign country.

Complete equality of treatment shall similarly be granted as regards exportation ; accordingly the same export duty shall be payable and the same allowances or drawbacks shall be granted in the territories of each of the Contracting Parties, on the export of any article whatever which can or may hereafter be legally exported, whether in Japanese or Mexican vessels, and whether the place of destination is a port of the other Party or a port of a third Power.

Article XV.

In all matters relating to the stationing, loading and unloading of vessels in the territorial waters of the High Contracting Parties, neither Party shall grant to its own vessels any privilege or facility which is not also granted in similar circumstances to vessels of the other country, it being the desire of the Contracting Parties that, in these respects, their vessels shall be placed on terms of complete equality.

Article XVI.

All vessels which, under Japanese law, are regarded as Japanese vessels, and all vessels which, under Mexican law, are regarded as Mexican vessels shall be considered respectively for the purposes of the application of this Treaty as Japanese and Mexican vessels.

Article XVII.

No tonnage, transit, canal, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine duties, or other similar or analogous duties or charges, of whatever denomination levied in the name or for the profit of the Government, public officials, private individual corporations, or establishments of any kind, shall be imposed in the territorial waters of one Party on the vessels of the other Party, unless such duties or charges are also imposed under similar conditions on vessels of the home country, or on the vessels of other friendly nations. This equality of treatment shall be applied on a reciprocal basis to the vessels of both countries irrespective of the place from which they have come, or for which they are bound.

Article XVIII.

Vessels carrying the mails of one of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territorial waters of the other the same facilities, privileges and immunities as are granted to similar vessels of any other friendly nation.

Article XIX.

The provisions of the present Treaty shall not apply to vessels engaged in the coasting trade (cabotage) which shall be subject to Japanese and Mexican laws respectively. It is agreed, however,

that the subjects or citizens and the vessels of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in this respect in the territories of the other the same treatment as that accorded to any other friendly nation.

It is understood, however, that a vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties, which may in a foreign country have taken a cargo consigned to two or more ports of the other Party, may unload a portion of its cargo in one of these ports and continue its voyage to the other port or ports of destination for the purpose of unloading the rest of its cargo, provided it complies with the Customs laws, tariffs and regulations of the country of destination. Similarly and subject to the same reservations any vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties may ship cargo for abroad, in the course of one and the same voyage, in more than one port of the other Party.

Article XX.

The competent consular officers of each of the High Contracting Parties shall in the territories of the other have exclusive charge, of maintenance of order on board merchant vessels of their own country, and shall alone be competent to deal with any disputes which may arise either at sea or in the territorial waters of the other Party between masters, officers and crews, particularly as regards the payment of wages and the fulfilment of contracts. The territorial authorities shall, however, be entitled to take action if there occur on board a merchant vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties in the territorial waters of the other, disorders which in the opinion of the competent local authorities are calculated to disturb peace and order in such waters or on land.

Article XXI.

If a sailor deserts from a vessel belonging to one of the High Contracting Parties in the territorial waters of the other, the local authorities shall be bound within the limits of the laws to afford all assistance in their power to secure the arrest and surrender of the deserter, if requested to do so by the competent consular officer of the country to which the vessel in question belongs, and provided they receive an assurance that any expenses incurred by them shall be reimbursed.

It is understood that this stipulation shall not apply to the subjects or citizens of the country in which the desertion takes place.

Article XXII.

In case of shipwreck, damage or forced putting into port, each of the High Contracting Parties shall render, as far as the laws of neutrality allow, to the vessels of the other, whether they belong to the State or to private individuals, the same assistance and protection and the same immunities as those granted in similar circumstances to national vessels. The goods salvaged from wrecked or damaged vessels shall be exempt from all Customs duties, unless they are sold for consumption within the country, in which case they shall pay the regular duties.

If a vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties runs aground or is shipwrecked on the coast of the other, the local authorities shall inform the nearest competent consular officer.

The respective consular officers shall be authorised to render the necessary assistance to their nationals.

Article XXIII.

Unless otherwise expressly provided in the present Treaty, the High Contracting Parties agree that in all matters relating to commerce, navigation and industry, all privileges, facilities or immunities whatsoever which one of the Parties has already granted or may hereafter grant to the vessels and the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall immediately and unconditionally be extended to the vessels, and the subjects or citizens of the other High Contracting Party.

Article XXIV.

The provisions of the present Treaty shall not apply :

(1) to fisheries in the territorial waters of the High Contracting Parties, nor to the produce of national fisheries, nor to fisheries which are on the same footing as national fisheries as regards the importation of such produce ;

(2) to tariff rebates which one of the High Contracting Parties has accorded or may accord as an exceptional measure to conterminous States, with a view to facilitating frontier traffic.

(3) to assistance which is or may be accorded for the purpose of developing the national merchant marine.

Article XXV.

The High Contracting Parties, being desirous of avoiding any disputes which may disturb their friendly relations, agree that as regards the claims or complaints of private individuals in civil, criminal or administrative matters, their diplomatic agents shall not intervene unless justice is refused or the course of justice is exceptionally or illegally retarded ; or in case final sentence is not carried out ; or when all legal methods have failed in the case of an express violation of the treaties existing between the High Contracting Parties or of the rules of International Law both public and private as generally recognised by civilised nations.

It is also agreed by the two High Contracting Parties that neither of the Governments shall claim to render the other responsible (unless there has been default or lack of due care on the part of their respective authorities or agents) for damage, injury or extortion suffered by the subjects or citizens of one of the High Contracting Parties in the territory of the other in times of insurrection or civil war at the hands of rebels, insurgents or savage tribes not under the control of the Government.

It is understood, however, that if one of the High Contracting Parties accepts by agreement or otherwise as regards the claims of the subjects or citizens of any other Power any responsibility greater than that specified above, the claims of the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party shall not receive less favourable treatment.

Article XXVI.

The provisions of the present Treaty shall be applicable to all the territories and possessions belonging to one or other of the High Contracting Parties or administered by them.

Article XXVII.

As from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce between Japan and Mexico of November 30, 1888, shall cease to have effect.

Article XXVIII.

The present Treaty shall be drawn up in duplicate in Spanish and French, it being agreed that in all cases of doubtful interpretation the French text shall be authoritative.

Article XXIX.

The present Treaty shall be ratified in conformity with the constitutional laws of each of the High Contracting Parties and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Mexico as soon as possible.

It shall come into force on the fifteenth day after the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification and shall remain in force for a period of five years.

Nevertheless paragraph 1 of Article VII under which natural and manufactured products of the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, whatever their place of origin, shall enjoy on importation into the territory of the other Party the lowest Customs rates applied to similar articles coming from any other foreign country, may be denounced at any time by each of the High Contracting Parties, and in such case it shall cease to have effect one year after it has thus been denounced.

If neither of the High Contracting Parties notifies the other twelve months before the end of this period of its intention to terminate the Treaty, the Treaty shall remain in force until one year after the date on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.

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

Done at Mexico in duplicate French and Spanish texts, on October 8, 1924.

(L. S.) (Signed) SHIGETSUNA FURUYA.

(L. S.) (Signed) AARÓN SÁENZ.

EXCHANGE OF NOTES

MEXICO, *October 8, 1924.*

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

At the moment of signing the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded this day between Japan and the Republic of the United States of Mexico, I have the honour to declare on behalf of the Imperial Japanese Government that in all cases in which the aforesaid Treaty employs the expression "any other friendly nation" and whenever one of the High Contracting Parties may request the other to apply any of the rights and privileges granted to "any other friendly nation", such Power may base its request on any rights or privileges whatever granted to the subjects or citizens of any third Power.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) SHIGETSUNA FURUYA.

To His Excellency M. Aaron SAENZ,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Mexico.

MEXICO, *October 8, 1924.*

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

At the moment of signing the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded this day between the United States of Mexico and Japan, I have the honour to declare on behalf of the Mexican Government that in all cases in which the aforesaid Treaty employs the expression "any other friendly nation" and whenever one of the High Contracting Parties may request the other to apply any of the rights and privileges granted to "any other friendly nation", such Power may base its request on any rights or privileges whatever granted to the subjects or citizens of any third Power.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) AÁRON SÁENZ.

To His Excellency M. Shigetsuna FURUYA,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of Japan.