

N° 1127.

**NORVÈGE ET
UNION DES RÉPUBLIQUES
SOVIÉTISTES SOCIALISTES**

Traité de commerce et de navigation
et protocole final, signés à Moscou,
le 15 décembre 1925.

**NORWAY
AND UNION OF SOCIALIST
SOVIET REPUBLICS**

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation
and Final Protocol, signed at
Moscow, December 15, 1925.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.No. 1127. — TREATY ² OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN NORWAY AND THE UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS, SIGNED AT MOSCOW, DECEMBER 15, 1925.

French official text communicated by the Norwegian Minister for Foreign Affairs. The registration of this Treaty took place March 22, 1926.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF NORWAY and THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS, being desirous of developing the economic relations between the two countries, have resolved to conclude for this purpose a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF NORWAY :

M. A. URBYE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Moscow ;

THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS :

M. Maxime LITVINOFF, Deputy People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics,

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

Article 1.

Subject to the general stipulations of international law, the High Contracting Parties agree to grant to each other, in addition to the consular posts already existing, the right of appointing Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents in the towns and ports of the other Party in which there are or may be hereafter consular representatives of some other foreign State.

As regards prerogatives, immunities, exemptions and the general legal status of consular representatives admitted to perform their duties in the territory of the other Party, the High Contracting Parties agree to grant to each other most-favoured-nation treatment.

Article 2.

With a view to encouraging commercial relations between the two countries, each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes, subject to the regulations in force with regard to the admission

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 at Oslo, March 3, 1926.

of aliens, to permit the nationals of the other Party to enter its territory for the purpose of carrying on trade and industry and for any other purpose judged to deserve consideration.

The nationals of one of the two countries who have obtained permission to enter the territory of the other country may, subject to the existing laws of the country, reside there and engage in any commerce, industry, profession or other employment and may enter into any kind of commercial, technical, financial or economic transactions.

They shall be entitled to engage in internal trade with the central and local public administrations, with private companies and with nationals of the country in conformity with the laws in force.

Article 3.

The nationals of each of the two countries shall enjoy in the other country the same rights and privileges and treatment as favourable as that accorded to the nationals of any third State as regards admittance, residence and departure and the right of obtaining work and of exercising any trade or industry; the requisite formalities for acquiring concessions, leases, licences, and other privileges of all kinds; exemption from personal or economic charges, obligations and contributions; the safeguarding and protection of their persons, property and rights, and in all other respects whatever. They may neither personally nor in respect of their property or goods be subject to any duties, taxes, obligations or restrictions of any description other or higher than those applied to the nationals of the most favoured nation.

The rights, privileges, exemptions, immunities and any other favours which may be enjoyed by the nationals of any other State shall be unconditionally extended to the nationals of the other High Contracting Party.

Article 4.

(1) The Commercial Delegation of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics shall exercise the monopoly of foreign trade belonging, according to the laws of the Union, to the Government, and shall constitute according to the same laws an integral part of the Legation of the Union at Oslo.

(2) The Commercial Delegation :

(a) Shall protect the interests of the Union and its nationals in regard to foreign trade,

(b) Shall regulate foreign trade and the exchange of goods between Norway and the Union in conformity with the laws of the Union in so far as they are not contrary to the laws of Norway, and

(c) Shall carry on the foreign trade of the Government of the Union and contribute to the development of commercial relations between Norway and the Union.

(3) In conformity with paragraphs 1 and 2, the Commercial Delegation shall be directed by a person (Commercial Delegate) belonging to the Legation of the Union at Oslo. The offices of the Commercial Delegation at Oslo shall enjoy extra-territoriality whether they are established in the same building as the Legation or elsewhere. The Commercial Delegation and its organs shall be entitled to use cypher. The number of members of the Commercial Delegation belonging to the diplomatic staff of the Legation of the Union shall be fixed in virtue of a subsequent agreement.

The Commercial Delegation may have agencies in the principal towns and ports of Norway.

(4) The Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics assumes responsibility for all transactions entered into in Norway by its Commercial Delegation. For transactions concluded

by the official organs of the Union other than the Commercial Delegation these organs shall alone be responsible.

(5) In the event of legal disputes arising in connection with commercial transactions concluded by the Commercial Delegation of the Union in Norwegian territory, they shall be settled in conformity with Norwegian law and procedure.

(6) The activities of the Commercial Delegation of the Union in Norway shall in no case and in no respect be placed, by means of administrative measures taken by the Norwegian Government, in less favourable conditions than those which they enjoyed in the period preceding the conclusion of the present Treaty.

In the event of the activities of the Commercial Delegation of the Union in Norway being placed by means of legislative measures taken by Norway in conditions less favourable than those enjoyed by this Delegation before the conclusion of the present Treaty, the Government of the Union shall be entitled to denounce the present Treaty before the expiration of the period provided for in Article 33. In that case the present Treaty shall cease to be valid three months after such denunciation has been notified to the Norwegian Government.

Article 5.

Companies and legal persons of one of the two countries legally established in their country of residence shall enjoy in the territory of the other country the same rights, privileges, facilities and exemptions which are or may be granted to similar companies and legal persons of the most favoured nation. They may not be subjected to taxes, duties, obligations or restrictions of any description other or higher than those imposed on similar companies and legal persons of the most favoured nation.

Article 6.

As regards taxes and duties of all kinds, the nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy the same treatment as that which is or may be accorded to nationals of the most favoured nation both as regards taxes and duties of a general character and as regards those which are imposed on trade or on the carrying on of an industry.

The companies and legal persons of each of the High Contracting Parties admitted to the territory of the other Party may not be subjected therein to any taxation other or higher than that imposed on similar companies and legal persons of any third State.

Article 7.

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be exempted in the territory of the other Party from all compulsory civil, military or naval service either in the regular forces or in the militia. They shall also be exempt from any contributions in money or in kind imposed as a substitute for personal service.

They shall also be exempt from all war contributions and from all military requisitions or services, with the exception of military contributions, services and requisitions which are borne in the same degree by all the nationals of the country in their capacity of owners or tenants of real estate. Nevertheless, carriages, motor-cars, horses and other means of land transport may also be requisitioned for military purposes. It is understood that fair compensation shall be paid to those who have been obliged to submit to such measures.

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not be obliged to adhere to professional organisations in the territory of the other Party.

They shall also be exempt from all official functions, whether judicial, administrative or municipal.

Article 8.

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be free to leave the territory of the other Party and to take with them their domestic movable property, unless they have committed a crime or offence involving a penalty the term of which has not yet expired or unless their property has been taken as security for debts in conformity with the laws of the country concerned.

The High Contracting Parties undertake not to place any obstacle in the way of their respective nationals returning to their countries and settling there.

The High Contracting Parties similarly undertake to receive their nationals who may have been sent back by the authorities of the other country.

Article 9.

Each of the High Contracting Parties guarantees to the nationals, companies and institutions of the other Party the treatment accorded to the most favoured nation as regards the enjoyment and the inviolability of all their goods and the full right to dispose of them.

The funds, goods, vessels and other movable property and the immovable property of nationals, companies and institutions of one of the High Contracting Parties, legally imported into or acquired in the territory of the other Party, shall not be subject in the latter to confiscation or to requisition without fair compensation by the Government or by any local authority otherwise than in conformity with the laws of the country.

Article 10.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to recognise the arbitration clauses inserted in contracts between their nationals, companies and institutions of every kind.

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes to give effect to the decisions of the arbitrators appointed in conformity with the aforesaid contracts in cases in which that Party or its institutions are responsible for the performance of the contracts in question or in cases in which the said Party has approved these contracts, provided that these decisions are not contrary to the laws in force in the country of execution.

The High Contracting Parties agree to settle the procedure for the execution of the aforesaid decisions by means of a special convention.

Article 11.

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes that the nationals, companies and institutions of the other Party shall have free access to the Courts of every instance and of every jurisdiction both as plaintiffs and defendants. For this purpose they may employ counsel of their own choice in conformity with the laws of the country and they shall enjoy in judicial matters the same rights and privileges as are or may be granted to the nationals and citizens, companies and institutions of the most favoured nation.

Article 12.

All property other than real estate left after decease on the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties by the nationals of the other Party shall be handed over in its entirety to the consular representative of the country to which the deceased belonged for disposal according to the laws of that country.

As regards real estate, inheritance shall always be governed by the law in force for nationals of the country in which the estate is situated.

The question of estates of Norwegian nationals in the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics and of nationals of the Union in Norway and the question of the legal rules which correspond in the Union to the conception of real estate shall be settled by a special convention.

Article 13.

The reciprocal protection of the rights of industrial, literary and artistic property, including patents, commercial and industrial trade-marks, samples and models, trade names of firms and other legal entities, belonging to the High Contracting Parties, shall be regulated in special conventions which shall be concluded as soon as possible.

Pending the conclusion of these conventions, the aforesaid rights of industrial, literary and artistic property shall be exercised by the nationals of one of the High Contracting Parties in the territory of the other within the limits and according to the procedure of the domestic legislation of the latter party and of the international conventions, arrangements or treaties concluded by it with the nation most favoured in that respect.

Article 14.

The nationals of one of the High Contracting Parties admitted to the territory of the other Party shall have the right of communicating freely by post and by telegraph, and of using telegraphic codes provided that they previously supply the key, subject to the conditions and according to the regulations laid down by the International Telegraphic Convention¹ of St. Petersburg of 1875 in the revised text in force in the two countries.

The High Contracting Parties agree to settle questions concerning postal and telegraph communications in a special convention. Negotiations to this effect shall be opened as soon as possible.

Article 15.

The High Contracting Parties agree to grant each other reciprocally most-favoured-nation treatment in all that concerns commercial relations between the two countries.

All rights, privileges and facilities as regards the general regulation of commerce which are or may be granted by one of the High Contracting Parties to the nationals, companies or institutions of any other country or to their property, shall be extended to the nationals, companies and institutions of the other Party or to their property.

No discriminatory treatment shall be allowed which might adversely affect the position of one of the Parties or of its nationals, companies and institutions in their relations with any third State as regards the formalities required for the acquisition of orders and contracts or of licences and as regards the approval of transactions or of purchases of goods. The same shall apply to Customs formalities on importation or exportation and to the settlement of transactions and other questions which may directly or indirectly affect the procedure of performing commercial transactions in the other country.

Article 16.

Products of the soil, fisheries or industry of one of the two countries, on their importation into the territory of the other country, shall not be subject to entrance duties other or higher than those imposed on the similar products of the soil, fisheries or industry of the nation most favoured in this respect.

¹ *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 102, page 214.

The High Contracting Parties shall mutually grant each other most-favoured-nation treatment as regards the duties or taxes imposed by one of them on products exported to the other.

Article 17.

Merchants, manufacturers and other producers of either of the two countries or their commercial travellers who can produce a trading licence issued by the authorities of their country, and who observe the formalities prescribed in the territory of the other, shall be entitled to effect purchases in the latter country for their trade, manufacture or other business from merchants, manufacturers and other producers of the goods in question or at their business premises, and to solicit orders from persons or business firms which retail or make professional or industrial use of the goods offered. They may carry with them samples or models but not goods.

Samples imported or exported by merchants, manufacturers or other producers or by their commercial travellers shall be imported or exported temporarily free of all import and export duties, subject to their re-exportation and to compliance with the rules which shall be drawn up by agreement between the High Contracting Parties.

Nevertheless, as regards the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, it is understood that :

- (a) Commercial travellers may be admitted to carry on their business in the Union in conformity with the terms of this Article if the firms or companies which they represent have been duly registered in the Union ;
- (b) Norwegian merchants, manufacturers and other producers having commercial or industrial establishments in Norway, together with industrial and financial companies, may only carry on their business in the Union after registration in conformity with the existing laws and regulations of the Union.

The right of granting or withholding such registration shall be at the discretion of the competent authorities of the Union.

Article 18.

National treatment shall be granted to the vessels of each of the High Contracting Parties and to their crews, cargoes and passengers in the ports of the other Party on arrival, during their stay, and on departure, and in general in all matters concerning navigation.

No discriminatory treatment shall be allowed which might be detrimental to the position of one of the High Contracting Parties in its relations with any third State as regards trading vessels and their crews, cargoes, and passengers in respect of navigation, putting into port, or treatment in port, of loading and unloading, of duties and charges of all kinds, of supplies, of general conditions of freighting, of formalities of any kind — including sanitary and quarantine formalities — and of any other matters which might affect the shipping interests of the other Party.

All privileges or exemptions granted in this respect by one of the High Contracting Parties to any third State shall be extended unconditionally to the other Party.

Article 19.

The vessels of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be free to make use, under the same conditions and on payment of the same dues as national vessels, of maritime canals, locks, ferries, bridges and pivot-bridges, ports and landing stages, signals and lights marking navigable waters, pilotage, cranes and public weighing-machines, warehouses and establishments for the salvage and storage of cargo and other articles in so far as these establishments and institutions are open for public use and whether they are administered by the State or by private persons.

Article 20.

The provisions of Articles 18 and 19 shall not apply to the coasting trade (whether great or small).

Nevertheless, the vessels of each of the two countries shall enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment in the other country as regards the greater coasting trade.

Similarly, the national treatment stipulated in Article 18 shall not extend :

- (a) To the application of the special laws for the maintenance, renewal and development of the national marine ;
- (b) To fishing and hunting ;
- (c) To pilotage ;
- (d) To the professional performance of the other port services, including towage, salvage, and maritime assistance ;
- (e) To the privileges granted to nautical sporting societies ;
- (f) To navigation on inland waterways.

Article 21.

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes, subject to reciprocity, not to impose any tax on the nationals or companies of the other Party in respect of maritime navigation.

Article 22.

If a vessel belonging to either of the High Contracting Parties is stranded or wrecked on the coasts of the other Party, the vessel and its cargo shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities as are accorded by the laws of the country in question under similar circumstances to its own vessels. Every assistance and relief shall be afforded to the master and crew both for themselves and for the vessel and its cargo.

The High Contracting Parties further agree that the goods salvaged shall not be subject to any Customs duty unless they are intended for consumption in the country.

Article 23.

The nationality of vessels shall be determined according to the laws of the State to which the vessel in question belongs by means of the papers and certificates on board issued by the competent authorities.

Pending the conclusion of a special agreement for the reciprocal recognition of tonnage certificates and other navigation papers, the vessels of each of the High Contracting Parties measured by the British (Moorsom) system shall not be subjected in the ports of the other Party to a fresh tonnage measurement in connection with the payment of navigation duties, the net tonnage entered on the ship's papers being regarded as equivalent to the net tonnage of national vessels.

Except in the case of sale by order of the Courts, the vessels of one of the High Contracting Parties may not change their nationality in the ports of the other Party unless the seller has previously obtained authorisation to haul down the flag delivered by the authorities of the State to which the vessel is subject.

Article 24.

The High Contracting Parties declare their willingness to do all in their power to remove all obstacles or difficulties in the way of the development of the shipping of one of the two countries with the other country.

To this end they have agreed that the shipowners of one of the High Contracting Parties, subject to and in conformity with the laws in force in the other country, shall have representatives in the ports of the latter who shall be entitled to enter freely into relations with exporters, importers, freighters, recipients or consignees in that country, to conclude freight contracts or contracts for the conveyance of passengers and to take any other action connected with the transaction of maritime business.

The High Contracting Parties also agree to grant each other most-favoured-nation treatment in all that concerns the activities of the shipping agencies of either of the two countries in the other country.

Article 25.

The Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics undertakes not to regard as infringing the provisions which govern the State monopoly of foreign trade, and, in consequence, not to hinder in any way, the purchase and loading on Norwegian vessels during their stay at and departure from the ports of the Union of provisions intended as stores for the use of these vessels and of their crews and passengers.

The quantity of the provisions referred to in the previous paragraph which may be exported by Norwegian vessels sailing from ports of the Union shall be determined in a list to be fixed by agreement between the two countries.

Article 26.

Goods the importation or exportation of which through the ports of one of the High Contracting Parties in the vessels of that Party is legally permissible may also be imported from or exported to that country in the vessels of the other Party without their being subjected to other or higher duties of any description than if the same goods had been conveyed by a national vessel.

Article 27.

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes to apply no discriminatory treatment with regard to the transit of passengers, baggage and goods belonging to the other Party as compared with the passengers, baggage and goods of any third State. Nevertheless, neither of the High Contracting Parties may claim the privileges which may be granted by the other Party to any third State in virtue of special transit conventions.

In so far as transit is permitted, goods in transit coming from the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties or proceeding thereto shall be exempted in the territory of the other Party from all transit duties, whether such goods are in direct transit or whether during transit they are unloaded, warehoused and reloaded.

Passengers and their baggage shall in any case enjoy freedom of transit subject to the provisions laid down in this respect by each of the High Contracting Parties.

Article 28.

With regard to the carriage of passengers, goods and merchandise by inland railways, roads and waterways, the High Contracting Parties shall reciprocally apply to each other the same treatment as that applied to the passengers, goods and merchandise of the most favoured nation.

Article 29.

With a view to promoting commercial relations between the northern provinces of their respective countries, the High Contracting Parties have agreed upon the following provisions :

The Norwegian Government undertakes to grant to the representatives of the State institutions, co-operative institutions and mixed companies of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics :

- (a) The same rights granted to the Russian " Pomores " by Article 29 (c) of the Norwegian law on commerce of July 16, 1907, provided that the preparation of fish by the said institutions and companies and their trade in goods of the Union are only carried out on board the vessels of the Union or on board Norwegian vessels specially hired for the purpose ;
- (b) The right of exporting to the Union, between May 1 and September 30, in their own names, salted and dried fish (saltfisk, klipfisk og törfisk) purchased in a prepared state.

The said representatives shall be provided with indentify cards by the institution or company they represent, and these cards must be endorsed by the competent authorities of the Union.

Article 30.

The Government of the Union undertakes that for the duration of the present Treaty :

- (a) The present Customs duties on salted and dried fish (saltfisk, klipfisk og törfisk) and on salted herrings coming from Norway shall not be increased ;
- (b) The present Customs duties on preserves shall be lowered by 65 per cent. in the case of herrings or sprats in oil or with preserved tomatoes, preserved smoked herrings (kippers) and preserved cods' roe, without the addition of spices or balls of preserved fish stuffing, of Norwegian origin ;
- (c) The various kinds of fish of Norwegian origin (See Final Protocol, XI) shall be admitted by the Customs on their entry into the Union by the ports of the Arctic Ocean and of the White Sea at the same rates as cod ;
- (d) Fish products of any kind of Norwegian origin shall enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment as regards all Customs formalities ;

The fish products referred to in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of the present Article shall also enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment as regards Customs duties and taxes of every kind ;

- (e) Preserved Norwegian sardines (small herrings and " brislings ") shall not be subjected to less favourable treatment as regards Customs duties and in other respects than preserved sardines coming from any other country ;
- (f) All products coming from Norway shall further enjoy national treatment in the Union in all that concerns internal duties and taxes of any kind.

The facilities provided for in the present article shall only be applied to imports coming directly from Norway.

Article 31.

Norwegian vessels in the White Sea and in the territorial waters of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in the Arctic Ocean shall enjoy the same rights as are or may be granted to any third State as regards the hunting of maritime animals without any restrictions or exceptions whatsoever.

As regards fishing in the same regions, Norwegian vessels shall enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of all privileges which are or may be granted by a treaty.

Article 32.

The provisions of the present Treaty shall not apply :

(1) To the special stipulations contained in the treaties which the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has concluded or may conclude in future with the States whose territories on August 1, 1914, were in all respects an integral part of the former Russian Empire and with the contiguous continental countries of Asia, nor to the unilateral acts of the Union with a view to facilitating trade relations with those countries ;

(2) To the rights, privileges and facilities which are or may be granted by the Union exclusively to States having recognised the Union *de jure* before February 15, 1924.

The restriction laid down by the present paragraph shall not apply, however, to the stipulations of the present Treaty referring :

(a) To the stipulations concerning Consular representatives contained in Article 1 of the present Treaty ;

(b) To the rights and privileges regarding the protection of Norwegian nationals and their goods in the Union ;

(c) To the duties, taxes and charges of all kinds imposed on Norwegian nationals and companies ;

(d) To the protection of Norwegian vessels, their cargoes, masters, crews, passengers, etc., in the parts of the Union, as provided for in Article 18 of the present Treaty ;

(e) To the right of engaging in the greater coasting trade as provided for in Article 20 of the present Treaty ;

(f) To the stipulations concerning the representatives of Norwegian ship-owners and shipping agencies as provided for in Article 24 of the present Treaty ;

(g) To the duties and other stipulations concerning the right to sell fish and fish products coming from Norway provided for in Article 30 of the present Treaty ;

(h) To the rights of Norwegian vessels with regard to fishing and the hunting of maritime animals in the White Sea and in the territorial waters of the Union in the Arctic Ocean, provided for in Article 31 of the present Treaty.

(3) To the privileges which are or may be granted to the population of the Governments of Murmansk and Archangel and of Northern and Eastern Siberia as regards exportation and importation ;

(4) To the preferential advantages which Norway has granted or may grant exclusively to Denmark, Iceland and Sweden.

Article 33.

The present Treaty shall enter into force on the day of the exchange of the instruments of ratification. As from this date the Preliminary Arrangement¹ between Norway and the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, signed on September 2, 1921, shall be abrogated.

The present Treaty shall remain in force for three years.

If neither of the High Contracting Parties notifies its intention of terminating its effects six months before the expiration of the above-mentioned period, the Treaty shall remain in force until the expiration of one year from the date on which it shall have been denounced by one or other of the High Contracting Parties.

¹ Vol. VII, page 293 of this Series.

Article 34.

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the exchange of ratifications shall take place at Oslo as soon as possible.

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

Done in duplicate at Moscow, December 15, 1925.

(Signed) A. URBYE.

(Signed) MAXIME LITVINOFF.

FINAL PROTOCOL.

At the moment of proceeding to the signature of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded on to-day's date between NORWAY and the UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have made the following reservations and declarations which form an integral part of the Treaty :

I.

It is understood that the provisions of the present Treaty do not affect the right of either of the High Contracting Parties to require the passport visas provided for by their respective legislations.

II.

The term " national " employed in the present Treaty shall only apply as regards the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics to persons duly provided with papers issued by the Soviet authorities.

III.

(*Ad Article 9.*)

As regards the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics the laws mentioned in second paragraph of Article 9 of the present Treaty shall be Articles 69 and 70 of the Civil Code (published in the *Izvestia VZIK* No. 256, 1922) and their annexes.

IV.

(*Ad Article 19.*)

It is understood that as regards recourse to the services of pilots, the vessels of each of the two countries shall comply with the instructions and orders of the port authorities of the other country on the same footing as the vessels of any third country.

V.

(*Ad Article 20.*)

The term coasting trade shall not be taken to apply to the entrance of a vessel belonging to one of the High Contracting Parties into a port of the other Party for the purpose of successively unloading a cargo coming from abroad or successively loading a cargo intended for abroad.

VI.

(*Ad Article 20.*)

It is understood that in individual cases a vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties which has been damaged or wrecked in the ports or territorial waters of the other Party and is in need of assistance shall be entitled to make use of the vessels of both High Contracting Parties for the purpose of towage, salvage and maritime assistance.

Nevertheless, vessels of each of the High Contracting Parties which professionally engage in towage, salvage and maritime assistance may not remain in the ports of the other Party for the purpose of exercising their profession.

VII.

(*Ad Article 20.*)

As regards navigation on inland waterways, the two High Contracting Parties mutually grant each other most-favoured-nation rights. Nevertheless, such rights shall not apply to privileges in this respect which each of the High Contracting Parties may grant to contiguous countries.

VIII.

(*Ad Article 21.*)

The provisions of Article 21 shall not apply :

- (a) To cases in which the nationals or companies mentioned in the said article reside in the territory of the other Party ;
- (b) To the shipping agencies which these nationals or companies may establish in the territory of the other Party, such agencies being taxable on the income acquired in respect of their activities in the territory of the other Party, in conformity with the laws of their country of residence and with the provisions of Article 6 of the present Treaty ;
- (c) To the duties and taxes provided for in Articles 18 and 19.

IX.

(*Ad Article 23.*)

The Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics declares that the provisions of Article 23 do not affect the rights of the Union over all the vessels of the former Russian Navy or Mercantile Marine which were the property of the Russian Government or were subject to nationalisation in virtue of the decree of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic of

January 26, 1918, and which were taken abroad during the period of intervention and are not now in the possession of the organs of the Soviet Government.

X.

(Ad Article 24.)

It is understood that, independently of the general provisions of Article 24, the ship-owners of either of the two countries may have agents in the ports of the other country who shall be entitled to assist the vessels of their country in all that concerns relations with Government institutions as regards Customs and other formalities, the payment of Customs duties and duties and taxes of all kinds, the supply of stores to vessels, the arrangement of the conditions under which the vessel may remain in the port, and sanitary assistance.

The names of these agents and their domiciles must in each case be notified to the Government of the country of residence of these agents.

It is agreed that, as far as the Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is concerned, Norwegian ship-owners may have such agents in the following ports: Archangel, Leningrad, Murmansk and Novorossiisk.

XI.

(Ad Article 30.)

LIST

of fish which may be imported under the same tariff as cod.

NAMES.

*Latin.**Norwegian.**Russian.*

I. SPECIES OF COD.

1. <i>Gadus aeglefinus.</i>	Hyse, Kolje.	Piksha.
2. <i>Gadus virens.</i>	Sei.	Saida.
3. <i>Brosmius brosme.</i>	Brosme.	Menek.

II. SWINE-FISH.

1. <i>Anarrichas latifrons.</i>	Blåsteinbit.	Siniaia zubatka vdovitza.
2. <i>Anarrichas lupus.</i>	Steinbit.	Obyknovennaia zubatka.
3. <i>Anarrichas minor.</i>	Fleksteinbit.	Pestraia zubatka.

III. SEA-PIKE.

1. <i>Molva molva.</i>	Lange.	Nalim.
2. <i>Molva dipterygia.</i>	Björkelange.	Morskaia scuka.

IV. SEA-PERCH.

<i>Sebastes norvegicus sive marinus.</i>	Uer, Storuer.	Morskoi okunq.
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V. HALIBUT.

<i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides.</i>	Blåkveit.	Chernyi paltus.
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XII.

(*Ad Article 33.*)

Whereas the Provisional Arrangement of September 2, 1921, between Norway and the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, providing for the creation of Official Delegations of the two Parties performing commercial duties among others, expires with the entry into force of the present Treaty, the Commercial Delegation of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics at Oslo shall take over the rights and obligations resulting from the commercial contracts concluded by the Official Delegation of the Union in Norway before the expiration of the said Arrangement.

(Signed) A. URBYE.

(Signed) MAXIME LITVINOFF.