

## DANEMARK ET SIAM

Traité d'amitié, de commerce et de navigation, avec protocole final et protocole concernant la juridiction applicable dans le Royaume de Siam aux sujets danois, signés à Copenhague, le 1<sup>er</sup> septembre 1925, et échange de notes y relatif, Copenhague, les 1<sup>er</sup> septembre 1925, et 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1926.

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## DENMARK AND SIAM

Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, with Final Protocol and Protocol concerning Jurisdiction applicable to the Kingdom of Siam to Danish Subjects, signed at Copenhagen, September 1, 1925, and Exchange of Notes relating thereto, Copenhagen, September 1, 1925, and March 1, 1926.

No. 1131. — TREATY<sup>1</sup> OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN DENMARK AND SIAM, SIGNED AT COPENHAGEN, SEPTEMBER 1, 1925.

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*Texte officiel anglais communiqué par le ministre de Danemark à Berne et par le chargé d'affaires de Siam à Paris. L'enregistrement de ce traité a eu lieu le 24 mars 1926.*

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PREAMBLE.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF DENMARK AND ICELAND and HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM, being desirous of strengthening the relations of amity and good understanding which happily exist between the two States, and being convinced that this cannot be better accomplished than by revising the treaties hitherto existing between the two countries, have resolved to complete such revision, based upon the principles of equity and mutual benefit, and for that purpose have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF DENMARK AND ICELAND :

Carl Poul Oscar Count MOLTKE, His Minister for Foreign Affairs, etc. ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM :

His Serene Highness the Prince VIPULYA SVASTIVONGS, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, etc ;

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

*Article 1.*

There shall be constant peace and perpetual friendship between the Kingdom of Denmark and the Kingdom of Siam.

*Article 2.*

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties upon submitting themselves to the laws and regulations there in force shall have liberty to enter, travel and reside in the territory of the other. They shall furthermore be entitled there to engage in religious, educational and charitable work, to employ agents of their choice, to lease land or buildings for residential, commercial,

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<sup>1</sup> L'échange des ratifications a eu lieu à Copenhague, le 13 mars 1926.

industrial, religious, charitable and other lawful purposes upon the same terms as subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation submitting themselves to the laws and regulations there established.

In all that relates to their commercial, shipping, industrial and agricultural pursuits, and to callings and professions, as well as with regard to the acquisition, possession and disposition of property-rights of every description, the subjects of either of the High Contracting Parties shall throughout the whole extent of the territory of the other be placed in all respects on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

They shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatever, to pay any internal charges or taxes other or higher than those that are or may be exacted from native subjects or from the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall receive, in the territory of the other, the most constant protection and security for their persons and property and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as are or may be granted to native subjects or to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation upon submitting themselves to the laws and regulations locally in force.

They shall, however, be exempt in the territory of the other from compulsory military service either on land, on sea or in the air, in the regular forces, in the national guard or in the militia ; from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal military service, and from all forced loans ; they shall also be exempt from military exactions or contributions unless imposed on them upon the same terms as upon native subjects as owners, lessees or occupiers of immovable property, in which regard, however, they shall enjoy the same treatment as native subjects or the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territory of the other entire liberty of conscience, and, subject to the laws, ordinances, and regulations there in force, shall enjoy the right of private or public exercise of their worship.

#### *Article 3.*

The dwellings, warehouses, manufactories, shops, and all other buildings of the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territory of the other, together with all premises used in connection therewith for lawful purposes, shall be exempt from visits and searches, and from examinations or inspections of books, papers, or accounts therein located except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws, ordinances, and regulations applying to native subjects or to subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

#### *Article 4.*

There shall be full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation between the territories of the two High Contracting Parties.

The subjects of either of the High Contracting Parties shall have liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports, and waterways in the territory of the other which are or may hereafter be opened to foreign commerce and navigation.

#### *Article 5.*

The High Contracting Parties agree that no prohibitions or restrictions shall be placed upon the importation, exportation, or transit of any article of commerce between the two countries which shall not be applicable to all countries alike or to such countries as are subject to the same conditions.

The foregoing provision shall not be applicable to :

- (1) Prohibitions or restrictions upon munitions of war ;
- (2) Prohibitions or restrictions for reasons of national or public safety or public health
- (3) Prohibitions or restrictions upon articles which are or may hereafter become the object of Government monopoly ;
- (4) Prohibitions or restrictions for the protection of cattle or plants against disease noxious insects, or parasites.

*Article 6.*

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have free access to the Courts of Justice of the other in pursuit and defence of their rights ; they shall be at liberty, equally with subjects of the other Party and with the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation to choose and employ lawyers, advocates, and representatives to pursue and defend their rights before such Courts. No surety or deposit of any kind which is not under similar circumstances required of native subjects shall be demanded of the subjects of one of the High Contracting Parties who are plaintiffs or interveners before the Courts of the other Party. The same rule shall apply as to the deposit which may be demanded of plaintiffs or interveners in order to guarantee the payment of judicial fees.

*Article 7.*

Commercial, industrial, financial, and insurance companies and all other companies of economic character, duly established in accordance with the laws of either of the High Contracting Parties, and domiciled in the territory of such Party, are authorized within the territory of the other Party, upon conforming themselves to the laws and regulations of the latter, to exercise their rights and to appear in the Courts as plaintiffs or defendants.

Such companies shall upon the conditions laid down in the legislation of this latter country and upon obtaining the necessary authorization in those cases where such authorization is required by the laws of said country, have liberty there to settle, to establish branches or agencies, and to carry on their activities.

With regard to the carrying on of their activities as well as with regard to the right to acquire, to possess and to lease movable and immovable property, such companies, once admitted, shall enjoy the same treatment as is granted or may be granted to similar companies of the most favoured nation.

Neither in respect of their activities nor of their property shall they be subject to other or higher imposts, taxes, or dues of whatever nature than those which are applied or may be applied to the companies of the most favoured nation ; and only such business of the said companies as is transacted on the territory of the other Contracting Party and such of their property as is actually found there shall be subject to any imposts, taxes, or dues.

*Article 8.*

The High Contracting Parties pledge themselves in all matters relating to transit to grant each other the treatment of the most favoured nation.

However, neither Contracting Party shall by this article be bound to afford transit for goods whose importation is prohibited, either as a measure for the safety of the public or the security of the State or as a sanitary measure or as a precaution against diseases of animals or plants.

Goods in transit shall not be subject to any special dues in respect of transit (including entry and exit), except to such dues as are intended solely to defray expenses of supervision and administration entailed by such transit, and such dues as are imposed on account of transactions with the goods in the course of their warehousing or their transport.

For the purpose of this article " transit " and " goods in transit " shall be interpreted according to the definition contained in Article 1 of the Statute on Freedom of Transit<sup>1</sup>, adopted by the Barcelona Conference on April 14, 1921.

*Article 9.*

Each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to grant to the other national treatment or most-favoured-nation treatment in all that relates to the transport on or through its territory of persons, baggage and goods.

*Article 10.*

Goods of every nature, originating within the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties and imported into the territory of the other, shall not there be subjected to excise, octroi, or consumption duties higher than those which are or may be levied on similar goods of the most favoured nation.

*Article 11.*

The Kingdom of Denmark recognizes that the principle of national autonomy should apply to the Kingdom of Siam in all that pertains to the rates of duties on importations and exportations of merchandise, drawbacks, and transit and all other taxes and impositions; and subject to the condition of equality of treatment with other nations in these respects, Denmark agrees to assent to increases by Siam in its tariff to rates higher than those established by existing treaties, on the further condition, however, that all other nations entitled to claim special tariff treatment in Siam assent to such increases freely and without the requirement of any compensatory benefit or privilege.

*Article 12.*

Articles, the produce or manufacture of Denmark (including Greenland) and articles, the produce or manufacture of Siam, shall on their importation into the territory of the other Party in all matters relating to import duties, taxes, or charges of any kind enjoy a treatment at least as favourable as that which is or may be granted to articles of the most favoured nation.

Articles exported from Denmark to Siam and articles exported from Siam to Denmark shall in all matters relating to export duties, taxes, or charges of any kind enjoy a treatment at least as favourable as that which is or may be granted to articles exported to the most favoured nation.

The said treatment of the most favoured nation shall be interpreted to include the Customs regime, all Customs formalities, drawbacks, the use of bonded warehouses, and certificates of origin.

*Article 13.*

All articles which are or may legally be imported into the ports of the territory of the Kingdom of Siam in Siamese vessels or vessels of a third Power, may likewise be imported into those ports

<sup>1</sup> Vol. VII, page 11; vol. XI, page 406; vol. XV, page 304; vol. XIX, page 278; vol. XXIV, page 154; vol. XXXI, page 244; vol. XXXV, page 298 et vol. XXXIX, page 166 de ce recueil.

in Danish vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in Siamese vessels or vessels of a third Power; and, reciprocally, all articles which are or may legally be imported into the ports of the territory of the Kingdom of Denmark in Danish vessels or vessels of a third Power, may likewise be imported into those ports in Siamese vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in Danish vessels or vessels of a third Power. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin or from any other place.

In the same manner there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same internal and export duties shall be paid and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed in the territory of either of the High Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article which is or may legally be exported therefrom, whether such exportation take place in Siamese or Danish vessels or vessels of a third Power and whatever may be the port of destination, whether a port of either of the High Contracting Parties or of any third Power.

*Article 14.*

The merchant vessels of either of the High Contracting Parties, whether in ballast or with cargoes, which arrive at or depart from the ports of the other Party shall enjoy the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities, and exemptions in matters of navigation as those which are or may be enjoyed by national vessels or by those of the most favoured nation, from whatever place such vessels may arrive and whatever may be their place of destination.

No duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine or other similar or corresponding duties of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination levied in the name or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind shall be imposed in the ports of the territory of either country upon the vessels of the other country, which shall not equally and under the same conditions be imposed in the like cases on national vessels or vessels of a third Power.

*Article 15.*

In all that concerns the entering, clearing, stationing, loading, and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, or waterways of the two countries, no privilege shall be granted to national vessels or to vessels of a third Power which shall not equally be granted to vessels of the other country; the intention of the High Contracting Parties being that in these respects the vessels of each shall receive the treatment accorded to national vessels or to vessels of the most favoured nation.

*Article 16.*

The coasting trade and the national fisheries of each of the High Contracting Parties are excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty, and shall be regulated according to the laws, ordinances and regulations of Denmark and Siam respectively.

*Article 17.*

A merchant vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties which may be compelled by stress of weather, or by reason of any other distress, to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at

liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary supplies, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable by national vessels or by the vessels of the most favoured nation. In case, however, the master of a merchant vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his cargo in order to defray the expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the regulations and tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

If a merchant vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, the local authorities shall give prompt notice of the occurrence to the Consular Officer residing in the district or to the nearest Consular Officer of the other Power.

Such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel and all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereto, and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom, including those 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 ship or vessel, shall be given up to the owners or their agents, when claimed by them, within the period fixed by the laws, ordinances, and regulations of the country in which the wreck or stranding occurred, and such 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 case of the wreck of a national vessel.

The goods and merchandise saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all duties of the Customs unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay ordinary duties.

In the case of a ship or vessel belonging to the subjects of one of the High Contracting Parties being driven in by stress of weather, run aground or wrecked in the territory of the other, the proper Consular Officer of the High Contracting Party to which the vessel belongs, shall, if the owners or their agents are not present, or are present but require it, be authorized to interpose in order to afford the necessary assistance to the subjects of his State.

*Article 18.*

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territory of the other, upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by law, the same protection as native subjects, or the subjects or citizens of the nation most favoured in these respects, in regard to patents, trademarks, trade-names, designs, and copyrights.

*Article 19.*

It is understood and agreed that none of the stipulations of the present Treaty by which Siam grants most-favoured-nation treatment is to be interpreted as granting rights, powers, privileges, or immunities arising solely by virtue of the existence of rights of exemption from Siamese jurisdiction possessed by other foreign countries.

*Article 20.*

Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and other Consular Officers or Agents to reside in the towns and ports of the territory of the other where similar officers of other Powers are permitted to reside.

Such Consular Officers and Agents, however, shall not enter upon their functions until they shall have been approved and admitted by the Government to which they are sent.

They shall be entitled to exercise all the powers and enjoy all the honours, privileges, exemptions, and immunities of every kind which are or may be accorded to Consular Officers of the most favoured nation.

*Article 21.*

In case of the death of a subject of one of the High Contracting Parties in the territory of the other without having in the country of his decease any known heirs or testamentary executors appointed by him, the competent local authorities shall at once inform the nearest Consular Officer of the nation to which the deceased belonged, in order that necessary information may be immediately forwarded to parties interested.

In case of the death of a subject of one of the High Contracting Parties in the territory of the other without leaving at the place of his decease any person entitled by the laws of his country to take charge of and administer the estate, the competent Consular Officer of the State to which the deceased belonged shall, upon fulfilment of the necessary formalities, be empowered to take custody of and administer the estate in the manner and under the limitations prescribed by the laws of the country in which the property of the deceased is situated.

The foregoing provision shall also apply in case of a subject of one of the High Contracting Parties dying outside the territory of the other, but possessing property therein, without leaving any person there entitled to take charge of and administer the estate.

It is understood that in all that concerns the administration of the estates of deceased persons, any right, privilege, favour, or immunity which either of the High Contracting Parties has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the Consular Officers of any other foreign State shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the Consular Officers of the other High Contracting Party.

*Article 22.*

Siam shall not, by virtue of the provisions of this Treaty, be entitled to claim the benefits which have been granted or which may hereafter be granted by Denmark to Norway or Sweden or both these countries, so long as these benefits are not granted to States other than those mentioned above.

The provisions of the present Treaty shall not be applicable within the territory of Greenland.

Neither of the High Contracting Parties shall by virtue of the provisions of the present Treaty be entitled to claim the benefits which have been granted or may be granted to neighbouring States in order to facilitate frontier traffic with regard to local needs.

*Article 23.*

Any dispute which may arise between the High Contracting Parties with respect to the contents, the interpretation, or the application of the present Treaty or the Protocols annexed hereto which cannot be settled by diplomatic means shall at the request of either Party be submitted in the absence of contrary agreement to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague. Both Parties hereby undertake to accept as binding the arbitral award<sup>1</sup>. The Court shall give its decision in accordance with the summary procedure mentioned in Article 29 of the Statute of the Court, unless the High Contracting Parties agree that the ordinary procedure shall be applied.

*Article 24.*

The present Treaty shall, from the date of its coming into force, be substituted for the Treaty<sup>1</sup> of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation between Denmark and Siam, signed at Bangkok on May 21, 1858, and from this date the said Treaty of 1858 and all subsequent Treaties, Conventions, and Arrangements, concluded or existing between the High Contracting Parties, including the Convention<sup>2</sup> signed at Bangkok on March 24, 1905, and the Treaty<sup>3</sup>, signed at Copenhagen on March 15, 1913, shall cease to be binding, except Articles 1, 2, 3 and 5 of the Convention signed at Bangkok on March 24, 1905, which are continued in force.

<sup>1</sup> *British and Foreign State Papers*, vol. 50, page 1073.

<sup>2</sup> *British and Foreign State Papers*, vol. 101, page 289.

<sup>3</sup> *British and Foreign State Papers*, vol. 107, page 750.



*Article 25.*

The present Treaty shall remain in force for 10 years from the date on which it comes into effect.

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified 12 months before the expiration of the said 10 years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.

It is clearly understood, however, that such denunciation shall not have the effect of reviving any of the Treaties, Conventions, Arrangements, or Agreements abrogated by the present Treaty.

*Article 26.*

This Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Copenhagen within six months from its date, and the said Treaty shall come into force on the fifteenth day after the exchange of the ratifications.

In witness whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have hereto signed their names and affixed their seals, this first day of September in the nineteen-hundred and twenty-fifth year of the Christian era, corresponding to the first day of the month of Kanyayon in the two-thousand-four-hundred and sixty-eighth year of the Buddhist era.

(L. S.) (Signed) C. MOLTKE.

(L. S.) (Signed) VIPULYA SVASTIVONGS.

Copie certifiée conforme  
par le Chancelier de la Légation royale de Siam :

Paris, le 25 mars 1926,

Luang Vichiti VADAKADU,  
*Secrétaire de la Légation.*

## FINAL PROTOCOL.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries, meeting in order to sign the present Treaty, have agreed upon the following :

Considering the relations existing between Denmark and Iceland in conformity with the Union Law of November 30, 1918, it is understood that by virtue of the provisions of the above-named Treaty Siam shall not be entitled to claim the special benefits which Denmark has granted or may grant to Iceland.

In witness whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have hereto signed their names, this first day of September in the nineteen-hundred and twenty-fifth year of the Christian era, corresponding to the first day of the month of Kanyayon in the two-thousand-four-hundred and sixty-eighth year of the Buddhist era.

(Signed) C. MOLTKE.

(Signed) VIPULYA SVASTIVONGS.

Copie certifiée conforme  
par le Chancelier de la Légation royale de Siam :

Paris, le 25 mars 1926,

Luang Vichiti VADAKADU,  
*Secrétaire de la Légation.*

PROTOCOL CONCERNING JURISDICTION APPLICABLE IN THE KINGDOM  
OF SIAM TO DANISH SUBJECTS.

At the moment of proceeding this day to the signature of the new Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation between the Kingdom of Denmark and the Kingdom of Siam, the Plenipotentiaries of the two High Contracting Parties have agreed as follows : —

*Article 1.*

The system of jurisdiction heretofore established in Siam for Danish subjects and the privileges, exemptions, and immunities now enjoyed by Danish subjects in Siam as a part of or appurtenant to the said system shall absolutely cease and determine on the date of the coming into force of the above-mentioned Treaty, and thereafter all Danish subjects, corporations, companies, and associations in Siam shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Siamese Courts.

*Article 2.*

Until the promulgation and putting into force of all the Siamese Codes, namely, the Penal Code, the Civil and Commercial Code, the Codes of Procedure, and the Law for Organisation of Courts, and for a period of five years thereafter, but no longer, the Kingdom of Denmark, through its Diplomatic and Consular Officials in Siam, whenever in its discretion it deems it proper so to do in the interests of justice, may, by means of a written requisition addressed to judge or judges of the Court in which such case is pending, evoke any case pending in any Siamese Court, except the Supreme or Dika Court, in which a Danish subject, corporation, company, or association is defendant or accused.

Such case shall then be transferred to the said Diplomatic or Consular Official for adjudication, and the jurisdiction of the Siamese Court over such case shall thereupon cease. Any case so evoked shall be disposed of by the said Diplomatic or Consular Official in accordance with the laws of the Kingdom of Denmark, except that as to all matters coming within the scope of Codes or Laws of the Kingdom of Siam regularly promulgated and in force, the texts of which have been communicated to the Danish Legation in Bangkok, and not falling within the scope of the Danish Penal Code, the rights and liabilities of the parties shall be determined by Siamese law.

For the purpose of trying such cases and of executing any judgments which may be rendered therein, the jurisdiction of the Danish Diplomatic and Consular Officials in Siam is continued.

Until the date when all the Siamese Codes mentioned above shall have come into force the Siamese Government will continue to communicate to the Danish Legation in Siam the texts of all new laws and regulations which have been promulgated and the Siamese Government will endeavour to take into consideration the objections with regard to such texts which the said Legation may have submitted within a reasonable time.

*Article 3.*

Appeals from judgments of Courts of First Instance in cases to which Danish subjects, corporations, companies, or associations may be parties, shall be adjudged by the Court of Appeal at Bangkok.

An appeal on a question of law shall lie from the Court of Appeal at Bangkok to the Supreme or Dika Court.

A Danish subject, corporation, company, or association who is defendant or accused in any case arising in the Provinces, may apply for a change of venue and should the Court consider such

change desirable the trial shall take place either at Bangkok or before the judge in whose court the case would be tried at Bangkok.

The provisions of this article shall remain in force so long as the right of evocation continues to exist in accordance with Article 2.

*Article 4.*

In order to prevent difficulties which may arise from the transfer of jurisdiction contemplated by the present Protocol, it is agreed :—

- (a) All cases instituted subsequently to the date of the coming into force of the above-mentioned treaty shall be entered and decided in the Siamese Courts, whether the cause of action arose before or after the date of the said treaty coming into force.
- (b) All cases pending before the Danish Diplomatic and Consular Officials in Siam on the said date shall take their usual course before such Officials until such cases have been finally disposed of, and the jurisdiction of the Danish Diplomatic and Consular Officials shall remain in full force for this purpose.

In connection with any case coming before the Danish Diplomatic or Consular Officials under clause (b) of Article 4, or which may be evoked by the said Officials under Article 2, the Siamese authorities shall upon request by such Diplomatic or Consular Officials lend their assistance in all matters pertaining to the case.

In witness whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have hereto signed their names and affixed their seals, this first day of September in the nineteen-hundred and twenty-fifth year of the Christian era, corresponding to the first day of the month of Kanyayon in the two-thousand-four-hundred and sixty-eighth year of the Buddhist era.

(L. S.) (Signed) C. MOLTKE.

(L. S.) (Signed) VIPULYA SVASTIVONGS.

Copie certifiée conforme  
par le Chancelier de la Légation royale de Siam :  
Paris, le 25 mars 1926.  
Luang Vichiti VADAKADU;  
*Secrétaire de la Légation.*

MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

September 1st, 1925.

PRINCE,

In conformity with verbal agreement I hereby have the honour, on the occasion of the signing this day of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation between Denmark and Siam with Protocol attached thereto, to confirm that the two Governments are agreed that the duration of the Protocol concerning jurisdiction applicable in the Kingdom of Siam to Danish subjects equally signed this day is exclusively dependent on the provisions contained in the said Protocol and not dependent on the provisions of denunciation contained in Article 25 of the Treaty.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Prince, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) C. MOLTKE.

His Serene Highness  
The Prince VIPULYA SVASTIVONGS,  
Minister of Siam.

Copie certifiée conforme  
par le Chancelier de la Légation royale de Siam :  
Paris, le 25 mars 1926.  
Luang Vichiti VADAKADU;  
*Secrétaire de la Légation.*

ROYAL SIAMESE LEGATION

COPENHAGEN, *September 1st, 1925.*

MONSIEUR LE COMTE,

In conformity with verbal agreement I hereby have the honour, on the occasion of the signing this day of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation between Siam and Denmark with Protocol attached thereto, to confirm that the two Governments are agreed that the duration of the Protocol concerning jurisdiction applicable in the Kingdom of Siam to Danish subjects equally signed this day is exclusively dependent on the provisions contained in the said Protocol and not dependent on the provisions of denunciation contained in Article 25 of the Treaty.

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

(Signed) M. C. VIPULYA.

His Excellency Count C. MOLTKE,  
Minister for Foreign Affairs,  
etc., etc., etc.,  
Copenhagen.

Copie certifiée conforme  
par le Chancelier de la Légation royale de Siam :  
Paris, le 25 mars 1926.

Luang Vichiti VADAKADU,  
*Secrétaire de la Légation.*

ROYAL SIAMESE LEGATION

COPENHAGEN, *March 1st, 1926.*

MONSIEUR LE COMTE,

I hereby have the honour to inform you that owing to the fact that I have not yet received from Bangkok the Siamese instrument of ratification of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, concluded between Siam and Denmark on September 1st, 1925, it will be impossible to comply with the provision contained in Article 26 of the said Treaty, according to which the ratifications should be exchanged at Copenhagen within six months from the date of signing, that means within the 1st of March 1926.

In consequence hereof I have the honour to propose to the Danish Government that the term mentioned in the said Article should be prolonged by two months, i.e., until May 1st, 1926, whereas the provisions contained in Article 26 concerning the coming into force of the Treaty otherwise remain unchanged, i.e., that the Treaty shall come into force on the fifteenth day after the exchange of the ratifications.

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

(Signed) M. C. VIPULYA.

His Excellency Count C. MOLTKE,  
Minister for Foreign Affairs,  
etc., etc., etc.,  
Copenhagen.

Copie certifiée conforme  
par le Chancelier de la Légation royale de Siam :  
Paris, le 25 mars 1926.

Luang Vichiti VADAKADU,  
*Secrétaire de la Légation.*

MINISTRY  
FOR  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

COPENHAGEN, *March* 1st, 1926.

PRINCE,

By a note of to-day's date you have been good enough to inform me that owing to the fact that you have not yet received from Bangkok the Siamese instrument of ratification of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, concluded between Denmark and Siam on September 1st, 1925, it will be impossible to comply with the provision contained in Article 26 of the said Treaty, according to which the ratifications should be exchanged at Copenhagen within six months from the date of signing, that means within the 1st of March, 1926.

In consequence thereof you have proposed to the Danish Government that the said term should be prolonged by two months, i.e. until May 1st, 1926, whereas the provisions contained in Article 26 concerning the coming into force of the Treaty otherwise remain unchanged, i.e., that the Treaty shall come into force on the fifteenth day after the exchange of the ratifications.

In reply I have the honour to inform you that the Danish Government agree with the Siamese Government that the term mentioned in Article 26 of the said Treaty be prolonged by two months, i.e. until May 1st, 1926, whereas the provisions contained in the said Article concerning the coming into force of the Treaty otherwise remain unchanged, i.e., that the Treaty shall come into force on the fifteenth day after the exchange of the ratifications.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Prince, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) C. MOLTKE.

His Serene Highness,  
The Prince VIPULYA SVASTIVONGS,  
Minister of Siam.

Pour copie conforme :  
Copenhague, le 18 mars 1926.

Georg COHN,  
*Chef du Service danois de la  
Société des Nations.*

Copie certifiée conforme  
par le Chancelier de la Légation royale de Siam :

Paris, le 25 mars 1926.

Luang Vichiti VADAKADA,  
*Secrétaire de la Légation.*