

N° 1404.

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## NORVÈGE ET SIAM

Traité d'amitié, de commerce et de navigation, avec protocole, concernant la juridiction applicable aux sujets norvégiens dans le Royaume de Siam, et deux protocoles de signature. Signés à Oslo, le 16 juillet 1926.

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## NORWAY AND SIAM

Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, with Protocol concerning Jurisdiction applicable in the Kingdom of Siam to Norwegian Subjects, and two Protocols of Signature. Signed at Oslo, July 16, 1926.

No. 1404. — TREATY<sup>1</sup> OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION  
BETWEEN NORWAY AND SIAM. SIGNED AT OSLO, JULY 16, 1926.

*Texte officiel anglais communiqué par le ministre des Affaires étrangères de Norvège. L'enregistrement de ce traité a eu lieu le 15 février 1927.*

PREAMBLE.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF NORWAY 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 NORWAY :

His Excellency Ivar LYKKE, His Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM :

His Serene Highness Prince Vipulya SVASTIWONGS, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Oslo ;

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 I.*

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

*Article II.*

The High Contracting Parties agree that in case any difference shall arise between them which cannot be settled by simple agreement or by diplomatic means, they will submit the difference to one or more arbitrators chosen by them or to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague. The latter will acquire jurisdiction over the matter by means of a common agreement between the two Parties, or in case of a failure to agree, by the simple request of either Party.

<sup>1</sup> L'échange des ratifications a eu lieu à Oslo, le 9 février 1927.

<sup>1</sup> TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.N<sup>o</sup> 1404. — TRAITÉ <sup>2</sup> D'AMITIÉ, DE COMMERCE ET DE NAVIGATION  
ENTRE LA NORVÈGE ET LE SIAM. SIGNÉ A OSLO, LE 16 JUILLET  
1926.

*English official text communicated by the Norwegian Minister for Foreign Affairs. The registration of this Treaty took place February 15, 1927.*

## PRÉAMBULE

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE NORVÈGE et SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE SIAM, animés du désir de développer les rapports d'amitié et de bonne entente déjà heureusement établis entre les deux Etats, et convaincus que ce but ne saurait être mieux atteint que par la revision des traités précédemment conclus entre les deux pays, ont résolu de compléter cette revision dans un esprit d'équité et au bénéfice mutuel des deux Parties, et ont nommé à cet effet pour leurs plénipotentiaires, savoir :

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE NORVÈGE :

Son Excellence M. Ivar LYKKE, son premier ministre et ministre des Affaires étrangères ; et

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE SIAM :

Son Altesse Sérénissime le Prince Vipulya SVASTIWONGS, son envoyé extraordinaire et ministre plénipotentiaire à Oslo ;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes :

*Article premier.*

Il y aura paix constante et amitié perpétuelle entre le Royaume de Norvège et le Royaume de Siam.

*Article II.*

Les Hautes Parties contractantes conviennent que, au cas où il surgirait entre elles un différend quelconque qui ne pourrait pas être réglé par un simple accord ou par la voie diplomatique, elles soumettront ce différend à un ou plusieurs arbitres choisis par elles ou à la Cour permanente de Justice internationale à La Haye. Cette dernière sera saisie du différend soit par un accord entre les deux Parties, soit, au cas où les Parties ne pourraient pas s'entendre, par une simple requête de l'une ou l'autre Partie.

<sup>1</sup> Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.

<sup>1</sup> Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

<sup>2</sup> The exchange of ratifications took place at Oslo, February 9, 1927.

*Article III.*

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, industrial, religious, charitable and other lawful purposes upon the same terms as subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, on 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 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 subject 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 of 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 IV.*

The dwellings, warehouses, manufactories, shops and all other buildings of the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties on the territories 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 terms prescribed by the laws, ordinances and regulations applying to native subjects or to subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

*Article V.*

There shall be reciprocally 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 VI.*

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 prohibition 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 VII.*

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 native subjects, 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 conditions or requirements shall be imposed upon the subjects of either of the High Contracting Parties in connection with such access to the Courts of Justice of the other, which do not apply to native subjects or to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

These dispositions, however, do not affect the regulations at any time existing in each country with regard to *cautio judicatum solvi* and gratuitous legal assistance.

*Article VIII.*

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 applicable or may be applicable 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 IX.*

The High Contracting Parties pledge themselves in all matters relating to transit to grant each other the treatment or 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 I of the Statute<sup>1</sup> on Freedom of Transit, adopted by the Barcelona Conference on April 14, 1921.

*Article X.*

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.

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 XI.*

The Kingdom of Norway recognizes that the principle of national autonomy should apply to the Kingdom of Siam in all that pertains to the rates of duty 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, Norway 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 XII.*

Articles, the produce or manufacture of Norway, 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 Norway to Siam and articles exported from Siam to Norway, 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 régime, all Customs formalities, drawbacks, the use of bonded warehouses, and certificates of origin.

<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; vol. XXXIX, page 166; et vol. LIX, page 344, de ce recueil.

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 in Norwegian 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 Norway in Norwegian 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 Norwegian 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 Norwegian 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 XIII.*

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 of 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.

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 XIV.*

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 Norway and Siam, respectively.

It is, however, understood that Siamese subjects and vessels, in the territories and possessions of the Kingdom of Norway, and Norwegian subjects and vessels, in the territories and possessions of the Kingdom of Siam, shall enjoy in this respect the rights which are or may be granted under such laws, ordinances and regulations to the subjects, citizens or vessels of other nations.

*Article XV.*

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 XVI.*

The vessels of war of each of the High Contracting Parties may enter, remain and make repairs in those ports and places of the other to which the vessels of war of other nations are accorded access; they shall there submit to the same regulations and enjoy the same honours, advantages, privileges and exemptions as are now, or may hereafter be, conceded to the vessels of war of any other nation.

*Article XVII.*

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 territories and possessions of the other where similar officers of the 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 XVIII.*

Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Officers or Agents of the two High Contracting Parties or the persons duly authorized to fill their places shall, within the territory of the other Party, have charge of the internal order on board the merchant vessels of their nation, to the exclusion of all local authorities. They shall take cognizance of all disputes and they alone shall determine all differences which may have arisen at sea, or which may arise in port, between the captains, officers and crews, including disputes concerning wages and the execution of contracts reciprocally entered into. The courts or other authorities of either country, shall on no account interfere in such disputes unless such differences on board ship be of a nature to disturb the public peace on shore or in port.

*Article XIX.*

The Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and other Consular Officers or Agents of the two High Contracting Parties subject in Siam to the jurisdictional régime applicable in each case, may respectively cause to be arrested and sent on board, or cause to be repatriated, such officers, seamen or other persons forming part of the crew of ships of war or merchant vessels of their nation, as may have deserted in one of the ports of the other.

To this end, they shall respectively address the competent national or local authorities in writing and make request for the return of the deserters, and furnish evidence by exhibiting the register, crew list or other official documents of the vessels, or a copy or extract therefrom duly certified, that the persons claimed belong to the company of said ships or vessels. On such application being made, all assistance shall be furnished for the pursuit and arrest of such deserters, who shall further be detained and guarded in the jails of the country, pursuant to the requisition and at the expense of the Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Officers or Agents until they find an opportunity to send the deserters home.

If, however, no such opportunity shall be had for the space of two months from the day of the arrest, the deserters shall be set at liberty, and shall not again be arrested for the same cause.

If the deserters shall have committed any crime or offence in the country within which they are found, they shall not be placed at the disposal of the Consular Officers or Agents until after the proper tribunal having jurisdiction over the case shall have pronounced sentence, and such sentence shall have been executed.

It is understood that the provisions of the present Article do not apply to persons who are subjects of the country within which the demand is made.

*Article XX.*

In case of the death of a subject of one of the High Contracting Parties in the territories or possessions of the other without having in the country of his decease any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, 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 territories or possessions 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 provisions shall also apply in case of a subject of one of the High Contracting Parties dying outside the territories and possessions 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 XXI.*

The stipulations contained in the present Treaty do not affect, supersede or modify any of the laws, ordinances or regulations of the High Contracting Parties, now in force or hereafter enacted with regard to immigration, naturalization, police or public security.

None of the provisions of the present Treaty are to be interpreted in a manner which will detract from the enjoyment of jurisdictional or fiscal autonomy which the present Treaty confers upon Siam.

No claim may be made by virtue of the stipulations of the present Treaty to any privilege that Norway has accorded, or may accord, to Denmark, Finland, Iceland or Sweden, as long as the same privilege has not been extended to any other country.

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 short boundary traffic.

*Article XXII.*

The present Treaty shall, from the date of its coming into force, be substituted for all former Treaties, Conventions and Agreements made between the two High Contracting Parties. From that date, consequently, the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation<sup>1</sup> between Norway and Sweden and Siam signed at London on May 18th, 1868, and the Agreement between Norway and Sweden and Siam for regulating the traffic in spirituous liquors signed at Stockholm on July 16th, 1883, shall, as between the High Contracting Parties, cease to be binding.

*Article XXIII.*

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged either at Oslo or Bangkok as soon as possible.

The Treaty shall come into effect on the date of the exchange of ratifications and shall remain in force ten years from that date.

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten 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.

<sup>1</sup> *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 69, page 1135.

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

Done in duplicate in the English language, at Oslo, this sixteenth day of July in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six of the Christian Era, corresponding to the sixteenth day of the fourth month in the two thousand four hundred and sixty-ninth year of the Buddhist Era.

(L. S.) (Signed) Ivar LYKKE.

(L. S.) (Signed) Vipulya SVASTIWONGS.

#### ANNEX I.

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

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

#### *Article I.*

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

#### *Article II.*

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 Organization of Courts and for a period of five years thereafter, but no longer, Norway, through its Diplomatic and Consular Officials in Siam, whenever in its discretion it deems it proper so to do in the interest of justice, by means of a written requisition addressed to the judge or judges of the Court in which such case is pending, may evoke any case pending in any Siamese Court, except the Supreme or Dika Court, in which a Norwegian subject, person, corporation, company or association is defendant or accused.

Such case shall then be transferred to 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 said Diplomatic or Consular Official in accordance with the laws of Norway properly applicable, 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 Norwegian Representative in Bangkok, and not falling within the scope of the Norwegian 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 judgment which may be rendered therein, the jurisdiction of the Norwegian Diplomatic and Consular Officials in Siam is continued.

Until the date when the Siamese codes mentioned above shall have come into force, the Siamese Government will continue to communicate to the Norwegian Representative 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 Representative may have submitted within a reasonable time.

#### Article III.

Appeals by Norwegian subjects, persons, corporations, companies and associations from judgments of Courts of First Instance in cases in which they 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 Norwegian subject, person, 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 II.

#### Article IV.

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

(a) All cases in which action shall be taken 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 said Treaty coming into force ;

(b) All cases pending before the Norwegian Diplomatic and Consular Officials in Siam on said date shall take their usual course before such Officials until such cases have been finally disposed of, and the jurisdiction of the Norwegian and Consular Officials shall remain in full force for this purpose.

In connection with any case coming before the Norwegian Diplomatic or Consular Officials under clause (b) of Article IV, or which may be evoked by said officials under Article II, 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 sixteenth day of July in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six of the Christian Era, corresponding to the sixteenth day of the fourth month in the two thousand four hundred and sixty-ninth year of the Buddhist Era.

(L. S.) (Signed) Ivar LYKKE.

(L. S.) (Signed) Vipulya SVASTIWONGS.

## ANNEX II.

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

Norwegian Sardines prepared from fish belonging to the species *Clupea Sprattus* (Brisling) or *Clupea Harengus* (Sild) shall, when imported into the Kingdom of Siam not pay a higher tariff rate than sardines prepared from fish belonging to the species *Clupea Pichardus* imported from any country.

In witness whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have hereunto signed their names and affixed their seals.

Done at Oslo, in duplicate, this sixteenth day of July in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six of the Christian Era, corresponding to the sixteenth day of the fourth month in the two thousand four hundred and sixty-ninth year of the Buddhist Era.

(L. S.) (Signed) Ivar LYKKE.

(L. S.) (Signed) Vipulya SVASTIWONGS.

## ANNEX III.

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

In the application of the provisions prescribing most-favoured nation treatment in the Treaty signed this day as well as in all that concerns commerce, navigation and industry, except as otherwise expressly provided in this Treaty, no discrimination whatever in favour of the Government, nationals or ships of any other country, shall be made by either of the two High Contracting Parties against the Government, nationals or ships of the other.

In witness whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have hereunto signed their names and affixed their seals.

Done at Oslo, in duplicate, this sixteenth day of July in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six of the Christian Era, corresponding to the sixteenth day of the fourth month in the two thousand four hundred and sixty-ninth year of the Buddhist Era.

(L. S.) (Signed) Ivar LYKKE.

(L. S.) (Signed) Vipulya SVASTIWONGS.

Pour copie conforme :

Ministère des Affaires étrangères.

Oslo, le 12 février 1927.

Pour le Ministère :

Ann. v. Nisutch,

Chef de Division p. i.