

N° 1977.

PORTUGAL ET SUÈDE

Accord concernant la reconnaissance
réciproque des certificats de navi-
gabilité. Signé à Lisbonne, le
3 janvier 1929.

PORTUGAL AND SWEDEN

Agreement regarding the reciprocal
Recognition of Certificates of
Seaworthiness. Signed at Lisbon,
January 3, 1929.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

No. 1977. — EXCHANGE OF NOTES² BETWEEN THE PORTUGUESE AND SWEDISH GOVERNMENTS REGARDING THE RECIPROCAL RECOGNITION OF CERTIFICATES OF SEAWORTHINESS. SIGNED AT LISBON, JANUARY 3, 1929.

French official text communicated by the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs. The registration of this Agreement took place March 16, 1929.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC and THE ROYAL SWEDISH GOVERNMENT, recognising that the laws and regulations relating to the safety of shipping which are in force in the two countries ensure effective control of the seaworthiness of vessels, and

Being desirous of promoting reciprocal maritime relations between the two States ;
Have resolved to conclude the following Agreement :

Article 1.

Each of the two contracting States fully recognises the laws and legal regulations enacted by the other State for the purpose of ensuring adequate control of the conditions regarding the safety of the vessels of its own nationality, whatever be the type or tonnage of such vessels.

Article 2.

As a result of the provisions of Article 1, the Swedish public authorities recognise as valid and legal the certificates of seaworthiness issued by the Portuguese maritime authorities under the provisions of Decrees Nos. 15,372 and 15,452 of the Government of the Portuguese Republic, dated April 9, 1928.

The Portuguese maritime authorities in the ports of the Republic on the Continent of Europe and in the adjacent archipelagoes recognise as valid and legal the certificates of seaworthiness, or equivalent documents, issued to Swedish vessels by the competent authorities of their country.

Article 3.

Swedish vessels in the ports of the Republic on the Continent of Europe or in the adjacent archipelagoes shall only be subjected by the Portuguese maritime authorities to a control which

¹ Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations, à titre d'information.

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations, for information.

² Came into force February 1, 1929.

shall be confined to verifying whether a vessel has on board a certificate still valid of seaworthiness or equivalent documents issued by the competent authorities of the country.

Portuguese vessels in Swedish ports shall only be subjected by the competent authorities of these ports to a control which shall be confined to verifying whether a vessel has on board a certificate of seaworthiness issued by the Portuguese maritime authorities and still valid.

Article 4.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding Articles, the competent authorities of each of the two contracting States shall be entitled to prevent the departure of a vessel of the nationality of the other State, even if provided with a certificate of seaworthiness or equivalent documents still valid, when there is reason to believe that the lives of the persons on board would obviously be endangered if the vessel in question were allowed to undertake the intended voyage.

In such cases, the consul of the country to which the vessel whose departure has been prevented belongs shall be immediately advised by the competent authorities, so that he may take the measures required by the circumstances, unless in the meantime the captain of the vessel in question has rendered it seaworthy.

Article 5.

Vessels of the nationality of each of the two contracting States may only claim the advantages resulting from the present Agreement if provided with a certificate of seaworthiness or equivalent documents issued by the competent authorities of their country and still valid. Accordingly, vessels of the nationality of one of the two contracting States which are only provided with certificates issued by a classification association, even if the said association is recognised by the two Governments, may not avail themselves of the present Agreement to escape the control exercised by the competent authorities of the other State, save as regards those matters in respect of which the laws of the country to which the vessel belongs recognise the certificates of the classification association in question as valid and as equivalent to official certificates.

Vessels which, under the laws of the country to which they belong, are not compelled to have a certificate of seaworthiness or equivalent documents on board shall, however, be entitled to all the advantages recognised in the present Agreement, under the same conditions as vessels provided with certificates of seaworthiness in due form.

Article 6.

The competent authorities of the two contracting States reserve the right to satisfy themselves that the particulars entered in the certificates of seaworthiness, or equivalent documents, of vessels carrying emigrants, more especially particulars relating to life-saving appliances, the number of passengers and the supply of food and water, are accurate, that the regulations of the country to which those authorities belong relating to the suitability, the hygiene and the sanitation of the accommodation allotted to steerage passengers are observed, and that the equipment of the sick wards and the medical and pharmaceutical stores are in accordance with the regulations in force in the country of the above-mentioned authorities.

Article 7.

The provisions of Article 1 of the present Agreement shall not prevent either contracting State from modifying, as soon as it may find this necessary, its laws and regulations relating to the safety

of shipping, but it must immediately inform the other State of the modifications made in the legislation in force.

The contracting States may introduce into the present Agreement, at any time, through the diplomatic channel, such amendments as may be deemed desirable or necessary.

Article 8.

The present Agreement shall come into force on February 1st, 1929, for an indefinite period, and may be denounced at any time by either Contracting Party.

The denunciation of the Agreement shall only take effect six months after the denunciation has been communicated to the other State.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Agreement.

Done in duplicate at Lisbon, on January 3, 1929.

DANIELSSON.

Manuel Carlos QUINTÃO MEIRELES.