

N° 2506.

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**DANEMARK ET ROUMANIE**

Echange de notes comportant un  
arrangement provisoire concernant  
le commerce et la navigation.  
Bucarest, le 28 août 1930.

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**DENMARK AND ROUMANIA**

Exchange of Notes constituting a  
Provisional Agreement regarding  
Commerce and Navigation. Bucha-  
rest, August 28, 1930.

<sup>1</sup> TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

No. 2506. — EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN THE DANISH AND ROUMANIAN GOVERNMENTS CONSTITUTING A PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT REGARDING COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION. BUCHAREST, AUGUST 28, 1930.

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*French official text communicated by the Permanent Delegate of Denmark accredited to the League of Nations and the Roumanian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary accredited to the League of Nations. The registration of this Exchange of Notes took place October 25, 1930.*

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MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

No 54273.

BUCHAREST, August 28, 1930.

SIR,

With reference to the negotiations in progress with regard to the drawing up of a *modus vivendi* to regulate economic relations between our two countries pending the conclusion of a definitive Treaty of Commerce, I have the honour to inform you that the Royal Roumanian Government would be very glad if the Royal Danish Government would agree to settle such relations between our two countries in a provisional manner as from the date of September 1, 1930, in accordance with the following provisions :

I. Nationals of either contracting country and undertakings legally incorporated in accordance with the laws of either country shall enjoy in the other country the same rights, privileges, immunities and exemptions with regard to the conduct of their trade and industry as nationals and undertakings of the most favoured nation.

They shall have the same right as this granted to the most favoured nation to acquire and possess property, rights and interests of all kinds and to dispose of the same, to carry on any occupation, and to establish branches and subsidiary companies, it being fully understood that the acquisition and possession of real property and the establishment of branches and subsidiary companies continue to remain subject to the constitutional provisions and laws and regulations in force in the country in question.

II. The nationals and undertakings mentioned in Article I shall not be subject in the other country to any tax or contribution, or, in general, to any fiscal charge, other or higher than that for which nationals and undertakings of the most favoured nation are liable.

III. Ships belonging to nationals and companies of either contracting country, and their crews and cargoes, shall enjoy in the territory of the other country treatment as favourable as that granted to ships, crews and cargoes belonging to the most favoured nation.

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

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

IV. Each of the two countries shall enjoy in the territory of the other the same rights and favours as are granted to any other nation in all matters concerning commerce, and this without any reservation.

Goods and other products of the soil and of industry shall not be liable, in respect of import, export and reexport, for other or more burdensome charges, including Customs duties, or restrictions or obligations, whether general or local, or for other formalities on entry or exit, than those imposed on the most favoured nation.

Therefore, each of the two High Contracting Parties undertakes to extend to the other, immediately and without compensation, every favour and all privileges or reductions of duties which it has already granted or may hereafter grant in the above matters to any third Power.

V. The High Contracting Parties shall grant each other most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of the régime of import and export prohibitions and restrictions. The provisions of this Article shall not extend to prohibitions or restrictions ordered for the purpose of protecting public health or of ensuring the protection of animals or plants from disease, insects or harmful parasites, nor to prohibitions or restrictions concerning the traffic in arms, ammunitions and implements of war, provided always that such prohibitions and restrictions shall not be applied in such a manner as to constitute a means of arbitrary discrimination against the other country.

VI. Each of the two contracting countries undertakes to grant free transit through its territory to products, shipping and wagons consigned to or from the other country, and to grant them treatment as favourable as is granted to the most favoured nation.

The above-mentioned transit traffic shall be entitled to most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of despatch and transport rates on railways and waterways.

Products in transit shall not be liable for any transit dues other than the charge for sealing and statistical dues.

VII. The provisions of the present Convention shall not apply to special concessions which have been or may hereafter be granted by Denmark to Sweden or Norway or to both of those countries.

The provisions of the present Convention shall not apply to Greenland, where trade and navigation are reserved for the Danish State. Nevertheless, most-favoured-nation treatment shall apply to products originating inland coming from Greenland when imported into Roumania, and to products originating in and coming from Roumania when imported into Greenland.

The provisions of the present Convention shall also not apply :

(a) To special favours which have been or may hereafter be granted to adjoining States for the purpose of facilitating frontier traffic ;

(b) To the special import régime intended to facilitate financial settlements resulting from the war of 1914-1918 ;

(c) To rights and privileges which have been or may hereafter be granted to one or more adjoining States with a view to the conclusion of an economic agreement or Customs union.

The duration of this agreement, should a mutual arrangement to bring it to an end not be arrived at in the meantime, shall be six months. It shall remain in force for thirty days from the date on which one of the Parties has notified the other that the agreement has come to an end.

Should the Danish Government be in agreement with the above provisions, the Roumanian Government would be prepared to regard the agreement as having been concluded by this letter and by the affirmative reply of the Royal Danish Government.

I have the honour to be, Sir, etc.

(Signed) Alex. VAIDA VOEVOD  
Minister.

Monsieur Holger Dithmer,  
Danish Consul in Roumania.

DANISH LEGATION.

J.No.64.D.I.

BUCHAREST, August 28, 1930.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's letter No. 54273, of the 28 instant, as follows :

SIR,

With reference to the negotiations in progress with regard to the drawing up of a *modus vivendi* to regulate economic relations between our two countries pending the conclusion of a definitive Treaty of Commerce, I have the honour to inform you that the Royal Roumanian Government would be very glad if the Royal Danish Government would agree to settle such relations between our two countries in a provisional manner as from the date of September 1, 1930, in accordance with the following provisions :

I. Nationals of either contracting country and undertakings legally incorporated in accordance with the laws of either country shall enjoy in the other country the same rights, privileges, immunities and exemptions with regard to the conduct of their trade and industry as nationals and undertakings of the most favoured nation.

They shall have the same right as is granted to the most favoured nation to acquire and possess property, rights and interests of all kinds and to dispose of the same, to carry on any occupation, and to establish branches and subsidiary companies, it being fully understood that the acquisition and possession of real property and the establishment of branches and subsidiary companies continue to remain subject to the constitutional provisions and laws and regulations in force in the country in question.

II. The nationals and undertakings mentioned in Article I shall not be subject in the other country to any tax or contribution, or, in general, to any fiscal charge, other or higher than that for which nationals and undertakings of the most favoured nation are liable.

III. Ships belonging to nationals and companies of either contracting country, and their crews and cargoes shall enjoy in the territory of the other country treatment as favourable as that granted to ships, crews and cargoes belonging to the most favoured nation.

IV. Each of the two countries shall enjoy in the territory of the other the same rights and favours as are granted to any other nation in all matters concerning commerce, and this without any reservation.

Goods and other products of the soil and of industry shall not be liable, in respect of import, export and reexport, for other or more burdensome charges, including Customs duties, or restrictions or obligations, whether general or local, or for other formalities on entry or exit, than those imposed on the most favoured nation.

Therefore, each of the two High Contracting Parties undertakes to extend to the other, immediately and without compensation, every favour and all privileges or reductions of duties which it has already granted or may hereafter grant in the above matters to any third Power.

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(b) To the special import régime intended to facilitate financial settlements resulting from the war of 1914-1918 ;

(c) To rights and privileges which have been or may hereafter be granted to one or more adjoining States with a view to the conclusion of an economic agreement or Customs union.

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Should the Danish Government be in agreement with the above provisions, the Roumanian Government would be prepared to regard the agreement as having been concluded by this letter and by the affirmative reply of the Royal Danish Government.

I have the honour to be, Sir, etc.

(Signed) Alex. VAIDA VOEVOD,  
Minister.

In reply, I beg to confirm to Your Excellency that my Government is in agreement with the bases above-mentioned. At the same time, I take the liberty, although this should be self-evident, of calling your attention to the fact that, in view of the relations existing between Denmark and

Iceland under the Law of Union of November 30, 1918, Roumania would not be able, under the provisions of this Agreement, to claim any special advantages which Denmark has granted or may hereafter grant to Iceland.

I have the honour, etc.

*(Signed)* Holger DITHMER.

To H. E.

Dr Alex Vaida Voevod,  
Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs,  
Bucharest.