

N° 3285.

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**FRANCE ET SUÈDE**

Echange de notes comportant un  
arrangement commercial. Paris, le  
13 mars 1933.

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**FRANCE AND SWEDEN**

Exchange of Notes constituting a  
Commercial Agreement. Paris,  
March 13, 1933.

<sup>1</sup> TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.No. 3285. — EXCHANGE OF NOTES<sup>2</sup> BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND SWEDISH GOVERNMENTS, CONSTITUTING A COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT. PARIS, MARCH 13, 1933.

*French official text communicated by the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs. The registration of this Exchange of Notes took place October 28, 1933.*

## I.

SWEDISH LEGATION.

PARIS, March 13, 1933.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In pursuance of the negotiations in Paris between the French and Swedish delegates and in accordance with instructions received from my Government, I have the honour to inform your Excellency of the following :

I. The Swedish Government, being desirous of facilitating conditions for the import of French products into Sweden and of thus contributing towards the development of commercial relations between France and Sweden, has introduced into the Swedish Customs tariff the changes shown on the attached list. These changes will come into force on March 15, 1933.

II. His Majesty's Government has also issued the following provisions relating to the use of the word " wine " in Sweden. Fermented beverages which, under the terms of paragraph 1 of the Royal Ordinance of June 14, 1917, as amended by the provisions of the Royal Ordinance of June 11, 1926, were regarded as wines, but which are not manufactured with grape juice, must in future, when offered for sale or sold, be so designated as clearly to show that the beverage is manufactured with substances other than grape juice (for instance, *fruktvin*, *bärvin*, *äppelvin*, etc.). It shall be forbidden to call these beverages by the name of wine or by any foreign word having the same meaning ; only composite words such as those mentioned above may be used.

III. As regards the trade in wine products, the Swedish regulations contain the following provisions :

(1) The consumption of French wines and sparkling wines of an alcohol content of 14° or less is not limited.

(2) Certificates of origin issued by the French official laboratories are accepted in Sweden as proof of the fact that wines and sparkling wines imported from France

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

<sup>2</sup> Came into force March 15, 1933.

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

fulfil the health conditions required by French legislation concerning the suppression of smuggling, and consequently satisfy the Swedish regulations.

(3) Wines and sparkling wines shall not be subjected to less favourable treatment than fruit beverages as regards administrative and fiscal regulations.

(4) In accordance with the system established in Sweden by paragraph 50 of the Royal Ordinance of June 14, 1917, private persons may secure for their own consumption the import and transport of all brands of French wines and sparkling wines without restriction of quantity.

(5) French wines and sparkling wines shall not be subjected to any special restrictions, duties or internal charges such as would have the effect of restricting imports.

IV. The Swedish Wines and Spirits Monopoly (*Aktiebolaget Vin- och Spritcentralen*) has given the Swedish Government an undertaking to ensure, in so far as required by the French regulations, respect for local appellations of French wine products, and to protect those products against all kinds of unfair competition, in particular with regard to the use, for commercial purposes, of false indications as to the place of origin, nature, kind and quality of the goods.

V. The Swedish Wines and Spirits Monopoly has declared its willingness to accept French goods in consignment in so far as it seems probable that there will be markets for them at the prices offered, and to give orders for the renewal of stocks of goods as and when these are exhausted.

VI. His Majesty's Government reserves the right to withdraw, at two months' notice, in whole or in part, the above-mentioned concessions in the event of the existing ratio between the French and Swedish currencies being changed as a result of the devaluation of the French currency in a proportion of more than 20 %.

His Majesty's Government also reserves the right to resume its freedom of action in general with regard to the above-mentioned questions, subject to two months' notice.

The same shall apply should the Commercial Treaty<sup>1</sup> between France and Sweden of December 30, 1881, cease to be operative.

I have, etc.

(Signed) Albert EHRENSVÄRD.

To His Excellency  
Monsieur Paul-Boncour,  
Former President of the Council,  
Minister for Foreign Affairs,  
Paris.

<sup>1</sup> *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. LXXII, page 325.

## ANNEX.

Number of Swedish Customs Tariff	Swedish Statistical Number	Designation of Goods	Present duties		New duties	
			Ordinary duty	Supplementary duty	Ordinary duty	Supplementary duty
Crowns per 100 kg.						
ex 24	69	Dessert cheese ( <i>Dessert-ost</i> ) . . . . .	20	30	20	—
ex 36	89	Flowers, natural, cut, fresh . . . . .	500	500	500	—
		Mimosa, broom in branches . . . . .	»	»	200	—
	56	Asparagus (from December 1st to May 1st) . . . . .	50	100	50	—
ex 57	116	Fresh vegetables, other kinds :	15	25		
		French beans (from December 1st to May 1st) . . . . .	15	25	15	—
		Lettuces (from December 1st to May 1st) . . . . .	15	25	15	—
		Artichokes (from December 1st to June 15th) . . . . .	15	25	15	—
ex 70	145	Walnuts . . . . .	30	—	20	—
ex 71	147	Almonds, unshelled . . . . .	35	—	25	—
ex 72	151	Dates . . . . .	50	—	25	—
	118	Pâtés de foie gras . . . . .	500	300	500	—
	151	Sparkling wines, per 100 litres . . . . .	400	—	100	—
ex 185	467	Vinegar in other vessels, without reference to the strength of acid . . . . .	100	—	50	—
	210	Turpentine oils and essences . . . . .	5	—	3	—
	261	Powders, rouges and beauty creams . . . . .	100	400	100	100
	262	Sweet smelling or toilet waters, perfumes and cosmetics not classed under any other heading . . . . .	300	200	300	100
	461	Impermeable fabrics not containing silk, combined with rubber . . . . .	200	—	175	—
	552	Corsets and girdles of silk with rubber threads (will be reclassified under No. 460 of the Tariff, statistical Nos. 993 and 1151, subject to a total duty of 600 crowns) . . . . .	3,000	—	600	—

## II.

PARIS, *March 13, 1933.*

SIR,

You were good enough to send me a letter of to-day's date reading as follows :

" In pursuance of the negotiations in Paris between the French and Swedish delegates and in accordance with instructions received from my Government, I have the honour to inform your Excellency of the following :

I. The Swedish Government, being desirous of facilitating conditions for the import of French products into Sweden and of thus contributing towards the development of commercial relations between France and Sweden, has introduced into the Swedish Customs tariff the changes shown on the attached list. These changes will come into force on March 15, 1933.

II. His Majesty's Government has also issued the following provisions relating to the use of the word " wine " in Sweden. Fermented beverages which, under the terms of paragraph 1 of the Royal Ordinance of June 14, 1917, as amended by the provisions of the Royal Ordinance of June 11, 1926, were regarded as wines, but which are not manufactured with grape juice, must in future, when offered for sale or sold, be so designated as clearly to show that the beverage is manufactured with substances other than grape juice (for instance, *fruktvin*, *bärvin*, *äppelvin*, etc.). It shall be forbidden to call these beverages by the name of wine or by any foreign word having the same meaning ; only composite words such as those mentioned above may be used.

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(1) The consumption of French wines and sparkling wines of an alcohol content of 14° or less is not limited.

(2) Certificates of origin issued by the French official laboratories are accepted in Sweden as proof of the fact that wines and sparkling wines imported from France fulfil the health conditions required by French legislation concerning the suppression of smuggling and consequently satisfy the Swedish regulations.

(3) Wines and sparkling wines shall not be subjected to less favourable treatment than fruit beverages as regards administrative and fiscal regulations.

(4) In accordance with the system established in Sweden by paragraph 50 of the Royal Ordinance of June 14, 1917, private persons may secure for their own consumption the import and transport of all brands of French wines and sparkling wines without restriction of quantity.

(5) French wines and sparkling wines shall not be subjected to any such special restrictions, duties or internal charges such as would have the effect of restricting imports.

IV. The Swedish Wines and Spirits Monopoly (*Aktiebolaget Vin- och Spritcentralen*) has given the Swedish Government an undertaking to ensure, in so far as required by the French regulations, respect for local appellations of French wine products and to protect those products against all kinds of unfair competition, in particular with regard to the use, for commercial purposes, of false indications as to the place of origin, nature, kind and quality of the goods.

V. The Swedish Wines and Spirits Monopoly has declared its willingness to accept French goods in consignment in so far as it seems probable that there will be markets for them at the prices offered, and to give orders for the renewal of stocks of goods as and when these are exhausted.

VI. His Majesty's Government reserves the right to withdraw, at two months' notice, in whole or in part, the above-mentioned concessions in the event of the existing ratio between the French and Swedish currencies being changed owing to the devalorisation of the French currency in a proportion of more than 20 %.

His Majesty's Government also reserves the right to resume its freedom of action in general with regard to the above-mentioned questions, subject to two months' notice.

The same shall apply should the Commercial Treaty between France and Sweden of December 30, 1881, cease to be operative."

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of this communication which I have noted on behalf of my Government.

I have, etc.

Count Ehrensvärd,  
Swedish Minister  
at Paris.

(Signed) PAUL-BONCOUR.

### III.

PARIS, *March* 13, 1933.

SIR,

In pursuance of the negotiations in Paris between the Swedish and French delegates, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Republic, being desirous of developing the commercial exchanges between our two countries, has accorded the following facilities to Swedish imports in France :

I. As regards industrial products limited by quota, the imports of which from Sweden to France in 1931 did not exceed 10 % of the total French imports of these goods, the Government of the Republic will grant to Sweden special quotas corresponding to the import figures for 1931. The conditions of application of this provision shall be jointly determined by the Swedish Legation in Paris and the competent French authorities.

II. As from the coming into force of the provisions contained in your letter of to-day's date and in application of the provisions of Article 2 of the French Decree of August 1, 1931, as amplified and amended by Articles 2 and 3 of the Decree of December 9, 1931, concerning the surtax to compensate for discrepancies in exchange rates, this surtax shall be abolished in the case of Swedish imports, both on French Customs territory and on the territory of colonies assimilated thereto.

The French Government reserves the right to withdraw the above-mentioned concessions in whole or in part, subject to two months' notice.

(1) If the Swedish Government increase Customs duties of which a reduction has been notified in your letter of to-day's date ;

(2) If the regulations regarding wine products in Sweden, as specified in your communication, are so amended as to prejudice French interests ;

(3) If the present ratio between the French and Swedish currencies is changed as a result of the devalorisation of the Swedish currency, in a proportion of more than 20 %.

The Government of the Republic also reserves the right to withdraw the above-mentioned concessions generally, subject to two months' notice.

The same shall apply should the Commercial Treaty between Sweden and France of December 30, 1881, cease to operate.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) PAUL-BONCOUR.

Count Ehrensvärd,  
Swedish Minister  
in Paris.

#### IV.

SWEDISH LEGATION.

PARIS, *March 13, 1933.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Your Excellency was good enough to send me a letter of to-day's date, reading as follows :

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The Government of the Republic also reserves the right to withdraw the above-mentioned concessions generally, subject to two months' notice.

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I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's communication which I have noted on behalf of my Government.

I have, etc.

(Signed) Albert EHRENSVÄRD.

His Excellency  
Monsieur Paul-Boncour,  
Former President of the Council,  
Minister for Foreign Affairs,  
Paris.