

1907 [Cd. 3396] Commercial. No. 4 (1907). Return of national treatment clauses in existing treaties of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and foreign powers, stating the period when terminable; and showing whether they apply to the British colonies: in force on the 1st January, 1907.

COMMERCIAL. No. 4 (1907). 169

RETURN
OF
NATIONAL TREATMENT CLAUSES

IN EXISTING

TREATIES OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION

BETWEEN

GREAT BRITAIN AND FOREIGN POWERS,

STATING THE PERIOD WHEN TERMINABLE; AND SHOWING
WHETHER THEY APPLY TO THE BRITISH COLONIES:

IN FORCE ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1907.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
April 1907.*

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY HARRISON AND SONS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE,
PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
WYMAN AND SONS, LTD., FETTER LANE, E.C.; and
32, ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.; or
OLIVER AND BOYD, EDINBURGH; or
E. PONSONBY, 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

[Cd. 3396.] Price 1s. 2d.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.*

Country.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
Argentine Confederation	2 Feb., 1825	Commerce and Navigation	1
Austria-Hungary	30 Apr., 1868	Navigation	2
"	5 Dec., 1876	Commerce	3
Bolivia	29 Sept., 1840	Commerce and Navigation	3
China	18 July, 1885	Opium Traffic	5
"	31 Mar., 1890	Chungking, &c.	6
"	1 Mar., 1894	Trade, &c.	6
"	5 Sept., 1902	Commerce, &c.	6
Colombia	16 Feb., 1866	Commerce and Navigation	7
Costa Rica	27 Nov., 1849	Commerce and Navigation	11
Denmark	16 June, 1824	Commerce	12
Egypt	29 Oct., 1889	Commerce and Navigation	14
France	26 Jan., 1826	Commerce and Navigation	16
"	28 Feb., 1882	Commercial and Maritime	18
Germany	May and June 1885	Spheres of Action in portions of Africa	19
"	10 Apr., 1886	Commerce, Western Pacific	22
Greece	10 Nov., 1886	Commerce and Navigation	22
Honduras	21 Jan., 1887	Commerce and Navigation	26
Italy	15 June, 1883	Commerce and Navigation	28
Japan	16 July, 1894	Commerce and Navigation	32
Liberia	21 Nov., 1848	Commerce and Navigation	35
Mexico	27 Nov., 1888	Commerce and Navigation	36
Morocco	9 Dec., 1856	Commerce and Navigation	38
Netherlands	27 Oct., 1837	Commerce and Navigation	40
"	27 Mar., 1851	Commerce and Navigation	40
"	6 Mar., 1856	Consular	41
"	2 Nov., 1871	Sumatra Trade	41
Nicaragua	28 July, 1905	Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation	42
Norway	16 July, 1824	Commerce	45
Paraguay	16 Oct., 1884	Commerce and Navigation	45
Peru	10 Apr., 1850	Commerce and Navigation	48
Roumania	31 Oct., 1905	Commerce and Navigation	50
Russia	12 Jan., 1859	Commerce and Navigation	53
Salvador	24 Oct., 1862	Commerce and Navigation	57
Serbia	10 July, 1898	Commerce	60
Siam	28 June, 1855	Commerce and Navigation	61
Spain	23 May, 1667	Peace, &c.	61
"	13 July, 1713	Peace, &c.	62
"	14 Dec., 1715	Commerce	62
"	5 Oct., 1750	Commerce	62
Sweden	24 Apr., 1824	Commerce	62
Sweden and Norway	18 Mar., 1826	Commerce and Navigation	63
Switzerland	6 Sept., 1855	Commerce, Residence	66
United States	3 July, 1815	Commerce and Navigation	67
Uruguay	13 Nov., 1885	Commerce and Navigation	68
Venezuela	18 Apr., 1825	Commerce and Navigation	70

* Separate Agreements respecting Joint Stock Companies, Commercial Travellers, Patterns and Samples, Trade-marks, and Industrial Property are not included in this Return.

RETURN of all National Treatment Clauses in existing Treaties of Commerce
when terminable ; and showing whether

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION	Feb. 2, 1825	Commerce and Navigation	No time fixed

and Navigation between Great Britain and Foreign Powers, stating the period they apply to the British Colonies.

National Treatment.	Applicable to :—
<p><i>Tonnage, Light, and Harbour Dues. Pilotage. Salvage.</i></p> <p>No higher or other Duties or Charges on account of Tonnage, Light, or Harbour Dues, Pilotage, Salvage in case of Damage or Shipwreck, or any other local charges, shall be imposed, in any of the Ports of the said United Provinces, on British Vessels of the burthen of above one hundred and twenty tons, than those payable, in the same Ports, by Vessels of the said United Provinces of the same burthen; nor in the Ports of any of His Britannick Majesty's Territories, on the Vessels of the United Provinces of above one hundred and twenty tons, than shall be payable, in the same Ports, on British Vessels of the same burthen. (Article V.)</p>	British Dominions.
<p><i>Imports and Exports in Vessels of either country. Drawbacks and Bounties.</i></p> <p>The same Duties shall be paid on the importation into the said United Provinces of any Article the growth, produce, or manufacture of His Britannick Majesty's Dominions, whether such importation shall be in Vessels of the said United Provinces, or in British Vessels; and the same Duties shall be paid on the importation into the Dominions of His Britannick Majesty of any Article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said United Provinces, whether such importation shall be in British Vessels, or in Vessels of the said United Provinces :—The same Duties shall be paid, and the same Drawbacks and Bounties allowed, on the exportation of any Articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of His Britannick Majesty's Dominions to the said United Provinces, whether such exportation shall be in Vessels of the said United Provinces, or in British Vessels; and the same Duties shall be paid, and the same Bounties and Drawbacks allowed, on the exportation of any Articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said United Provinces to His Britannick Majesty's Dominions, whether such exportation shall be in British Vessels, or in Vessels of the said United Provinces. (Article VI.)</p>	
<p><i>Shipbrokerage, &c. Fixation of Prices of Goods.</i></p> <p>All Merchants, Commanders of Ships, and others, the subjects of His Britannick Majesty, shall have the same liberty in all the Territories of the said United Provinces, as the Natives thereof, to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit them to the management of whomsoever they please, as Broker, Factor, Agent, or interpreter; nor shall they be obliged to employ any other Persons for those purposes, nor to pay them any salary or remuneration, unless they shall choose to employ them; and absolute freedom shall be allowed, in all cases, to the Buyer and Seller to bargain and fix the price of any goods, wares, or merchandize imported into, or exported from, the said United Provinces, as they shall see good. (Article VIII.)</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION (continued)	Feb. 2, 1825	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY ..	Apr. 30, 1868	Navigation ..	After 12 months' notice. (Article VI)

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p><i>Lading and Unlading of Ships. Safety of Merchandize, &c. Disposal of Property, &c. Justice. Imposts.</i></p> <p>In whatever relates to the lading and unlading of ships the safety of merchandize, goods, and effects, the disposal of property of every sort and denomination, by sale, donation, or exchange, or in any other manner whatsoever, as also the administration of justice, the subjects and citizens of the two Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in their respective dominions, the same privileges, liberties, and rights as the most favoured nation, and shall not be charged, in any of these respects, with any higher duties or imposts than those which are paid, or may be paid, by the native subjects or citizens of the Power in whose dominions they may be resident. They shall be exempted from all compulsory military Service whatsoever, whether by Sea or Land, and from all forced loans, or military exactions or requisitions; neither shall they be compelled to pay any ordinary taxes, under any pretext whatsoever, greater than those that are paid by Native Subjects or Citizens. (Article IX.)</p> <p><i>Protection of Persons and Property in Event of Rupture of Friendly Relations.</i></p> <p>For the better security of Commerce between the Subjects of His Britannick Majesty, and the Inhabitants of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, it is agreed, that if at any time any interruption of friendly Commercial Intercourse, or any rupture should unfortunately take place between the Two Contracting Parties, the Subjects or Citizens of either of the Two Contracting Parties residing in the Dominions of the other, shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing their Trade therein, without any manner of interruption, so long as they behave peaceably, and commit no offence against the laws; and their effects and property, whether entrusted to Individuals or to the State, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, or to any other demands than those which may be made upon the like effects or property belonging to the Native Inhabitants of the State in which such Subjects or Citizens may reside. (Article XI.)</p>	
<p><i>Ships and Cargoes. Commerce and Navigation.</i></p> <p>British ships and their cargoes in all the dominions of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, and ships belonging to the citizens of the Imperial and Royal States and their cargoes in all the dominions of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, from whatever place arriving and whatever may be their place of destination, and whatever may be the place of origin or destination of their cargoes, shall be treated in every respect as national ships and their cargoes. (Article I.)</p> <p><i>Ships and Cargoes.</i></p> <p>The stipulations contained in the preceding Article are also to be applied to the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, as well as to the ships and cargoes of the same. (Article II.)</p>	<p>The United Kingdom, British Colonies, and Foreign Possessions.</p>

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
AUSTRIA - HUNGARY (continued)	Apr. 30, 1868	Navigation ..	.. .. .. .. ..
Ditto	Dec. 5, 1876	Commerce ..	After 12 months' notice .. (Declaration, November 26, 1877.)
BOLIVIA	Sept. 29, 1840	Commerce and Navigation	No time fixed

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Coasting Trade.</i></p> <p>But, as regards the coasting trade, only in those Colonies and foreign possessions the coasting trade of which shall have been, or shall be hereafter, opened to foreign ships, in conformity with the Acts of Parliament which govern this matter. The foreign possessions and Colonies of Her Britannic Majesty the coasting trade of which has been already so opened to foreign ships, and in which, therefore, ships belonging to the citizens of the Imperial and Royal States are placed on the national footing are:— British India, Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope, Victoria, St. Lucia. (Article II.)</p>	<p>The United Kingdom. Cape of Good Hope. Ceylon. India. St. Lucia. Victoria.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Wrecks, &c.</i></p> <p>If any ship of war or merchant-vessel of one of the Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked, or meet with any casualty upon the coasts of the other, the same aid and assistance shall be rendered to it, and to the cargo, apparel, and furniture thereof, as to a national vessel; and in such case no other expenses shall be paid by the owners or their agents and representatives for the preservation of the property or of the lives of the persons on board the ship, than would be payable in the like case of a wreck of or casualty to a national vessel. (Article III.)</p>	<p>British Vessels.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Trade Marks. Patterns. Designs.</i></p> <p>The subjects of one of the two High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same protection as native subjects with regard to rights of ownership over trade and manufacture marks, and other distinctive marks of goods or their packages, as well as over patterns and designs for manufactures. The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty will not, however, be able to claim in Austria-Hungary the exclusive right to a mark or other indication on a pattern or design unless they have deposited two specimens of it in the Chambers of Commerce at Vienna and Buda-Pesth. (Article VI.)</p>	<p>British Subjects.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Tonnage, Light, and Harbour Dues. Pilotage. Salvage.</i></p> <p>No higher or other duties or charges on account of tonnage, light, or harbour dues, pilotage, salvage in case of damage or shipwreck, or any other local charges, shall be imposed in any of the ports of the Republick of Bolivia on British vessels, than those payable in the same ports by Bolivian vessels; nor, in the ports of Her Britannick Majesty's territories, on Bolivian vessels, than shall be payable in the same ports on British vessels. (Article V.)</p>	<p>British Dominions.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Imports and Exports in Vessels of either country.</i></p> <p>The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the territories of the Republick of Bolivia, of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of Her Britannick Majesty's dominions, whether such importation shall be in Bolivian or in British vessels; and the same duties</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.					
BOLIVIA (<i>continued</i>) ..	Sept. 29, 1840	Commerce and Navigation	..	..	..	..	..	..

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p>shall be paid on the importation into the dominions of Her Britannick Majesty, of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Republick of Bolivia, whether such importation shall be in British or in Bolivian vessels. The same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, on the exportation to the ports of the Republick of Bolivia of any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Her Britannick Majesty's dominions, whether such exportation shall be in Bolivian or in British vessels; and the same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, on the exportation of any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Republic of Bolivia to Her Britannick Majesty's dominions, whether such exportation shall be in British or in Bolivian vessels. (Article VI.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Shipbrokerage. Prices of Goods.</i></p> <p>All merchants, commanders of ships, and others, the subjects of Her Britannick Majesty, shall have full liberty, in all the territories of the Republick of Bolivia, to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit them to the management of whomsoever they please, as broker, factor, agent, or interpreter; nor shall they be obliged to employ any other persons for those purposes than those employed by Bolivians, nor to pay them any other salary or remuneration than such as is paid, in like cases, by Bolivian citizens; and absolute freedom shall be allowed, in all cases, to the buyer and seller, to bargain and fix the price of any goods, wares, or merchandize, imported into, or exported from, the Republick of Bolivia, as they shall see good, observing the laws and established customs of the country. The same privileges shall be enjoyed in the dominions of Her Britannick Majesty by the citizens of the Republick of Bolivia, under the same conditions. (Article VIII.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Protection of Persons and Property. Access to Courts. Employment of Lawyers.</i></p> <p>The citizens and subjects of the Contracting Parties in the territories of each other shall receive and enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property, and shall have free and open access to the Courts of Justice in the said countries, respectively, for the prosecution and defence of their just rights; and they shall be at liberty to employ, in all causes, the advocates, attornies, or agents of whatever description, whom they may think proper; and they shall enjoy, in this respect, the same rights and privileges therein as native citizens. (Article VIII.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Loading and Unloading of Vessels. Succession to Estates. Disposal of Property. Administration of Justice.</i></p> <p>In whatever relates to the police of the ports, the lading and unloading of ships, the safety of merchandize, goods, and effects, the succession to personal estates by will or otherwise, and the disposal of personal property of every sort and denomination, by sale, donation, exchange, or testament, or in any other manner whatsoever, as also the administration of justice, the subjects and citizens of the two Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in their</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
BOLIVIA (<i>continued</i>) ..	Sept. 29, 1840	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .
CHINA	July 18, 1885	Opium Traffic ..	After 12 months' notice. (Article VII)

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p>respective dominions and territories, the same privileges, liberties, and rights, as native subjects; and shall not be charged, in any of these respects, with any higher imposts or duties, than those which are paid, or may be paid, by the native subjects or citizens of the Power in whose dominions or territories they may be resident; subject, of course, to the local laws and regulations of such dominions or territories. (Article IX.)</p> <p><i>Exemption from Military Service. Forced Loans, &c. National Treatment as to Taxation.</i></p> <p>The subjects of Her Britannick Majesty residing in the Republick of Bolivia, and the natives and citizens of the Republick of Bolivia residing in the dominions of Her Britannick Majesty, shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever, whether by sea or land, and from all forced loans, or military exactions or requisitions; neither shall they be compelled, under any pretext whatsoever, to pay any other ordinary charges, requisitions, or taxes, greater than those that are paid by native subjects or citizens of the territories of the Contracting Parties respectively. (Article X.)</p> <p><i>Position of Persons and Commerce in event of Interruption of Friendly Relations.</i></p> <p>For the better security of commerce between the subjects of Her Britannick Majesty and the citizens of the Republick of Bolivia, it is agreed that if at any time any interruption of friendly intercourse, or any rupture should unfortunately take place between the two Contracting Parties, the subjects or citizens of either of the two Contracting Parties residing upon the coasts shall be allowed six months, and those residing in the interior a whole year, to wind up their accounts and dispose of their property; and a safe-conduct shall be given them to embark at the port which they shall themselves select. All such subjects or citizens of either of the two Contracting Parties who are established in the dominions or territories of the other, in the exercise of any trade or special employment shall have the privilege of remaining or continuing such trade and employment therein, without any manner of interruption, in full enjoyment of their liberty and property, as long as they behave peaceably and commit no offence against the laws; and their goods and effects, of whatever description they may be, whether in their own custody or entrusted to individuals or to the State, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, or to any other charges or demands than those which may be made upon the like effects or property belonging to the native subjects or citizens of the dominions or territories in which such subjects or citizens may reside. In the same case, debts between individuals, public funds, and the shares of companies, shall never be confiscated, sequestered, or detained. (Article XII.)</p> <p><i>Taxation of Opium at Place of Consumption.</i></p> <p>The Chinese Government undertakes that when the package shall have been opened at the place of consumption the opium shall not be subjected to any tax</p>	<p>British Opium</p>

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
CHINA (<i>continued</i>) ..	July 18, 1885	Opium Traffic ..	.. .. .. .. ..
Ditto	Mar. 31, 1890	Chungking, &c.	No time fixed
Ditto	Mar. 1, 1894	Trade &c. ..	No time fixed
Ditto	Sept. 5, 1902	Commerce, &c..	No time fixed

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p>or contribution, direct or indirect, other than or in excess of such tax or contribution as is or may hereafter be levied on native opium.</p> <p>In the event of such tax or contribution being calculated <i>ad valorem</i> the same rate, value for value, shall be assessed on foreign and native opium, and in ascertaining for this purpose the value of foreign opium the amount paid on it for <i>li-kin</i> at the port of entry shall be deducted from its market value. (Article V.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Access of British Steamers to Chungking.</i></p> <p>When once Chinese steamers carrying cargo run to Chungking, British steamers shall in like manner have access to the said port. (§ V.)</p>	British Vessels.
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Navigation of Irrawaddy.</i></p> <p>The British Government, wishing to promote frontier trade between the two countries by encouraging mining enterprise in Yunnan and in the new territorial acquisitions of China referred to in the present Convention, consent to allow Chinese vessels carrying merchandize, ores, and minerals of all kinds, and coming from or destined for China, freely to navigate the Irrawaddy on the same conditions as to dues and other matters as British vessels. (Article XII.)</p>	Burmah.
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Investments in Enterprises and Companies.</i></p> <p>Whereas questions have arisen in the past concerning the right of Chinese subjects to invest money in non-Chinese enterprises and companies, and whereas it is a matter of common knowledge that large sums of Chinese capital are so invested, China hereby agrees to recognize the legality of all such investments past, present, and future. It being, moreover, of the utmost importance that all shareholders in a Joint Stock Company should stand on a footing of perfect equality as far as mutual obligations are concerned, China further agrees that Chinese subjects who have or may become shareholders in any British Joint Stock Company shall be held to have accepted, by the very act of becoming shareholders, the Charter of Incorporation or Memorandum and Articles of Association of such Company and regulations framed thereunder as interpreted by British Courts, and that Chinese Courts shall enforce compliance therewith by such Chinese shareholders, if a suit to that effect be entered, provided always that their liability shall not be other or greater than that of British shareholders in the same Company.</p> <p>Similarly the British Government agree that British subjects investing in Chinese Companies shall be under the same obligations as the Chinese shareholders in such Companies.</p> <p>The foregoing shall not apply to cases which have already been before the Courts and been dismissed. (Article IV.)</p>	British Subjects.

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
COLOMBIA	Feb. 16, 1866	Commerce and Navigation	After 12 months' notice. (Article XXII)

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p data-bbox="244 338 767 365"><i>Commerce and Navigation. Privileges, Immunities, &c.</i></p> <p data-bbox="218 389 802 768">There shall be between all the dominions and possessions of the two High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects and citizens of each of the two Contracting Parties, respectively, shall have liberty freely and securely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all places, ports, and rivers in the dominions and possessions of the other, to which other foreign subjects or citizens are or may be permitted to come, upon the same terms and under the same conditions as those of the most favoured nations; and shall, through the whole extent of the dominions and possession of the other, enjoy the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities, and exemptions, in matters of commerce and navigation, which are or may be enjoyed by native subjects or citizens generally. (Article II.)</p> <p data-bbox="244 835 772 882"><i>Transit Trade. Warehousing, Bounties, Facilities, and Drawbacks.</i></p> <p data-bbox="218 909 802 1055">The subjects or citizens of one of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in the dominions and possessions of the other, equality of treatment with native subjects or citizens in all that relates to the transit trade; and also in regard to warehousing, bounties, facilities, and drawbacks. (Article V.)</p> <p data-bbox="244 1122 775 1169"><i>Goods imported in Vessels of either Country. Direct and Indirect Trade. Reciprocity.</i></p> <p data-bbox="218 1196 807 1599">All articles which are or may be legally importable into the ports of the dominions and possessions of Her Britannick Majesty in British vessels, may likewise be imported into those ports in Colombian vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges, of whatever denomination, than if such articles were imported in British vessels; and reciprocally, all articles which are or may be legally importable into the ports of the dominions and possessions of the United States of Colombia in Colombian vessels, may likewise be imported into those ports in British vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges, of whatever denomination, than if such articles were imported in Colombian vessels. 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. (Article VI.)</p> <p data-bbox="244 1666 791 1713"><i>Goods exported in Vessels of either Country. Bounties and Drawbacks. Direct and Indirect Trade.</i></p> <p data-bbox="218 1740 807 1980">In the same manner there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, in the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties, on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exportable therefrom, whether such exportation shall take place in British or in Colombian vessels, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of either of the Contracting Parties or of any third Power. (Article VI.)</p>	<p data-bbox="826 389 1182 416">British Dominions and Possessions.</p>

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.					
COLOMBIA (<i>continued</i>) ..	Feb. 16, 1866	Commerce and Navigation	..	..	..	..	..	..

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p data-bbox="225 349 775 380"><i>Duties on Vessels. Direct and Indirect Trade. Reciprocity.</i></p> <p data-bbox="220 396 788 725">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 Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind, shall be imposed in the ports of the dominions and possessions 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 in general. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels, from whatever port or place they may arrive, and whatever may be their place of destination. (Article VII.)</p> <p data-bbox="312 761 679 790"><i>Loading and Unloading, &c., of Vessels.</i></p> <p data-bbox="220 804 791 1019">In all that regards the stationing, loading and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, or rivers of the dominions and possessions of the two countries, no privilege shall be granted to national vessels which shall not be equally granted to vessels of the other country; the intention of the Contracting Parties being that in this respect also the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality. (Article VIII.)</p> <p data-bbox="424 1050 574 1077"><i>Coasting Trade.</i></p> <p data-bbox="220 1093 791 1191">The stipulations of the preceding Articles shall not apply to the coasting trade, which remains subject to the particular legislation of each of the High Contracting Parties. (Article IX.)</p> <p data-bbox="309 1229 691 1258"><i>Port to Port Trade. Discharge of Cargo.</i></p> <p data-bbox="220 1272 798 1512">The vessels of each of the two Contracting Parties shall, however, be at liberty, if the captain, proprietor, or other person duly authorized to act as agent for the vessel or cargo, shall consider advisable, to proceed from one port of one of the two countries to one or more ports of the same country, in order to discharge the whole or part of their cargo brought from abroad, or in order to take in or complete their cargo, without paying other duties than those which are, or may be, paid by national vessels in similar cases. (Article IX.)</p> <p data-bbox="379 1552 627 1581"><i>Trade-marks and Designs.</i></p> <p data-bbox="225 1590 799 1713">The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties shall have, in the dominions and possessions of the other, the same rights as native subjects or citizens in regard to trade-marks and designs of every description applicable to articles of manufacture. (Article XII.)</p> <p data-bbox="245 1753 772 1807"><i>Residence, Travelling. Acquisition of Property, Trading Agents, Passports, Licences, Taxes, Imposts, &c.</i></p> <p data-bbox="225 1818 799 1895">The subjects and citizens of each of the Contracting Parties, conforming themselves to the laws of the country:—</p> <p data-bbox="225 1904 799 1980">1. Shall have full liberty, with their families, to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other Contracting Party.</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
COLOMBIA (<i>continued</i>)..	Feb. 16, 1866	Commerce and Navigation	

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p>2. They shall be permitted to hire or possess the houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops, and premises which may be necessary for them.</p> <p>3. They may carry on their commerce, by wholesale or by retail, and either in person or by any agents whom they may think fit to employ.</p> <p>4. They shall not be subject, in respect of their persons or property, or in respect of passports, licences for residence or establishment, nor in respect of their commerce or industry, to any taxes, whether general or local, nor to imposts or obligations of any kind whatever, other or greater than those which are or may be imposed upon native subjects or citizens. (Article XIV.)</p>	
<p><i>Acquisition and Disposal of Property.—Duties, &c.</i></p>	
<p>The subjects and citizens of each of the Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be at full liberty to acquire, possess, and dispose of every description of property which the laws of the country may permit any foreigners, of whatsoever nation, to acquire and possess. They may acquire and dispose of the same, whether by purchase, sale, donation, exchange, marriage, testament, succession <i>ab intestato</i>, or in any other manner, under the same conditions as are established by the laws of the country for all foreigners. Their heirs and representatives may succeed to and take possession of such property, either in person or by agents acting on their behalf, in the same manner and in the same legal forms as subjects or citizens of the country. In the absence of heirs and representatives the property shall be treated in the same manner as the like property belonging to a subject or citizen of the country under similar circumstances. (Article XVII.)</p>	
<p><i>Payment of Duties on Succession or Exportation.</i></p>	
<p>In none of these respects shall they pay upon the value of such property any other or higher impost, duty, or charge than is payable by subjects or citizens of the country. In every case the subjects or citizens of the Contracting Parties shall be permitted to export their property, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, freely, and without being subjected on such exportation to pay any duties as foreigners, or any other or higher duties than those to which subjects or citizens of the country are liable under similar circumstances. (Article XVII.)</p>	
<p><i>Access to Courts of Law.</i></p>	
<p>The subjects or citizens of each of the two Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other, shall have free access to the Courts of Justice for the prosecution and defence of their rights. They shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as subjects or citizens of the country, and shall, like them, be at liberty to employ, in all causes, their advocates, attorneys, or agents from among the persons admitted to the exercise of those professions according to the laws of the country. (Article XVIII.)</p>	
<p><i>Rupture of Friendly Relations. Protection of Persons and Property.</i></p>	
<p>For the better security of commerce between the subjects and citizens of the two High Contracting Parties, it is agreed that if at any time any rupture, or any interruption of friendly intercourse, should unfortunately take</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
COLOMBIA (<i>continued</i>) ..	Feb. 16, 1866	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .. .. ..

National Treatment.	Applicable to :—
<p>place between the two Contracting Parties, the subjects or citizens of either of them, established in the territories of the other, who may reside upon the coasts, shall be allowed six months, and those who may reside in the interior a whole year, to wind up their accounts and to dispose of their property; and a safe-conduct shall be given to them to embark at the port which they themselves shall select. The subjects or citizens of either of the two Contracting Parties who may be established in the dominions or territories of the other, in the exercise of any trade or other occupation or employment, shall be allowed to remain and continue in the exercise of the said trade or occupation, notwithstanding the interruption of friendship between the two countries, in the free enjoyment of their personal liberty and property, so long as they behave peaceably and observe the laws; and their goods and effects, of whatever description they may be, whether in their own custody or entrusted to individuals or to the State, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, or to any other charges or demands than those which may be made upon the like effects or property belonging to native subjects or citizens. In the same case, or in case of domestic troubles, debts between individuals, public funds, and the shares of Companies, shall never be confiscated, sequestered, or detained. (Article XIX.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Wrecks and Salvage.</i></p> <p>Any ship of war or merchant-vessel of either of the Contracting Parties which may be compelled by stress of weather, or by accident, to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary stores, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable in a similar case by a national vessel. In case, however, the master of a merchant-vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandize in order to defray his expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the regulations and tariffs of the place to which he may have come.</p> <p>If any ship of war or merchant-vessel of one of the Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, such ship or vessel, and all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandize saved therefrom, including any 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. If there are no such owners or agents on the spot, then the same shall be delivered to the British or Colombian Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul, in whose district the wreck or stranding may have taken place, upon being claimed by him within the period fixed by the laws of the country; and such Consuls, 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 like case of a wreck of a national vessel.</p> <p>The goods and merchandize saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all duties of Customs, unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay the same rate of duty as if they had been imported in a national vessel.</p> <p>In the case either of a vessel being driven in by stress of weather, run aground, or wrecked, the respective</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
COLOMBIA (<i>continued</i>) ..	Feb. 16, 1866	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .
COSTA RICA ..	.. Nov. 27, 1849	Commerce and Navigation	No time fixed (except Articles V, VI, and VII, which have expired).

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p>Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents shall, if the owner or master or other agent of the owner is not present, or is present and requires it, be authorized to interpose in order to afford the necessary assistance to their fellow-countrymen. (Article XX.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Privileges of Merchants and Others, Agents, &c.</i></p> <p>All merchants, commanders of ships, and others, the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, shall have full liberty in all the territories of the Republic of Costa Rica, to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit them to the management of whomsoever they please, as broker, factor, agent, or interpreter; nor shall they be obliged to employ any other persons in those capacities than those employed by Costa Ricans, nor to pay them any other salary or remuneration than such as is paid in like cases by Costa Rican citizens; and absolute freedom shall be allowed in all cases to the buyer and seller to bargain and fix the price of any goods, wares, or merchandize imported into, or exported from, the Republic of Costa Rica, as they shall see good, observing the laws and established customs of the country. The same privileges shall be enjoyed in the territories, dominions, and settlements of Her Britannic Majesty, by the citizens of the Republic of Costa Rica under the same conditions. (Article VIII.)</p>	<p>British "Territories, Dominions, and Settlements."</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Protection of Persons and Property. Law and Justice.</i></p> <p>The subjects and citizens of the High Contracting Parties shall reciprocally receive and enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property, and shall have free and open access to the Courts of Justice in the said countries, respectively, for the prosecution and defence of their just rights; and they shall be at liberty to employ in all causes the advocates, attorneys, or agents of whatever description, whom they may think proper; and they shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges therein as native subjects or citizens. (Article VIII.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Police of the Ports. Lading and Unlading of Vessels. Acquisition and Disposal of Property. Law and Justice. Imposts, Duties, &c.</i></p> <p>In whatever relates to the police of the ports, the lading and unlading of ships, the safety of merchandize, goods, and effects, the succession to personal estates by will or otherwise, and the disposal of personal property of every sort and denomination, by sale, donation, exchange, testament, or in any other manner whatsoever, as also the administration of justice; the subjects and citizens of the two High Contracting Parties shall reciprocally enjoy the same privileges, liberties, and rights, as native subjects or citizens; and they shall not be charged in any of these respects with any higher imposts or duties than those which are paid, or may be paid, by native subjects or citizens; submitting of course to the local laws and regulations of each country, respectively. (Article IX.)</p>	

Country.	Date	Subject.	When Terminable.
COSTA RICA (<i>continued</i>)	Nov. 27, 1849	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .. .. ..
DENMARK	June 16, 1824	Commerce ..	After 12 months' notice. (Articles VII) ..

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Requisitions, Taxes, &c.</i></p> <p>The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty residing in the Republic of Costa Rica, and the citizens of the Republic of Costa Rica residing in any of the territories, dominions, or settlements of Her Britannic Majesty, shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever, either by sea or by land, and from all forced loans or military exactions or requisitions; and they shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatsoever, to pay other ordinary charges, requisitions, or taxes, greater than those that are paid by native subjects or citizens of the Contracting Parties, respectively. (Article X.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Rupture of Foreign Relations. Protection of Persons and Property.</i></p> <p>For the better security of commerce between the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty and the citizens of the Republic of Costa Rica, it is agreed that if at any time any interruption of friendly intercourse, or any rupture, should unfortunately take place between the two High Contracting Parties, the subjects or citizens of either of the two High Contracting Parties who may be within any of the territories, dominions, or settlements of the other, shall, if residing upon the coasts, be allowed six months, and if in the interior, a whole year, to wind up their accounts and dispose of their property; and a safe conduct shall be given them to embark at the port which they themselves shall select; and even in the event of a rupture all such subjects or citizens of either of the two High Contracting Parties who are established in any of the territories, dominions, and settlements of the other, in the exercise of any trade or special employment, shall have the privilege of remaining and of continuing such trade and employment therein, without any manner of interruption, in the full enjoyment of their liberty and property, as long as they behave peaceably, and commit no offence against the laws; and their goods and effects, of whatever description they may be, whether in their own custody or entrusted to individuals or to the State, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, nor to any other charges or demands than those which may be made upon the like effects or property belonging to the native subjects or citizens of the country in which such subjects or citizens may reside. In the same case, debts between individuals, property in public funds, and shares of companies, shall never be confiscated, sequestered, nor detained. (Article XII.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Duties on Vessels.</i></p> <p>From and after the 1st day of July next, Danish Vessels entering or departing from the Ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and British Vessels entering or departing from the Ports of His Danish Majesty's Dominions, shall not be subject to any other or higher Duties or Charges whatever, than are or shall be levied on National Vessels entering or departing from such Ports respectively. (Article I.)</p>	<p>The United Kingdom.</p>

[384]

E 2

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
DENMARK (<i>continued</i>) ..	June 16, 182	Commerce ..	.. .. .. .. ..

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p data-bbox="236 338 767 389"><i>National Goods imported and exported in Vessels of either Country.</i></p> <p data-bbox="220 405 791 595">All articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any of the Dominions of either of The High Contracting Parties, which are or shall be permitted to be imported into or exported from the Ports of the United Kingdom and of Denmark, respectively, in vessels of the one Country, shall, in like manner, be permitted to be imported into and exported from those Ports in Vessels of the other. (Article II.)</p> <p data-bbox="256 618 738 645"><i>Foreign Goods imported in Vessels of either Country.</i></p> <p data-bbox="220 656 791 987">All articles not of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Dominions of His Britannick Majesty, which can legally be imported from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland into the Ports of the Dominions of the King of Denmark, in British Ships, shall be subject only to the same Duties as are payable upon the like articles, if imported in Danish Ships: and the same reciprocity shall be observed, with regard to Danish Vessels, in the Ports of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in respect to all articles not the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Dominions of His Danish Majesty, which can legally be imported into the Ports of the United Kingdom in Danish Ships. (Article III.)</p> <p data-bbox="244 1010 759 1059"><i>Goods imported or exported in Vessels of either Country. Bounties. Drawbacks.</i></p> <p data-bbox="220 1070 791 1283">All goods, wares, and merchandize which can legally be imported into the Ports of either Country shall be admitted at the same rate of Duty, whether imported in Vessels of the other Country, or in National Vessels; and all goods, wares, or merchandize which can be legally exported from the Ports of either Country, shall be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and allowances, whether exported in Vessels of the other Country, or in National Vessels. (Article IV.)</p> <p data-bbox="228 1305 783 1355"><i>No Preference to be given in Purchase of Goods on Account of the Character of the Vessel in which they were imported.</i></p> <p data-bbox="220 1366 791 1630">No priority or preference shall be given, directly or indirectly, by the Government of either Country, or by any Company, Corporation, or Agent, acting on its behalf, or under its authority, in the purchase of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of either Country, imported into the other, on account of, or in reference to the character of the Vessel in which such article was imported; it being the true intent and meaning of the High Contracting Parties, that no distinction or difference whatever shall be made in this respect. (Article V.)</p> <p data-bbox="360 1653 644 1680"><i>Removal of Property. Duties.</i></p> <p data-bbox="220 1691 791 1951">Their Britannick and Danish Majesties mutually agree, that no higher or other Duties shall be levied, in either of Their Dominions (Their respective Colonies being excepted from the Convention of this date) upon any personal property of Their respective Subjects, on the removal of the same from the Dominions of Their said Majesties reciprocally, either upon the inheritance of such property, or otherwise, than are or shall be payable in each State, upon the like property, when removed by a Subject of such State respectively. (Additional Article.)</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
EGYPT	Oct. 29, 1889	Commerce ..	After 12 months' notice. (Article XVI)

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p><i>Commerce and Navigation. Privileges, Immunities, &c.</i></p> <p>There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Egypt. British subjects in Egypt, and Egyptians in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall have liberty freely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all places and ports in the other country to which natives are or may be permitted to come, and shall enjoy respectively the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities and exemptions in matters of commerce and navigation as are or may be enjoyed by natives, without having to pay any tax or impost greater than those paid by the same. (Article I.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Navigation.</i></p> <p>British ships shall, in Egypt, and Egyptian vessels shall, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, from whatever place arriving, and whatever may be the place of origin or destination of their cargoes, be treated in every respect as national ships. (Article V.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Local-Dues, &c. Pilotage.</i></p> <p>The preceding stipulation applies to local treatment, dues and charges in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, and harbours of the two countries, pilotage, and generally to all matters connected with navigation. (Article V.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Coasting Trade and Interior Navigation excepted.</i></p> <p>The coasting trade and interior navigation, however, are excepted from the preceding stipulations, and remain subject to the respective laws of the two countries. (Article V.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Imports and Exports in Vessels of either Country.</i></p> <p>All articles, from whatever place arriving, and whatever may be their place of origin, may be imported or exported in the vessels of the Contracting Parties without being liable to any other restriction or higher duties in the other country than if the articles were exported or imported in native vessels, or in those of any other State. (Article V.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Ad valorem Duties.*</i></p> <p>The undermentioned goods, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall pay, on importation into Egypt, duty not exceeding 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>, viz.:—</p> <p>Metals, raw, partially manufactured and wholly manufactured, including machinery and parts thereof, agricultural machines and implements, railway and tramway carriages and engines, hardware, and all articles of which metals (except gold or silver) are the principal component.</p> <p>A. Cutlery, ordinary, that is to say, with handles of any material except gold, silver, pearl, or tortoiseshell.</p> <p>B. Yarns, threads, cordage, and cables, nets, velvets, and all other fabrics, plain, open-work, or fancy, unbleached, bleached, printed or dyed, manufactured from any vegetable fibre, such as cotton, jute, flax, hemp, reed, palm, aloe, or the like.</p>	<p>The United Kingdom and all British Colonies and Foreign Possessions with the exception of—</p> <p>Canada. Cape of Good Hope. South Australia. Victoria. Western Australia.</p>
<p>* This Article is in suspension in virtue of Article X V.</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
EGYPT (<i>continued</i>) ..	Oct: 29, 1889	Commerce ..	.. .. .. .. ..

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p>4. Yarns and fabrics as enumerated in Class 3. manufactured from wool, worsted, mohair, vicuna, camel-hair, or any animal fibre except silk.</p> <p>5. Mixed fabrics of the materials enumerated in Classes 3 and 4, and also with an admixture of silk or waste silk not exceeding 20 per cent. in weight of the whole fabric.</p> <p>6. Coal.</p> <p>7. Indigo.</p> <p>8. Rice.</p> <p>9. Oil-seeds.</p>	
<p>The Egyptian Government preserves an absolute right respecting the taxation of all other articles. The regulations and tariffications of such other articles shall be applicable to British subjects under the same conditions as to natives or to foreigners the most favoured in that respect.</p> <p>The duties <i>ad valorem</i> levied in Egypt on goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall be calculated on the value at the place of shipment or purchase of the object imported, with the addition of the cost of transport, including insurance necessary for the importation into Egypt as far as the port of discharge.</p> <p>For the levying of these duties the importer shall make a written declaration at the custom-house, stating the description of the goods imported and their value at the port of discharge.</p> <p>The Customs may further, in contested cases, insist on the production of all the documents which should accompany consignments of merchandize, such as invoices, policies of insurance, correspondence, &c.</p> <p>If the Custom-house authorities shall be of opinion that the declared value is insufficient, they shall be at liberty to take the goods on paying to the importer the price declared by him, with an addition of 5 per cent. This payment, together with the restitution of any duty which may have been levied upon such goods, shall be made within the fifteen days following the declaration.</p> <p>The said authorities shall also have the right of taking the duties in kind. In order to take the duties in kind the Customs shall have the right of selecting the articles according to their declared value until the amount due to them shall be reached. (Article VI.)</p>	
<p><i>Regulations as to Special Taxes, Customs Duties, Warehousing, &c.</i></p>	
<p>The Regulations concerning special taxes and accessory customs duties, such as dues for porters, warehousing; deposit, dues for quays, cranes, sluices, "tamkin," leading, permits to pass, declarations, weighing, measuring, and all other, shall be applied by the Customs of the two Contracting Countries to the natives and merchandize of the other as to their own natives and merchandize. (Article IX.)</p>	
<p><i>Right to make Regulations for Supervision of Ships, Searching for Contraband, Prevention of Smuggling, &c.</i></p>	
<p>Each of the two Contracting Governments has the right to put into force any Regulations required for the working of their Services and for the suppression of fraud, as well as any measures dictated by reasons of public health or security, on condition that such Regulations are equally applied to the ships and subjects of all other nations.</p>	

[384]

F

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
EGYPT (<i>continued</i>) ..	Oct. 29, 1889	Commerce ..	.. .. .. .. ..
FRANCE ..	Jan. 26, 1826	Commerce and Navigation	After 12 months' notice. (Article VII)

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p>Such Regulations, including the supervision of ships and the searching for, or pursuit of, contraband goods, as well as the fines and other penalties therein made applicable in case of false declaration; smuggling, or attempting to smuggle, fraud, or attempting to defraud, or any infringement of the Regulations, shall, together with the measures that may be taken in regard to public health or security, be applicable in either of the two countries to the natives of the other under the same conditions as to natives of the country itself. (Article XII.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Navigation, Tonnage, Lighthouse, Harbour, Pilotage, Quarantine, and other Dues.</i></p> <p>From and after the Fifth of April of the present year, French Vessels coming from or departing for the Ports of France, or, if in ballast, coming from, or departing for any place, shall not be subject, in the Ports of the United Kingdom, either on entering into, or departing from the same, to any higher duties of tonnage, harbour, lighthouse, pilotage, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, than those to which British Vessels, in respect of the same voyages, are or may be subject, on entering into or departing from such Ports; and, reciprocally, from and after the same period, British Vessels coming from or departing for the Ports of the United Kingdom, or, if in ballast, coming from or departing for any place, shall not be subject, in the Ports of France, either on entering into, or departing from the same, to any higher duties of tonnage, harbour, lighthouse, pilotage, quarantine, or other similar, or corresponding duties, of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination, than those to which French Vessels, in respect of the same voyages, are or may be subject, on entering into or departing from such Ports; whether such duties are collected separately, or are consolidated in one and the same duty;—His Most Christian Majesty reserving to Himself to regulate the amount of such duty or duties in France, according to the rate at which they are or may be established in the United Kingdom: at the same time, with the view of diminishing the burthens imposed upon the Navigation of the Two Countries, His Most Christian Majesty will always be disposed to reduce the amount of the said burthens in France, in proportion to any reduction which may hereafter be made of those now levied in the Ports of the United Kingdom. (Article I.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Goods imported in Vessels of either Country.</i></p> <p>Goods, wares, and merchandize, which can or may be legally imported into the Ports of the United Kingdom from the Ports of France, if so imported in French Vessels, shall be subject to no higher duties than if imported in British Vessels, and, reciprocally, goods, wares, and merchandize, which can or may be legally imported into the Ports of France, from the Ports of the United Kingdom, if so imported in British Vessels, shall be subject to no higher duties than if imported in French Vessels. (Article II.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Exceptions and Reservations.</i></p> <p>The produce of Asia, Africa, and America, not being allowed to be imported from the said Countries, nor</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[384]</p>	<p>British Dominions in Europe; and to all the Colonies of the United Kingdom (except those possessed by the East India Company). (See additional Articles.)</p>

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
FRANCE (<i>continued</i>) ..	Jan. 26, 1826	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .. .. ..

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p>from any other, in French Vessels, nor from France in French, British, or any other Vessels, into the Ports of the United Kingdom, for home consumption, but only for warehousing and re-exportation, His Most Christian Majesty reserves to Himself to direct that, in like manner, the produce of Asia, Africa, and America, shall not be imported from the said Countries, nor from any other, in British Vessels, nor from the United Kingdom in British, French, or any other Vessels, into the Ports of France, for the consumption of that Kingdom, but only for warehousing and re-exportation. (Article II.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>European Goods.</i></p> <p>With regard to the productions of the Countries of Europe, it is understood between the High Contracting Parties, that such productions shall not be imported, in British Ships, into France, for the consumption of that Kingdom, unless such Ships shall have been laden therewith in some Port of the United Kingdom; and that His Britannick Majesty may adopt, if He shall think fit, some corresponding restrictive measure, with regard to the productions of the Countries of Europe, imported into the Ports of the United Kingdom in French Vessels: the High Contracting Parties reserving, however, to Themselves the power of making, by mutual consent; such relaxations in the strict execution of the present Article, as they may think useful to the respective interests of the two Countries, upon the principle of mutual concessions, affording each to the other reciprocal or equivalent advantages. (Article II.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Goods exported in Vessels of either Country. Bounties, Drawbacks, &c.</i></p> <p>All goods, wares, and merchandize, which can or may be legally exported from the Ports of either of the two Countries, shall, on their export, pay the same duties of exportation, whether the exportation of such goods, wares, and merchandize be made in British or in French Vessels, provided the said Vessels proceed, respectively, direct from the Ports of the one Country to those of the other. And all the said goods, wares and merchandize, so exported in British or French Vessels, shall be reciprocally entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and other allowances of the same nature, which are granted by the regulations of each Country, respectively. (Article III.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Goods imported into Colonies in Vessels of either Country</i></p> <p>From and after the 1st October of the present year French vessels shall be allowed to sail from any port whatever of the countries under the dominion of His Most Christian Majesty to all the Colonies of the United Kingdom (except those possessed by the East India Company), and to import into the said Colonies all kinds of merchandize, being productions the growth or manufacture of France, or of any country under the dominion of France, with the exception of such as are prohibited to be imported into the said Colonies, or are permitted to be imported only from countries under the British dominion; and the said French vessels, as well as the merchandize imported in the same, shall not be subject in the Colonies of the United Kingdom to other or higher duties than those to which British vessels may be subject on importing the same merchandize from any foreign country, or which are imposed upon the merchandize itself.</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
FRANCE (<i>continued</i>) ..	Jan. 26, 1826	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .
Ditto ..	Feb. 23, 1832	Commerce and Navigation	After 12 months' notice. (Article XII):

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p>The same facilities shall be granted reciprocally in the Colonies of France with regard to the importation in British vessels of all kinds of merchandizé, being productions the growth and manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any country under the British dominion, with the exception of such as are prohibited to be imported into the said Colonies, or are permitted to be imported only from countries under the dominion of France. And whereas all goods the produce of any foreign country may now be imported into the Colonies of the United Kingdom in the ships of that country, with the exception of a limited list of specified articles, which can only be imported into the said Colonies in British ships, His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom reserves to himself the power of adding to the said list of excepted articles any other the produce of the French dominions, the addition whereof may appear to His Majesty to be necessary for placing the commerce and navigation to be permitted to the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties with the Colonies of the other upon a footing of fair reciprocity. (Additional Article I.)</p> <p><i>Goods exported from Colonies in Vessels of either Country. Bounties, Drawbacks, &c.</i></p> <p>From and after the same period French vessels shall be allowed to export from all the Colonies of the United Kingdom (except those possessed by the East India Company) all kinds of merchandize which are not prohibited to be exported from such Colonies in vessels other than those of Great Britain; and the said vessels, as well as the merchandize exported in the same, shall not be subject to other or higher duties than those to which British vessels may be subject on exporting the said merchandize, or which are imposed upon the merchandize itself; and they shall be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and other allowances of the same nature to which British vessels would be entitled on such exportation.</p> <p>The same facilities and privileges shall be granted reciprocally in all the Colonies of France for the exportation in British vessels of all kinds of merchandize, which are not prohibited to be exported from such Colonies in vessels other than those of France. (Additional Article II.)</p> <p><i>Duties of Octroi, Excise and Internal Consumption.</i></p> <p>Goods, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom imported into France or Algeria, shall not be subject to any other or higher duties of octroi, excise, or internal consumption than those which are or may be charged upon the like goods of French origin; and in like manner goods, the produce or manufacture of France or Algeria, imported into the United Kingdom shall not be subject to any other or higher duties of octroi, excise, or internal consumption than those which are or may be charged upon the like goods of British origin. (Article IV.)</p> <p><i>Vessels and Cargoes.</i></p> <p>British ships and their cargoes shall in France and Algeria; and French ships and their cargoes shall, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, from whatever place arriving, and whatever may be the place of origin or destination of their cargoes, be treated in every respect as national ships and their cargoes. (Article VII.)</p>	<p>The United Kingdom.</p>

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
FRANCE (<i>continued</i>) ..	Feb. 28, 1882	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .. .. ..
GERMANY ..	May and June, 1885	Spheres of action in portions of Africa	No time fixed

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Tonnage, Landing, and Shipping Dues.</i></p> <p>The two High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the power of levying tonnage, landing or shipping dues in order to pay the expenses of all necessary establishments at the ports of importation and exportation, but all these dues, whether levied by the State, towns, Chambers of Commerce, or any other corporate body, shall never be other nor higher than those which are or may be applicable to national ships and their cargoes to whatever ports they may belong, the wish of the High Contracting Parties being that in this respect English and French vessels and their cargoes shall be treated on a footing of perfect equality. (Article VIII.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Placing, Loading and Unloading of Vessels. Port Dues, &c.</i></p> <p>But that in all that relates to local treatment the placing, loading, and unloading of vessels, as well as the dues and charges in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, and rivers of the two countries, and generally in respect of all formalities or regulations to which merchant-ships, their crews and cargoes are subject, the privileges, favours, or advantages which are or shall be granted to national vessels generally, or to the goods imported or exported in them, shall be equally granted to the vessels of the other country, and to the goods imported or exported in them. (Article VIII.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Trade-marks.</i></p> <p>The subjects of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall, in the dominions of the other, enjoy the same protection and be subject to the same conditions as native subjects in regard to the rights of property in trade-marks, names of firms, and other distinctive marks showing the origin or quality of goods, as well as in patterns and designs for manufacture. (Article X.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Duties. Protection of Persons and Property.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Earl Granville to Count Münster.</i></p> <p>M. l'Ambassadeur, <i>Foreign Office, May 16, 1885.</i></p> <p>Dr. KRAUEL, in his recent interviews respecting the arrangement now concluded regarding the Protectorates of Great Britain and Germany on the African Coast, stated that it is the wish of the German Government that the settlement of the boundary between the British and German Protectorates on the Gulf of Guinea should be followed by negotiations for a commercial arrangement insuring equality of treatment for the trade of the two countries in the respective Protectorates.</p> <p>It was pointed out that while Her Majesty's Government fully accepted the principle of equality of treatment it was premature to negotiate the adoption of formal engagements, as the question of the administration of the Protectorates must first be settled. Dr. Krauel urged that at any rate such assurances might be exchanged as might satisfy traders that there would be no differential treatment, and that no excessive duties would be imposed. These assurances Her Majesty's Government have no difficulty in giving, and I have consequently to request your Excellency to</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[384]</p>	<p>British Protectorates on the Gulf of Guinea.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">G</p>

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.						
GERMANY (<i>continued</i>) ..	May and June, 1885	Spheres of action in portions of Africa

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p>convey to the German Government the following expression of their views and intentions:—</p> <p>Her Majesty's Government cannot at present make any definite declaration as to the limit of duties to be imposed, but they are prepared to give the assurance that those duties will be levied solely for the purpose of meeting the expenses necessary to enable them to carry out the obligations imposed upon them by the Protectorates, and that they will be as moderate as possible.</p> <p>They are prepared to give every assurance that there shall be no differential treatment of foreigners, or foreign goods.</p> <p>They will be fully prepared to apply to the British Protectorates the provisions of the second paragraph of the Vth Article of the Act of Berlin, which secures protection to the persons and property of foreigners, and to engage that there shall be no differential treatment of foreigners as to settlement or access to the markets, it being understood that the regulation of these questions must be subject to administrative dispositions in the interests of commerce and of order.</p> <p>They are ready to undertake that no less than four months' notice* shall be given by the local authorities of the adoption of any alteration in the Tariff of duties.</p> <p>I have to request your Excellency to explain that these assurances are given subject only to the receipt of a reciprocal undertaking from the German Government as regards the German Protectorates, and I shall be glad to learn from your Excellency whether the German Government are prepared to give such an undertaking.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">I have, &c. (Signed) GRANVILLE.</p>	

Duties. Protection of Persons and Property.

Count Münster to Earl Granville.—(Received June 2.)

(Translation.)

My Lord, *German Embassy, London, June 2, 1885.*

IN your note of the 16th ultimo you communicated to me a résumé of the Rules which the British Government are prepared to observe for the regulation of trade and commerce in the territories on the Gulf of Guinea which are under their protection. You added that the engagement to carry out these Rules was made on the understanding that assurances of a similar nature would be given on the part of the Imperial Government, as to the German Protectorates on the Gulf of Guinea.

I did not omit to bring your above-mentioned note to the notice of my Government, and I am now authorized to make the following answer:—

With respect to the promises made by the British Government, the Government of His Majesty the Emperor declares itself ready to make the following engagements with regard to its Protectorates on the Gulf of Guinea: Customs shall only be raised to such an amount as may be considered sufficient to cover the expenses arising from the taking over of the Protectorate.

The customs rates shall be fixed as low as possible, without, however, being confined to any fixed maximum.

* See Exchange of Notes, May 5 and 10, 1803, reducing period to one month's, S.P., vol. 85, pp. 830-7.

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
GERMANY (<i>continued</i>) . .	May and June, 1885	Spheres of action in portions of Africa	. . . . .

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p>There shall be no differential treatment of British subjects or British goods.</p> <p>The conditions in section 2 of Article V of the General Act of the Berlin Conference of the 26th February last, which provided for the security of the persons and property of foreigners, shall be applicable to British subjects in German Protectorates; and with the reservation of certain Governmental Regulations in the interests of trade and public order, no differential treatment of British subjects with regard to their establishment at or communications with the markets shall take place.</p> <p>Any changes in the Customs Tariff shall be made known at least four months before their execution by the local authorities.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">I have, &c. (Signed) MÜNSTER.</p>	
<i>Duties. Protection of Persons and Property.</i>	
<i>Earl Granville to Baron Plessen.</i>	
<p>M. le Baron, <i>Foreign Office, June 10, 1885.</i></p> <p>I HAVE the honour to request that you will be good enough to furnish me with an explanation of the point which is not altogether clear in the note from his Excellency Count Münster of the 2nd instant on the subject of the commercial relations of Great Britain and Germany in the territories in the Gulf of Guinea under their Protectorate.</p> <p>In my note of the 16th May, I said that Her Majesty's Government would be ready to give every assurance that there should, in the British Protectorate, be no differential treatment of foreigners. I added that they would be prepared to engage that there should be no differential treatment as to settlement or access to the markets, it being understood that the regulation of these questions, as well as of the application of the provisions of Article V of the Act of Berlin, must be subject to administrative dispositions in the interests of commerce and of order.</p> <p>In Count Münster's reply a corresponding general assurance was given as to differential treatment, and in response to the suggestion as to the additional engagement, the following words are used: "es soll . . . vorbehaltlich gewisser Verwaltungs-Vorschriften im Interesse des Handels und der öffentlichen Ordnung, keine ungleiche Behandlung von englischen Unterthanen in Bezug auf Niederlassung oder Zugang zu den Handelsmärkten gestattet sein." I have the honour to inquire whether the meaning of these words is that the equality of treatment of British subjects as to settlement or access to markets is subject to regulations to be made from time to time; and if this is the meaning, as it doubtless will have arisen from a misconception of the phrase used in my note, I have to explain that the assurance which it was intended that the two Governments should exchange was that there should be absolute equality of treatment on these points. In making the reservation respecting regulations, my object was to let it be understood that foreigners would be subject, equally with British subjects, to such rules as regards settlement and access as the Administration might think proper to impose.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">I have, &c. (Signed) GRANVILLE.</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
GERMANY (<i>continued</i>) ..	May and June, 1885	Spheres of action in portions of Africa	.. .. .. ..
Ditto	Apr. 10, 1886	Trade and Commerce in Western Pacific	No time fixed
GREECE	Nov. 10, 1886	Commerce and Navigation	After 12 months' notice (Article XIX)

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.</i></p> <p>Sir, <i>Foreign Office, June 16, 1885.</i></p> <p>BARON VON PLESSEN called to-day and stated that he had been instructed to explain, in reply to my note to Count Münster of the 10th instant, that the passage in his Excellency's note to which I had referred was meant to be a translation of the corresponding passage in my note of the 16th May. He said that he was authorized to state that the German Government understood the assurance given by them in the same sense as that in which Her Majesty's Government interpreted the assurance given on the part of England.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">I am, &c. (Signed) GRANVILLE.</p> <p><i>Residence. Acquisition and Disposal of Property. Trade. Religion. Protection of Persons and Property.</i></p> <p>The Government of Her Britannic Majesty and the Government of His Majesty the Emperor agree that the subjects of either State shall be free to resort to all the possessions or Protectorates of the other State in the Western Pacific, and to settle there, and to acquire and to hold all kinds of property, and to engage in all descriptions of trade and professions, and agricultural and industrial undertakings, subject to the same conditions and laws, and enjoying the same religious freedom, and the same protection and privileges, as the subjects of the Sovereign or Protecting State. (§ II.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Ships. Import Duties.</i></p> <p>In all the British and German possessions and Protectorates in the Western Pacific the ships of both States shall in all respects reciprocally enjoy equal treatment as well as most-favoured-nation treatment, and merchandize of whatever origin imported by the subjects of either State, under whatever flag, shall not be liable to any other or higher duties than that imported by the subjects of the other State or of any third Power.* (§ III.)</p> <p>In this Declaration the words "possessions and Protectorates in the Western Pacific" shall not include the Colonies which now have fully constituted Governments and Legislatures. (§ VI.)</p> <hr/> <p>* By a Declaration dated November 14, 1899, and appended to the Anglo-German Convention of the same date, it was agreed that these stipulations should also apply to the islands mentioned in that Convention. [See Parliamentary Paper, "Germany," No. 1 (1899), p. 5.]</p>	<p>All British Possessions and Protectorates in the Western Pacific except those having fully constituted Governments and Legislatures.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Commerce and Navigation. Privileges. Ships. Cargoes. Taxes. Imposts.</i></p> <p>There shall be between the dominions and possessions of the two High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects of each of the two Parties shall have liberty freely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all places, ports, and rivers in the dominions and possessions of the other to which native subjects generally are or may be permitted to come, and shall enjoy respectively the same rights, privileges,</p>	<p>The United Kingdom and all British Colonies and Foreign Possessions, with the exception of—</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Canada. Cape of Good Hope. India. New South Wales.</p>

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
GREECE (<i>continued</i>) ..	Nov. 10, 1886	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .

National Treatment.	Applicable to :—
<p>liberties, favours, immunities, and exemptions in matters of commerce and navigation which are or may be enjoyed by native subjects, without having to pay any tax or impost greater than those paid by the same, and they shall be subject to the laws and regulations in force. (Article I.)</p> <p><i>Transit Duties. Warehousing. Bounties. Facilities and Drawbacks.</i></p> <p>The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other, exemption from all transit duties, and a perfect equality of treatment with native subjects in all that relates to warehousing, bounties, facilities and drawbacks. (Article IV.)</p> <p><i>Goods imported in Vessels of either Country.</i></p> <p>All articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in British vessels may likewise be imported into those ports in Hellenic vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in British vessels; and reciprocally all articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the King of the Hellenes in Hellenic vessels may likewise be imported into those ports in British vessels without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in Hellenic vessels. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from that place of origin or from any other place. (Article V.)</p> <p><i>Goods exported in Vessels of either Country. Bounties, Drawbacks, &c.</i></p> <p>In the same manner, there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, in the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exported therefrom, whether such exportation shall take place in Hellenic or in British vessels, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of either of the Contracting Parties, or of any third Power. (Article V.)</p> <p><i>Tonnage, Harbour, Pilotage, Lighthouse, Quarantine and other Duties.</i></p> <p>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 Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind, shall be imposed in the ports of the dominions and possessions 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 in general. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels, from whatever port or place they may arrive, and whatever may be their place of destination. (Article VI.)</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
GREECE (<i>continued</i>) ..	Nov. 10, 1886	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p data-bbox="245 338 743 387"><i>Coasting Trade. Stationing, Loading, and Unloading of Vessels.</i></p> <p data-bbox="220 400 783 613">In all that regards the coasting trade, the stationing, loading, and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, or rivers of the dominions and possessions of the two countries, no privilege shall be granted to national vessels which shall not be equally granted to vessels of the other country; the intention of the Contracting Parties being that in these respects also the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality. (Article VII.)</p> <p data-bbox="405 651 576 678"><i>Wrecks. Salvage.</i></p> <p data-bbox="220 689 783 969">Any ship of war or merchant-vessel of either of the Contracting Parties which may be compelled by stress of weather, or by accident, to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary stores, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable in a similar case by a national vessel. In case, however, the master of a merchant-vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandize in order to defray his expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the regulations and tariffs of the place to which he may have come.</p> <p data-bbox="220 969 783 1435">If any ship of war or merchant-vessel of one of the Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coast of the other, such ship or vessel, and all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandize saved therefrom, including any 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. If there are no such owners or agents on the spot, then the same shall be delivered to the British or Hellenic Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent in whose district the wreck or stranding may have taken place, upon being claimed by him within the period fixed by the laws of the country; and such Consuls, 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 like case of a wreck of a national vessel.</p> <p data-bbox="220 1435 783 1552">The goods and merchandize saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all duties of Customs, unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay the same rate of duty as if they had been imported in a national vessel.</p> <p data-bbox="220 1552 783 1742">In the case either of a vessel being driven in by stress of weather, run aground, or wrecked, the respective Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents shall, if the owner or master or other agent of the owner is not present, or is present and requires it, be authorized to interpose in order to afford the necessary assistance to their fellow-countrymen. (Article VIII.)</p> <p data-bbox="245 1776 759 1825"><i>Residence. Travelling. Trading. Agents. Passports. Taxes. Imposts, &c. Acquisition of Property.</i></p> <p data-bbox="220 1832 783 1888">The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties who shall conform themselves to the laws of the country—</p> <p data-bbox="220 1895 783 1968">1. Shall have full liberty, with their families, to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other Contracting Party.</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
GREECE (<i>continued</i>) ..	Nov. 10, 1886	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .. .. ..

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p>2. They shall be permitted to hire or possess the houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops, and premises which may be necessary for them.</p> <p>3. They may carry on their commerce either in person or by any agents whom they may think fit to employ.</p> <p>4. They shall not be subject in respect of their persons or property, or in respect of passports, nor in respect of their commerce or industry, to any taxes, whether general or local, or to imposts or obligations of any kind whatever other or greater than those which are or may be imposed upon native subjects. (Article XII.)</p>	
<p><i>Municipal and other Functions and Charges. Military Requisitions. Forced Loans. Duties.</i></p> <p>The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatever, whether in the army, navy, or national guard or militia. They shall be equally exempted from all judicial and municipal functions whatever other than those imposed by the laws relating to juries, as well as from all contributions, whether pecuniary or in kind, imposed as a compensation for personal service, and finally from every species of exaction or military requisition, as well as from forced loans and other charges which may be imposed for purposes of war, or as a result of other extraordinary circumstances. The duties and charges connected with the ownership or leasing of lands and other real property are, however, excepted, as well as all exactions or military requisitions to which all subjects of the country may be liable as owners or lessees of real property. (Article XIII.)</p>	
<p><i>Acquisition and Disposal of Property. Imposts, Duties, and Exports.</i></p> <p>The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be at full liberty to exercise civil rights, and therefore to acquire, possess, and dispose of every description of property, movable and immovable. They may acquire and transmit the same to others, whether by purchase, sale, donation, exchange, marriage, testament, succession <i>ab intestato</i>, and in any other manner, under the same conditions as national subjects. Their heirs may succeed to and take possession of it, either in person or by procurators, in the same manner and in the same legal forms as subjects of the country; and in the case of subjects of either of the Contracting Parties dying intestate, their property shall be administered to by their respective Consuls or Vice-Consuls as far as is consistent with the laws of both countries.</p> <p>In none of these respects shall they pay upon the value of such property any other or higher impost, duty, or charge than is payable by subjects of the country. In every case the subjects of the Contracting Parties shall be permitted to export their property, or the proceeds thereof if sold, on the same conditions as subjects of the country. (Article XIV.)</p>	
<p><i>Protection of Persons and Property. Law and Justice.</i></p> <p>The dwellings, manufactories, warehouses, and shops of the subjects of each of the Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto destined for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be respected.</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
GREECE (<i>continued</i>) ..	Nov. 10, 1886	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .
HONDURAS ..	Jan. 21, 1887	Commerce and Navigation	February 3, 1910, and then after 12 months' notice .. (Protocol, February 3, 1900, § III).

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p>It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a search of, or a domiciliary visit to such dwellings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers, or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws for subjects of the country.</p> <p>The subjects of each of the two Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall have free access to the Courts of Justice for the prosecution and defence of their rights, without other conditions, restrictions, or taxes beyond those imposed on native subjects, and shall, like them, be at liberty to employ, in all causes, their advocates, attorneys, or agents from among the persons admitted to the exercise of those professions according to the laws of the country. (Article XV.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Vessels and Cargoes.</i></p> <p>British ships and their cargoes shall, in Honduras, and Honduranian vessels and their cargoes shall, in the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, from whatever place arriving and whatever may be the place of origin or destination of their cargoes, be treated in every respect as national ships and their cargoes. (Article III.)</p>	<p>The United Kingdom, British Honduras, Gambia, India and Indian Native States (with reservations), Lagos, Mauritius, New Guinea, New South Wales, Northern Nigeria, Queensland, Saint Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Straits Settlements, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Local Treatment. Dues. Pilotage, &c.</i></p> <p>The preceding stipulation applies to local treatment, dues, and charges in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, and rivers of the two countries, pilotage, and generally to all matters connected with navigation. (Article III.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Residence, Acquisition and Disposal of Property.</i></p> <p>The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties shall be permitted to reside permanently or temporarily in the dominions or possessions of the other, and to occupy and hire houses and warehouses for purposes of commerce, whether wholesale or retail. They shall also be at full liberty to exercise civil rights, and therefore to acquire, possess and dispose of every description of property movable and immovable. They may acquire and transmit the same to others, whether by purchase, sale, donation, exchange, marriage, testament, succession <i>ab intestato</i>, and in any other manner under the same conditions as natives of the country. Their heirs and legal representatives may succeed to and take possession of it, either in person or by procurators, in the same manner and in the same legal forms as natives of the country. (Article IV.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Property, Imposts, Duties, Exportation.</i></p> <p>In none of these respects shall they pay upon the value of such property any other or higher impost, duty, or charge than is payable by natives of the country. In every case the subjects or citizens of the Contracting Parties shall be permitted to export their property, or the proceeds thereof is sold, freely and without being subjected on such exportation to pay any duty different from that to which natives of the country are liable under similar circumstances.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Dwellings, Warehouses, &c. Domiciliary Visits, &c.</i></p> <p>The dwellings, manufactories, warehouses, and shops of the subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other,</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
HONDURAS (<i>continued</i>)..	Jan. 21, 1887	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .. .. ..

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p>and all premises appertaining thereto destined for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be respected. Except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws for natives of the country, such dwellings and premises shall be exempt from search or domiciliary visit, and books, papers, or accounts shall be exempt from examination or inspection. (Article V.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Law and Justice.</i></p> <p>The subjects or citizens of each of the two Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall have free access to the Courts of Justice for the prosecution and defence of their rights, without other conditions, restrictions, or taxes beyond those imposed on natives of the country, and shall, like them, be at liberty to employ, in all causes, their advocates, attorneys, or agents from among the persons admitted to the exercise of those professions according to the laws of the country. (Article V.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Protection of Persons and Property.</i></p> <p>The subjects or citizens of either of the two Contracting Parties residing in the dominions and possessions of the other shall enjoy, in regard to their houses, persons and properties, the protection of the Government in as full and ample a manner as native subjects or citizens. (Article VII.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Liberty of Conscience. Burials.</i></p> <p>In like manner the subjects or citizens of each Contracting Party shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other full liberty of conscience, and shall not be molested on account of their religious belief; and such of those subjects or citizens as may die in the territories of the other Party shall be buried in the public cemeteries, or in places appointed for the purpose, with suitable decorum and respect. (Article VII.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Wrecks and Salvage. National Treatment.</i></p> <p>Any ship of war or merchant-vessel of either of the Contracting Parties, which may be compelled by stress of weather, or by accident, to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary stores, and to continue their voyage, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable in a similar case by a national vessel. In case, however, the master of a merchant-vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandize in order to defray his expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the Regulations and Tariffs of the place to which he may have come.</p> <p>If any ship of war or merchant-vessel of one of the Contracting Parties should run against or be wrecked within the territory of the other, such ship or vessel, and all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandize saved therefrom, including any which may have been cast out of the ship, 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. If there are no such owners or agents on the spot, then the same shall be delivered to the British or Honduranian Consul-General, Consular Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent in whose district the wreck or stranding</p> <p>[384]</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
HONDURAS (<i>continued</i>)..	Jan. 21, 1887	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .. ..
ITALY	June 15, 1883	Commerce and Navigation	After 12 months' notice. (Article XX)

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p>may have taken place, upon being claimed by him within the period fixed by the laws of the country; and such Consuls, 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 like case of a wreck of a national vessel.</p> <p>The goods and merchandize saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all duties of Customs, unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay the same rate of duty as if they had been imported in a national vessel.</p> <p>In the case either of a vessel being driven in by stress of weather, run aground, or wrecked, the respective Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents shall, if the owner or master or other agent of the owner is not present, or is present and requires it, be authorized to interpose in order to afford the necessary assistance to their fellow-countrymen. (Article XII.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Interruption of Friendly Relations. Position of Subjects and Property.</i></p> <p>For the better security of commerce between the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty and the citizens of the Republic of Honduras, it is agreed that if at any time any interruption of friendly intercourse, or any rupture, should unfortunately take place between the two Contracting Parties, the subjects or citizens of either of the said Contracting Parties, who may be residing in the dominions or territories of the other, or who may be established there, in the exercise of any trade or special employment, shall have the privilege of remaining, and continuing such trade or employment, without any manner of interruption, in full enjoyment of their liberty and property, so long as they behave peacefully and commit no offence against the laws; and their goods, property, and effects, of whatever description they may be, whether in their own custody or intrusted to individuals or to the State, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, or to any other charges or demands than those which may be made upon the like goods, property, and effects belonging to native subjects or citizens. Should they, however, prefer to leave the country, they shall be allowed to make arrangements for the safe keeping of their goods, property, and effects, or to dispose of them, and to liquidate their accounts; and a safe conduct shall be given them to embark at the ports which they shall themselves select. (Article XIII.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Commerce and Navigation, Privileges, Exemptions.</i></p> <p>There shall be between the dominions and possessions of the two High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects of each of the two Parties shall have liberty freely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all places, ports, and rivers in the dominions and possessions of the other to which native subjects generally are or may be permitted to come, and shall enjoy, respectively, the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities, and exemptions in matters of commerce and navigation which are or may be enjoyed by native subjects, without having to pay any tax or impost greater than those paid by the same, and they shall be subject to the laws and regulations in force. (Article I.)</p>	<p>The United Kingdom and all British Colonies and Foreign Possessions with the exception of—</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Canada. Cape of Good Hope. India. South Australia.</p>

[384]

I 2

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.						
ITALY (<i>continued</i>) ..	June 15, 1883	Commerce and Navigation

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p data-bbox="236 322 759 349"><i>Transit Duties. Warehousing. Bounties. Drawbacks.</i></p> <p data-bbox="217 367 791 512">The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in the dominions and possessions of the other, exemption from all transit duties, and a perfect equality of treatment with native subjects in all that relates to warehousing, bounties, facilities, and drawbacks. (Article IV.)</p> <p data-bbox="236 551 766 600"><i>Goods imported in Vessels of either Country. Direct and Indirect Trade. Reciprocity.</i></p> <p data-bbox="217 611 794 1016">All articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in British vessels may likewise be imported into those ports in Italian vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in British vessels; and reciprocally all articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the King of Italy in Italian vessels may likewise be imported into those ports in British vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in Italian vessels. 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. (Article V.)</p> <p data-bbox="229 1055 778 1104"><i>Goods exported in Vessels of either Country. Bounties and Drawbacks. Direct and Indirect Trade.</i></p> <p data-bbox="217 1122 798 1364">In the same manner, there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, in the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exported therefrom, whether such exportation shall take place in Italian or in British vessels, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of either of the Contracting Parties, or of any third Power. (Article V.)</p> <p data-bbox="225 1404 791 1433"><i>Duties on Vessels. Direct and Indirect Trade. Reciprocity.</i></p> <p data-bbox="217 1453 801 1792">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 Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind, shall be imposed in the ports of the dominions and possessions 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 in general. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels, from whatever port or place they may arrive, and whatever may be their place of destination. (Article VI.)</p> <p data-bbox="308 1825 687 1854"><i>Loading and Unloading, &c., of Vessels.</i></p> <p data-bbox="217 1872 798 1968">In all that regards the stationing, loading, and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, or rivers of the dominions and possessions of the two countries, no privilege shall be granted to national</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
ITALY (<i>continued</i>) ..	June 15, 1883	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .. .. ..

National Treatment.	Applicable to :—
<p>vessels which shall not be equally granted to vessels of the other country; the intention of the Contracting Parties being that in this respect also the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality. (Article VII.)*</p> <p><i>Ships of War and Merchant Vessels.—Stress of Weather.—Payment of Dues.</i></p> <p>Any ship of war or merchant-vessel of either of the Contracting Parties which may be compelled by stress of weather, or by accident, to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary stores, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable in a similar case by a national vessel. In case, however, the master of a merchant-vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandize in order to defray his expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the regulations and tariffs of the place to which he may have come. (Article IX.)</p> <p><i>Wrecks and Casualties.—Consular Interference.</i></p> <p>If any ship of war or merchant-vessel of one of the Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, such ship or vessel, and all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandize saved therefrom, including any 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. If there are no such owners or agents on the spot, then the same shall be delivered to the British or Italian Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent in whose district the wreck or stranding may have taken place, upon being claimed by him within the period fixed by the laws of the country; and such Consuls, 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 like case of a wreck of a national vessel. (Article IX.)</p> <p><i>Goods Saved from Wrecks.</i></p> <p>The goods and merchandize saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all duties of Customs, unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay the same rate of duty as if they had been imported in a national vessel. (Article IX.)</p> <p><i>Privileges of Subjects.</i></p> <p>The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties who shall conform themselves to the laws of the country—</p> <p><i>Residence, &c.</i></p> <p>1. Shall have full liberty, with their families, to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other Contracting Party.</p>	
<p>* Coasting trade excepted. (Article VIII.)</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
ITALY (<i>continued</i>) ..	June 15, 1883	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Hiring of Houses, &c.</i></p> <p>2. They shall be permitted to hire or possess the houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops, and premises which may be necessary for them.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Employment of Agents.</i></p> <p>3. They may carry on their commerce either in person or by any agents whom they may think fit to employ.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Persons and Property.—Passports, Taxes, &c.</i></p> <p>4. They shall not be subject in respect of their persons or property, or in respect of passports, nor in respect of their commerce or industry, to any taxes, whether general or local, or to imposts or obligations of any kind whatever other or greater than those which are or may be imposed upon native subjects. (Article XIII.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Military Service. Forced Loans, &c. Mutual Exemptions.</i></p> <p>The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatever, whether in the army, navy, or national guard, or militia. They shall be equally exempted from all judicial and municipal functions whatever, other than those imposed by the laws relating to juries, as well as from all contributions, whether pecuniary or in kind, imposed as a compensation for personal service, and finally from every species of exaction or military requisition. (Article XIV.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Duties, &c., connected with Ownership, &c., of Land.</i></p> <p>The duties and charges connected with the ownership or leasing of lands and other real property are, however, excepted, as well as all exactions or military requisitions to which all subjects of the country may be liable as owners or lessees of real property. (Article XIV.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Acquisition and Disposal of Property.</i></p> <p>The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be at full liberty to exercise civil rights, and therefore to acquire, possess, and dispose of every description of property, movable and immovable. They may acquire and transmit the same to others, whether by purchase, sale, donation, exchange, marriage, testament, succession <i>ab intestato</i>, and in any other manner, under the same conditions as national subjects. Their heirs may succeed to and take possession of it, either in person or by procurators, in the same manner and in the same legal forms as subjects of the country. (Article XV.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Property, Duties, Exportation.</i></p> <p>In none of these respects shall they pay upon the value of such property any other or higher impost, duty, or charge than is payable by subjects of the country. In every case the subjects of the Contracting Parties shall be permitted to export their property, or the proceeds thereof if sold, freely and without being subjected on such exportation to pay any duty different from that to which subjects of the country are liable under similar circumstances. (Article XV.)</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
ITALY (<i>continued</i>) ..	June 15, 1883	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .. .. ..
JAPAN	July 16, 1894	Commerce and Navigation	July 17, 1911, and then after 12 months' notice. (Article XXI)

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Domiciliary Visits.</i></p> <p>It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a search of or a domiciliary visit to, such dwellings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers, or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws for subjects of the country. (Article XVI.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Access to Law Courts.</i></p> <p>The subjects of each of the two Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall have free access to the Courts of Justice for the prosecution and defence of their rights, without other conditions, restrictions, or taxes beyond those imposed on native subjects, and shall, like them, be at liberty to employ, in all causes, their advocates, attorneys, or agents from among the persons admitted to the exercise of those professions according to the laws of the country. (Article XVI.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Trade-marks, Patents, &c.</i></p> <p>The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties shall have, in the dominions and possessions of the other, the same rights as native subjects in regard to patents for inventions, trade-marks, and designs, upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by law. (Article XVII.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Residence. Travel. Protection of Persons and Property.</i></p> <p>The subjects of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other Contracting Party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Access to Law Courts.</i></p> <p>They shall have free and easy access to the Courts of Justice in pursuit and defence of their rights; they shall be at liberty equally with native subjects to choose and employ lawyers, advocates, and representatives to pursue and defend their rights before such Courts, and in all other matters connected with the administration of justice they shall enjoy all the rights and privileges enjoyed by native subjects.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Residence. Travel. Property.</i></p> <p>In whatever relates to rights of residence and travel; to the possession of goods and effects of any kind; to the succession to personal estate, by will or otherwise, and the disposal of property of any sort in any manner whatsoever which they may lawfully acquire, the subjects of each Contracting Party shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other the same privileges, liberties, and rights, and shall be subject to no higher imposts or charges in these respects than native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.</p>	<p>The United Kingdom and all British Colonies and Foreign Possessions, with the exception of—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canada.* Cape of Good Hope. India.† New South Wales. New Zealand. Queensland.‡ South Australia. Tasmania. Victoria. Western Australia. <p>Article II, however, not held to be binding on Colonies (see notes of July 16, 1894).</p>

[384]

* A separate convention respecting the commercial relations between Canada and Japan was concluded on January 31, 1900.

† A separate convention respecting the commercial relations between India and Japan was concluded on August 20, 1904.

‡ Queensland has acceded to the Treaty between Great Britain and Japan of July 16, 1894, with certain reservations recorded in the Protocol signed on March 16, 1897.

K 2

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
JAPAN (<i>continued</i>) ..	July 16, 1894	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .

National Treatment.	Applicable to :—
<p data-bbox="443 322 539 347" style="text-align: center;"><i>Taxes, &c.</i></p> <p data-bbox="212 367 791 490">They shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatsoever, to pay any charges or taxes other or higher than those that are, or may be, paid by native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation. (Article I.)</p> <p data-bbox="276 539 715 564" style="text-align: center;"><i>Wholesale and Retail Trade. Warehouses, &c.</i></p> <p data-bbox="217 584 791 871">The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties may trade in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other by wholesale or retail in all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandize of lawful commerce, either in person or by agents, singly, or in partnerships with foreigners or native subjects; and they may there own or hire and occupy the houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops, and premises which may be necessary for them, and lease land for residential and commercial purposes, conforming themselves to the Laws, Police and Customs Regulations of the country like native subjects. (Article III.)</p> <p data-bbox="301 938 683 963" style="text-align: center;"><i>Ships and Cargoes. Taxes, Imposts, &c.</i></p> <p data-bbox="217 983 791 1341">They shall have liberty freely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports, and rivers in the dominions and possessions of the other which are or may be opened to foreign commerce, and shall enjoy, respectively, the same treatment in matters of commerce and navigation as native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, without having to pay taxes, imposts, or 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, other or greater than those paid by native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, subject always to the Laws, Ordinances, and Regulations of each country. (Article III.)</p> <p data-bbox="256 1408 740 1433" style="text-align: center;"><i>Inviolability of Dwellings, &c. Domiciliary Visits.</i></p> <p data-bbox="217 1453 791 1576">The dwellings, manufactories, warehouses, and shops of the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto destined for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be respected.</p> <p data-bbox="217 1576 791 1722">It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a search of, or a domiciliary visit to, such dwellings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers, or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the Laws, Ordinances, and Regulations for subjects of the country. (Article IV.)</p> <p data-bbox="280 1789 719 1814" style="text-align: center;"><i>Transit Duties. Warehousing. Bounties, &c.</i></p> <p data-bbox="217 1834 791 1980">The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other exemption from all transit duties, and a perfect equality of treatment with native subjects in all that relates to warehousing, bounties, facilities, and drawbacks. (Article VII.)</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
JAPAN (<i>continued</i>)	July 16, 1894	Commerce and Navigation	

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p><i>Imports in Vessels of either Country. Direct and Indirect Trade. Reciprocity.</i></p> <p>All articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan in Japanese vessels may likewise be imported into those ports in British vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in Japanese vessels; and reciprocally, all articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in British vessels may likewise be imported into those ports in Japanese vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in British vessels. 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. (Article VIII.)</p>	
<p><i>Exports in Vessels of either Country. Direct and Indirect Trade. Reciprocity.</i></p> <p>In the same manner there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed in the dominions and possessions of either of the High Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exported therefrom, whether such exportation shall take place in Japanese or in British vessels, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of either of the Contracting Parties or of any third Power. (Article VIII.)</p>	
<p><i>Tonnage, Harbour, Pilotage, Lighthouse, Quarantine, &c., Duties.</i></p> <p>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 dominions and possessions 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 in general or vessels of the most favoured nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels, from whatever port or place they may arrive, and whatever may be their place of destination. (Article IX.)</p>	
<p><i>Loading and Unloading, &c., of Vessels.</i></p> <p>In all that regards the stationing, loading, and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, or rivers of the dominions and possessions of the two countries, no privilege shall be granted to national vessels which shall not be equally granted to vessels of the other country; the intention of the High Contracting Parties being that in this respect also the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality. (Article X.)</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
JAPAN (<i>continued</i>) ..	July 16, 1894	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .. .. ..
LIBERIA ..	Nov. 21, 1848	Commerce and Navigation	No time fixed

National Treatment.	Applicable to
<p><i>Ships of War and Merchant-vessels. Stress of Weather. Payment of Dues. Wrecks. Salvage.</i></p> <p>Any ship of war or 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. 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.</p> <p>If any ship of war or merchant-vessel of one of the Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, the local authorities shall inform the Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent of the district of the occurrence, or if there be no such Consular officer, they shall inform the Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent of the nearest district.</p> <p>Such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel, and all parts thereof, and all furnitures and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandize 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. If such owners or agents are not on the spot, the same shall be delivered to the respective Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents upon being claimed by them within the period fixed by the laws of the country, and such Consular officers, 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 a wreck of a national vessel. (Article XII.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Trade-marks, Patents, &c.</i></p> <p>The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other the same protection as native subjects in regard to patents, trade-marks, and designs, upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by law. (Article XVII.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Vessels and Cargoes. Tonnage and other Duties.</i></p> <p>No tonnage, import, or other duties or charges, shall be levied in the Republic of Liberia on British vessels, or on goods imported or exported in British vessels, beyond what are or may be levied on national vessels, or on the like goods imported or exported in national vessels; and in like manner, no tonnage, import, or other duties or charges, shall be levied in the British dominions on vessels of the Republic, or on goods imported or exported in those vessels, beyond what are or may be levied on national vessels, or on the like goods imported or exported in national vessels. (Article III.)</p>	<p>British Dominions.</p>

[384]

L

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
MEXICO	Nov. 27, 1888	Commerce and Navigation	After 12 months' notice. (Article XVI)

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p data-bbox="236 365 719 416"><i>Residence. Hiring of Houses, &c. Acquisition and Disposal of Property. Intestate Estates.</i></p> <p data-bbox="209 432 767 831">The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties shall be permitted to reside, permanently or temporarily, in the dominions or possessions of the other, and to occupy and hire houses and warehouses for purposes of commerce, whether wholesale or retail. They shall also be at full liberty to exercise civil rights, and therefore to acquire, possess, and dispose of every description of property, movable and immovable, as far as the laws of each country will permit. They may acquire and transmit the same to others, whether by purchase, sale, donation, exchange, marriage, testament, succession <i>ab intestato</i>, and in any other manner, under the same conditions as natives of the country. Their heirs and legal representatives may succeed to and take possession of it, either in person or by procurators, in the same manner and in the same legal forms as natives of the country. (Article V.)</p> <p data-bbox="363 857 596 887"><i>Duties, &c., on Property.</i></p> <p data-bbox="209 902 767 999">In none of these respects shall they pay upon the value of such property any other or higher impost, duty, or charge than is payable by natives of the country. (Article V.)</p> <p data-bbox="320 1025 632 1055"><i>Property. Exportation. Duties.</i></p> <p data-bbox="209 1070 767 1218">In every case the subjects or citizens of the Contracting Parties shall be permitted to export their property, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, freely and without being subjected on such exportation to pay any duty different from that to which natives of the country are liable under similar circumstances. (Article V.)</p> <p data-bbox="336 1261 616 1290"><i>Inviolability of Dwellings, &c.</i></p> <p data-bbox="209 1305 767 1453">The dwellings, manufactories, warehouses, and shops of the subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto, destined for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be respected. (Article VI.)</p> <p data-bbox="368 1473 584 1503"><i>Domiciliary Visits, &c.</i></p> <p data-bbox="209 1518 767 1666">It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a search of, or a domiciliary visit to, such dwellings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers, or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws for natives of the country. (Article VI.)</p> <p data-bbox="395 1686 560 1715"><i>Law and Justice.</i></p> <p data-bbox="209 1731 767 1962">The subjects or citizens of each of the two Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall have free access to the Courts of Justice for the prosecution and defence of their rights, without other conditions, restrictions, or taxes beyond those imposed on natives of the country, and shall, like them, be at liberty to employ, in all causes, their advocates, attorneys, or agents from among the persons admitted to the exercise of those professions according to the laws of the country. (Article VI.)</p>	<p data-bbox="791 432 1345 483">The United Kingdom and all the British Colonies and Foreign Possessions with the exception of—</p> <p data-bbox="951 499 1158 618">Canada. Cape of Good Hope. India. New South Wales. New Zealand.</p>

[384]

L 2

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
MEXICO (<i>continued</i>)	•• Nov. 27, 1888	Commerce and Navigation	•• •• •• •• •• ••

National Treatment.	Applicable to ;—
<p data-bbox="263 324 742 380"><i>Exemptions from Military Service, Forced Loans, &c. Requisitions, &c., on Real Property.</i></p> <p data-bbox="231 392 798 638">The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatever, whether in the army, navy, or national guard, or militia. They shall likewise be exempted from all contributions, whether pecuniary or in kind, imposed as a compensation for personal service, and, finally, from forced loans, and from charges, requisitions, and war contributions, unless imposed on real property, when they shall pay them equally with nationals. (Article VII.)</p>	
<p data-bbox="375 683 622 716"><i>Patents, Trade-marks, &c.</i></p> <p data-bbox="231 728 798 896">The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties shall have, in the dominions and possessions of the other, the same rights as natives, or as subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, in regard to patents for inventions, trade-marks, and designs, upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by law. (Article IX.)</p>	
<p data-bbox="247 940 774 996"><i>Ships of War and Merchant-vessels. Stress of Weather. Payment of Dues.</i></p> <p data-bbox="231 1008 798 1299">Any ship of war or merchant-vessel of either Contracting Parties which may be compelled by stress of weather or by accident, to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary stores, and to continue their voyage without paying any dues other than such as would be payable in a similar case by a national vessel. In case, however, the master of a merchant-vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandize in order to defray his expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the Regulations and Tariffs of the place to which he may have come. (Article XII.)</p>	
<p data-bbox="343 1344 662 1377"><i>Wrecks and Casualties. Salvage.</i></p> <p data-bbox="231 1388 798 1747">If any ship of war or merchant-vessel of one of the Contracting Parties should run aground, or be wrecked within the territory of the other, such ship or vessel, and all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandize saved therefrom, including any which may have been cast out of the ship, 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 of the country; 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 like case of a wreck of a national vessel. (Article XII.)</p>	
<p data-bbox="359 1792 646 1825"><i>Goods, &c., saved from Wrecks.</i></p> <p data-bbox="231 1836 798 1948">The goods and merchandize saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all duties of customs unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay the same rate of duty as if they had been imported in a national vessel. (Article XII.)</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
MEXICO (<i>continued</i>) ..	Nov. 27, 1888	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .. .. ..
MOROCCO	Dec. 9, 1856	Commerce and Navigation	No time fixed

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p data-bbox="245 331 746 383"><i>Rupture of Friendly Relations. Protection of Persons and Property.</i></p> <p data-bbox="213 400 798 1016">For the better security of commerce between the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty and the citizens of the United States of Mexico, it is agreed that, if at any time any interruption of friendly intercourse or any rupture should unfortunately take place between the two Contracting Parties, the subjects or citizens of either of the said Contracting Parties who may be residing in the dominions or territories of the other, or who may be established there, in the exercise of any trade or special employment, shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing such trade or employment, without any manner of interruption, in full enjoyment of their liberty and property, so long as they behave peacefully and commit no offence against the laws; and their goods, property, and effects, of whatever description they may be, whether in their own custody, or intrusted to individuals, or to the State, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, or to any other charges or demands than those which may be made upon the like goods, property, and effects belonging to native subjects or citizens. Should they, however, prefer to leave the country, they shall be allowed to make arrangements for the safe keeping of their goods, property, and effects, or to dispose of them, and to liquidate their accounts; and a safe-conduct shall be given them to embark at the ports which they shall themselves select. (Article XIII.)</p>	
<p data-bbox="395 1122 612 1149"><i>Imports. Prohibitions.</i></p> <p data-bbox="225 1167 798 1357">Merchandise or goods, except the articles enumerated in Article II, imported by British subjects in any vessel, or from any country, shall not be prohibited in the territories of the Sultan of Morocco, nor be subject to higher duties than are levied on the same kind of merchandise or goods imported by the subjects of any other foreign Power, or by native subjects, after the date of this Convention. (Article VI.)</p>	British Dominions.
<p data-bbox="402 1400 619 1426"><i>Exports. Prohibitions.</i></p> <p data-bbox="225 1444 798 1568">All articles, except those enumerated in Article II, the produce of Morocco, may be exported therefrom by British subjects in any vessels, on as favourable terms as by the subjects of any other foreign country, or by native subjects. (Article VI.)</p>	
<p data-bbox="376 1608 638 1635"><i>Reduction of Export Duties.</i></p> <p data-bbox="225 1653 798 1776">Should the Sultan of Morocco think proper to reduce the duties on articles of exportation, His Majesty shall have the right of doing so, on condition that British subjects shall pay the lowest duty that shall be paid by any other foreign or native subjects. (Article VII.)</p>	
<p data-bbox="248 1809 775 1861"><i>Anchorage, Tonnage, Pilotage, &c., Duties on Vessels and Cargoes.</i></p> <p data-bbox="225 1879 798 1968">No anchorage, tonnage, import, or other duty or charge, shall be levied in the dominions of the Sultan of Morocco on British vessels, or on goods imported or exported on British vessels beyond what is, or may be,</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
MOROCCO (<i>continued</i>) ..	Dec. 9, 1856	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p>levied on national vessels, or on the like goods imported or exported in national vessels; they shall not, however, exceed in amount the rates of the following scale, viz.:—</p> <p>Six moozoonats per ton shall be levied upon every British vessel (except steam-vessels) that does not exceed two hundred tons in measurement. Upon every vessel (not a steam-vessel) measuring more than two hundred tons, the following charge shall be made, viz., six moozoonats per ton shall be paid for two hundred of her tons, and two moozoonats per ton for the remainder. Should the Administrator of Customs have any doubt regarding the tonnage of a British vessel, as declared by the master, the British Consul or Vice-Consul shall, on appeal being made to him, cause the ship's papers, whereon the tonnage is formally stated, to be exhibited. The same charges shall be made in all the ports of Morocco except Rabat and Laraiiche, at which ports four moozoonats per ton shall be paid for pilotage into the river, should the vessel enter the river, and four moozoonats per ton for pilotage out of the river; three moozoonats per ton shall also be levied upon each vessel entering the river, on account of anchorage. Should a vessel, however, not enter the river, the same charges shall be levied upon her as those which are paid at the other ports. At Mogador, four moozoonats per ton shall be paid on British vessels for pilotage on entering the port only, and six moozoonats per ton for anchorage.</p> <p>Should the master of a British vessel require, at any other port, a pilot, he shall pay for him at the rate of two moozoonats per ton; but this charge shall not be exacted except when the master of a vessel requires a pilot.</p> <p>The sum of sixteen dollars shall be levied, on account of anchorage, on a steam-vessel entering a port in the Moorish dominions for the purpose of discharging or embarking cargo. If, afterwards, the said steam-vessel proceed from that port to any other port or ports in the Moorish dominions, and on her arrival at the latter embark or discharge cargo, the aforesaid charge of sixteen dollars for anchorage shall again be levied; but if the said steam-vessel, on her return voyage, should enter a Moorish port at which the said anchorage dues shall have already been paid, no further charge on account of anchorage shall be levied upon her unless the said steam-vessel depart on a second voyage to a Moorish port, or unless during her return voyage she shall have touched at any port other than a port in the Moorish dominions, in which case the aforesaid charge of sixteen dollars shall again be levied. The charge, however, on a steamer of one hundred and fifty tons burthen, or less, shall not exceed what is due from a sailing-vessel of the same size.</p> <p>The masters of all vessels shall pay, in addition to the aforesaid charges, the following sums to officers of the ports, but no other payments shall be demanded of them, viz.:—</p> <p>A vessel measuring twenty-five tons or less, twenty ounces; a vessel exceeding twenty-five and not over fifty tons, forty ounces; a vessel exceeding fifty and not over a hundred tons, sixty ounces; a vessel exceeding a hundred and not over two hundred tons, eighty ounces; a vessel exceeding two hundred tons, one hundred ounces.</p> <p>In addition to these charges, the master of every British vessel visiting the port of Tetuan shall pay ten ounces</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
MOROCCO (<i>continued</i>) ..	Dec. 9, 1856	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .
NETHERLANDS ..	Oct. 27, 1837	Commerce and Navigation	After 12 months' notice. (Article VII)
Ditto	Mar. 27, 1851	Commerce and Navigation	Same duration as Treaty of the 27th October, 1837, but conditional on continuance of legislative enactments. (Article IV.)

National Treatment.	Applicable to :—
<p>for the messenger who shall convey the ship's papers from the port of Marteen to Tetuan; five ounces to the trumpeter who shall announce the arrival of the vessel; and three ounces to the public crier; but no other payments shall be demanded at the port of Tetuan. No charge for anchorage shall be levied on account of British vessels which may enter the ports of Morocco for the purpose of seeking shelter from the weather, and which do not embark or discharge cargo, nor shall any charge for anchorage be levied upon fishing-vessels. And, in like manner, no anchorage, tonnage, import, or other duty or charge, shall be levied in the British dominions on Moorish vessels, or on goods imported or exported in Moorish vessels, beyond what is or may be levied on national vessels, or on the like goods imported or exported in national vessels. (Article X.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Vessels, Tonnage, Harbour, Lighthouse, Pilotage, Quarantine, and other Dues.</i></p>	
<p>No duties of tonnage, harbour, lighthouses, pilotage, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, shall be imposed in either country upon the Vessels of the other, in respect of voyages between the two countries, if laden, or in respect of any voyage if in ballast, which shall not be equally imposed, in the like cases, on national Vessels; and in neither country shall any duty, charge, restriction, or prohibition be imposed upon, nor any drawback, bounty, or allowance be withheld from, any goods imported from, or exported to the other country, in the Vessels of that other country, which shall not be equally imposed upon or withheld from such goods, when so imported or exported in national vessels. (Article II.)</p>	<p>The United Kingdom and not to British Colonies.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Wrecks and Salvage.</i></p>	
<p>If any Ships of war or merchant-vessels should be wrecked on the coasts of either of the High Contracting Parties, such Ships or Vessels, or all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandize which shall be saved therefrom, or the produce thereof, if sold, shall be faithfully restored to the proprietors, upon being claimed by them or by their duly authorized factors; and if there are no such proprietors or factors on the spot, then the said goods and merchandize, or the proceeds thereof, as well as all the papers found on board such wrecked Ships or Vessels, shall be delivered to the British or Netherland Consul, in whose district the wreck may have taken place; and such Consul, proprietors, or factors, shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the rate of salvage which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck of a national Vessel; and the goods and merchandize saved from the wreck shall not be subject to duties, unless cleared for consumption. (Article VI.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Vessels, Tonnage, Harbour, Lighthouse, Pilotage, Quarantine, and other Dues. Drawbacks, Bounties, &c.</i></p>	
<p>No duties of tonnage, harbour, lighthouse, pilotage, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination,</p>	<p>British vessels, Not to British Colonies.</p>

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
NETHERLANDS (continued)	Mar. 27, 1851	Commerce and Navigation	
Ditto	Mar. 6, 1856	Consular	After 12 months' notice
Ditto	Nov. 2, 1871	Sumatra Trade..	No time fixed

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p>shall be imposed in the ports of either country upon the vessels of the other country, from whatever port or place arriving, which shall not be equally imposed in the like cases on national vessels; and in neither country shall any duty, charge, restriction, or prohibition be imposed upon; nor any drawback, bounty, or allowance, be withheld from, any goods imported into or exported from such country in vessels of the other, which shall not be equally imposed upon or withheld from such goods, when so imported or exported in national vessels. (Article I.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Wrecks and Salvage.</i></p>	
<p>If a vessel of one of the two Contracting Parties should be cast upon the coast of a Colony or foreign Possession of the other, and neither the owner, master, nor any person to represent him, should be upon the spot, the Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul present at the place of the wreck or of the salvage shall take all the necessary measures for saving the vessel, the cargo, and all that appertains thereto, and shall take possession of the same for the benefit of the owners.</p>	<p>The United Kingdom and British Colonies.</p>
<p>In the absence of the Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul, the local authorities of the place where the vessel has been wrecked shall take the measures prescribed by the laws of the Colony or Possession. And in this case the ship, and all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandize saved therefrom, and any papers found on board of such ship, shall, on payment of the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, and of the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel, be delivered to the owners or their agents, or to the British or Netherland Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul, as the case may be.</p>	
<p>Goods and merchandize saved from wreck shall in all cases be allowed to be cleared for consumption to the same extent, and on payment of the same duties, as if they had been imported in a ship belonging to the country in whose Colony or foreign Possession or wreck takes place; and no goods or merchandize so saved shall be liable to any import duties unless cleared for consumption.</p>	
<p>The provisions of this Article shall, however, on both sides, be held to be subject to any now existing Colonial laws. (Article IX.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>British Trade and Navigation in Sumatra.</i></p>	
<p>His Majesty the King of the Netherlands declares that, in the Kingdom of Siak Srie Indrapoora and its dependencies, as it is defined in the compact concluded by the Netherland Indian Government with that Kingdom on the 1st of February, 1858, the trade of British subjects and the British navigation shall continue to enjoy all the rights and advantages that are or may be granted there to the trade of Netherland subjects and to the Netherland navigation; and further, that the same assimilation shall be granted to the trade of British subjects and to the British navigation in any other native State of the Island of Sumatra, that may hereafter become dependent on the Crown of the</p>	<p>British Subjects and British Navigation.</p>

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
NETHERLANDS <i>(continued)</i>	Nov. 2, 1871	Sumatra Trade..	.. .. .
NICARAGUA ..	July 28, 1905	Friendship, Com- merce, and Navigation	Aug. 24, 1916, and then after 12 months' notice On behalf of a British Colony <i>at any time</i> after 12 months' notice. (Article XXI.)

National Treatment.	Applicable to :—
<p>Netherlands, provided always that British subjects conform themselves to the laws and regulations of the Netherland Government. (Article II.)</p>	
<p><i>Commerce and Navigation. Privileges, Immunities, &c.</i></p> <p>There shall be between the dominions and possessions of the two High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects or citizens of each of the two Parties shall have liberty freely to come with their ships and cargoes, to all places, ports, and rivers in the dominions and possessions of the other to which native subjects or citizens generally are or may be permitted to come, and shall enjoy, respectively, the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities and exemptions in matters of commerce and navigation as are or may be enjoyed by native subjects or citizens generally, without having to pay any tax or impost greater than those paid by the same, and they shall be subject to the Laws and Regulations in force. (Article I.)</p> <p><i>Coasting Trade reserved.</i></p> <p>This stipulation shall not, however, apply to the coasting trade, in respect of which the subjects or citizens of the two Parties shall enjoy the treatment of the most favoured nation. (Article I.)</p> <p><i>Transit Duties. Warehousing. Bounties. Drawbacks, &c.</i></p> <p>The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in the dominions and possessions of the other, perfect equality of treatment with native subjects or citizens or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation in all that relates to exemption from transit duties, warehousing, bounties, facilities, and drawbacks. (Article V.)</p> <p><i>Imports in Vessels of either Country.</i></p> <p>All articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of the dominions and possessions of His Britannic Majesty in British vessels may be imported into those ports in Nicaraguan vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in British vessels; and similarly all articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of Nicaragua in Nicaraguan vessels may be imported into those ports in British vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in Nicaraguan vessels. Such equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin or from any other place. (Article VI.)</p>	<p>The United Kingdom and not to British Colonies or Possessions unless notice to that effect shall have been given, on behalf of any such Colony or Possession to Nicaragua, within one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty. (August 24, 1906.)</p>

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
NICARAGUA (<i>continued</i>)	July 28, 1905	Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation	.. .. .

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Exports in Vessels of either Country.</i></p> <p>In the same manner, there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties and railway charges shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, in the dominions and possessions of either of the High Contracting Parties on any article intended for exportation which is or may be legally exported therefrom, whether such exportation shall take place in Nicaragua or in British vessels, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of either of the High Contracting Parties or of any third Power. (Article VI.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Vessels. Tonnage. Harbour, &c., Duties.</i></p> <p>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 government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind, shall be imposed in the ports of the dominions and possessions 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 in general. Such equality of treatment shall apply to the respective vessels, from whatever port or place they may arrive, and whatever may be their place of destination. (Article VII.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Stationing, Loading, and Unloading of Vessels.</i></p> <p>In all that regards the stationing, loading, and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, or rivers of the dominions and possessions of the two countries, no privilege shall be granted to national vessels which shall not be equally granted to vessels of the other country; the intention of the High Contracting Parties being that in this respect also the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality. (Article VIII.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Wrecks and Salvage.</i></p> <p>Any ship of war or merchant-vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties which may be compelled by stress of weather, or by accident, to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary stores, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable in a similar case by a national vessel. In case, however, the master of a merchant-vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandize in order to defray his expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the Regulations and Tariffs of the place to which he may have come.</p> <p>If any ship of war or merchant-vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, such ship or vessel, and all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandize</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
NICARAGUA (<i>continued</i>)	July 28, 1905	Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation	.. .. .

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p>saved therefrom, including any 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. If there are no such owners or agents on the spot, then the same shall be delivered to the British or Nicaraguan Consular Officer in whose district the wreck or stranding may have taken place, upon being claimed by him within the period fixed by the laws of the country; and such Consular Officers, 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 like case of a wreck of a national vessel.</p> <p>The goods and merchandize saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all duties of customs, unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay the same rate of duty as if they had been imported in a national vessel. (Article IX.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Taxes, Imposts, or Obligations.</i></p> <p>They shall not be subject in respect of their persons or property, or in respect of passports, or in respect of their commerce or industry, to any taxes, whether general or local, or to imposts or obligations of any kind whatever other or greater than those which are or may be imposed upon native subjects or citizens, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation. (Article XIII.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Property Taxes.</i></p> <p>The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatever, whether in the army, navy, national guard or militia. They shall be equally exempted from all judicial and municipal functions whatever other than those imposed by the laws relating to juries, as well as from all extraordinary war contributions, forced loans and every species of military requisitions or service. In all other cases their personal and real property cannot be subjected to other charges or imposts than those that may be or have been exacted from the subjects or citizens of the country or from subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation. (Article XIV.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Acquisition and Disposal of Property.</i></p> <p>The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be at full liberty to exercise civil rights, and therefore to acquire, possess, and dispose of every description of property, movable and immovable. They may acquire and transmit the same to others, whether by purchase, sale, donation, exchange, marriage, testament, succession <i>ab intestato</i>, and in any other manner, under the same conditions as national subjects or citizens. Their heirs may succeed to and take possession of it, either in person or by procurators, in the same legal forms and in the same manner as subjects or citizens of the country.</p> <p>In none of these respects shall they pay upon the value of such property any other or higher impost, duty, or charge than is or shall be payable by subjects or citizens of the country. In every case the subjects or citizens of the High Contracting Parties shall be permitted to export their property, or the proceeds thereof if sold, freely and without being subjected on such exportation to pay any duty different from that to which subjects or</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
NICARAGUA (<i>continued</i>)	July 28, 1905	Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation.	.. .. .
NORWAY	July 16, 1824	Commerco ..	No time fixed
PARAGUAY	Oct. 16, 1884	Commerce and Navigation	After 12 months' notice: (Article XVI)

National Treatment.	Applicable to :—
<p>citizens of the country are or shall be liable under similar circumstances. (Article XV.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Domiciliary Visits, &c.</i></p> <p>The dwellings, manufactories, warehouses, and shops of the subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto destined for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be respected. It shall not be allowable to make a search of, or a domiciliary visit to, such dwellings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers, or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws for subjects or citizens of the country, or of the most favoured nation. (Article XVI.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Access to Law Courts, &c.</i></p> <p>The subjects or citizens of each of the two High Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall have free access to the Courts of Justice for the prosecution and defence of their rights, without other conditions, restrictions, or taxes beyond those imposed on native subjects or citizens; they shall enjoy the same treatment as native subjects or citizens in all that concerns deposits, sureties, and fees in legal cases, and shall, in the same manner as native subjects or citizens, be at liberty to employ, in all causes, their advocates, attorneys, or agents from among the persons admitted to the exercise of those professions according to the laws of the country. (Article XVI.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Trade-marks, Patents, &c.</i></p> <p>The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have in the dominions and possessions of the other, the same rights as native subjects or citizens in regard to patents for inventions, trade-marks, and designs, upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by law. (Article XVII.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Vessels and Cargoes.</i></p> <p>English merchant-vessels, arriving in the ports of the Kingdom of Norway, or departing from the said ports, together with their cargoes shall continue, as heretofore, to enjoy the advantages granted to privileged nations, so that they shall not be subjected to any higher or other duties whatever, of import, or export, harbour, light, pilotage, &c., than those payable by national vessels. That the place of departure or of destination of the vessels, as well as the place of the growth or manufacture of the goods (provided their importation be generally permitted) shall not occasion any restriction of the above-mentioned stipulation in Norway.</p>	<p>The United Kingdom and not to British Colonies..</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Vessels and Cargoes.</i></p> <p>British ships and their cargoes shall, in Paraguay, and Paraguayan vessels and their cargoes shall, in the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, from whatever place arriving and whatever may be the place of origin or destination of their cargoes, be treated in every respect as national ships and their cargoes. (Article IV.)</p>	<p>The United Kingdom and all the British Colonies and Foreign Possessions with the exception of—</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Canada, India, New South Wales, New Zealand, South Australia.</p>

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
PARAGUAY (<i>continued</i>).	Oct. 16, 1884	Commerce and Navigation	

National Treatment.

Applicable to:—

Ports, Pilotage, &c. Dues.

The preceding stipulation applies to local treatment, dues, and charges in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, and rivers of the two countries, pilotage, and generally to all matters connected with navigation. (Article IV.)

Inventions, Trade-marks, Patterns, &c.

The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties shall have, in the dominions and possessions of the other, the same rights as natives, or as subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, in regard to patents and inventions, trade-marks, and designs, upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by law. (Article V.)

Acquisition and Disposal of Property. Imposts. Duties, &c.

The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties who reside permanently or temporarily in the dominions or possessions of the other shall be at full liberty to exercise civil rights, and therefore to acquire, possess, and dispose of every description of property, movable and immovable. They may acquire and transmit the same to others, whether by purchase, sale, donation, exchange, marriage, testament, succession *ab intestato*, and in any other manner, under the same conditions as natives of the country. Their heirs may succeed to and take possession of it, either in person or by procurators, in the same manner and in the same legal forms as natives of the country.

In none of these respects shall they pay upon the value of such property any other or higher impost, duty, or charge than is payable by natives of the country. In every case the subjects or citizens of the Contracting Parties shall be permitted to export their property, or the proceeds thereof if sold, freely and without being subjected on such exportation to pay any duty different from that to which natives of the country are liable under similar circumstances. (Article VI.)

Protection of Persons and Property. Law and Justice.

The dwellings, manufactories, warehouses, and shops of subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto destined for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be respected.

It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a search of, or a domiciliary visit to, such dwellings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers, or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws for natives of the country.

The subjects or citizens of each of the two Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall have free access to the Courts of Justice for the prosecution and defence of their rights, without other conditions, restrictions, or taxes beyond those imposed on native subjects or citizens, and shall, like them, be at liberty to employ, in all causes, their advocates, attorneys, or agents from among the persons admitted to the exercise of those professions according to the laws of the country. (Article VII.)

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
PARAGUAY (<i>continued</i>).	Oct. 16, 1884	Commerce and Navigation	

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<i>Protection of Persons and Property.</i>	
<p>The subjects or citizens of either of the two Contracting Parties residing in the dominions and possessions of the other shall enjoy, in regard to their houses, persons, and properties, the protection of the Government in as full and ample a manner as native subjects or citizens. (Article IX.)</p>	
<i>Wrecks and Salvage.</i>	
<p>Any ship of war or merchant-vessel of either of the Contracting Parties which may be compelled, by stress of weather or by accident, to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary stores, and to continue their voyage, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable in a similar case by a national vessel. In case, however, the master of a merchant-vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandize in order to defray his expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the regulations and tariffs of the place to which he may have come.</p>	
<p>If any ship of war or merchant vessel of one of the Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked within the territory of the other, such ship or vessel, and all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandize saved therefrom, including any which may have been cast out of the ship, 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. If there are no such owners or agents on the spot, then the same shall be delivered to the British or Paraguayan Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent in whose district the wreck or stranding may have taken place, upon being claimed by him within the period fixed by the laws of the country: and such Consuls, 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 like case of a wreck of a national vessel.</p>	
<p>The goods and merchandize saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all duties of customs, unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay the same rate of duty as if they had been imported in a national vessel.</p>	
<p>In the case either of a vessel being driven in by stress of weather, run aground, or wrecked, the respective Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents shall, if the owner or master or other agent of the owner is not present, or is present and requires it, be authorized to interpose in order to afford the necessary assistance to their fellow-countrymen. (Article XIII.)</p>	
<i>Rupture of Friendly Relations. . Protection of Persons and Property.</i>	
<p>For the better security of commerce between the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty and the citizens of the Republic of Paraguay, it is agreed that if at any time any interruption of friendly intercourse, or any rupture, should unfortunately take place between the two Contracting Parties, the subjects or citizens of either of the said Contracting Parties who may be established in the dominions or territories of the other, in the exercise of any trade or special employment, shall have the privilege</p>	
[384]	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
PARAGUAY (<i>continued</i>)..	Oct. 16, 1884	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .. .
PERU	Apr. 10, 1850	Commerce and Navigation	No time fixed. (Articles III, IV, V, and VI terminated in 1864.)

(1)

National Treatment.	Applicable to
<p>of remaining and continuing such trade or employment therein, without any manner of interruption, in full enjoyment of their liberty and property, so long as they behave peaceably and commit no offence against the laws; and their goods, property, and effects, of whatever description they may be, whether in their own custody or entrusted to individuals or to the State, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, or to any other charges or demands than those which may be made upon the like goods, property, and effects belonging to native subjects or citizens. Should they, however, prefer to leave the country, they shall be allowed to make arrangements for the safe keeping of their goods, property, and effects, or to dispose of them, and to liquidate their accounts; and a safe-conduct shall be given them to embark at the ports which they shall themselves select. (Article XIV.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p> <p><i>Ships and Cargoes. Trade. Houses and Warehouses.</i></p> <p>There shall be between all the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty and the territories of the Republic of Peru a reciprocal freedom of commerce. The subjects and citizens of each of the two countries respectively shall have liberty freely and securely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all places, ports, and rivers in the territories of the other where trade with other nations is permitted. They may remain and reside in any part of the said territories respectively; and hire and occupy the houses and warehouses which they may require; and may trade by wholesale or retail in all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandize of lawful commerce, enjoying the same exemptions and privileges as native subjects or citizens, and subject always to the same laws, decrees, and established customs as native subjects or citizens. (Article II.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Ships of War and Post Office Packets.</i></p> <p>In like manner the ships of war and post office packets of each country respectively shall have liberty to enter into all harbours, rivers, and places within the territories of the other to which the ships of war and packets of other nations are or may be permitted to come, to anchor there, and to remain and refit, subject always to the laws and regulations of each country respectively. (Article II.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Coasting Trade reserved.</i></p> <p>The stipulations of this Article do not apply to the coasting trade, which each country reserves to itself respectively, and shall regulate according to its own laws. (Article II.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Privileges of Merchants and Others. Agents, Imposts, &c.</i></p> <p>All merchants, commanders of ships, and others, the subjects or citizens of each country respectively, shall have full liberty, in all the territories of the other, to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit them to the management of whomsoever they please, as agent, broker, factor, or interpreter; and they shall not be obliged to employ any other persons than those employed</p>	<p>British Dominions.</p>

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
PERU (<i>continued</i>) ..	Apr. 10, 1850	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p>by natives, nor to pay to such persons as they shall think fit to employ, any higher salary or remuneration than such as is paid, in like cases, by natives.</p> <p>The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty in Peru, and the citizens of Peru in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, shall enjoy the same full liberty which is now or may hereafter be enjoyed by natives of each country respectively, to buy from and sell to whom they like, all articles of lawful commerce, and to fix the prices thereof as they shall see good, without being prejudiced by any privilege granted to other individuals to buy or sell; subject, however, to the general contributions or imposts established by law. (Article VII.)</p> <p><i>Protection of Persons and Property. Law and Justice.</i></p> <p>The subjects and citizens of either of the Contracting Parties, in the territories of the other, shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property, and shall have free and open access to the courts of justice for the prosecution and defence of their just rights; and they shall be at liberty to employ, in all causes, the advocates, attorneys, or agents of whatever description, whom they may think proper; and they shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as native subjects or citizens. (Article VII.)</p> <p><i>Police of the Ports. Lading and Unlading of Vessels. Warehousing. Acquisition and Disposal of Property. Administration of Justice. Imposts, Duties, &c.</i></p> <p>In whatever relates to the police of the ports, the lading and unlading of ships, the warehousing and safety of merchandize, goods, and effects, the succession to personal estates by will or otherwise, and the disposal of personal property of every sort and denomination by sale, donation, exchange, or testament, or in any other manner whatsoever, as also with regard to the administration of justice, the subjects and citizens of each Contracting Party shall enjoy, in the dominions or territories of the other, the same privileges, liberties, and rights, as native subjects or citizens; and shall not be charged, in any of these respects, with any other or higher imposts or duties, than those which are or may be paid by native subjects or citizens: subject always to the local laws and regulations of such dominions or territories. (Article VIII.)</p> <p><i>Military Requisitions. Forced Loans, Taxes, &c.</i></p> <p>The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty residing in the Republic of Peru, and the citizens of the Republic of Peru residing in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever, whether by sea or land, and from all forced loans, or military exactions or requisitions; and they shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatsoever, to pay any ordinary charges, requisitions, or taxes, other or higher than those that are or may be paid by native subjects or citizens. (Article IX.)</p> <p><i>Rupture of Friendly Relations. Protection of Persons and Property.</i></p> <p>For the better security of commerce between the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty and the citizens of the Republic of Peru, it is agreed that if, at any time, any</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
PERU (<i>continued</i>) ..	Apr. 10, 1850	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .
ROUMANIA ..	Oct. 31, 1905	Commerce and Navigation	March 1, 1910; and then after 12 months' notice .. On behalf of a British Colony <i>at any time</i> after 12 months notice. (Article XVIII.)

National Treatment.	Applicable to :—
<p>interruption of friendly intercourse, or any rupture should unfortunately take place between the two Contracting Parties, the subjects or citizens of either of the two Contracting Parties, residing upon the coasts, shall be allowed six months, and those residing in the interior a year, to wind up their accounts, and dispose of their property: and a safe-conduct shall be given them to embark at the port which they shall themselves select. All subjects or citizens of either of the two Contracting Parties who may be established in the dominions or territories of the other, in the exercise of any trade or special employment, shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing such trade or employment therein, without any manner of interruption, in full enjoyment of their liberty and property, as long as they behave peaceably, and commit no offence against the laws; and their goods and effects, of whatever description they may be, whether in their own custody, or entrusted to individuals or to the State, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, or to any other charges or demands than those which may be made upon the like effects or property belonging to native subjects or citizens. In the same case, debts between individuals, public funds, and the shares of companies, shall never be confiscated, sequestered, or detained. (Article XII.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Wrecks and Salvage.</i></p>	
<p>If any ship of war or merchant-vessel of either of the Contracting Parties should be wrecked on the coasts of the other, such ship or vessel, or any parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandize which shall be saved therefrom, or the produce thereof, if sold, shall be faithfully restored to the proprietors, upon being claimed by them or by their duly authorized agents; and if there are no such proprietors or agents on the spot, then the said goods and merchandize, or the proceeds thereof, as well as all the papers found on board such wrecked ship or vessel, shall be delivered to the British or Peruvian Consul in whose district the wreck may have taken place; and such Consul, proprietors, or agents, shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the rate of salvage which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel. The goods and merchandize saved from the wreck shall not be subject to duties unless cleared for consumption. (Article XIV.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Freedom of Commerce and Navigation.</i></p>	
<p>There shall be between the territories of the two Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects of each of the two Contracting Parties shall have liberty freely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all places and ports in the territories of the other to which native subjects are or may be permitted to come, and shall enjoy the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities, and exemptions in matters of commerce and navigation as are or may be enjoyed by native subjects. (Article I.)</p>	<p>The United Kingdom and not to British Colonies, Possessions, or Protectorates unless notice of adhesion shall have been given, on behalf of any such Colony, Possession, or Protectorate, to Roumania, before the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty. (March 17, 1906.)</p>

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
ROUMANIA (<i>continued</i>).	Oct. 31, 1905	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .

National Treatment.	Applicable to :—
<p data-bbox="347 331 639 360"><i>Taxes on Persons and Property.</i></p> <p data-bbox="213 383 791 555">The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties shall not be subject in respect of their persons or property, or in respect of their commerce or industry, to any taxes, whether general or local, or to imposts or obligations of any kind whatever, other or greater than those which are or may be imposed upon native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most-favoured nation. (Article I.)</p> <p data-bbox="316 607 667 636"><i>Acquisition and Disposal of Property.</i></p> <p data-bbox="213 658 791 1014">The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties in the territories of the other shall be at full liberty to acquire and possess every description of property, movable and immovable, which the laws of the country permit, or shall permit the subjects or citizens of any other foreign country to acquire and possess. They may dispose of the same by sale, exchange, gift, marriage, testament, or in any other manner, or acquire the same by inheritance under the same conditions which are, or shall be, established with regard to the subjects or citizens of any other foreign country. They shall not be subjected in any of the cases mentioned to any taxes, imposts, or charges of whatever denomination other or higher than those which are or shall be applicable to native subjects. (Article III.)</p> <p data-bbox="325 1066 660 1095"><i>Exportation of Produce of Property.</i></p> <p data-bbox="213 1117 791 1290">The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties shall also be permitted, on compliance with the laws of the country, freely to export the proceeds of the sale of their property and their goods in general, without being subjected as foreigners to other or higher duties than those to which subjects of the country would be liable under similar circumstances. (Article III.)</p> <p data-bbox="392 1344 593 1373"><i>Access to Law Courts.</i></p> <p data-bbox="213 1395 791 1588">They shall, on compliance with the laws of the country, have free access to the Courts of Justice, either for the prosecution or for the defence of their rights, and in this respect they shall enjoy all privileges and immunities of native subjects; and in the same manner as these they shall be at liberty to employ in all causes advocates and agents of all kinds, authorized by the laws of the country. (Article III.)</p> <p data-bbox="373 1639 612 1668"><i>Internal Duties on Goods.</i></p> <p data-bbox="213 1691 791 1879">No internal duties levied for the benefit of the State, local authorities, or corporations, which affect or may affect the production, manufacture, or consumption of any article in the territories of either of the Contracting Parties, shall for any reason be a higher or more burdensome charge on articles the produce or manufacture of the other than on similar articles of native origin.</p> <p data-bbox="213 1879 791 1975">The produce or manufacture of either of the Contracting Parties, imported into the territories of the other, and intended for warehousing or transit, shall not be subjected to any internal duty. (Article VIII.)</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
ROUMANIA (<i>continued</i>).	Oct. 31, 1905	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Vessels.</i></p> <p>Each of the Contracting Parties shall permit the importation or exportation on the vessels of the other of all merchandize which may be legally imported or exported; and such vessels and their cargoes shall enjoy the same privileges and shall not be subjected to any other or higher duties or charges than national vessels and their cargoes. (Article IX.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Loading and Unloading of Vessels.</i></p> <p>In all that regards the stationing, loading, and unloading of vessels in the ports, docks, roadsteads, and harbours of the territories of the Contracting Parties, no privilege shall be granted to national vessels which shall not be equally granted to vessels of the other Country; the intention of the Contracting Parties being that, in this respect also, their vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality. (Article XI.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Tonnage, Harbour, Pilotage, &c., Duties.</i></p> <p>No duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other analogous duties of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of the Government, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind, shall be imposed in the ports of the territories of either of the Contracting Parties 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 in general. Such equality of treatment shall apply to the respective vessels, from whatever port or place they may arrive, and whatever may be their destination. (Article XII.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Refuge of Vessels through Stress of Weather.</i></p> <p>Any merchant-vessel of either of the Contracting Parties, which may be compelled by stress of weather or by accident to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary stores, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable in a similar case by a national vessel. In case, however, the master of a merchant-vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandize in order to defray his expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the regulations and tariffs of the place to which he may have come. (Article XIII.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Wrecks.</i></p> <p>If any vessel of one of the Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, such vessel shall enjoy, both as regards the hull and the cargo, the privileges and immunities which the legislation of each of the countries accords to its own vessels in similar circumstances. Every assistance shall be afforded to the master and the crew, both as regards their persons and the vessel and its cargo. (Article XIII.)</p> <p>[384]</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
ROUMANIA (<i>continued</i>)..	Oct. 31, 1905	Commerce and Navigation	
RUSSIA	Jan. 12, 1859	Commerce and Navigation	After 12 months' notice. (Article XXII)

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Salvage from Wrecks.</i></p> <p>Everything saved from the vessel and cargo, or the proceeds of their sale, shall be restored to the owners or their agents, and no expenses of salvage shall be paid higher than those to which native subjects would be subject in similar cases. (Article XIII.)</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Ships and Cargoes. Rights, Privileges, Liberties, Favours, Immunities, and Exemptions.</i></p> <p>There shall be between all the dominions and possessions of the two High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects of each of the two Contracting Parties respectively shall have liberty freely and securely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all places, ports, and rivers in the dominions and possessions of the other to which other foreigners are or may be permitted to come; and shall throughout the whole extent of the dominions and possessions of the other enjoy the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities, and exemptions in matters of commerce and navigation which are or may be enjoyed by native subjects generally.</p> <p>It is understood, however, that the preceding stipulations in no wise affect the laws, decrees, and special regulations regarding commerce, industry, and police, in vigour in each of the two countries, and generally applicable to all foreigners. (Article I.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Goods imported in Vessels of either Country.</i></p> <p>All merchandize and articles of commerce, the produce or manufacture either of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, or of any other country, which are or may be legally importable into the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, its dominions and possessions, in British vessels, may likewise be imported into those ports in Russian vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties, of whatever denomination, than if such merchandize and articles were imported in British vessels; and reciprocally, all merchandize and articles of commerce, the produce or manufacture either of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, its dominions and possessions, or of any other country, which are or may be legally importable into the ports of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, in Russian vessels, may likewise be imported into those ports in British vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties, of whatever denomination, than if such merchandize and articles were imported in Russian vessels. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such merchandize and articles come directly from the place of origin, or from any other place. (Article V.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Goods exported in Vessels of either Country. Bounties and Drawbacks.</i></p> <p>In the same manner, there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same</p> <p>[384]</p>	<p>British Dominions and Possessions.</p>

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
RUSSIA (<i>continued</i>) ..	Jan. 12, 1859	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p>export duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed in the dominions and possessions of either of the High Contracting Parties, on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exportable therefrom, without distinction, whether such exportation shall take place in Russian or in British vessels, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of the other Contracting Party, or of any third Power. (Article V.)</p>	
<p><i>Tonnage, Harbour, Pilotage, Lighthouse, Quarantine, and other Duties.</i></p>	
<p>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 Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind, shall be imposed in the ports 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 in general; the intention of the two High Contracting Parties being that, save certain exemptions which the shipping of some ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland enjoys from old times, in this respect there shall not exist in their respective dominions and possessions, in regard to the above-mentioned duties, any privilege or preference whatever favouring the national flag to the prejudice of the flag of the other party. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels, from whatever port or place they may arrive, and whatever may be their place of destination. (Article VI.)</p>	
<p><i>Stationing, Loading, and Unloading of Vessels. Harbour and other Dues.</i></p>	
<p>In all that regards the stationing, loading, and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, or rivers of the two countries, no privilege shall be granted to national vessels which shall not be equally granted to vessels of the other country; the intention of the Contracting Parties being that in this respect also the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality. (Article VII.)</p>	
<p><i>Coasting Trade excepted.</i></p>	
<p>The stipulations of the preceding Articles shall not apply to the coasting trade, which each of the High Contracting Parties shall regulate according to its own laws. (Article VIII.)</p>	
<p><i>Port-to-Port Trade.</i></p>	
<p>The vessels of each of the two Contracting Parties shall, however, be at liberty, according as the captain, proprietor, or other person duly authorized to act as agent for the vessel or cargo, shall consider advisable, to proceed from one port of one of the two States to</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
RUSSIA. (<i>continued</i>) ..	Jan. 12, 1859	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .

National Treatment.	Applicable to :—
<p>one or several ports of the same State, in order to discharge the whole or part of their cargo brought from abroad, or in order to take in or complete their cargo, without paying other duties than those to which national vessels are, or may hereafter be, liable in similar cases. (Article VIII.)</p>	
<p><i>Travelling, Residence, &c. Acquisition of Property, &c. Commerce, Agents, &c. Taxes, Imposts, &c., on Persons and Property. Passports, Trade, Licences, &c.</i></p>	
<p>The subjects of either of the two High Contracting Parties, conforming themselves to the laws of the country, shall have—</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Full liberty, with their families, to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other Contracting Party. 2. They shall be permitted, in the towns and ports, to hire or possess the houses, warehouses, shops, and premises which may be necessary for them. 3. They may carry on their commerce, either in person or by any agents whom they may think fit to employ. 4. They shall not be subject, in respect of their persons or property, or in respect of passports, licences for residence or establishment, nor in respect of their commerce or industry, to any taxes, whether general or local, nor to imposts or obligations of any kind whatever, other or greater than those which are or may be imposed upon native subjects. (Article XI.) 	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Law and Justice.</i></p>	
<p>The subjects of either of the two Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall have free access to the courts of justice for the prosecution and defence of their rights. They shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as subjects of the country, and shall, like them, be at liberty to employ, in all causes, their advocates, attorneys, or agents from among the persons admitted to the exercise of those professions according to the laws of the country. (Article XII.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Property.</i></p>	
<p>The subjects of either of the two Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be at full liberty to acquire, possess, and dispose of every description of property which the laws of the country may permit any foreigners, of whatsoever nation, to acquire and possess. They may acquire and dispose of the same, whether by purchase, sale, donation, exchange, marriage, testament, succession <i>ab intestato</i>, or in any other manner, under the same conditions as are established by the laws of the country for all foreigners. Their heirs and representatives may succeed to and take possession of such property, either in person or by agents acting on their behalf, in the same manner and in the same legal forms as subjects of the country. In the absence of heirs and representatives, the property shall be treated in the same manner as the like property belonging to a subject of the country under similar circumstances.</p>	
<p>In none of these respects shall they pay upon the value of such property any other or higher impost, duty, or charge, than is payable by subjects of the country. In every case the subjects of the Contracting Parties</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
RUSSIA (<i>continued</i>) ..	Jan. 12, 1859	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .

National Treatment.

Applicable to:—

shall be permitted to export their property, or the proceeds thereof if sold, freely, and without being subjected on such exportation to pay any duty as foreigners, or any other or higher duties than those to which subjects of the country are liable under similar circumstances. (Article XIII.)

*Exemption from Military Requisitions. Forced Loans.
Judicial and Municipal Charges and Functions.*

The subjects of either of the two High Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other, shall be exempted from all compulsory service whatever, whether in the army, navy, or national guard or militia. They shall be equally exempted from all judicial and municipal charges and functions whatever, as well as from all contributions, whether pecuniary or in kind, imposed as a compensation for personal service; and, finally, from forced loans and military exactions or requisitions. (Article XIV.)

Owners of Landed Property.

In regard, however, to judicial and municipal charges and functions, those shall be excepted which are consequent upon the possession of real property or of a lease; and in regard to military exactions and requisitions, those which all subjects of the country may be required to furnish as landed proprietors or as farmers. (Article XIV.)

Wrecks and Salvage.

Any ship of war or merchant-vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties which may be compelled by stress of weather or by accident to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary stores, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable in a similar case by a national vessel. In case, however, the master of a merchant-vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandize in order to defray his expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the regulations and tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

If any ship of war or merchant-vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, such ship or vessel, and all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging therunto, and all goods and merchandizes saved therefrom, including any 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. If there are no such owners or agents on the spot, then the same shall be delivered to the British or Russian Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul in whose district the wreck or stranding may have taken place, upon being claimed by him within the period fixed by the laws of the country; and such Consuls, 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 like case of a wreck of a national vessel.

The goods and merchandize saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all duties of custom, unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay the same rate of duty as if they had been imported in a national vessel. (Article XVI.)

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
SALVADOR	Oct. 24, 1862	Commerce and Navigation	July 8, 1907, and then after 12 months' notice. (Article I of Agreement of June 23, 1886.)

National Treatment.	Applicable to :—
<p><i>Subjects. Property. Trade. Manufacture and Mining. Rights. Privileges, Exemptions, and Concessions.</i></p> <p>The two High Contracting Parties, being desirous of placing the commerce and navigation of their respective countries on the liberal basis of perfect equality and reciprocity, mutually agree that the subjects or citizens of each may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other, and reside therein, and shall have the power to purchase and hold all kinds of property which the laws of the country may permit any foreigners, of whatever nation, to hold, and to engage in all kinds of trade, manufactures, and mining, upon the same terms with native subjects or citizens. They shall enjoy all the privileges and concessions in these matters which are or may be made to the subjects or citizens of any country; and shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions in navigation, commerce, and manufactures which native subjects or citizens do or shall enjoy, submitting themselves to the laws there established to which native subjects or citizens are subjected. (Article II.)</p> <p><i>Coasting Trade.</i></p> <p>The High Contracting Parties agree that, in regard to the coasting trade, the ships, subjects, and citizens of each shall enjoy, in the dominion and territories of the other, the same privileges, and shall be treated in all respects in the same manner, as national vessels, and as native subjects and citizens. (Article III.)</p> <p><i>Goods imported in Vessels of either Country.</i></p> <p>The Contracting Parties likewise agree, that whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandize can be from time to time lawfully imported into the British dominions in British vessels, may also be imported in vessels of the Republic of Salvador; and that no higher or other duties upon the vessel or upon her cargo shall be levied and collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country, or of the other; and in like manner, that whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandize can be from time to time lawfully imported into the Republic of Salvador in its own vessels, may be also imported in British vessels; and that no higher or other duties upon the vessel or upon her cargo shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other. (Article IV.)</p> <p><i>Goods exported in Vessels of either Country. Bounties, Duties, and Drawbacks.</i></p> <p>And they further agree, that whatever may be lawfully exported or re-exported from the one country in its own vessels to any foreign country, may in like manner be exported or re-exported in the vessels of the other country; and that the same bounties, duties, and drawbacks shall be allowed and collected, whether such exportation or re-exportation be made in British vessels, or in vessels of the Republic of Salvador. (Article IV.)</p> <p><i>Warehousing. Transit. Re-exportation. Bounties, Facilities and Drawbacks.</i></p> <p>The subjects and citizens of one of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in the dominions, possessions, and territories of the other, equality of treatment with native subjects and citizens, or with the subjects and citizens of the</p>	<p>The United Kingdom and all British Colonies and Foreign Possessions, with the exception of—</p> <p>Canada. Cape of Good Hope. India. New Zealand.</p>

[84]

THIS VOLUME IS TIGHTLY BOUND

R 2

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
SALVADOR (<i>continued</i>) ..	Oct. 24, 1862	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .

National Treatment.	Applicable to :—
<p>most favoured nation, in regard to warehousing, transit, and re-export, and also in regard to bounties, facilities, and drawbacks. (Article VI.)</p> <p><i>Tonnage, Harbour, Pilotage, Lighthouse, Quarantine, and other Duties.</i></p> <p>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, corporations, or establishments of whatever kind, shall be imposed in the ports of either country upon the vessels of the other country, which shall not be equally imposed in the like cases on national vessels. (Article VII.)</p> <p><i>Ships and Cargoes, Non-imposition of Discriminating Duties. Port-to-Port Trade.</i></p> <p>In order to prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding it is hereby declared that the stipulations contained in the preceding Articles are, to their full extent, applicable to British vessels and their cargoes arriving in the ports of Salvador, and reciprocally to the vessels of the said Republic and their cargoes arriving in British ports, whether they proceed from the ports of the country to which they respectively belong, or from the ports of any other foreign country; and, in either case, no discriminating duty shall be imposed or collected in the ports of either country on the said vessels or upon their cargoes, whether such cargoes shall consist of native or of foreign produce or manufacture. (Article VIII.)</p> <p><i>Privileges of Merchants and others, Agents, Loading and Unloading of Vessels.</i></p> <p>It is likewise agreed, that it shall be wholly free for all merchants, commanders of ships, and other subjects or citizens of both countries, to manage, by themselves or agents, their own business, in all the ports and places subject to the jurisdiction of each other, as well with respect to the consignment and sale of their goods and merchandize, by wholesale or retail, as with respect to the loading, unloading, and sending off their ships; they being, in all these cases, to be treated as subjects or citizens of the country in which they reside or are conducting their business, and to be subject to the laws of that country. (Article X.)</p> <p><i>Wrecks and Salvage.</i></p> <p>If any ship of war or merchant-vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties should be wrecked on the coasts of the other, such ship or vessel, or any parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandize which shall be saved therefrom, or the produce thereof if sold, shall be faithfully restored to the owners, upon being claimed by them or by their duly authorized agents; and if there are no such owners or agents on the spot, then the said ships, or parts of ships, furniture, appurtenances, goods, and merchandize, or the proceeds thereof if sold, as well as all the papers found on board such wrecked ship or vessel, shall be delivered to the British Consul or Vice-Consul, or to the Consul or Vice-Consul of the Republic of Salvador, in whose district the wreck may have taken place, upon being claimed by him, and on his giving a receipt or acknowledgment for the same; and upon payment by such Consul, Vice-Consul, owners, or agents,</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
SALVADOR (<i>continued</i>)..	Oct. 24, 1862	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .. .. ..

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p>of only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, and of the salvage and other expenses which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel. The charge for such salvage or other expenses shall be made and settled immediately, subject to such right of appeal on the part of the person paying the same as may exist in the respective countries. The goods and merchandize saved from the wreck shall not be subject to duties, unless cleared for consumption; in which case they shall be liable only to the same duties as if they had been imported in a national vessel. (Article XII.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Property.</i></p> <p>The subjects and citizens of either of the two Contracting Parties in the territories of the other shall be at full liberty to acquire, possess, and dispose of, whether by purchase, sale, donation, exchange, marriage, testament, succession <i>ab intestato</i>, or in any other manner whatever, every description of property which the laws of the country may permit any foreigners, of whatsoever nation, to hold. Their heirs and representatives may succeed to and take possession of such property, either in person or by agents acting on their behalf, in the ordinary form of law, in the same manner as subjects or citizens of the country; and in the absence of such heirs and representatives, the property shall be treated in the same manner as the like property belonging to a subject or citizen of the country under similar circumstances.</p> <p>In none of these respects shall they pay upon the value of such property any other or higher impost, duty, or charge, than is payable by subjects or citizens of the country. In every case the subjects and citizens of the Contracting Parties shall be permitted to export their property, or the proceeds thereof; British subjects from the territory of Salvador, and Salvador citizens from the British territory, freely, and without being subjected on such exportation to pay any duty as foreigners, and without having to pay any other or higher duties than those to which subjects or citizens of the country are liable. (Article XIII.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Protection of Persons and Property. Law and Justice.</i></p> <p>Both Contracting Parties promise and engage formally to give their special protection to the persons and property of the subjects or citizens of each other, of all occupations, who may be in the territories subject to the jurisdiction of one or the other, transient or dwelling therein, leaving open and free to them the tribunals of justice, for their judicial recourse, on the same terms which are usual and customary with the native subjects or citizens of the country; for which purpose they may either appear in proper person, or employ, in the prosecution or defence of their rights, such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors as they may judge proper, in all their trials at law; and such citizens or agents shall have free opportunity to be present at the decisions or sentences of the tribunals in all cases which may concern them, and shall enjoy in such cases all the rights and privileges accorded to native subjects or citizens. (Article XIV.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Requisitions, Forced Loans, Taxes, &c.</i></p> <p>The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty residing in the Republic of Salvador, and the citizens of the Republic of Salvador residing in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, shall be exempted from all compulsory military</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
SALVADOR (<i>continued</i>) ..	Oct. 24, 1862	Commerce and Navigation	
SERVIA	June 28 July 10 ¹ 1893	Commerce Relations	After 12 months' notice. (Article VII)

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p>service whatsoever, whether by sea or land, and from all forced loans, or military exactions or requisitions; and they shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatsoever, to pay any ordinary or extraordinary charges, requisitions, or taxes, other or higher than those that are or may be paid by native subjects or citizens. (Article XVI.)</p> <p><i>Rupture of Friendly Relations. Protection of Persons and Property.</i></p> <p>For the better security of commerce between the subjects and citizens of the two High Contracting Parties, it is agreed that if at any time any rupture, or any interruption of friendly intercourse, should unfortunately take place between the two Contracting Parties, the subjects or citizens of either of them, established in the territories of the other, who may reside upon the coasts, shall be allowed six months, and those who may reside in the interior a whole year, to wind up their accounts and to dispose of their property; and a safe-conduct shall be given to them to embark at the port which they themselves shall select. The subjects or citizens of either of the two Contracting Parties who may be established in the dominions or territories of the other, in the exercise of any trade or other occupation or employment, shall be allowed to remain and continue in the exercise of the said trade or occupation, notwithstanding the interruption of friendship between the two countries, in the free enjoyment of their personal liberty and property, so long as they behave peaceably and observe the laws; and their goods and effects, of whatever description they may be, whether in their own custody or entrusted to individuals or to the State, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, or to any other charges or demands than those which may be made upon the like effects or property belonging to native subjects or citizens. In the same case, debts between individuals, public funds, and the shares of companies, shall never be confiscated, sequestered, or detained. (Article XIX.)</p> <p><i>Exemption from Military Service and Requisitions.</i></p> <p>The subjects of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall be exempted in the territory of the other from all military service and from all extraordinary requisitions which may be established on account of exceptional circumstances. (Article IV.)</p> <p><i>Liabilities of Landowners.</i></p> <p>The liabilities, however, arising out of the possession of landed property, and for military loans and requisitions to which all the subjects of the State may be called upon to contribute as proprietors, or tenants, of real property, shall be excepted. (Article IV.)</p> <p><i>Trade-marks, &c.</i></p> <p>The subjects of the two High Contracting Parties shall in the dominions of the other enjoy the same protection and be subject to the same conditions as native subjects, or subjects of the most favoured nation, in regard to the right of property in trade-marks, names of firms, and other distinctive marks showing the origin or quality of goods, as well as in patterns and designs of manufacture. (Article V.)</p>	<p>The United Kingdom and all British Colonies and Foreign Possessions with the exception of—</p> <p>Canada, Cape of Good Hope. New South Wales. New Zealand. South Australia. Tasmania. Western Australia.</p>

[384]

S

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
SIAM	Apr. 18, 1855	Commerce and Navigation	Subject to revision after 12 months' notice. (Article XI)
SPAIN . . .	May 23, 1667	Peace, &c. ..	No time fixed .. Confirmed by Treaty of the 28th August, 1814. ..

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p data-bbox="368 338 628 365"><i>Taxation on Real Property.</i></p> <p data-bbox="215 369 802 1167">British subjects coming to reside at Bangkok may rent land, and buy or build houses, but cannot purchase lands within a circuit of 200 <i>sen</i> (not more than four miles English) from the city walls, until they have lived in Siam for ten years, or shall obtain special authority from the Siamese Government to enable them to do so. But with the exception of this limitation, British resident in Siam may at any time buy or rent houses, lands, or plantations situated anywhere within a distance of twenty-four hours' journey from the city of Bangkok, to be computed by the rate at which boats of the country can travel. In order to obtain possession of such lands or houses, it will be necessary that the British subject shall, in the first place, make application through the Consul to the proper Siamese officer; and the Siamese officer and the Consul having satisfied themselves of the honest intentions of the applicant, will assist him in settling, upon equitable terms, the amount of the purchase money, will mark out and fix the boundaries of the property, and will convey the same to the British purchaser under sealed deeds. Whereupon he and his property shall be placed under the protection of the Governor of the district and that of the particular local authorities; he shall conform, in ordinary matters, to any just directions given him by them, and will be subject to the same taxation that is levied on Siamese subjects. But if through negligence, the want of capital, or other cause, a British subject should fail to commence the cultivation or improvement of the lands so acquired within a term of three years from the date of receiving possession thereof, the Siamese Government shall have the power of resuming the property, upon returning to the British subject the purchase money paid by him for the same. (Article IV.)</p> <p data-bbox="384 1182 628 1209"><i>Tariff. British Shipping.</i></p> <p data-bbox="215 1214 802 1379">The rates of duty laid down in the Tariff attached to this Treaty are those that are now paid upon goods or produce shipped in Siamese or Chinese vessels or junks; and it is agreed that British shipping shall enjoy all the privileges now exercised by, or which hereafter may be granted to, Siamese or Chinese vessels or junks. (Article VIII.)</p> <p data-bbox="347 1413 668 1440"><i>Freedom of Travel and Commerce.</i></p> <p data-bbox="215 1444 802 1800">That neither of the said Kings, nor their respective People, Subjects, or Inhabitants within their dominions, upon any pretence, may, in public or secret, do, or procure to be done, anything against the other, in any place, by sea or land, nor in the Ports or Rivers of the one or the other, but shall treat one another with all love and friendship; and may, by water and land, freely and securely pass into the Confines, Countries, Lands, Kingdoms, Islands, Dominions, Cities, Towns, Villages, walled or without wall, fortified or unfortified, their Havens and Ports (where hitherto trade and commerce hath been accustomed), and there trade, buy, and sell, as well of and to the Inhabitants of the respective places, as those of their own Nation, or any other Nation that shall be or come there. (Article II.)</p> <p data-bbox="331 1816 692 1843"><i>Customs Duties in Spanish Dominions.</i></p> <p data-bbox="215 1848 802 1966">Item, it is likewise agreed, that for the merchandizes which the Subjects of the King of Great Britain shall buy in Spain, or other the Kingdoms or Dominions of the King of Spain, and shall carry in their own Ships, or in Ships hired or lent unto them, no new Customs,</p> <p data-bbox="300 1971 357 1998">[384]</p>	<p data-bbox="818 369 1117 396">British Subjects and shipping.</p> <p data-bbox="818 1444 1385 1496">"The Lands, Countries, Kingdoms, Dominions, and Territories belonging to" the Crown of Great Britain.</p>

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
SPAIN (<i>continued</i>) ..	May 23, 1667	Peace, &c. ..	.. .. .. .. ..
Ditto	July 13, 1713	Peace, Commerce, &c.	No time fixed Confirmed by Treaty of the 28th August, 1814. ..
Ditto	Dec. 14, 1715	Commerce ..	No time fixed Confirmed by Treaty of the 28th August, 1814. ..
Ditto	Oct. 5, 1750	Commerce ..	No time fixed Confirmed by Treaty of the 28th August, 1814. ..
SWEDEN	Apr. 24, 1824	Commerce ..	No time fixed

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p>Toll, Tenths, Subsidies, or other Rights or Duties whatsoever, shall be taken or increased, other than those which, in the like case, the Natives themselves, and all other Strangers, are obliged to pay; and the Subjects aforesaid, buying, selling, and contracting for their merchandizes, as well in respect of the prices, as of all duties to be paid, shall enjoy the same privileges which are allowed to the natural subjects of Spain; and may buy and lade their ships with such goods and merchandizes; which said ships being laden, and customs paid for the goods, shall not be detained in Port upon any pretence whatsoever; nor shall the Laders, Merchants, or Factors who bought and loaded the goods aforesaid, be questioned after the departure of the said ships, for any matter or thing whatsoever concerning the same. (Article V.)</p>	
<p><i>Subjects. Privileges, Immunities, &c.</i></p> <p>It is further agreed and concluded as a general rule, that all and singular the Subjects of each Kingdom shall in all Countries and Places on both sides have and enjoy at least the same privileges, liberties, and immunities, as to all Duties, Impositions, or Customs whatsoever relating to Persons, goods, and merchandises, Ships, freight, Seamen, navigation, and commerce; and shall have the like favour in all things, as the subjects of France, or any other Foreign Nation, the most favoured, have, possess, and enjoy, or at any time hereafter may have, possess, or enjoy. (Article IX.)</p>	British Subjects.
<p><i>Duties to be paid by British Subjects.</i></p> <p>The said British Subjects shall not any where pay higher or other Duties than those which His Catholic Majesty's Subjects pay in the same place. (Article IV.)</p>	Ditto.
<p><i>Imposts payable by British Subjects.</i></p> <p>His Catholic Majesty consents by these that the said British Subjects shall not pay in any part whatever higher or other Imposts than those that His Catholic Majesty's Subjects do pay in the same place. (Article VI.)</p>	Ditto.
<p>Declaration No. 1.</p>	
<p><i>Commerces and Navigation. Pilotage, Lighthouse, and other Dues.</i></p>	
<p>(Translation.)</p> <p>The Undersigned, Minister of State and of Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, having received the Declaration of Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty The King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of this date, containing the assurance of a perfect reciprocity, declares by these Presents, in virtue of the Authority to that effect with which he is invested, in the Name and on the Behalf of the King His Most Gracious Sovereign:</p> <p>That English Merchant Ships arriving in the Ports or Waters of the Kingdom of Sweden shall in future be placed upon the same footing as National Vessels, with respect to Pilot, Lighthouse, and Tonnage dues, and, in general, with respect to all those duties which are included in the denomination of <i>Port-dues</i> payable to the Crown (<i>Skeppsumgålder</i>) of whatever description they may be:</p> <p>That English Merchant Ships shall be equally assimilated to National Vessels, with respect to <i>Salvage dues</i>, without any restriction or difference:</p>	The United Kingdom.

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
SWEDEN (<i>continued</i>) ..	Apr. 24, 1824	Commerce ..	.. .. .. .. ..
SWEDEN AND NORWAY	Mar. 18, 1826	Commerce and Navigation	After 12 months' notice. (Article XII)

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p>And that, as Swedish Commerce is already in the enjoyment of reciprocal advantages in the Ports of Great Britain, the above-mentioned arrangements in favour of English Commerce shall be put in force, in all the Ports of the Kingdom of Sweden, without delay, and with as much expedition as possible.</p> <p>In witness whereof, the Undersigned has signed the present Declaration, and has affixed thereto the Seal of His Arms.</p> <p>Done at Stockholm, the twenty-fourth day of April in the Year of our Lord 1824.</p> <p>(L.S.) LAURENT COUNT D'ENGESTRÖM.</p>	
<p>Declaration No. 2.</p>	
<p><i>Imports and Exports. Commerce and Navigation.</i></p>	
<p>(Translation.)</p>	
<p>The Undersigned, Minister of State and of Foreign Affairs of His Majesty The King of Sweden and Norway, having received the Declaration of Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty The King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of this date, containing the assurance of a perfect reciprocity, declares by these Presents, in virtue of the authority to that effect with which he is invested, in the Name and on the Behalf of The King His Most Gracious Sovereign:</p>	
<p>That all articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Kingdom of Great Britain and of its Colonies, which, according to the existing Regulations, may be imported into Sweden on board of Swedish vessels, may be imported into Sweden in English Ships direct from the Ports of Great Britain, without being subject, on their entry, to other or higher duties to the Crown than if imported on board a Swedish Vessel:</p>	
<p>That all articles, the exportation whereof is not prohibited, may be exported from the Ports of the Kingdom of Sweden on board of English Vessels, to any place whatever, without being subject, on their export, to other or higher duties to the Crown than if exported on board a Swedish Vessel:</p>	
<p>But that, as Swedish Merchant Vessels do not enjoy the liberty of visiting the Ports of the Colonies and Foreign Possessions of England, it is understood that the privileges above specified are not applicable to goods imported into the Ports of Sweden, in Vessels belonging to the said Colonies and Foreign Possessions, or in Vessels strictly English, coming direct from the English Colonies:</p>	
<p>And finally, that the above-mentioned Stipulations, founded upon the promise of an exact reciprocity in the Ports of Great Britain, in favour of Swedish Commerce, shall be put in force in the Ports of the Kingdom of Sweden, from the 1st of June of the present Year (1824).</p>	
<p>In witness whereof, the undersigned has signed the present Declaration, and has affixed thereto the Seal of his Arms.</p> <p>Done at Stockholm, the twenty-fourth day of April, in the Year of our Lord 1824.</p>	
<p>(L.S.) LAURENT COUNT D'ENGESTRÖM.</p>	
<p><i>Shipping Duties.</i></p>	
<p>British Vessels entering or departing from the Ports of the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, and Swedish and Norwegian Vessels entering or departing from the Ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall not be subject to any other or higher ship duties or charges, than are or shall be levied on national</p>	<p>The United Kingdom and not to British Colonies.</p>

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
:SWEDEN AND NORWAY (continued)	Mar. 18, 1826	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .. .. ..

National Treatment.	Applicable to :—
<p>Vessels entering or departing from such Ports respectively. (Article II.)</p>	
<p><i>Commerce and Navigation. Imports and Exports.</i></p> <p>All goods, wares, and merchandize, whether the production of the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, or of any other Country, which may be legally imported from any of the Ports of the said Kingdoms into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in British Vessels, shall, in like manner, be permitted to be so imported directly in Swedish or Norwegian Vessels; and all goods, wares, and merchandize, whether the production of any of the Dominions of His Britannick Majesty, or of any other Country, which may be legally exported from the Ports of the United Kingdom, in British Vessels, shall, in like manner, be permitted to be exported from the said Ports in Swedish or Norwegian Vessels. An exact reciprocity shall be observed in the Ports of Sweden and Norway, so that all goods, wares, and merchandize, whether the production of the United Kingdom, or of any other Country, which may be legally imported from the Ports of the United Kingdom into the Ports of Sweden and Norway, in Swedish or Norwegian Vessels, shall, in like manner, be permitted to be so imported from the Ports of the United Kingdom in British Vessels; and all goods, wares, and merchandize, whether the production of any of the Dominions of His Swedish Majesty, or of any other Country, which may be legally exported from the Ports of Sweden or Norway in Swedish or Norwegian Vessels, shall, in like manner, be permitted to be exported from the said Ports in British Vessels. (Article III.)</p>	
<p><i>Commerce and Navigation. Bounties, Drawbacks, &c.</i></p> <p>All goods, wares, and merchandize, which can legally be imported into the Ports of either Country directly from the other, shall upon such importation, be admitted at the same rate of duty, whether imported in Vessels of the one or the other country; and all goods, wares, and merchandize, which can be legally exported from the Ports of either Country, shall, upon such exportation, be liable to the same duties, and be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks and allowances, whether exported in Vessels of the one or the other Country. (Art. IV.)</p>	
<p><i>No differential Treatment.</i></p> <p>No priority or preference shall be given, directly or indirectly, by the Government of either Country, or by any Company, Corporation, or Agent, acting in its behalf or under its authority, in the purchase of any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either Country, imported into the other, on account of, or in reference to the character of the Vessel in which such article was imported; it being the true intent and meaning of the High Contracting Parties, that no distinction or difference whatever shall be made in this respect. (Article V.)</p>	
<p><i>Colonial and Foreign Possessions.</i></p> <p>From and after the date of the present Convention, British ships shall be allowed to proceed direct from any port of His Britannick Majesty's Dominions, to any Colony of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway not in Europe, and to import into such Colony any goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British Dominions, not being such goods as are prohibited to be imported into such Colony, or as</p>	<p>All British Colonies except those in the Possession of the East India Company.</p>

[384]

T

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
SWEDEN AND NORWAY <i>continued</i>)	Mar. 18, 1826	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. . . .

National Treatment.

Applicable to:—

are admitted only from the Dominions of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway; and such British Ships, and such goods so imported in them, shall be liable, in such Colony of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, to no higher or other charges than would be there payable on Swedish or Norwegian ships importing the like sorts of goods, or payable on the like goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of any Foreign Country, allowed to be imported into the said Colony in Swedish or Norwegian Ships. And from and after the same date, Swedish and Norwegian Vessels shall be allowed to proceed direct from any Ports of the Dominions of His Majesty The King of Sweden and Norway, to any Colony of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (other than those in the possession of the East India Company), and to import into such Colony any goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, or of any of Their Dominions, not being such goods as are prohibited to be imported into such Colony, or as are admitted only from the Dominions of His Britannick Majesty; and such Swedish and Norwegian Vessels, and such goods so imported in them, shall be liable, in such Colony of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (other than those in the possession of the East India Company), to no other or higher charges than would be there payable on British vessels importing the like sorts of goods, or payable on the like goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of any Foreign Country, allowed to be imported into the said Colony in British Ships. (Art. VI.)

Colonial and Foreign Possessions. Charges and Drawbacks.

From and after the date of the present Convention, British Ships shall be allowed to export from any Colony of His Majesty The King of Sweden and Norway not in Europe, any goods not prohibited to be exported from such Colony; and such British Ships, and such goods so exported in them, shall be liable, in such Colony, to no other or higher charges than would be payable by, and shall be entitled to the same drawbacks as would be there allowable on, Swedish or Norwegian Ships exporting such goods. And the like liberty and privileges of exportation shall be reciprocally granted in the British Colonies, (other than those in the possession of the East India Company,) to Swedish and Norwegian Ships, and to goods exported in them. (Article VII.)

Commerce and Navigation.

In consideration of the advantages and facilities which the Navigation and Commerce of the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway will enjoy, under the present Convention, and the Act of Parliament of the 5th July, 1825, His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway consents that, from and after this date, Vessels of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall be allowed to import into Sweden any merchandize or goods of European origin, which are likewise permitted to be imported into Sweden from any Port whatever, with the exception of the following articles:

Salt.	Wine.
Hemp.	Tobacco.
Flax.	Salt or dried Fish.
Oil of all kinds.	Wool; and
Grain of all kinds.	Stuffs of all kinds:

which, as before, shall be imported into Sweden only in Vessels of Sweden and Norway, or in Vessels of the Countries of which such articles are the produce.

[384]

All British Colonies except those in the Possession of the East India Company.

The United Kingdom and not to British Colonies.

T 2

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
SWEDEN AND NORWAY <i>(continued)</i>	Mar. 18, 1826	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .. .. ..
SWITZERLAND	Sept. 6, 1855	Commerce, Residence	After 12 months' notice. (Article XI)

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p>The said excepted articles shall, however, be allowed to be imported into Sweden in Vessels of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland proceeding direct from some Port of the United Kingdom, provided such articles shall have been previously landed and warehoused in a Port of the United Kingdom, after having been imported thither from the country of their origin.</p> <p>These stipulations in favour of British Commerce shall remain in force during the continuance of the present Convention, and as far as the Act of Parliament of the 5th July, 1825, shall continue to grant to the Navigation and Commerce of Sweden, equivalent facilities of the same nature. (Article X.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Duties on Personal Property.</i></p> <p>His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, mutually agree, that no higher or other duties shall be levied, in any of their Dominions, upon any personal property of Their respective Subjects, on the removal of the same from the Dominions of Their said Majesties, reciprocally, either upon the inheritance of such property, or otherwise, than are or shall be payable in each State, upon the like property, when removed by a Subject of such State, respectively. (Article XI.)</p>	<p>British Dominions.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Residence.</i></p> <p>The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall be admitted to reside in each of the Swiss Cantons on the same conditions, and on the same footing, as citizens of the other Swiss Cantons. In the same manner, Swiss citizens shall be admitted to reside in all the territories of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on the same conditions, and on the same footing, as British subjects.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Taxes, Charges, &c.</i></p> <p>They shall not be subject to any taxes, charges, or conditions, in respect of residence, establishment, passports, licences to reside, establish themselves, or to trade, or in respect of permission to exercise their profession, business, trade, or occupation, greater or more onerous than those which are, or may be, imposed upon the subjects or citizens of the country in which they reside. (Article I.)</p>	<p>The United Kingdom.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Access to Law Courts.</i></p> <p>The subjects and citizens of either of the two Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, shall moreover have free and open access to the courts of justice for the prosecution and defence of their rights. They shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as subjects or citizens of the country, and shall, like them, be at liberty to employ, in all causes, their advocates, attornies, or agents from among the persons admitted to the exercise of those professions according to the laws of the country. (Article III.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Acquisition and Disposal of Property.</i></p> <p>The subjects and citizens of either of the two Contracting Parties in the territories of the other shall be at full liberty to acquire, possess, and dispose of, whether by purchase, sale, donation, exchange, marriage, testament, succession <i>ab intestato</i>, or in any other manner whatever, every description of property which the laws of the</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
SWITZERLAND <i>(continued)</i>	Sept. 6, 1855	Commerce, Residence	.. .. .
UNITED STATES	July 3, 1815	Commerce and Navigation	Continued in force by Treaties of the 20th October, 1818, and the 6th August, 1827. The latter terminable after 12 months' notice. (Article II.)

National Treatment.	Applicable to:—
<p>country may permit any foreigners, of whatsoever nation, to hold. Their heirs and representatives may succeed to, and take possession of, such property, either in person or by agents acting on their behalf, in the ordinary form of law, in the same manner as subjects or citizens of the country; and in the absence of such heirs and representatives the property shall be treated in the same manner as the like property belonging to a subject or citizen of the country under similar circumstances. (Article IV.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Imposts, &c., on Property.</i></p> <p>In none of these respects shall they pay upon the value of such property any other or higher impost, duty, or charge, than is payable by subjects or citizens of the country. In every case the subjects and citizens of the Contracting Parties shall be permitted to export their property; that is to say, British subjects from the Swiss territory, and Swiss citizens from the British territory, freely, and without being subjected on such exportation to pay any duty as foreigners, and without having to pay any other or higher duties than those to which subjects or citizens of the country are liable. (Article IV.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Property. Duties. Taxes. Imposts. Charges.</i></p> <p>No other or higher duty, tax, impost, or charge, either in time of peace or in time of war, shall, under any circumstances, be imposed or levied upon, or in respect of, any property held by a subject or citizen of one of the two Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, than is or may be imposed or levied upon, or in respect of, the like property belonging to a subject or citizen of the country, or to a subject or citizen of the most favoured nation. (Article VI.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Subjects. Taxes and Demands.</i></p> <p>Nor shall any other tax or demand whatever be imposed or levied upon a subject or citizen of either of the Contracting Parties in the territories of the other Contracting Party, other or higher than is or may be imposed or levied upon a subject or citizen of the country, or upon a subject or citizen of the most favoured nation. (Article VI.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Subjects. Imports. Warehousing. Transit. Exports.</i></p> <p>In all that relates to the importation into, the warehousing in, the transit through, and the exportation from, their respective territories, of any article of lawful commerce, the two Contracting Parties engage that their respective subjects and citizens shall be placed upon the same footing as subjects and citizens of the country, or as the subjects and citizens of the most favoured nation in any case where the latter may enjoy an exceptional advantage not granted to natives. (Article VIII.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Duties on Vessels.</i></p> <p>No higher or other duties or charges shall be imposed in any of the ports of the United States on British vessels, than those payable in the same ports by vessels of the United States; nor in the ports of any of His Britannick Majesty's territories in Europe on the vessels of the United States, than shall be payable in the same ports on British vessels. (Article II.)</p>	<p>The United Kingdom and not British Colonies generally.</p>

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
UNITED STATES (<i>con- tinued</i>)	July 3, 1815	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .
URUGUAY	Nov. 13, 1885	Commerce and Navigation	After 12 months' notice. (Article XVI)

National Treatment.	Applicable to :—
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Goods imported in Vessels of either Country.</i></p> <p>The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of His Britannick Majesty's territories in Europe, whether such importation shall be in vessels of the United States or in British vessels, and the same duties shall be paid on the importation into the ports of any of His Britannick Majesty's territories in Europe, of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, whether such importation shall be in British vessels or in vessels of the United States. (Article II.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Goods exported in Vessels of either Country.</i></p> <p>The same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties allowed, on the exportation of any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of His Britannick Majesty's territories in Europe, to the United States, whether such exportation, shall be in vessels of the United States or in British vessels; and the same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties allowed, on the exportation of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, to His Britannick Majesty's territories in Europe, whether such exportation shall be in British vessels or in vessels of the United States. (Article II.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Drawbacks.</i></p> <p>It is further agreed, that in all cases where drawbacks are or may be allowed, upon the re-exportation of any goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country, respectively, the amount of the said drawbacks shall be the same whether the said goods shall have been originally imported in a British or American vessel; but when such re-exportation shall take place from the United States in a British vessel, or from the territories of His Britannick Majesty in Europe in an American vessel, to any other foreign nation, the two Contracting Parties reserve to themselves, respectively, the right of regulating or diminishing, in such case, the amount of the said drawback. (Article II.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Ships and Cargoes.</i></p> <p>British ships and their cargoes shall, in Uruguay, and Uruguayan vessels and their cargoes shall, in the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, from whatever place arriving, and whatever may be the place of origin or destination of their cargoes, be treated in every respect as national ships and their cargoes. (Article III.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Port, Harbour, Pilotage, &c., Dues.</i></p> <p>The preceding stipulation applies to local treatment, dues, and charges in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, and rivers of the two countries, pilotage, and generally to all matters connected with navigation. (Article III.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Coasting Trade.</i></p> <p>The coasting trade is excepted from the stipulations of the present Treaty, and remains subject to the respective laws of the two countries. (Article III.)</p>	<p>The United Kingdom.</p> <p>Bahamas. Barbados. Ceylon. Falkland Islands. Gambia. Gold Coast. Hong Kong. Lagos. Leeward Islands. Malta. Mauritius. Newfoundland. New Zealand. St. Helena. Seychelles. Sierra Leone. Straits Settlements. Trinidad.</p>

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
URUGUAY (<i>continued</i>) ..	Nov. 13, 1885	Commerce and Navigation	

National Treatment.

Applicable to:—

Residence. Acquisition and Disposal of Property.

The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties shall be permitted to reside permanently or temporarily in the dominions or possessions of the other, and to occupy and hire houses and warehouses for purposes of commerce, whether wholesale or retail. They shall also be at full liberty to exercise civil rights, and therefore to acquire, possess, and dispose of every description of property, movable and immovable. They may acquire and transmit the same to others, whether by purchase, sale, donation, exchange, marriage, testament, succession *ab intestato*, and in any other manner, under the same conditions as natives of the country. Their heirs and legal representatives may succeed to and take possession of it, either in person or by procurators, in the same manner and in the same legal forms as natives of the country. (Article IV.)

Property. Taxes, Imposts, Export Duty.

In none of these respects shall they pay upon the value of such property any other or higher impost, duty, or charge than is payable by natives of the country. In every case the subjects or citizens of the Contracting Parties shall be permitted to export their property, or the proceeds thereof if sold, freely and without being subjected on such exportation to pay any duty different from that to which natives of the country are liable under similar circumstances. (Article IV.)

Protection of Persons and Property. Domiciliary Visits.

The dwellings, manufactories, warehouses, and shops of the subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties in the dominion and possessions of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto destined for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be respected. Except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws for natives of the country, such dwellings and premises shall be exempt from search or domiciliary visit, and books, papers, or accounts shall be exempt from examination or inspection. (Article V.)

Access to Law Courts.

The subjects or citizens of each of the two Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall have free access to the Courts of Justice for the prosecution and defence of their rights, without other conditions, restrictions, or taxes beyond those imposed on natives of the country, and shall, like them, be at liberty to employ, in all causes, their advocates, attorneys, or agents from among the persons admitted to the exercise of those professions according to the laws of the country. (Article V.)

Protection of Persons and Property.

The subjects or citizens of either of the two Contracting Parties residing in the dominions and possessions of the other shall enjoy, in regard to their houses, persons, and properties, the protection of the Government in as full and ample a manner as native subjects or citizens. (Article VII.)

Liberty of Conscience. Burials.

In like manner the subjects or citizens of each Contracting Party shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other full liberty of conscience, and shall not be molested on account of their religious belief; and such

[384]

U 2

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
URUGUAY (<i>continued</i>) ..	Nov. 13, 1885	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .
VENEZUELA ..	Apr. 18, 1825	Commerce and Navigation	No time fixed [This Treaty, which was concluded between Great Britain and the State of Colombia, at the time when Venezuela formed an integral part of that State, was adopted and confirmed by the Convention between Great Britain and Venezuela of the 29th October, 1834, which Convention was in turn renewed and confirmed by an exchange of notes dated the 13th February, 1903, in pursuance of the Protocol between Great Britain and Venezuela signed at Washington on the same day.]

National Treatment.

Applicable to :—

of those subjects or citizens as may die in the territories of the other party shall be buried in the public cemeteries, or in places appointed for the purpose, with suitable decorum and respect. (Article VII.)

Patents, Trade-marks, &c.

The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties shall have, in the dominions and possessions of the other, the same right as natives, or as subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, in regard to patents for inventions, trade-marks, and designs, and the protection of industrial property upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by law. (Article VIII.)

Rupture of Friendly Relations. Protection of Persons and Property.

For the better security of commerce between the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty and the citizens of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, it is agreed that if at any time any interruption of friendly intercourse or any rupture should unfortunately take place between the two Contracting Parties, the subjects or citizens of either of the said Contracting Parties who may be residing in the dominions or territories of the other, or who may be established there, in the exercise of any trade or special employment, shall have the privilege of remaining, and continuing such trade or employment, without any manner of interruption, in full enjoyment of their liberty and property, so long as they behave peacefully and commit no offence against the laws; and their goods, property, and effects, of whatever description they may be, whether in their own custody, or entrusted to individuals or to the State, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, or to any other charges or demands than those which may be made upon the like goods, property, and effects belonging to native subjects or citizens. Should they, however, prefer to leave the country, they shall be allowed to make arrangements for the safe keeping of their goods, property, and effects, or to dispose of them, and to liquidate their accounts; and a safe-conduct shall be given them to embark at the ports which they shall themselves select. (Article XIII.)

Tonnage. Light and Harbour Dues. Pilotage, Salvage, Local Charges.

No higher or other duties or charges on account of Tonnage, Light, or Harbour Dues, Pilotage, Salvage in case of damage or shipwreck, or any other local charges, shall be imposed, in any of the Ports of Columbia, on British Vessels, than those payable, in the same Ports, by Colombian Vessels; nor, in the Ports of His Britannic Majesty's Territories, on Colombian Vessels than shall be payable, in the same Ports, on British Vessels. (Article V.)

British Dominions.

Imports or Exports in Vessels of either Country.

The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the Territories of Columbia of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions, whether such importation shall be in Colombian or in British Vessels; and the same duties shall be paid on the importation into the Dominions of His Britannic Majesty of any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Columbia, whether such importation shall be in British or Colombian Vessels.

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
VENEZUELA (<i>contin</i>)	Apr. 18, 1825	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .

National Treatment.	Applicable to :—
<p>The same duties shall be paid, and the same drawbacks and bounties allowed, on the exportation to Colombia of any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of His Britannick Majesty's Dominions, whether such exportation shall be in Colombian or in British Vessels; and the same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, on the exportation of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of Colombia to His Britannick Majesty's Dominions, whether such exportation shall be in British or Colombian Vessels. (Article VI.)</p>	
<p><i>Lading and Unlading of Ships. Safety of Merchandize, Goods, and Effects. Property. Justice. Rights, Privileges, and Liberties.</i></p> <p>In whatever relates to the lading and unlading of ships, the safety of merchandize, goods, and effects, the succession to personal estates, and the disposal of personal property of every sort and denomination, by sale, donation, exchange, or testament, or in any manner whatsoever, as also the administration of justice, the subjects and citizens of the two Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in their respective dominions and territories, the same privileges, liberties, and rights as the most favoured nation, and shall not be charged, in any of these respects, with any higher imposts or duties than those which are paid, or may be paid, by the native subjects or citizens of the Power in whose dominions or territories they may be resident. (Article IX.)</p>	
<p><i>Exemption from Compulsory Military Service, Forced Loans, Requisitions.</i></p> <p>They shall be exempted from all compulsory military Service whatsoever, whether by Sea or Land, and from all forced loans, or military exactions and requisitions; neither shall they be compelled to pay any ordinary taxes, under any pretext whatsoever, greater than those that are paid by the Subjects or Citizens of one or other Power. (Article IX.)</p>	
<p><i>Rupture of Friendly Relations. Protection of Persons and Property.</i></p> <p>For the better security of commerce between the Subjects of His Britannick Majesty and the Citizens of Colombia, it is agreed that if, at any time, any interruption of friendly commercial intercourse, or any rupture should unfortunately take place between the two Contracting Parties, the Subjects or Citizens of either of the two Contracting Parties residing in the Dominions of the other shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing their trade therein, without any manner of interruption, so long as they behave peacefully, and commit no offence against the laws; and their effects and property, whether entrusted to individuals or to the State, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, or to any other demands than those which may be made upon the like effects or property, belonging to the native Inhabitants of the State in which such Subjects or Citizens may reside. (Article XI.)</p>	

*Foreign Office,
January 1, 1907.*

COMMERCIAL. No. 4. (1907).

RETURN of National Treatment Clauses in existing Treaties of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Foreign Powers, stating the period when terminable; and showing whether they apply to the British Colonies; in force on the 1st January, 1907.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty. April 1907.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.