

1907 [Cd. 3395] Commercial. No. 3 (1907). Return of most-favoured-nation 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 the 1st January, 1907.

COMMERCIAL. No. 3 (1907).

25

RETURN

OF

MOST-FAVoured-NATION 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.*

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RETURN of all Most-Favoured-Nation Clauses in existing Treaties of Commerce
when terminable ; and showing whether

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
ABYSSINIA	May 14, 1897	Trade, &c. ..	No time fixed
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.

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Import Duties and Local Taxation.</i></p> <p>His Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia, on the one hand, accords to Great Britain and her Colonies, in respect of import duties and local taxation, every advantage which he may accord to the subjects of other nations. (Article IV.)</p>	<p>British Colonies.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Freedom of Commerce and Residence.</i></p> <p>There shall be, between all the Territories of His Britannick Majesty in Europe, and the Territories of The United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, a reciprocal freedom of Commerce: The Inhabitants of the two Countries, respectively, shall have liberty freely and securely to come, with their Ships and Cargoes, to all such Places, Ports, and Rivers, in the Territories aforesaid, to which other Foreigners are or may be permitted to come, to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any part of the said Territories respectively; also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their Commerce; and, generally, the Merchants and Traders of each Nation respectively, shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their Commerce; subject always to the Laws and Statutes of the Two Countries respectively. (Article II.)</p>	<p>British Territories.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Subjects. Commerce and Navigation.</i></p> <p>His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages, further, that in all his dominions situated out of Europe, the inhabitants of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata shall have the like liberty of commerce and navigation stipulated for in the preceding Article, to the full extent in which the same is permitted at present, or shall be permitted hereafter, to any other nation. (Article III.)</p>	<p>British Dominions "out of Europe."</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Imports and Exports. Produce and Manufactures.</i></p> <p>No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of His Britannic Majesty of any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata; and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the said United Provinces of any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's dominions, than are or shall be payable on the like articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country; nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed in the territories or dominions of either of the Contracting Parties on the exportation of any articles to the territories or dominions of the other, than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the</p>	<p>British Territories or Dominions.</p>

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION (<i>continued</i>).	Feb. 2, 1825	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .
Ditto	July 10, 1853	Navigation of Paraná and Uruguay	No time fixed .. .
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY ..	Apr. 30, 1868	Navigation ..	After 12 months' notice. (Article VI)

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies
<p>exportation or importation of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's dominions, or of the said United Provinces, which shall not equally extend to all other nations. (Article IV.)</p> <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. (Article IX.)</p>	<p>British Dominions.</p>
<p><i>Free Navigation of Rivers Paraná and Uruguay.</i></p> <p>The principal objects for which the Rivers Paraná and Uruguay are declared free to the commerce of the world being to extend the mercantile relations of the countries which border them, and to promote immigration, it is hereby agreed that no favour or immunity shall be granted to the flag or trade of any other nation, which shall not equally extend to those of Her Britannic Majesty. (Article VIII.)</p>	<p>British flag or trade.</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.</p> <p>Every favour or exemption in these respects, or any other privilege in matters of navigation, which either of the Contracting Parties shall grant to a third Power, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the other Party.</p> <p>It is, however, agreed that this stipulation shall not be applicable to the national fisheries of either of the two countries. (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>All the British Dominions, Colonies, and Foreign Possessions.</p>

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
AUSTRIA - HUNGARY <i>(continued)</i>	Apr. 30, 1868	Navigation ..	.. .. .. .. ..
Ditto	Dec 5, 1876	Commerce ..	After 12 months' notice. (Declaration, 26th November, 1877.)

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<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 style="text-align: center;"><i>Subjects. Commercial Privileges. Imposts.</i></p> <p>The subjects of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty who reside temporarily or permanently in the territories and possessions, including the Colonies and foreign possessions, of Her Britannic Majesty, and the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty who reside temporarily or permanently in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, shall enjoy therein during the continuance of this Treaty, with respect to residence and the exercise of commerce and trade, the same rights as, and shall not be subjected to any higher or other imposts than, the subjects of any third country the most favoured in these respects. (Article I.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Import Duties. Produce and Manufactures.</i></p> <p>The produce and manufactures of, as well as all goods coming from, Austria-Hungary, which are imported into the territories and possessions, including the Colonies and foreign possessions, of Her Britannic Majesty, and the produce and manufactures of, as well as all goods coming from, British possessions, which are imported into the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, whether intended for consumption, warehousing, re-exportation, or transit, shall therein, during the continuance of this Treaty, be treated in the same manner as, and in particular shall be subjected to no higher or other duties than, the produce and goods of any third country the most favoured in this respect. (Article II.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Export Duties.</i></p> <p>No other or higher duties shall be levied in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy on the exportation of any goods to the territories and possessions, including the Colonies and foreign possessions, of Her Britannic Majesty, or in the territories and possessions, including the Colonies and foreign possessions, of Her Britannic Majesty, on the exportation of any goods to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, than on the exportation of the like goods to any third country the most favoured in this respect. (Article II.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Transit of Goods.</i></p> <p>The two High Contracting Parties likewise guarantee to each other treatment on the footing of the most favoured third country in regard to the transit of goods through the territory of the one from and to the territory of the other. (Article II.)</p>	<p>Cape of Good Hope. Ceylon. India. St. Lucia. Victoria.</p> <p>British Colonies and Foreign Possessions.</p>

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Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.										
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY (continued)	Dec. 5, 1876	Commerce
BELGIUM	.. .. July 27, 1898	Commerce and Navigation	After 3 months' notice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.

If applicable to British Colonies.

Favours, Immunities, and Reductions in Tariff.

Every reduction in the Tariff of import and export duties, as well as every favour or immunity that one of the Contracting Parties grants to the subjects and commerce of a third Power, shall be participated in simultaneously and unconditionally by the other. (Article III.)

Exceptions: Turkish Trade, Frontier Traffic and District Privileges, Customs Union.

The stipulations of the foregoing Articles I to III, relative to the reciprocal treatment on the footing of the most favoured third country, shall not apply—

1. To those special and ancient privileges which are accorded to Turkish subjects for the Turkish trade in Austria-Hungary.
2. To those advantages which are or may be granted on the part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy to the neighbouring countries solely for the purpose of facilitating the frontier traffic, or to those reductions of, or exemptions from, customs duties which are only valid in the said Monarchy for certain frontiers, or for the inhabitants of certain districts.
3. To the obligations imposed upon either of the High Contracting Parties by a Customs Union already concluded, or which may hereafter be concluded. (Article IV.)

[It was declared by a Protocol of the same date as the Treaty that the stipulation contained in Section 3 of Article IV only referred to the Customs Union between the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the Principality of Lichtenstein.]

Prohibitions.

Neither of the High Contracting Parties shall establish a prohibition of importation, exportation, or transit against the other which shall not, under like circumstances, be applicable to the third country most favoured in this respect. (Article V.)

Exchange of Notes. Commerce and Navigation.

No. 1.

M. de Favereau to Sir F. Plunkett.

The Undersigned, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Belgium, has the honour to inform his Excellency Sir Francis Plunkett, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, that, pending the signature of a definitive Treaty, His Majesty's Government undertakes, on condition of reciprocity, not to modify, after the 29th July, 1898, the system actually applied to the subjects and products of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; unless previous notice shall have been given three months beforehand to Her Majesty's Government.

It is understood, however, that the present engagement does not prevent either of the two Governments making in the system actually in force between the two

Ceylon.
Cyprus.
India.
Lagos.
Malta.
Newfoundland.
Queensland.

(By subsequent exchanges of notes.)

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
BELGIUM (<i>continued</i>) ..	July 27, 1898	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .. .. ..
BOLIVIA ..	Sept. 29, 1840	Commerce and Navigation	No time fixed

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p>countries such modifications as may be made applicable to all other countries without distinction.</p> <p>The Undersigned avails, &c. (Signed) P. DE FAVEREAU. <i>Brussels, July 27, 1898.</i></p> <p>No. 2.</p> <p><i>Sir F. Plunkett to M. de Favereau.</i></p> <p>The Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels, being duly authorized thereto by His Government, has the honour to accept, on the conditions therein laid down, the proposal made in the note of this date which his Excellency M. de Favereau, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Belgium, has done him the honour of addressing to him, establishing a provisional <i>modus vivendi</i> between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Kingdom of Belgium pending the conclusion of a definite Treaty of Commerce and Navigation.</p> <p>The Undersigned has, therefore, the honour to state that, on this understanding, Her Britannic Majesty's Government will, on their part, undertake not to make any modification after the 29th July, 1898, in the system actually applied in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the subjects and products of Belgium, unless previous notice of any such change shall have been given three months beforehand to the Belgian Government.</p> <p>It is clearly understood that the present engagement does not prevent either of the two Governments making, in the system actually in force between the two countries, such modifications as may be made applicable to all other countries.</p> <p>The Undersigned avails, &c. (Signed) F. R. PLUNKETT. <i>British Legation, Brussels, July 27, 1898.</i></p>	
<p><i>Subjects. Ships and Cargoes. Commerce. Navigation. Residence. Houses and Warehouses. Protection.</i></p> <p>There shall be between all the territories of Her Britannic Majesty in Europe, and the territories of the Republic of Bolivia, a reciprocal freedom of commerce. The subjects and citizens 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 aforesaid, to which other foreigners are or may be permitted to come, to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any part of the said territories respectively; also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purpose of their commerce; and, generally, the merchants and traders of each nation, respectively, shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce; subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively. (Article II.)</p>	<p>British Dominions.</p>

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

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p data-bbox="312 300 671 327"><i>Ships of War and Post-office Packets.</i></p> <p data-bbox="204 344 786 539">In like manner the respective ships of war and Post-office packets of the two countries shall have liberty freely and securely to come to all harbours, rivers, and places to which other foreign ships of war and packets are or may be permitted to come, to enter into the same, to anchor, and to remain there and refit; subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively. (Article II.)</p> <p data-bbox="376 573 608 600"><i>Coasting Trade reserved.</i></p> <p data-bbox="209 629 791 723">By the right of entering the places, ports, and rivers mentioned in this Article, the privilege of carrying on the coasting trade is not understood, in which national vessels only are permitted to engage. (Article II.)</p> <p data-bbox="237 786 759 837"><i>Commerce and Navigation in British Dominions out of Europe.</i></p> <p data-bbox="209 862 791 1055">Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages, further, that the inhabitants of the Republic of Bolivia shall have the like liberty of commerce and navigation stipulated for in the preceding Article in all her dominions situated out of Europe, to the full extent in which the same is permitted at present, or shall be permitted hereafter, to any other nation. (Article III.)</p> <p data-bbox="284 1111 711 1137"><i>Import Duties. Produce and Manufactures.</i></p> <p data-bbox="209 1160 791 1400">No higher or other duty shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty of any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Republic of Bolivia, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of the Republic of Bolivia of any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, than are or shall be payable on the like articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country. (Article IV.)</p> <p data-bbox="421 1462 564 1489"><i>Export Duties.</i></p> <p data-bbox="209 1512 791 1657">Nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed in the territories or dominions of either of the Contracting Parties on the exportation of any articles to the territories or dominions of the other, and such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country. (Article IV.)</p> <p data-bbox="437 1711 558 1738"><i>Prohibitions.</i></p> <p data-bbox="209 1760 791 1951">Nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the exportation or importation of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, or of the said territories of the Republic of Bolivia, to or from the said dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, or to or from the said territories of the Republic of Bolivia, which shall not equally extend to all other nations. (Article IV.)</p>	

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

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.

If applicable to British Colonies.

Diplomatic Agents and Consuls.

It shall be free for each of the two Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other party; but before any Consul shall act as such, he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent, and either of the Contracting Parties may except from the residence of Consuls such particular places as either of them may judge fit to be excepted. The Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of the Republic of Bolivia shall enjoy, in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, whatever privileges, exceptions, and immunities are or shall be granted to Agents of the same rank belonging to the most favoured nation; and, in like manner, the Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of Her Britannic Majesty in the territories of the Republic of Bolivia shall enjoy, according to the strictest reciprocity, whatever privileges, exceptions, and immunities are or may be granted to the Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of the most favoured nation in the territories of the Republic of Bolivia. (Article XI.)

Ships and Cargoes. Import Duties.

It is further agreed that, for the like term of fifteen years,* the stipulations contained in the Articles V and VI of the present Treaty shall be suspended, and, in lieu thereof, it is hereby agreed that until the expiration of the said term of fifteen years,* British ships entering into the ports of the Republic of Bolivia from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or any other of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, and all articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the said dominions, imported in such ships, shall pay no other or higher duties than are or may hereafter be payable in the said ports by the ships, and the like goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the most favoured nation; and, reciprocally, it is agreed that Bolivian ships entering into the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or any other of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, from any port of the Republic of Bolivia, and all articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said Republic, imported in such ships, shall pay no other or higher duties than are or may hereafter be payable in the said ports, by the ships and the like goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the most favoured nation. (Additional Article II.)

Bounties and Drawbacks on Exports.

And that no higher duties shall be paid, or bounties or drawbacks allowed, on the exportation of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of either country, in the ships of the other, than upon the exportation of the like articles in the ships of any other foreign country.

It being understood that, at the end of the said term of fifteen years, the stipulations of the said Vth and VIth Articles shall from thenceforward be in full force between the two countries. (Additional Article II.)

* From the date of the exchange of the ratifications. The Bolivian ratification was delivered to the British Chargé d'Affaires at Lima on the 1st November, 1840, and the British ratification was delivered to the Bolivian Government at Sucre on the 27th December, 1842.

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
BORNEO	May 27, 1847	Commerce and Navigation	No time fixed
CHINA	June 26, 1858	Commerce and Navigation	Subject to revision every ten years. (Article XXVII.)
Ditto	Mar. 1, 1894	Burmah Trade Ports, &c.	No time fixed

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p><i>Subjects. Commerce, &c. Residence. Privileges and Advantages.</i></p> <p>The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall have full liberty to enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass with their merchandize through, all parts of the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo, and they shall enjoy therein all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce, or otherwise, which are now or which may hereafter be granted to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation; and the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall in like manner be at liberty to enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass with their merchandize through, all parts of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions in Europe and Asia, as freely as the subjects of the most favoured nation, and they shall enjoy in those dominions all the privileges and advantages, with respect to commerce, or otherwise, which are now, or which may hereafter be, granted therein to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation. (Article II.)</p>	<p>All parts of the British Dominions in Europe and Asia.</p>
<p><i>Consuls.</i></p> <p>Her Majesty the Queen may appoint one or more Consuls in the dominions of the Emperor of China, and such Consul or Consuls shall be at liberty to reside in any of the open ports or cities of China, as Her Majesty the Queen may consider most expedient for the interests of British commerce. They shall be treated with due respect by the Chinese authorities, and enjoy the same privileges and immunities as the Consular officers of the most favoured nation. (Article VII.)</p>	<p>British Subjects and Vessels.</p>
<p><i>Import and Export Duties.</i></p> <p>It is agreed that British subjects shall pay, on all merchandize imported or exported by them, the duties prescribed by the 'Tariff'; but in no case shall they be called upon to pay other or higher duties than are required of the subjects of any other foreign nation. (Article XXIV.)</p>	
<p><i>Subjects. Privileges, Immunities, and Advantages.</i></p> <p>The British Government and its subjects are hereby confirmed in all privileges, immunities, and advantages conferred on them by previous Treaties, and it is hereby expressly stipulated that the British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges, immunities, and advantages that may have been, or may be hereafter, granted by His Majesty the Emperor of China to the Government or subjects of any other nation. (Article LIV.)</p>	
<p><i>Appointment of Consuls.</i></p> <p>It is agreed that His Majesty the Emperor of China may appoint a Consul in Burmah, to reside at Rangoon; and that Her Britannic Majesty may appoint a Consul to reside at Manwyne; and that the Consuls of the two Governments shall each within the territories of the other enjoy the same privileges and immunities as the Consuls of the most favoured nation. (Article XIII.)</p>	<p>Burmah.</p>

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Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
CHINA (<i>continued</i>) ..	Mar. 1, 1894	Burmah Trade Ports, &c.
Ditto	Feb. 4, 1897	Ditto	No time fixed
Ditto	Sept. 5, 1902	Commercial Relations, &c.	No time fixed. Tariff may be revised every 10 years. (Article XV.)
COLOMBIA	Feb. 16, 1866	Commerce and Navigation	After 12 months' notice. (Article XXII)

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Subjects. Privileges, and Immunities.</i></p> <p>It is agreed that subjects of the two Powers shall each within the territories of the other enjoy all the privileges, immunities, and advantages that may have been, or may hereafter be, accorded to the subjects of any other nation. (Article XVII.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Appointment of Consuls. Subjects. Commerce, &c.</i></p> <p>Whereas by the original Convention it was agreed that China might appoint a Consul in Burmah, to reside at Rangoon; and that Great Britain might appoint a Consul to reside at Manwyne; and that the Consuls of the two Governments should each within the territories of the other enjoy the same privileges and immunities as the Consuls of the most favoured nation, and, further, that, in proportion as the commerce between Burmah and China increased additional Consuls might be appointed by mutual consent to reside at such places in Burmah and Yunnan as the requirements of trade might seem to demand.</p> <p>It has now been agreed that the Government of Great Britain may station a Consul at Momein or Shunning-fu, as the Government of Great Britain may prefer, instead of at Manwyne, as stipulated in the original Convention, and also to station a Consul at Ssumao.</p> <p>British subjects and persons under British protection may establish themselves, and trade at these places, under the same conditions as at the Treaty ports in China.</p> <p>The Consuls appointed as above shall be on the same footing as regards correspondence and intercourse with Chinese officials as the British Consuls at the Treaty ports. (Article XIII.)</p>	<p>British Subjects.</p> <p>Burmah.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Tariff Concessions.</i></p> <p>Any Tariff concession which China may hereafter accord to articles of the produce or manufacture of any other State shall immediately be extended to similar articles of the produce or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's dominions by whomsoever imported. (Article XV.)</p>	<p>Produce or manufactures of the British Dominions.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Subjects. Commerce. Navigation. Ships and Cargoes.</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 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. (Article II.)</p>	<p>British Territories, Dominions, and Possessions.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Import Duties.</i></p> <p>No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty of any article the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of the United States of Colombia, from whatever place arriving, and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of the</p>	

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

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.

United States of Colombia of any article the produce or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions and possessions, from whatever place arriving, than are or may be payable on the like article the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties into the dominions and possessions of the other, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles being the produce and manufacture of any other country, (Article III.)

Export Duties.

No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties, on the exportation of any article to the dominions and possessions of the other, than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country. (Article IV.)

Prohibitions.

Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the dominions and possessions of either of the two Contracting Parties to the dominions and possessions of the other, which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other country. (Article IV.)

Diplomatic Agents and Consuls.

The Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of each of the two High Contracting Parties in the dominions or territories of the other shall enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or shall be granted there to Agents of the same rank belonging to the most favoured nation.

It shall be free for each of the Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, to reside in the towns and ports of the dominions and possessions of the other. Such Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, however, shall not enter upon their functions until after they shall have been approved and admitted in the usual form by the Government to which they are sent. They shall exercise whatever functions, and enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or shall be granted there to Consuls of the most favoured nation. (Article XIII.)

Subjects. Property.

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 *ab intestato*, 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

If applicable to British Colonies.

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
COLOMBIA (<i>continued</i>) ..	Feb. 16, 1866	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .. .. ..
CONGO FREE STATE ..	Dec. 16, 1884	Commerce, &c...	No time fixed
COREA	Nov. 26, 1883	Commerce, &c...	Subject to revision after 12 months notice. (Article XI.)
COSTA RICA . .	Nov. 27, 1819	Commerce and Navigation	No time fixed (except in regard to Articles V, VI, and VII, which have expired).

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p>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>Residence. Protection of Persons and Property. Commerce, Navigation, and Industry. Acquisition and Disposal of Property. Coasting Trade.</i></p> <p>British subjects shall have at all times the right of sojourning and of establishing themselves within the territories which are or shall be under the government of the said Association. They shall enjoy the same protection which is accorded to the subjects or citizens of the most-favoured nation in all matters which regard to their persons, their property, the free exercise of their religion, and the rights of navigation, commerce, and industry. Especially they shall have the right of buying, of selling, of letting, and of hiring lands and buildings, mines and forests, situated within the said territories, and of founding houses of commerce, and of carrying on commerce and a coasting trade under the British flag. (Article II.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Subjects.</i></p> <p>The Association engages itself not to accord any advantages whatsoever to the subjects of any other nation without the same advantages being extended to British subjects. (Article III.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Import and Export Duties, &c.</i></p> <p>It is hereby stipulated that the Government, public officers, and subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall, from the day on which this Treaty comes into operation,* participate in all privileges, immunities, and advantages, especially in relation to import or export duties on goods and manufactures, which shall then have been granted, or may thereafter be granted, by His Majesty the King of Corea to the Government, public officers, or subjects of any other Power. (Article X.)</p>	<p>British Subjects.</p> <p>To all British Colonies, unless any exception shall be notified by Her Majesty's Government to that of Corea within one year from the date on which the ratifications of this Treaty shall be exchanged.* (Article 3 of Protocol of the 26th November, 1883.)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">* April 28, 1884.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Commerce and Navigation. Residence, &c.</i></p> <p>There shall be between all the territories, dominions, and settlements of Her Britannic Majesty in Europe, and the territories of the Republic of Costa Rica, a reciprocal freedom of commerce. The subjects and citizens 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, dominions, and settlements aforesaid, to which other foreigners are or may be permitted to come; to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any part thereof, respectively; also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and, generally, the merchants and traders of each nation respectively shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">* Ratifications exchanged April 28, 1884, applicable to British territories in Europe.</p> <p>British Territories, Dominions, and Settlements. British territories in Europe. Costa Rican privileges in British territories, &c., out of Europe.</p>

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
COSTA RICA (<i>continued</i>)	Nov. 27, 1849	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Warships and Mail Packets.</i></p> <p>In like manner, the respective ships of war and post office packets of the two countries shall have liberty freely and securely to come to all harbours, rivers, and places, to which other foreign ships of war and packets are or may be permitted to come; to enter into the same, to anchor, and to remain there and refit, subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively. (Article II.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Commerce and Navigation in British Dominions out of Europe.</i></p> <p>Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages further, that the inhabitants of the Republic of Costa Rica shall have the like liberty of commerce and navigation stipulated for in the preceding Article, in all her territories, dominions, and settlements situated out of Europe, to the full extent to which the same is permitted at present, or shall be permitted hereafter, to any other nation. (Article III.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Commerce and Navigation. Subjects, Privileges, and Immunities.</i></p> <p>It being the intention of the two High Contracting Parties to bind themselves by the two preceding Articles to treat each other on the footing of the most favoured nation, it is hereby agreed between them, that any favour, privilege, or immunity whatever, in matters of commerce and navigation, which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other High Contracting Party, gratuitously, if the concession in favour of that other nation shall have been gratuitous; or in return for a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concession shall have been conditional. (Article IV.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Appointment of Diplomatic and Consular Agents.</i></p> <p>It shall be free for each of the two High Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in any of the territories, dominions, and settlements of the other Party; but before any Consul shall act as such, he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent; and either of the High Contracting Parties may except from the residence of Consuls such particular places as they judge fit to be excepted. The Costa Rican Diplomatic Agents and Consuls shall enjoy in the territories, dominions, and settlements of Her Britannic Majesty, whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or shall be granted to agents of the same rank belonging to the most favoured nation; and in like manner the Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of Her Britannic Majesty in the Costa Rican territories shall enjoy, according to the strictest reciprocity, whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or may be granted in the territories of the Republic of Costa Rica, to the Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of the most favoured nation. (Article XI.)</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
DENMARK	Feb. 13, 1660-1	Commerce and Navigation	No time fixed .. Confirmed by Treaty of the 14th January, 1814.

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p data-bbox="199 309 786 360"><i>Subjects. Customs and other Duties. Fishing and Trading. Liberties, Immunities, and Privileges.</i></p> <p data-bbox="199 369 786 1279">It is also covenanted and concluded that the people and subjects of the King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, sailing unto any the hereditary kingdoms, principalities, or dominions of the King of Denmark and Norway, or exercising merchandize therein, shall pay neither more nor greater customs, tributes, tolls, and other duties, nor in other manner than as the people of the United Provinces of the Netherlands and other strangers (the Swedes only excepted) trading thither, and paying less customs, do or shall pay; and that as well in going, returning, and staying, as also in fishing and trading, they shall enjoy the same liberties, immunities, and privileges which the people of any foreign nation whatsoever abiding or trading in the said kingdoms and dominions of the King of Denmark and Norway do or shall enjoy. On the other side the people and subjects of the King of Denmark and Norway shall use and enjoy the same privileges in the countries and dominions of the King of England; to wit, that the people and subjects of the King of Denmark and Norway sailing unto any the kingdoms, principalities, or dominions of the King of England, or exercising merchandize therein, shall pay neither more nor greater customs, tributes, tolls, and other duties, nor in any other manner than as the people of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, or other strangers trading thither, and paying less customs, do or shall pay, and that as well in going, returning, and staying, as also in fishing and trading, they shall enjoy the same liberties, immunities, and privileges which the people of any foreign nation whatsoever abiding or trading in the said kingdoms and dominions of the King of England do or shall enjoy. But so that the sovereign power of both Kings, in their kingdoms, principalities, dominions, and ports respectively, to appoint and change customs and any other matters according to the occasion, be preserved and remain inviolate, provided the said equality be strictly observed on either part in manner aforesaid. (Article XIII.)</p> <p data-bbox="225 1301 751 1330"><i>Despatch and Discharge of British Vessels at Elsinore.</i></p> <p data-bbox="199 1339 786 1532">It is also concluded that the Ships and Subjects of the King of England shall receive their despatch and discharge at Elsinore as soon as they arrive, without any delay, no Ships of any Nation whatsoever to have a preference in that behalf before them, except the Inhabitants of certain places who have obtained such a privilege of old in this case, and enjoy the same to this day. (Article XXIII.)</p> <p data-bbox="357 1547 624 1576"><i>Privileges, Exemptions, &c.</i></p> <p data-bbox="199 1585 786 1966">It is also agreed, that if the Dutch or any other Nation whatsoever (the Swedish only excepted), hath already obtained, or hereafter shall obtain, of the King of Denmark and Norway, any better agreements, covenants, exceptions, and privileges than those contained in this Treaty, the same and such like shall be communicated and effectually granted, freely and with all fulness, to the King of England and to his Subjects; and on the other side, if the Dutch, or any other Nation whatsoever, hath obtained, or shall hereafter obtain, of the King of England, any better agreements, covenants, exemptions, or privileges than those contained in this Treaty, the same and such like shall be communicated and effectually granted, freely and with all fulness, to the King of Denmark and Norway, and to his Subjects. (Article XXIV.)</p>	<p data-bbox="815 369 1007 398">British Dominions.</p>

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
DENMARK (<i>continued</i>) ..	July 12, 1670	Peace and Com- mercé	No time fixed .. Confirmed by Treaty of 14th January, 1814. ..

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Prohibited Ports.</i></p> <p>It is, notwithstanding, covenanted and concluded, that the Subjects of the King of Great Britain shall in no wise come to the Prohibited Ports, of which mention is made in precedent Treaties, nor Colonies, without the special license of the King of Denmark first desired and obtained; unless they shall be compelled to make thither, and enter therein, by stress of weather, or pursuit of Pirates, in which case neither shall it be lawful for them to buy or sell. As also in like manner the Subjects of the King of Denmark shall not come to the British Colonies, unless by special license of the King of Great Britain first desired and obtained. (Article VI.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Imports.</i></p> <p>It shall be lawful for the Subjects of the most Serene King of Denmark to bring into their own stores and warehouses in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and other the Ports of the King of Great Britain, in Europe, such commodities as now, or hereafter, shall be of the growth and production of the Estates, Countries, and Dominions, subject to the King of Denmark, or of the manufacture thereof, and likewise such as come from any part of the River Elbe.</p> <p>In like manner shall it be lawful for the Subjects of the King of Great Britain to import and bring into Denmark, Norway, and all other Ports and Colonies, not prohibited, of the King of Denmark, all kinds of merchandize which now or hereafter shall be produced or made in the Kingdoms, Countries, and Estates under the subjection of the King of Great Britain. But if, at any time hereafter, it be permitted to any Foreign Nations to bring all kinds of commodities, without exception, into England, Scotland, and Ireland, and other the Ports belonging to the King of Great Britain, then the same also shall be lawful for the Subjects of the King of Denmark; which in like manner shall be permitted to the Subjects of the King of Great Britain, upon the like occasion, in the prohibited Ports and Colonies of the King of Denmark. (Article VII.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Customs, Duties, Tolls. Privileges. Immunities.</i></p> <p>It is also covenanted and agreed, that the People and Subjects of the King of Great Britain sailing to any the hereditary Kingdoms, Countries, or Dominions of the King of Denmark, or trading in the same, shall pay no more or greater Customs, Tribute, Toll, or other Duties, nor in any other manner than the People of the United Provinces of the Low Countries, and other Strangers (the Swede only excepted) trading thither, and paying lesser Customs, do or shall pay; and in going, returning, and staying, as also in fishing and trading, and all other things, shall enjoy the same liberties, immunities, and privileges, which the People of any Foreign Country, in the said Kingdoms and Dominions of the King of Denmark, abiding and trading, do or shall enjoy; and so on the other side, the People and Subjects of the King of Denmark shall have and enjoy the same privileges, in the Countries and Territories of the King of Great Britain; to wit, that the People and Subjects of the King of Denmark, sailing to any the Kingdoms, Countries, or Dominions of the King of Great Britain, or trading in the same, shall not pay any more or greater Customs, Tributes, Toll, or other Duties, nor in any other manner than the People of The United Netherlands, or other strangers trading thither, and paying lesser customs, do or shall pay: and in going,</p>	<p>Access to Colonies subject to grant of Special Licence.</p>

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
DENMARK (<i>continued</i>) ..	July 12, 1670	Peace and Commerce	.. .. .. .. ..
EGYPT	Oct. 29, 1889	Commerce ..	After 12 months' notice. (Article XVI)

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p>returning, and staying, as also in fishing and trading, and all other things, shall enjoy the same liberties, immunities, and privileges, which the people of any other Foreign Country in the said Kingdoms and Dominions of the King of Great Britain abiding and trading, do or shall enjoy: but so, as that the power of each King, of making or altering Customs, or other Duties, as they shall see occasion, in their respective Kingdoms, Countries, Dominions, and Ports, remain full and entire; provided the foresaid equality be strictly observed on both sides in manner aforesaid. (Article VIII.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Duties at Elsinore.</i></p> <p>And furthermore it is agreed, that whatsoever merchandize the Subjects of the King of Great Britain shall land at Elsinore, and there lay in their store houses, to no other end than to put on board again entire, and transport them to other parts, they shall be obliged to pay only the same Duties for such merchandize, and no more, than is wont to be paid in this case by the Dutch Nation, or any other Strangers: which shall be reciprocally observed to the Subjects of the King of Denmark, after the same manner, in England. (Article XIII.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Despatch of Vessels at Elsinore.</i></p> <p>Also it is agreed that the Ships and Subjects of the King of Great Britain shall have their despatch at Elsinore as soon as they arrive there, without delay; no Ships, of what Nation soever, having preference before them in this behalf: except the Inhabitants of certain places, who have anciently held a privilege to that purpose, and still do. (Article XIV.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Privileges and Exceptions.</i></p> <p>Also it is agreed, that if the Hollander, or any other Nation whatsoever (the Swedish Nation only excepted) hath already, or shall hereafter obtain any better Articles, Agreement, Exemptions, or Privileges, than what are contained in this Treaty, from the King of Denmark, that the same and like Privileges shall be likewise granted to the King of Great Britain, and his Subjects, effectually and fully to all intents and purposes; and on the other side, if the Hollander or any other Nation whatsoever, hath or shall obtain from His Majesty of Great Britain, any better Articles, Agreements, Exemptions, or Privileges, than what are contained in this Treaty, that the same and like Privileges shall be granted to the King of Denmark, and his Subjects also, in most full and effectual manner. (Article XL.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Import Duties. Prohibitions.</i></p> <p>No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland of any article, the produce or manufacture of Egypt, from whatever place arriving, and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into Egypt of any article, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, from whatever place arriving, than on the like article produced or manufactured in any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article, the produce or manufacture of either of the Contracting Countries, into the other, from whatever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like article being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country.</p>	
<p>[171]</p>	<p>As far as the laws permit, to all the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, except to—</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Canada. Cape of Good Hope. New South Wales. South Australia. Victoria. Western Australia.</p>

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

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p>This last provision is not applicable to the sanitary and other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of protecting the safety of persons or of cattle, or of plants useful to agriculture.</p> <p>Tobacco of all kinds, tobac, salt, saltpetre, natron, hasheesh, arms of every description, ammunition, gunpowder, and explosible material, are excluded from the stipulations of the present Convention. (Article II.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Export Duties.</i></p> <p>No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or in Egypt, respectively, on the exportation of any article to the other Contracting Country, than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from either of the two Contracting Countries to the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country. (Article III.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Commerce and Navigation. Privileges and Immunities. Customs, Coastguard, Police.</i></p> <p>The Contracting Governments agree that in all matters relating to commerce and navigation, any privilege, favour, or immunity whatever which one Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the natives of any other State shall, on the demand of the other Contracting Government, be immediately and unconditionally extended to the natives of the other Contracting Party, which shall, by the simple fact of such demand, assume, as regards Administrative Regulations of Customs, Coastguard, and Police, all the obligations incumbent on the State with which it demands assimilation. (Article IV.)</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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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. 2. Cutlery, ordinary, that is to say, with handles of any material except gold, silver, pearl, or tortoiseshell. 3. 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. 4. Yarns and fabrics as enumerated in Class 3 manufactured from wool, worsted, mohair, vicuna, camel-hair, or any animal fibre except silk. <p style="text-align: center;">* This Article is in suspension in virtue of Article XIV.</p>	

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

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<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 style="text-align: center;"><i>Excise Tax. Compensatory Duty.</i></p> <p>If one of the Contracting Parties shall impose an excise tax, that is to say, an inland duty, upon any article of home production or manufacture, an equivalent compensatory duty may be imposed on articles of the same description on their importation from the territories of the other country, provided that the said equivalent duty is levied on like articles on their importation from all foreign countries. (Article IX.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Right to make Regulations for Supervision of Ships, &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. (Article XII.)</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
FRANCE	Jan. 26, 1826	Commerce and Navigation	After 12 months' notice. (Article VII)
Ditto	Feb. 28, 1882	Commerce and Navigation	After 12 months' notice. (Article XII)

Much-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Vessels.</i></p> <p>It is mutually agreed between the High Contracting Parties that, in the intercourse of navigation between their two countries, the vessels of any third Power shall in no case obtain more favourable conditions than those stipulated in the present Convention in favour of British and French vessels. (Article IV.)</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.</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 style="text-align: center;"><i>Commerce, &c. Customs Tariff.</i></p> <p>The Customs Tariff for goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom on their importation into France and Algeria, and for goods the produce or manufacture of France or Algeria on their importation into the United Kingdom, being from henceforth regulated by the internal legislation of each of the two States,* the High Contracting Parties guarantee to each other reciprocally in the United Kingdom, and in France and Algeria in all other matters the treatment of the most favoured nation. (Article I.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Favours, Privileges, and Immunities.</i></p> <p>It is therefore understood that, with the exception above stated, each of the High Contracting Parties engages to give the other immediately and unconditionally the benefit of every favour, immunity, or privilege in matters of commerce or industry which have been or may be conceded by one of the High Contracting Parties to any third nation whatsoever, whether within or beyond Europe. (Article I.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Transit. Warehousing. Exportation and Re-exportation. Local Dues. Brokerage. Customs Formalities. Samples.</i></p> <p>It is likewise understood that in all that relates to transit, warehousing, exportation, re-exportation, local dues, brokerage, Customs formalities, samples (Article I)—</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Commerce. Residence. Professions. Taxes, &c.</i></p> <p>And likewise in all matters relating to the exercise of commerce and industry, and in respect to residence, whether temporary or permanent, the exercise of any calling or profession, the payment of taxes or other impositions (Article I)—</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Legal Rights. Holding and Disposal of Property.</i></p> <p>And the enjoyment of all legal rights and privileges, including the acquiring, holding, and power of disposing of property, British subjects in France or in Algeria, and French in the United Kingdom, shall enjoy the treatment of the most favoured nation. (Article I.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Transit Dues.</i></p> <p>The transit of goods of all kinds to and from the United Kingdom shall be free from all transit duties in France and Algeria, and the transit of goods to and from France and Algeria shall be free from all transit duties in the United Kingdom. (Article II.)</p>	<p>The British Dominions in Europe; and to all the Colonies possessed by the United Kingdom (except those possessed by the East India Company). [See additional Articles.]</p> <p>* By a French law promulgated on the 27th February, 1832, it was declared that from that date goods of English origin or manufacture should be liable on their entry into France to the same treatment as those of the most favoured nations, with the exception of <i>Colonial produce</i>, which, it was declared, would remain subject to the General Customs Tariff. Parliamentary Paper, "Commercial No. 9 (1832)," p. 286.</p>

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
FRANCE (<i>continued</i>) ..	Feb. 28, 1882	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .
.Ditto	Feb. 6, 1893	Commerce ..	After 12 months' notice. (Article IV)

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p data-bbox="236 302 737 353"><i>Transit. Prohibitions. Arms. Munitions of War. Spurious Imitations.</i></p> <p data-bbox="204 369 786 515">The two Governments reserve the faculty of excluding from transit arms and munitions of war, and spurious imitations. The treatment of the most favoured nation is reciprocally guaranteed to each of the two countries in all that concerns transit. (Article II.)</p> <p data-bbox="204 555 775 582"><i>Prohibitions. Sanitary Precautions, &c. Prospect of War.</i></p> <p data-bbox="204 595 782 788">It is understood that each of the two High Contracting Parties reserves to itself to decide as regards goods and merchandize passing from one or other of the two countries, on such prohibitions or temporary restrictions of import, export, or transit which they may think necessary to enforce for sanitary reasons, to prevent the spread of cattle diseases, or the destruction of crops, or in view of events of war. (Article II.)</p> <p data-bbox="301 824 655 851"><i>Prohibitions. Imports and Exports.</i></p> <p data-bbox="197 866 780 965">The High Contracting Parties engage not to enforce one against the other any prohibition of importation or exportation which shall not at the same time be applicable to all other nations. (Article III.)</p>	
<p data-bbox="370 1001 588 1028"><i>Commercial Privileges.</i></p> <p data-bbox="197 1041 777 1140">Any commercial advantage granted by Canada to any third Power, especially in Tariff matters, shall be enjoyed fully by France, Algeria, and the French Colonies. (Article II.)</p>	Canada.
<p data-bbox="197 1176 766 1202"><i>Certain Canadian Articles to enjoy French minimum Tariff.</i></p> <p data-bbox="197 1216 775 1314">The following articles of Canadian origin imported direct from that country accompanied by certificates of origin shall receive the advantage of the minimum Tariff on entering France, Algeria, or the French Colonies:—</p> <p data-bbox="197 1328 724 1780">Canned meats; Condensed milk, pure; Fresh-water fish, eels; Fish preserved in their natural form; Lobsters and crayfish preserved in their natural form; Apples and pears—fresh, dried, or pressed; Fruits preserved, others; Building timber, in the rough or sawn; Wood pavement; Staves; Wood pulp (cellulose); Extract of chestnut, and other tanning extracts; Common paper, machine made; Prepared skins, others, whole; Boots and shoes; Furniture of common wood; Furniture other than chairs, of solid wood, common; Flooring, in pine or soft wood; Wooden sea-going ships.</p>	
<p data-bbox="378 1809 564 1836"><i>Reduction of Duty.</i></p> <p data-bbox="197 1850 770 1948">It is understood that the advantage of any reduction of duty granted to any other Power on any of the articles enumerated above shall be extended fully to Canada. (Article III.)</p>	

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Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
FRANCE (<i>continued</i>) (Tunis)	Sept. 18, 1897	Commerce and Navigation	No time fixed. Article II, December 31, 1912, and then after 6 months' notice. (Article II.)
Ditto	June 27, 1901	Commeroe ..	No time fixed
Ditto	Apr. 16, 1902	Commeroe ..	After 12 months' notice. (Article IV)

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Consuls. Produce and Manufacture, &c.</i></p> <p>The Treaties and Conventions of every kind in force between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and France are extended to the Regency of Tunis.</p> <p>The Government of Her Britannic Majesty will abstain from claiming for its Consuls, its subjects, and its establishments in the Regency of Tunis other rights and privileges than those secured for it in France.</p> <p>Moreover, the treatment of the most favoured nation, which is secured on either side by the aforementioned Treaties and Conventions, and the reciprocal enjoyment of the lowest Customs Tariff are guaranteed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in the Regency of Tunis and to the Regency of Tunis in the United Kingdom for a period of forty years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of the present Agreement.</p> <p>All merchandize and all manufactured goods, the produce of the United Kingdom, imported into the Regency of Tunis, either directly or after transshipment at Malta, shall enjoy the advantages conceded by the present Article.</p> <p>It is further understood that the treatment of the most favoured nation in the Regency of Tunis does not comprise the treatment enjoyed by France. (Article I.)</p>	<p>British Colonies and Possessions. (Article II, § 6.) See also previous Treaties.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Duties on French Brandy.</i></p> <p>The valuation of 25 shillings, fixed as the minimum by the Regulation of the 8th May, 1898, per case of twelve bottles of brandy or liqueur imported into the possessions of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, under British protection, shall henceforward be reduced to 20 shillings on brandy or liqueur originating in France, Algeria, the French Colonies and possessions, or in the Protectorates of Indo-China and Tunis. (Article I.)</p>	<p>Zanzibar.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Zanzibar Produce.</i></p> <p>In return, therefore, colonial produce ("denrées coloniales de consommation") originating in the possessions of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar under British protection shall enjoy, on their importation into France, into Algeria, into the French Colonies and possessions, and into the Protectorates of Indo-China and Tunis, the lowest customs duties applicable to similar produce of any other foreign country. (Article II.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Seychelles Produce.</i></p> <p>The following colonial products: coffee, cocoa, pepper, pimouto, amomums and cardamoms, cinnamon, cassia lignea, nutmegs, mace, cloves, vanilla, and tea, produce of the Seychelles Islands, shall enjoy, on importation into France, Algeria, French Colonies and possessions, and the Protectorates of Indo-China and Tunis, the lowest customs duties applicable to similar products of any other foreign origin. (Article I.)</p>	<p>The Seychelles.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>French Produce.</i></p> <p>Reciprocally, the natural and manufactured products of France, Algeria, French Colonies and possessions, and the Protectorates of Indo-China and Tunis, shall enjoy, without restriction or reserve, on importation into the Seychelles Islands, the lowest customs duties applicable to similar products of other foreign origin. (Article II.)</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
FRANCE (<i>continued</i>) ..	Aug. 8, 1902	Commerce ..	.. .. .. .. ..
Ditto	Feb. 19, 1903	Commerce ..	After 12 months' notice. (Article V)
Ditto	Feb. 19, 1903	Commerce ..	After 12 months' notice. (Article IV)
Ditto	Feb. 23, 1903	Commerce ..	After 12 months' notice. (Article IV)

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Jamaica Produce.</i></p> <p>The following colonial products: coffee, cocoa, pepper, pimento, amomums and cardamoms, cinnamon, cassia lignea, nutmegs, mace, cloves, vanilla, and tea, produce of Jamaica, shall enjoy, on importation into France, Algeria, French Colonies and possessions, and the Protectorates of Indo-China and Tunis, the lowest customs duties applicable to similar products of any other foreign origin. (Article I.)</p>	Jamaica.
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>French Produce.</i></p> <p>Reciprocally, the natural and manufactured products of France, Algeria, French Colonies and possessions, and the Protectorates of Indo-China and Tunis, shall enjoy, without restriction or reserve, on importation into Jamaica, the lowest customs duties applicable to similar products of other foreign origin. (Article II.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Indian Produce.</i></p> <p>The following colonial products: coffee, cocoa, pepper, pimento, amomums and cardamoms, cinnamon, cassia lignea, nutmegs, mace, cloves, vanilla, and tea, produce of India, shall enjoy, on importation into France, Algeria, French Colonies and possessions, and the Protectorates of Indo-China and Tunis, the lowest customs duties applicable to similar products of any other foreign origin. (Article I.)</p>	British India, and to such Native States of India as shall have been notified to the French Government.
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>French Produce.</i></p> <p>Reciprocally, the natural and manufactured products of France, Algeria, French Colonies and possessions, and the Protectorates of Indo-China and Tunis, shall enjoy, without restriction or reserve, on importation into India, the lowest customs duties applicable to similar products of other foreign origin. (Article II.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Ceylon Products.</i></p> <p>The following colonial products: coffee, cocoa, pepper, pimento, amomums and cardamoms, cinnamon, cassia lignea, nutmegs, mace, cloves, vanilla, and tea, produce of the Island of Ceylon, shall enjoy, on importation into France, Algeria, French Colonies and possessions, and the Protectorates of Indo-China and Tunis, the lowest customs duties applicable to similar products of any other foreign origin. (Article I.)</p>	Ceylon.
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>French Products.</i></p> <p>Reciprocally, the natural and manufactured products of France, Algeria, French Colonies and possessions, and the Protectorates of Indo-China and Tunis, shall enjoy, without restriction or reserve on importation into the Island of Ceylon, the lowest customs duties applicable to similar products of other foreign origin. (Article II.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Produce of Protectorates.</i></p> <p>The following colonial products: coffee, cocoa, pepper, pimento, amomums and cardamoms, cinnamon, cassia lignea, nutmegs, mace, cloves, vanilla, and tea, produce of the said British Protectorates, shall enjoy, on importation into France, Algeria, French Colonies and possessions, and the Protectorates of Indo-China and Tunis, the lowest customs duties applicable to similar products of any other foreign origin. (Article I.)</p>	The British Protectorates of East Africa, Central Africa, and Uganda.

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
FRANCE (<i>continued</i>) ..	Feb. 23, 1903	Commerce ..	.. .. .. .. ..
GERMANY* ..	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)

* Great Britain and her Colonies, with the exception of Canada, enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment in Germany, in virtue of powers vested in the Bundsrath by a Law of the 20th May, 1901.

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>French Produce.</i></p> <p>Reciprocally, the natural and manufactured products of France, Algeria, French Colonies and possessions, and the Protectorates of Indo-China and Tunis, shall enjoy, without restriction or reserve, on importation into the said British Protectorates, the lowest customs duties applicable to similar products of other foreign origin. (Article 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>British Possessions and Protectorates in the Western Pacific, except those having fully constituted Governments and Legislatures.</p>
<p>* By a Declaration dated November 14, 1890, 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 (1890), p. 5.]</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Import Duties.</i></p> <p>No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty of any article the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the King of the Hellenes from whatever place arriving, and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the King of the Hellenes of any article the produce or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions and possessions, from whatever place arriving, than on articles produced or manufactured in any other foreign country. (Article II.)</p>	<p>All the Colonies and Foreign Possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, as far as the law permit, except to— Canada. Cape of Good Hope. India. New South Wales.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Prohibitions.</i></p> <p>Nor shall any prohibition be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties into the dominions and possessions of the other, from whatever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles being the produce or manufacture of any other country. (Article II.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Prohibitions, Sanitary Precautions, &c.</i></p> <p>This last provision is not applicable to the sanitary and other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of protecting the safety of persons or of cattle, or of plants useful to agriculture. (Article II.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Export Duties.</i></p> <p>No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article to the dominions and possessions of the other than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the dominions and possessions of either of the two Contracting Parties to the dominions and possessions of the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other country. (Article III.)</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
GREECE (<i>continued</i>) ..	Nov. 10, 1886	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .
Ditto ..	Nov. $\frac{10}{28}$, 1904	Commercial Matters	July 25, 1910; and then after 12 months' notice. (Article VII.)
HONDURAS ..	Jan. 21, 1887	Commerce and Navigation	February 3, 1910; and then after 12 months' notice. (Protocol, Feb. 3, 1900, § III.)

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p data-bbox="263 360 735 409"><i>Commerce. Navigation. Privileges, Favours, and Immunities.</i></p> <p data-bbox="220 436 794 674">The Contracting Parties agree that, in all matters relating to commerce and navigation, any privilege, favour, or immunity whatever which either Contracting Party has actually granted or may hereafter grant to the subjects or citizens of any other State shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party; it being their intention that the trade and navigation of each country shall be placed, in all respects, by the other on the footing of the most favoured nation. (Article IX.)</p> <p data-bbox="288 703 703 734"><i>Consular Officers. Privileges. Exemptions.</i></p> <p data-bbox="220 757 794 1037">It shall be free to each of the Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents to reside in the towns and ports of the dominions and possessions of the other. Such Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, however, shall not enter upon their functions until after they shall have been approved and admitted in the usual form by the Government to which they are sent. They shall enjoy all the faculties, privileges, exemptions, and immunities of every kind which are or shall be granted to Consuls of the most favoured nation. (Article XI.)</p> <p data-bbox="347 1070 651 1102"><i>Goods from British Colonies, &c.</i></p> <p data-bbox="220 1124 794 1404">In addition to the foregoing stipulations the two Governments agree that during the existence of the Commercial Treaty of 1886 and the Commercial Agreement of 1890 as modified by the Declaration of June 16th, 1890, and the present Declaration, the goods produced or manufactured in any part of the British Empire shall enjoy in the dominions of His Hellenic Majesty complete and unconditional most-favoured-nation treatment so long as such possession, Colony, or Protectorate shall accord to goods of Greek origin and manufacture treatment as favourable as it gives to the goods the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. (Article V.)</p>	<p data-bbox="815 1124 1359 1180">British Colonies and Foreign Possessions, except India, Dominion of Canada, the Cape, and New South Wales.</p>
<p data-bbox="379 1480 624 1512"><i>Commerce and Navigation.</i></p> <p data-bbox="220 1534 794 1792">The High Contracting Parties agree that in all matters relating to commerce and navigation, any privilege, favour, or immunity whatever which either Contracting Party has actually granted or may hereafter grant to the subjects or citizens of any other State shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party; it being their intention that the trade and navigation of each country shall be placed in all respects by the other on the footing of the most favoured nation. (Article I.)</p> <p data-bbox="400 1814 603 1845"><i>Imports and Exports.</i></p> <p data-bbox="220 1868 794 1957">The produce and manufacture of, as well as all goods coming from, the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, which are imported into Honduras, and the produce and manufactures of, as well as all</p>	<p data-bbox="975 1534 1359 1933">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. Western Australia.</p>

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

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p>goods coming from Honduras, which are imported into the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, whether intended for consumption, warehousing, re-exportation, or transit, shall be treated in the same manner as, and, in particular, shall be subjected to no higher or other duties, whether general, municipal, or local, than the produce, manufactures, and goods of any third country the most favoured in this respect. No other or higher duties shall be levied in Honduras on the exportation of any goods to the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, or in the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty on the exportation of any goods to Honduras, than may be levied on the exportation of the like goods to any third country the most favoured in this respect. (Article II.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Prohibitions.</i></p> <p>Neither of the Contracting Parties shall establish a prohibition of importation, exportation, or transit against the other which shall not, under like circumstances, be applicable to any third country the most favoured in this respect. (Article II.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Local Dues. Brokerage. Patterns, &c.</i></p> <p>In like manner, in all that relates to local dues, Custom formalities, brokerage, patterns, or samples introduced by commercial travellers, and all other matters connected with trade, British subjects in Honduras, and Honduranian citizens in the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, shall enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment. (Article II.)</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. 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. Every favour or exemption in these respects, or any other privilege in matters of navigation which either of the Contracting Parties shall grant to a third Power, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the other Party. (Article III.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Trade Marks. Patents, &c.</i></p> <p>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, and the protection of industrial property, upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by law. (Article VIII.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Appointment of Consuls, &c.</i></p> <p>Each of the Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Pro-Consuls, and Consular Agents to reside respectively in towns or ports</p> <p>[171]</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)

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p>in the dominions and possessions of the other Power. Such Consular officers, however, shall not enter upon their functions until after they shall have been approved and admitted in the usual form by the Government to which they are sent. They shall exercise whatever functions, and enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are, or may hereafter be, granted there to Consular officers of the most favoured nation. (Article IX.)</p> <p><i>Exception of Central American Republics.</i></p> <p>It is understood that in all cases in which the provisions of the said Treaty accord the treatment of the most favoured nation, that term shall not be held to include the Central American Republics. (Protocol, Feb. 3, 1900, § IV.)</p>	
<p><i>Import Duties.</i></p> <p>No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty or any article the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the King of Italy, from whatever place arriving, and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the King of Italy of any article the produce or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions and possessions, from whatever place arriving, than on articles produced or manufactured in any other foreign country. (Article II.)</p>	<p>All the Colonies and Foreign Possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, except to—</p> <p>Canada. Cape of Good Hope. India. South Australia.</p>
<p><i>Prohibitions.</i></p> <p>Nor shall any prohibition be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties into the dominions and possessions of the other, from whatever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles being the produce or manufacture of any other country. (Article II.)</p>	
<p><i>Prohibitions. Sanitary Precautions, &c.</i></p> <p>This last provision is not applicable to the sanitary and other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of protecting the safety of persons or of cattle, or of plants useful to agriculture. (Article II.)</p>	
<p><i>Export Duties.</i></p> <p>No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article to the dominions and possessions of the other than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country. (Article III.)</p>	
<p><i>Prohibitions.</i></p> <p>Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the dominions and possessions of</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.)

* The Treaty came into force on the 17th July, 1899.
("London Gazette," July 20, 1898.)

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p>either of the two Contracting Parties to the dominions and possessions of the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other country. (Article III.)</p> <p><i>Commerce and Navigation. Privileges, Favours, and Immunities.</i></p> <p>The Contracting Parties agree that, in all matters relating to commerce or navigation, any privilege, favour, or immunity whatever which either Contracting Party has actually granted or may hereafter grant to the subjects or citizens of any other State shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party; it being their intention that the trade and navigation of each country shall be placed, in all respects, by the other on the footing of the most favoured nation. (Article XI.)</p> <p><i>Consular Officers. Privileges, Exemptions, &c.</i></p> <p>It shall be free to each of the Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents to reside in the towns and ports of the dominions and possessions of the other. Such Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, however, shall not enter upon their functions until after they shall have been approved and admitted in the usual form by the Government to which they are sent. They shall enjoy all the faculties, privileges, exemptions, and immunities of every kind which are or shall be granted to Consuls of the most favoured nation. (Article XII.)</p>	
<p><i>Subjects. 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><i>Taxes. &c.</i></p> <p>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>As far as the laws permit, to all the Colonies and Foreign Possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, except to—</p> <p>Canada.* Cape of Good Hope. India.† New South Wales. New Zealand. Queensland.‡ South Australia. Tasmania. Victoria. Western Australia.</p>
<p><i>Commerce and Navigation.</i></p> <p>There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation between the dominions and possessions of the two High Contracting Parties.</p>	<p>* A separate Convention respecting the commercial relations between Canada and Japan was concluded on January 31, 1906. † 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 10, 1897.</p>

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

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p data-bbox="347 331 651 360"><i>Vessels and Cargoes, Imposts, &c.</i></p> <p data-bbox="220 376 798 728">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="357 788 641 817"><i>Import Duties. Prohibitions.</i></p> <p data-bbox="220 833 790 1377">No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, from whatever place arriving; and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, from whatever place arriving, than on the like article produced or manufactured in any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of either of the High Contracting Parties, into the dominions and possessions of the other, from whatever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like article, being the produce or manufacture of any other country. This last provision is not applicable to the sanitary and other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of protecting the safety of persons, or of cattle, or of plants useful to agriculture. (Article V.)</p> <p data-bbox="357 1438 641 1467"><i>Export Duties. Prohibitions.</i></p> <p data-bbox="220 1482 790 1765">No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the dominions and possessions of either of the High Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article to the dominions and possessions of the other than such as are, or may be, payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the dominions and possessions of either of the two Contracting Parties to the dominions and possessions of the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other country. (Article VI.)</p> <p data-bbox="236 1825 769 1870"><i>Tonnage, Harbour, Pilotage, Lighthouse, Quarantine, &c., Duties.</i></p> <p data-bbox="226 1886 790 1966">No duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties of whatever nature or under whatever denomination,</p> <p data-bbox="284 1966 347 1995">[171]</p>	

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

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p>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 style="text-align: center;"><i>Coasting Trade.</i></p> <p>The coasting trade of both the High Contracting Parties is excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty and shall be regulated according to the Laws, Ordinances, and Regulations of Japan and of Great Britain respectively. It is, however, understood that Japanese subjects in the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, and British subjects in the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, shall enjoy in this respect the rights which are, or may be, granted under such Laws, Ordinances, and Regulations to the subjects and citizens of any other country.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Commerce and Navigation. Privileges, Immunities, &c.</i></p> <p>The High Contracting Parties agree that, in all that concerns commerce and navigation, any privilege, favour, or immunity which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the Government, ships, subjects, or citizens of any other State, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the Government ships, subjects, or citizens of the other Contracting Party, it being their intention that the trade and navigation of each country shall be placed, in all respects, by the other on the footing of the most favoured nation. (Article XV.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Appointment, &c., of Consular Officers.</i></p> <p>Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Pro-Consuls, and Consular Agents, in all the ports, cities, and places of the other, except in those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers.</p> <p>This exception, however, shall not be made in regard to one of the Contracting Parties without being made likewise in regard to every other Power.</p> <p>The Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Pro-Consuls, and Consular Agents may exercise all functions, and shall enjoy all privileges, exemptions, and immunities which are, or may hereafter be, granted to Consular officers of the most favoured nation. (Article XVI.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Duties on British Refined Sugar.</i></p> <p>It is understood between the two High Contracting Parties that if Japan think it necessary at any time to levy an additional duty on the production or manufacture of refined sugar in Japan, an increased customs duty equivalent in amount may be levied on British</p> <p>[171]</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
JAPAN (<i>continued</i>) ..	July 16, 1894	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .
Ditto	Aug. 29, 1904	Commerce ..	After 6 months' notice. (Article IV)
Ditto	Jan. 31, 1906	Commerce ..	After 6 months' notice. (Article II)
LIBERIA	Nov. 21, 1848	Commerce and Navigation	No time fixed

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p>refined sugar when imported into Japan, so long as such additional excise tax or inland duty continues to be raised.</p> <p>Provided always that British refined sugar shall in this respect be entitled to the treatment accorded to refined sugar being the produce or manufacture of the most favoured nation. (Article IV of Protocol of July 16, 1894.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Indian Duties on Japanese Goods.</i></p> <p>Any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, shall enjoy, upon importation into India, the lowest customs duties applicable to similar products of any other foreign origin. (Article I.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Japanese Duties on Indian Goods.</i></p> <p>Reciprocally, any article, the produce or manufacture of India, shall enjoy, upon importation into the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the lowest customs duties applicable to similar products of any other foreign origin. (Article II.)</p> <p>[See Articles I, III, V, VI, IX, XI, XV, and XVI of the Treaty between Great Britain and Japan of July, 1894.]</p>	<p>Applicable to British India and to certain native States of India, the names of which shall have been communicated to the Japanese Government.</p> <p>Application to Canada of Treaty between Great Britain and Japan of July 16, 1894.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Subjects. Commerce. Protection. Rights and Privileges.</i></p> <p>There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce between the British dominions and the Republic of Liberia. The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty may reside in, and trade to, any part of the territories of the Republic to which any other foreigners are or shall be admitted. They shall enjoy full protection for their persons and properties; they shall be allowed to buy from and to sell to whom they like, without being restrained or prejudiced by any monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of sale or purchase whatever; and they shall, moreover, enjoy all other rights and privileges which are or may be granted to any other foreigners, subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation. The citizens of the Republic of Liberia shall, in return, enjoy similar protection and privileges in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty. (Article II.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Import Duties. Goods and Merchandize.</i></p> <p>Merchandize or goods coming from the British dominions in any vessel, or imported in British vessels from any country, shall not be prohibited by the Republic of Liberia, nor be subject to higher duties than are levied on the same kinds of merchandize or goods coming from any other foreign country, or imported in any other vessels. (Article IV.)</p>	<p>Applicable to British Dominions.</p>

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
LIBERIA (<i>continued</i>) ..	Nov. 21, 1848	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .. .. ..
MEXICO ..	Nov. 27, 1888	Commerce and Navigation	After 12 months' notice. (Article XVI)

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	It applicable to British Colonies.
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Exports.</i></p> <p>All articles the produce of the Republic may be exported therefrom by British subjects and British vessels on as favourable terms as by the subjects and vessels of any other foreign country. (Article IV.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Subjects. Favours, Privileges, and Immunities.</i></p> <p>It being the intention of the two Contracting Parties to bind themselves by the present Treaty to treat each other on the footing of the most favoured nation, it is hereby agreed between them that any favour, privilege, or immunity whatever, in matters of commerce and navigation, which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party, gratuitously, if the concession in favour of that other State shall have been gratuitous, or in return for a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concession shall have been conditional. (Article VII.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Subjects. Commerce. Navigation.</i></p> <p>The Contracting Parties agree that, in all matters relating to commerce and navigation, any privilege, favour, or immunity whatever, which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party, it being their intention that the trade and navigation of each country shall be placed, in all respects, by the other on the footing of the most favoured nation. (Article II.)</p>	<p>Applicable to all the Colonies and Foreign Possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, so far as the laws permit except to—</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Canada. Cape of Good Hope. India. New South Wales. New Zealand.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Import and Export Duties. Produce and Manufacture.</i></p> <p>The produce and manufactures of the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty which are imported into the United States of Mexico, and the produce and manufactures of Mexico which are imported into the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, whether intended for consumption, warehousing, re-exportation, or transit, shall be treated in the same manner as, and, in particular, shall be subjected to no higher or other duties, whether general, municipal, or local, than the produce, manufactures, and goods of any third country the most favoured in this respect. No other or higher duties shall be levied in Mexico on the exportation of any goods to the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, or in the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, on the exportation of any goods to Mexico, than may be levied on the exportation of the like goods to any third country the most favoured in this respect. (Article III.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Prohibitions.</i></p> <p>Neither of the Contracting Parties shall establish a prohibition of importation, exportation, re-exportation, or transit against the other which shall not, under like circumstances, be applicable to any third country the most favoured in this respect. (Article III.)</p>	

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

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<i>Local Dues, Brokerage, Patterns, &c.</i>	
In like manner, in all that relates to local dues, Customs formalities, brokerage, patterns, or samples introduced by commercial travellers, and all other matters connected with trade, British subjects in Mexico, and Mexican citizens in the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, shall enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment. (Article III.)	
<i>Vessels. Cargoes.</i>	
British ships and their cargoes shall, in Mexico, and Mexican vessels and their cargoes shall, in the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, from whatever place arising, and whatever may be the place of origin or destination of their cargoes, be treated in every respect as ships and cargoes of the most favoured nation. (Article IV.)	
<i>Navigation, Local Treatment, Dues, Pilotage, &c.</i>	
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.)	
<i>Navigation: Favours and Exemptions.</i>	
Every favour or exemption in these respects, or any other privilege in matters of navigation, which either of the Contracting Parties shall grant to a third Power, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the other Party. (Article IV.)	
<i>Subjects. Rights and Obligations.</i>	
The citizens or subjects of each one of the Contracting Parties who may be residing, temporarily or permanently, in the dominions and possessions of the other, are subject to the laws of the country where they reside, especially to those which determine the rights and obligations of foreigners, on the same conditions as those of the citizens or subjects of the most favoured nation. (Article V.)	
<i>Protection of Persons and Property.</i>	
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 the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation. (Article VIII.)	
<i>Liberty of Conscience and Religious Worship.</i>	
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. (Article VIII.)	
<i>Patents, Trade-marks, &c.</i>	
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.)	

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THIS VOLUME IS TIGHTLY BOUND

R

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

* Most-favoured-nation treatment is granted, on terms of reciprocity, to British and British Colonial goods in Montenegro, notwithstanding the fact that the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of January 21, 1882, has expired.

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.

If applicable to British Colonies.

Consular Privileges, &c

Each of the Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Pro-Consuls, and Consular Agents to reside respectively in towns or ports in the dominions and possessions of the other Power, each one of them reserving the right of excepting those places where it may not appear convenient to admit them whenever this exception is extended to the Consular functionaries of all other nations.

Such Consular officers, however, shall not enter upon their functions until after they shall have been approved and admitted in the usual form by the Government to which they are sent. They shall exercise whatever functions, and enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are, or may hereafter be, granted there to Consular officers of the most favoured nation. (Article X.)

Diplomatic Agents and Consuls.

The British Chargé d'Affaires or other Political Agent accredited by the Queen of Great Britain to the Sultan of Morocco, as also the British Consuls who shall reside in the dominions of the Sultan of Morocco, shall always have respect and honour paid to them suitable to their rank. Their houses and families shall be safe and protected. No one shall interfere with them, or commit any act of oppression or disrespect towards them, either by words or by deeds; and if any one should do so he shall receive a severe punishment, as a correction to himself and a check to others.

* * * * *

They themselves and their deputies or Vice-Consuls shall be entitled, in the most ample sense, to every privilege which is now enjoyed, or may in future be granted, to the Consul of any other nation. (Article III.)

Subjects. Personal Privileges.

With respect to the personal privileges to be enjoyed by the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty in the dominions of the Sultan of Morocco, His Shereefian Majesty engages that they shall have a free and undoubted right to travel and to reside in the territories and dominions of His said Majesty, subject to the same precautions of police which are practised towards the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nations.

Her Britannic Majesty, on her part, engages to insure the enjoyment of the same protection and privileges to the subjects of His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco within her dominions which are or may be enjoyed by the subjects of the most favoured nations. (Article IV.)

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British Dominions and Subjects.

K 2

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.					
MOROCCO (<i>continued</i>) ..	Dec. 9, 1856	General Treaty	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto	Dec. 9, 1856	Commerce and Navigation	No time fixed	..	..	..	..	..

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p data-bbox="244 320 826 369"><i>Equal Rights and Privileges of Subjects, whether Mahometans, Jews, or Christians.</i></p> <p data-bbox="244 387 826 533">All British subjects, whether Mahomedans, Jews, or Christians, shall alike enjoy all the rights and privileges granted by the present Treaty and the Convention of Commerce and Navigation which has also been concluded this day, or which shall at any time be granted to the most favoured nation. (Article XIII.)</p> <p data-bbox="357 560 687 586"><i>Subjects. Favours and Privileges.</i></p> <p data-bbox="244 604 826 842">The subjects of the Queen of Great Britain, and those who are under her government or protection, shall have the full benefit of the privileges and of the particular favours granted by this Treaty, and which may be allowed to the subjects of other nations that are at war with Great Britain; and if after this date any other privileges shall be granted to any other Power, the same shall be extended and apply to and in favour of all British subjects in every respect as to the subjects of such other Power. (Article XX.)</p> <p data-bbox="244 869 826 896"><i>Commerce. Subjects. Houses and Warehouses. Protection.</i></p> <p data-bbox="244 913 826 1059">There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce between the British dominions and the dominions of the Sultan of Morocco. The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty may reside in and trade to any port of the territories of the Sultan of Morocco to which any other foreigners are or shall be admitted. (Article I.)</p> <p data-bbox="357 1077 676 1104"><i>Subjects. Rights and Privileges.</i></p> <p data-bbox="244 1122 826 1216">And they shall, moreover, enjoy all other rights and privileges which hereafter may be granted to any other foreigners, subjects, or citizens of the most favoured nation.</p> <p data-bbox="244 1220 826 1337">The subjects of the Sultan of Morocco shall, in return, enjoy in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty the same protection and privileges which are, or may be, enjoyed by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation. (Article I.)</p> <p data-bbox="336 1364 695 1391"><i>Prohibitions as to Exports or Imports.</i></p> <p data-bbox="244 1408 826 1948">Should the Sultan of Morocco at any time think proper to prohibit the exportation of any kind of grain or other article of commerce from his dominions, British subjects shall in no manner be prevented from embarking all the grain or other articles which they may have in their magazines, or which may have been brought previously to the said prohibition; but they shall be allowed to continue to export all they may have in their possession, during the term of six months from the time the prohibition was publicly made known; but on the day when the order of the Sultan of Morocco regarding the prohibition shall arrive, and shall be published to the merchants, British subjects shall, within the term of two days, declare and give proofs of the amount of produce they shall possess in their stores, on which the prohibition is imposed, and they shall also present legal certificates regarding the amount of the said produce which they shall have bought in the interior or elsewhere, previously to the promulgation of the order for the prohibition. No prohibition, either as to the exportation or importation of any article, shall apply to British subjects, unless such prohibition shall apply to subjects of every other nation. (Article V.)</p>	<p data-bbox="839 913 1023 940">British Dominions.</p>

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
MOROCCO (<i>continued</i>) ..	Dec. 9, 1856	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .
MUSCAT	Mar. 19, 1891	Commerce and Navigation	After 12 months' notice. (Protocol, 20th February 1892.)

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Prohibitions. Import Duties.</i></p> <p>Merchandize 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 merchandize or goods imported by the subjects of any other foreign Power, or by native subjects, after the date of this Convention. (Article VI.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Export Duties.</i></p> <p>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 style="text-align: center;"><i>Reduction of Duties on Exports.</i></p> <p>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 style="text-align: center;"><i>Subjects. Commerce. Shipping.</i></p> <p>Subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall, for the purposes of this Treaty, include subjects of native States in India in alliance with Her Majesty. Such subjects shall enjoy, immediately and unconditionally, throughout the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, with respect to commerce, shipping, and the exercise of trade, as in every other respect, all the rights, privileges, immunities, advantages, and protection of whatsoever nature, which are, or hereafter may be, enjoyed by, or accorded to, the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.</p>	<p>All the Colonies and Foreign Possessions of Her Britannic Majesty so far as the laws permit, except to—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cape of Good Hope. New South Wales. New Zealand. South Australia. Tasmania. Victoria. Western Australia.
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Duties, Imposts, Restrictions, &c.</i></p> <p>They shall more especially not be liable to other or more onerous duties, imposts, restrictions, or obligations of whatever description, than those to which subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation now are, or hereafter may be, subjected. (Article II.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Appointment of Consuls, &c.</i></p> <p>The two High Contracting Parties acknowledge reciprocally to each other the right of appointing Consuls to reside in each other's dominions wherever the interests of commerce may require the presence of such officers; and such Consuls shall at all times be placed in the country in which they reside, on the footing of the Consuls of the most favoured nations. Each of the High Contracting Parties further agree to permit his own subjects to be appointed to Consular offices by the other Contracting Party, provided always that the person so appointed shall not begin to act without the previous approbation of the Sovereign whose subjects they may be. The public functionaries of either Government residing in the dominions of the other shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions which are enjoyed within the same dominions by similar public functionaries of other countries. (Article III.)</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable
MUSCAT (<i>continued</i>) ..	Mar. 19, 1891	Commerce and Navigation	.. .. .. .. ..
NETHERLANDS ..	Mar. 17, 1824	Commercial Inter-course. Colonies	No time fixed

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Import Duties.</i></p> <p>His Highness the Sultan shall be permitted to levy a duty of entry not exceeding 5 per cent. on the value of all goods and merchandize, of whatever description, imported by sea from foreign countries into His Highness' dominions. This duty shall be paid at that port in His Highness' dominions where the goods are first landed, and, on payment thereof, such goods shall thereafter be exempt, within the Sultan's dominions, from all other customs duties or taxes, levied by, or on behalf of, the Government of His Highness the Sultan, by whatever names these may be designated, and no higher import duty shall be claimed from British subjects than that which is paid by subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.</p> <p>This duty, once paid, shall cover, from all other charges on the part of His Highness the Sultan, goods of whatever description coming from foreign countries by sea, whether these are intended for local consumption or for transmission elsewhere in bulk or otherwise, and whether they remain in the state in which they are imported or have been manufactured.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Articles exempted from Duty.</i></p> <p>There shall, however, be exempted from payment of all duty the following, namely:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All goods and merchandize which, being destined for a foreign port are transhipped from one vessel to another in any of the ports of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, or which have been for this purpose provisionally landed and deposited in any of the Sultan's custom-houses to await the arrival of a vessel in which to be reshipped abroad. But goods and merchandize so landed shall be exempted only, provided that the consignee or his agent shall have, on the arrival of the ship, handed over the said goods to be kept under Customs seal, and declared them as landed for transshipment, designating at the same time the foreign port of destination, and also provided that the said goods are actually shipped for the said foreign port as originally declared, within a period not exceeding six months after their first landing, and without having, in the interval, changed owners. 2. All goods and merchandize which, not being consigned to a port within the dominions of the Sultan, have been inadvertently landed, provided that such goods are reshipped within a month of being so landed and transported abroad. Should, however, such goods or merchandize, here spoken of, be opened or removed from the custody of the Customs authorities, the full duty shall then be payable on the same. 3. Coals, naval provisions, stores, and fittings, the property of Her Majesty's Government, landed in the dominions of His Highness for the use of the ships of Her Majesty's navy. 4. All goods and merchandize transhipped or landed for the repair of damage caused by stress of weather or other disaster at sea, provided the cargo so discharged shall be reshipped and taken away on board the same vessel, or if the latter shall have been condemned, or her departure delayed, in any other manner. (Article VI.) <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Subjects. Commercial Intercourse. Eastern Archipelago. India. Ceylon.</i></p> <p>The High Contracting Parties engage to admit the subjects of each other to trade with their respective possessions in the Eastern Archipelago, and on the</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[171]</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Applicable to British Possessions in Eastern Archipelago, India, and Ceylon.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">L</p>

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
NETHERLANDS (continued)	Mar. 17, 1824	Commercial Inter-course. Colonies	.. .. .
Ditto	Oct. 27, 1837	Commerce and Navigation	After 12 months notice. (Article VII)
Ditto	Mar. 6, 1856	Consuls in Colonies	After 12 months' notice. (Article XIV)

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p>Continent of India, and in Ceylon, upon the footing of the most favoured nation; their respective subjects conforming themselves to the local Regulations of each Settlement. (Article I.)</p> <p>The Molucca Islands, and especially Amboyna, Banda, Ternate, and their immediate dependencies, are excepted from the operation of the Ist, IInd, IIIrd, and IVth Articles, until the Netherlands Government shall think fit to abandon the monopoly of spices; but if the said Government shall, at any time previous to such abandonment of the monopoly, allow the subjects of any Power, other than a native Asiatic Power, to carry on any commercial intercourse with the said islands, the subjects of His Britannic Majesty shall be admitted to such intercourse upon a footing precisely similar. (Article VII.)</p>	<p>Molucca Islands excepted from operation of Treaty until monopoly of spices abandoned.</p>
<p><i>Subjects. Duties. Taxes. Imposts. Rights. Privileges. Favours, Immunities, and Exemptions.</i></p> <p>There shall be reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation between and amongst the subjects of the two High Contracting Parties, and the subjects of the two Sovereigns respectively shall not pay in the ports, harbours, roads, cities, towns, or places whatsoever in either kingdom any other or higher duties, taxes, or imposts, under whatsoever names designated or included, than those which are there paid by the subjects of the most favoured nation; and the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities, and exemptions in matters of commerce and navigation that are granted, or may hereafter be granted, in either kingdom to the subjects of the most favoured nation. (Article I.)</p>	<p>Not applicable to British Colonies.</p>
<p><i>Import Duties on Goods.</i></p> <p>No duty of customs or other impost shall be charged upon any goods the produce of one country upon importation by sea or by land from such country into the other higher than the duty or impost charged upon goods of the same kind the produce of, or imported from, any other country; and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, do hereby bind and engage themselves not to grant any favour, privilege, or immunity in matters of commerce and navigation to the subjects of any other State which shall not be also, and at the same time, extended to the subjects of the other High Contracting Party gratuitously if the concession in favour of that other State shall have been gratuitous, and on giving as nearly as possible the same compensation or equivalent, in case the concession shall have been conditional. (Article I.)</p>	
<p><i>Settlement of Disputes between Captains and Crews by Consular Officers.</i></p> <p>The Consuls-General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls of one of the two Contracting Parties shall, in the Colonies and foreign Possessions of the other, have the right, so far as may be there permitted to the Consuls-General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls of the most favoured nation, and as far as the laws of their own country may permit them, to act as judges and arbitrators in differences which may arise between the captains and the crews of vessels of their own country, without the intervention of the local authorities, unless the conduct of the crew or of the captain should be such as to disturb the order and tranquillity of the place, or unless the Consuls-</p>	<p>British Colonies and Foreign Possessions.</p>

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Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
NETHERLANDS (continued)	Mar. 6, 1856	Consuls in Colonies.
Ditto	Aug. 15, 1889	Customs Regulations	Same duration as Treaty, of October 27, 1837, (see p. 38)
NICARAGUA	July 28, 1905	Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation	Aug. 24, 1916, and then after 12 months' notice; on behalf of a British Colony at any time after 12 months' notice. (Article XXI)

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p>General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls should require the assistance of the said authorities in order to carry their decisions into execution, or to maintain the authority thereof.</p> <p>It is, however, understood that any such special decision or arbitration shall not preclude the litigating parties from the right of appealing on their return, to the judicial authorities of their own country. (Article XII.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Consuls. Exemption, Privileges.</i></p> <p>The Consuls-General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls of one of the two Contracting Parties in the Colonies or possessions of the other shall enjoy the same privileges which are or may be there granted to Agents of the same character belonging to the most favoured nation; and specially they shall, unless subjects of the country, be exempt from all military service, and from military requisitions, as well as from all pecuniary compositions in lieu of military service.</p> <p>Exemption from taxation shall, however, not be claimed for any such Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul, who may be a subject of the country, or engaged in any profession, occupation, or business besides his Consular duties; nor unless a corresponding exemption be enjoyed by Consular Agents of that country of the same description in the Colonies and foreign possessions of the other. (Article XIII.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Customs Regulations.</i></p> <p>Article IV of the above-mentioned Treaty of the 27th October, 1837, is cancelled, and the following provision is substituted therefor: As regards the calculation of <i>ad valorem</i> duties, and all other questions of Customs Regulations, Dutch goods imported into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and British goods imported into the Netherlands, shall be treated respectively in the same manner as goods of the most favoured nation in these respects. (Article I.)</p>	Not applicable to British Colonies.
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Commerce and Navigation. Privileges. Immunities.</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.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Coasting Trade.</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 style="text-align: center;"><i>Import Duties. Prohibitions.</i></p> <p>No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of His Britannic Majesty of any article the produce or manufac-</p>	Not applicable to any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies or possessions beyond the seas unless notice to that effect shall have been given, on behalf of any such Colony or possession, by His Britannic Majesty's Representative in the Republic of Nicaragua to the Nicaraguan Minister for Foreign Affairs, within one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty. (Article XX.)

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

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p>ture of the Republic of Nicaragua, from whatever place arriving, and no other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed on the importation into Nicaragua of any article the produce or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's dominions and possessions, from whatever place arriving, than on the like articles produced or manufactured in any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition or restriction be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of either of the High Contracting Parties into the dominions and possessions of the other, from whatever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country.</p> <p>This last provision is not applicable to the sanitary and other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of securing the safety of persons or of cattle, or of plants useful to agriculture. (Article III.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Export Duties. Prohibitions.</i></p> <p>No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the dominions and possessions of either of the High Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article to the dominions and possessions of the other, than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the dominions and possessions of either of the two High Contracting Parties to the dominions and possessions of the other, which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country. (Article IV.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><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 style="text-align: center;"><i>Commerce, Navigation, and Industry. Privileges, Immunities, &c.</i></p> <p>The High Contracting Parties agree that, in all matters relating to commerce, navigation, and industry, any privilege, favour, or immunity whatever which either High Contracting Party has actually granted or may hereafter grant to any other foreign State, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party; it being their intention that the commerce, navigation, and industry of each country shall be placed, in all respects, by the other on the footing of the most favoured nation. (Article XI.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Appointment, &c., of Consular Officers.</i></p> <p>It shall be free to each of the High Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents to reside in the towns and ports of the dominions and possessions of the other. Such Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, however, shall not enter upon their functions until after they shall have been approved and admitted in the usual form by the Government to which they are sent. They shall enjoy all the faculties, privileges, exemptions, and immunities of every kind which are or shall be granted to Consuls of the most favoured nation. (Article XII.)</p>	

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

Most-favoured-nation Treatment,

If applicable to British Colonies,

Subjects. Travel, Residence, Agents, Taxes, &c.

The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties who shall conform to the laws of the country—

1. Shall have full liberty, with their families, to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other High Contracting Party.
2. They shall be permitted to hire or possess the houses, manufactories, 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, 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.)

Taxation of Property, &c.

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.)

Domiciliary Visits, &c.

- 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.)

Exception of Central American Republics from Most-favoured-nation Treatment.—Articles of Treaty.

It is declared that in all cases in which the provisions of the said Treaty grant treatment of the most favoured nation, the term shall not be held to include the Central American Republics. (Article I of Protocol of July 28, 1903.)

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
PARAGUAY	Oct. 16, 1884	Commerce and Navigation	After 12 months' notice. (Article XVI)

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p style="text-align: center;">* <i>Commerce and Navigation.</i></p> <p>The Contracting Parties agree that, in all matters relating to commerce and navigation, any privilege, favour, or immunity whatever which either Contracting Party has actually granted or may hereafter grant to the subjects or citizens of any other State shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party; it being their intention that the trade and navigation of each country shall be placed, in all respects, by the other on the footing of the most favoured nation. (Article II.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Import Duties.</i></p> <p>The produce and manufactures of, as well as all goods coming from, the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, which are imported into Paraguay, and the produce and manufactures of, as well as goods coming from Paraguay, which are imported into the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, whether intended for consumption, warehousing, re-exportation, or transit, shall be treated in the same manner as, and, in particular, shall be subjected to no higher or other duties, whether general, municipal, or local, than the produce, manufactures, and goods of any third country the most favoured in this respect. (Article III.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Export Duties.</i></p> <p>No other or higher duties shall be levied in Paraguay on the exportation of any goods to the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, or in the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, on the exportation of any goods to Paraguay than may be levied on the exportation of the like goods to any third country the most favoured in this respect. (Article III.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Prohibitions.</i></p> <p>Neither of the Contracting Parties shall establish a prohibition of importation, exportation, or transit against the other which shall not, under like circumstances, be applicable to any third country the most favoured in this respect. (Article III.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Local Dues, Customs formalities, Brokerage, Patterns, &c. Trade.</i></p> <p>In like manner in all that relates to local dues, Customs formalities, brokerage, patterns or samples introduced by commercial travellers, and all other matters connected with trade, British subjects in Paraguay, and Paraguayan citizens in the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, shall enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment. (Article III.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Ships 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>All the Colonies and Foreign Possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, so far as the laws permit, except to—</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">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	.. .. .

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.

If applicable to British Colonies,

Port, Harbour, 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. Every favour or exemption in these respects, or any other privilege in matters of navigation, which either of the Contracting Parties shall grant to a third Power, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the other Party. (Article IV.)

Inventions, 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 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 V.)

Consular Officers, Privileges, Exemptions, &c.

Each of the Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Pro-Consuls, and Consular Agents to reside respectively in towns or ports in the dominions and possessions of the other Power. Such Consular officers, however, shall not enter upon their functions until after they shall have been approved and admitted in the usual form by the Government to which they are sent. They shall exercise whatever functions, and enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are, or may hereafter be, granted there to Consular officers of the most favoured nation. (Article X.)

Protocol. Province of Matto-Grosso. Rivers Paraguay and Paraná.

In proceeding to the signature this day of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation between Her Britannic Majesty and the Republic of Paraguay, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of the High Contracting Parties declare that the stipulations of Article III of the said Treaty shall not be understood to confer upon the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty the exceptional privileges of free trade reserved by Article XIII of the Treaty of the 7th June, 1883, between the Republic of Paraguay and the Emperor of Brazil in favour of the Province of Matto-Grosso. The undersigned Plenipotentiaries further declare that the stipulations of Articles II and IV of the Treaty now concluded shall be understood to open the free navigation of the Rivers Paraguay and Paraná, including the coasting trade, to British vessels, but that the said stipulations shall not be understood to confer upon the owners of steam-ships plying between British and Paraguayan ports the right to claim any such especial privileges or subventions as either one of the High Contracting Parties shall, in the exercise of their judgment, consider it expedient to grant to other lines for specified ends and purposes. Done in duplicate, at Assumption, this 16th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1884.

(L.S.) EDMUND MONSON.
(L.S.) JOSÉ S. DECOÛN.

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
PERSIA	Mar. 4, 1857	Commerce and Navigation	No time fixed
Ditto	Feb. 9, 1903	Commerce ..	No time fixed (Subject to reciprocity on part of British Colonies See Article II.)

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p data-bbox="316 304 687 333"><i>Appointment, &c., of Consular Officers.</i></p> <p data-bbox="213 349 799 472">The High Contracting Parties engage that, in the establishment and recognition of Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, each shall be placed in the dominions of the other on the footing of the most favoured nation. (Article IX.)</p> <p data-bbox="421 501 588 530"><i>Subjects. Trade.</i></p> <p data-bbox="213 546 799 645">And that the treatment of their respective subjects and their trade shall also in every respect be placed on the footing of the treatment of the subjects and commerce of the most favoured nation. (Article IX.)</p> <p data-bbox="357 674 647 703"><i>Protection of Persian Subjects.</i></p> <p data-bbox="213 719 799 887">Saving the provisions in the latter part of the preceding Article, the British Government will renounce the right of protecting hereafter any Persian subject not actually in the employment of the British Mission, or of British Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents, provided that no such right is accorded to, or exercised by, any other foreign Powers. (Article XII.)</p> <p data-bbox="373 916 628 945"><i>Privileges and Immunities.</i></p> <p data-bbox="213 960 799 1196">But in this, as in all other respects, the British Government requires, and the Persian Government engages, that the same privileges and immunities shall in Persia be conferred upon, and shall be enjoyed by, the British Government, its servants and its subjects, and that the same respect and consideration shall be shown for them, and shall be enjoyed by them, as are conferred upon and enjoyed by, and shown to, the most favoured foreign Government, its servants and its subjects. (Article XII.)</p>	<p data-bbox="820 304 1007 333">British Dominions.</p>
<p data-bbox="357 1211 644 1240"><i>Subjects. Imports. Exports.</i></p> <p data-bbox="213 1256 799 1458">It is formally stipulated that British subjects and imports into Persia, as well as Persian subjects and Persian imports into the British Empire, shall continue to enjoy under all conditions most-favoured-nation treatment; it is understood that a British Colony, having a special Customs Tariff, and which may cease to grant most-favoured-nation treatment to Persian imports, will no longer have the right to claim the same treatment for its own imports in Persia.</p> <p data-bbox="213 1464 799 1610">Persian products exported and destined for the United Kingdom shall pay Customs duty on their entry into the latter, in accordance with the General Tariff in force; subject to the reservation that such imports shall always have the benefit of most-favoured-nation treatment. (Article II.)</p> <p data-bbox="325 1639 676 1668"><i>Customs. Procedure. Merchandise.</i></p> <p data-bbox="213 1684 799 1897">As regards the Customs procedure applicable to merchandise entering or being exported from the United Kingdom, Persian subjects shall be under the laws in force, or to be put into force, in the said Kingdom; but the provisions of the latter shall not, in any manner whatsoever, sanction less favourable arrangements as regards the trade of Persian subjects than those applicable to traders of countries which enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment. (Article V.)</p>	<p data-bbox="820 1256 975 1285">British Empire.</p>

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
PERU	Apr. 10, 1850	Commerce and Navigation	No time fixed; Articles III, IV, V, and VI terminated.

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<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. (Article II.)</p> <p><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><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><i>Recovery of Merchant Seamen Deserters.</i></p> <p>And it is further agreed, that if any of the crew shall desert from the vessels of war or merchant-vessels of either Contracting Party, while such vessels are within any port in the territory of the other Party, the authorities of such port and territory shall be bound to give every assistance in their power for the apprehension of such deserters, on application to that effect being made by the Consul of the Party concerned, or by the deputy or representative of the Consul; and no public body whatever shall protect or harbour such deserters.</p> <p>It is further agreed and declared, that any other favour or facility with respect to the recovery of deserters, which either of the Contracting Parties has granted, or may hereafter grant, to any other State, shall be granted also to the other Contracting Party, in the same manner as if such favour or facility had been expressly stipulated by the present Treaty. (Article X.)</p> <p><i>Appointments, &c., of Diplomatic and Consular Officers.</i></p> <p>It shall be free for each of the two Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other Party; but before any Consul shall act as such, he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent; and either of the Contracting Parties may except from the residence of Consuls such particular places as either of them may judge fit to be excepted.</p> <p>The Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of Her Britannic Majesty in the Republic of Peru shall enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities, are or may be there granted to the Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of the same rank of the most favoured nation; and in like manner, the Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of the Republic of Peru in the dominions of Her Britannic</p>	<p>British Dominions.</p>
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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; or behalf of a British Colony at any time after 12 months' notice. (Article XVIII)

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p>Majesty shall enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions and immunities, are or may be there granted to Agents of the same rank of the most favoured nation. (Article XI.)</p>	
<p><i>Taxes, &c., on Persons and Property, &c.</i></p>	
<p>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>British Honduras. Ceylon. Cyprus. Gold Coast Hong Kong. Leeward Islands. Malta. Northern Nigeria. St. Helena. Seychelles, Sierra Leone. Somaliland. Southern Nigeria. Straits Settlements. Uganda. Wei-hai Wei.</p>
<p><i>Commerce, Navigation, and Industry.</i></p>	
<p>The Contracting Parties agree that, in all matters relating to commerce, navigation, and industry, any privilege, favour, or immunity which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other foreign State, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the subjects of the other; it being their intention that the commerce, navigation, and industry of each country shall be placed, in all respects, on the footing of the most-favoured nation. (Article II.)</p>	
<p><i>Acquisition and Disposal of Property.</i></p>	
<p>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. (Article III.)</p>	
<p><i>Military Service, Municipal Functions, Forced Loans, &c.</i></p>	
<p>The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties in the territories 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, administrative, and municipal functions whatever, other than those imposed by the laws relating to juries and guardianship, as well as from all contributions, whether pecuniary or in kind, imposed as an equivalent for personal service, and finally from any military exaction or requisition. The charges connected with the possession, by any title, of landed property are however excepted, as well as compulsory billeting, and other special military exactions or requisitions, to which all subjects of the country may be liable as owners or occupiers of real property.</p>	
<p>In the above respects the subjects of each of the Contracting Parties shall not be accorded, in the territories of the other, less favourable treatment than that which is or may be accorded to subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation. (Article IV.)</p>	
<p><i>Imports. Prohibitions.</i></p>	
<p>The articles, the produce or manufacture of one of the Contracting Parties, imported into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, shall not be subjected to other or higher duties or charges than those paid on the like articles, the produce or manufacture of any other</p>	

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

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p>foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition or restriction be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article, the produce or manufacture of either of the Contracting Parties, into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country.</p> <p>The only exceptions to this general rule shall be in the case of the sanitary or other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of securing the safety of persons or of cattle, or of plants useful to agriculture, and of the measures applicable in either of the two countries to articles enjoying a direct or indirect bounty in the other.</p> <p>The merchandize, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom enumerated in the Tariff annexed to this Treaty, shall not, on importation into Roumania, be subjected to higher or other duties than those mentioned in the said Tariff. (Article V.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Exports. Prohibitions.</i></p> <p>The articles, the produce or manufacture of one of the Contracting Parties, exported to the territories of the other, shall not be subjected to other or higher charges than those paid on the like articles exported to another foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the territories of either of the two Contracting Parties to the territories of the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country. (Article VI.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Fisheries. Coasting Trade.</i></p> <p>The provisions of this Treaty relating to the mutual concession of national treatment in matters of navigation do not apply to fisheries or to the coasting trade, in respect of which the subjects and vessels of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment. (Article X.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Port to Port Trade.</i></p> <p>British and Roumanian vessels may nevertheless proceed from one port to another either for the purpose of discharging the whole or part of their cargoes brought from abroad, or of taking on board the whole or part of their cargoes for a foreign destination. (Article X.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Accession of British Colonies.</i></p> <p>The stipulations of the present Treaty shall not be applicable to any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Possessions, or Protectorates beyond the seas unless notice of adhesion shall have been given, on behalf of any such Colony, Possession, or Protectorate, by His Britannic Majesty's Representative at the Court of His Majesty the King of Roumania, before the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty. (Article XVII.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>British Colonial Produce.</i></p> <p>Nevertheless, the goods produced or manufactured in any of His Britannic Majesty's Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates shall enjoy in Roumania complete and unconditional most-favoured-nation treatment, so long as such Colony, Possession, or Protectorate shall accord to goods the produce or manufacture of Roumania treatment as favourable as it gives to the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. In such cases the Colony, Possession, or Protectorate concerned shall communicate its intention in accordance with the procedure mentioned above. (Article XVII.)</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)

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Privileges of Adjoining States.</i></p> <p>Nothing contained in the Treaty signed this day shall be held to derogate from the special Laws, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to matters of police and public security, or to the encouragement of national industry, in force in either of the Contracting States and applicable to all foreigners alike; or from the reservation in favour of native subjects of the exercise of certain trades or professions in conformity with the laws of the two countries; or from the favours which may be accorded to adjoining States to facilitate local traffic within a zone not exceeding 15 kilom. broad on each side of the frontier. (Declaration annexed to Treaty.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Commercial Travellers.</i></p> <p>The provisions of this Treaty for the mutual concession of most-favoured-nation treatment apply fully to the treatment of commercial travellers and their samples. (Declaration annexed to Treaty.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Certificates granted by British Chambers of Commerce to Commercial Travellers.</i></p> <p>It is agreed that the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom shall be recognized in Roumania as competent authorities for granting the certificates required for commercial travellers of the United Kingdom. (Declaration annexed to Treaty.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Privileges of Roumanians in India.</i></p> <p>It is agreed that, in the event of the Government of India adhering to the present Treaty, Roumanian subjects in India, including the territories under British suzerainty, shall not be accorded any other or greater rights or privileges than those enjoyed by European British subjects. (Declaration annexed to Treaty.)</p>	
<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>Import Duties. Produce and Manufacture.</i></p> <p>No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty of any article the growth, produce,</p>	<p>British Dominions and Possessions.</p>

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

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p>or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, from whatever place arriving; and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions and possessions, from whatever place arriving, than are, or shall be, payable on the like article the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country. (Article II.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Prohibitions.</i></p> <p>Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the importation of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of either of the two Contracting Parties into the dominions and possessions of the other which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other country. (Article II.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Export Duties.</i></p> <p>No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article to the dominions and possessions of the other than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the dominions and possessions of either of the two Contracting Parties to the dominions and possessions of the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other country. (Article III.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Warehousing. Transit Trade. Bounties, Drawbacks, &c.</i></p> <p>The same reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect in regard to warehousing, and to the transit trade, and also in regard to bounties, facilities, and drawbacks, which are or may be hereafter granted by the legislation of either country. (Article IV.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Subjects. Commerce and Navigation. Privileges, Favours, and Immunities.</i></p> <p>Her Britannic Majesty engages that in all matters relating to commerce and navigation the subjects of His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias shall, in the British dominions, be entitled to every privilege, favour, and immunity which is actually granted, or may hereafter be granted, by Her Britannic Majesty to the subjects or citizens of any other Power; and His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, actuated by a desire to foster and extend the commercial relations of the two countries, engages that any privilege, favour, or immunity whatever in regard to commerce and navigation which His Imperial Majesty has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty. (Article X.)</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</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[171]</p>	

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

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p>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. (Article XIII.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Consuls.</i></p> <p>It shall be free for each of the two High Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents to reside in the towns and ports of the dominions and possessions of the other. Such Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, however, shall not enter upon their functions until after they shall have been approved and admitted in the usual form by the Government to which they are sent. They shall exercise whatever functions, and enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or shall be granted there to Consuls of the most favoured nation. (Article XV.)</p> <p><i>Commercial Relations. Sweden and Norway, and Finland, reserved.</i></p> <p>The commercial intercourse of Russia with the Kingdom of Sweden and Norway being regulated by special stipulations, which may hereafter be renewed, and which do not form part of the regulations applicable to foreign commerce in general, the two High Contracting Parties, being desirous of removing from their commercial relations every kind of doubt or cause for discussion, have agreed that those special stipulations granted in favour of the commerce of Sweden and Norway, in consideration of equivalent advantages granted in those countries to the commerce of the Grand Duchy of Finland, shall in no case apply to the relations of commerce and navigation established between the two High Contracting Parties by the present Treaty. (Separate Article I.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Exemptions from Operation of Treaty.</i></p> <p>It is equally understood that the exemptions, immunities, and privileges hereinafter mentioned, shall not be considered as at variance with the principle of reciprocity which forms the basis of the Treaty of this date, that is to say:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The exemption from navigation dues during the first three years, which is enjoyed by vessels built in Russia, and belonging to Russian subjects; 2. The permission granted to the inhabitants of the coast of the Government of Archangel, to import duty free, or on payment of moderate duties, into the ports of the said Government, dried or salted fish, as likewise certain kinds of furs, and to export therefrom, in the same manner, corn, rope and cordage, pitch, and ravensduck; 3. The privilege of the Russian American Company; 4. The immunities granted in Russia to certain English and Netherland Companies, called "Yacht Clubs." (Separate Article II.) 	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
RUSSIA (<i>continued</i>) ..	Aug. ¹² / ₂₄ 1896	Commerce ..	August 24, 1906; and then after 12 months' notice, (Article III.)
SALVADOR ..	Oct. 21, 1862	Commerce and Navigation	July 8, 1907; and then after 12 months' notice. (Article XXI.)

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Subjects. Commerce and Navigation.</i></p> <p>Les sujets de Sa Majesté l'Empereur jouiront dans les États du Sultan du traitement de la nation la plus favorisée sous le rapport du commerce et de la navigation ainsi que sous tous les autres rapports; ils n'auront à payer, pour leurs marchandises et leurs navires, à l'exportation et à l'importation, que les droits auxquels sont ou seront assujettis les sujets de la nation la plus favorisée.</p> <p>Les sujets de Sa Hautesse le Sultan de Zanzibar jouiront dans les États de Sa Majesté l'Empereur, en se conformant aux lois du pays, du traitement de la nation la plus favorisée, sous le rapport du commerce et de la navigation, ainsi que sous tous les autres rapports; ils n'auront à payer, pour leurs marchandises et leurs navires, à l'exportation et à l'importation, que les droits auxquels sont ou seront assujettis les sujets de la nation la plus favorisée.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Exceptions.</i></p> <p>Il est bien entendu, toutefois, que les dispositions du présent Article ne s'appliquent pas—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aux faveurs actuellement accordées ou qui pourraient être accordées ultérieurement relativement à l'importation ou à l'exportation, aux habitants du Gouvernement d'Arkhangel, ainsi que pour les côtes septentrionales et orientales de la Russie d'Asie (Sibérie); 2. Aux stipulations spéciales contenues dans le Traité passé entre la Russie et la Suède et la Norvège le 26 Avril (5 Mai), 1838, ni à celles qui sont ou seront relatives au commerce avec les États et pays limitrophes de l'Asie et que ces stipulations ne pourront dans aucun cas être invoquées pour modifier les relations de commerce et de navigation établies entre les deux Parties Contractantes par le présent Arrangement. (Article I.) <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Consuls.</i></p> <p>Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Russie aura le droit de nommer des Consuls dans les États de Sa Hautesse le Sultan de Zanzibar. Ces Consuls seront traités sur le même pied et jouiront des mêmes privilèges, immunités, et exemptions que ceux de la nation la plus favorisée.</p> <p>Réciproquement, Sa Hautesse le Sultan de Zanzibar aura le droit de nommer des Consuls en Russie qui jouiront des mêmes droits, immunités, et privilèges que ceux de la nation la plus favorisée. (Article II.)</p>	<p>Zanzibar.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><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.</p>	<p>Applicable to all British Colonies and Foreign Possessions, with the exception of—</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Canada. Capo of Good Hope. India. New Zealand;</p> <p>(Agreement, 23rd June, 1886.)</p>

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

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p>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>Ships of War and Mail Packets.</i></p> <p>The ships of war and post-office packets of each Contracting Party, 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 of the two countries respectively. (Article II.)</p> <p><i>Favours.</i></p> <p>The High Contracting Parties further engage that neither will grant any favour to any other nation, in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other Contracting Party. (Article II.)</p> <p><i>Import Duties. Produce and Manufactures.</i></p> <p>No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the British dominions of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Republic of Salvador, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Republic of Salvador of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the British dominions than are or shall be payable on the same or the like article being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. (Article V.)</p> <p><i>Export Duties.</i></p> <p>Nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed, in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any article to the territories of the other than such as are payable on the exportation of the same or the like article to any other foreign country. (Article V.)</p> <p><i>Prohibitions.</i></p> <p>No prohibition shall be imposed upon the importation of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories of either of the two Contracting Parties into the territories of the other which shall not equally extend to the importation of the same or the like article being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the territories of either of the two Contracting Parties to the territories of the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the same or the like article to the territories of all other nations. (Article V.)</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 most favoured nation, in regard to warehousing, transit, and re-export, and also in regard to bounties, facilities, and drawbacks. (Article VI.)</p>	

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

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<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. (Article XIII.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Diplomatic Agents and Consuls.</i></p> <p>It shall be free for each of the two Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other Party; but before any Consul shall act as such he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent.</p> <p>The Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of each of the two High Contracting Parties in the dominions or territories of the other shall enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or shall be granted there to Agents of the same rank belonging to the most favoured nation. (Article XX.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Subjects. Commerce. Shipping.</i></p> <p>The subjects, vessels, and goods, produce of the soil and industry of each of the High Contracting Parties, shall enjoy in the dominions of the other all rights, privileges, immunities, or advantages whatever, which are actually enjoyed, or may hereafter be enjoyed, in the said dominions by the subjects, vessels, and goods, produce of the soil and industry of the most favoured nation. (Article I.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Import and Export Duties. Transit.</i></p> <p>All articles produce of the soil or industry of Great Britain and Ireland which shall be imported into Servia, and all articles produce of the soil or industry of Servia which shall be imported into Great Britain and Ireland, whether destined for consumption, warehousing, re-exportation, or transit, shall be subjected as long as this Treaty holds good to the same treatment as, and especially shall be liable to no higher or other duties than, the produce or goods of the most favoured nation. No higher or other duties shall be levied in Great Britain and Ireland on the exportation of goods to Servia, or in Servia on the exportation of goods to Great Britain and Ireland, than may be levied on the exportation of the like goods to the country the most favoured in this respect.</p> <p>Each of the High Contracting Parties therefore undertakes that the other shall enjoy immediately and unconditionally every favour, privilege, or reduction of duties which has been already granted, or may be granted hereafter, in the above-named respects to a third Power.</p>	<p>Applicable, as far as the laws permit, to all the Colonies and Foreign Possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, except to—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canada. Cape of Good Hope. New South Wales. New Zealand. South Australia. Tasmania. Western Australia.

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
SERVIA (<i>continued</i>) ..	June 28, July 10, 1893	Commerce Relations	.. .. .. .. ..
SIAM	Apr. 18, 1855	Commerce and Navigation	Subject to revision after 12 months' notice. (Article XI)
Ditto	Apr. 6, 1883	Traffic in Spirituous Liquors	After 6 months' notice. (Article VI.)
SPAIN	May 23, 1667	Peace, &c. ..	No time fixed Confirmed by Treaty of the 28th August, 1814. ..

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p>Goods of all kinds coming from or proceeding to the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties shall be exempted in the territory of the other from all transit dues. Most-favoured-nation treatment is mutually guaranteed to each of the High Contracting Parties in all that concerns transit. (Article II.)</p> <p><i>Special facilities to neighbouring States excepted.</i></p> <p>It is understood that the provisions of the present Article do not apply to such special facilities and privileges as have been, or may hereafter be, conceded by Servia to the neighbouring States with respect to the local traffic between their conterminous frontier districts. (Article II.)</p> <p><i>Transport of Goods.</i></p> <p>It is agreed that, as regards cost of transport and all other facilities, Servian goods transported over British railways, and British goods transported over Servian railways, shall be treated in exactly the same manner as the goods of the nation the most favoured in this respect. (Article III.)</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><i>Privileges.</i></p> <p>The British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in any privileges that may have been, or may hereafter be, granted by the Siamese Government to the Government or subjects of any other nation. (Article X.)</p>	British Subjects.
<p><i>Importation and Sale of Spirits.</i></p> <p>British subjects shall at all times enjoy the same rights and privileges in regard to the importation and sale of spirits, beer, wines, and spirituous liquors in Siam as the subjects of the most favoured nation; and spirits, beer, wines, and spirituous liquors coming from any part of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions shall enjoy the same privileges in all respects as similar articles coming from any other country the most favoured in this respect. It is therefore clearly understood that British subjects are not bound to conform to the provisions of the present Agreement to any greater extent than the subjects of other nations are so bound. (Article V.)</p>	British Dominions.
<p><i>Freedom of Travel and Commerce.</i></p> <p>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,</p>	"The Lands, Countries, Kingdoms, Dominions, and Territories" belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, West Indies excepted by Article VIII of the Treaty of July 18, 1670.

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
SPAIN (<i>continued</i>) ..	May 23, 1667	Peace, &c. ..	.. .. .

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p>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, an^d 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><i>Customs Duties in Spanish Dominions.</i></p> <p>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, 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>Consuls.</i></p> <p>That the Consul which hereafter shall reside in any of the Dominions of the King of Spain, for the help and protection of the Subjects of the King of Great Britain, shall be named by the King of Great Britain, and he so named shall have and exercise the same power and authority in the execution of his charge, as any other Consul hath formerly had in the Dominions of the said King of Spain; and in like manner the Spanish Consul residing in England shall enjoy as much authority as the Consuls of any other Nation have hitherto enjoyed in that Kingdom. (Article XXVII.)</p> <p><i>Non-Interference with Books, Accounts, and Papers.</i></p> <p>The Inhabitants and Subjects of the said Confederate Kings, in all the lands and places under the obedience of the one or the other, shall use and employ those Advocates, Proctors, Scriveners, Agents, and Solicitors, whom they think fit, the which shall be left to their choice, and consented to by the ordinary Judges, as often as there shall be occasion; and they shall not be constrained to show their books and papers of accounts to any Person, if it be not to give evidence for the avoiding law-suits and controversies; neither shall they be embarked, detained, or taken out of their hands, upon any pretence whatsoever. And it shall be permitted to the People and Subjects of either King, in the respective places where they shall reside, to keep their books of account, traffic, and correspondence in what language they please, in English, Spanish, Dutch, or any other, the which shall not be molested, or subject to any inquisition. And whatsoever else hath been granted by either Party, concerning this particular, to any other Nation, shall be understood likewise to be granted here. (Article XXXI.)</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
SPAIN (<i>continued</i>) ..	May 23, 1667	Peace, &c. ..	.. .. .. .. ..
Ditto	July 13, 1713	Peace, &c. .	No time fixed Confirmed by Treaty of the 28th August, 1814. ..
Ditto	Dec. 9, 1713	Navigation and Commerce	No time fixed Confirmed by Treaty of the 28th August, 1814. ..

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p data-bbox="331 322 671 351" style="text-align: center;"><i>Subjects, Privileges, and Immunities.</i></p> <p data-bbox="225 360 791 714">It is agreed and concluded, that the People and Subjects of the King of Great Britain, and of the King of Spain, shall have and enjoy in the respective Lands, Seas, Ports, Havens, Roads, and Territories, of the one or the other, and in all places whatsoever, the same privileges, securities, liberties, and immunities, whether they concern their persons or trade, with all the beneficial clauses and circumstances which have been granted, or shall be hereafter granted, by either of the said Kings, to the Most Christian King, the States-General of the United Provinces, the Hans Towns, or any other Kingdom or State whatsoever, in as full, ample, and beneficial manner, as if the same were particularly mentioned and inserted in this Treaty. (Article XXXVIII.)</p> <p data-bbox="459 725 544 754" style="text-align: center;"><i>Subjects.</i></p> <p data-bbox="225 766 791 1030">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 merchandizes, 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> <p data-bbox="256 1050 756 1079" style="text-align: center;"><i>Commercè and Navigation. Privileges. Immunities.</i></p> <p data-bbox="225 1086 791 1700">The Subjects of Their Majesties, trading respectively in the Dominions of Their said Majesties, shall not be bound to pay greater Duties, or other Imposts whatsoever, for their Imports or Exports than shall be exacted of and paid by the Subjects of the most favoured Nation; and if it shall happen in time to come, that any diminutions of Duties or other advantages shall be granted by either side, to any Foreign Nation, the Subjects of each Crown shall reciprocally and fully enjoy the same. And as it has been agreed, as is above-mentioned, concerning the rates of Duties, so it is ordained as a general rule between Their Majesties, that all and every one of their Subjects, shall in all lands and places subject to the command of Their Respective Majesties, use and enjoy at least the same privileges, liberties, and immunities concerning all Imposts or Duties whatsoever which relate to Persons, wares, merchandize, Ships, freighting, Mariners, navigation and commerce, and enjoy the same favour in all things (as well in the Courts of Justice, as in all those things which relate to trade, or any other right whatsoever), as the most favoured Nation uses and enjoys, or may use and enjoy for the future, as is explained more at large in the XXXVIIIth Article of the Treaty of 1667, which is specially inserted in the foregoing Article. (Article II.)</p> <p data-bbox="339 1722 676 1751" style="text-align: center;"><i>Administration of Law and Justice.</i></p> <p data-bbox="225 1758 791 1948">As to the Judge Conservator, and others to be substituted by him, if this privilege be granted to any other Foreign Nation whatsoever, the Subjects of Great Britain shall likewise enjoy it. In the meantime, however, and until something certain shall be determined in this matter, His Catholic Majesty will give express orders to all and every one of the Judges of His Kingdom, and to all others whomsoever who are any ways concerned in the</p>	<p data-bbox="820 766 1359 819">"The Kingdoms, States, Dominions, and Provinces of the Queen of Great Britain.</p> <p data-bbox="820 1086 1002 1115">British Dominions</p>

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
SPAIN (<i>continued</i>) ..	Dec. 9, 1713	Navigation and Commerce	.. .. .
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.
Ditto	July 5, 1814	Friendship and Alliance	No time fixed

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p>administration or execution of justice, and shall enjoin the same, under the strictest penalties, to do justice, and cause it to be executed, without any delay, partiality, favour or affection, in all Causes relating to the subjects of Great Britain.</p> <p>The Catholic King consents, that Appeals from Sentences in Causes concerning the British Subjects, may be brought before the Tribunal of the Council of War at Madrid, and no where else. (Article XV.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Subjects.</i></p> <p>The said subjects shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, franchises, exemptions and immunities whatsoever, which they enjoyed before the last War, by virtue of the Royal Cédulas or Ordinances, and by the Articles of the Treaty of Peace and Commerce, made at Madrid, in 1667, which is fully confirmed here; and the said Subjects shall be used in Spain in the same manner as the most favoured Nation, and consequently all Nations shall pay the same Duties on wool and other merchandize which shall be brought into, or carried out of these Kingdoms by land, as the said Subjects pay on the same goods which they shall import or export by sea; and all the rights, privileges, franchises, exemptions, and immunities, which shall be granted or permitted to any Nation whatever, shall likewise be granted and permitted to the said Subjects; the same shall be granted, observed, and permitted to the Subjects of Spain in the Kingdoms of His Britannic Majesty. (Article V.)</p>	<p>“The Kingdoms of His Britannic Majesty.”</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Subjects, Privileges, and Immunities, &c.</i></p> <p>His Catholic Majesty does hereby allow and consent that the said British subjects shall enjoy all those rights, privileges, franchises, exemptions, and immunities which they did enjoy before the last War, by virtue and in consequence of the Schedules or the Royal Ordinances that were made thereupon, and agreeable to the Treaty of Peace and Commerce that has been made at Madrid in the year 1667; and that the said Subjects shall be treated in Spain in the same manner as those of the most favoured Nation; and that, consequently, no Nation whatever shall pay less Duties for the wools and other merchandizes that are brought or carried away by them from the Kingdoms of Spain by land, than the said Subjects shall pay for the same merchandizes that they shall import or export by sea; and that all the rights, privileges, franchises, exemptions, and immunities that are or shall be granted or allowed to any other Nation shall be likewise granted and allowed to the said British Subjects; and His Britannic Majesty does hereby consent that the same be granted and allowed to the Subjects of Spain in His Britannic Majesty's Kingdoms. (Article VII.)</p>	<p>“His Britannic Majesty's Kingdoms.”</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Commerce of Spanish-American Possessions open to other Nations.</i></p> <p>In the event of the Commerce of the Spanish-American possessions being opened to Foreign Nations, His Catholic Majesty promises that Great Britain shall be admitted to trade with those possessions as the most favoured Nation. (Article IV.)</p>	<p>Not applicable to British Colonies.</p>

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Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
SPAIN (<i>continued</i>)	Dec. ²⁸ / ₂₉ 1894	Commerce, &c...	On conclusion of Permanent Treaty, or after 6 months' notice.

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p>MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE, <i>Madrid, December 28, 1894.</i></p> <p>Circumstances having impeded the further negotiations for a definite Commercial Treaty, the Government of Her Majesty, my August Sovereign, are prepared to record in a more formal manner the understanding now existing* between the United Kingdom and Spain for the regulation of their mutual commercial relations. They understand that this course will for many reasons be convenient to the Government of His Catholic Majesty.</p> <p>It is therefore understood between the two Governments that they maintain the agreement entered into between them in the month of June last, by the note addressed by me to your Excellency's predecessor on the 20th of June, 1894, and the note I had the honour to receive from Señor Moret under date of the 29th of the same month. Such agreement shall remain in force until a permanent Treaty be concluded, or unless it be terminated by one of the parties, who shall with this object give the other a notice of six months.</p> <p>As before, it is agreed that it shall be open to any British Colony to withdraw from the present Agreement, on notice to that effect being given by Her Majesty's Ambassador at Madrid to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs within six months after the date of its signature.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">I avail, &c. (Signed) H. D. WOLFF.</p> <p>His Excellency Señor Groizard.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ministerio de Estado.</p> <p>(Translation.) <i>Palacio, 29 December, 1894.</i></p> <p>MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR,</p> <p>I have had the honour to receive the note which your Excellency communicated to me on the 28th instant, to the effect that circumstances having impeded the continuation of the negotiations for a definitive Treaty of Commerce between Spain and the United Kingdom, the Government of Her Britannic Majesty is prepared to record, in a more formal manner, the understanding now existing for the regulation of their commercial relations.</p> <p>The Government of His Catholic Majesty, who believe that this understanding will be, for various reasons, equally convenient to that of Her Britannic Majesty, consider that the agreement entered into by exchange of notes under date of the 20th and 29th of June last, between your Excellency and my predecessor, Señor Moret, is maintained until the conclusion of a definitive Treaty, unless it be terminated by one of the High Contracting Parties, who, with this object, give to the other a notice of six months.</p>	<p>British Colonies.</p>
<p>* The following is the understanding now existing between Great Britain and Spain referred to in Sir H. Wolff's above despatch, and made public in July, 1894. (Notes June 20 and 29, 1894):—</p> <p>"Under the provisions of an Act recently passed by the Spanish Cortes, goods arriving in Spain and her Colonies from the United Kingdom and the British Colonies will continue to receive the same treatment as heretofore—namely, in the Peninsula and the adjacent islands the Minimum Tariff, together with the advantages conceded by Treaty to Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, and the Netherlands, or other European States, except Portugal.</p> <p>"In the Spanish Colonies such goods will continue to be treated under the Minimum Column of the Colonial Tariff.</p> <p>"This treatment will be maintained until a permanent Commercial Treaty is concluded between the United Kingdom and Spain, or until the negotiations now pending for the conclusion of such a Treaty are formally broken off."</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
SPAIN (<i>continued</i>) ..	Dec. $\frac{28}{29}$, 1894	Commerce, &c...	.. .. .. .. ..
SWEDEN	Apr. 11, 1654	Peace and Commerce	No time fixed
Ditto	July 17, 1656	Commerce ..	No time fixed
Ditto	Oct. 21, 1661	Peace and Commerce	No time fixed

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p>As before, it is agreed that it shall be open to any British Colony to withdraw from the present agreement on notice to that effect being given by the Ambassador at Madrid to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs within six months after the date of its signature.</p> <p>I avail, &c. (Signed) ALEJANDRO GROIZARD.</p>	
<p><i>Subject. Commerce. Privileges, Liberties, and Immunities.</i></p>	
<p>That either of the aforesaid confederates, their people and subjects, may, without any safe conduct, licence, general or special, freely and securely go and enter by land or sea, in and to the kingdoms, countries, provinces, lands, islands, cities, villages, towns, whether walled or unwalled, fortified or otherwise, havens, and whatsoever dominions of the other, and there stay and from thence return or pass through; and in the same places, upon just prices to procure, and have provision of victuals, for their use and sustenance, and to be used with all friendly offices; and that either confederate, their people and subjects, may trade and have commerce in all places where commerce hath hitherto been exercised, in what goods and merchandizes they please, and may freely import and export the same, paying the customs which are due; and conforming themselves to the laws and ordinances of the said commonwealth and kingdom, whether the same respect, trade, or any other right; which presupposed, the people, subjects, and inhabitants of both confederates, shall have and enjoy in each other's kingdoms, countries, lands, and dominions, as large and ample privileges, relaxations, liberties, and immunities, as any other foreigner at present doth, or hereafter shall, enjoy there. (Article IV.)</p>	<p>British Dominions.</p>
<p><i>Subjects. Commerce. Privileges.</i></p>	
<p>The subjects of the said Most Serene Lord Protector and the said Republic shall also hereafter enjoy all the prerogatives in the several branches of trade which they used to carry on in Prussia and Poland, or elsewhere, in the dominions of the said Most Serene King of Sweden, which they enjoyed heretofore, in preference to other nations; and if at any time they desire further privileges, their desires shall be gratified by all the means possible; and if the said Most Serene King of Sweden shall grant greater and more ample privileges than the above-mentioned, in Poland and Prussia, to any nation besides, or people not subject to him, or shall suffer any nation or people to enjoy such larger privileges there, then the people and citizens of this Republic shall enjoy the same privileges in all respects, after they have desired it of his Most Serene Royal Majesty. And moreover, if any Edicts that have been published since 1650 happen to be burdensome to the English and Scots dwelling or trading in Poland or Prussia, the same shall, after this time, be of no force, as far as it can be rendered so in the dominions of the Most Serene King of Sweden; but the subjects of the said Lord Protector shall hereafter be entirely free from those burdens. (Article VIII.)</p>	<p>People or Subjects. American Colonies by Special Licence. (Article IX.)</p>
<p><i>Subjects. Commerce. Privileges, Liberties, and Immunities.</i></p>	
<p>That either of the aforesaid confederates, their people and subjects, may, without any safe conduct, licence, general or special, freely and securely go and enter by land or</p>	<p>"British Dominions, Kingdoms, Countries, Provinces, Islands, Plantations, Lands, Cities, &c."</p>

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
SWEDEN (<i>continued</i>) ..	Oct. 21, 1661	Peace and Com- merce	.. .. .. .. ..
Ditto	Feb. 5, 1766	Commerce and Alliance	No time fixed
SWEDEN AND NORWAY..	May. 18, 1826	Commerce and Navigation	After 12 months' notice

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p>sea in and to the kingdoms, countries, provinces, lands, islands, cities, villages, towns, whether walled or unwalled, fortified or otherwise, havens, and whatsoever dominions of the other, and there stay, and from thence return or pass through; and in the same places, upon just prices, procure and have provision of victuals for their use and sustenance, and be used with all friendly offices. And that either confederate, their people and subjects, may trade and have commerce in all places, where commerce has hitherto been exercised, in what goods and merchandizes they please, and may freely import and export the same, paying the customs which are due, and conforming themselves to the laws and ordinances of each kingdom, whether the same concern trade or any other right; which presupposed, the people, subjects, and inhabitants of both confederates shall have and enjoy in each other's kingdoms, countries, lands, and dominions, as large and ample privileges, relaxations, liberties, and immunities as any other foreigner at present doth, or hereafter shall, enjoy there. (Article IV.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Subjects. Advantages. Immunities.</i></p> <p>The subjects of the two Powers shall enjoy in the kingdoms, ports, roads, rivers, &c., of each other reciprocally all the rights, advantages, and immunities which the most favoured nations now do, or may hereafter, enjoy, except in the case contained in the IIIrd Article of the Preliminary Treaty of Commerce concluded between the Crowns of Sweden and France, the 14/25 April, 1741, concerning the dues to be paid in the port of Wismar.* (Article II.)</p>	<p>British Subjects.</p>
<p>In respect to the commerce to be carried on in vessels of Sweden or Norway with the British dominions in the East Indies, or now held by the East India Company in virtue of their Charter, His Britannic Majesty consents to grant the same facilities and privileges in all respects to the subjects of His Swedish Majesty as are or may be enjoyed under any Treaty or Act of Parliament by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, subject to the laws, rules, regulations, and restrictions which are or may be applicable to the ships and subjects of any other foreign country enjoying the like facilities and privileges of trading with the said dominions. (Article VIII.)</p>	<p>East Indies.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Import Duties. Produce and Manufactures.</i></p> <p>The High Contracting Parties engage that all articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of their respective dominions shall be subject to no higher duties upon their admission from the one country into the other than are paid by the like articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country. (Article IX.)</p>	<p>British Dominions.</p>
<p>* Extract from the Preliminary Convention of Commerce between Sweden and France.—Signed at Versailles, April 25th, 1741.</p>	
<p>" Art. III. Les sujets de Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne jouiront dans la Ville, Port, et Territoire de Wismar, à l'exclusion de toutes les autres Nations, du privilège de ne payer pour les effets et marchandises, qu'ils y porteront par leurs propres Vaisseaux, que trois quarts pour cent de la valeur des dits effets ou marchandises pour tous Droits de Douane ou autres, quels qu'ils puissent être, soit que les marchandises s'y consomment, ou qu'elles en soient exportées, ainsi qu'il est réglé pour les sujets mêmes de Sa Majesté Suédoise."</p>	

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

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p data-bbox="331 327 655 353"><i>Prohibitions. Imports. Exports.</i></p> <p data-bbox="225 371 783 517">And that no prohibition or restraint shall be imposed upon the importation into the one country from the other, or upon the exportation from the one country to the other, of any such articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of either of the said States which shall not equally extend to all other nations. (Article IX.)</p> <p data-bbox="389 566 600 593"><i>Trade and Navigation.</i></p> <p data-bbox="225 611 783 707">And generally, that in all matters and regulations of trade and navigation, each of the High Contracting Parties will treat the other upon the footing of the most favoured nation. (Article IX.)</p>	
<p data-bbox="395 813 593 840"><i>Subjects. Residence.</i></p> <p data-bbox="225 857 783 1043">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 data-bbox="225 1048 783 1160">Consequently, the subjects and citizens of either of the two Contracting Parties shall, provided they conform to the laws of the country, be at liberty, with their families, to enter, establish themselves, reside, and remain in any part of the territories of the other. (Article I.)</p>	<p data-bbox="810 857 975 884">British Subjects.</p>
<p data-bbox="231 1200 775 1252"><i>Houses and Warehouses. Possessions. Business. Trades. Brokers and Agents.</i></p> <p data-bbox="225 1270 783 1503">They may hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of residence and commerce, and may exercise, conformably to the laws of the country, any profession or business, or carry on trade in articles of lawful commerce by wholesale or retail, and may conduct such trade either in person or by any brokers or agents whom they may think fit to employ, provided such brokers or agents shall themselves also fulfil the conditions necessary for being admitted to reside in the country. (Article I.)</p>	
<p data-bbox="408 1545 588 1572"><i>Taxes, Charges, &c.</i></p> <p data-bbox="225 1590 783 1776">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 data-bbox="331 1805 663 1832"><i>Rights, Privileges, and Exemptions.</i></p> <p data-bbox="225 1850 783 1946">And they shall, in all these respects, enjoy every right, privilege, and exemption which is or may be accorded to subjects or citizens of the country, or to subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation. (Article I.)</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
SWITZERLAND (continued)	Sept. 6, 1855	Commerce. Residence	.. .. .

Subjects, Property.

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 *ab intestato*, 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. (Article IV.)

Property. Duties. Taxes. Imposts. Charges.

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.)

Subjects. Taxes and Demands.

There shall not be imposed 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.)

Consuls.

There shall be free for each of the two Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls to reside in the territories of the other Party; but before any Consul shall act as such he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent; and either of the Contracting Parties may exempt from the residence of Consuls such particular places as either of them may judge fit to be excepted.

The Consuls of each of the Contracting Parties in the dominions of the other shall enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are, or shall be, granted there to Consuls of the most favoured nation. (Article VII.)

Subjects. Imports. Warehousing. Transit. Exports.

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.)

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Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
SWITZERLAND <i>(continued)</i>	Sept. 6, 1855	Commerce, Residence
TONGA	Nov. 29, 1879	Friendship, &c...	No time fixed, except as to Extradition Article ..
TUNIS.*			
TURKEY	1675	Capitulations ..	No time fixed .. Confirmed by Treaty, 5th January, 1809. (Article IV.)
Ditto	Oct. 30, 1799	Commercial Privileges in Black Sea	No time fixed .. Confirmed by Treaty of 5th January, 1809. (Article IV.)

* The Treaties between Great Britain and France were applied to Tunis by the Convention of September 18, 1807, (See under France.)

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p>Neither of the two Contracting Parties shall impose upon the importation, warehousing, transit, or exportation of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories of the other, any other or higher duty than that which is or may be imposed upon the like article, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country. (Article IX.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Favours. Commerce.</i></p>	
<p>The two Contracting Parties further engage that any favour in matters of commerce which either of them may hereafter grant to any third Power shall be also, and at the same time, extended to the other Contracting Party. (Article X.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Privileges and Immunities, &c., to British Subjects.</i></p>	
<p>His Majesty the King of Tonga engages to grant to no other Sovereign or State any rights, powers, authority, or privileges in Tonga in excess of those accorded to Her Britannic Majesty.</p>	<p>The Territories of Her Britannic Majesty.</p>
<p>The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall always enjoy in Tonga, and Tongan subjects shall always enjoy in the territories of Her Britannic Majesty whatever rights, privileges, and immunities they now possess, or which are now accorded to the subjects of the most favoured nation; and no rights, privileges, or immunities shall be granted hereafter in Tonga to the subjects of any foreign State which shall not equally and unconditionally be granted to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty. (Article II.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Capitulations, &c., granted to French, Venetians, and others, extended to the English.</i></p>	
<p>That all the Capitulations, privileges, and articles granted to the French, Venetian, and other Princes who are in amity with the Sublime Porte, having been in like manner, through favour, granted to the English, by virtue of our special command, the same shall be always observed according to the form and tenour thereof, so that no one in future do presume to violate the same, or act in contravention thereof. (Article XVIII.)</p>	<p>"The English nation and merchants, and all other merchants sailing under the English flag." (Article I.)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>British Navigation of the Black Sea. Salutary effects of Alliance. Gratuitous concession of liberty of Navigation of Black Sea by English Merchant-vessels. Arrangements respecting Burthen of Vessels. Mode of Transit through Channel of Constantinople, &c.</i></p>	
<p>The friendship and concord which, since time immemorial, subsist between the Sublime Porte of steadfast glory, and the Court of England, being now happily improved into an alliance established upon the firmest basis of truth and sincerity; and it being beyond doubt that, in addition to the numerous advantages reaped hitherto by both countries from the new ties so strongly formed between the two Courts, many more salutary effects will, by the pleasure of God, be witnessed in future.</p>	<p>"English Merchant-vessels."</p>

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
TURKEY (<i>continued</i>) ..	Oct. 30, 1799	Commercial Privileges in Black Sea	.. .. .
Ditto	July 23, 1802	Commercial Privileges in Black Sea	No time fixed

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p>Mature attention has, therefore, been paid to the representations, relative to the permission being graciously granted for the navigation of English merchant-vessels in the Black Sea, which have been of late made, both verbally and in writing, by the English Minister at this Court, Mr. Spencer Smith, our most esteemed friend, in conformity to his instructions and consistently with the confidence he is ever ambitious to manifest, in the inviolable attachment, which the Sublime Porte, of everlasting duration, professes towards his Court.</p> <p>In fact, this being a means whereby to evince, in a still farther degree, the attachment, the regard, and fidelity which are professed towards the Court of Great Britain by the Sublime Porte, of steadfast glory, whose adherence to the obligations of Treaties, as well as faithful attention to fulfil the duties of friendship, are unexceptionable; and it being sincerely hoped, that many more salutary effects will henceforward accrue from the close connection so firmly contracted between the two Courts; a cordial grant of the above point is hereby made, as an act springing from the Sovereign breast of His Imperial Majesty himself.</p> <p>This privilege shall take effect with respect to the merchant-vessels of Great Britain, exactly on the same footing observed with those of the most favoured Powers; it being understood that its execution be proceeded upon, immediately after the burthen of the said vessels, the mode of their transit through the Straits of Constantinople, and such other arrangements as appertain to this matter, shall have been settled in proper detail by friendly communication with the Minister before named; and that the same Minister, our friend, may notify this valuable concession to his Court, the present memorial is written, and delivered to him by express command.</p> <p>1 of Gemaziel Ahkir, 1214 (30th October, 1799). Certified, SPENCER SMITH, His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary.</p> <p><i>English Merchant-ships navigating the Black Sea.</i></p> <p>It behoves the character of true friendship and sincere regard to promote with cheerfulness all such affairs and objects as may be reciprocally useful, and may have a rank among the salutary fruits of those steady bonds of alliance and perfect good harmony which happily subsist between the Sublime Porte and the Court of Great Britain; and as permission has heretofore been granted for the English merchant-ships to navigate in the Black Sea for the purposes of Trade, the same having been a voluntary trait of His Imperial Majesty's own gracious heart, as more amply appears by an official Note presented to our friend the English Minister residing at the Sublime Porte, dated 3 Gemaziel Ahkir 1214—this present "tukrir" (official Note) is issued; the Imperial Ottoman Court hereby engaging that the same treatment shall be observed towards the English merchant-ships coming to that sea, as is offered to the ships of Powers most favoured by the Sublime Porte, on the score of that navigation.</p> <p>The 23 Rebiul Evvel, 1217 (23rd July, 1802).</p>	<p>"English Merchant-ships."</p>

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
UNITED STATES	.. July 3, 1815	Commerce and Navigation	After 12 months' notice .. Continued in force by Treaties of the 20th October, 1818, and the 6th August, 1827.

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p><i>British Territories in Europe. Ships and Cargoes. Houses and Warehouses.</i></p>	
<p>There shall be between all the territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe, and the territories of the United States, a reciprocal liberty of commerce. The inhabitants of the two countries respectively shall have liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all such places, ports, and rivers in the territories aforesaid, to which other foreigners are permitted to come, to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any part of the said territories respectively; also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purpose of their commerce; and generally the merchants and traders of each nation respectively shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce; but subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively. (Article I.)</p>	<p>Not to British Colonies.</p>
<p><i>Import Duties. Produce and Manufactures.</i></p>	
<p>No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, than are or shall be payable on the like articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country. (Article II.)</p>	
<p><i>Export Duties.</i></p>	
<p>Nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed in either of the two countries on the exportation of any articles to His Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe or to the United States, respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country. (Article II.)</p>	
<p><i>Prohibitions. Imports and Exports.</i></p>	
<p>Nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the exportation or importation of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, or of His Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, to or from the said territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe, or to or from the said United States, which shall not equally extend to all other nations. (Article II.)</p>	
<p><i>West Indies and North America.</i></p>	
<p>The intercourse between the United States and His Britannic Majesty's possessions in the West Indies, and on the Continent of North America, shall not be affected by any of the provisions of this Article, but each Party shall remain in the complete possession of its rights with respect to such an intercourse. (Article II.)</p>	<p>West Indies and North American Colonies excluded.</p>
<p><i>East Indies: (Calcutta, Madras, Bombay), and Prince of Wales' Island.</i></p>	
<p>His Britannic Majesty agrees that the vessels of the United States of America shall be admitted and hospitably received at the principal Settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, viz., Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Prince of Wales' Island, and that the</p>	<p>To East Indies and Prince of Wales' Island.</p>
<p>[171]</p>	<p>S</p>

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
UNITED STATES (<i>continued</i>)	July 3, 1815	Commerce, Residence	.. .. .
Ditto	Mar. 2, 1899	Disposal of Real and Personal Property	July 28, 1909; and then after 12 months' notice .. In regard to any British Colony separately at any time after 12 months' notice

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p>citizens of the said United States may freely carry on trade between the said principal Settlements and the said United States, in all articles of which the importation and exportation, respectively, to and from the said territories, shall not be entirely prohibited: provided only that it shall not be lawful for them in any time of war, between the British Government and any State or Power whatever, to export from the said territories, without the special permission of the British Government, any military stores or naval stores, or rice. (Article III.)</p>	
<p><i>Vessels and Cargoes. Import and Export Duties.</i></p> <p>The citizens of the United States shall pay for their vessels, when admitted, no other or higher duty or charge than shall be payable on the vessels of the most favoured European nations, and they shall pay no higher or other duties or charges on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the said vessels than shall be payable on the same articles when imported or exported in the vessels of the most favoured European nations.</p> <p>But it is expressly agreed that the vessels of the United States shall not carry any articles from the said principal Settlements to any port or place, except to some port or place in the United States of America, where the same shall be unladen. (Article III.)</p>	
<p><i>Coasting Trade.</i></p> <p>It is also understood that the permission granted by this Article is not to extend to allow the vessels of the United States to carry on any part of the coasting trade of the said British territories, but the vessels of the United States having, in the first instance, proceeded to one of the said principal Settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, and then going with their original cargoes, or any part thereof, from one of the said principal Settlements to another, shall not be considered as carrying on the coasting trade. (Article III.)</p>	
<p><i>Disposal of Real and Personal Property.</i></p> <p>In all that concerns the right of disposing of every kind of property, real or personal, subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall, in the dominions of the other, enjoy the rights which are or may be accorded to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation. (Article V.)</p>	<p>Bahamas. Barbados. Basutoland. Bechuanaland. Bermuda, British Guiana. British Honduras. British New Guinea. Cape of Good Hope. Ceylon. Commonwealth of Australia (New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia). Cyprus. Falkland Islands. Fiji. Gambia. Gold Coast. Hong Kong.</p> <p>India (including Native States). Jamaica. Labuan. Lagos. Leeward Islands. Mauritius. Newfoundland. New Zealand. Northern Nigeria. Orange River Colony. St. Helena. Sierra Leone. Southern Nigeria. Southern Rhodesia. Straits Settlements. Transvaal. Trinidad. Windward Islands (St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenada).</p>

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
UNITED STATES (<i>continued</i>)	Nov. 18, 1901	Interoceanic Canal	No time fixed
Ditto	May 31, 1902	Import Duties in Zanzibar	No time fixed
URUGUAY	Nov. 13, 1885	Commerce and Navigation	After 12 months' notice. (Article XVI) Renewed by Convention of 15th July, 1899. Colonies may withdraw after 6 months' notice. (Convention of 15th July, 1899.)

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Free Navigation of Interoceanic Canal.</i></p> <p>The United States adopts, as the basis of the neutralization of such ship canal, the following Rules, substantially as embodied in the Convention of Constantinople, signed the 28th October, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez Canal, that is to say:—</p> <p>1. The Canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these Rules on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation, or its citizens or subjects, in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic, or otherwise. Such conditions and charges of traffic shall be just and equitable. (Article III.)</p>	<p>Applicable to British Colonies.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Import Duties in Zanzibar Protectorate.</i></p> <p>The United States shall enjoy in the said Protectorate as to import duties all the advantages accorded to the most favoured nation. (Article II.)</p>	<p>Applicable to Zanzibar.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>United States' Vessels, Commerce, Citizens in Zanzibar Protectorate.</i></p> <p>Considering the fact that in Article I of this Convention the United States has given its assent under certain conditions to the establishment of import duties in that portion of the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar which is under the protection of Great Britain, it is well understood that the said Protectorate assures to the flag, to the vessels, to the commerce, and to the citizens and inhabitants of the United States, in all parts of the territory of that Protectorate, all the rights, privileges, and immunities concerning import and export duties, tariff régime, interior taxes and charges and, in a general manner, all commercial interests, which are or shall be accorded to the Signatory Powers, of the Act of Berlin, or to the most favoured nation. (Article III.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Commerce and Navigation.</i></p> <p>The High Contracting Parties agree that, in all matters relating to commerce and navigation, any privilege, favour, or immunity whatever which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party; it being their intention that the trade and navigation of each country shall be placed, in all respects, by the other on the footing of the most favoured nation. (Article I.)</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>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Import Duties.</i></p> <p>The produce and manufactures of, as well as all goods coming from, the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, which are imported into Uruguay, and the produce and manufactures of, as well as all goods coming from, Uruguay, which are imported into the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, whether intended for consumption, warehousing, re-exportation, or transit, shall be treated in the same manner as, and, in particular, shall be subjected to no higher or other duties, whether general, municipal, or local, than the produce, manufactures, and goods of any third country the most favoured in this respect. (Article II.)</p>	

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

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p data-bbox="432 347 574 376" style="text-align: center;"><i>Export Duties.</i></p> <p data-bbox="226 392 793 560">No other or higher duties shall be levied in Uruguay on the exportation of any goods to the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, or in the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty on the exportation of any goods to Uruguay, than may be levied on the exportation of the like goods to any third country the most favoured in this respect. (Article II.)</p> <p data-bbox="448 629 568 658" style="text-align: center;"><i>Prohibitions.</i></p> <p data-bbox="226 674 793 792">Neither of the Contracting Parties shall establish a prohibition of importation, exportation, or transit against the other which shall not, under like circumstances, be applicable to any third country the most favoured in this respect. (Article II.)</p> <p data-bbox="245 853 783 902" style="text-align: center;"><i>Local Dues, Customs Formalities, Brokerage, Patterns, &c. Trade.</i></p> <p data-bbox="226 918 793 1086">In like manner, in all that relates to local dues, Customs formalities, brokerage, patterns or samples introduced by commercial travellers, and all other matters connected with trade, British subjects in Uruguay, and Uruguayan citizens in the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, shall enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment. (Article II.)</p> <p data-bbox="424 1149 600 1178" style="text-align: center;"><i>Ships and Cargoes.</i></p> <p data-bbox="226 1193 793 1361">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 data-bbox="355 1402 679 1431" style="text-align: center;"><i>Port Harbour, Pilotage, &c., Dues.</i></p> <p data-bbox="226 1447 793 1568">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 data-bbox="309 1612 738 1641" style="text-align: center;"><i>Ships and Cargoes. Favours and Exemptions.</i></p> <p data-bbox="226 1657 793 1776">Every favour or exemption in these respects, or any other privilege in matters of navigation which either of the Contracting Parties shall grant to a third Power, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the other Party.</p> <p data-bbox="448 1821 595 1850" style="text-align: center;"><i>Coasting Trade.</i></p> <p data-bbox="226 1865 793 1937">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>	

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

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p data-bbox="363 327 639 356" style="text-align: center;"><i>Inventions, Trade-marks, &c.</i></p> <p data-bbox="220 376 810 546">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, and the protection of industrial property, upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by law. (Article VIII.)</p>	
<p data-bbox="288 613 724 642" style="text-align: center;"><i>Consular Officers, Privileges, Exemptions, &c.</i></p> <p data-bbox="220 663 810 949">Each of the Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Pro-Consuls, and Consular Agents to reside respectively in towns or ports in the dominions and possessions of the other Power. Such Consular officers, however, shall not enter upon their functions until after they shall have been approved and admitted in the usual form by the Government to which they are sent. They shall exercise whatever functions and enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are, or may hereafter be, granted there to Consular officers of the most favoured nation. (Article IX.)</p>	
<p data-bbox="405 1016 600 1046" style="text-align: center;"><i>Wrecks and Salvage.</i></p> <p data-bbox="220 1066 810 1352">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 vessel of the most favoured nation. In case, however, the master of a merchant-vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his 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 1352 810 1841">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 Uruguayan 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 vessel of the most favoured nation.</p> <p data-bbox="220 1841 810 1962">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 vessel of the most favoured nation. (Article XII.)</p>	

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Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
VENEZUELA	Apr. 18, 1825	Commerce and Navigation	No time fixed*

* This Treaty which was concluded between Great Britain and Colombia, of which State Venezuela then formed an integral part, was adopted and confirmed by the Convention between Great Britain and Venezuela of October 20, 1834, which Convention was, in turn, renewed and confirmed by an Exchange of Notes, dated February 13, 1903, in pursuance of Article VII of the Protocol between Great Britain and Venezuela, signed at Washington on the same day.

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p data-bbox="236 320 774 347"><i>Subjects. Ships and Cargoes. Houses and Warehouses.</i></p> <p data-bbox="215 365 798 745">There shall be between all the territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe, and the territories of Colombia, a reciprocal freedom of commerce. The subjects and citizens of the two countries, respectively, shall have liberty, freely and securely, to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all such places, ports, and rivers in the territories aforesaid, to which other foreigners are or may be permitted to come, to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any part of the said territories respectively; also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and, generally, the merchants and traders of each nation, respectively, shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively. (Article II.)</p> <p data-bbox="215 779 798 806"><i>Commerce and Navigation in British Dominions out of Europe.</i></p> <p data-bbox="215 824 798 992">His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages further that the citizens of Colombia shall have the like liberty of commerce and navigation stipulated for in the preceding Article, in all his dominions situated out of Europe, to the full extent in which the same is permitted at present, or shall be permitted hereafter, to any other nation. (Article III.)</p> <p data-bbox="244 1025 758 1052"><i>Import Duties. Growth, Produce, and Manufactures.</i></p> <p data-bbox="215 1070 798 1305">No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of His Britannic Majesty of any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Colombia, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of Colombia of any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's dominions than are or shall be payable on the like articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country. (Article IV.)</p> <p data-bbox="427 1339 571 1366"><i>Export Duties.</i></p> <p data-bbox="215 1384 798 1529">Nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed in the territories or dominions of either of the Contracting Parties on the exportation of any articles to the territories or dominions of the other than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country. (Article IV.)</p> <p data-bbox="323 1563 675 1590"><i>Prohibitions. Imports and Exports.</i></p> <p data-bbox="215 1608 798 1776">Nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the exportation or importation of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's dominions, or of the said territories of Colombia, to or from the said dominions of His Britannic Majesty, or to or from the said territories of Colombia, which shall not equally extend to all other nations. (Article IV.)</p> <p data-bbox="215 1809 798 1888"><i>Lading and Unlading of Ships. Safety of Merchandize, Goods, and Effects. Property. Justice, Rights, Privileges, and Liberties.</i></p> <p data-bbox="215 1899 798 1977">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</p> <p data-bbox="284 1977 343 2004">[171]</p>	<p data-bbox="826 365 1013 392">British Dominions.</p>

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
VENEZUELA (<i>continued</i>)	Apr. 18, 1825	Commerce and Navigation	
ZANZIBAR	Apr. 30, 1886	Commerce and Navigation	Concluded for 15 years from August 17, 1886. Unless notice be given one year before termination it will remain in for 10 years more.

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p>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 style="text-align: center;"><i>Freedom of Commerce and Navigation.</i></p> <p>Subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall enjoy, immediately and unconditionally, throughout the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, with respect to commerce, shipping, and the exercise of trade, as in every other respect, all the rights, privileges, immunities, advantages, and protection of whatsoever nature, which are, or hereafter may be, enjoyed by or accorded to the subjects or citizens of the most-favoured nation. (Article II.)</p>	<p>All the Colonies and Foreign Possessions of Her Britannic Majesty so far as the laws permit, except to—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland. The Cape. Natal. New South Wales. Victoria. Queensland. Tasmania. South Australia. Western Australia. New Zealand.
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Duties, Imposts, &c.</i></p> <p>They shall more especially not be liable to other or more onerous duties, imposts, restrictions, or obligations, of whatever description, than those to which subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation now are, or hereafter may be, subjected.</p> <p>The rights of the most favoured nation shall also be accorded to subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar within the territories of Her Britannic Majesty. (Article II.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Consular Officers, Privileges, &c.</i></p> <p>The High Contracting Parties acknowledge the right of appointing Consular officers to reside in each other's dominions, wherever this may be deemed to be desirable in the interest of commerce or otherwise, and such Consular officers, together with their assistants and those in their service, shall enjoy, with regard to their persons and houses, and also in the exercise of their official duties, in addition to the rights herein stipulated, the same honours and privileges as are, or in future shall be, enjoyed by Consular officers of the most favoured nation. In event of a riot or other disturbance of the public peace, His Highness the Sultan shall provide the British Consular officers, at their request, with a guard, in order to guarantee their safety and the inviolability of the Consular office and dwelling, and shall, at the request of a British Consular officer, place the police force at his disposal to assist in effecting arrests, or in the execution of his official duties. (Article III.)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Import Duties.</i></p> <p>His Highness the Sultan shall be permitted to levy a duty of entry not exceeding 5 per cent. on the value of all goods and merchandize, of whatever description, imported by sea from foreign countries, and landed at any port in the islands or on the coast of the mainland</p>	

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.
ZANZIBAR (<i>continued</i>) . .	Apr. 30, 1886	Commerce and Navigation	. . . . .

*Foreign Office,
January 1, 1907.*

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
<p>of Africa within the dominions of His Highness. This duty shall be paid at that port in His Highness' dominions where the goods are first landed, and on payment thereof such goods shall thereafter be exempt, within the Zanzibar dominions, from all other customs, duties, or taxes levied by or on behalf of the Government of His Highness the Sultan, by whatever names these may be designated, and no other import duty shall be claimed from British subjects than that which is paid by subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.</p> <p>This duty once paid shall cover, from all other charges on the part of His Highness the Sultan, goods of whatever description coming from foreign countries by sea, whether these are intended for local consumption or for transmission elsewhere, in bulk or otherwise, and whether they remain in the state in which they are imported or have been manufactured. (Article VII.)</p>	

COMMERCIAL. No. 3 (1907).

RETURN of Most-Favoured-Nation 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.

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