

N° 547.

DANEMARK ET FINLANDE

Traité de commerce et de navigation
avec Actes additionnel et final,
signés à Helsingfors le 3 août
1923.

DENMARK AND FINLAND

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation
with Additional and Final Acts,
signed at Helsingfors, August 3,
1923.

TEXTE DANOIS. — DANISH TEXT.

No. 547. — HANDELS- OG SKIBSFARTSTRAKTAT¹ MELLEM DANMARK OG FINLAND, UNDERTEGNET I HELSINGFORS DEN 3. AUGUST 1923.

Textes officiels danois, finnois et suédois communiqués par le Ministre de Danemark à Berne. L'enregistrement de ce traité a eu lieu le 12 janvier 1924.

HANS MAJESTÆT KONGEN AF DANMARK OG ISLAND og REPUBLIKEN FINLANDS PRÆSIDENT har, besjælede af Ønsket om at befæste det bestaaende venskabelige Forhold mellem Danmark og Finland samt at styrke og udvikle de økonomiske Forbindelser mellem de to Lande, besluttet at afslutte en Handels- og Skibsfartstraktat og har i dette Øjemed som deres Befuldmægtigede udnævnt :

HANS MAJESTÆT KONGEN AF DANMARK OG ISLAND :

sin overordentlige Gesandt og befuldmægtigede Minister i Helsingfors Flemming LERCHE og
Kontorchef i det kongelige Udenrigsministerium William BORBERG ;

REPUBLIKEN FINLANDS PRÆSIDENT :

forhenværende Handels- og Industriminister, Vice-häradshövding Hj. J. PROCOFÉ og
Magister philosophiae Eemil HYNINEN,

som, efter at have udvekslet deres Fuldmagter og befundet disse at være i god og rigtig Form, er blevet enige om følgende Artikler :

Artikel I.

De høje kontraherende Parter tilsiger hinanden i alt, hvorom der ikke udtrykkelig er truffet anden Bestemmelse i de følgende Artikler, og som vedrører Handel, Industri, Haandværk, Landbrug, Skibsfart og al anden Erhvervsvirksomhed, en i det mindste lige saa gunstig Behandling som den, der bliver eller i Fremtiden maatte blive den mestbegunstigede Nation til Del.

Artikel II.

1. Hver af de kontraherende Parters Statsborgere skal paa samme Maade som Statsborgere, tilhørende den mestbegunstigede Nation, have fri Adgang til den andens Territorium samt Ret til paa de i Landets Lovgivning fastsatte Betingelser at nedsætte sig dér og drive Handel, Industri, Haandværk og anden Erhvervsvirksomhed i Overensstemmelse med de gældende Love.

2. De kontraherende Parters Statsborgere skal endvidere i det andet Land ved Arv, Gave, Testamente, Køb, Bytte eller paa anden lovlig Maade kunne erhverve rørlig og fast Ejendom samt eje, besidde og raade over saadan Ejendom paa samme Betingelser som Statsborgere, tilhørende den mestbegunstigede Nation.

¹ L'échange des ratifications a eu lieu à Helsingfors le 21 décembre 1923.

TEXTE FINNOIS. — FINNISH TEXT.

No. 547. — SUOMEN JA TANSKAN VÄLINEN KAUPPA- JA MERENKULKUSOPIMUS¹, ALLEKIRJOITETTU HELSINGISSÄ 3 PÄIVÄNÄ ELOKUUTA 1923.

Official Danish, Finnish and Swedish texts communicated by the Danish Minister at Berne. The registration of this Treaty took place January 12, 1924.

SUOMEN TASAVALLAN PRESIDENTTI toiselta puolen ja HÄNEN MAJESTEETTINSA TANSKAN JA ISLANNIN KUNINGAS toiselta puolen, ovat, haluten lujittaa Suomen ja Tanskan välillä vallitsevia ystävällisiä suhteita sekä vahvistaa ja edistää maittensa välistä taloudellista vuorovaikutusta, päättäneet tehdä kauppaja-merenkulkusopimuksen ja siinä tarkoituksessa määränneet täysinvaltuutetuiksi edustajikseen

SUOMEN TASAVALLAN PRESIDENTTI :

Entisen kauppaja- teollisuusministerin, varatuomari Hj. J. PROCOPÉN ja
Filosofianmaisteri Emil HYNNESEN ;

HÄNEN MAJESTEETTINSA TANSKAN JA ISLANNIN KUNINGAS :

Erikoislähettiläänsä ja täysivaltaisen ministerinsä Helsingissä Flemming LERCHEN ja
Kuninkaallisen ulkoministeriön jaostopäällikön William BORBERGIN,

jotka, vaihdettuaan päteviksi ja asianmukaisiksi havaitut valtakirjansa, ovat sopineet seuraavista artikloista :

I artikla.

Korkeat sopimuspuolet takaavat toisilleen kaikessa, mikä koskee kauppaa, teollisuutta, käsityötä, maataloutta, merenkulkua ja muuta elinkeinotoimintaa vähintään yhtä suojelemaan kohtelun, kuin mikä on myönnetty tai vastedes myönnetään suosituimmalle kansalle, paitsi tapauksissa, joista allaolevissa artikloissa nimenomaan toisin säädetään.

II artikla.

1. Kummankin sopimuspuolen kansalaiset saavat, samalla tavalla kuin suosituimman maan kansalaiset, vapaasti tulla toisen sopimuspuolen alueelle, ja heillä on samalla tavoin oikeus maan lainsäädännössä mainituilla ehdoilla asettua sinne asumaan sekä harjoittaa kauppaa, teollisuutta, käsityötä ja muuta elinkeinoa voimassaolevan lain mukaan.

2. Sopimuspuolten kansalaiset voivat edelleen toisessa maassa perinnön, lahjan, testamentin, oston, vaihdon tai muun laillisen saannin kautta hankkia irtainta ja kiinteää omaisuutta, sekä omistaa, hallita ja käyttää sellaista omaisuutta samoilla ehdoilla kuin suosituimman maan kansalaiset.

¹ The exchange of ratifications took place at Helsingfors, December 21, 1923.

¹ TRANSLATION.

No. 547. — TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN DENMARK AND FINLAND WITH ADDITIONAL AND FINAL ACTS, SIGNED AT HELSINGFORS, AUGUST 3, 1923.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF DENMARK AND ICELAND and the PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF FINLAND, being desirous of confirming the existing friendly relations between Denmark and Finland and of strengthening and developing the economic communications between the two countries, have decided to conclude a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, and have for that purpose appointed as their plenipotentiaries :

FOR HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF DENMARK AND ICELAND :

M. Flemming LERCHE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Helsingfors ;
M. William BORBERG, Head of Section in the Royal Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF FINLAND :

Judge Hj. J. PROCOPE, former Minister of Commerce and Industry ;
M. Emil HYNINEN, Ph.D.,

who, having exchanged their full powers, which were found in good and due form, agreed upon the following articles :

Article I.

Except where otherwise provided in the following articles, the High Contracting Parties shall accord to each other, in all matters of commerce, industry, handicraft, agriculture, navigation and all other trading activities, treatment not less favourable than that which is now, or may subsequently be, accorded to the most-favoured nation.

Article II.

(1) Citizens of either Contracting Party shall be accorded free access, under the same conditions as the citizens of the most-favoured nation, to the territory of the other party and shall be entitled to establish themselves therein, subject to the provisions of the laws of the country in question, and to carry on commerce, industry, handicrafts or other business in conformity with the laws in force.

(2) Citizens of either Contracting Party shall further be entitled to acquire movable and immovable property in the other country by means of inheritance, gift, bequest, purchase, exchange or any other lawful method, and to own, possess or dispose of such property on the same conditions as the citizens of the most-favoured nation.

(3) Neither of the Contracting Parties shall require citizens of the other Contracting Party to pay other or higher taxes, charges and dues of any sort whatsoever than are required, or may

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

subsequently be required, from the citizens of the country itself or from the citizens of the most-favoured nation.

Article III.

(1) Companies formed for trade, industry, finance, insurance or other commercial objects, joint-stock companies, associations and syndicates for mercantile purposes which belong to either of the two countries and are legally constituted therein, shall be entitled, unless debarred by the laws of the other country and subject to the due observance of all the provisions of the said laws, to establish themselves in the territory of the other country and to pursue their business therein in conformity with its laws. They shall enjoy the same favourable treatment therein as is accorded, or may subsequently be accorded, to similar companies, joint-stock companies, associations and syndicates belonging to any third country whatsoever.

(2) Such companies, joint-stock companies, associations and syndicates shall have the same liberty to acquire, own, possess and dispose of all movable and immovable property as is accorded to companies, joint-stock companies, associations and syndicates belonging to the most-favoured nation.

(3) Such companies, joint-stock companies, associations and syndicates shall not be required to pay other or higher taxes, charges and dues of any kind whatsoever than those which are required, or may subsequently be required, from companies, joint-stock companies, associations and syndicates belonging to the most-favoured nation, and subject to the condition that only that portion of the property of the said company, joint-stock company, association or syndicate which is situated in the country where the taxes, charges and dues are imposed, and only the business carried on in the said country and the profits earned thereby shall be subject to taxation.

Article IV.

Citizens of either country, and trading companies, joint-stock companies, associations and syndicates belonging to either country, shall be entitled to free and unrestricted access, in the other country, to the Courts and other authorities under the same conditions as are laid down for the citizens of the latter country. They cannot be required to pay other or higher charges than are required from the country's own citizens or from companies, joint-stock companies, associations and syndicates belonging to the said country, nor can they be required to deposit security unless it is also required in the case of similar organisations of the latter country.

Article V.

The citizens of either Contracting Party shall be exempt, in the territory of the other Party, from the obligation of accepting any public duty, with the exception of the duty of guardianship, and, further, from every kind of compulsory military service, and from all charges, either in money or in kind, which are exacted in substitution for such military service. They shall likewise be exempt from all forced loans and from military requisitions and forced contributions which may be imposed in case of war or any other extraordinary circumstances, except in so far as such obligations may be imposed upon them in their capacity of owners or occupiers of immovable property, and in such cases they shall be treated in the same way as the citizens of the country itself or as the citizens of the most-favoured nation.

Article VI.

(1) Traders, manufacturers and persons engaged in other business, who are citizens of one of the Contracting Parties and who prove, by their possession of a trading-license issued by the

competent authority in their country of origin, that they are entitled to carry on trade or other business in the said country and that they pay therein the legal taxes and charges, shall be entitled, subject to the due observance of the regulations governing such matters in the respective countries, to purchase goods from traders, producers or in the open market in the territory of the other Contracting Party, either personally or through commercial travellers or agents. They shall likewise be entitled to solicit orders, by means of samples, models or patterns carried with them, from merchants or other persons who make use in their business of goods of the same nature as those thus offered.

(2) In case special forwarding, trading-license, or similar charges are imposed on activities of the above nature in either of the two countries, the other Party shall be entitled to modify its regulations accordingly in order that reciprocity may be maintained.

(3) Danish or Finnish traders, as also agents and travellers who represent them or Danish or Finnish firms, shall be entitled in their capacity of commercial travellers to import samples, models or patterns, but not goods, if they are provided with trading-licenses drawn up, by the authority of the country to which the trader or firm belongs, in accordance with a specimen form approved by both Parties.

(4) The Contracting Parties shall mutually inform each other as to the authorities who are competent to draw up trading-licenses and as to the regulations which have to be observed by the holders of such licenses when engaged in the business in question.

(5) Articles which are subject to customs duties or other charges and which are imported by commercial travellers as samples, models or patterns, shall be reciprocally exempt, in both countries, from customs duties or other import and export duties, on condition that the said articles are re-exported within the time-limit laid down for this purpose and that the identity of the imported and re-exported articles can be established beyond question. It shall be immaterial through what customs office such re-exportation takes place, provided that the office in question is entitled, under the laws and regulations in force in the country, to carry out the necessary procedure.

Import and export restrictions which are in force in either of the two countries shall not be affected by the above provisions.

(6) Security for the re-export of samples, models or patterns shall be furnished, at the time of import, in both countries, either by deposit of an amount corresponding to the customs duties or by any other method approved by the competent authorities of the State.

(7) When samples, models or patterns are produced for re-export before the expiration of the time-limit laid down at a customs office which is competent for such business, the said office shall ascertain whether the articles produced are identical with the articles which were previously allowed to be imported free of duty. If this is established beyond doubt, the customs office shall register the re-export of the articles and shall immediately, if possible, release the security which has been deposited.

If the samples, models or patterns are not re-exported within the time-limit laid down for re-export, or if no demand is made for the release of the security deposited within four weeks after the customs office in question has registered the re-export, the security shall accrue to the State concerned.

(8) If it should appear necessary in special cases, the customs office in the country of import shall be entitled to affix marks of identity to samples, models or patterns, in addition to the marks of identity which have been affixed to them in the country of export, as evidence of their identity.

No charge of any sort or kind may be imposed for the affixing of such marks of identity.

(9) The above provisions do not apply to pedlars or other itinerant traders, nor do they apply to the soliciting of orders from persons who are not regularly engaged in trade or other business.

Article VII.

Danish citizens, not resident in Finland, and Danish trading companies, joint-stock companies, associations and syndicates, which are engaged in export trade from Denmark to Finland shall not be subject to any taxation in the last-named country in respect of the profits on such export trade, so long as they do not carry on the business in question in Finland. If the said business is carried on wholly or partly in Finland, only that portion of the profits which is derived from the business carried on in Finland may be taxed in that country.

Similar provisions shall be applied, in this connection, as regards the taxation in Denmark of export trade to Denmark carried on by Finnish citizens, companies, joint stock companies, associations and syndicates.

Article VIII.

(1) In connection with the issue of import or export prohibitions, or the introduction of restrictions regarding the import or export of goods, the Contracting Parties undertake to grant each other the same treatment as is accorded, or may subsequently be accorded, in respect of goods which are imported from or exported to any third country.

(2) Every suspension or alleviation of any import or export prohibition, or of any import or export restrictions, which shall have been, or may subsequently be, conceded by either of the Contracting Parties to any third country shall, even if the measures in question are of a purely provisional character, be extended immediately and unconditionally to the same or to similar goods which are imported from or exported to the territory of the other country.

(3) The provisions of this article shall not be applicable in cases in which the issue or maintenance of any import or export prohibitions, or of restrictions on the importation of goods :

(1) is made out of regard for internal security or is considered by the State concerned as necessary during time of war ; or

(2) is necessitated in the interests of public health or of protection against infectious diseases of animals or plants.

Article IX.

In case either of the Contracting Parties should make the import or export of certain goods dependent on prices, or on conditions of purchase or sale, laid down by the Government or by any organisation duly authorised by the Government for that purpose, the regulations which are applied to the other party shall be, in every respect, as favourable as those which are applied, or may subsequently be applied, to any third country.

Article X.

(1) Goods which come from and are exported from Denmark (including Greenland) and goods which come from and are exported from Finland shall, on importation to the other country, enjoy, in all that concerns import duties and customs co-efficients, and also as regards supplementary dues or other charges of any kind which are levied in connection with the import of goods, at least as favourable treatment as that which is accorded, or may subsequently be accorded, to goods from any third country.

(2) Goods of any origin, which pass in transit through either country, whether or not they are stored in free harbours, bonded warehouses, transit warehouses or other customs warehouses,

shall on importation to the other country enjoy, as regards duties and all other charges, and in every other respect, treatment at least as favourable as they would receive if they were imported direct from the country of origin.

(3) Similarly, goods which are exported from either of the two countries to the other shall, in all that concerns export duties and customs co-efficients and as regards supplementary dues or other charges of any kind which are levied in connection with the export of goods, enjoy the same treatment as goods which are exported to the most favoured-country.

(4) The Contracting Parties further undertake to accord to each other the same rights as are accorded to the most-favoured nation with regard to the handling of goods in customs, customs formalities, the refunding of customs charges which have been levied, the storing of goods in customs warehouses, their treatment therein, and the charges arising therefrom.

Article XI.

In all that concerns consumption, production, transshipment, monopoly and excise dues, and all other inland charges, goods which come from or are imported from either country shall enjoy in the other country treatment as favourable as is accorded to goods from the most-favoured country.

Article XII.

(1) The Contracting Parties undertake to grant to each other complete freedom of transit, in conformity with the laws and regulations in force in the respective countries, even in the case of goods which are the subject of import or export prohibitions.

(2) Similarly, each of the Contracting Parties shall accord to goods which are carried in transit through either country, and which have been despatched from or are consigned to the other country, the same treatment as it accords to goods in transit which have been despatched from or are consigned to the most favoured-country.

(3) The above provisions of this article shall not be applicable in cases in which restrictions of transit rights:

(1) are considered necessary out of regard to public security in the country concerned, or to conditions of war ; or

(2) are necessitated in the interests of public health or of protection against infectious diseases of animals or plants.

(4) Goods which are carried in transit through either country on their way to or from the other country shall be exempt, in the country of transit, from all import and export duties and similar charges, and also from all inland charges, with the exception of charges which are levied exclusively to cover expenditure for the supervision of such transit traffic and for the administrative costs connected with it, and with the further exception of charges which are levied on business transactions which may arise in connection with the goods in question.

Article XIII.

Goods coming from either country shall, in all that concerns transportation by the public means of transport in either country, enjoy the same treatment as the goods of the country itself or as goods coming from the most-favoured country. Similarly, goods which are intended for export from one of the two countries to the other shall enjoy, as regards transportation by the public

means of transport in the former country, the same treatment as goods which are intended for export to the most-favoured country.

Article XIV.

In order to ensure the advantages accorded by the above articles to goods coming from their respective countries, and in order to avoid any irregularities when goods are despatched by circuitous routes, the Contracting Parties may, in cases when the said advantages are dependent upon the origin of the goods, require that the products and goods imported into their territories shall be accompanied by certificates of origin.

As regards the form, contents and the use made of such certificates, the Parties undertake to grant each other the same treatment as is granted to the most-favoured nation.

Article XV.

(1) The two Parties shall reciprocally accept as evidence of the nationality of each other's vessels the papers and certificates carried by the vessels and issued for that purpose by the competent authorities in the respective countries, in conformity with the legal regulations which are in force therein and which confer the right to fly the flag of the country in question.

(2) Agreements shall be concluded, by means of special Conventions, as to the extent to which measurement certificates, other measurement papers, and certificates of sea-worthiness which are drawn up by the competent authorities in either country shall be recognised in the other country.

Article XVI.

(1) Except as may be otherwise provided in the above-mentioned agreements, Danish vessels and their cargoes shall enjoy the same treatment in Finland, and Finnish vessels and their cargoes shall enjoy the same treatment in Denmark as is granted by the respective countries to their own vessels and cargoes without regard to the port from which they have cleared or to which they are bound and without regard to the place of departure of the cargoes, the place at which they were shipped or that to which they are consigned. Similarly, vessels and their cargoes of either Contracting Party shall not, in the territory of the other Contracting Party, be required to pay other or higher charges or dues of any sort whatsoever than are required from the vessels and cargoes of the latter party.

Any privilege or exemption which may be granted in the above matter by one of the Contracting Parties to any third country shall immediately and unconditionally be granted to the other Party.

(2) Exceptions to the provisions of the present article shall, however, be allowed in the case of navigation on natural or artificial inland waterways on which the Contracting Parties may allow vessels, and their cargoes, belonging to the other country, the same treatment as that which is accorded to vessels and their cargoes belonging to the most-favoured nation; in such cases, however, no higher charges shall be required from vessels and their cargoes of the other Party than are required from the vessels and their cargoes of the country itself.

(3) Independently of the other provisions in the present article, and apart from any changes which may be made in the provisions of paragraph 1 as regards the amounts of pilotage dues, the provisions generally in force in either of the two countries regarding the obligation of foreign vessels to take pilots shall also apply to vessels belonging to the other country.

Article XVII.

The provisions of the present Treaty shall not entitle either of the Contracting Parties to engage in coasting trade (*cabotage*) along the coast of the other country, or to claim the privileges which have been, or may subsequently be granted to the fishing fleet of the home country. Navigation on the Petsamo shall not, however, be regarded as coasting traffic.

Article XVIII.

Danish vessels putting in at Finnish ports, and Finnish vessels putting in at Danish ports, solely for the purpose of completing their cargoes or discharging part thereof, may, provided they observe the laws and regulations of the country in question, retain on board a portion of their cargoes intended for another port either in the same or another country, and may re-export such portion without being obliged to pay in respect thereof other or higher charges than those required in similar cases from vessels belonging to the country itself or to the most-favoured nation.

Article XIX.

(1) If a vessel belonging to one of the two countries is stranded or damaged within the territory of the other country, such vessel, and its crew and cargo, shall enjoy the same treatment as that granted in similar circumstances, under the laws of the country in question, either to its own vessels, crews or cargoes or to those of the most-favoured nation.

(2) In the event of a vessel being stranded, the nearest Consular representative of the State to which the vessel belongs shall be informed of the circumstances by the competent authorities as soon as possible, in order that he may help the master to obtain the means of refloating his vessel.

(3) If a vessel belonging to one of the contracting countries is damaged within the territory of the other country, and if it becomes a wreck or is abandoned by its crew, the local authorities shall consult with the above-mentioned Consular representative as to the measures to be taken to safeguard all the interests concerned, during the salving of the vessel and cargo, until the lawful owners or their representative arrive on the spot.

(4) In such cases, the local authorities shall afford the same measure of assistance to the Consular representative of the other country, and shall grant the same measure of help and support to the master and crew — both of a personal nature and also with reference to the vessel and cargo — as is granted in similar cases to vessels and crews belonging to nationals of the country itself.

(5) Goods salvaged from a stranded or wrecked vessel shall not be subject to customs duties or any other charges of a similar nature, unless such goods are imported for consumption in the country in question. Victuals and other necessities which have been salvaged but not sold may, however, be used for the support of the crew, and shall likewise be exempt from customs duties or similar charges.

(6) As regards all duties and charges (including costs of salvage) which are connected with or arise out of the salvage or preservation of vessels and cargoes, the same regulations shall be applied to the stranded or wrecked vessel and its cargo as would be applied in similar circumstances to vessels and cargoes of the country itself.

Article XX.

The Contracting Parties shall undertake in all matters connected with emigration to or immigration from countries overseas, to grant each other treatment at least as favourable as that which is granted or may subsequently be granted to the most-favoured nation.

Article XXI.

(1) Each Contracting Party shall reciprocally grant to the other the right to appoint consular representatives in all ports or trading centres, belonging to the other Party, at which any third State has been allowed to establish consular representatives.

(2) Consular representatives of the Contracting Parties, who have duly received an *exequatur* from the Government of the country in which they are to serve, shall enjoy in the territory of that country the same privileges, exemptions and immunities which have been or may subsequently be granted to the consular representatives of any third State. The privileges, exemptions and immunities granted to the consular representatives of one of the countries in the other country shall not, however, be greater than those accorded to the consular representatives of the latter country in the former country.

Article XXII.

Neither of the Contracting Parties may lay claim, in virtue of the present Treaty, to any privileges which have been or may subsequently be granted by the other Party to adjoining States for the purpose of facilitating local commercial intercourse on both sides of the common frontier, provided that such privileges do not apply at a greater distance than 15 kilometres on each side of the frontier.

Moreover, Finland may not lay claim, in virtue of the present Treaty, to the special concessions granted by Denmark to Sweden in connection with the Declaration of September 22, 1871, referring to the conditions of navigation and commerce in the Sound, to the Convention of July 14, 1899, regarding fishery regulations in the frontier waters of Denmark and Sweden, and the Declaration of December 29, 1913, regarding the entry and departure of fishing vessels, or to the agreements connected with these instruments; neither may any such claims be based upon any special concessions which Denmark has granted or may subsequently grant to Sweden or Norway, or to both those countries, with reference to intercourse and fishing in frontier waters on the same grounds as those on which the above-mentioned agreements were based.

Further, Denmark may not, in virtue of the present Treaty, lay claim to

(1) any concessions which Finland has granted or may subsequently grant to Estonia;

(2) any concessions regarding the obligation to take pilots which Finland has granted to Sweden and which are referred to in the Declaration of August 17, 1872, and the Decree of May 21, 1920, even if the concessions granted in that Declaration should subsequently be extended to apply to Swedish vessels with a net registered tonnage of not more than 125 tons;

(3) any concessions which Finland has granted or may subsequently grant to Russia with reference to fishing or sealing in Finnish waters in the Arctic Ocean.

In all the cases referred to above, however, each Contracting Party shall grant the other Party treatment at least as favourable as that which it grants or may subsequently grant to any third country other than the country or countries to which the concessions specified above have been or may subsequently be granted on grounds referred to above.

Article XXIII.

Finland does not, by virtue of the present Treaty, grant to Denmark the special concessions referred to in Articles 2 and 6 of the Treaty of Commerce concluded between Finland and France on July 13, 1921; this reservation, however, does not apply to the conditions referred to in Article 10, Section 2, of that Treaty, nor to the goods referred to in the accompanying list, if such goods come from Denmark or have been imported into Finland from Denmark; as regards these goods, Denmark shall enjoy the same privileges as those granted to France so long as the Convention with France remains in force. As regards the other goods referred to in Article 2 of the above Convention and not included in the above list, Denmark shall enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment if the privileges granted to France in respect of these goods should also be granted to more than one other country.

Article XXIV.

The provisions of the present Treaty shall not apply to the territory of Greenland.

Article XXV.

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Helsingfors as soon as possible. It shall come into force as from the date of the exchange of ratifications and shall remain in force for one year after it has been denounced by one of the Contracting Parties.

In Faith whereof the plenipotentiary representatives of the two Parties have signed the present Treaty and thereto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Helsingfors on August 3, 1923.

(L. S.) (Signed) F. LERCHE.

(L. S.) (Signed) W. BORBERG.

(L. S.) (Signed) HJ. J. PROCOPÉ.

(L. S.) (Signed) EMIL HYNNINEN.

LIST

of Articles with regard to which the Customs Concessions granted by Finland to France under Article 2 of the Trade Agreement concluded between Finland and France on July 13, 1921, shall also be granted to Denmark so long as the above Convention remains in force.

No. in Finnish Customs Tariff.	Articles.
104.	Cheese of all kinds not put in hermetically sealed packets.
108.	Pastry, confectionery, biscuits, gingerbread and other kinds of bread which cannot be used for confectionery.
123.	Confectionery not specifically named. Preserves in hermetically sealed packets :
141.	Products of meat or parts of animals.
142.	Anchovies, sardines and other kinds of fish.
147.	Dessert fruit and berries, vegetables and edible mushrooms of all kinds.
149.	Cheese. Silk, spun, also mixed with other textiles :
232.	Small packets, skeins, reels, bobbins, etc., for retail trade. Woven woollen materials and materials of wool combined with other textiles other than silk. Carpets :
268.	Knotted, with not more than 180 knots per metre.
269.	With more than 180 knots per metre.
270.	Plush, unknotted, uncut or cut.
271.	Other kinds.
272.	Velvet and plush and materials similar to velvet and plush, uncut or cut. Ribbons, laces and articles made of lace not mentioned elsewhere, other than metallic or other similar lace :
281.	Made of cotton or other vegetable textiles : Ribbons, laces and lace articles made of plush and velvet. Made of wool :
283.	Ribbons, lace and lace articles made of plush or velvet. Made of silk :
285.	Made of pure silk :
286.	Partly made of silk. Knitted silk : Pure silk :
299.	Other kinds (not per yard). Partly made of silk :
301.	Other kinds (not per yard). Hats, ready made or partly made :
311.	Trimmed with flowers, feathers, etc.
313.	Made of materials which contain silk, either trimmed or mounted. Clothes and other sewn articles not specifically named :
327.	Made of spun materials, pure silk.
328.	Made of spun materials, partly silk. Made of spun materials, wool :
329.	Trimmed with embroidery or lace. Also similar articles, the lining, facings or other trimmings of which are made of materials containing silk. Prepared wood not specifically named :
374.	Weighing more than 2 kilogs. net per article : Bronzed, gilded or silvered, carved or inlaid.
375.	Stained, polished, lacquered, french polished or with its surface worked in any other manner. Weighing not more than 2 kilogs. net per article :
379.	Bronzed, gilded or silvered, carved or inlaid.
380.	Stained, polished, lacquered, french polished and painted or varnished.

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Articles.

- Amber, celluloid, ebony, galalite and other materials of a similar kind which can be carved, not specifically named :
462. Other articles not specifically named and articles composed in part of base metals. Tissues or similar substances other than undeveloped films.
- Leather goods :
479. Gloves made of hide, also made of hide in combination with spun materials, not specifically named.
481. Boxes, belts, parts of belts and harness, cases, drawing books, portfolios, purses and wallets with or without attachments, also made in part of other materials, weighing not more than 0.5 kilog. net per article.
- Precious metals and articles made of precious metals :
- Silver :
503. Articles not specifically named, made wholly or in part of silver, gilded or mechanically plated, with gold, also inlaid with precious stones or pearls.
- ex 614. Shotguns, rifles and repeating rifles.
- Means of transport :
708. Carriages and other vehicles not specifically defined, and their parts ; wheels for such carriages or vehicles, provided with rubber tyres, except carts for conveying uncut timber, motor lorries, also wheels for these vehicles, provided with rubber tyres.
- Articles of luxury, and other articles which are used chiefly for ornament and which are not, or only slightly, of practical use :
783. Articles of real porcelain.
- Ether, essences of alcohol of various kinds not referred to elsewhere, volatile oils, perfumes, cosmetics, etc. :
862. Acetic ether and vinegar, cognac, arrack and other spirits. Alcoholic solutions of ether and spirits and other kinds of ether and spirits not specifically referred to.
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ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL

At the time of signature, on the present date, of the Treaty of commerce and navigation between Denmark and Finland, the plenipotentiary representatives of the two Parties, appointed for that purpose, have concluded the following additional agreement :

Independently of the provisions of Article 8 of the present Agreement, either of the parties shall be entitled, in pursuance of general regulations, to prohibit the importation from the territory of the other Party or from any third country, of any seed which may reasonably be regarded as unsuitable for the country of importation, provided, however, that the general regulations applied with regard to the seeds of the other Party are at least as favourable as those which are applied to similar articles coming from any third country.

In confirmation whereof the plenipotentiary representatives have drawn up the present Protocol, which shall have the same force and effect as if its provisions were embodied in the Treaty itself.

Done in duplicate at Helsingfors on August 3, 1923.

(L. S.) (Signed) F. LERCHE.

(L. S.) (Signed) W. BORBERG.

(L. S.) (Signed) HJ. J. PROCOPE.

(L. S.) (Signed) EMIL HYNNINEN.

FINAL PROTOCOL.

At the time of signature, on the present date, of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Denmark and Finland, the plenipotentiary representatives of the two Parties, duly appointed for that purpose, have agreed as follows :—

In view of the relations existing between Denmark and Iceland in virtue of the provisions of the Danish-Icelandic Federal Law of November 30, 1918, it is clear that Finland may not lay claim, under the provisions of the above Treaty, to the special privileges which have been or may subsequently be accorded by Denmark to Iceland.

In confirmation whereof the plenipotentiary representatives have signed the present Protocol and thereto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Helsingfors on August 3, 1923.

(L. S.) (Signed) F. LERCHE.

(L. S.) (Signed) W. BORBERG.

(L. S.) (Signed) HJ. J. PROCOPE.

(L. S.) (Signed) EMIL HYNNINEN.