

N° 814.

FINLANDE ET ITALIE

Traité de commerce et de navigation,
signé à Rome, le 22 octobre 1924.

FINLAND AND ITALY

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation,
signed at Rome, October 22, 1924.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.No. 814. — TREATY² OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN FINLAND AND ITALY, SIGNED AT ROME, OCTOBER 22, 1924.

French official text communicated by the Finnish Minister for Foreign Affairs. The registration of this Treaty took place February 2, 1925.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF FINLAND and HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY, being desirous of establishing closer commercial relations between the two States, have decided to conclude a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, and have for this purpose appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF FINLAND :

His Excellency Professor Juho HEIKKI VENNOLA, formerly President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs ;

Dr. Herman GUMMERUS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Finland in Rome ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY :

His Excellency Benito MUSSOLINI, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs ;

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

Article I.

There shall be full and complete freedom of commerce and navigation between the nationals of the two High Contracting Parties.

The nationals of the two High Contracting Parties shall, provided they conform to the laws and regulations of the country, be able to enter, travel, stay or establish themselves anywhere within the territory of the other Party, and exercise their trade, industry and professions in that country without being subject, either as regards their persons or property, or in respect of commerce, industry or professions, to duties, taxes, rates or licence fees, under any denomination whatsoever, other or higher than those which shall be levied on the subjects or nationals of the most-favoured nation.

The rights, privileges, exemptions, immunities or any other favours whatsoever which may be enjoyed in respect of commerce, navigation or industry by the nationals of one of the two High Contracting Parties shall be equally extended to the nationals of the other.

¹ Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

² The exchange of ratifications took place at Rome, January 19, 1925.

The stipulations of this article do not invalidate the special laws, decrees and regulations with regard to commerce, industry, professions and police which are in force in the two countries and are also applicable to the nationals of any other Power.

Article 2.

The nationals of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall have the right to acquire and possess, in the territory of the other High Contracting Party, movable and immovable property of any sort or kind, and to dispose of it freely by purchase, sale, donation, exchange, marriage contract, bequest, succession *ab intestato* or by any other means, on the same conditions as the nationals of the most-favoured nation and without paying other or higher duties, contributions, taxes, or rates than those to which the nationals of the country itself are subject by virtue of the laws.

They shall be able likewise to export their property provided they comply with the laws of the country, without being required to pay any duty as foreigners on account of such export, or duties other or higher than those which the nationals or subjects of the most-favoured nation would have to pay in similar circumstances.

Article 3.

The nationals of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall be exempt, in the territory of the other, from any compulsory military service either in the land or air forces, or in the navy, or in the national guard or militia. They shall be likewise exempt from any compulsory official, judicial, administrative or municipal function, from the billeting of soldiers, from any contribution either in money or in kind established in lieu of any of the personal services mentioned, from any military requisition and contribution and from forced loans. Exceptions shall, however, be made in respect of obligations connected with the ownership or renting of real estate, and also in respect of military contributions and requisitions to which the country's own nationals may be likewise called upon to submit in their capacity as landed proprietors or occupiers of real estate.

In this case the interests of the nationals of each of the two High Parties shall enjoy complete protection as regards compensations and indemnities and the determination of the prices of requisition. It is further agreed that they shall never be treated in this respect in a manner less favourable than the nationals of any other Power whatsoever.

Article 4.

The nationals of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall, in the territory of the other High Contracting Party, provided they conform to the laws of the country, enjoy full and complete protection for their persons, property and interests. In this respect they shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as are or shall be accorded to the nationals or citizens of the most-favoured nation.

They shall likewise have freedom and facility of access to the law courts of any instance and jurisdiction in order to substantiate their rights and provide for their defence, if they conform to the laws of the country.

They shall be able for this purpose to employ advocates, notaries and agents of any kind whom they shall judge fit to defend their interests and who shall be authorised by the laws of the country, and they shall enjoy as regards legal matters the same rights and privileges as are or shall be in future accorded to the nationals or citizens of the most-favoured nation.

Article 5.

The civil, commercial, industrial, financial and insurance associations (including public life insurance institutions) domiciled in the territories of one of the two High Contracting Parties and having been validly constituted in that country in accordance with its laws, shall be recognised as having legal existence in the territories of the other and shall be able to exercise their activities and all their rights in that country within the limits fixed by the laws in force and providing that they fulfil all the formalities laid down in the laws. They shall have liberty and facility of access to the law courts either as plaintiffs or defendants.

In any case the said associations shall enjoy in the territories of the other High Contracting Party the same rights as are or shall be accorded to similar companies of any other country whatsoever.

The said associations and institutions shall not be required to pay, in respect of the exercise of commercial or industrial activities in the territory of the other Party, other or higher rates, duties or taxes than those which are or shall be levied on companies and institutions of the country.

Article 6.

The High Contracting Parties agree not to impede the trade between the two countries in any manner whatever by import or export prohibitions. Consequently they shall not maintain or introduce import or export prohibitions or restrictions unless this is absolutely necessary, and only so long as the exceptional circumstances which rendered them necessary continue to exist.

Exceptions to this rule, in so far as they are applicable to all countries or to countries in identical circumstances, may only be made in the following cases :

- (1) In exceptional circumstances, in connection with supplies ;
- (2) For reasons of public security ;
- (3) For State monopolies at present in force or which may be established in the future ;
- (4) In order to apply to foreign goods prohibitions or restrictions which have been or may hereafter be established by internal legislation regarding the production, sale, transport or consumption within the country of similar national goods ;
- (5) On account of sanitary police considerations and with a view to the protection of useful animals and plants against diseases, harmful insects and parasites, and, above all, in the interest of public health and in conformity with international principles adopted on this subject.

Article 7.

Natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from Italy, enumerated in the list in Annex A attached to the present Treaty, shall, on importation into Finland, throughout the period of validity of this Treaty, benefit by the percentages of reduction indicated in the said Annex A, which shall apply to all supplementary dues or co-efficients of increase which exist at present or may exist in the future.

The natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from Finland, enumerated in the list in Annex B attached to the present Treaty, shall not be subject on importation into Italy, during the whole period of validity of this Treaty, to other or higher duties, including the co-efficients, than those fixed in the said Annex B.

Article 8.

Natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from Italy, enumerated in the lists in Annexes A and C may not in any case, on being imported into Finland, be subject, as regards the Customs duties and co-efficients or supplementary dues, or in any other respect whatsoever, to less favourable treatment than that which is, or may in future be, extended to similar products from any third country whatsoever.

Natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from Finland, enumerated in the lists in Annexes B and D, may not in any case be subject, on importation into Italy, as regards the Customs duties and co-efficients or supplementary dues, or in any other respect whatsoever, to less favourable treatment than that which is, or may in future be, accorded to similar products from any third country whatsoever.

Article 9.

Finland undertakes to purchase in Italy all the wines and alcoholic beverages (Italian specialities) which are required for legal consumption.

In application of the preceding paragraph Finland shall insert the said Italian products in the pharmacopœia, admit them as medicaments for the treatment of animals, or recognise them for technical or scientific uses.

The said products shall be accompanied by certificates issued by the Italian official laboratories, the list of which is attached to the present Treaty (Annex E), establishing the fact that the wines and alcoholic beverages are of good quality and possess all the characteristics of the speciality in question.

Article 10.

Finland undertakes, in case the privileges accorded to France in respect of ordinary wines should be modified or cease, immediately to enter into negotiations with Italy, with a view to extending also to the ordinary wines of Italian origin the same treatment as is accorded by the preceding article to the wines and alcoholic beverages which are Italian specialities.

In any case it is agreed that if Finland for any reason whatsoever accorded any privileged treatment to the ordinary wines of a third country other than France, the same privileges would immediately be accorded to the ordinary Italian wines.

Finland further undertakes to reserve an equitable percentage of imports for Italian wines if she should modify her present principles and assume the obligation to purchase a fixed quantity of wines and alcoholic beverages from any third country whatsoever.

Article 11.

On exportation to Italy no higher export duties or taxes of any other kind shall be levied in Finland, and on exportation to Finland no higher export duties or taxes of any other kind shall be levied in Italy, than are levied on the export of the same products to the most-favoured country in this respect.

In the same manner any other privilege accorded by one of the High Contracting Parties to a third Power in respect of export shall immediately and unconditionally be extended to the other.

Article 12.

The two High Contracting Parties shall grant each other most-favoured-nation treatment in all matters that concern the guarantee, the levying of the duties and other Customs formalities connected with import, export, warehousing, re-export, transshipment and transit of goods.

Each of the two Parties consequently undertakes immediately and without other conditions to extend to the other the benefit of any favour, privilege and reduction of duties, supplementary taxes, co-efficients of increase, accessory and local taxes and duties that it has already accorded or may in the future accord in respect of all matters referred to in the first paragraph of the present article, permanently or temporarily, to a third Power.

In all cases where one of the High Contracting Parties subjects the import or export of certain products or goods to a monopoly or to price conditions involving control by the Government or by any organisation it may appoint, the conditions applicable to the other Party shall be the most favourable which are or may be applied to any third Power and to the nationals of any third Power.

Article 13.

The provisions of Articles 7, 8, 11 and 12 do not invalidate :

- (a) Privileges which are at present or may subsequently be accorded to neighbouring States in order to facilitate frontier traffic ;
- (b) Obligations imposed on one of the High Contracting Parties by adherence to a Customs union which has already been concluded or may be concluded in the future.

Italy further undertakes not to claim the advantage of any Customs preference or facility of any kind whatever that Finland may accord to Esthonia with a view to maintaining its traditional trade relations with that country.

In the same manner Finland undertakes not to claim the advantage of any Customs preference or facility of any kind whatsoever that Italy may have accorded or may in future accord to its Colonies, Protectorates or Possessions.

It is nevertheless agreed that each of the two Contracting Parties shall have the right immediately to claim the same advantages should they have been or in the future be accorded by one or the other to any third State whatsoever.

Article 14.

If either of the High Contracting Parties imposes on the products of a third country higher duties than those which are applicable to the same products originating in and coming from the other High Contracting Party, or if it subjects the goods of a third country to import prohibitions or restrictions which are not applicable to the same goods from the other Contracting Party, it shall be authorised, should circumstances require it, to make the application of the lowest rates to products coming from the other Party, or the admission of such products on importation, dependent on the presentation of certificates of origin.

The said certificates may be issued by the Customs office of the place of despatch, either inland or on the frontier, or by the competent Chamber of Commerce and Industry, or by other authorities or organs that the two Governments shall have agreed to designate. They may even be replaced by the invoices if the respective Governments think fit.

The High Contracting Parties shall see that trade is not impeded by the amount of the fees levied on these certificates or by useless formalities when they are issued.

Article 15.

The internal duties and taxes which are or shall be levied on account of the State, provinces, communes or corporations on the production, manufacture and consumption of goods in the territory of either of the High Contracting Parties shall not be imposed on the products of the other High Contracting Party at a higher rate or in a more onerous manner than on national products of the same kind.

Article 16.

The two High Contracting Parties grant reciprocal freedom of transit, in conformity with the laws and regulations in force in their respective countries, through their territories, by rail and by navigable waterways and canals, for persons, luggage, goods, railway wagons, vessels and the postal service.

Goods of any kind coming from or going to the territory of one of the Contracting Parties shall be reciprocally exempt in the territory of the other from any transit duty, whether they are despatched in direct transit or must be unloaded, warehoused and re-loaded during transit.

Neither of the two High Contracting Parties shall be obliged to effect the transit of travellers whose entry into its territory has been forbidden, or of goods of which the import is prohibited either for reasons of public health or security or for State reasons or as a protection against the diseases of animals or plants.

Each of the two High Contracting Parties shall further have the right to subject the transit of goods forming a monopoly to precautions provided by the laws and regulations in force.

Article 17.

The rules governing State monopolies and also arms and munitions of war remain subject to the laws and regulations of each of the two High Contracting Parties.

Article 18.

While enjoying the greatest advantages that may be derived from most-favoured-nation treatment, the merchants, manufacturers and other producers of one of the two countries, as well as their commercial travellers, shall have the right, on producing an identity card and on observing the formalities prescribed in the territory of the other country, to make purchases in that country for their trade, manufacture or other business and to solicit orders from the producers and merchants.

If one of the two High Contracting Parties levies special taxes or licence fees in this respect the other Party may modify its rules in such a manner as to re-establish reciprocity.

The said merchants, manufacturers, producers and commercial travellers may have with them samples or models but not goods unless that is permitted by the laws and regulations in force for national commercial travellers.

The identity card mentioned above shall be established in conformity with the specimen contained in Annex F of this Treaty and shall be obtainable from the Chambers of Commerce of each country.

This document is valid during the calendar year for which it has been issued.

As regards itinerant industries, hawking and soliciting orders from persons who are not engaged in either industry or commerce, the above provisions shall not be applicable and the High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves complete liberty for their legislation in this respect.

Articles imported as samples for the purposes above mentioned shall, in each of the two countries, be admitted temporarily free of duty in conformity with the Customs regulations and formalities which have been established for ensuring their re-exportation or the payment of Customs duties prescribed in case of non re-exportation within the time-limit provided by law. The said privilege, however, shall not extend to articles which by reason of their quantity or value cannot be considered as samples or which by their nature cannot be identified on re-exportation.

Article 19.

Goods sent by the producers or merchants of either of the countries to exhibitions, fairs and shows taking place in the territory of the other shall be admitted temporarily and shall enjoy freedom

from Customs duty and other import taxes if they remain unsold and are re-exported within two months from the date of the closing of the exhibition, fair or show.

The re-export of these goods shall be guaranteed either by a cash deposit or by a valid security or by such other measures as may be taken to make the guarantees required for temporary admission less onerous.

Article 20.

The two High Contracting Powers guarantee each other most-favoured-nation treatment in their territories as regards the cost and means of transport, conditions of delivery and public taxes and charges on the respective railways.

Article 21.

There shall be reciprocal freedom of navigation between the territories of the two High Contracting Parties. The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have full freedom to proceed with their vessels and cargoes to localities and ports within the territories of the other under the same conditions as the nationals or citizens of the most-favoured nation ; they shall, however, always be obliged to comply with the laws of the country to which they come.

The merchant ships belonging to nationals or to companies of each of the contracting countries, together with their crews, passengers and cargoes, on arrival in the territory of the other country either directly from the country of origin or from another country, and whatsoever may be the place of origin or destination of their passengers and cargoes, shall enjoy in all respects treatment at least as favourable as that granted to national vessels, crews, passengers and cargoes or to those of the most-favoured nation.

Article 22.

Each of the two High Contracting Parties shall permit the import or export on vessels of the other Party of all goods which may be legally imported or exported, and also the transport of passengers who arrive in or leave the respective territories.

Article 23.

In all matters concerning the stay and mooring of vessels, and their loading and unloading in the ports, docks, berths, wharves and roadsteads of the territories of the two High Contracting Parties, all the privileges and facilities which may be accorded by one of the two Parties to national vessels or to vessels of any third Power whatsoever shall be extended to the vessels of the other Party.

Article 24.

Italian and Finnish vessels shall be able to proceed from a port of one of the two contracting countries to one or more ports of the same country either to make up or complete their cargo for a foreign destination or to unload all or a part of their cargo brought from abroad.

The said vessels shall, however, while conforming to the laws and regulations of the respective States, be able to retain on board such part of their cargo coming from abroad as is intended for another port either of the same or of another country, and to re-export it without being required to pay on this part of their cargo any Customs duty except supervision charges, which, moreover, may only be levied at the lowest rates fixed for vessels belonging to nationals or national companies or to the most-favoured nation.

Article 25.

No tonnage, transit, canal, port, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine or other similar or analogous duty or charge of any denomination whatsoever, levied in the name of and for the benefit of the Government, public officials, private persons and any corporations or establishments whatsoever appointed by the Government, shall be imposed in territorial waters by either of the two countries on the vessels of the other without such charges being likewise imposed under the same conditions on national vessels or vessels of the most-favoured nation.

This equality of treatment shall be applied reciprocally to the respective vessels from whatever place they may come and whatever may be their place of destination.

Article 26.

As regards navigation on internal navigable waterways, either natural or artificial, Finnish vessels and their cargoes in Italy, and reciprocally Italian vessels and their cargoes in Finland, shall be subject to the same conditions as the vessels and cargoes of the most-favoured nation, it being agreed that the dues payable on the vessels and their cargoes, other than Customs duties, shall not exceed the rate applicable to national vessels and their cargoes.

Article 27.

The treatment of national vessels or vessels of the most-favoured nation does not extend :

(1) To coasting traffic, which continues to be governed by the laws which are or shall be in force in each of the two countries ;

(2) To facilities which are or may be granted to the national mercantile marine ;

(3) To special concessions granted to nautical sporting societies and to pleasure yachts ;

(4) To the exercise of fishing — including seal-fishing — in the territorial waters of the two High Contracting Parties and to the exercise of the maritime service of the ports, roadsteads and shores. The maritime service includes towage and maritime assistance and salvage.

Article 28.

In the case of the shipwreck, stranding, damage at sea or forced putting-in of a vessel of one of the two High Contracting Parties in the waters of the other, the vessel and its cargo shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities as the laws and regulations of the respective countries grant in similar circumstances to national vessels or to those of the most-favoured nation. Help and support shall be given to the captain, crew and passengers, both for themselves and for the vessel and its cargo, to the same extent as to nationals.

Goods salvaged from a stranded or wrecked vessel shall not be subject to any Customs duty unless they are introduced into the country for domestic consumption.

Article 29.

Merchant vessels sailing under the Finnish or Italian flag and having on board the documents required by their national laws and regulations to establish their nationality shall be considered in Italy and in Finland as Finnish or Italian vessels respectively.

The tonnage certificates and other documents relating to tonnage, issued by either of the two High Contracting Parties, shall be recognised by the other in conformity with any special arrangements which may be concluded between the two Contracting Parties.

Article 30.

Should a dispute arise between the two High Contracting Parties as to the interpretation or application of the present Treaty, and should either of the High Contracting Parties demand that the question be submitted to the decision of a Court of Arbitration, the other Party shall be obliged to consent, even in the case of the preliminary question as to whether the dispute is of a nature to be referred to a Court of Arbitration.

The Court of Arbitration shall be instituted for each dispute in such a manner that each of the High Contracting Parties shall appoint one of its nationals as an arbitrator and that the two Parties choose as a third arbitrator a national of a third friendly Power.

The High Contracting Parties reserve the right to agree in advance and for a fixed period on the person who may, in case of dispute, fulfil the duties of third arbitrator. The decision of the arbitrators shall have binding force.

Article 31.

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at Rome as soon as the formalities established by the respective legislations shall have been accomplished on both sides.

It shall come into force fifteen days after the date of the exchange of ratifications and shall remain in operation for one year as from that date.

Should neither of the Contracting Parties notify the other six months before that date of its intention to terminate the Treaty, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the date on which either of the Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed it and attached thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate, at Rome, on October 22, 1924.

(L. S.) J. H. VENNOLA.

(L. S.) BENITO MUSSOLINI.

(L. S.) H. GUMMERUS.

LIST A.

CUSTOMS REDUCTIONS ON IMPORT INTO FINLAND.

No. of Finnish tariff.	Description of goods.	Reduction percentage.
72	Lemons	100%
73	Oranges and tangerines, bitter oranges	75%
Ex. 78	Ordinary walnuts and hazel nuts	75%
Ex. 79	Almonds	75%
Ex. 147	Preserved tomatoes	75%
232	Spun silk, also combined with other textile materials, in small packages intended for retail sale, such as: skeins, reels and the like	75%
233	Spun silk, also combined with other textile materials, other kinds	75%
279	Fabrics not specially named, of pure silk	80%
280	Fabrics, not specially named, of mixed silk	80%
Ex. 708	Carriages and vehicles, not specially mentioned, and their parts, rubber-tired wheels for such carriages or vehicles, except carts for conveying uncut timber, motor lorries, and rubber-tired wheels for such vehicles	75%
747	Marble in sheets, slabs and tiles, not polished.	75%
748	Marble in sheets, slabs and tiles, polished	75%
Ex. 814	Olive oil in receptacles of a gross weight of less than 15 kg.	100%
Ex. 868	Essential oils of citrus fruits (orange, lemon, bergamot, tangerine, etc.)	80%

LIST B.

TARIFF OF IMPORT DUTIES IN ITALY.

No. of Italian tariff.	Description of goods.	Import duty, gold lire per 100 kilos.	Co-efficient of increase.
Ex. 26	Milk :		
	(b) Condensed :		
	(ex. 1) without sugar :		
	(β) other kinds	10 : —	—
	(2) with sugar :		
	(a) containing not more than 40%	30 : —	—
	Note on 26 (b) 2 (a). The manufacturing surtax, equivalent to the internal manufacturing taxes on sugar of the first class, shall be levied on condensed milk containing not more than 40% of sugar, at the rate of 40 kilos per 100 kilos.		
	(β). Containing more than 40%	55 : —	—
	Note on 26 (b) 2 (β). The manufacturing surtax equivalent to the internal manufacturing taxes on sugar of the first class shall be levied on condensed milk containing more than 40% of sugar, at the rate of 50 kilos per 100 kilos		
Ex. 422	Machines for the treatment of milk :		
	(a) Cream separators	50 : —	—
622	Spindles and bobbins of wood for spinning mills and weaving looms :		
	(a) with accessories in metal	20 : —	—
	(b) other kinds	16 : —	—
Ex. 623	(b) Aspen and birch ply wood, 3 ply or less, with polished or painted surface : also perforated	15 : —	—
Ex. 846	Pulp for the manufacture of paper :		
	Ex. (a) Mechanical :		
‡	2. Dry	1 : 50	—
	(b) Chemical (cellulose)	Exempt	—

LIST C.

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE FINNISH TARIFF INDICATING THE PRODUCTS ORIGINATING IN AND COMING FROM ITALY WHICH RECEIVE MOST-FAVOURLED-NATION TREATMENT ON IMPORT INTO FINLAND.

CATEGORIES AND NUMBERS OF THE FINNISH TARIFF.

- Category I.* — 9 to 13, 17 to 19, 22, 25, 26, 28, 29, 33, 35 to 39, 43 to 49, 51 to 55, 58, 60, 61, 64 to 69, 71, 74 to 76, 78 to 89, 91, 93 to 100, 102 to 108, 110, 111, 118 to 120, 122, 123, 129, 132, 136 to 139, 141 to 143, 146 to 160, 165, 166.
- Category II.* — 169 to 172, 175 to 227, 229 to 231, 234 to 248, 251 to 264, 266 to 278, 281 to 338, 340 to 345, 347, 349.
- Category III.* — 370 to 381, 386, 387, 389 to 399.
- Category IV.* — 402, 415, 422, 427, 432, 436, 439, 441, 442.
- Category V.* — 443, 445 to 448, 454 to 456, 459, 462, 463.
- Category VI.* — 464 to 468, 470 to 475, 477 to 481.
- Category VII.* — 487 to 496.
- Category VIII.* — 499, 502, 503, 505, 512, 513, 518 to 523, 548 to 561, 568, 578 to 580, 588 to 593, 597 to 599, 614 to 617, 633 to 635, 637, 639 to 646, 648, 649, 652.
- Category IX.* — 653 to 655, 658 to 673, 675 to 677, 681 to 691, 700, 704, 705, 707, 709 to 726, 733.
- Category X.* — 735, 738, 741, 744, 749, 750, 752, 753, 755, 756, 758 to 760, 765 to 768, 770 to 784, 786 to 788, 790 to 794, 799 to 801, 806.
- Category XI.* — 814, 816, 820, 821, 823 to 829, 831, 832, 834 to 836, 839, 842 to 846, 848 to 856, 858, 859, 862, 863, 864, 865, 868, 874, 875, 885, 887, 889 to 893, 895 to 901, 903, 904, 907, 910 to 914, 916, 920, 923, 924, 928, 929, 931, 933 to 936, 940, 941.
- Category XII.* — 942, 944, 945, 947 to 952, 954 to 961.

LIST D.

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE ITALIAN TARIFF INDICATING THE PRODUCTS ORIGINATING IN AND COMING FROM FINLAND WHICH RECEIVE MOST-FAVOURLED-NATION TREATMENT ON IMPORT INTO ITALY.

CATEGORIES AND NUMBERS OF THE ITALIAN TARIFF.

- Category II.* — 18 to 25.
Category III. — 26 to 32.
Category IV. — 34-*a* 1, 4 and 7.
Category V. — 43 to 51.
Category VI. — 65, 66, 69, 76.
Category IX. — 115-*b* 1 and 3.
Category XI. — 124 to 133, 136 to 139.
Category XII. — 140 to 163, 167 to 171, 175, 180.
Category XIII. — 181-*d*, 183 to 192, 196 to 200, 204 to 206, 210.
Category XIV. — 211 to 220, 224 to 229, 237 to 245.
Category XVII. — 274 to 277.
Category XVIII. — 278, 279, 281, 288, 289, 297, 316, 325, 330, 331, 333, 340, 342, 343.
Category XIX. — 349 to 354, 358, 359, 362, 363, 366, 367.
Category XX. — 371, 372, 378, 382, 385, 387, 388.
Category XXI. — 389, 390, 392, 393-*a*, 394, 395-*b*.
Category XXII. — 396, 397, 403-*a*, 404, 407, 409, 410, 421, 422, 430, 431, 437, 439, 441, 450, 451, 457, 460, 466.
Category XXIII. — 469 to 474, 476.
Category XXVII. — 546, 556, 565.
Category XXVIII. — 568 to 571.
Category XXIX. — 577, 578, 580.
Category XXX. — 581, 582, 584, 590 to 592.
Category XXXI. — 593 to 600.
Category XXXII. — 604 to 626.
Category XXXIV. — 639.
Category XXXV. — 645, 646, 650 to 657.
Category XXXVI. — 658-*a* 5, 659, 663, 665, 667.
Category XXXVII. — 714.
Category XXXVIII. — 715.
Category XXXIX. — 717-*a*, 720 to 723, 726, 727, 730 to 732, 735, 742, 744, 749, 750, 764, 769.
Category XL. — 777, 781.
Category XLI. — 784, 798, 804.
Category XLII. — 805 to 816, 818, 821 to 825.
Category XLIII. — 829 to 831, 833, 835, 837, 839 to 843.
Category XLIV. — 846 to 865.
Category XLVII. — 888 to 890, 892, 894-*b* and *c*, 895 to 897, 901 to 906.
Category XLVIII. — 911, 912-*a*, *d* and *i*, 914.
Category XLIX. — 918, 920 to 926, 932.
Category LI. — 941, 944 to 946, 949 to 951.

LIST E.

ITALIAN INSTITUTES FOR THE ANALYSIS SERVICE OF WINES INTENDED FOR EXPORTATION.

(See preceding page)

ANNEX F.

NAME OF STATE
(Issuing Authority)

IDENTITY CARD FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS
(valid for 12 months from the date of issue)



Good for..... No. of card.....

It is hereby certified that the holder of this card

M..... born at

residing at

owns ¹.....

at

under the style

(or) is a commercial traveller employed by the { firm
firms.....

at

which { possesses ¹
possess.....

under the style

The holder of this card, desiring to solicit orders in the above-mentioned countries and to make purchases for the firm(s) in question, it is certified hereby that the said firm(s) is (are) authorised to carry on its (their) industry and trade at (.....) and pays (pay) the legal taxes for this purpose.

(.....) 19.....

Description of holder :

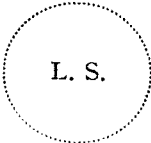
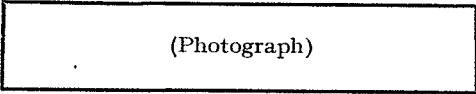
Signature of head of the business(es)

Age

Height

Hair

Distinctive marks



Signature of holder

{Signature of issuing authority

¹ Name of the factory or business.

N. B.— Only the first part of the form is to be filled in if the holder is the head of a commercial or industrial establishment.

FINAL PROTOCOL.

Before signing the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded this day between Finland and Italy, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have made the following declarations which shall form an integral part of the same Treaty.

With reference to Article 5.

It is agreed that the provisions of Article 5 with regard to civil, commercial, industrial, financial and insurance associations shall also apply to Finnish associations which are legally constituted in accordance with the laws of Finland and have an exclusively economic object.

With reference to Article 6.

Any removal of import prohibitions granted even temporarily or for definite quotas by one of the High Contracting Parties in respect of the products of a third Power shall apply immediately and unconditionally to the same or similar products originating in and coming from the other Party; and any removal of export prohibitions granted even temporarily or for definite quotas by one of the High Contracting Parties in respect of goods intended for a third country shall apply immediately and unconditionally to the same goods intended for the other Party.

In the same manner, should either of the High Contracting Parties establish new prohibitions or restrictions either on import or export, the grant of concessions or the fixing of quotas shall be considered at the request of either of the High Contracting Parties in such a manner as to prejudice as little as possible the commercial relations between the two countries.

It is further agreed that the possibility of being compelled to prevent the import of seed which by its origin may not be considered suitable for growing in Finland on account of the climate, shall be regarded as one of the exceptional economic circumstances provided for in Article 6 of the Treaty.

With reference to Article 7 and Article 8.

Should either of the High Contracting Parties increase the duties applying to goods which are of special interest to the other High Contracting Party, the latter shall have the right to denounce the Treaty in order that its effect may cease three months after denunciation.

Negotiations shall, however, be started at the latest fifteen days after the denunciation has been notified so that all conciliatory measures may have been exhausted before denunciation becomes effective.

With reference to Article 13.

It is understood that most-favoured-nation treatment may not be claimed in respect of facilities granted to inhabitants of frontier zones with regard to passports.

With reference to Article 14.

Postal parcels shall be exempt from certificates of origin if they represent imports without any commercial character.

With reference to Article 18.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall designate the offices in its territory open for the import and export of samples imported by commercial travellers.

Re-export may take place through an office other than that through which the samples were imported.

On import the amount of the duty applicable to these samples shall be established and shall be either deposited in cash at the Customs House in the place of despatch, or security shall be duly given. The stamps, leads, or seals affixed to the samples by the Customs authorities of one of the High Contracting Parties shall be recognised as adequate by those of the other Party. Should these samples, however, arrive without bearing the above-mentioned marks of identity, or should the marks not provide adequate guarantees in the opinion of the administration in question, the latter may cause the said samples to be marked, if that is possible without damaging them, in such a manner as to make them recognisable. No duty or tax shall be levied in respect of this operation on behalf of the State.

A list of these samples shall be prepared in a form to be determined by the High Contracting Parties and shall contain :

- (a) A numbered list of the imported samples with descriptions and details by which they can be recognised ;
- (b) Statement of the duty applicable to the samples and of the amount of duty deposited in cash or for which security has been given ;
- (c) Information as to the manner in which the samples have been marked ;
- (d) The fixed period on the expiry of which the amount of duty paid in advance shall definitely come into the possession of the Customs or, if a security has been deposited, when the duty shall be paid by means of the security, unless proof is furnished that the samples have been re-exported or placed in bond.

This period may not exceed one year

If before the expiry of the time-limit fixed under (d) the samples are submitted to one of the competent offices with a view to re-exportation or to placing them in bond, this office shall satisfy itself that the articles intended for re-export are identical with those imported. If there is no doubt on this point the office shall verify the re-export or the placing in bond, and shall refund the amount of the duty deposited in cash on importation or shall take the necessary measures to discharge the security.

It is agreed that the above provisions do not invalidate in principle the import and export restrictions in force in the two countries.

With reference to Article 27.

Most-favoured-nation treatment may not be claimed by Italian vessels in respect of advantages with regard to the compulsory employment of pilots which Finland has granted or may grant to Sweden in respect of navigation north of 59° Northern Latitude, so long as the same advantages have not been extended to the vessels of a third country and provided they are limited :

- (a) To vessels with a maximum net tonnage of 750 tons, intended for regular passenger traffic ;
- (b) To sailing vessels and vessels driven by mechanical power for navigation on the lakes, with a maximum net tonnage of 100 tons, intended for the transport of wood, fuel, fish or agricultural produce belonging to the owners or managers of the vessels.

With reference to Article 29.

Except in the case of sale by order of the Court, the vessels of either of the Contracting Parties may not acquire the nationality of the other without a declaration of the withdrawal of the flag issued by the authority of the State to which the vessel belongs.

The present Protocol, which shall be considered as approved and sanctioned by the High Contracting Parties without any other special ratification but only by the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty to which it refers, has been drawn up in duplicate at Rome on October 22, 1924.

J. H. VENNOLA.
H. GUMMERUS.

BENITO MUSSOLINI.