

N° 612.

SUÈDE ET SUISSE

Echange de notes réglant provisoirement les relations commerciales entre les deux pays. Stockholm, le 20 mars 1924.

SWEDEN AND SWITZERLAND

Exchange of Notes regulating provisionally the commercial relations between the two countries. Stockholm, March 20, 1924.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

No. 612. — EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN THE SWEDISH AND SWISS GOVERNMENTS REGULATING PROVISIONALLY THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THEIR TWO COUNTRIES. STOCKHOLM, MARCH 20, 1924.

French official text communicated by the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Swiss Federal Council. The registration of this exchange of Notes took place May 2, 1924.

SWISS LEGATION IN SWEDEN.

IV. B. 21.

MS/SJ/537/24.

STOCKHOLM, *March 20, 1924.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to inform you that, pending the conclusion of a regular commercial treaty, my Government is prepared to put into force the following provisional regulations in regard to the commercial relations between Switzerland and Sweden :

(1) The Swiss Government undertakes to accord to Swedish goods and nationals, and the Swedish Government undertakes to accord to Swiss goods and nationals, most-favoured-nation treatment in all matters connected with the import and export of goods and the status of commercial travellers. Switzerland shall not be entitled, however, to claim the special facilities which have been or may be granted by Sweden to Denmark or Norway or both of those countries unless and until such privileges are granted to a third State. The same proviso shall apply to any privileges which are or may be granted by one of the Contracting Parties to other neighbouring States in order to facilitate frontier traffic, and also to privileges granted in virtue of any Customs union which is already concluded or may hereafter be concluded by one of the Contracting Parties.

(2) The Swiss Government undertakes to grant to Swedish commercial travellers, and the Swedish Government undertakes to grant to Swiss commercial travellers, provided that such travellers are duly in possession of the requisite license, the right of temporary exemption from Customs duties in respect of trade samples imported by them. They shall furnish, subject to the regulations of both countries with regard to proof of identity, a guarantee for the re-exportation of such samples within a period of six months, either by depositing the amount of the duties leviable at the Customs office on entry or by furnishing valuable security. The period thus fixed for re-exportation may, if circumstances require, be extended to not more than one year.

Swiss commercial travellers duly in possession of the requisite license shall be entitled to travel in Sweden with samples of gold or silverware which is not hall-marked, consisting

¹ Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

of watches, parts of watches or accessories (including bracelets) which are securely attached to watches or necessary to enable them to be used. These samples shall be re-exported within the above-mentioned period of six months or one year, according to circumstances. Security for the re-exportation of articles which, though liable to be hall-marked in Sweden, have not been hall-marked, shall be furnished by the deposit of a sum not exceeding twice the amount of the Customs duties in the case of silver articles or five times the value of such duties in the case of gold articles. The forfeiture of a deposit shall not preclude the institution of legal proceedings in respect of infringements of the regulations with regard to the trade in articles made of precious metals.

The most-favoured-nation clause shall also apply to the treatment of commercial travellers' samples, including those made of precious metals.

The provisions of the present Arrangement shall be understood to apply, as regards commercial travellers, only to travellers in the wholesale trade (i.e. to travellers calling on retail dealers or persons or firms who use the goods for business purposes), and each of the Contracting Parties shall be at full liberty to apply its laws regarding itinerant industries, hawking and the soliciting of orders from persons not engaged in a trade or industry.

(3) The present provisional Arrangement shall come into force on the date when the Swedish Government notifies the approval of the Arrangement by the Swedish Diet, and shall be applicable until the coming into force of a regular commercial treaty or until the expiration of a period of three months from the date on which the Arrangement is denounced by either of the Contracting Parties.

I would beg you to confirm that the Swedish Government accepts the foregoing proposals, and that it considers the present Arrangement as definitely concluded and as coming into force on the date provided in the preceding paragraph, and I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) SCHREIBER,
Swiss Minister in Sweden.

His Excellency
Baron Marks de WÜRTEMBERG,
Ministre des Affaires étrangères, etc., etc., etc.,
Stockholm.

MINISTRY
OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

STOCKHOLM, *March 20, 1924.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

With reference to your Note of to-day's date, I have the honour to inform you that the Swedish Government approves the proposals made by the Swiss Government in the aforesaid Note and, pending the conclusion of a regular commercial treaty, is prepared to put into force the following provisional regulations in regard to the commercial relations between Sweden and Switzerland :

(1) The Swedish Government undertakes to accord to Swiss goods and nationals, and the Swiss Government undertakes to accord to Swedish goods and nationals, most-favoured-nation treatment in all matters connected with the import and export of goods and the status of commercial travellers. Switzerland shall not be entitled, however, to

claim the special facilities which have been or may be granted by Sweden to Denmark or Norway or both of those countries unless and until such privileges are granted to a third State. The same proviso shall apply to any privileges which are or may be granted by one of the Contracting Parties to other neighbouring States in order to facilitate frontier traffic, and also to privileges granted in virtue of any Customs union which is already concluded or may hereafter be concluded by one of the Contracting Parties.

(2) The Swedish Government undertakes to grant to Swiss commercial travellers, and the Swiss Government undertakes to grant to Swedish commercial travellers, provided that such travellers are in possession of the requisite license, the right of temporary exemption from Customs duties in respect of trade samples imported by them. They shall furnish, subject to the regulations of both countries with regard to proof of identity, a guarantee for the re-exportation of such samples within a period of six months, either by depositing the amount of the duties leviable at the Customs office on entry or by furnishing valuable security. The period thus fixed for re-exportation may, if circumstances require, be extended to not more than one year.

Swiss commercial travellers (who are in possession of the requisite license) shall be entitled to travel in Sweden with samples of gold or silverware which is not hall-marked, consisting of watches, parts of watches or accessories (including bracelets) which are securely attached to watches or necessary to enable them to be used. These samples shall be re-exported within the above-mentioned period of six months or of one year, according to circumstances. Security for the re-exportation of articles which, though liable to be hall-marked in Sweden, have not been hall-marked, shall be furnished by the deposit of a sum not exceeding twice the amount of the Customs duties in the case of silver articles or five times the value of such duties in the case of gold articles. The forfeiture of a deposit shall not preclude the institution of legal proceedings in respect of infringements of the regulations with regard to the trade in articles made of precious metals.

The most-favoured-nation clause shall also apply to the treatment of commercial travellers' samples, including those made of precious metals.

The provisions of the present Arrangement shall be understood to apply as regards commercial travellers only to travellers in the wholesale trade (i.e., to travellers calling upon retail dealers or persons or firms who use the goods for business purposes), and each of the Contracting Parties shall be at full liberty to apply its laws regarding itinerant industries, hawking and the soliciting of orders from persons not engaged in a trade or industry.

(3) The present provisional Arrangement shall come into force on the date when the Swedish Government notifies the approval of the Arrangement by the Swedish Diet and shall be applicable until the coming into force of a regular commercial treaty or until the expiration of a period of three months from the date on which the Arrangement is denounced by either of the Contracting Parties.

I accordingly consider the above Arrangement as definitely concluded and as coming into force on the date stipulated in the preceding paragraph, and have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) MARKS VON WÜRTEMBERG.

Monsieur SCHREIBER,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Swiss Confederation, etc., etc., etc.