

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.No. 3003. — CONVENTION² OF ESTABLISHMENT, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN THE KINGDOM OF ROUMANIA AND THE KINGDOM OF SWEDEN. SIGNED AT BUCHAREST, OCTOBER 7, 1931.

French official text communicated by the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs and by the Roumanian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary accredited to the League of Nations. The registration of this Convention took place July 13, 1932.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SWEDEN and HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA, being desirous of strengthening and developing the economic relations between the two countries, have resolved to conclude a Convention concerning Establishment, Commerce and Navigation, and have to that end appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SWEDEN :

His Excellency Baron J. M. ALSTRÖMER, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Sweden in Roumania ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA :

His Excellency M. Nicolas IORGA, President of the Council, Minister of Public Instruction, Minister for Foreign Affairs *ad interim* :

Who, having communicated their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following provisions :

Article I.

The nationals of either High Contracting Party shall enjoy in all respects in the territory of the other Party, as regards their persons and property, the same rights, privileges and favours as are or may hereafter be granted to the nationals of the most favoured nation.

The nationals of either High Contracting Party shall in consequence be entitled, subject to compliance with the laws and regulations in force therein, to enter freely, travel, reside and establish themselves in the territory of the other Party, or to leave it at any time, without being subject to any restrictions or charges of any kind other than those imposed, or which may hereafter be imposed, upon the nationals of the most favoured nation.

It is however understood that the provisions of the present Convention shall in no way restrict the acknowledged right of either High Contracting Party in individual cases to refuse nationals of the other Party permission to reside in the country, either in virtue of a judicial decision or for

¹ Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations, à titre d'information.

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations, for information.

² The exchange of ratifications took place at Stockholm, June 2, 1932.

reasons connected with the internal or external security of the State, or with public order, or with social policy and particularly on grounds connected with public relief, public health or morals.

Article II.

The nationals of either High Contracting Party shall have the right, upon the same conditions as nationals of the most favoured nation, to acquire and to possess in the territory of the other Party any kind of movable or immovable property in accordance with the constitutional and legal provisions of the country. They shall be entitled, subject to the same conditions, freely to dispose thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, transfer, marriage settlement, succession *ab intestato* or by any other way, and to acquire property by will or by succession *ab intestato*.

They shall not in any of the above cases be liable to charges, dues or taxes, of any kind whatsoever, other or higher than those which are, or may hereafter be, imposed on nationals of the country or of the most favoured nation.

They shall also be entitled freely to export their property without thereby being subjected to any restrictions, charges, dues or taxes other or higher than those which are, or may hereafter be, in force for nationals of the country or of the most favoured nation.

Article III.

The nationals of either High Contracting Party shall, under the same conditions as the nationals of the most favoured nation, have the right in the territory of the other Party, to carry on any kind of industry or commerce and to engage in any trade or profession, the exercise of which is not, or may not hereafter be, restricted to nationals.

Article IV.

Nationals of either High Contracting Party shall not be liable in the territory of the other Party, as regards their persons, property, rights or interests, or as regards the exercise of any kind of commerce, industry, trade or profession, to any direct or indirect charge, due or tax, of any kind whatsoever, other or higher than those which would be levied on nationals of the country or of the most favoured nation.

Article V.

The nationals of either High Contracting Party shall not be liable in the territory of the other Party to any compulsory personal military service, or to any compulsory official duties of a judicial, administrative or municipal character, other than guardianship, nor to any dues or charges imposed in lieu of military service or of the performance of such duties.

They shall also be exempt from any forced loans or other contributions of any kind whatsoever which may hereafter be levied for war requirements or by reason of other exceptional circumstances.

In respect of requisitions and any other services of a like nature for the requirements of the armed forces, they shall neither in time of peace nor in time of war receive less favourable treatment than that granted to the nationals of the country or of the most favoured nation.

Article VI.

Nationals of either High Contracting Party shall enjoy in the territory of the other Party, as regards the legal and judicial protection of their person and property, the same treatment as is given to nationals.

They shall accordingly have free and unhindered access to the Courts and may sue or be sued under the same conditions as nationals. They shall also be free to employ and choose advocates and agents authorised by the laws of the country, and in this respect also shall enjoy the same rights and advantages as nationals.

Questions of *cautio judicatum solvi* and of free legal aid shall, however, be settled between the High Contracting Parties in accordance with arrangements made, or hereafter to be made, between them.

Article VII.

Joint-stock companies and other economic undertakings — including commercial, industrial financial, transport and insurance companies — which are legally incorporated and have their headquarters in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties shall be recognised in the territory of the other Party, and shall accordingly be entitled to sue or be sued in the Courts of that Party as plaintiffs or defendants.

The said companies shall be entitled, within the bounds of the legislation in force and subject to the conditions therein laid down, to carry on their activities within the territory of the other Party, and to acquire and possess therein every kind of movable or immovable property necessary for the purpose of such activities, and to dispose freely of such movable and immovable property, and shall in this respect and in every other way receive as favourable treatment as that granted to similar companies belonging to the most favoured nation. They shall not be liable in respect of their activities, either for their movable or immovable property or in any other way, to any charges, dues or taxes of any kind whatsoever other or higher than those imposed on similar companies belonging to the most favoured nation.

The provisions of Articles V and VI referring to nationals of the Contracting Parties shall by analogy be applied to the companies covered by the present Article.

Article VIII.

Subject to the exceptions specially provided for by the present Convention, each of the High Contracting Parties shall grant to the other in all matters concerning trade between the two countries, the same privileges, facilities and favours of every kind as are or may hereafter be granted in respect of the trade with any other country.

Article IX.

The High Contracting Parties shall not impose or maintain any prohibitions or restrictions on imports or exports as between each other which do not apply in the same way to the imports or exports of the same products in the course of trade with any other country.

No breach of the principle of most-favoured-nation treatment shall however be considered to be involved in any prohibitions or restrictions imposed or maintained :

- (a) For reasons of public order or the internal or external security of the State.
- (b) For reasons of public health, or with the object of protecting animals or useful plants against disease, harmful insects or parasites, or to combat the deterioration or extinction of useful plants.
- (c) In connection with products which are, or may hereafter be, Government monopolies.

Article X.

As regards import duties and any other duties or dues of any kind whatsoever which are levied on the importation of goods, each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes to extend to the other, immediately and unconditionally, all privileges, reductions or exemptions which it grants, or may hereafter grant, to the most favoured nation. The Contracting Parties further undertake

not to apply to each other Customs duties higher than the lowest autonomous duties levied by the Customs tariff which is, or may hereafter be, in force in the country concerned.

The two Parties shall also grant each other most-favoured-nation treatment in regard to export duties and all other duties or dues levied on the export of goods.

They also undertake to allow each other most-favoured-nation treatment in regard to the deposit of surety for Customs and other import duties, the manner in which such duties are levied, the rate of duty, drawbacks, and other Customs formalities in connection with the import, export, transit, re-export and trans-shipment of goods, or with their bonding and treatment in bond and the duties and dues attaching thereto.

Article XI.

As regards certificates of origin, the High Contracting Parties undertake to apply in their mutual commercial relations the provisions of the International Convention¹ for the Simplification of Customs Formalities, signed at Geneva, November 3, 1923.

Where certificates of origin are required by one of the two Contracting Parties, they may, if they deal with goods originating in the territory of the other Contracting Party, be issued either by the Customs authorities, or by the competent Chambers of Commerce and Industry or Agriculture of that country, or by any other authority or institution thereof approved for the purpose by the Government of the country of destination. The said certificates of origin shall be recognised by the authorities in the country of destination. If they are not issued by a State authority or a competent Chamber of Commerce and Industry or Agriculture, the Government of the country of destination may require them to be legalised by its diplomatic or consular representative at the place of despatch. No charge shall be made for such legalisation.

When the products of a third country cross the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties in course of import into the territory of the other Party, the Customs authorities of the latter country shall recognise as valid the certificates issued by the Customs authorities of the other High Contracting Party to the effect that the products have remained under Customs supervision during the period of transit.

The authorities of the country of destination shall be entitled to demand a translation into French of certificates of origin.

Article XII.

Internal duties or dues of any kind whatsoever which are, or may hereafter be, levied within the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties for the profit of the State, provinces, communes or corporations, on the manufacture, preparation, distribution, purchase, sale or consumption of any product shall not be heavier or higher for the products of the other Party than those levied on similar home products or on those of the most favoured nation.

Article XIII.

Merchants, manufacturers and other business men established in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties who show proof by the production of an identity card issued by a competent authority in that territory that they are authorised to carry on their trade or industry therein, and that they pay therein the contributions prescribed for that purpose by law, shall be entitled within the territory of the other Party, and subject to compliance with the prescribed formalities, to make purchases either personally or through commercial travellers in their employ from merchants or producers or in the public market. They may also take orders, on sample or otherwise, from

¹ Vol. XXX, page 371 ; Vol. XXXV, page 325 ; Vol. XXXIX, page 208 ; Vol. XLV, page 140 ; Vol. L, page 161 ; Vol. LIV, page 398 ; Vol. LIX, page 365 ; Vol. LXIX, page 79 ; Vol. LXXXIII, page 394 ; Vol. LXXXVIII, page 319 ; Vol. XCII, page 370 ; and Vol. CXI, page 404, of this Series.

merchants and other persons who for the purpose of their commerce or industry, make use of goods of the same kind as those offered. They shall receive in this respect, as also in everything relating to duties and dues and in every other way, treatment equally favourable with that received by the merchants, businessmen and commercial travellers of the most favoured nation.

The said business men and commercial travellers, being in possession of identity cards, shall be entitled to have with them samples or models but not merchandise.

The identity cards shall be drawn up in accordance with the model given in the International Convention for the Simplification of Customs Formalities, signed at Geneva on November 3, 1923. Except in the special cases indicated in the said Convention, the visa of a consular or other authority shall not be required.

The provisions of the said International Convention shall apply equally in respect of the import and re-export of samples and models. The period within which re-export must take place shall be six months, but may be extended to twelve months on the authority of the Customs authorities.

The Parties shall also grant to each other most-favoured-nation treatment in all matters concerning the import and re-export of samples and models.

Article XIV.

In the matter of transit the High Contracting Parties shall in their mutual relations apply to each other the provisions of the Convention and Statute¹ on Freedom of Transit, signed at Barcelona on April 20, 1921.

Article XV.

In the matter of rail transport of passengers, baggage and goods, the High Contracting Parties undertake to grant each other most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of consignment charges, freights and public dues leviable on transport.

Article XVI.

Swedish vessels and boats and their cargoes shall receive in Roumania, and Roumanian vessels and boats and their cargoes shall receive in Sweden the same treatment in every respect as national vessels and boats and their cargoes, whatever the place from which such vessels and boats come or to which they are proceeding, and whatever the place from or to which their cargoes are consigned.

The vessels and boats of one of the High Contracting Parties shall not be subject in the territory of the other to tonnage dues, port dues, pilotage, lighting or buoyage dues nor to any other dues or charges whatsoever, higher than those applicable in the same conditions to national vessels or boats.

The vessels and boats of each of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy any privilege or favour which is, or may hereafter be, granted to national vessels or boats in respect of their berthing, loading or unloading in the ports, and generally in respect of all formalities and provisions whatsoever which are, or may hereafter be, applicable to vessels, boats, their crews and cargoes.

Any privilege or exemption which either of the High Contracting Parties has accorded, or may hereafter accord, to any third Power in regard to any of the above matters shall be granted simultaneously and unconditionally to the other Contracting Party.

¹ Vol. VII, page 11; Vol. XI, page 497; Vol. XV, page 305; Vol. XIX, page 279; Vol. XXIV, page 155; Vol. XXXI, page 245; Vol. XXXV, page 299; Vol. XXXIX, page 166; Vol. LIX, page 344; Vol. LXIX, page 70; Vol. LXXXIII, page 373; Vol. XCII, page 363; Vol. XCVI, page 181; and Vol. CIV, page 495, of this Series.

Article XVII.

Exceptions shall be made to the provisions of the present Convention relating to maritime navigation in the case of :

- (1) The coasting trade ;
- (2) Favours which have been, or may hereafter be, granted in either country to national fisheries and their products ;
- (3) Special measures with the object of encouraging by subsidies the development of the merchant marine ;
- (4) Privileges granted to yacht clubs ;
- (5) Maritime services in connection with ports, roadsteads and beaches, including pilotage, towage, salvage and rescue work ; it being nevertheless understood that, if one of the High Contracting Parties grants to another State any advantage or privilege which is excluded by the present paragraph, it will grant to the other Party most-favoured-nation treatment as regards the said advantage or privilege ;
- (6) Emigration and conveyance of emigrants, it being understood that a special agreement may hereafter be come to on this matter between the two High Contracting Parties.

Article XVIII.

The documents and certificates issued for the purpose by the competent authorities of the respective States shall be recognised by both parties as establishing the nationality of vessels and boats.

Tonnage measurement certificates and other documents regarding tonnage measurement issued by one of the High Contracting Parties shall be recognised by the other Party in conformity with such special agreements as may hereafter be concluded between the two Parties at such time as they shall consider suitable.

Article XIX.

Swedish vessels and boats entering a Roumanian port, and Roumanian vessels and boats entering a Swedish port with the sole object of completing their cargoes for a foreign destination, or unloading a part thereof conveyed from a foreign port, shall be entitled, provided that they conform to the laws and regulations of the State concerned, to retain on board any part of the cargo consigned to another port or to another country, and to re-export it without being obliged to pay any duties or charges thereon other than those levied on national vessels or on those of the most-favoured-nation.

Article XX.

If a vessel or boat of one of the High Contracting Parties has run aground or been wrecked on the coast of the other, the vessel or boat and its cargo shall enjoy the same favours and immunities as are granted by the laws and regulations of the respective countries in similar circumstances to national vessels and boats or to vessels and boats of the most-favoured-nation. Assistance and relief shall be given to the master and the crew, both for themselves and for the vessel or boat and its cargo, to the same extent as would be afforded to nationals.

Goods salvaged from a vessel or boat which has run aground or been wrecked or from its cargo shall be restored to the owner or his representative, provided that the owner or his representative establishes his right within the period laid down by the law. If the said goods have been sold, the proceeds of the sale shall, subject to the same conditions, be placed at the disposal of the owner or his representative. The salvage dues and other expenses incurred in the salvage shall be calculated according to the same rules as those applicable to nationals.

It is also agreed that goods saved from a vessel or boat which has run aground or been wrecked shall not be liable to any Customs duties, unless admitted for consumption within the country.

Article XXI.

The High Contracting Parties undertake mutually to apply the provisions of the Convention and Statute on the Régime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern, signed at Barcelona on April 20, 1921¹, and of the Additional Protocol² relating thereto.

It is however understood that account shall be taken of the reservations made by Sweden and by Roumania to the signature of the Convention, the Additional Protocol or the Protocols of Adhesion.

It is further understood that the provisions of the present Convention cannot in any way affect the application of the Final Statute of the Danube.

Article XXII.

The provisions of the present Convention shall not apply to the navigation of internal waterways.

It is however understood that facilities granted by one of the High Contracting Parties to a third nation in respect of the navigation of internal waterways shall not be refused to the other Party.

Article XXIII.

The consular representatives appointed by one of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territory of the other Party all such privileges, exemptions, immunities and rights as are possessed by, or may hereafter be granted to, the consular representatives of a third Power. Such privileges, exemptions, immunities and rights shall not however be claimed to any greater extent than that to which they are enjoyed by the consular representatives of the latter Contracting Party in the territory of the former.

Article XXIV.

In so far as they refer to most-favoured-nation treatment, the stipulations of the present Convention shall not apply :

(a) To benefits which one of the High Contracting Parties has granted, or may hereafter grant, to contiguous countries with the object of facilitating frontier traffic within a zone not as a general rule exceeding fifteen kilometres in depth on each side of the frontier ;

(b) To benefits which are, or may hereafter be, granted by Sweden to Denmark or Norway or to both these countries, so long as such benefits have not been granted to any other State.

(c) To such special régime as at present exists, or may hereafter be set up, in Roumania in connection with tariffs upon imports for the purpose of facilitating the financial settlements resulting from the state of war in which Roumania was involved from 1916 to 1918.

(d) To any rights or privileges which may be granted to one or more other contiguous states in virtue of a Customs union.

¹ Vol. VII, page 35 ; Vol. XI, page 407 ; Vol. XV, page 307 ; Vol. XIX, page 281 ; Vol. XXIV, page 157 ; Vol. L, page 160 ; Vol. LIX, page 344 ; Vol. LXIX, page 71 ; and Vol. XCVI, page 182, of this Series.

² Vol. VII, page 65 ; Vol. XI, page 407 ; Vol. XV, page 309 ; Vol. XIX, page 281 ; Vol. XXIV, page 157 ; Vol. LIX, page 345 ; Vol. LXIX, page 71 ; Vol. LXXVIII, page 437 ; and Vol. XCVI, page 182, of this Series.

Article XXV.

Any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which it has not been possible to settle between the High Contracting Parties by diplomatic means shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Nevertheless, disputes which may arise regarding the treatment of goods or the application of the stipulations regarding tariffs or navigation, and are of such a character as to demand immediate solution, shall, if the High Contracting Parties agree thereto, be submitted to an arbitral tribunal formed *ad hoc*. Such tribunal shall be composed of three members. Each of the Contracting Parties shall appoint a member chosen by it, and shall by common agreement select a third member who shall act as Chairman. The appointment of the members must be made within 30 days from the date on which the High Contracting Parties agree to have recourse to procedure by arbitration. Should no agreement be reached within this period by the High Contracting Parties as regards the third member, he shall be appointed by the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague.

The decisions of the said arbitral tribunal shall have binding force.

Article XXVI.

The present Convention shall be ratified by His Majesty the King of Sweden with the approval of the Riksdag, and by His Majesty the King of Roumania with the approval of the Parliament.

It shall come into force ten days after the exchange of ratifications, which shall take place as soon as possible at Stockholm, and shall remain valid for two years.

If, six months before the expiration of the period mentioned above, neither of the High Contracting Parties has informed the other of its intention to terminate the Convention, it shall remain in force until the expiration of a period of six months from the date of its denunciation by one of the Parties.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries of the two High Contracting Parties have signed the present Convention and have affixed their seals thereto.

Done in duplicate at Bucharest, October 7, 1931.

(Signed) ALSTRÖMER.

(Signed) N. IORGA.

FINAL PROTOCOL.

At the time of signing the present Convention of Establishment, Commerce and Navigation, the Plenipotentiaries of the two High Contracting Parties have in addition agreed on the following provisions, which shall form an integral part of the Convention.

Ad Article I.

The stipulations of the present Convention shall not affect in any way the provisions which are, or may hereafter be, in force in either of the two countries regarding passports, nor the general regulations which are, or may hereafter be, issued by the Contracting States regarding the right of foreigners to accept employment in their respective territories.

It is also understood that the above provisions shall not affect in any way the acknowledged right of each of the High Contracting Parties to control emigration or immigration by law.

Ad Article IV.

The High Contracting Parties agree that the grant of equality of treatment with nationals under Article IV does not exclude the application to Roumanian subjects of the Swedish Ordinances of October 23, 1908, regarding the duties payable for privileges and special rights, or that of December 31, 1913, regarding the right of foreigners and Swedish nationals domiciled abroad to give public performances, etc. in Sweden or to take part in such performances, in so far as the said Ordinances provide for the payment of dues.

Ad Article XII.

Nothing in the present Convention shall affect the provisions of Swedish laws which are, or may hereafter be, in force under which special taxation is imposed upon alcohols and starches manufactured from foreign raw materials or upon tobacco imported from abroad. Most-favoured-nation treatment shall, however, be granted in such case.

Ad Article XIII.

The provisions of the present Convention shall not apply to itinerant traders nor to any other persons engaged in an itinerant trade.

Ad Article XXII.

It is however understood that Sweden shall not be entitled to claim the special advantages granted by Roumania to Yugoslav vessels for the navigation of the Bega Canal.

Ad Article XXIV.

The stipulations of the present Convention relating to most-favoured-nation treatment may not be invoked by either of the High Contracting Parties for the purpose of claiming the benefit of any treatment in respect of taxation allowed by the other High Contracting Party with a view to avoiding double taxation in its relations with a third State, in virtue of a special Convention for the purpose of apportioning the right of taxation in respect of particular taxable commodities.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries of the two High Contracting Parties have signed the present Protocol and have affixed their seals thereto.

Done in duplicate, Bucharest, October 7, 1931.

(Signed) ALSTRÖMER.

(Signed) N. IORGA.

EXCHANGE OF NOTES

BETWEEN THE ROUMANIAN AND SWEDISH GOVERNMENTS CONCERNING CUSTOMS DUTIES ON RUBBER-SOLED SHOES UPON THEIR ENTRY INTO ROUMANIA. BUCHAREST, OCTOBER 7, 1931.

I.

FROM THE ROUMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO THE SWEDISH MINISTER IN BUCHAREST.

BUCHAREST, *October 7, 1931.*

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that the Roumanian Government undertakes, during the existence of the Convention concerning Establishment, Commerce and Navigation this day concluded, to levy on the import into Roumania of the goods hereinbelow specified, manufactured in Sweden, the import duty hereinbelow specified or any such lower rate as Roumania may grant to the same goods from any third country.

ex 132 Boots or shoes with uppers of fabric of any kind, other than those of silk or containing silk, and with the sole and heel of rubber fixed to the shoe by stitching or vulcanisation 20,000 lei per 100 kg.

I have, etc.

(Signed) N. IORGA.

II.

FROM THE SWEDISH MINISTER IN BUCHAREST TO THE ROUMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

BUCHAREST, *October 7, 1931.*

MONSIEUR LE PRESIDENT,

In your letter of to-day's date, Your Excellency was good enough to send me the following communication :

" I have the honour to inform you that the Roumanian Government undertakes, during the existence of the Convention concerning Establishment, Commerce and Navigation this day concluded, to levy on the import into Roumania of the goods, hereinbelow specified, manufactured in Sweden, the import duty hereinbelow specified or any such lower rate as Roumania may grant to the same goods from any third country.

ex 132 Boots or shoes with uppers of fabric of any kind, other than those of silk or containing silk, and with the sole and heel of rubber fixed to the shoe by stitching or vulcanisation 20,000 lei per 100 kg."

I acknowledge with thanks Your Excellency's communication and have the honour to inform you that I have duly noted its contents.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) ALSTRÖMER.

EXCHANGE OF NOTES

BETWEEN THE ROUMANIAN AND SWEDISH GOVERNMENTS CONCERNING PHYTO-PATHOLOGICAL CERTIFICATES. BUCHAREST, OCTOBER 7, 1931.

I.

THE SWEDISH MINISTER IN BUCHAREST TO THE ROUMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

BUCHAREST, *October 7th*, 1931.

MONSIEUR LE PRÉSIDENT,

Under the terms of a Swedish decree dated April 8, 1927, living plants and parts thereof specified in the decree must be accompanied on import into Sweden by certain certificates and declarations issued by the authorities or experts in the country of export authorised by the Government to issue such documents. Furthermore, the competence of the said authorities and experts must be attested by a Swedish diplomatic or consular authority in the country of export.

In accordance with instructions received, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the Swedish Government, having learned that the Phytopathological Section of the Institute of Agronomic Research of Roumania has been authorised to grant the certificates and declarations in question for the whole of Roumania, is prepared to notify the Swedish Customs authorities accordingly. An attestation issued by a Swedish diplomatic or consular authority will therefore no longer be required in every case : a general attestation on my part, which I will this day forward to the competent authorities at Stockholm, will be accepted as sufficient.

The Swedish Government at the same time understands that, in the case of living plants and parts thereof of Swedish origin imported into Roumania, the corresponding certificates and declarations issued by the Botanical and Entomological Sections of the Central Establishment for Agricultural Experiments (*Centralanstaltens för försöksväsendet på jordbruksområdet botaniska och entomologiska avdelningar*) and the Swedish Government Central Potatoe Inspection Department (*Statens potatisinspektion*) will be accepted in Roumania on the same conditions as those on which the Roumanian documents referred to above are accepted in Sweden.

I beg Your Excellency accordingly to be good enough to inform me whether the Roumanian Government accepts the arrangement above proposed. I should also be grateful if you would in that event notify me of the names of the officials authorised to sign for the Phytopathological Section, and at the same time forward me an impression of the Section's stamp or seal, for the information of the Swedish Customs authorities.

In expectation of Your Excellency's reply, I have, etc.

(Signed) ALSTRÖMER.

II.

THE ROUMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO THE SWEDISH MINISTER IN BUCHAREST.

BUCHAREST, *October 7*, 1931.

SIR,

In your letter of to-day's date, Your Excellency was good enough to make me the following communication :

“ Under the terms of a Swedish decree dated April 8, 1927, living plants and parts thereof specified in the decree must be accompanied on import into Sweden by certain certificates and declarations issued by the authorities or experts in the country of export

authorised by the Government to issue such documents. Furthermore the competence of the said authorities and experts must be attested by a Swedish diplomatic or consular authority in the country of export.

“ In accordance with instructions received, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the Swedish Government, having learned that the Phytopathological Section of the Institute of Agronomic Research of Roumania has been authorised to grant the certificates and declarations in question for the whole of Roumania, is prepared to notify the Swedish Customs authorities accordingly. An attestation issued by a Swedish diplomatic or consular authority will therefore no longer be required in every case : a general attestation on my part, which I will this day forward to the competent authorities at Stockholm will be accepted as sufficient.

“ The Swedish Government at the same time understand that, in the case of living plants and parts thereof of Swedish origin imported into Roumania, the corresponding certificates and declarations issued by the Botanical and Entomological Sections of the Central Establishment for Agricultural Experiments (*Centralanstaltens för försöksväsendet på jordbruksområdet botaniska och entomologiska avdelningar*) and the Swedish Government Central Potatoo Inspection Department (*Statens potatisinspektion*) will be accepted in Roumania on the same conditions as those on which the Roumanian documents referred to above are accepted in Sweden.

“ I beg Your Excellency accordingly to be good enough to inform me whether the Roumanian Government accepts the arrangement above proposed. I should also be grateful if you would in that event notify me of the names of the officials authorised to sign for the Phytopathological Section, and at the same time forward me an impression of the Section's stamp or seal, for the information of the Swedish Customs authorities. ”

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the Roumanian Government accepts the arrangement above proposed, and have etc.

(Signed) N. IORGA.

EXCHANGE OF NOTES

BETWEEN THE ROUMANIAN AND SWEDISH GOVERNMENTS CONCERNING TONNAGE CERTIFICATES.
BUCHAREST, OCTOBER 7, 1931.

I.

SWEDISH MINISTER IN BUCHAREST TO THE ROUMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

BUCHAREST, *October 7, 1931.*

MONSIEUR LE PRÉSIDENT,

In Article 18 of the Convention concerning Establishment, Commerce and Navigation of to-day's date it is stipulated that tonnage measurement certificates and other documents regarding tonnage measurement issued by one of the High Contracting Parties shall be recognised by the

other Party in conformity with such special agreements as may hereafter be concluded between the two Parties at such time as they shall consider suitable.

In order to settle the question of the recognition of these certificates pending the conclusion of the special agreements referred to, the Swedish Government proposes that the certificates issued by the competent authorities of one of the two countries shall be accepted until further notice in the other country, if the measurement has been made in accordance with the system in force in the latter country. If the Roumanian Government accepts this proposal I have the honour to suggest to Your Excellency that this letter and the reply which you are good enough to send me should be accepted as a statement of the provisional arrangement concluded between our two countries on this subject.

I have, etc.

(Signed) ALSTRÖMER.

II.

THE ROUMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO THE SWEDISH MINISTER IN BUCHAREST.

BUCHAREST, *October 7, 1931.*

SIR,

In a letter of to-day's date Your Excellency was good enough to forward me the following communication in the name of the Swedish Government :

“ In Article 18 of the Convention concerning Establishment, Commerce and Navigation of to-day's date it is stipulated that tonnage measurement certificates and other documents regarding tonnage measurement issued by one of the High Contracting Parties shall be recognised by the other Party in conformity with such special agreements as may hereafter be concluded between the two Parties at such time as they shall consider suitable.

“ In order to settle the question of the recognition of these certificates pending the conclusion of the special agreements referred to, the Swedish Government proposes that the certificates issued by the competent authorities of one of the two countries shall be accepted until further notice in the other country, if the measurement has been made in accordance with the system in force in the latter country. ”

In reply to this communication I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the Roumanian Government accepts the proposal of the Swedish Government, and that I consider, in agreement with Your Excellency, that your letter of to-day's date and my present reply constitute a statement of the provisional arrangement concluded on this subject between our two countries.

I have, etc.

(Signed) N. IORGA.