

第七條

政府、官公吏、私人、團體若ハ各種造物ノ名義ヲ以テ又ハ其ノ利益ノ爲ニ課セラルル噸稅、港稅、水先案内料、燈臺稅、檢疫費其ノ他性質又ハ名稱ノ如何ニ拘ラズ之ト同様ノ又ハ之ニ該當スル稅金ニ付テハ締約國ハ千九百二十三年十二月九日「ジュネーヴ」ニ於テ署名セラレタル海港ノ國際制度ニ關スル條約及規程ノ規定ヲ相互的ニ適用スベシ

ARTICLE 7.

In regard to duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine or other similar or corresponding duties of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination levied in the name or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind, the High Contracting Parties shall reciprocally apply the provisions of the Convention and Statute on the International Régime of Maritime Ports, signed at Geneva on December 9th, 1923.

第八條

兩國ノ一方ノ生産品又ハ製造品タル貨物ニシテ他方ノ領域内ニ輸入セララルモノニ對シ適用セララル關稅率ハ輸入國ノ國內法令ニ依リ定メラルベシ

ARTICLE 8.

It is agreed that the Customs tariffs applicable to goods the produce or manufactures of one of the States imported into the territories of the other, shall be regulated by the internal legislation of the country of importation.

締約國ノ一方ハ一切ノ種類ノ輸入及輸出ニ對スル稅金ノ額及徵收ニ關スル一切ノ事項ニ付テハ自國ガ別國ノ國民、船

Each of the High Contracting Parties binds itself, in all that pertains to the amount and collection

舶又ハ貨物ニ對シ與ヘ又ハ與フルコトアルベキ一切ノ恩典、特權又ハ免除ノ利益ヲ右別國ガ右ノ待遇ヲ無償ニテ與ヘラレタルト相互的補償待遇ノ代償トシテ與ヘラレタルトヲ問ハズ他方ノ國民、船舶又ハ貨物ニ對シ許與スルノ義務ヲ有ス

of duties on imports and exports of every kind, to grant to the nationals, vessels or goods of the other the advantage of every favour, privilege or immunity which it accords or may hereafter accord to the nationals, vessels or goods of any other State, regardless whether such other State shall have been accorded such treatment gratuitously or in return for reciprocal compensatory treatment.

第九條

締約國ノ一方ノ國民ハ法令ノ定ムル手續ヲ履行スルニ於テハ他方ノ領域内ニ於テ特許、商標、商號、意匠並ニ文學的及美術的著作權ニ關シ右他方ノ國民ト同一ノ權利ヲ有スベシ

ARTICLE 9.

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have in the territories of the other the same rights as nationals of that High Contracting Party in regard to patents for inventions, trade-marks, trade-names, designs and copyright in literary and artistic works, upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by law.

第十條

何レノ港又ハ場所ヨリ到ルヲ問ハズ内國船舶ニ依リ運送セラレタル場合ニ於テ輸入、輸出、通過又ハ庫入ガ締約國ノ

ARTICLE 10.

Goods of all kinds, from whatever port or place they may arrive, whose importation, exportation,

一方ノ領域内ニ於テ行ハルルコトアルベキ一切ノ種類ノ貨物ハ他方ノ締約國ノ船舶ニ依リ運送セララルル場合ニ於テ均シク輸入セラレ、輸出セラレ、通過又ハ庫入セララルルコトヲ得

右ノ場合ニ於テハ貨物ハ内國船舶ニ依リ運送セララルル同様ノ貨物ト同一ノ特權ヲ享有スベク且右同様ノ貨物ニ對シ課セラルル所ト異ルカ若ハ之ヨリ高キ税金若ハ課金又ハ異ル制限ヲ課セラルルコトナカルベシ

右規定ハ外國ヨリ來ル船舶ヨリ上陸シ又ハ別國ニ向フ船舶ニ乗船セル旅客ニ對シテモ適用セララルベシ後者ノ場合ニ於テハ當該船舶ハ出發港ノ在ル締約國ノ領域内ニ於テ旅客船ニ付施行中ノ又ハ施行セララルコトアルベキ規定ニ從フベキモノトス

第十一條

締約國ノ港、碇泊所、船渠、波止場又ハ河川ニ於ケル船舶

transit or warehousing may take place in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties if they are carried by national vessels, may equally be imported, exported, passed in transit, or warehoused when they are carried by vessels of the other High Contracting Party.

In such cases, the goods shall enjoy the same privileges and shall not be subjected to any other or higher duties or charges or to any other restrictions than those imposed on similar goods carried by national vessels.

This provision is also applicable to passengers landing from vessels coming from abroad or embarked on vessels proceeding to a foreign country. In the latter case the vessels are to comply with the provisions which are or may be in force for passenger ships in the territory of the High Contracting Party where the port of departure is situated.

ARTICLE 11.

In all that regards the entrance, clearance,

ノ出入、繫留、荷積及荷卸ニ關スル一切ノ事項ニ付テハ締約國ノ一方ニ依リ内國船舶ニ許與セララル一切ノ特權又ハ便益ハ即時且無條件ニテ他方ノ締約國ノ船舶ニ及ボサルベシ

stationing, loading and unloading of vessels in ports, roadsteads, harbours, docks, wharfs or rivers of the High Contracting Parties, every privilege of facility granted by one of the High Contracting Parties to national vessels shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the vessels of the other High Contracting Party.

第十二條

ARTICLE 12.

締約國ノ一方ノ軍艦又ハ商船ニシテ荒天又ハ他ノ危難ノ爲已ムヲ得ズ他方ノ港ニ避難スルモノハ右港ニ於テ修繕ヲ爲シ一切ノ需要品ヲ求メテ出港スルコトヲ得ベク内國船舶ノ支拂フ所ト異ル何等ノ税金ヲモ徴收セララルコトナカルベシ但シ商船ノ船長ガ費用ヲ支辨スル爲其ノ積荷ノ一部ヲ處分スルノ必要アル場合ニハ寄港地ノ規則及税法ニ從フコトヲ要ス

Any ship of war or merchant vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties which may be compelled by stress of weather, or by reason of any other distress to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary supplies, and put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable by national vessels. In case, however, the master of a merchant vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his cargo in order to defray the expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the regulations and tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

締約國ノ一方ノ軍艦又ハ商船ガ他方ノ沿岸又ハ領域ニ於テ難破シ又ハ損失若ハ其ノ他ノ損害ヲ蒙リタルトキハ地方官憲ハ當該地方駐在領事官又ハ他方ノ最寄領事官ニ對シ直ニ右ノ事故ヲ通知スベシ

領事官又ハ領事官ニ依リ委任セララルベキ者在ラザル場合ニ於テ其ノ到着スル迄ハ地方官憲ハ難破シ又ハ擱坐シタル船舶ヨリ救上ゲラレタル者ノ保護及斯ク救上ゲラレタル物ノ保存ノ爲必要ナル措置ヲ執ルベシ

右ノ外當該船舶、其ノ部分品及殘屑、該船舶ニ屬スル一切ノ附屬品、船舶内ニ於テ發見セラレタル該船舶ノ書類竝ニ該船舶ヨリ救上ゲラレタル貨物、商品及其ノ他ノ物（海中ニ投下セラレタル後回收セラレタルモノヲ含ム）又ハ賣却セラレタル場合ニ於ケル右物件ノ賣得金ハ夫々ノ所有者ノ請求又ハ其ノ正當ノ委任ヲ受ケタル代理人ノ請求アリタルトキ右所有者ニ引渡サルベシ

If any ship of war or merchant vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties should be wrecked or suffer loss or other damage on the coasts or the territories of the other, the local authorities shall give prompt notice of the occurrence to the Consular Officer residing in the district or to the nearest Consular Officer of the other Party.

In the absence and until the arrival of the Consular Officer or of the person who shall be entrusted by him, the local authorities shall take the necessary measures for the protection of the persons and for the conservation of the objects which shall have been saved from the wreck or stranding.

Moreover, the vessel, the parts and remnants thereof and all appurtenances belonging thereto, the papers of the vessel found on board as well as the goods and merchandise and other objects saved therefrom including those which, cast into the sea, may have been recovered, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, shall be given up to the respective owners, on their request or on the request of their duly authorized agents.

右所有者又ハ委任ヲ受ケタル代理人現場ニ在ラザルトキ當該船舶、其ノ部分品及其ノ他ノ前記ノ一切ノ物ハ他方ノ締約國ノ國民ノ財産タル限り難破又ハ擱坐ノ生ジタル地方ノ屬スル締約國ノ領事官ニ引渡サルベシ但シ右引渡ハ難破又ハ擱坐ノ生ジタル國ノ法令ニ依リ定メラレタル期間内ニ請求セララルコトヲ要ス

右一切ノ場合ニ於テハ救助及保存ニ付生ジタル費用ノミガ支拂ハルルカ又ハ一般ニハ同様ノ場合ニ於テ内國船舶ニ依リ支拂ハルベカリシト同一ノ税金ガ支拂ハルベシ

救上ゲラレタル商品ハ國內消費ノ爲ニ通關セラレザル限り何等ノ關稅ヲモ支拂ハシメラルルコトナカルベシ

If such owners or authorized agents are not on the spot, the vessel, its parts and whatever else is mentioned above, in so far as they are the property of a national of the other High Contracting Party, shall be delivered to the Consular Officer of such High Contracting Party in whose district the wreck or stranding occurred. The aforesaid delivery, however, must be claimed within the period fixed by the laws of the State in which the wreck or stranding occurred.

In all such cases, only the expenses incurred in the salvage and preservation shall be payable or, in general, the same duties which would have been payable, in similar case, by a national vessel.

The merchandise saved shall not be subjected to the payment of any Customs duty unless cleared for internal consumption.

第十三條

ARTICLE 13.

締約國ノ一方ノ軍艦ハ別國ノ軍艦ガ出入スルコトヲ得ベキ他方ノ港及場所ニ入り、碇泊シ及修繕ヲ爲スコトヲ得右軍艦ハ別國ノ軍艦ト同一ノ規則ニ服從シ且別國ノ軍艦ニ現ニ

The vessels of war of each of the High Contracting Parties may enter, remain and make repairs in those ports and places of the other to

許與セラレ又ハ今後許與セラルルコトアルベキ所ト同一ノ榮譽、利益、特權及免除ヲ享受スベシ

第十四條

締約國ノ一方ノ領事官ニシテ他方ノ領域ニ駐在スルモノハ自國ノ船舶ヨリ脱船者ノ回收ニ關シ法令ニ依リ自己ニ與ヘラルルコトヲ得ル援助ヲ地方官憲ヨリ受クルモノトス但シ右ノ規定ハ援助ヲ請求セラレタル地方官憲ノ屬スル締約國ノ國民ニハ適用セラレザルベシ

which the vessels of war of other nations are accorded access; they shall submit to the same regulations and enjoy the same honours, advantages, privileges and exemptions as are now, or may hereafter be, conceded to the vessels of war of any other nation.

ARTICLE 14.

The Consular Officers of each of the High Contracting Parties residing in the territories of the other shall receive from the local authorities such assistance as can by law be given to them for the recovery of deserters from the vessels of the former Party, provided that this stipulation shall not apply to nationals of the High Contracting Party from whose local authorities assistance is requested.

ARTICLE 15.

Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and

第十五條

締約國ノ一方ハ別國ト同様ノ領事官ガ駐在スルコトヲ許サレタル他方ノ領域ノ都市及港ニ駐在セシムル爲總領事、領

事、副領事其ノ他ノ領事官又ハ領事事務官ヲ任命スルコトヲ得

尤モ右領事官及領事事務官ハ其ノ駐在國政府ノ承認及許可ヲ得タル後ニ非ザレバ其ノ職務ヲ開始スルコトヲ得ザルモノトス

右領事官及領事事務官ハ最惠國ノ領事官ニ許與セラレ又ハ許與セラルルコトアルベキ一切ノ職權ヲ行使シ且一切ノ榮譽、特權、特典及免除ヲ相互主義ヲ條件ノ下ニ享受スベシ

第十六條

締約國ノ一方ノ國民ガ他方ノ領域内ニ於テ死亡シタル場合ニ知レタル相續人又ハ右國民ノ指定シタル遺言執行者右國民ノ死亡シタル國ニ在ラザルトキハ權限アル地方官憲ハ直ニ之ヲ最近地ニ駐在スル右死亡者ノ所屬國ノ領事館ニ通知シ速ニ利害關係者ニ必要ナル通知ヲ爲スコトヲ得シムベシ

ARTICLE 16.

In case of the death of a national of one of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other without having in the country of his decease any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall at once inform the nearest Consular Officer of the nation to which the deceased belonged, in order

締約國ノ一方ノ國民ガ他方ノ領域内ニ於テ死亡シタル場合ニ右國民ノ本國ノ法令ニ依リ相続財産ヲ收受管理スルノ權利ヲ有スル者右國民ノ死亡シタル地ニ在ラザルトキハ右死亡者ノ所屬國ノ權限アル領事館ハ必要アル手續ヲ履行シタル上右死亡者ノ財産所在地ノ法令ノ定ムル方法及制限ニ從ヒ右相続財産ヲ保管管理スルコトヲ得

締約國ノ一方ノ國民ガ他方ノ領域外ニ於テ死亡シタルモ該領域内ニ財産ヲ所有セル場合ニ相続財産ヲ收受管理スルノ權利ヲ有スル者右財産ノ所在地ニ在ラザルトキニ於テモ前項ノ規定ガ適用セラルベシ

第十七條

締約國ハ本條約ニ掲ゲラルル規定ガ兩國ノ一方ニ於テ施行

that necessary information may be immediately forwarded to parties interested.
In case of the death of a national of one of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, without leaving at the place of his decease any person entitled by the laws of his country to take charge of and administer the estate, the competent Consular Officer of the State to which the deceased belong shall, upon fulfilment of the necessary formalities, be empowered to take custody of and administer the estate in the manner and under the limitations prescribed by the laws of the country in which the property of the deceased is situated.
The foregoing provision shall also apply in case of a national of one of the High Contracting Parties dying outside the territories of the other, but possessing property therein, without leaving any person there entitled to take charge of and administer the estate.

ARTICLE 17.

It is understood by the High Contracting Parties

中ナルカ又ハ制定セラルルコトアルベキ貿易、歸化、移民、警察及公安ニ關スル法律、命令及規則ニ何等影響ヲ及ボシ、之ニ代リ又ハ之ヲ變更スルコトナキモノト了解ス

第十八條

「タイ」國及「イタリア」國ノ船舶ハ載貨ヲ別國ノ仕向地ニ向ケ該船舶ノ全部若ハ一部荷積スル爲又ハ外國ヨリ積載シ來レル該船舶ノ載貨ヲ全部若ハ一部荷卸スル爲締約國ノ一方ノ港ヨリ右締約國ノ他ノ一又ハ二以上ノ港ニ航行スルトヲ得

右船舶ハ夫々ノ國ノ法令及規則ニ從フニ於テハ外國ヨリ來レル該船舶ノ載貨ノ一部ニシテ同一ノ國又ハ他ノ國ノ他ノ港ニ向フモノヲ船内ニ留置キ且右部分ニ付安全ナル留置ノ爲ノ課金以外ニ何等ノ關稅ヲモ支拂フコトヲ強制セラルルコトナクシテ之ヲ再輸出スルコトヲ得但シ右課金ハ同様ノ事情ノ下ニ於テ内國船舶ヨリ徵收セラルル所ニ比シ高キコトナカルベキモノトス

that the stipulations contained in this Treaty do not in any way affect, supersede, or modify any of the laws, ordinances and regulations which regard to trade, naturalization, immigration, police and public security which are in force or which may be enacted in either of the two countries.

ARTICLE 18.

Siamese and Italian ships may proceed from a port of one of the High Contracting Parties to one or more ports of the same Party, either to load their cargoes in whole or in part for a foreign destination, or to discharge their cargoes in whole or in part, brought from abroad.
The said ships, upon conforming to the laws and regulations of the respective countries, may keep on board that part of their cargo coming from abroad which is bound for another port either of the same country or another, and may re-export it without being compelled to pay for the said part of their cargo any Customs duty save the charges for safe-keeping, it being understood, however, that

第十九條

船舶ニ關スル内國民待遇又ハ最惠國待遇ハ左記ニ對シテハ適用セラレザルベシ

- 一 沿岸貿易、右ハ各締約國ニ於テ實施セラレ又ハ實施セララルコトアルベキ法令ニ依リ引續キ取締ラルベシ
- 二 内國商船ニ與ヘラレ又ハ與ヘラルルコトアルベキ補助金
- 三 締約國ノ領水ニ於ケル漁業ノ從事又ハ港灣及沿岸ニ於ケル海上業務ノ從事海上業務ニハ曳船、救援並ニ生命、船舶及載貨ノ救助ヲ包含ス

第二十條

船舶ノ國籍ハ權限アル官憲ニ依リ發給セラレ且船内ニ搭載

the latter charges shall not be higher than those exacted under similar circumstances from national ships.

ARTICLE 19.

National treatment or most-favoured-nation treatment with respect to ships shall not be applicable:

- (1) To the coasting trade, which will continue to be regulated by the laws which are or may be in force in each of the High Contracting Parties;
- (2) To subsidies which are or may be given to the national merchant marine;
- (3) To the exercise of fisheries in the territorial waters of the High Contracting Parties, nor to the exercise of maritime service in ports, bays and shores. The maritime service embraces towing, assistance and salvage of life, ships and cargoes.

ARTICLE 20.

The nationality of ships shall be determined in

セラルル書類及證明書ニ依リ船舶所屬國ノ法令ニ從ヒ決定セラレベシ裁判上ノ賣却ノ場合ヲ除クノ外締約國ノ船舶ハ賣却者ガ船舶所屬國ノ權限アル官憲ニ依リ發給セララル國籍移轉ニ必要ナル許可證ヲ豫メ取得シタルニ非ザレバ其ノ國籍ヲ變更スルコトナカルベシ

締約國ノ一方ニ依リ交付セララル噸數證明書ハ登簿噸數ノ再測定ヲ爲スコトヲ要セズシテ船舶ノ容積ヲ決定スル爲他方ノ領域内ニ於テモ有效タルベシ

第二十一條

本條約中ノ最惠國待遇ニ關スル規定ハ左ノ事項ニハ適用ナキモノトス

- (一) 國境貿易ヲ容易ナラシムル爲接壤國ニ對シ許與セラレ又ハ今後許與セララルコトアルベキ恩典

accordance with the laws of the country to which the ship belongs by means of the documents and certificates issued by the competent authorities and carried on board. Except in the event of a judicial sale, the ships of the High Contracting Parties shall not change their nationality unless the seller has previously obtained the necessary permit for the transfer of flag issued by the competent authority of the State to which the ships belong. The tonnage certificates delivered by one of the High Contracting Parties shall be also of avail in the territory of the other in order to determine the vessel's capacity without it being necessary to proceed to the remeasurement of the registered tonnage.

ARTICLE 21.

The provisions of the present Treaty as regards the most-favoured-nation treatment do not apply to:

- (1) Favours granted or to be granted hereafter to an adjoining State to facilitate frontier traffic;

- (一) 關稅同盟ニ基キ第三國ニ對シ許與セラレ又ハ今後許與セラルルコトアルベキ恩典
- (二) 二重課稅防止又ハ歲入ノ相互保護ノ爲第三國ニ對シ約定ニ依リ許與セラレ又許與セラルルコトアルベキ恩典
- (三) 海ヨリ航行シ得ザル國境水路ノ航行又ハ使用ニ關シ接壤國ニ對シ許與セラレ又ハ今後許與セラルルコトアルベキ恩典
- (四) 各締約國ノ主權又ハ權力ニ服セル地域ニ對シ許與セラレ又ハ許與セラルルコトアルベキ恩典

第二十二條

締約國ハ本條約ノ何レカノ規定ノ適當ナル解釋又ハ適用ニ關シ締約國間ニ生ズルコトアルベキ紛争ガ何レカノ一方ノ請求ニ依リ仲裁裁判ニ付託セラルベキコトヲ約シ且雙方ハ仲裁判決ヲ拘束力アルモノトシテ受諾スルコトヲ茲ニ約ス紛争ガ付託セラルベキ仲裁裁判所ハ締約國ガ特殊ノ場合ニ於テ別段ノ協定ヲ爲スニ非ザレバ「ヘーグ」ニ在ル常設仲

- (2) Favours granted or to be granted hereafter to a third State in virtue of a Customs Union;
- (3) Favours contractually granted or to be granted to a third State for the avoidance of double taxation or the mutual protection of revenue;
- (4) Favours granted or to be granted hereafter to an adjoining State with regard to the navigation on or use of boundary waterways not navigable from the sea;
- (5) Favours granted or to be granted to the territories submitted to the sovereignty or authority of each High Contracting Party.

ARTICLE 22.

The High Contracting Parties agree that any dispute that may arise between them as to the proper interpretation or application of any of the provisions of the present Treaty shall, at the request of either Party, be referred to arbitration, and both Parties hereby undertake to accept as

仲裁裁判所トス

第二十三條

本條約ハ其ノ實施ノ日ヨリ千九百二十六年五月九日「ローマ」ニ於テ署名セラレタル「タイ」國「イタリア」國間友好通商航海條約ニ代ルベク且右ノ日ヨリ右千九百二十六年ノ條約竝ニ締約國間ニ締結セラレ又ハ存在スル右條約ノ一切ノ補助的取極及協定ハ拘束力ナキニ至ルベシ

binding the arbitral award.

The Court of Arbitration to which disputes shall be referred shall be the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, unless in any particular case the High Contracting Parties agree otherwise.

ARTICLE 23.

The present Treaty shall, from the date of its coming into force, be substituted for the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between Siam and Italy signed at Rome on the 9th May, 1926, and from this date the said Treaty of 1926 and all arrangements and agreements subsidiary thereto concluded or existing between the High Contracting Parties shall cease to be binding.

第二十四條

ARTICLE 24.

本條約ハ批准セラルベク且其ノ批准書ハ成ルベク速ニ「バンコック」ニ於テ交換セラルベシ本條約ハ批准書交換ノ日ヨリ實施セラルベシ本條約ハ其ノ實施ノ日ヨリ五年間引續キ

This Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Bangkok as soon as possible, and the said Treaty shall come

效力ヲ有スベシ

締約國ノ何レノ一方モ本條約ヲ終了セシムルノ意思ヲ右五年期間ノ滿了ノ十二月前ニ通告セザル場合ニハ本條約ハ締約國ノ何レカノ一方ガ之ガ廢棄ノ通告ヲ爲シタル日ヨリ一年ノ期間ノ滿了ニ至ル迄引續キ拘束力ヲ有スベシ

尤モ右廢棄通告ガ本條約ニ依リ廢棄セラレタル條約、取極又ハ協定ノ何レヲモ復活セシムルノ效力ヲ有スルコトナカルベキハ明白ナルモノトス

右證據トシテ下名ノ全權委員ハ本條約ニ署名調印セリ

佛曆二千四百八十年九月三日即チ西曆千九百三十七年十二月三日「バンコック」ニ於テ「イギリス」語ヲ以テ本書ニ通ヲ作成ス

ルアン、ブラデイト、マヌータム（印）
カルロ、ウ・ミルタ（印）

最終議定書

本日「タイ」國「イタリア」國間ノ修好通商航海條約ニ署名スルニ當リ兩締約國ノ全權委員ハ左ノ如ク協定セリ

本條約ニ於テ内國民待遇ノ規定セララル一切ノ事項ニ付テハ兩締約國ノ臣民及船舶ハ別國ノ臣民又ハ人民及船舶ニ比シ不利益ナル待遇ヲ受クルコトナカルベキモノトス

右證據トシテ下名ノ全權委員ハ本最終議定書ニ署名調印セリ

佛曆二千四百八十年九月三日即チ西曆千九百三十七年十二月三日「バンコック」ニ於テ「イギリス」語ヲ以テ本書ニ通

into force on the date of the exchange of ratifications.

The present Treaty shall remain in force for 5 years from the date on which it comes into effect.

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified 12 months before the expiration of the said 5 years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.

It is clearly understood, however, that such denunciation shall not have the effect of reviving any of the Treaties, Conventions, Arrangements, or Agreements abrogated by the present Treaty.

In witness whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have hereto signed their names and affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate, in the English language, at Bangkok, this third day of the ninth month in the two thousand four hundred and eightieth year of the Buddhist Era, corresponding to the third day of December in the nineteen hundred and

thirty-seventh year of the Christian Era.

(L.S.) Luang Pradist MANUDHARM.
(L.S.) Carlo UMLTA.

FINAL PROTOCOL.

At the moment of proceeding this day to the signature of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between Siam and Italy, the Plenipotentiaries of the two High Contracting Parties have agreed as follows:

It is understood that in all matters for which national treatment is provided in this Treaty, the subjects and vessels of either High Contracting Party shall not be treated less favourably than the subjects or citizens and vessels of any other country.

In witness whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have hereto signed their names and affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate, in the English language, at Bangkok, this third day of the ninth month in the

ヲ作成ス

ルアン、ブラディット、マヌータム（印）
カルロ、ウミルタ（印）

交換公文

—

「ルアン、ブラディット、マヌータム」發
「カルロ、ウミルタ」宛書翰

以書翰啓上致候陳者本日貴公使及本大臣ガ署名シタル條約
第一條第六項ニ規定セララル不動産ニ關スル權利ニ付テノ
留保ニ關シ本大臣ハ「タイ」國政府ニ於テハ公有地ノ取得
ヲ内國民ノ爲ニ留保スル規定ヲ國ノ安全ノ爲ニ制定スルノ
意思ヲ有スル旨ヲ閣下ニ通知スルノ光榮ヲ有シ候

two thousand four hundred and eightieth year of
the Buddhist Era, corresponding to the third day
of December in the nineteen hundred and thirty-
seventh year of the Christian Era.

(L.S.) Luang Pradist MANUDHARM.
(L.S.) Carlo UMITÀ.

EXCHANGE OF NOTES.

I.

MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SARANROMYA PALACE,
December 3rd, 1937.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

Referring to the reservation as regards the right
of immovable property provided for in paragraph
6 of Article 1 of the Treaty we have signed to-
day, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency
that the Siamese Government intends to enact, in
the interest of national security, provisions reserving

in nationals the acquisition of lands of the public
domain.

It is further understood that the Italian subjects
in Siam as the Siamese subjects in Italy will enjoy
in these respects rights and privileges not less
favourable than those that are or may hereafter
be granted to the subjects or citizens of a third
country.

I avail myself of this opportunity, Monsieur le
Ministre, to renew to Your Excellency the as-
surance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Luang Pradist MANUDHARM,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency Gr. Uff. Carlo Umità,
His Italian Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary
and Minister Plenipotentiary, Bangkok.

尙「イタリア」國ニ在ル「タイ」國臣民ト同様ニ「タイ」國
ニ在ル「イタリア」國臣民ハ右ノ點ニ關シテハ第三國ノ臣
民又ハ人民ニ許與セラレ又ハ今後許與セラルコトアルベ
キ所ニ比シ不利益ナラザル權利及特權ヲ享有スベキモノニ
有之候

本大臣ハ茲ニ重テ貴公使ニ向テ敬意ヲ表シ候 敬具

千九百三十七年十二月三日「サラロム」宮外務省ニ於テ

外務大臣 ルアン、ブラディット、マヌータム

二

「カルロ、ウミルタ」發「ルアン、ブラディット、マヌー
タム」宛書翰

第一二二六號ノ一九三七年位置第二十七

以書翰啓上致候陳者本使ハ本日貴大臣及本使ガ署名シタル
條約第一條第六項ニ規定セラルル不動産ニ關スル權利ニ付
テノ留保ニ關シ閣下ガ「タイ」國政府ニ於テハ公有地ノ取
得ヲ内國民ノ爲ニ留保スル規定ヲ國ノ安全ノ爲ニ制定スル
ノ意思ヲ有スル旨ヲ本使ニ御通知相成リタル本日附ノ貴翰
ヲ受領スルノ光榮ヲ有シ候

右ヲ了承スルニ當リ本使ハ尙「イタリア」國ニ在ル「タイ」
國臣民ト同様ニ「タイ」國ニ在ル「イタリア」國臣民ガ右
ノ點ニ關シテハ第三國ノ臣民又ハ人民ニ許與セラレ又ハ今
後許與セラルルコトアルベキ所ニ比シ不利益ナラザル權利
及特權ヲ享有スベキモノナル旨ヲ附言スルノ光榮ヲ有シ候

II.

No. 1236/1937. Pos. XXVI.

BANGKOK,

December 3rd, 1937, XVI.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of
your Note of to-day's date in which, referring to
the reservations as regards the rights of immovable
property provided for in paragraph 6 of Article 1
of the Treaty we have signed to-day, Your Ex-
cellency has been good enough to inform me that
the Siamese Government intends to enact, in the
interest of national security, provisions reserving
to nationals the acquisition of lands of public
domain.

In taking note of the above, I have the honour
to add that it is further understood that the Italian
subjects in Siam, as the Siamese subjects in Italy,
will enjoy in these respects rights and privileges
not less favourable than those that are or may
hereafter be granted to the subjects or citizens of
a third country.

本使ハ茲ニ重テ閣下ニ向テ敬意ヲ表シ候 敬具

千九百三十七年（「ファシスト」曆十六年）十二月三日「ハ
ンコック」ニ於テ

「イタリア」國公使 カルロ、ウミルタ

I avail myself of this opportunity, Monsieur le
Ministre, to renew to Your Excellency the assurance
of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Carlo UMILTÀ.

His Italian Majesty's Minister.

His Excellency Luang Pradist Manudharm,

Minister of Foreign Affairs,

Saranomya Palace, Bangkok.

(参考)
四十四 「シラム」國「イタリア」國間修好通商航海條約

(千八百六十八年十月三日「ロンドン」ニ於テ署名)
(千八百七十一年一月一日「シンゴッタ」ニ於テ批准書交換)

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE,
AND NAVIGATION, BETWEEN ITALY
AND SIAM.—SIGNED IN LONDON,
OCTOBER 3, 1868.

(Ratifications exchanged at Bangkok,
1st January, 1871.)

(Translation.)

His Majesty the King of Italy and His Majesty the Supreme King of Siam, animated by the desire to establish friendly relations between the two countries, have resolved to conclude a solemn Treaty, and have appointed their Plenipotentiaries.

His Majesty the King of Italy, Signor Carlo Alberto Maffei, Count di Boglio, officer of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Knight of

the Crown of Italy, Secretary of Legation, First-Class, His Chargé d'Affaires with Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

And His Majesty the Supreme King of Siam, Sir John Bowring, Doctor of Laws, Member of the Royal Society of Great Britain, Knight Bachelor of England, Commander of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, and of various other Orders, Phya Siamanu Kulkick Siamuitz Mahayasa, and adorned with the ensigns of the White Elephant of Siam, &c.;

Who, after having exchanged their full powers and recognised them as in due form, have stipulated as follows:—

ART. I. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between His Majesty the King of Italy

and his successors, and His Majesty the King of Siam and his successors.

Every Italian who wishes to go into the territory of the Kingdom of Siam, shall receive protection and assistance from the Government there, and shall be authorised to reside anywhere in Siam in absolute and full safety, and to carry on commerce free from oppression and from every injury on the part of the Siamese authorities.

In like manner every Siamese subject who may go into Italy shall have full and absolute protection from the Italian Government, equal to that granted by the Siamese Government to Italian subjects.

II. To maintain the good relations between the two States, His Majesty the King of Italy and His Majesty the King of Siam reciprocally agree that the former may accredit a Diplomatic Agent to the Government of His Majesty the King of Siam, and that the latter may accredit a Diplomatic Agent to the Government of His Majesty the King of Italy.

III. His Majesty the King of Siam consents that the Diplomatic Agent of His Majesty the

King of Italy shall reside at Bangkok with his family and the persons of his household. The said Representative shall enjoy all the privileges and immunities which belong to him according to the law of nations; he shall have full liberty to select his own functionaries and the persons for his service, and neither the one nor the other shall be molested in any way, but shall be protected in accordance with diplomatic and international usages.

King of Italy shall reside at Bangkok with his family and the persons of his household. The said Representative shall enjoy all the privileges and immunities which belong to him according to the law of nations; he shall have full liberty to select his own functionaries and the persons for his service, and neither the one nor the other shall be molested in any way, but shall be protected in accordance with diplomatic and international usages.

IV. No impediment shall be put in the way of the Representative of His Majesty the King of Italy, or of the persons of his suite. The said Representative may send or receive his own correspondence from any part of the Siamese territory, and his letters and effects shall be inviolable.

He shall transact business with the Ministers of His Majesty the King of Siam, personally or in writing, on terms of perfect equality.

V. His Majesty the King of Italy grants the same privileges to the Siamese Diplomatic Agents accredited to his Court.

VI. His Majesty the King of Italy may appoint Consuls in the Siamese State, and they may reside

in the cities or ports, where His Majesty may think fit to place them for the interests of Italian commerce.

Siamese authorities, and none of them shall be molested or persecuted, if they peacefully perform their duties and do not offend against the laws.

The Consuls shall take care that the regulations are exactly observed; they shall be treated with due respect by the Siamese authorities, and they shall enjoy all the immunities and privileges granted to the Consuls of the most favoured nations.

VIII. Italian subjects who intend to reside in Siam must be registered at the Legation or the Consulate of Italy. They cannot embark nor go beyond the bounds fixed by this Treaty for their residence, without a passport from the Siamese authorities, to be obtained through the Italian Legation or Consulate; nor can they leave Siam if the Siamese authorities prove to the above-mentioned Legation or Consulate that there are legitimate obstacles against their departure from the territory of Siam.

IX. Any dispute or controversy between Italian and Siamese subjects, shall be settled by the Diplomatic Representative, or jointly by the

Siamese authorities.

Consuls and the functionaries of Siam. Criminal cases shall be adjudged by the Legation or the Consulates if the delinquent be an Italian, and by the local authorities if he be a Siamese subject.

But neither the Legation nor the Consulates shall interfere in matters affecting Siamese subjects only, nor shall the local authorities interfere in questions relating purely to Italian subjects.

X. If Siamese in the service of Italian subjects should offend against the laws of their country, or if any Siamese delinquent should take refuge in the house of an Italian subject residing in Siam, the said Siamese shall be arrested, and, after proof of their culpability, shall be given up by the Legation or the Consulates to the local authorities. In like manner, if an Italian delinquent should take refuge in the territory of Siam, he shall be apprehended and delivered up by the authorities to the Legation or the Consulates on their demand.

XI. Italian subjects are allowed to trade in all the ports of Siam, but their permanent residence shall be restricted to Bangkok, and to those other places where the domiciliation of subjects of the

most favoured nation may hereafter be permitted under the authority of the Siamese Government.

Italians residing at Bangkok may rent ground and buy or build houses, but they cannot acquire lands within a radius of 200 sen (not more than 4 English miles) from the walls of the city, unless they have resided in Siam for 10 years, or have obtained the special permission of the Siamese Government. But saving this exception, Italians residing in Siam may at any time buy and rent houses, lands, or plantations wherever situated within the distance of 24 hours from the city of Bangkok, reckoned at the rate at which the boats of the country travel.

To obtain possession of such houses or lands, it will be necessary that the Italian subjects shall apply first of all to the competent Siamese public officer through the Legation or a Consulate; when both the Legation or the Consulate, as well as the Siamese officer, shall have ascertained the good faith of the applicant, they shall assist him in determining the just price of the acquisition, they shall point out and settle the boundaries of the

property, and shall deliver it over to the Italian

purchaser by means of a public instrument. Then he and his estate shall be placed under the protection of the Governor of the district, and under that of the proper local authorities.

He shall obey in ordinary matters any just order issued by them, and shall be liable to the same imposts as Siamese subjects. But if, after three years from the concession, the cultivation of the improvement of the lands conceded shall not have been commenced, the Siamese Government shall have the right to re-enter in possession thereof, on restoration of the purchase money.

XII. The Siamese Government will not impose any restrictions on the employment of Siamese subjects by Italians, whether as servants, or in any other capacity; but if a Siamese subject belongs or owes service to a master, he may be reclaimed by the master, and the Siamese Government will not recognize the contract between an Italian subject and any Siamese, if it be not entered into with the knowledge and consent of the master who has the right to dispose of the

services of the person employed.

XIII. The Siamese authorities cannot, under any circumstances, lay an embargo on Italian ships, nor impose requisitions on them for any public or private service. In case of robbery or incendiarism, the local authorities will take the proper measures to recover the stolen property, to suppress disorder, and to arrest the guilty persons, who shall be punished according to the law.

But if the local authority shall not succeed in capturing the delinquents, all that can be demanded of the Siamese Government shall be the punishment of the said authority, according to the laws of Siam.

XIV. If an Italian ship should be attacked by robbers or pirates in the waters of Siam, the Siamese authorities are bound to use every effort to capture and punish the said robbers or pirates, and to recover the stolen property, which shall be delivered up to the Legation or to the Consuls, to be restored to those who have a right to it. But if the Siamese authorities fail to arrest the delin-

quents and to recover the stolen property, all that can be demanded of the Siamese Government shall be the punishment of the said authorities according to the laws of Siam, but never the indemnification of the persons robbed.

XV. If any Italian ship should be wrecked or stranded on one of the coasts of Siam, or should take refuge in a port of His Majesty the King of Siam's States, the Siamese authorities, as soon as they are informed of the event, shall provide for the assistance and rescue of the ship. The persons on board shall be treated in a friendly manner, and shall receive, if necessary, the requisite means to enable them to reach the nearest Consular office.

XVI. The High Contracting Parties, recognizing the principles of maritime law established by the Paris Congress of 1856, agree that if a war should take place between them, private property, of whatever kind, belonging to citizens of the one, shall be respected by the other, in the same manner as the property of neutrals. This shall be observed on land, at sea, on the high seas, in the territorial

waters, and everywhere else, and whatever may be the flag under which the vessels navigate or the goods are carried, without any limitation, except the case of breaking blockade and the case of contraband of war.

The right is maintained, however, of preventing, during the war, all commerce and communication between all or any points of the coast of their own territory, and merchant ships under hostile flags, and also to visit transgressors of the prohibition with confiscation and other penalties, provided the prohibition and the penalties be made known by a suitable manifesto published previously.

XVII. If Siam should be at war with another nation, this circumstance shall not cause any impediment to the free trade of Italy with Siam, or with the hostile nation. Italian ships may always, save in the case of effective blockade, proceed from the ports of one to the ports of the other belligerent nation, transact the usual business there, and import or export all kinds of goods not prohibited.

XVIII. If sailors or other persons desert from Italian ships of war or merchant-vessels, the

Siamese authority shall, at the request of the Legation, of one of the Consulates, of the commanders or captains, have the said deserters immediately arrested, and delivered on board of the respective ships.

XIX. Italian ships of war may enter the River Meinam and anchor at Paknam, but they must not go further without the consent of the Siamese authorities, which is to be given when it may be necessary for a ship to go into the repairing dock. Any ship of war bringing to Siam a public functionary accredited by the Italian Government to the Court of Siam, shall have a right to go up to Bangkok, but shall not pass the forts called Pong-pachamit and Pit-pachannuck, without the permission of the Siamese Government. In default of an Italian ship of war, however, the Siamese authorities undertake to provide the Italian Legation or Consulates with a sufficient force to enable them to make their authority over Italian subjects respected, and to maintain discipline among the crews.

XX. Italian navigation and traffic shall henceforward be subject only to payment of the import

and export duties upon the goods unloaded or loaded.

On all articles of importation, the duties shall be 3 per cent, payable, at the choice of the importer, in goods or in money, calculated on the mercantile or saleable value of the goods in the market. The whole of the duty will be returned on merchandise unsold and re-exported. If the Italian merchant and the Custom-House officers should not agree as to the value to be put upon the articles imported, the dispute shall be referred to the Legation or to one of the Italian Consulates, and a competent Siamese functionary. Each of them shall have a right to invite an equal number of merchants as assessors, not more than two on each side, in order to assist them to come to a just decision.

Opium may be imported free of duty, but can only be sold to the opium farmer and his representatives; if no agreement can be made with them for the sale of the opium, it shall be re-exported, and no duty shall be levied on that account.

An infraction of this rule will render the opium liable to seizure and confiscation.

The Siamese Government reserves to itself the right of issuing such ordinances and regulations as considerations of public health and safety may require in regard to the importation and sale of spirituous liquors, or any dangerous or unwholesome article. Gun-powder, firearms, and ammunition of all kinds, can only be imported on account of the Government, and if they are brought to Siam, they must be re-exported, unless they are taken by the Government.

Articles for exportation, from the time of production to the date of unloading, shall pay but one impost, whether it be levied under the name of inland tax, transit duty, or export duty. The tax or duty to be paid on each article of Siamese produce, before or at the time of the exportation is specified in the tariff annexed to the present Treaty; and it is understood that the goods or produce which pay any kind of tax in the interior shall be exempt from any other payment of export duties. Italian merchants shall be at liberty to

obtain the articles of their commerce direct from the producer, and to sell their own goods direct to whom they please, and to buy them without the intervention of any other person in either case.

If there should be articles of exportation not included in the tariff of duties, upon which the Siamese Government may consider it expedient to impose a tax or duty, the said Government shall be free to levy such tax or duty, provided that it be just and reasonable.

XXI. Whenever a dearth of salt, rice, or fish may be threatened, the Siamese Government reserves the right of prohibiting the exportation of those articles by public edict.

XXII. Italian subjects shall have a right to construct ships in Siam, on obtaining permission from the Siamese authorities.

XXIII. Bars of gold and of silver, and articles for personal use, may be imported and exported free of duty.

XXIV. If the captain of an Italian ship wishes to leave within 24 hours after his arrival, without opening the hatchway, he shall not pay tonnage

dues, but those dues shall be payable as soon as the said 24 hours expire.

XXV. The regulations annexed to this Treaty shall be enforced by the Italian Consuls through the co-operation of the Siamese authorities; both may agree to introduce such further rules as they may find necessary to carry out the purpose of this Treaty.

All the fines and penalties inflicted for infringements of the Articles and the regulations of this Treaty shall be paid to the Siamese Government.

XXVI. The Italian Government and Italian subjects shall have free and equal participation in all the privileges which have been, or shall hereafter be, granted by the Siamese Government to the Government or subjects of any other nation.

XXVII. If any question should arise between the Italian Government and the Siamese Government that cannot be solved by friendly negotiation and diplomatic correspondence, the said question shall be submitted to the arbitration of a neutral and friendly Power, to be chosen by common consent of the High Contracting Parties, and the

result of that arbitration shall be accepted and acknowledged by both.

XXVIII. After 10 years from the date of the ratification of the present Treaty, the provisions contained therein may be subjected to revision, at the request of either Government, and after 12 months' notice. For this purpose Commissioners shall be appointed by both the parties, and they shall have the power of inserting therein such amendments as experience shall have shown to be desirable.

XXIX. The present Treaty is drawn up in the Italian and English language, and it is decided that the English text shall be accepted by both the High Contracting Parties, as the true interpretation of the meaning of this Treaty, as well as that of the regulations and of the tariffs annexed thereto.

XXX. The ratifications of this Treaty shall be exchanged at Florence, or at Bangkok, or in London, within the period of a year from its date.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries

have signed the present Treaty, and have affixed to it the seal of their arms.

Done in London, the 3rd day of October, 1868.

(L.S.) A. MAFFEI.
(L.S.) JOHN BOWRING.

Here follow

REGULATIONS FOR CONDUCTING
ITALIAN COMMERCE IN SIAM

AND

TARIFF OF THE INLAND AND EXPORT
DUTIES TO WHICH ARTICLES OF
COMMERCE ARE SUBJECT,

substantially the same as those attached to the Treaty with Great Britain, April 18, 1855.

(参考)

四十五 「シアム」王國「イタリア」王國間飲料ノ輸入及販賣ニ關スル取極

(千八百八十四年一月五日「ローマ」ニ於テ署名)
(千八百八十六年三月十一日「パゴ」ニ於テ批准書交換)

ARRANGEMENT ENTRE LE ROYAUME
D'ITALIE ET LE ROYAUME DE SIAM,
RELATIVEMENT À L'IMPORTATION
ET À LA VENTE DES BOISSONS
EN SIAM.—SIGNÉ À ROME,
LE 5 JUILLET, 1884.

(Ratifications échangées à Paris,
le 11 Mars, 1886.)

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie et Sa Majesté le Roi de Siam, ayant reconnu l'utilité d'une réglementation du commerce des boissons dans le Royaume de Siam, ont nommé, à cet effet, pour leurs Plénipotentiaires respectifs, savoir :

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie, M. le Chevalier Pascal Stanislas Mancini, Ministre d'Etat, Député au Parle-

ment National, son Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, &c.; et

Sa Majesté le Roi de Siam, M. le Prince Prisdang, son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire à Rome, &c.;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et que forme, ont arrêté les Articles suivants:—

ART. I. Les ressortissants Italiens pourront importer de quelque pays et sous quelque pavillon que ce soit, ainsi que vendre, dans le Royaume le Siam, des boissons fermentées, et toute espèce de boissons distillées dont le titre alcoolique ne sera pas supérieur à 50 degrés mesurés à l'alcoomètre du Gay-Lussac, moyennant l'acquiescement d'un droit d'entrée qui ne pourra être plus élevé que les droits intérieurs

qui grèvent les boissons fermentées ou distillées d'origine Siamoise.

Ils pourront également importer et vendre des spiritueux d'un titre supérieur à 50 degrés, mais ces boissons, tant qu'il ne sera pas fabriqué à Siam de spiritueux de même titre, pourront être soumises à un droit additionnel établi proportionnellement d'après la base adoptée pour les spiritueux d'un titre inférieur.

En ce qui concerne les vins, le droit d'entrée ne pourra, dans tous les cas, excéder 8 pour cent de la valeur.

Les droits sur les esprits importés, les vins, et la bière remplaceront de droit d'importation du 3 pour cent établi par le Traité du 3 Octobre, 1868, et ne seront pas considérées comme additionnels à ce droit.

Les esprits, la bière, et les vins ne pourront être soumis à aucun autre droit, taxe, ou impôt.

II. Le tarif des droits d'accises établis sur les spiritueux fabriqués à Siam devra être communiqué par le Gouvernement Siamois au Consul d'Italie à Bangkok, et dans le cas où ces droits viendraient

à être rehaussés, les nouveaux droits ne seraient applicables aux spiritueux importés par des ressortissants Italiens qu'à l'expiration d'un délai de six mois à dater du jour où ils auraient été notifiés par le Gouvernement Siamois au Consul d'Italie à Bangkok.

III. L'essai des boissons importées dans le Royaume de Siam sera fait par deux experts désignés, l'un par l'autorité Siamoise, l'autre par le négociant importateur, et, à son défaut, par le Consul d'Italie. En cas de désaccord, les experts désigneront un tiers arbitre.

IV. Tout individu qui voudra vendre au détail des boissons fermentées ou distillées devra se munir d'un permis spécial (licence). Ce permis ne pourra être délivré que par l'autorité Siamoise, qui ne pourra le refuser sans un motif juste et raisonnable.

Les détaillants, Siamois ou étrangers, qui vendront des boissons d'origine étrangère importée par des ressortissants Italiens, ne pourront être soumis à des taxes autres ou plus élevées que ceux qui vendront des boissons de fabrication Siamoise. Les autres conditions auxquelles pourra être

subordonnée la délivrance du permis ou licence seront fixées ultérieurement d'un commun accord entre les deux Gouvernements.

Il est, d'ailleurs, bien entendu que les porteurs du permis ou licence devront, pour la vente des boissons, se conformer aux lois et règlements du Royaume de Siam.

Le Gouvernement Siamois s'engage, de son côté, à n'entraver, en aucune manière, la vente en détail des boissons fermentées ou distillées d'origine étrangère qui ne seraient pas reconnues contraires à la santé publique.

V. L'analyse des boissons prétendues nuisibles sera faite dans les conditions indiquées par l'Article III. Lorsque les boissons soumises à une analyse dans les dites conditions auront été déclarées nuisibles à la santé publique, le Gouvernement Siamois en donnera avis aux importateurs, consignataires, ou détenteurs de ces produits, qui devront les réexporter dans un délai de trois mois après cette notification.

Dans le cas où la réexportation de ces boissons ne serait pas effectuée dans le délai prescrit, le

Gouvernement Siamois pourra les faire saisir et détruire, sous réserve du remboursement des droits qui auront été acquittés à l'entrée de ces produits dans le Royaume de Siam.

VI. Les sujets Italiens jouiront toujours des mêmes droits et privilèges par rapport à l'importation et à la vente des esprits, de la bière, des vins, et boissons spiritueuses, et par rapport au permis (licence), que ceux dont jouiront les sujets Siamois ou les sujets de la nation la plus favorisée, et ils auront la faculté du choix entre ces deux traitements; de même les esprits, la bière, les vins, et les boissons spiritueuses importées de l'Italie, jouiront sous tous les rapports des mêmes privilèges dont jouiront les articles similaires importés de tout autre pays auquel sera accordé le traitement le plus favorable à cet égard.

Il est bien entendu que les sujets Italiens ne seront tenus à se conformer aux dispositions de la présente Convention qu'autant que les citoyens ou sujets des autres nations y seront également soumis et les observeront en toute circonstance.

VII. Le présent Arrangement entrera en vigueur

à une date qui sera ultérieurement fixée, d'un commun accord, entre les deux Gouvernements, et il restera obligatoire jusqu'à l'expiration d'un délai de six mois à partir du jour où il aura été dénoncé.

Si le présent Arrangement vient à prendre fin, les engagements résultant du Traité existant entre l'Italie et Siam rentreront en vigueur et subsisteront tels qu'ils étaient avant la signature du dit Arrangement en ce qui concerne l'Importation et la vente des boissons à Siam.

VIII. Le présent Arrangement sera ratifié, et les ratifications en seront échangées aussitôt que possible.

Fait, en double original, à Rome, le 13^e jour de la lune croissante du mois Asathuamas de l'an Singe, 6^e Décade, 1246 de l'ère astronomique Siamoise, correspondant au 5 Juillet, 1884, de l'ère Chrétienne.

(L. S.) P. S. MAMCINI.
(L. S.) PRISDANG.

(参考)

四十六 千八百六十八年十月三日ノ修好通商航海條約第八條及第九條ヲ
改正スル「シム」國「イタリア」國間補足條約

(千九百五年四月八日「ハッ」ニ於テ署名)
(千九百五年十月七日「ハッ」ニ於テ批准書交換)

SUPPLEMENTARY CONVENTION BETWEEN
ITALY AND SIAM MODIFYING ARTICLES
VIII AND IX OF THE TREATY OF
FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND
NAVIGATION OF OCTOBER 3,
1868.—SIGNED AT PARIS,
APRIL 8, 1905.

(Ratifications exchanged at Paris,
October 7, 1905.)

His Majesty the King of Siam and His Majesty the King of Italy, being convinced of the expediency of modifying Articles VIII and IX of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation of the 3rd October, 1868, between Siam and Italy, have

resolved to conclude for this purpose, a supplementary Convention, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the King of Siam: Phya Suriya Nuvatr, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome, Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Crown of Siam, Grand Cross of the Crown of Italy, &c.;

His Majesty the King of Italy: his Excellency Count Giuseppe Tornielli Brusati di Vergano, Knight of the Supreme Order of the Santissima Annunziata, &c., Ambassador of His Majesty the King of Italy in France;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be

(参考)

四十七 「シムム」國「イタリア」國間修好通商航海條約

(千九百二十六年五月九日「ローマ」ニ於テ署名)
(千九百二十七年三月八日「ローマ」ニ於テ批准書交換)

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE
AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN ITALY
AND SIAM.—SIGNED AT ROME,
MAY 9, 1926.

(The exchange of ratifications took place
at Rome, March 8, 1927.)

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY and HIS
MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM, being desirous of
strengthening the relations of amity and good under-
standing which happily exist between the two
States, and being convinced that this cannot be
better accomplished than by revising the treaties
hitherto existing between the two countries, have
resolved to complete such revision, based upon
the principles of equity and mutual benefit, and

for that purpose have named as their Plenipoten-
tiaries, that is to say:

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY:
H. E. Benito MUSSOLINI, Chief of Government,
Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM:
H. E. Phya SARBAKICH PRUJA, His Envoy Ex-
traordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the
Court of His Italian Majesty;
Who, after having communicated to each other
their respective full powers, found to be in good
and due form, have agreed upon the following
Articles:

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be constant peace and perpetual

friendship between the Kingdom of Italy and the Kingdom of Siam.

ARTICLE 2.

The High Contracting Parties agree that in case any difference should arise between them which could not be settled by mutual agreement or by diplomatic means they will submit such difference to one or more arbitrators chosen by them or to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague.

The latter will acquire jurisdiction over the matter either by means of a common agreement between the two Parties, or, in case of a failure to agree, by the simple request of either Party.

ARTICLE 3.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have complete liberty together with their families to enter, travel, reside in or depart from the territory of the other Party; they shall

receive there the same protection and security for their persons and property as is accorded to native subjects provided that they conform to the laws of the country and under reserve of the observance and application of the local police law concerning aliens.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties upon conforming themselves to the law of the country may, throughout the whole extent of the territory of the other, exercise their professions and permitted callings, engage in commerce or industry, and carry on trade, wholesale or retail, in all products and goods of lawful commerce, either in person or by representatives, individually or in association with foreign or native subjects or citizens; and they may there take into their service in all forms of employment such persons as they choose. They may there within the conditions fixed by local legislation, acquire, hold title to, possess, occupy, sell, transmit by inheritance, will, gift or any other manner, and lease or rent all immovable property, either land or buildings, used for purposes of dwelling or for any commercial,

industrial, agricultural or other lawful purpose, under reserve of the provisions enacted in the interest of national security for certain zones or for certain localities by laws relating to temporary residence or to the settlement of aliens. They may there acquire, possess and transmit by inheritance, will, gift or by any other method, goods, personal effects and moveables of every kind.

ARTICLE 4.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the whole extent of the territory of the other Party entire liberty of conscience. They may there build and maintain churches, engage in the private or public exercise of their worship, build and keep up cemeteries, according to their religious customs, and also establish educational, religious and charitable institutions and hospitals, provided they always conform to the laws, ordinances and regulations of the country.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not be subjected on the territory of the other Party to duties, charges or taxes of any kind or nature other or higher than those which are or may be imposed upon native subjects or upon the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE 5.

ARTICLE 6.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be exempt on the territory of the other from all compulsory military service, either on land or sea, in the regular forces, national guard, or militia. They shall be exempt from all military requisitions or military forced labour of every kind, except charges exacted by virtue of the possession or location of immovables and except military forced labour and military requisitions which are equally imposed upon all native subjects by virtue of the ownership, possession or

location of immovables.

They shall not be obliged to pay any tax imposed in lieu of personal military service, and shall be exempt from all forced loans and from extraordinary contributions imposed in time of war.

ARTICLE 7.

The dwellings, warehouses, manufactories, shops, and all other buildings of the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, together with all premises used in connection therewith for purposes of residence, commerce or industry, shall be exempt from visits and searches, and from examinations or inspections of books, papers or accounts therein located, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws, ordinances, and regulations applying to native subjects.

ARTICLE 8.

In the territory of each of the High Contracting

Parties, the subjects of the other Party may, upon the same terms as native subjects, in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of the present Treaty and within the conditions fixed by the laws, ordinances and regulations of the country, carry on every kind of business, establish industries, open factories, undertake searches for minerals and mining operations, and enter into agricultural and forestry undertakings. They shall further enjoy with respect to these several matters most-favoured-nation treatment, it being understood that this Article shall not be interpreted in a manner to detract from the fiscal and jurisdictional autonomy which the present Treaty confers upon Siam.

ARTICLE 9.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have free access to the courts of justice of the other in pursuit and defence of their rights; they shall be at liberty, equally with native subjects and with the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, to choose and employ lawyers,

advocates and representatives to pursue and defend their rights before such courts. No condition or requirements shall be imposed upon the subjects of either of the High Contracting Parties in connection with such access to the courts of justice of the other, which do not apply to native subjects or to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

shall have free and ready access to the courts of justice to pursue or to defend their rights.

In every case the said Companies and Associations shall enjoy in the territory of the other Party the same rights as those which are or may be accorded to similar Companies and Associations of any other Country.

The said Companies and Associations shall not be compelled to pay for the purpose of carrying on their commercial or industrial business in the territory of the other Party, imposts, duties or taxes other or higher than those which are or may be exacted from similar national Companies or Associations or from those of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE 10.

Commercial, industrial and financial Companies and Associations (including life insurance Companies and the Public Institutions for life insurance) domiciled in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties and there validly organised in accordance with the existing law, shall, upon their fulfilling all the formalities prescribed by the laws there in force, and subject to the limitations fixed by those laws, be recognised as having a legal existence within the territory of the other Party; and they and their branches and agencies may there exercise their activities and rights. They

The High Contracting Parties agree not to obstruct mutual commerce between the two countries by the prohibition of or by restrictions placed upon the importation, exportation or transit of any article, subject to the following exceptions, which however shall be applicable to all countries alike

ARTICLE 11.

The High Contracting Parties agree not to obstruct mutual commerce between the two countries by the prohibition of or by restrictions placed upon the importation, exportation or transit of any article, subject to the following exceptions, which however shall be applicable to all countries alike

or such countries as are subject to the same conditions:

- (1) Prohibitions or restrictions upon arms, munitions and war material;
- (2) Prohibitions or restrictions for reasons of public safety or public health;
- (3) Prohibitions or restrictions upon articles which are or may hereafter become the object of Government monopoly;
- (4) Prohibitions or restrictions for the protection of animals or plants against diseases, noxious insects or parasites;
- (5) Prohibitions or restrictions with regard to articles similars to those domestic articles whose internal production, sale, or transport is forbidden or similarly restricted by the national law.

It is understood, however, that either Party shall have the right during a temporary period when exceptional circumstances may so require and only so long as it is absolutely necessary, to maintain or establish special prohibitions or restrictions with respect to the imports and exports of particular

articles. In the event of either Party's having to adopt new prohibitions or restrictions with respect to imports and exports, it is agreed that at the request of the other Party means shall be studied by which the proposed measure in its application will cause the least injury to the commercial relations between the two countries.

ARTICLE 12.

The Kingdom of Italy recognizes that the principle of national autonomy should apply to the Kingdom of Siam in all that pertains to the rates of duty on importations and exportations of merchandise, drawbacks, and transit and all other taxes and impositions; and subject to the condition of equality of treatment with other nations in these respects, Italy agrees to assent to increases by Siam in its tariff to rates higher than those established by existing treaties, on the further condition, however, that all other nations entitled to claim special tariff treatment in Siam assent to such increases freely and without the requirement of any com-

pensatory benefit or privilege.

ARTICLE 13.

With regard to the giving of bond, and with regard to the collection of import and export duties (including surtaxes, coefficients and augmentations which are or may be based upon these duties), and with regard to transit duties, re-exportations, deposits, Customs formalities and the transshipment of merchandise, each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to accord to the other such rights, privileges and immunities as are or may be accorded to third countries.

In accordance with this principle, goods produced or manufactured in Siam imported into Italy and goods produced or manufactured in Italy imported into Siam, whether for consumption, deposit, re-exportation or transit, shall be subjected to the same treatment as, and shall be liable to duties not higher or other than those imposed with respect to the products of the most favoured nation. It is understood, however, that the principles of

the two foregoing paragraphs are not applicable with respect to the special favours which are or may be accorded to neighbouring States for facilitating frontier traffic. It is further understood that the provisions of this Article concerning the rate of import and export duties and corresponding coefficients and augmentations applies neither to the favours that either High Contracting Party grants or may grant to any third country by virtue of a Customs Union entered into with such third country, nor to the preferential advantages which either of the High Contracting Parties have granted or may grant to its colonies, protectorates and possessions.

ARTICLE 14.

Without prejudice to the provisions contained in Articles 12 and 13 and for a period of time not exceeding ten years from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, the following goods originating in and coming from Italy shall not on importation into Siam be subjected in any

case to a Customs duty in excess of the following amounts *ad valorem*: Cotton Manufactures, six per cent; Hats, ten percent; Motor Cars and Trucks, ten per cent; Canned Condensed Milk, ten per cent; Wines and Vermouth, twelve per cent.

It is understood than in regard to particular classes of the above-mentioned articles, Customs duties may be imposed on a specific basis, provided that such specific duties do not in any case exceed in amount the equivalent of the specified *ad valorem* duty.

ARTICLE 15.

Full and complete liberty of navigation shall exist reciprocally between the territories of the two High Contracting Parties. The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have complete liberty to come with their ships and cargoes to the places and ports in the territories of the other upon the same terms as native subjects or the subjects or citizens of the most favoured

nation, always conforming themselves to the laws of the country to which they come.

The merchant ships flying the flag of either of the High Contracting Parties, and their crews, passengers and cargoes, shall enjoy in every respect upon their arrival in the territory of the other, either directly from their own country or from some other country, and regardless of the place from which their passengers or cargoes come or to which they are bound, the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities and exemptions as are enjoyed by national ships, with their crews, passengers and cargoes or by those of the most favoured nation.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy also the same treatment with respect to the transport by railway of their persons, their goods and their merchandise.

ARTICLE 16.

In all that concerns the arrival, the stay, the departure, the landing and the unloading of mer-

chant ships in the ports, harbours, docks, basins and bays of the two High Contracting Parties, all the privileges and facilities which may be accorded by one Party to national ships or to the ships of a third Power will be extended to the ships of the other Party.

ARTICLE 17.

No duties of tonnage, harbour, water transit, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine or other similar or corresponding duties of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind, shall be imposed in the ports of the territories of either country upon the vessels of the other country, which shall not equally and under the same conditions be imposed in the like cases on national vessels in general or vessels of the most favoured nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels, from whatever port or place they may

arrive and whatever may be their place of destination.

ARTICLE 18.

Italian and Siamese ships may proceed from a port of one of the High Contracting Parties to one or more ports of the same Party, either to load their cargoes in whole or in part for a foreign destination, or to discharge their cargoes in whole or in part, brought from abroad.

The said ships, upon conforming to the laws and regulations of the respective countries, may keep on board that part of their cargo coming from abroad which is bound for another port either of the same country or another, and may re-export it without being compelled to pay for the said part of their cargo any Customs duty save the charges for safe-keeping, it being understood however that the latter charges shall not be higher than those exacted under similar circumstances from national ships or from those of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE 19.

National treatment or most favoured nation treatment with respect to ships shall not be applicable :

- (1) To the coasting trade, which will continue to be regulated by the laws which are or may be in force in each of the High Contracting Parties.
- (2) To subsidies which are or may be given to the national merchant marine.
- (3) To the exercise of fisheries in the territorial waters of the High Contracting Parties, nor to the exercise of maritime service in ports, bays and shores. The maritime service embraces towing, assistance and salvage of life, ships and cargoes.

ARTICLE 20.

If a ship of war or merchant vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties has stranded or been wrecked in the waters or harbours of the other State, the ship or vessel, her passengers and cargo

shall enjoy the same favours and immunities as those which may be granted in analogous cases by the laws and regulations of the latter State or by convention to national ships or to those of the most favoured nation. Aid and assistance shall be rendered to the captain and crew in the same measure as to native subjects or to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation. The merchandise which has been saved from a merchant ship or war vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties which has been stranded or wrecked shall not be subject to any Customs duty in the territory of the other Contracting Party unless it is cleared for consumption in the latter State.

ARTICLE 21.

The nationality of ships shall be determined in accordance with the laws of the country to which the ship belongs by means of the documents and certificates issued by the competent authorities and carried on board. Except in the event of a judicial sale, the ships of the High Contracting Parties

shall not change their nationality unless the seller has previously obtained the necessary permit for the transfer of flag issued by the competent authority of the State to which the ship belongs.

ARTICLE 22.

The vessels of war of each of the High Contracting Parties may enter, remain and make repairs in those ports and places of the other to which the vessels of war of other nations are accorded access; they shall there submit to the same regulations and enjoy the same honours, advantages, privileges and exemptions as are now, or may hereafter be, conceded to the vessels of war of any other nation.

ARTICLE 23.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents in the towns and ports of the other Part, wherever this may seem useful. The High Contracting Parties, however,

reserve to themselves the right to designate certain localities as excluded from the application of this provision, provided that such exceptions be applied equally to all other countries.

It is, however, understood that such Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents shall not enter upon their functions until they shall have been approved by the Government of the country to which they have been sent, which Government shall provide them without delay and without expense with an exequatur assuring to them the free exercise of their functions.

They shall exercise all the powers and functions and shall enjoy all the honours, privileges, exemptions and immunities which are generally accorded by international law or which may hereafter be accorded by the said Government to the Consular Officers of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE 24.

In case of the death of an Italian subject leaving an estate in Siam or of a Siamese subject leaving

an estate in Italy, if those having the right to the succession should be unknown, or absent or legally incapable and without representatives, the proper Consular Officers shall have the right to require the sealing, as well as the breaking of the seals, on all moveables, effects and papers of the deceased. They may proceed themselves with the settlement of the estate or may name an administrator to do so. In all cases in which a contest may arise, the matter shall be settled by the competent tribunals of the country in which the property is situated. Consular intervention shall not be admitted after it has been ascertained that there is no one of the same nationality as the Consular Officer having the right of succession.

When the subjects of one of the High Contracting Parties who are absent or legally incapable and without representatives, are interested in an unsettled estate in the territory of the other Party, the proper Consular Officers, if the deceased was not of their nationality, shall be entitled to require the placing of seals on all moveables, personal effects and papers of the deceased, to assist in

making an inventory and to apply for the appointment of an administrator by the competent local authority. The latter shall be chosen upon the Consuls' suggestion from among the persons designated by law or by custom. They shall have the right to secure from such administrator all information concerning the settlement of the estate. Their intervention shall not be permitted after all those of the same nationality as the Consul having claims shall be present or represented.

When the subjects of either of the High Contracting Parties are interested in the estate of a subject of a third Power, the stipulations of the foregoing paragraph shall not detract from the rights recognised by the local government in favour of the Consular Officers of the State to which the deceased belonged.

ARTICLE 25.

The stipulations contained in the present Treaty shall not affect, supersede or modify in any way the laws, regulations or ordinances of the High

Contracting Parties, now in force or hereafter enacted, with regard to national security, public order, public health, naturalisation, and immigration.

ARTICLE 26.

The preset Treaty shall, from the date of the exchange of ratifications, be substituted for all former Treaties, Conventions and Agreements made between the two High Contracting Parties. From that date all former Treaties, Conventions and Agreements between the two High Contracting Parties shall cease to be binding, including the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation signed in London, October 3rd, 1868, the Arrangement relating to the Importation and Sale of Spirituous Drinks, signed at Rome, 5th July 1884, and the Supplementary Convention to the Treaty of 1868, signed at Paris, April 8th, 1905.

ARTICLE 27.

The present Treaty shall come into effect on

the date of the exchange of ratifications and shall remain in force for ten years from that date.

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years its intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.

If it clearly understood, however, that such denunciation shall not have the effect of reviving any of the Treaties, Conventions, Arrangements, or Agreements abrogated by the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 28.

This Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged either at Rome or Bangkok, as soon as possible.

This Treaty has been executed in English and in Italian, both versions having the same meaning; but it is hereby agreed that in the event of any dispute arising as to the meaning thereof, its

meaning and intent shall be determined by the English text.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Rome, the ninth day of May, in the nineteen hundred and twenty-sixth year of the Christian era, corresponding to the ninth day of the second month in the two thousand four hundred and sixty-ninth year of the Buddhist era.

(L.S.) Phya SARBAKICH PRUJA.
(L.S.) Benito MUSSOLINI.

PROTOCOL
CONCERNING JURISDICTION APPLICABLE
IN THE KINGDOM OF SIAM TO
ITALIAN SUBJECTS.

At the moment of proceeding this day to the signature of the new Treaty of Friendship, Com-

merce and Navigation between the Kingdom of Italy and the Kingdom of Siam, the Plenipotentiaries of the two High Contracting Parties have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1.

The system of jurisdiction heretofore established in Siam for Italian subjects and the privileges, exemptions, and immunities now enjoyed by Italian subjects in Siam as a part of or appurtenant to said system shall absolutely cease and determine on the date of the exchange of ratifications of the above-mentioned Treaty, and thereafter all Italian subjects, corporations, companies, and associations in Siam shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Siamese Courts.

ARTICLE 2.

Until the promulgation and putting into force of all the Siamese Codes, namely, the Penal Code, the Civil and Commercial Code, the Codes of

and liabilities of the parties shall be determined by Siamese Law.

For the purpose of trying such cases and of executing any judgments which may be rendered therein, the jurisdiction of the Italian Diplomatic and Consular Officials in Siam is continued.

Until the date when all the Siamese Codes mentioned above shall have come into force, the Siamese Government will continue to communicate to the Italian Legation in Siam the texts of all new laws and regulations which have been promulgated and the Siamese Government will endeavour to take into consideration the objections with regard to such texts which the said Legation may have submitted within a reasonable time.

ARTICLE 3.

Appeals by Italian subjects, corporations, companies and associations from judgments of courts of first instance in cases to which they may be parties, shall be adjudged by the Court of Appeal at Bangkok.

Procedure, and the Law for Organisation of Courts, and for a period of five years thereafter, but no longer, the Kingdom of Italy, through its Diplomatic and Consular Officials in Siam whenever in its discretion it deems it proper so to do in the interests of justice, may by means of a written requisition addressed to the judge or judges of the Court in which such case is pending, evoke any case pending in any Siamese Court, except the Supreme or Dika Court, in which an Italian subject, corporation, company or association is defendant or accused.

Such case shall then be transferred to said Diplomatic or Consular Official for adjudication, and the jurisdiction of the Siamese Court over such case shall thereupon cease. Any case so evoked shall be disposed of by said Diplomatic or Consular Official in accordance with the laws of the Kingdom of Italy, except that as to all matters coming within the scope of Codes or Laws of the Kingdom of Siam regularly promulgated and in force, the texts of which have been communicated to the Italian Legation in Bangkok, the rights

An appeal on a question of law shall lie from the Court of Appeal at Bangkok to the Supreme or Dika Court.

An Italian subject, corporation, company, or association who is defendant or accused in any case arising in the Provinces, may apply for a change of venue and should the Court consider such change desirable, the trial shall take place either at Bangkok or before the judge in whose Court the case would be tried at Bangkok.

With respect to the rights granted in this Article Italy shall enjoy the treatment of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE 4.

In order to prevent difficulties which may arise from the transfer of jurisdiction contemplated by the present Protocol, it is agreed:

(a) All cases in which action shall be taken subsequently to the date of the exchange, of ratifications of the above-mentioned Treaty, shall be entered and decided in the Siamese Courts,

whether the cause of action arose before or after the date of said exchange of ratifications.

(b) All cases pending before the Italian Diplomatic and Consular Officials in Siam on said date shall take their usual course before such Officials until such cases have been finally disposed of, and the jurisdiction of the Italian Diplomatic and Consular Officials shall remain in full force for this purpose.

In connection with any case coming before the Italian Diplomatic or Consular Officials under clause (b) of Article 4, or which may be evoked by said Officials under Article 2, the Siamese authorities shall upon request by such Diplomatic or Consular Officials lend their assistance in all matters pertaining to the case.

In witness whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have hereto signed their names and affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Rome, the ninth day of May, in the nineteen hundred and twenty-sixth year of the Christian era, corresponding to the

(L.S.) Phya SARBAKICH PRUJA.

(L.S.) Benito MUSSOLINI.

ninth day of the second month in the two thousand four hundred and sixty-ninth year of the Buddhist era.

(六)

「ポルトガル」國

四十八 「タイ」國「ポルトガル」國
間修好通商航海條約

(千九百三十八年七月二日「リスボン」ニ
於テ署名)

「タイ」國皇帝陛下
及
「ポルトガル」共和國大統領ハ
兩國間ニ傳統的ニ存在スル友好親善ノ關係ヲ強固ナラシム
ルノ均シキ希望ニ促サレ

且此ノ目的ハ從來兩國間ニ締結セラレタル諸條約ノ改訂ニ
依リテノミ一層達成セラレ得ベキコトヲ確信シ

相互、公平及互惠ノ原則ニ基キ本改訂ヲ行フコトニ決シ之
ガ爲左ノ如ク其ノ全權委員ヲ任命セリ

「タイ」國皇帝陛下
「ポルトガル」國駐劄特命全權公使 PHRA Bahimdda
Nukura

TRAITÉ D'AMITIÉ, DE COMMERCE ET DE
NAVIGATION ENTRE LA THAÏLANDE
ET LE PORTUGAL.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Thaïlande
et

Le Président de la République Portugaise,
animés d'un égal désir de resserrer les relations
d'amitié et de bonne entente qui sont traditionnelles
entre les deux Etats et convaincus que ce but ne
saurait être mieux atteint que par la revision des
Traités précédemment conclus entre les deux pays,
ont résolu de procéder à cette revision en s'in-
spirant des principes de la réciprocité, de l'équité
et du bénéfice mutuel,
et ont nommé à cet effet pour leurs Plénipoten-
taires :

Sa Majesté le Roi de Thaïlande :
PHRA BAHIDDHA NUKARA, Envoyé extra-
ordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Thai-
lande à Lisbonne,

「ポルトガル」共和國大統領閣下

内閣總理大臣兼外務大臣「ドクトル、アントニオ、ヂ、オリヴェイラ、サラザル」

因テ各全權委員ハ互ニ其ノ全權委任狀ヲ示シ之ガ良好妥當ナルヲ認メタル後左ノ諸規定ヲ協定セリ

第一條

「タイ」王國ト「ポルトガル」共和國トノ間ニハ永久ノ平和及不變ノ友誼アルベシ

第二條

締約國ノ各ハ別國ノ同様ノ領事官ノ駐在ヲ許可スルコトアルベキ他方ノ領土ノ都市及港ニ駐在スベキ總領事、領事、副領事及其ノ他ノ官吏又ハ領事事務官ヲ任命スルノ權能ヲ有スベシ

尤モ右官吏及領事事務官ハ其ノ駐在國政府ノ承認及許可ヲ得ルニ非ザレバ職務ヲ執行スルコトヲ得ザルモノトス

相互主義ノ條件ノ下ニ右官吏及、領事事務官ハ其ノ本國及最惠國國民ト同様ノ條件ニ於テ締約國ノ各ノ領土内ニ於ケル居住權ヲ承認セラレタル其ノ國民ノ利益ノ保護ノ爲最惠國ノ領事官ニ許與セラレ又ハ許與セラルコトアルベキ一切ノ職權ヲ行使シ且一切ノ榮譽、特權、特典及免除ヲ享有スル權利ヲ有スベシ

第三條

「ポルトガル」共和國（「ポルトガル」、「マデール」附近ノ諸島、「ポルト、サント」及「デ、アゾレス」）ノ原産ニ係リ且之ヨリ來ル天産物又ハ製造品ハ本條約附屬A表ニ掲記セラレタルモノヲ除キ「タイ」國ヘノ輸入ニ際シ何レカノ第三國ノ原産ニ係リ且之ヨリ來ル天産物ニ對シ課セラレ又

第一部 「ポルトガル」國 修好通商航海條約（一九三八年）

Son Excellence le Président de la République Portugaise :
Son Excellence Monsieur le Docteur ANTONIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZAR, Président du Conseil et Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes :

ARTICLE 1.

Il y aura paix constante et amitié perpétuelle entre le Royaume de Thaïlande et la République Portugaise.

ARTICLE 2.

Chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes aura la faculté de nommer des Consuls généraux, Consuls, Vice-consuls et autres Officiers ou Agents consulaires qui résideront dans les villes et ports du territoire de l'ature, là où des officiers similaires d'autres puissances seront autorisés à résider.

Ces Officiers et Agents consulaires, cependant, n'entreront en fonctions qu'avec l'approbation et le consentement du Gouvernement auprès duquel ils sont envoyés.

Sous condition de réciprocité, ils auront le droit d'exercer tous les pouvoirs et de jouir de tous-les honneurs, privilèges, exemptions et immunités de toutes sortes qui sont ou seront accordés aux officiers consulaires de la nation la plus favorisée pour la protection des intérêts de leurs pays et de leurs nationaux, auxquels est reconnu le droit d'établissement dans le territoire de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes dans les mêmes conditions que les ressortissants de la nation la plus favorisée.

ARTICLE 3.

Les produits naturels ou fabriqués originaires et en provenance de la République Portugaise (Portugal, Iles adjacentes de Madère, Porto Santo et des Açores), à l'exclusion de ceux énumérés à la liste A, annexée au présent Traité, ne seront, à leur

ハ課セラルルコトアルベキ所ト異ルカ又ハ之ヨリ高キ税金、租税、附加税若ハ課金ヲ課セラルルコトナカルベク又右第三國ト異ルカ又ハ之ヨリ重キ規則若ハ手續ヲ適用セラルルコトナカルベシ

「ポルトガル」國殖民地ノ原産ニ係ル天産物又ハ製造品ハ「タイ」國ヘノ其ノ輸入ニ際シ該殖民地ガ何レカノ別國ノ原産ニ係ル天産物又ハ製造品ニ對シ許與スル所ト同様ノ有利ナル待遇ヲ「タイ」國ノ原産ニ係ル天産物又ハ製造品ニ對シ許與スルコトアルベキ期間中最惠國待遇ヲ享有スベシ

「タイ」國ノ原産ニ係リ且之ヨリ來ル天産物又ハ製造品（本條約附屬B表掲記ノモノヲ除ク）ハ「ポルトガル」（「マデール」附近ノ諸島、「ポルト、サント」及「デ、アゾレス」ヲ含ム）ヘノ輸入ニ際シ何レカノ第三國ノ原産ニ係リ且之ヨリ來ル産品ニ對シ課セラレ又ハ課セラルルコトアルベキ所ト異ルカ又ハ之ヨリ高キ税金、租税、附加税又ハ課金ヲ課セラルルコトナカルベク又右第三國ト異ルカ又ハ之ヨリ重キ規則若ハ手續ヲ適用セラルルコトナカルベシ

他方ノ領土ニ輸入セラルル締約國ノ各ノ天産物又ハ製造品ニ適用セラルベキ關稅率ハ輸入國ノ國內法ニ依リ規定セララルベシ

第四條

締約國ノ各ノ領土（「ポルトガル」國海外領土ヲ除ク）ヨリ輸出セラルル天産物又ハ製造品ニシテ他方ノ領土ニ仕向ケラルルモノハ其ノ輸出ニ際シ何レカノ別國ノ領土ニ仕向ケラルル同種産品ニ對シ適用セラルル所ト異ルカ又ハ之ヨリ高キ税金、租税若ハ課金ヲ課セラルルコトナカルベク又右ト異ルカ又ハ之ヨリ重キ規則若ハ手續ヲ適用セラルルコトナカルベシ

同様ノ待遇ハ「ポルトガル」國殖民地ヨリ輸出セラレ「タイ」國ニ仕向ケラルル天産物又ハ製造品ガ何レカノ別國ノ領土ニ仕向ケラルル同種ノ産品ニ對シ適用セラルル所ト異ルカ又ハ之ヨリ高キ税金、租税若ハ課金ヲ課セラルルコトナカルベク且右ト異ルカ又ハ之ヨリ重キ規則若ハ手續ヲ適用セラルルコトナキ期間中「タイ」國政府ニ依リ「ポルト

importation en Thaïlande, assujettis à des droits, taxes, surtaxes ou charges, autres ou plus élevés, ni à des règles ou formalités, autres ou plus onéreuses que ceux auxquels sont ou seront assujettis les produits originaires et en provenance d'un pays tiers quelconque.

Les produits naturels ou fabriqués, originaires d'une colonie portugaise bénéficieront à leur importation en Thaïlande du traitement de la nation la plus favorisée aussi longtemps que cette colonie concédera aux produits naturels ou fabriqués originaires d'un autre pays étranger quelconque.

Les produits naturels ou fabriqués originaires et en provenance de la Thaïlande (à l'exclusion de ceux énumérés à la liste B, annexée au présent Traité), ne seront, à leur importation au Portugal, y compris les Iles adjacentes de Madère, Porto Santo et des Açores, assujettis à des droits, taxes, surtaxes ou charges, autres ou plus élevés, ni à des règles ou formalités, autres ou plus onéreuses que ceux auxquels sont ou seront assujettis les produits originaires et en provenance d'un pays tiers quelconque.

Il est bien entendu que les tarifs douaniers applicables aux produits naturels ou fabriqués de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes importés sur le territoire de l'autre seront réglementés par les lois intérieures du pays d'importation.

ARTICLE 4.

Les produits naturels ou fabriqués exportés du territoire de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes (les territoires portugais d'outremer exclus) à destination du territoire de l'autre ne seront pas soumis, à leur exportation, à des droits, taxes ou charges autres ou plus élevés, ni à des règles ou formalités autres ou plus onéreuses, que ceux qui s'appliquent aux produits similaires destinés au territoire d'un autre pays quelconque.

Le même traitement sera étendu par le Gouvernement thaï aux marchandises exportées à destination des colonies portugaises aussi longtemps que les produits naturels ou fabriqués exportés de la Thaïlande ne seront pas soumis à des droits, taxes ou charges autres ou plus élevés, ni à des règles

「ポルトガル」國殖民地ニ向ケ輸出セラルル商品ニ對シテモ與ヘラ
ルベシ

第五條

締約國ノ各ハ他方ニ對シ本條約ニ掲記セラレ又ハ掲記セラ
レザル商品ニ付同國ガ他ノ一切ノ國ニ對シ商品ノ再輸出、
通過、保税倉庫搬入、積換及之ニ關スル税關手續ノ履行ニ
關シ竝ニ税關事務中ノ規則、手續及課金ニ對スルト同様ニ
右各種ノ取扱ニ關聯スル税金及看數料ニ關シ許與シ又ハ許
與スルコトアルベキ一切ノ特權、恩典又ハ利益ニ均霑セシ
ムルコトヲ約ス

ou formalités autres ou plus onéreuses, que ceux
qui s'appliquent aux produits similaires destinés au
territoire d'un autre pays quelconque.

ARTICLE 5.

Chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes s'en-
gage à faire profiter l'autre, pour les marchandises
mentionnées ou non dans le présent Traité, de tout
privilège, faveur ou avantage qu'elle accorde ou
pourrait accorder à tout autre pays en ce qui
concerne la réexportation, le transit, l'entreposage,
le transbordement des marchandises et l'accomplis-
sment des formalités douanières y respectives,
ainsi qu'en ce qui concerne les droits et taxes
afférents à ces diverses manutentions, de même
que pour les règles, formalités et charges dans les
opérations de douane.

ARTICLE 6.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent à
s'accorder réciproquement le traitement de la nation

第六條

兩締約國ハ何レノ種類ノ内國税、手数料及租税ニ、消費税
ニ、專賣、入市、製品ニ關スル諸税又ハ手数料ニ、印紙税

ニ關スル一切ノ事項ニ付、竝ニ右税金、手数料又ハ租税ノ
徴收方法ニ付最惠國待遇ヲ相互ニ許與スベキコトヲ約ス

la plus favorisée pour tout ce qui se rapporte aux
droits, taxes et impôts intérieurs de quelque nature
qu'ils soient, aux impôts de consommation, aux
droits ou taxes de monopole, d'octroi, d'accise, aux
droits de timbre, ainsi que pour le mode de percep-
tion de ces droits, taxes ou impôts.

ARTICLE 7.

Dans le cas où l'une des Hautes Parties Con-
tractantes édicterait des majorations de droits ou
des restrictions ou prohibitions d'importation de
nature à modifier profondément les possibilités
légales de l'importation et de l'exportation des
marchandises, l'autre Partie pourrait demander
aussitôt l'ouverture de négociations et si ces négo-
ciations n'aboutissaient pas dans un délai d'un
mois, prendre toutes mesures qui lui paraîtraient
justifiées.

ARTICLE 8.

Les conserves portugaises de sardines (Clupea

第七條

締約國ノ一方ガ商品ノ輸入及輸出ノ合法的可能性ヲ根本的
ニ變更スルガ如キ税金ノ割増又ハ輸入ノ制限若ハ禁止ヲ制
定スルコトアルベキ場合ニハ他ノ一方ハ直ニ協議ノ開始ヲ
要求スルコトヲ得ベク且右協議ガ一月ノ期間内ニ纏ラザル
場合ハ自國ニ取り正當ト思惟セラルル一切ノ措置ヲ講ズル
コトヲ得ルモノトス

第八條

「ポルトガル」 産蠟罐詰 「クルベア、ピルチャルドニス」ハ

Les conserves portugaises de sardines (Clupea

「タイ」國へノ輸入ニ際シ「クルベア、スブラツクス」(「リスリング」)又ハ「クルベア、ハレングス」(「シルド」)種ノ魚類ヲ以テ調製セラレタル罐詰ニ適用セラルル所ヨリ高キ關稅ヲ課セラルルコトナカルベシ

第九條

「タイ」國政府ハ「Porto」及「Madère」ナル名稱及或ハ其ノ原形ニ於テ或ハ(Port, Oporto, Port-Wine, Portwijn等)又ハ Madère, Madeira Wein, Madeira 等)ニ翻譯セラレタル右名稱ノ使用ヨリ生ジタル配合竝ニ「Moscatel de Setubal」及「Carcavelos」ナル名稱ハ「ポルトガル」國ニ於テ正當ニ保護セラレ且特ニ何レモ「ドゥーロ」、「マデール」島、「セテュバル」ガ「カルカヴェロス」ノ「ポルトガル」國諸地方ニ於テ生産セラレタル「リキニール」酒ニ屬スル地方的商標又ハ原産地名稱ナルコトヲ承認ス

「タイ」國政府ハ右名稱ヲ有スル葡萄酒ガ「ドゥーロ」、「マ

Pilchardus) ne seront pas assujetties lors de leur importation dans le Royaume de Thaïlande, à un droit de douane plus élevé que celui qui est applicable aux conserves préparées avec des poissons de l'espèce Clupea Sprattus (Brisling) ou Clupea Harengus (Sild).

ARTICLE 9.

Le Gouvernement Thai reconnaît que les désignations "Porto" et "Madère," et les combinaisons dérivées de l'emploi de ces noms soit dans leurs formes originelles, soit traduits (Port, Oporto, Port-wine, Portwijn, etc., ou Madère, Madeira Wine, Madeira Wein, Madeira Wijn, etc.), ainsi que les désignations "Moscatel de Setubal" et "Carcavelos," constituent des marques régionales ou appellations d'origine dûment protégées au Portugal et appartenant exclusivement aux vins liquoreux produits dans les régions portugaises respectivement du Douro, de l'île de Madère, de Setubal et de Carcavelos.

Le Gouvernement Thai s'engage à prendre les

「ポルトガル」島「セテュバル」及「カルカヴェロス」ノ「ポルトガル」國諸地方ノ原産ナラザル限リ又「ポルト」ハ「ドゥーロ」河口及「レイクソエス」港ヲ、「マデイラ」ハ「フンシール」港ヲ、「モスカテル、ドゥ、セテュバル」ハ「リスボン」港又ハ「セテュバル」港ヲ又「カルカヴェロス」ハ「リスボン」港ヲ經由シテ夫夫輸出セラレタルモノナラザル限リ之ガ「タイ」國領土内ニ於ケル輸入、倉入(例ヘバ税關倉庫内ニ又ハ保税倉庫内ニ若ハ自由倉庫内ニ)、加工、輸出、配布、賣出及賣買ヲ阻止スル爲ニ必要ナル措置ヲ講ズルコトヲ約ス

右葡萄酒ノ正銘ハ「ポルトガル」國ノ權限アル官憲ニ依リ發給セラレタル原産地證明書ニ依リ決定セラルベク且右證明書ノ提出ハ「タイ」國へノ其ノ輸入ノ爲ニ缺ク可カラザルモノトス

本條ノ規定ニ對スル違反ノ防遏ハ產品ノ真正ナル原産地ガ記載セラレ居ル場合モ又虚偽ノ名稱ガ genre, type, façon, rivalノ如キ或種ノ訂正或ハ産出地方ノ指示、特質又ハ其ノ他ノ指示ノ附記アル場合ト雖モ差押、使用不能又ハ其ノ他一切ノ適當ナル制裁ニ依リ行ハルベク、一切ノ商標、符

mesures nécessaires pour réprimer sur le territoire de la Thaïlande l'importation, l'entreposage (soit dans les entrepôts de douane, soit dans les entrepôts cautionnés ou libres), la préparation, l'exportation, la circulation, la mise en vente et la vente de vins portant ces désignations dès qu'ils ne seraient pas originaires des régions portugaises du Douro, de l'île de Madère, de Setubal, et de Carcavelos, et qu'ils n'aient pas été exportés respectivement, le Porto par la barre de Douro et le port de Leixoes, le Madeira par le port de Funchal, le Moscatel de Setubal par les ports de Lisbonne ou de Setubal, et le Carcavelos par le port de Lisbonne.

L'authenticité de ces vins doit être établie par des certificats d'origine délivrés par les autorités compétentes portugaises et dont la présentation sera indispensable pour leur importation en Thaïlande.

La répression des contraventions aux dispositions du présent article s'exercera par voie de saisie, inutilisation ou toutes autres sanctions appropriées, alors même que la véritable origine du produit serait mentionnée ou que les appellations fausses

罌紙又ハ銘ニシテ買手ヲシテ誤ラシメ又ハ其ノ購入スル葡
萄酒ノ真正ナル原産地ニ付買手ノ心裡ニ混淆ヲ生ゼシムル
虞アルモノハ禁止セラレベキモノトス

本條ノ規定ニ依リ原産地ノ名稱ニ對シ權利ヲ有スル「リキ
ール」酒ノ販賣ニ際シ其ノ輸入ノ際ニ於ケル純粹ノ狀態ガ
水又ハ其ノ他ノ葡萄酒ヲ加ヘテ變化セララルガ如キコトア
ル一切ノ方法ニ付テモ前項同様ノ制裁ヲ課セラレベシ

前記諸制裁ハ行政官廳ノ請求アルトキ又ハ検査官ノ請求ニ
依リ若ハ締約國ノ一方ニ屬スル當事者タル私人、組合又ハ
協會ノ發意ニ基キ加ヘラルベシ

前記諸規定ハ原産地タル葡萄栽培地ガ限定セラレ且其ハ輸
出ガ本條第一項ニ掲記セラレタル葡萄酒ニ對シ「ポルトガ
ル」國ニ於テ採用セラレタルモノト同様ノ規則及保障ニ於

seraient accompagnées de certains correctifs tels
que "genre," "type," "façon," "rival" ou d'une
autre indication régionale, spécifique ou autre,
toutes marques, étiquettes ou inscriptions devant
être interdites qui seraient susceptibles d'induire
en erreur l'acheteur ou de créer dans son esprit
une confusion sur la véritable origine du vin qu'il
achète.

Les mêmes sanctions seront prises à l'égard de
tous procédés tendant à mettre en vente des vins
de liqueur ayant droit, aux termes de cet article,
à une appellation d'origine, et dont l'état de pureté
à l'importation aurait été altéré par addition d'eau
ou de vins autres.

Les sanctions visées ci-dessus seront appliquées
à la diligence de l'Administration, ou à la requête
du Ministère Public, ou sur l'initiative d'une partie
intéressée, personne privée, syndicat, ou association
ressortissant de l'une des Hautes Parties Contrac-
tantes.

Les dispositions ci-dessus seront applicables au
vin ligueux portant la marque "Extremadura"
et expédié par le port de Lisbonne, dès que la

テ爲サレタル場合ニ限リ Extremadura ノ商標ヲ附シ且
「リスボン」港經由積出シタル「リキール」酒ニ對シ之ヲ
適用スベシ

「ポルトガル」國政府モ同様「ポルトガル」國及隣接諸島ニ
於テ同様ノ條件ニ依リ「タイ」國政府ガ承認スル「タイ」國
原産品ノ地理的の名稱ヲ保護スベシ

第十條

締約國ノ一方ノ原産ニ係ル酒精性飲料ハ他方ノ領土内ヘノ
其ノ輸入ニ際シ同量ノ酒精ヲ含有スル別國ノ飲料ニ對シ此
等別國ノ原産タルト、或ハ之ヨリ來リ又ハ此等別國ノ名稱
アルトヲ問ハズ之ニ適用シ又ハ適用セララルコトアルベキ
所ト何等異ナルカ若ハ之ヨリ重キ輸入税、内國税又ハ差別
待遇ヲ課セラレザルベキモノトス

région vinicole dont il est originaire aura été
délimitée et que son exportation sera soumise aux
mêmes règles et garanties que celles adoptées au
Portugal pour les vins énumérés au premier alinéa
du présent article.

Le Gouvernement Portugais protégera de même,
au Portugal et dans les Iles Adjacentes, les appel-
lations géographiques d'origine thaïe qu'il aura
reconnues dans les mêmes conditions.

ARTICLE 10.

Les boissons alcooliques originaires de l'une des
Hautes Parties Contractantes ne seront pas as-
sujetties à leur importation dans les territoires de
l'autre, à des droits d'importation, taxes intérieures
ou discriminations quelconques autres ou plus
onéreux que ceux qui sont ou qui seront appliqués
aux boissons étrangères de même teneur alcoolique,
quelle que soit l'origine, la provenance ou l'appel-
lation de ce ces dernières.

第十一條

「タイ」國ノ航海事業並ニ「タイ」國船舶、其ノ船客及其ノ積荷ハ「ポルトガル」國、隣接諸島及「ポルトガル」國殖民地ニ於テ最惠國ノ船舶、其ノ船客及其ノ積荷ニ對シ課セラレ又ハ課セラルコトアルベキ所ノモノト異ルカ又ハ之ヨリ高キ税金若ハ課稅ヲ課セラルコトナカルベク且之ト異ナルカ又ハ之ヨリ重キ條件又ハ制限ヲ附セラルコトナカルベシ

「タイ」國ニ於テモ「ポルトガル」國ノ航海事業及船舶並ニ其ノ船客及積荷ニ對シ同様ノ待遇ヲ許與セララルベシ

本條ノ諸規定ハ左記ニ適用セラレザルモノトス

- (イ) 國有商船ニ關スル特別法及獎勵金及其ノ他特別便宜ニ依リ航路ノ新設及就航助成ノ目的ヲ有スル特別法ニ對シ
- (ロ) 海上競技ノ諸協會ニ許與シタル恩典ニ對シ
- (ハ) 港、海岸及入江ニ於ケル海事事務ノ行使ニ對シ(右

ARTICLE 11.

Les entreprises de navigation thaïes, ainsi que les navires thaïs, leurs passagers et leurs cargaisons ne seront pas assujettis au Portugal, dans les Iles Adjacentes, et dans les Colonies Portugaises à des droits ou impositions autres ou plus onéreuses que ceux auxquels sont ou seront assujettis les navires de la nation la plus favorisée, leurs passagers et leurs cargaisons.

Le même traitement sera accordé en Thaïlande aux entreprises de navigation et aux navires portugais, ainsi qu'à leurs passagers et cargaisons.

Il est entendu que les dispositions du présent article ne s'appliquent pas :

- a) aux lois spéciales concernant la marine marchande nationale et ayant en vue de favoriser au moyen de primes et autres facilités spéciales les nouvelles constructions et l'exercice de la navigation ;
- b) aux faveurs accordées aux sociétés de sport nautique ;
- c) à l'exercice du service maritime dans les

海事事務ハ電船作業、水先案内、海上救援及救助ヲ含ム)

(ニ) 殖民地ヲ含ム兩國締約國ノ各ノ領土内ニ在ル諸港間ノ交易ニ對シ

(右交易ハ兩國ノ各ニ於テ夫夫現行法令又ハ將來實施セラルベキ法令ニ據リ引續キ規律セララルベシ)

(ホ) 締結國ノ領水及内水ニ於ケル漁業ヲ營ムコトニ對シ

第十二條

締約國ノ一方ハ輸入產品ノ原產地ヲ決定スル爲輸入者ヨリ輸入商品ガ内國產品又ハ内國製造品タルコトヲ若ハ右商品ガ積出國ニ於テ改造セラレタルニ因リ斯ク見做サルベキコトヲ證明スル原產地證明書ノ提出ヲ要求スルコトヲ得ベシ

商品ノ生産國ハ官憲又ハ該證明書ノ發給ニ付法律上權利ヲ

ports, les plages et les rades. Le service maritime comprend remorquage, pilotage, assistance et sauvetage maritime ;

d) au trafic entre les ports situés sur les territoires de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes, y compris les colonies. Le dit trafic continuera à être réglementé par les lois en vigueur ou par celles que dans l'avenir seront mises en vigueur respectivement dans chacune des deux pays ;

e) à l'exercice de la pêche dans les eaux territoriales et nationales des Hautes Parties Contractantes.

ARTICLE 12.

Chaque des Hautes Parties Contractantes pourra exiger, pour établir l'origine des produits importés, la présentation par l'importateur d'un certificat d'origine constatant que l'article importé est de production ou de fabrication nationale, ou qu'il doit être considéré comme tel étant donné la transformation qu'il a subie dans le pays d'où il provient. La nationalité des marchandises devra être établie,

賦與セラレタル協會ニ依リ交付セラレタル原產地證明書ニ依リ必要ニ應ジ決定セラレベキモノトス各締約國ハ他方ノ國ニ於テ輸入ガ許可制又ハ割當制ヲ受クル一切ノ生産品通關ノ爲該證明書ノ提出ヲ要求シ得ルモノトス原產國政府ハ仕向國政府ニ對シ各產品ニ關シ何レガ其ノ原產地ヲ證明スル爲ノ當該官憲又ハ協會ナルカヲ通報スベク且右ノ原產國政府ハ仕向國政府ニ對シ生産品ノ各種別毎ニ採用シタル證明書ノ雛形ヲ提供スベシ

仕向國政府ハ其ノ外交官又ハ領事官ニ依リ若ハ同政府ヨリ權能ヲ與ヘラレタル一人又ハ一機關ヲ通ジ原產地證明書ノ查證ヲ要求スルノ權利ヲ有スベシ該查證ハ許可ニ依リ又ハ特別稅ヲ課セラレタル免許ニ依リ輸入セララルル生産品ニ對シテハ無料トス

le cas échéant, par un certificat d'origine délivré par les autorités ou entités légalement autorisées à émettre de tels certificats. La présentation de ces certificats pourra être demandée par chacun des pays pour le dédouanement de tous produits dont l'importation dans l'autre pays soit soumise à un régime de licence ou de contingentement. Le Gouvernement du pays d'origine notifiera au Gouvernement du pays destinataire quelles sont, par rapport à chaque produit, les autorités ou entités compétentes pour en attester l'origine, et il fournira au Gouvernement de ce dernier pays les modèles des certificats adoptés pour chaque catégorie de produits.

Le Gouvernement du pays destinataire aura droit d'exiger le visa du certificat d'origine par son représentant diplomatique ou consulaire ou par une personne ou un organisme habilité par lui. Le visa sera gratuit pour les produits dont l'importation est assujettie à un permis, ou à une licence grevée d'une taxe spéciale.

第十三條

原產國ノ權限アル官憲ヨリ發給セラレタル公認證ヲ携帯スル旅商ハ有ラユル點ニ於テ特ニ旅商ガ携行スル見本品ノ輸入及輸出ニ關スル一切ノ事項ニ付最惠國ノ旅商ト同様ノ權利及利益ヲ享有スベシ

ARTICLE 13.

Les commis voyageurs munis d'une carte de légitimation délivrée par les autorités compétentes du pays d'origine, jouiront sous tous les rapports et notamment en tout ce qui concerne l'importation et l'exportation des échantillons qui les accompagnent, des mêmes droits et avantages que les commis voyageurs de la nation la plus favorisée.

第十四條

締約國ハ本條約ノ規定ガ他ノ一方ノ國民ニ對スル最惠國民待遇ニ抵觸セザル限り如何ナル方法ニ於テモ兩國ノ各ニ於テ現ニ實施セラルルカ又ハ制定セラルルコトアルベキ歸化、移民、警察及公安ニ關スル法律、命令及規則ニ影響ヲ與ヘ、之ニ代リ又ハ之ニ變更ヲ與フルモノニ非ザルコトヲ約ス

ARTICLE 14.

Il est entendu par les Hautes Parties Contractantes que les stipulations du présent Traité n'affectent, ne remplacent ou ne modifient en aucune manière les lois, ordonnances et règlements concernant la naturalisation, l'immigration, la police et la sécurité publique qui sont en vigueur ou qui pourront être édictés dans chacun des deux pays pourvu qu'ils ne constituent pas une dérogation au traitement de la nation la plus favorisée à l'égard des ressortissants de l'autre Partie.

第十五條

前條ニ定ムル最惠國待遇ハ左記ヲ含マザルベシ

(イ) 締約國ノ一方ガ隣接國トノ國境交易ヲ容易ナラシムル爲許與シ又ハ許與スルコトアルベキ特權

(ロ) 海洋トノ交通ナキ國境水路ニ於ケル航行又ハ其ノ使用ニ關シ隣接國ニ許與シ又ハ許與スルコトアルベキ利益

(ハ) 「ポルトガル」國ガ「スペイン」國又ハ「ブラジル」國トノ特殊協定ニ依リ規定シ又ハ規定スルコトアルベキ特別制度

(ニ) 締約國ガ其ノ海外領土ヨリノ輸入ニ對シ又ハ此等領土向ケ輸出ニ對シ關稅上規定シ又ハ規定スルコトアルベキ諸特別制度

(ホ) 關稅同盟ノ爲ニ他ノ一國又ハ數國ニ許與シタル權利及特權

ARTICLE 15.

Le traitement de la nation la plus favorisée prévu aux articles précédents ne comprendra pas :

a) les privilèges qui sont ou pourraient être accordés par une des Hautes Parties Contractantes pour faciliter le trafic des frontières avec les pays limitrophes ;

b) les avantages accordés ou qui pourraient être accordés à un Etat limitrophe en ce qui concerne la navigation sur des voies d'eau frontalières sans communication avec la mer, ou à leur utilisation ;

c) le régime spécial que le Portugal a institué, ou pourrait instituer, par des accords particuliers avec l'Espagne ou le Brésil ;

d) les régimes spéciaux que les Hautes Parties Contractantes ont institués ou pourraient instituer, en matière tarifaire pour les importations en provenance de leurs territoires d'outremer ou pour les exportations destinées à ces mêmes territoires ;

e) les droits et privilèges accordés à un ou plusieurs autres Etats en vue d'une union douanière.

第十六條

本條約ハ「タイ」國ニ於テ及「ポルトガル」ニ關シテハ本國、隣接島嶼（「マデール」、「ポルト、サント」及「アゾレス」）ニ於テ其ノ效力ヲ生ズベク「ポルトガル」國ガ本條約ノ諸規定ヲ其ノ殖民地ノ一又ハ二以上ニ適用スルコトノ同國ノ希望ヲ「タイ」國ニ對シ通告スル場合ヲ除キ「ポルトガル」國殖民地ニハ之ヲ適用セザルモノトス

ARTICLE 16.

Le présent Traité produira ses effets en Thaïlande et en ce qui concerne le Portugal, à la Métropole, Iles Adjacentes (Madère, Porto Santo et Açores), n'étant applicable aux Colonies portugaises, sauf si le Portugal notifie la Thaïlande de son désir de rendre applicables les dispositions du même Traité à n'importe laquelle ou lesquelles de ses Colonies.

第十七條

本條約ハ「フランス」語ヲ以テ作成ス
本條約ハ批准セラルベク且批准書ノ交換ノ日ヨリ五年間有效タルベシ右批准書ノ交換ハ成ルベク速ニ「リスボン」又ハ「バンコック」ニ於テ行ハルベシ五年ノ期間滿了ノ十二月前ニ兩締約國ノ何レノ一方モ本條約終了セシムルノ意思ヲ他方ニ通告セザル場合ニハ本條約ハ締約國ノ何レカノ一方ガ之ガ廢棄ノ通告ヲ爲シタル日ヨリ一年ノ期間ノ滿了ニ至ル迄引續キ效力ヲ有スベシ

ARTICLE 17.

Le présent Traité est fait en français.

Il sera ratifié et restera en vigueur pendant une période de cinq ans à partir du jour de l'échange des ratifications qui aura lieu, soit à Lisbonne soit à Bangkok, dans le plus bref délai possible. Si douze mois avant l'expiration de ce délai de cinq ans, aucune des Hautes Parties Contractantes n'a notifié à l'autre son intention de mettre fin à ce Traité, ce dernier continuera à être obligatoire jusqu'à l'expiration d'une année à partir du jour où l'une ou l'autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes

右ノ廢棄通告ハ千九百三十六年十一月九日附ヲ以テ「タイ」國ニ依リ廢棄通告セラレタル千九百二十五年ノ條約ノ效力ヲ回復スルノ效果ヲ有スルコトナカルベキコトヲ約ス

右證據トシテ各全權委員ハ本條約ニ署名調印セリ

佛曆二千四百八十年四月二日即チ西曆千九百三十八年七月二日「リスボン」ニ於テ本書ニ通ヲ作成ス

PHRA BAHIDHA NUKARA (印)
アントニオ、デ、オリヴェイラ、サラザル (印)

l'aura dénoncé.
Il est entendu qu'une telle dénonciation ne saurait avoir pour effet de remettre en vigueur le Traité de 1925, dénoncé par la Thaïlande en date du 9 novembre 1936.

EN FOI DE QUOI, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent Traité et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Fait en double, à Lisbonne, le deuxième jour du quatrième mois de la deux mille quatre cent quatre vingt-unième année de l'ère bouddhique, correspondant au deuxième jour du mois de Juillet de la mil neuf cent trente-huitième année de l'ère chrétienne.

(L.S.) PHRA BAHIDHA NUKARA.
(L.S.) ANTONIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZAR.

A 表

最惠國待遇ヨリ除外セラレタル「ポルトガル」國產品表

「タイ」國稅番	品 目
六	牛 酪
四九	鱗狀ノ漆、精製シタルモノ又ハ然ラザルモノ
七七	暖爐用及内燃機用燃料重油
七八	鑛物性潤滑油
一〇二	機械仕掛點火器及其ノ構成部分品 イ、完全點火（器石ヲ附シタルモノ又ハ無キモノ） ロ、構成部分品、石ヲ除ク
一二四	牽引車
一四八	魔法瓶

LISTE A

Liste des produits portugais exclus du traitement de la nation la plus favorisée

Numéro du tarif de la Thaïlande	Désignation des marchandises
6	Beurre
49	Laque en écailles, purifiée ou non
77	Huiles lourdes combustibles pour foyers de chaudières et pour moteurs à combustion interne
78	Huile minérale lubrifiante
102	Allumeurs mécaniques et leurs parties composantes : a) Allumeurs complets (avec ou sans pierre) b) Parties composantes, à l'exception des pierres
124	Tracteurs
138	Bouteilles thermos

B 表

最惠國待遇ヨリ除外セラレタル「タイ」國産品表

「ポルトガル」國稅番	品 目
三	羊
四	牡馬
五	牝馬
六一四	「チ・コレート」
六一五	食料品罐詰ノ内 魚類
六三四	海獸ノ油ニシテ水素ト化合セルモノ
六四五	酢
七二四	牽引車及機關車

Liste des produits thais exclus du traitement de la nation la plus favorisée

Numéro du tarif portugais	Désignation des marchandises
3	Moutons
4	Chevaux
5	Juments
614	Chocolat
615	Conserves alimentaires : de poisson
634	Huiles d'animaux marins, hydro-génées
645	Vinagre
724	Tracteurs et locomobiles

(参考)

四十九 「シム」國「ポルトガル」國間修好通商航海條約

(千八百五十九年二月十日「シム」ニ於テ署名)
(千八百六十一年八月二十八日「シム」ニ於テ批准書交換)

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION, BETWEEN PORTUGAL AND SIAM.—SIGNED AT BANGKOK, FEBRUARY 10, 1859.

(Ratifications exchanged at Bangkok, August 28, 1861.)
(Translation.)

I, Dom Pedro, by the grace of God, King of Portugal and the Algarves, of the Hither and Nether Sea in Africa, Lord of Guinea, and by conquest, navigation, and commerce, of Ethiopia, Arabia, and India, &c., make known to those to whom this present Letter of Confirmation may come, that, on the 10th of February, 1859, was concluded and signed in Bangkok, between myself

and their Majesties the First and Second Kings of Siam, by the respective Plenipotentiaries, furnished with full powers, a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, of which the following is the tenour:—

Their Majesties the First and Second Kings of Siam having manifested the desire to conclude with Portugal a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, which, confirming and consolidating the ancient relations of friendship which for ages have existed between the two countries, should at the same time enable the Portuguese to trade in Siam and the Siamese in Portugal, with privileges equal to those which their Majesties have conceded to certain Western Powers by Treaties lately concluded, and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Por-

tugal duly appreciating so benevolent and amicable an invitation, and desiring to reciprocate completely, being animated by the same sentiments towards their Majesties the First and Second Kings of Siam and their subjects, His Most Faithful Majesty King Dom Pedro V. of Portugal, and their Majesties Pra Bath Somdetch Pra Paramende Maha Mong Kut Pra Chom Chao Chao Yu Hua, First King of Siam, and Pra Bath Somdetch Pra Paramende Ramers Mahisvaresr Pra Pin Chao Chao Yu Hua, Second King of Siam, have resolved that a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation be concluded between Portugal and Siam, which may establish on a solid basis the relations of peace, friendship, and alliance which have always existed between the Portuguese and Siamese nations, and may assure to the subjects of the respective States the highest commercial advantages; and to this end have named as their Plenipotentiaries:

His Most Faithful Majesty, the King of Portugal, Isidoro Francisco Guimaraes, Councillor of His Majesty and his Plenipotentiary in China, Knight Commander of the Portuguese Orders of San Bento

de Aviz and of Our Lady of the Conception of Villa Vicoza, and of Charles III of Spain, Companion of the Order of Christ, and of the Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Tower and Sword for Valour, Loyalty, and Merit, and Captain in the Navy; and

Their Majesties the First and Second Kings of Siam, His Royal Highness the Prince Krom Hluang Wongsa Fhirat Sanith; his Excellency Chao Pya Niconbodin Sa Maha Nayok, Generalissimo of the Siamese army; his Excellency Chao Pya Sry Suriwongse Sa Muha Pra Kalahome, Minister of the Realm; his Excellency Chao Pya Raviwong Phraklang, Minister of Foreign Affairs; his Excellency Chao Pya Yommarat, Minister of Justice; his Excellency Pya Varapong, Privy Minister of His Majesty the First King:

Who, after having communicated to one another their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ART. I. The ancient friendship and alliance between His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and his successors, and their Majesties the

First and Second Kings of Siam and their successors, are confirmed and consolidated by this present Treaty. The subjects of each of the two countries will enjoy entire and full protection for their persons and goods according to the existing laws, and will have reciprocal rights to all the privileges which are, or may be, conceded to the subjects of foreign and most favoured nations.

II. Portugal will continue to have in Siam a Consul or Consular Agent, the High Contracting Parties reciprocally recognizing the right of nominating Consuls or Consular Agents to reside in the ports of the States of the one and the other, wherever they may judge it convenient to establish them.

III. These Consuls or Consular Agents will be charged with the duty of protecting the interests and trade of their compatriots, of causing them to conform to the dispositions of the present Treaty, to act as intermediary between them and the authorities of the country, to insure the strict execution of the stipulated Regulations, and to make such Regulations as they may judge necessary for

the putting in execution the present Treaty.

IV. The Consuls will not enter on their duties without an exequatur of the Sovereign of the territory, and will enjoy, as well as the Consular Agents and the Chancellors of the Consulates, all the privileges and exemptions which may be conceded during their residence to the Agents of the same class of the most favoured nation.

V. The Consuls and Consular Agents of the High Contracting Parties may hoist their respective flags at their residences.

VI. Any question which may arise between Portuguese and Siamese subjects must be laid before the Portuguese Consul, who, in concert and agreement with the Siamese authorities, will endeavour to settle it amicably; and in case of not being able to do so, civil questions will be decided by the Consul or by the Siamese authority, according to the nationality of the delinquent or accused person, and in conformity with the respective laws.

The Consul will never interfere in questions which solely concern Siamese subjects, nor the Siamese authorities in questions solely relating to Portuguese

subjects, except in the case of crimes in which the delinquents will be taken into custody by the local authority and handed over to the Portuguese Consul to be punished according to the Portuguese laws, or sent to Macao to be tried there. In any question in which Portuguese or Siamese subjects are interested, the Portuguese Consul, as well as the Siamese authorities, will have the right to be present at the investigations which are made for the elucidation of the case, having a right to receive, whenever it is possible, copies of the depositions and other documents relating to the trial till the conclusion of the case.

VII. Siamese subjects may not seize, cause injury to, or in any way interfere with, the persons of Portuguese subjects, nor with their houses, farms, lands, ships, or any other description of property. In case of infringement of this Clause the Siamese authorities will take cognizance of the case and will inflict punishment on the culpable. In the same manner Portuguese subjects may not seize, prejudice, or interfere with the persons of Siamese subjects, nor with their houses, farms,

lands, ships, or any other description of property of which they may be possessed, it being the duty of the Portuguese Consul to make himself acquainted with any infringement of this provision and to punish the guilty.

VIII. Portuguese subjects will enjoy in the whole of the Kingdom of Siam and its dependencies entire liberty of conscience conformably to the principles of absolute toleration, being permitted, as from remote times it has been permitted to them, to comply with their Catholic duties, and to take part in Christian worship, whether in their houses or in public churches, which they will be freely permitted to construct in localities which the Siamese authorities, in concert with the Consul, may indicate for this purpose; which churches will be served by Portuguese priests, who will enjoy all the privileges conceded to the priests of other European nations which have Treaties with Siam. In the same way, Siamese subjects will never be molested in Portuguese dominions on account of their religion, which will be observed by them the same as is done by those of other nations of a

different religious communion.

IX. All Portuguese subjects who wish to reside in the Kingdom of Siam must be registered at the Consulate-General of Portugal in Bangkok. Copies of these Registers must be sent to the Siamese authorities.

X. Whenever any Portuguese subject shall have recourse to the Siamese authorities, his Petition or reclamation will be presented to the Portuguese Consul, who, finding it just and drawn up in due form, will forward it, or in the event of this not being the case will modify the wording, or refuse to forward it. In the same way, the Siamese who may have recourse to the Portuguese Consulate must follow an analogous method by means of his authorities, who will proceed in the same way with reference to the justice and drawing up of their Petitions and reclamations.

XI. Portuguese subjects are permitted to reside in the Kingdom of Siam, and to trade freely and with all security in all the ports of the said kingdom, buying and selling whatever they please, without this liberty being interfered with by any

monopoly, or exclusive privilege of purchase or sale; and they will be permitted to reside permanently in Bangkok and in the neighbourhood of this city within a circuit of a radius equal to a distance travelled in 24 hours by a boat of the country.

The boundaries of this radius are:—

1.—ON THE NORTH.

The Bangputsa Canal from its mouth on the Chao Pya River to the ancient walls of the city of Lobpuri, and a straight line drawn from Lobpuri to the landing-place of Ta-pra-ngam, near to the city of Saraburi on the River Pasak.

2.—ON THE EAST.

A straight line draw from the landing-place of Ta-pra-ngam to the junction of the Klongkut Canal with the River Bang-pa-kong; the River Bang-pa-kong from its junction with the Klongkut Canal to its mouth; and the coast from the mouth of the River Bang-pa-kong to the Island of Srimaharajah to such a distance inland as may be reached

in a 24 hours' journey from Bangkok.

3.—ON THE SOUTH.

The Island of Srimaharajah and the Islands of Se-chang on the eastern side of the gulf, and the walls of the city of Petchaburi on the west side.

4.—ON THE WEST.

The western coast of the gulf to the mouth of the River Meklong, to such a distance from the interior as may be reached in a 24 hours' journey from Bangkok. The River Meklong from its mouth to the walls of the city of Rajpuri: a straight line from the walls of Rajpuri to the town of Subharnapuri, and a straight line from the town of Subharnapuri to the mouth of the Bangputsa Canal on the Chao Pya River.

XII. Within the boundaries indicated in the preceding Clause, Portuguese subjects will at any time be permitted to purchase, sell, or build houses, and to make depots or stores of provisions; to purchase, sell, and rent lands or plantations. But if any Portuguese subject desires to purchase lands

situated less than 6 kilom. (200 sen) from the walls of Bangkok, it will be necessary for him to obtain a special authorization for this purpose from the Siamese Government, except in the case of his having already resided for 10 years in the Kingdom of Siam. The boundaries of the circuit of 6 kilom. are:—

1.—ON THE NORTH.

One sen to the north of Wat Kemahirataram.

2.—ON THE EAST.

Six sen and 7 fathoms to the south-west of Wat Bang-Kapi.

3.—ON THE SOUTH.

About 19 sen to the south of the village of Bang-Kapeo.

4.—ON THE WEST.

About 2 sen to the south-west of the village of Bangphrom.
The marks of the locality where the line of cir-

cumference cuts the river below Bangkok are, on the left bank of the river, 3 sen below the village of Bang-ma-nao, and on the left bank about 1 sen below the village of Banglanpuhen.

XIII. When any Portuguese subject wishes to acquire freehold property, he must apply through the intermediary of the Consul to the competent local authority, which, in concert with the Consul, will aid in settling the price of the purchase, and will hand over to him his title-deeds, after a demarcation of the boundaries of the property has been made. The purchaser must conform to the laws and Regulations of the country, and the property will be subject to the same taxation as that to which property belonging to inhabitants of the country is subject. If in the space of three years from the date of possessing the land it has not been cultivated, the Siamese Government has the right to annul the sale, repaying to the purchaser the amount which he paid for the land.

XIV. The property of Portuguese subjects dying in the Kingdom of Siam, or of Siamese subjects dying in Portuguese possessions, will be handed

over to their heirs or the executors of their wills, and in default of these, to the Consul or Consular Agent of the nation to which the deceased belonged.

XV. Portuguese subjects will be permitted to build ships at their own expense in the ports of Siam, obtaining for this purpose a license from the Siamese Government.

XVI. Portuguese subjects resident in Siam will be permitted to employ in their service as interpreters, work-people, rowers, or in any other capacity, Siamese subjects who are at liberty to engage themselves as such. The local authorities will take care that the agreements made with this object are complied with. The Siamese who are employed in the service of Portuguese subjects will enjoy the same protection as the Portuguese subjects themselves; but in case of their being convicted of any crime which by the laws of the country is punishable, on the crime being proved they must be handed over by the Consul to the authorities of the country.

XVII. If any Siamese subjects employed in the service of Portuguese subjects having become guilty

of a breach of the laws of the country, or Siamese criminals desiring to fly, conceal themselves in the house of a Portuguese subject, such individuals will be sought for by the Portuguese Consul at the place where they have taken refuge, and the guilt or the flight being proved, will be handed over to the Siamese authorities. In the same way, any Portuguese criminals, resident or trading in Siam, or any deserters from Portuguese merchant- or war-ships, will be apprehended and handed over to the Consul by the Siamese authorities as soon as they are applied for. In the absence of the Consul, the deserters will be handed over on the requisition of the Commandants or Captains of ships.

XVIII. No Portuguese subject may be detained in the Kingdom of Siam unless the Siamese authorities prove to the Portuguese Consul that legitimate reasons exist for preventing their departure. The Portuguese subjects who wish to pass beyond the boundaries established for their residence by the present Treaty must be furnished with a passport, which will be granted them by

the Siamese authority on the requisition of the Consul. Any Portuguese subject married in Siam to a Siamese woman, who may desire to leave the country with his family, will meet with no obstacle on the part of the Siamese authorities.

XIX. The Siamese authorities shall have no power over Portuguese merchant-ships, which will be subject solely to the authority of the Consul and of the captain. In default of Portuguese ships of war, and at the request of the Consul, the Siamese authorities will give him every assistance which he may need to make his authority respected by his compatriots, and to maintain the good order and discipline of the ships of his country.

XX. If any Siamese subject refuses to pay, or endeavours to avoid payment of, any debt due to a Portuguese subject, the Siamese authorities will render the creditor every assistance necessary to enable him to recover such debt. In like manner, the Portuguese Consul will render every assistance to any Siamese subject to recover payment of sums owing to him by Portuguese subjects.

XXI. In the case of any Portuguese subject set-

tled in Siam becoming bankrupt, the Portuguese Consul will take possession of all the property of the bankrupt, which will be divided amongst the creditors, the debtor being relieved from the obligation to make good the deficit with property which he may acquire in the future. The Portuguese Consul will take care that the whole of the property to which the bankrupt is entitled at the time of his failure, whether in Siam or elsewhere, is placed without reserve at his disposition, for division amongst the creditors as aforesaid. And in the same way the Siamese authorities will adjudicate and administrate the property of any Siamese subject who may fail in commercial transactions with Portuguese subjects.

XXII. Portuguese ships of war shall be at liberty to enter the river and anchor at Paknam, but they must inform the Siamese authorities of their intention before going up to Bangkok, and come to an understanding with them as to the place where they are to anchor.

XXIII. Should any Portuguese ship of war or Merchant vessel enter any of the ports of the

Kingdom of Siam damaged, or in want of provisions or water, the Siamese authorities shall render every necessary aid to enable her to be in a position to continue her voyage. In case of shipwreck the local authorities will give every aid to the shipwrecked crew, providing all they may need, and will employ all the means in their power to save as much as possible, as well of the ship as of the cargo, having a careful watch kept that nothing of the salvage is made away with, and to have the salvage taken charge of that it may be handed over to the Consul, to whom they will communicate what has happened with all speed. The owners of the said ships will pay all expenses, the account of which must be presented to the Consul for examination by him.

XXIV. Merchant-vessels and their cargoes will not be subject in the ports of the Kingdom of Siam to any charges for tonnage, pilotage, anchorage, or any other charge whatever, whether on their entry or their departure, except only to the import and export duties mentioned in the following Clauses; the said ships enjoying all the privileges and immunities

which are or may be conceded to Siamese junks and ships, or to those of the most favoured nation.

XXV. The import duties payable on foreign merchandize in the ports of the Kingdom of Siam by Portuguese ships will never exceed 3 per cent. of the value, which will be paid either in money or in goods at the choice of the importer. In case of disagreement between the importer and the Siamese officials as to the value at which the merchandize should be assessed, the question will be submitted for the decision of the Consul and of the competent Siamese functionary, who may each name two merchants as arbitrators if they consider it desirable to do so. After payment of the said duty of 3 per cent. the imported merchandize may be sold in any part of the Kingdom of Siam whole-sale or retail, without being subject to any further payment of duty. Merchandize which is not disembarked will pay no duty, and the importer will be repaid any duty which he may have paid on merchandize which he re-exports.

XXVI. The duties to be levied on merchandize of Siamese production, either before its exportation

in Portuguese ships or at the time of exportation, will be regulated by the Tariff annexed to this present Treaty, signed and sealed by the respective Plenipotentiaries. The articles of produce which are subject to payment of the duties indicated in the said Tariff will, by this fact, be freed from any transit or other dues which they would otherwise be subject to in the interior of the kingdom. In the same way, any Siamese produce which may have paid any interior tax or transit due will not be subject to further duties, before or at the time of shipment on any Portuguese vessel.

XXVII. The duties mentioned in Clauses XXV and XXVI shall not be liable to augmentation in the future.

XXVIII. Subject to the obligation of paying the said duties, liberty is conceded to Portuguese subjects to import into the Kingdom of Siam, whether from Portuguese ports or from those of foreign nations, and to export to any destination, any kind of merchandize which, at the date of the signing of this present Treaty, is not the subject of express prohibition or special monopoly.

XXIX. In case that on account of a dearth in the country the Siamese Government may have to prohibit the exportation of salt, rice, or fish, this prohibition must be published one month before the date at which it comes into operation, and may not be retrospective. Portuguese merchants will be required to communicate to the Siamese authorities the purchases which they may have concluded before the prohibition.

XXX. Specie, provisions, and objects of personal use will be subject to no duties, whether import or export.

XXXI. If, in the future, the Siamese Government should make any reduction in the duties payable on merchandize imported or exported on Siamese ships, it is agreed that that reduction will be made equally in the duties to which articles of the same class imported or exported in Portuguese ships are subject. In return, any reduction of duties which the Portuguese Government may make in the future in favour of Portuguese merchant-ships will be applied also to Siamese merchant-ships.

XXXII. Portuguese ships of war will render every assistance, as far as may be in accordance with international law, to any Siamese ship which she may fall in with in need of assistance on the high seas; and Siamese merchant-ships as well as Siamese subjects will have the right, in ports where there may be Portuguese Consuls, to claim such protection of the said Consuls as may be compatible with the laws of the country in which the Consuls reside.

XXXIII. If any Portuguese ship is robbed by pirates on the coast or in the vicinity of the Kingdom of Siam, the Siamese authorities, as soon as they have notice of the robbery, shall employ all means in their power to capture the pirates and for the recovery of the property stolen, which must be handed over to the Consul or restored to its owners. In any cases of pillage or robbery committed on land by the Siamese subjects on the property of Portuguese subjects, the local authorities will take the same measures as in cases of piracy. The Siamese Government will not be held responsible for any articles stolen from Portuguese sub-

jects, providing that it employs all the means in its power to recover them. The same conditions shall apply to Siamese subjects and their property, which may be under the control of the Portuguese Government.

XXXIV. Portuguese subjects shall have the right of becoming possessed of and opening mines in any part of the Kingdom of Siam. The interested parties must address their proposals to the Consul, who, in concert with the Siamese authorities, will arrange the conditions under which the working of the mine will be carried on: conditions which must always be compatible with the end which the applicants have in view. In the same way, no hindrance will be placed in the way of the establishment by Portuguese subjects of any manufactories in Siam, under conditions to be agreed upon by the Portuguese Consul and the Siamese authorities, provided that the articles manufactured are not articles the manufacture of which is prohibited by the laws of the country.

XXXV. The Portuguese Consul shall take care that the Portuguese traders and captains of ships

comply with the provisions of the Regulation annexed to this present Treaty, giving the Siamese authorities the assistance they may require. The fines which may be inflicted for breaches of the said Regulation will be handed over to the Siamese Government.

XXXVI. The Portuguese Government and subjects will enjoy all the privileges not mentioned in the present Treaty, which are actually enjoyed or which, in the future, may be enjoyed by the Government and subjects of the most favoured nation.

XXXVII. The ratifications of the present Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation will be exchanged within eighteen months from the date of signature thereof, the said Treaty being in force in the interim until the ratification is concluded.

XXXVIII. At the end of the term of ten years, from the date of the ratification, if either of the two High Contracting Parties should desire that a revision should take place in the present Treaty and in the Regulation and Tariff annexed hereto, or any others which may, in the future, come into

force, a formal notice to this effect being given a year before the end of the said term, Commissioners will be appointed by both Parties for the purpose of making the modifications which may be judged desirable and advantageous for the development of the commercial relations of the two countries.

XXXIX. The two translations of the present Treaty in the Portuguese and Siamese languages, both of the same tenour and purport, and of which three exact copies have been made, will have equal weight for every purpose, as well as the Regulations and Tariff annexed hereto, and likewise written in the Portuguese and Siamese languages.

In witness whereof the said Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the present Treaty, this 10th day of February, in the year 1859 of the Christian era (which corresponds to the 18th day

of the 3rd moon of the year Pimania-samaréthissop, of the Siamese era of 1220), in the city of Bangkok, capital of the Kingdom of Siam.

(L.S.) ISIDORO FRANCISCO GUIMARÃES.

(Seals and signatures of the six Siamese Plenipotentiaries)

Here follow

REGULATIONS FOR PORTUGUESE SHIPS
WHICH COME TO SIAM
AND

TARIFF OF THE INLAND AND EXPORT
DUTIES TO WHICH ARTICLES OF
COMMERCE ARE SUBJECT,

substantially the same as those attached to the Treaty with Great Britain, April 18, 1855.

(参考)
五十 飲料ノ輸入及販賣ニ關スル「シヤム」國政府「ポルトガル」國政府間取極

(千八百八十三年五月十四日「リスボン」ニ於テ署名)

ARRANGEMENT ENTRE LES GOUVERNE-
MENTS DE SIAM ET DE PORTUGAL,
RELATIVEMENT À L'IMPORTATION
ET À LA VENTE DES BOISSONS EN
SIAM.—SIGNÉ A LISBONNE,
LE 14 MAI, 1853.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Siam et Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal, désirant régler d'un commun accord et d'une manière satisfaisante l'importation et la vente des boissons spiritueuses dans le Royaume de Siam, ont résolu d'apporter à cet égard des modifications au Traité d'Amitié, de Commerce, et de Navigation conclu entre les deux pays le 10 février, 1859.

Les Soussignés, dûment autorisés à cet effet, sont convenus des Articles suivants :—

ART. I. Les esprits de toute espèce qui ne dépassent pas en force alcoolique les esprits desquels le Gouvernement Siamois permet la fabrication à Siam pourront être importés et vendus par les sujets Portugais moyennant le paiement du même droit que celui auquel seront soumis à l'intérieur, selon les lois Siamaises, les esprits fabriqués à Siam. Quant aux esprits qui dépasseraient en force alcoolique les esprits fabriqués à Siam, il est permis de les importer et de les vendre en payant un droit équivalent et proportionnel à la force alcoolique qui excédera le titrage établi par le Gouvernement Siamois. Il est permis aux sujets Portugais d'importer et de vendre la bière et les vins en payant le même droit. que le droit d'accise imposé par les lois Siamaises sur les articles semblables fabriqués à Siam, mais ce droit imposé sur

la bière et sur les vins importés ne dépassera jamais 10 pour cent *ad valorem*. Les droits sur les esprits importés, les vins, et la bière, remplaceront le droit d'importation de 3 pour cent établi par les Traités en vigueur et ne seront pas considérés comme additionnels à ce droit. Les esprits, la bière, et les vins ne pourront être soumis à aucun autre droit, taxe, ou impôt. L'échelle des droits d'accise imposée sur les esprits, les bières, et les vins fabriqués à Siam sera communiquée par le Gouvernement Siamois au Représentant Consulaire de Sa Majesté Très Fidèle à Bangkok, et aucun changement de ces droits ne pourra être appliqué aux sujets Portugais jusqu'à l'expiration de six mois après la susdite communication du Gouvernement Siamois.

II. L'analyse ou vérification des esprits importés dans le Royaume de Siam par les sujets Portugais sera faite par des employés Européens nommés par les autorités Siamois et par un nombre égal d'experts nommés par le Représentant Consulaire de Sa Majesté Très Fidèle. En cas de désaccord les parties désigneront un tiers arbitre.

raisonnable. Ce permis sera accordé d'après des conditions qui seront établies d'accord entre les deux Gouvernements et pourront être de même modifiées.

V. Les sujets Portugais jouiront toujours des mêmes droits et privilèges par rapport à l'importation et à la vente des esprits, de la bière, des vins, et boissons spiritueuses, et par rapport au permis (licence) que ceux dont jouiront les sujets Siamois ou ceux de la nation la plus favorisée, et ils auront la faculté du choix entre ces deux traitements; et les esprits, la bière, et les vins et les boissons spiritueuses importés du Portugal ou de ses possessions jouiront sous tous les rapports des mêmes privilèges dont jouiront les articles similaires importés de tout autre pays auquel sera accordé le traitement le plus favorisé à cet égard. Il est bien entendu que les sujets Portugais ne seront pas tenus à se conformer aux dispositions de cette Convention qu'autant que les citoyens ou sujets des autres nations y seraient également soumis et les observeraient en toute circonstance.

VI. Cette Convention, d'accord avec les disposi-

III. Le Gouvernement Siamois aura la faculté d'arrêter l'importation à Siam par les sujets Portugais des esprits qui, examen fait, seront démontrés comme nuisibles à la santé publique. Il pourra donner avis aux importateurs, consignataires, ou détenteurs de ces esprits pour qu'ils en fassent l'exportation dans le délai de trois mois à partir de cet avis. Dans le cas où cette exportation ne sera pas faite il lui sera permis de saisir et de détruire les dits esprits en remboursant toutefois les droits qui auraient été perçus en tous les cas. L'analyse ou vérification des esprits considérés nuisibles à la santé, importés par les sujets Portugais, sera faite selon l'Article II.

Le Gouvernement Siamois s'engage à prendre toutes les mesures nécessaires afin de prohiber et d'empêcher la vente des esprits fabriqués à Siam qui peuvent être nuisibles à la santé publique.

IV. Tout sujet Portugais qui voudra vendre en détail à Siam les boissons spiritueuses, la bière et les vins, devra se munir d'un permis spécial (licence) délivré par le Gouvernement Siamois, et qui ne pourra être refusé que pour un motif juste et

tions de l'Article V, sera mise en exécution à la date fixée par les deux Gouvernements et restera en vigueur jusqu'à l'expiration du délai de six mois après que l'une des deux Parties Contractantes aura notifiée à l'autre l'intention de faire cesser ses effets.

Le Traité du 10 Février, 1859, entre Siam et le Portugal, restera entièrement en vigueur jusqu'au jour où cette Convention commencera à être exécutée, et après cette date par rapport aux dispositions qui ne seront pas modifiées par la présente Convention.

Si cette Convention vient à être annulée les dispositions antérieures du susdit Traité seront mises de nouveau en vigueur et resteront en exécution comme auparavant.

VII. Les dispositions de cette Convention applicables aux sujets Portugais ont également application à tout sujet naturalisé ou protégé de Sa Majesté Très Fidèle.

Il est entendu aussi que les Consuls-Généraux, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Agents Consulaires, Chanceliers, ou tout autre Agent Consulaire sont compris

sous la désignation de Représentant Consulaire faite dans cette Convention.

En foi de quoi les Soussignés ont signé la même en duplicata et y ont affixé leurs sceaux.

Fait à Lisbonne, le 8^e jour de la lune grandissante

du mois Visakamas de l'an Bouc, 5^e Décade, 1245, de l'Ere Astronomique Siamoise, correspondant au 14 Mai, 1883, de l'Ere Chrétienne.

(L. S.) PRISDANG.

(L. S.) ANTONIO DE SERPA PIMENTEL.

(参考)

五十一 「シム」國「ポルトガル」國間修好通商航海條約

(千九百二十五年八月十四日「リヌボン」ニ於テ署名)

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN PORTUGAL AND SIAM. SIGNED AT LISBON, AUGUST 14, 1925.

The President of the Portuguese Republic and His Majesty the King of Siam, being desirous of strengthening the relations of amity and good understanding which happily exist between the two States, and being convinced that this cannot be better accomplished than by revising the Treaties hitherto existing between the two countries, have resolved to complete such revision, based upon the principles of equity and mutual benefit, and for that purpose have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

The President of the Portuguese Republic :

His Excellency Dr. Vasco Borges, Minister for Foreign Affairs ;

His Majesty the King of Siam :

His Excellency Phya Sarbakich Prija,

His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Portuguese Republic ;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles :

ARTICLE I.

There shall be constant peace and perpetual friendship between the Portuguese Republic and the Kingdom of Siam.

ARTICLE II.

The High Contracting Parties agree that, in case any difference shall arise between them which cannot be settled by simple agreement or by diplomatic means, they will submit the difference to one or more arbitrators chosen by them or to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague. The latter will acquire jurisdiction over the matter by means of a common agreement between the two Parties, or, in case of a failure to agree, by the simple request of either Party, except as to questions which affect the independence or the honour of either of the High Contracting Parties, or which concern the interests of third Parties.

ARTICLE III.

The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties, upon submitting themselves to the laws and regulations there in force, shall have liberty to enter, travel and reside in the territories

and possessions of the other, and in these territories and possessions to carry on trade, commerce and manufacture, to engage in religious, educational and charitable work, to employ agents, and to lease land or buildings upon the same terms as native subjects or citizens, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

In all that relates to the acquisition, possession and disposition of property rights of every description, the subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall, throughout the whole extent of the territories and possessions of the other, be placed in all respects on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not be compelled to pay any internal charges or taxes other or higher than those which now are, or hereafter may be exacted from native subjects or citizens, or from the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall receive in the territories and possessions of the other the most constant

ARTICLE IV.

The dwellings, warehouses, manufactories, shops, and all other buildings of the subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, together with all premises used in connection therewith for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be exempt from visits and searches, and from examinations or inspection of books, papers or accounts therein located, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws, ordinances, and regulations applying to native subjects or citizens.

ARTICLE V.

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

The subjects or citizens of either of the High Contracting Parties shall have liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports and rivers in the territories of the

protection and security for their persons and property and, on their submitting themselves to the conditions imposed upon native subjects or citizens or upon the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as now are, or hereafter may be granted to such native subjects or citizens, or to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation. The subjects or citizens of the High Contracting Parties shall, however, be exempt in the territories and possessions of the other from compulsory military service either on land or sea, in the militia, as well as from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal military service, and from all forced loans or military exactions or contributions.

The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories and possessions of the other entire liberty of conscience, and, subject to the laws, ordinances and regulations there in force, shall enjoy the right of private or public exercise of their worship.

other which are, or may hereafter be opened to foreign commerce and navigation.

ARTICLE VI.

No prohibition or restriction shall be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article the produce or manufacture of either of the High Contracting Parties into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. The only exceptions to this general rule shall be in the case of the sanitary or other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of securing the safety, of persons or of cattle, or of plants useful for agriculture, and of the measures applicable in either of the two countries to articles enjoying a direct or indirect bounty in the other.

Nor shall any prohibition or restriction be maintained or imposed on the exportation of any article from the territories of either of the two High Contracting Parties to the territories of the other

which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country.

It is understood, however, that the provisions contained in this Article shall not be applicable to arms or ammunition, nor to any article which is, or may become, the object of Government Monopoly.

ARTICE VII.

The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have free access to the Courts of Justice of the other in pursuit and defence of their rights; they shall be at liberty, equally with native subjects or citizens and with the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, to choose and employ lawyers, advocates and representatives to pursue and defend their rights before such Courts. No conditions or requirements shall be imposed upon the subjects or citizens of either of the High Contracting Parties in connection with such access to the Courts of Justice of the other, which do not apply to native subjects or citizens,

or to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE VIII.

Limited liability and other companies and associations, organised according to the laws, and having a "siege social" within the territory of either of the two High Contracting Parties, are authorized within the territory of the other, upon conforming to its laws, to exercise their rights, to carry on their business, and to appear in the Courts as plaintiffs or defendants.

No conditions or requirements shall be imposed upon corporations, companies or associations organized in accordance with the laws of either High Contracting Party in connection with such access to the Courts of Justice of the other which do not apply to the corporations, companies or associations of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE IX.

The subjects or citizens of each of the High

Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories and possessions of the other a perfect equality of treatment with the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, in all that relates to transit duties, warehousing, bounties, facilities, the examination and appraisement of merchandise and drawbacks.

ARTICLE X.

Portugal recognizes that principle of national autonomy should apply to the Kingdom of Siam in all that pertains to the rates of duty on importations and exportations of merchandise, drawbacks, and transit and all other taxes and impositions; and, subject to the condition of equality of treatment with other nations in these respects, Portugal agrees to assent to increases by Siam in its tariff to rates higher than those established by existing Treaties, on the further condition, however, that all other nations entitled to claim special tariff treatment in Siam assent to such increases freely and without the requirements of any compensatory benefit or privilege.

ARTICLE XI.

With respect to matters of Tariff and Customs duties, until such time as a new Commercial Agreement shall be concluded and ratified, Portugal shall enjoy in Siam most favoured nation treatment, and Siam shall enjoy in Portugal minimum tariff treatment, provided further that Siam shall also enjoy most favoured nation treatment for all importations into Portugal of rice (Nos 470 and 471 of the present Portuguese Customs tariff) and of tin (Nos 136, 137, 138, 445 and 697 of the same tariff), produced or manufactured in Siam.

ARTICLE XII.

In order to prevent the use of false trade names or false indications of origin, the Siamese Government recognises that the designations of "Port" and "Madeira" wines appertain exclusively to wines produced in the respective Portuguese regions of the Douro and the Island of Madeira; and it agrees to render liable to prosecution on its terri-

tory, in accordance with the regulations and laws locally in force, every abuse of the said designations with respect to wines which were not originally produced in Portugal or in the Island of Madeira. Such prosecution may be instituted either by the Customs authorities, by the Department of Public Prosecution, or by some interested private individual or association, depending upon the legislation locally applicable.

The above prohibition against using a geographical name to designate wines other than those which have the actual right to the name is applicable even though the real place of origin is mentioned or even though the name is accompanied with such additional words as "genre", "façon", "type", or similar expressions susceptible of rendering doubtful the real origin of the goods.

ARTICLE XIII.

In all that concerns the stationing, loading and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads or harbours of the two countries, no

privilege shall be granted by one High Contracting Party to vessels of a third Power which shall not equally be granted to the vessels of the other High Contracting Party, the intention of the High Contracting Parties being that in these respects the vessels of each shall receive the treatment accorded to vessels of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE XIV.

The coasting trade of both of the High Contracting Parties, as well as navigation between Portugal and her colonies and between the colonies themselves, is excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty, and shall be regulated according to the laws, ordinances and regulations of Portugal and its possessions, and of Siam, respectively.

It is, however, understood that Siamese subjects and vessels in the territories and possessions of Portugal and Portuguese citizens and vessels in the territories and possessions of the Kingdom of Siam, shall enjoy in these respects the rights which

are, or may be granted under such laws, ordinances and regulations to the subjects, citizens or vessels of other nations.

ARTICLE XV.

If a ship of war or merchant vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties has stranded on the coasts or been wrecked in the waters or harbours of the other State, the ship or vessel, her passengers and cargo shall enjoy the same favours and immunities as those which the laws and regulations of the latter State grant, or may grant, in analogous cases to ships of the most favoured nation. Aid and assistance shall be rendered to the captain and crew in the same measure as to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation. The merchandise which has been saved from a merchant ship or vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties which has been stranded or wrecked, shall not be subject to any Customs duty in the territory of the other High Contracting

Party unless it is cleared for consumption in the latter State.

ARTICLE XVI.

The vessels of war of each of the High Contracting Parties may enter, remain and make repairs in those ports and places of the other to which the vessels of war of other nations are accorded access; they shall there submit to the same regulations and enjoy the same honours, advantages, privileges and exemptions as are now, or may hereafter be conceded to the vessels of war of any other nation.

patents, trademarks, trade-names, designs and copyrights.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and other Consular Officers or Agents to reside in the towns and ports of the territories and possessions of the other where similar officers of other Powers are permitted to reside.

Such Consular Officers and Agents, however, shall not enter upon their functions until they shall have been approved and admitted by the Government to which they are sent.

They shall be entitled to exercise all the powers and enjoy all the honours, privileges, exemptions and immunities of every kind which are or may be accorded to Consular Officers of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE XIX.

In case of the death of a subject or citizen of

ARTICLE XVII.

The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in the territories and possessions of the other, upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by law, the same protection as the subjects or citizens of the nation most favoured in these respects, in regard to

one of the High Contracting Parties in the territories or possessions of the other without having in the country of his decease any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall at once inform the nearest Consular Officer of the nation to which the deceased belonged, in order that necessary information may be immediately forwarded to the parties interested.

In case of the death of a subject or citizen of one of the High Contracting Parties in the territories or possessions of the other, without leaving at the place of his decease any person entitled by the laws of his country to take charge of and administer the estate, the competent Consular Officer of the State to which the deceased belonged shall, upon fulfilment of the necessary formalities, be empowered to take custody of and administer the estate in the manner and under the limitations prescribed by the laws of the country in which the property of the deceased is situated.

The foregoing provision shall also apply in case of a subject or citizen of one of the High Con-

tracting Parties dying outside the territories and possessions of the other, but possessing property therein, without leaving any person there entitled to take charge of and administer the estate.

It is understood that, in all that concerns the administration of the estates of deceased persons, any right, privilege, favour or immunity which either of the High Contracting Parties has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the Consular Officers of any other foreign State, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the Consular Officers of the other High Contracting Party.

ARTICLE XX.

The stipulations contained in the present Treaty do not affect, supersede or modify any of the laws, ordinances or regulations of the High Contracting Parties, now in force or hereafter enacted, with regard to immigration, police or public security.

None of the provisions of the present Treaty is to be interpreted in a manner which will detract from the enjoyment of jurisdictional or fiscal

autonomy which the present Treaty confers upon Siam.

ARTICLE XXI.

The present Treaty shall, from the date of its coming into force, be substituted for all former Treaties, Conventions, Arrangements and Agreements made between the two High Contracting Parties. From that date all former Treaties, Conventions, Arrangements and Agreements between the two High Contracting Parties shall cease to be binding, including the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between Portugal and Siam, signed at Bangkok on February 10th, 1859, and the Agreement relating to the Importation and Sale of Spirituous Drinks of 14th May 1883.

ARTICLE XXII.

The present Treaty shall take effect in Siam and, as regards Portugal, in the mother country and adjacent islands (Madeira, Porto Santo and

Azores); but, with the exception of Article X and of the Jurisdiction Protocol attached hereto, both of which shall be applicable to Portugal and to all Portuguese Colonies, the present Treaty shall not apply to any of the Portuguese Colonies, unless notice of the desire of Portugal that the Treaty shall apply to any such colony shall have been given to Siam before the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The present Treaty shall come into effect thirty days after the date of the exchange of ratifications and shall remain in force for ten years from that date.

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.

It is clearly understood, however, that such denunciation shall not have the effect of reviving any of the Treaties, Conventions, Arrangements, or Agreements abrogated by the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XXIV.

This Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged either at Lisbon or Bangkok as soon as possible.

This Treaty has been executed in English and in Portuguese, both versions having the same meaning; but it is hereby agreed that, in the event of any questions arising as to the construction thereof, the English text shall be accepted as conveying its true meaning and intention.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Lisbon, the fourteenth day of the month of August in the nineteen hundred and twenty-fifth year of the Christian Era, cor-

responding to the fourteenth day of the fifth month in the two thousand four hundred and sixty-eighth year of the Buddhist Era.

Phya Sarbakich Prija.

ANNEX.

PROTOCOL CONCERNING JURISDICTION
APPLICABLE IN THE KINGDOM OF
SIAM TO PORTUGUESE SUBJECTS
AND OTHERS ENTITLED TO THE
PROTECTION OF PORTUGAL.

At the moment of proceeding this day to the signature of the new Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the Portuguese Republic and the Kingdom of Siam, the Plenipotentiaries of the two High Contracting Parties have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I.

The system of jurisdiction heretofore established

in Siam for Portuguese citizens and protected persons, and the privileges, exemptions and immunities now enjoyed by Portuguese citizens in Siam as a part or appurtenant to the said system, shall absolutely cease and determine thirty days after the date of the exchange of ratifications of the above-mentioned Treaty; and thereafter all Portuguese citizens, protected persons, corporations, companies and associations shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Siamese Courts.

ARTICLE II.

Until the promulgation and putting into force of all the Siamese Codes, namely, the Penal Code, the Civil and Commercial Code, the Codes of Procedure and the Law for Organisation of Courts and for a period of five years thereafter, but no longer, Portugal, through its diplomatic and consular officials in Siam, whenever in its discretion it deems it proper so to do in the interests of justice, by means of a written requisition addressed to the judge or judges of the Court in which such

case is pending, may evoke any case pending in any Siamese Court, except the Supreme or Dika Court, in which a Portuguese citizen, protected person, corporation, company or association, is defendant or accused.

Such case shall then be transferred to said diplomatic or consular official for adjudication and the jurisdiction of the Siamese Court over such case shall thereupon cease. Any case so evoked shall be disposed of by said diplomatic or consular official in accordance with the laws of Portugal properly applicable, except that as to all matters coming within the scope of Codes or Laws of the Kingdom of Siam regularly promulgated and in force, the rights and liabilities of the parties shall be determined by Siamese Law.

For the purpose of trying such cases and of executing any judgments which may be rendered therein, the jurisdiction of the Portuguese diplomatic and consular officials in Siam is continued.

Should Portugal perceive, within a reasonable time after the promulgation of the said Codes, any objection to the said Codes, namely, the Penal

Code, the Civil and Commercial Code, the Codes of Procedure and the Law for Organisation of Courts, the Siamese Government will endeavour to meet such objections.

ARTICLE III.

Appeals by Portuguese citizens, protected persons, corporations, companies and associations, from judgments of Courts of first instance in cases to which they may be parties, shall be adjudged by the Court of Appeal at Bangkok.

An appeal on a question of law shall lie from the Court of Appeal at Bangkok to the Supreme or Dika Court.

A Portuguese citizen, protected person, corporation, company or association, who is defendant or accused in any case arising in the Provinces may apply for a change of venue, and, should the Court consider such change desirable, the trial shall take place either at Bangkok or before the judge in whose Court the case would be tried at Bangkok.

ARTICLE IV.

In order to prevent difficulties which may arise from the transfer of jurisdiction contemplated by the present Protocol, it is agreed:

(a) All cases in which action shall be taken subsequently to the expiration of thirty days after the date of the exchange of ratifications of the above-mentioned Treaty, shall be entered and decided in the Siamese Courts, whether the cause of action arose before or after the date of the said exchange of ratifications.

(b) All cases pending before the Portuguese Diplomatic and Consular Officials in Siam on the said date, shall take their usual course before such officials until such cases have been finally disposed of, and the jurisdiction of the Portuguese Diplomatic and Consular Officials shall remain in full force for this purpose.

In connection with any case coming before the Portuguese Diplomatic or Consular Officials under clause (b) of Article IV, or which may be evoked by said officials under Article II, the Siamese

authorities shall upon request by such Diplomatic or Consular Officials lend their assistance in all matters pertaining to the case.

In witness whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have hereto signed their names and affixed their seals, this fourteenth day of the month of August in the nineteen hundred and twenty-fifth

year of the Christian Era, corresponding to the fourteenth day of the fifth month in the two thousand four hundred and sixty-eighth year of the Buddhist Era.

Vasco Borges.

Phya Sarbakich Prija.

(七) 「スウェーデン」國
（「スウェーデン、ノールウェー」國ヲ含ム）

五十二 「タイ」國「スウェーデン」國
間修好通商航海條約

(千九百三十七年十一月五日「ストックホルム」ニ於テ署名)
(千九百三十八年三月一日「ストックホルム」ニ於テ批准書交換)

「タイ」國皇帝陛下及「スウェーデン」國皇帝陛下ハ幸ニ兩國間ニ存在スル友好親善ノ關係ヲ強固ナラシメンコトヲ欲シ且之ヲ達成スルニハ兩國間ニ從來存在スル條約ヲ改訂スルヲ最善トスルコトヲ確信シ相互、衡平及互惠ノ原則ニ基キ右改訂ヲ完成スルコトニ決シ之ガ爲左ノ如ク其ノ全權委員ヲ任命セリ

「タイ」國皇帝陛下
「スウェーデン」國駐劄特命全權公使「ブラヤー、ラ
チャワンサン」

第一部 「スウェーデン」國 修好通商航海條約(一九三七年)

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE
AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN
THAILAND AND SWEDEN.

(Signed at Stockholm, November 5th, 1937.)
(Ratification exchanged at Stockholm,
March 1st, 1938.)

His Majesty the King of Thailand and His Majesty the King of Sweden, being desirous of strengthening the relations of amity and good understanding which happily exist between the two States, and being convinced that this cannot be better accomplished than by revising the treaties hitherto existing between the two countries, have resolved to complete such revision, based upon the principles of reciprocity, equity and mutual benefit, and for that purpose have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the King of Thailand:
Phya Rajawangsan,
His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Stockholm;

「スウェーデン」國皇帝陛下

外務大臣「リッカルド、サンドラー」

右各全權委員ハ互ニ其ノ全權委任狀ヲ示シ之ガ良好妥當ナルヲ認メタル後左ノ諸條ヲ協定セリ

第一條

一 「タイ」王國ト「スウェーデン」王國トノ間ニハ永久ノ平和及無窮ノ友好關係アルベシ

二 締約國ノ一方ノ國民ハ他方ノ領域内ニ施行セラルル法令ニ從フニ於テハ他方ノ領域内ニ到リ、旅行シ及居住シ且右領域ニ於テ貿易、商業、製造業、農業及航海業ヲ營ミ、宗教、教育及慈善ノ事業ニ從事シ、其ノ選擇セル代理人ヲ使用シ、居住ノ爲又ハ商業、産業、宗教、慈善其ノ他ノ適法ナル活動ノ目的ノ爲及埋葬ノ爲土地ヲ賃借シ竝ニ概シテ前記ノ權利ノ行使ニ依存スルカ又ハ之ニ要ス

ル一切ノ處分ヲ爲スノ自由ヲ最惠國ノ國民ト同一ノ條件ノ下ニ有スベシ

三 締約國ノ一方ノ國民ハ取得、占有及處理ガ當該國ニ施行セラルル法律ニ依リ最惠國ノ國民ニ許サレ又ハ今後許サルコトアルベキ如何ナル種類ノ動産及不動産ヲモ取得シ、占有シ及處分スルノ權利ヲ他方ノ領域ノ全域ニ互リ有ス

四 締約國ノ一方ノ國民ハ他方ノ領域内ニ於テハ最惠國ノ國民ヨリ現ニ徵收セラレ又ハ今後徵收セラルコトアルベキ所ト異ルカ又ハ之ヨリ高キ何等ノ國內ノ課金又ハ租稅ヲモ支拂フコトヲ強制セラルコトナカルベシ

五 締約國ノ一方ノ國民ハ他方ノ領域内ニ於テハ其ノ身體

and
His Majesty the King of Sweden :
His Excellency Rickard Sandler,
His Minister for Foreign Affairs ;
Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles :

ARTICLE 1.

1. There shall be constant peace and perpetual friendship between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Kingdom of Sweden.
2. The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties, upon submitting themselves to the laws and regulations in force in the territory of the other, shall have liberty to enter, travel and reside in the territory of the latter State, and in this territory to carry on trade, commerce, manufacture, agriculture and navigation, to engage in religious, educational and charitable work, to em-

ploy agents of their own choice and to lease land for the purposes of residence or any commercial, industrial, religious, charitable or other lawful activity as well as for internment and, on the whole, to take all dispositions dependent upon or required for the exercise of any of the aforementioned rights, upon the same terms as the nationals of the most favoured nation.

3. The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall throughout the whole extent of the territory of other have the right to acquire, possess and dispose of the kind of movable and immovable property, the acquisition, possession and disposal of which is or may hereafter be allowed by the laws in force in the country to nationals of the most favoured nation.

4. The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not in the territory of the other be compelled to pay any internal charges or taxes other or higher than those which now are or hereafter may be exacted from the nationals of the most favoured nation.

5. The nationals of each of the High Contract-

及財産ニ付常ニ保護及保障ヲ享受スベク此ノ點ニ關シテハ當該國ノ國民ニ現ニ許與セラレ又ハ今後許與セララルコトアルベキ所ト同一ノ權利及特權ヲ享有スベシ

六 締約國ノ一方ノ國民ハ他方ノ領域内ニ於テハ常備軍、護國軍又ハ民兵ノ何レタルヲ問ハズ強制服役ヲ免レ且服役ノ代トシテ課セララル金錢又ハ物品ヲ以テスル一切ノ貢納並ニ一切ノ強募公債及軍事上ノ取立金ヲ免ルベシ右國民ハ平時タルト戰時タルトヲ問ハズ内國民ニ課セララル場合ヲ除キ軍事上ノ徵發ニ服スルコトナカルベク且各自ノ國ニ施行セララル法令ニ依リ内國民ニ對シ支拂ハルベキ補償金ヲ受クルノ權利ヲ相互的ニ有スベシ前記ノ規定ニ關シテハ締約國ノ一方ノ國民ハ他方ノ領域内ニ於テ最惠國ノ國民ニ比シ不利益ナル待遇ヲ受クルコトナカルベシ

ing Parties shall receive in the territory of the other the most constant protection and security for their persons and property, and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as now are or hereafter may be granted to the nationals of the country.

6. The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be exempt in the territory of the other from every personal compulsory military service in the regular forces, in the national guard, or in the militia, as well as from all contributions in money and kind imposed in lieu of personal military service, and from all forced loans and military contributions. They shall not be subjected, in time of peace or in time of war, to military requisitions except as imposed on nationals and they shall reciprocally be entitled to compensation payable to nationals by the laws in force in their respective countries. With regard to the foregoing provisions, the nationals of each of the Contracting Parties shall not be treated in the territories of the other less favourably than the nationals of the most favoured nation.

七 締約國ノ一方ノ國民ハ他方ノ領域内ニ於テハ信教ノ完全ナル自由ヲ有スベク且當該地方ノ法令ニ從フニ於テハ公私ノ禮拜ヲ行フノ權利ヲ享有スベシ

第二條

一 締約國ノ一方ノ國民ハ其ノ權利ヲ主張擁護センガ爲自由ニ他方ノ裁判所ニ申出ヅルコトヲ得且當該國及最惠國ノ國民ト均シク代言人、辯護人及代理人ヲ選擇使用スルコトヲ得ベシ

二 締約國ノ一方ノ國民ハ他方ノ裁判所ニ申出ヅルコトニ付テハ當該國又ハ最惠國ノ國民ニ課セラレザル何等ノ條件又ハ要件ヲモ課セララルコトナカルベシ

三 尤モ右ノ規定ハ「判決金額支拂ノ保證設定」及無料ノ共助ニ關スル各締約國ノ現在又ハ將來ノ規則ニ影響スル

7. The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territory of the other, entire liberty of conscience, and, subject to the local laws and regulations, shall enjoy the right of private or public exercise of their worship.

ARTICLE 2.

1. The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have free access to the Courts of Justice of the other in pursuit and defence of their rights; they shall be at liberty equally with the nationals of the country and of the most favoured nation, to choose and employ lawyers, advocates and representatives.

2. No conditions or requirements shall be imposed upon the nationals of either of the High Contracting Parties in connection with such access to the Courts of Justice of the other, which do not apply to the nationals of the country or of the most favoured nation.

3. These dispositions, however, do not affect the existing or future regulations in each country with

コトナシ

第三條

締約國ノ一方ノ國民ガ他方ノ領域内ニ於テ有スル家宅、倉庫、製造所、店舗及一切ノ他ノ建物竝ニ之ト關聯シテ使用セララルル一切ノ場所ニシテ居住又ハ商業ノ目的ニ使用セララルモノハ當該國ノ國民ニ適用セララル法令ヲ以テ定ムル條件及方式ニ依ルノ外臨檢及搜索竝ニ右建物及場所内ニ在ル帳簿、書類又ハ計算書ノ檢査又ハ點閱ヲ免ルベシ

regard to "cautio judicatum solvi" and gratuitous assistance.

ARTICLE 3.

The dwellings, warehouses, manufactories, shops, and all other buildings of the nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territory of the other, together with all premises used in connection therewith for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be exempt from visits and searches, and from examinations or inspections of books, papers or accounts therein located, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws and regulations applying to the nationals of the country.

第四條

兩締約國ノ領域ノ間ニハ相互ニ通商及航海ノ完全ナル自由アルベシ

ARTICLE 4.

There shall be reciprocally full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation between the territories of the two High Contracting Parties.

締約國ノ一方ノ國民ハ當該地方ニ施行セララル法令ニ從フ

The nationals of either of the High Contracting

ニ於テハ對外通商及航海ノ爲ニ開カレヌハ今後開カルルコトアルベキ他方ノ領域内ノ一切ノ場所、港及河川ニ船舶及貨物ト共ニ安全ニ到ルノ自由ヲ有スベシ

Parties shall have liberty, upon submitting themselves to the local laws and regulations in force, securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports and rivers in the territory of the other, which are or may hereafter be opened to commerce and navigation with foreign countries.

第五條

一 締約國ノ一方ハ他方ノ領域ヨリノ輸入又ハ該領域ヘノ輸出ニ對シ別國ヨリ來リ又ハ別國ニ仕向ケラルル同様ノ物品ノ輸入又ハ輸出ニ對シ適用セラレザル何等ノ禁止又ハ制限ヲモ設定シ又ハ存置スルコトナカルベシ輸入又ハ輸出ノ禁止又ハ制限ノ撤回又ハ免除ニシテ一時的ニテモ締約國ノ一方ニ依リ第三國ノ物品ノ利益ノ爲ニ許與セララルモノハ即時且無條件ニテ他方ノ領域ノ原産ニ係リ又ハ之ニ仕向ケラルル同様ノ物品ニ適用セララルベシ

ARTICLE 5.

1. Neither High Contracting Party shall establish or maintain any prohibition or restriction on imports from or exports to the territories of the other Party which are not applied to the import and export of any like article originating in or destined to any other country. Any withdrawal of or immunity from an import or export prohibition or restriction which is granted even temporarily by one of the High Contracting Parties in favour of the articles of a third country shall be applied immediately and unconditionally to like articles originating in or destined to the territories of the other Party.

二 制限セラルル物品ノ輸入又ハ輸出ニ付定量割當若ハ比例割當又ハ他ノ何等カノ形式ノ數量制限ヲ設定セラルル場合ニハ締約國ノ一方ハ他方ノ領域ヨリノ輸入又ハ該領域ヘノ輸出ニ對シ第三國ヨリ來ル同様ノ產品ニ適用セララルル所ニ比シ不利益ナラザル待遇ヲ許與スルコトヲ約ス數量割當ガ締約國ノ一方ニ依リ個個ノ國ノ利益ノ爲ニ許與セラルルトキハ他方ノ締約國ハ輸入又ハ輸出ニ關シ認可セラレタル數量ニ付衡平ナル配分ヲ受クベシ締約國ハ輸入又ハ輸出ノ何等カノ形式ノ數量制限ニ關シテ課セラレベキ手續及課金ニ關スル一切ノ事項ニ付テハ第三國ニ對シ許與セラルル一切ノ特權利益又ハ免除ヲ相互ニ許與スルコトヲ約ス

三 締約國ノ一方ガ何等カノ形式ノ外國爲替管理ヲ直接又ハ間接ニ設定シ又ハ存置スルトキハ右ノ一方ハ他方ノ國民及通商ガ爲替ノ割當ニ付公正且衡平ナル配分ヲ許與セラルル様右管理ヲ施行スベシ

2. In the event of rations or quotas or any other form of quantitative limitation being established for the importation or exportation of articles restricted, each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to grant for the importation from or exportation to the territories of the other Party a treatment not less favourable than that applied to like products from a third country. If quantitative allocations are granted by either of the High Contracting Parties in favour of individual countries, the other Party shall receive an equitable share in the quantities authorised for importation or exportation. The High Contracting Parties undertake to grant each other in all matters concerning formalities and charges imposed in connection with any form of quantitative regulation of imports or exports every privilege, advantage or immunity granted to a third country.

3. If either of the High Contracting Parties establishes or maintains, directly or indirectly, any form of control of foreign exchange, if shall administer such control so that the nationals and commerce of the other Party will be granted a

fair and equitable share in the allocation of exchange.

ARTICLE 6.

Nothing in this Treaty shall be construed to restrict the right of either High Contracting Party to establish or maintain the following kinds of prohibitions or restrictions, subject to the principle of non-discriminatory treatment:

- 1) Prohibitions or restrictions upon arms and ammunition, and, in exceptional circumstances, upon other kinds of war supplies;
- 2) Prohibitions or restrictions for reasons of national or public safety or public health;
- 3) Prohibitions or restrictions upon articles which, as regards production or trade, are or may hereafter be made subject, within the country, to a monopoly exercised by or under the control of the State;
- 4) Prohibitions or restrictions for the protection of animals or useful plants against disease, noxious insects or parasites or, as regards useful

第六條

本條約ハ締約國ガ左ノ種類ノ禁止又ハ制限ヲ設定シ又ハ存置スルノ權利ヲ制限スルモノト解セラルルコトナカルベシ但シ無差別待遇ノ原則ニ從フベキモノトス

- (一) 兵器及軍需品竝ニ例外的ノ場合ニ於テハ其ノ他ノ種類ノ軍用資材ニ對スル禁止又ハ制限
- (二) 國若ハ公衆ノ安全又ハ公衆衛生ノ理由ニ依ル禁止又ハ制限
- (三) 生産又ハ賣買ガ當該國內ニ於テ國又ハ其ノ監督ニ依ル專賣タリ又ハ今後專賣タルコトアルベキ物品ニ對スル禁止又ハ制限

- (四) 動物及有用ナル植物ヲ病疫、有害ナル昆虫若ハ寄生物ヨリ又ハ有用ナル植物ニ關シテハ退化若ハ絶滅ヨリ保護センガ爲ノ禁止又ハ制限

(五) 酒精及酒精飲料並ニ阿片、「コカ」葉、此等ノ誘導體及其ノ他ノ麻薬類ノ輸入、輸出及販賣ヲ禁止シ又ハ制限スル法律並ニ國內ノ生産、消費、販賣及輸送ガ國內法ニ依リ制限セラレ又ハ制限セララルコトアルベキ物品ニ課セララル法律ノ實施ノ爲ニスル禁止、制限又ハ取締

第七條

一 締約國ノ一方ノ領域内ノ原産ニ係ル天産物及製造品ハ一切ノ點ニ關シ又特ニ物品ノ輸入ニ關シ課セララル輸入税並ニ他ノ一切ノ種類ノ課金及租税ニシテハ第三國ノ原産ニ係ル同様ノ物品ニ對シ許與セラレ又ハ許與セララルコトアルベキ一切ノ特權、恩典、割引又ハ免除ヲ他方ノ領域内ニ於テ許與セラレベシ右ノ待遇ハ所有者又ハ運搬者ノ國籍ノ何レタルト當該貨物ガ何レノ地ヨリ輸入セラレタルトヲ問ハズ許與セララルベシ

plants, against degeneration or extinction.
5) Prohibitions, restrictions or regulations for the enforcement of laws prohibiting or restricting the importation, exportation or sale of alcohol or alcoholic beverages or of opium, the coca leaf, their derivatives and other narcotic drugs, as well as laws imposed upon articles the internal production, consumption, sale or transport of which is or may be restricted by the internal law.

ARTICLE 7.

1. Natural and manufactured products having their origin in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties shall in the territory of the other Party in all respects, and especially as regards import duties and all other charges and taxes of whatever kind imposed in connection with the importation of goods, be accorded every privilege, favour, rebate or immunity which has been accorded or may be accorded to like products originating in a third country. This treatment shall be accorded irrespective of the nationality of the owner or of

二 締約國ノ一方ノ領域ヨリ他方ノ領域ニ輸出セララル天産品及製造品ハ貨物ノ輸出ニ關シ課セララル輸出税並ニ他ノ一切ノ種類ノ課金及租税ニ關シテハ何レノ第三國ニ仕向ケラルル同様ノ產品ニ對シ許與セラレ又ハ許與セララルコトアルベキ所ト同一ノ待遇ヲ許與セララルベシ

三 本條ノ規定ニ依リ最惠國待遇ハ貨物ノ検査及評價、關稅手續、戻稅、通過稅、保稅倉庫内ノ貨物ノ貯藏及取扱並ニ此等ニ關シ賦課セララル税金ヲ含ム貨物通關ニ關スル一切ノ事項ニ付テモ相互ニ許與セララルモノトス

四 締約國ノ一方ノ生産又ハ製造ニ係ル物品ニシテ他方ノ領域内ニ輸入セララルモノニ適用セララル關稅率ハ輸入國ノ法令ニ依リ定メララルベシ

the carrier, and irrespective of the place from which the goods are imported.

2. Natural and manufactured products exported from the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties to the territory of the other Party shall as regards export duties and all other charges and taxes of whatever kind imposed in connection with the exportation of goods, be accorded the same treatment as has been accorded to or may be accorded to like products destined to any third country.

3. By the provisions of this Article most favoured nation treatment is also mutually accorded in all matters concerning the clearing of goods through the customs, including the examination and valuation of goods, customs formalities, drawbacks, transit duties, the storage and treatment of goods in bonded warehouses and the duties levied in connection therewith.

4. It is understood that the customs tariffs applicable to articles the produce or manufacture of either of the High Contracting Parties imported into the territory of the other shall be regulated

第八條

- 一 「スウェーデン」國ニ於テハ「タイ」國ノ船舶及其ノ載貨又「タイ」國ニ於テハ「スウェーデン」國ノ船舶及其ノ載貨ハ當該船舶ノ出發港又ハ目的港ノ何レタルト當該載貨方何レノ地ニ産シ又ハ何レノ地ニ仕向ケラルルトヲ問ハズ内國船舶及其ノ載貨ニ許與セラルル所ト同一ノ待遇ヲ享有スベシ
- 二 政府、官公吏、私人、團體若ハ各種營造物ノ名義ヲ以テ又ハ其ノ利益ノ爲ニ課セラルル噸稅、港稅、水先案内料、燈臺稅、檢疫費其ノ他性質又ハ名稱ノ如何ニ拘ラズ之ト同様ノ又ハ之ニ該當スル稅金ニ關シテハ締約國ハ千九百二十三年十二月九日「ジュネーヴ」ニ於テ署名セラレタル海港ノ國際制度ニ關スル條約及規程ノ規定ヲ相互ニ適用スベシ

- 三 兩締約國ノ港、泊渠、船渠、碇泊所又ハ河川ニ於ケル

船舶ノ出入、繫留及貨物積卸ニ關スル一切ノ事項ニ付テハ他方ノ締約國ノ船舶ニ對シ均シク許與セラレザル如何ナル特權モ締約國ノ一方ニ依リ内國ノ船舶ニ對シ許與セラルルコトナカルベシ

- 四 締約國ノ一方ノ沿岸貿易及内國人漁業ハ本條約ノ規定ヨリ除外セラレ夫々「タイ」國及「スウェーデン」國ノ法令ニ依リ規律セラレベシ

第九條

條約國ノ一方ノ軍艦又ハ商船ガ他方ノ領水又ハ港ニ於テ擱坐シ又ハ難破シタルトキハ右軍艦又ハ船舶其ノ旅客及載貨ハ他方ノ法令ガ同様ノ場合ニ内國船舶ニ許與シ又ハ許與スルコトアルベキ所ト同一ノ恩典及免除ヲ享有スベシ救助及援助ハ船長及乗組員ニ對シ最惠國ノ國民ニ對スルト同一程度ニ於テ與ヘラルベシ擱坐シ又ハ難破シタル締約國ノ一方ノ商船又ハ船舶ヨリ援上ゲラレタル商品ハ他方ニ於ケル消費ノ爲ニ引取ラレザル限リ他方ノ領域内ニ於テ一切ノ關稅

by the laws and regulations of the country of importation.

ARTICLE 8.

1. In Sweden Thai vessels and their cargoes and in Thailand Swedish vessels and their cargoes shall enjoy the same treatment as is accorded to national vessels and their cargoes, irrespective of the ports of departure or destination of the vessels or where the cargoes originate or are destined to.
2. In regard to duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine or other similar or corresponding duties of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind, the High Contracting Parties shall reciprocally apply the provisions of the Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Maritime Ports, signed at Geneva on the 9th December, 1923.
3. In all that concerns the entering, clearing,

stationing, loading and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, or rivers of the two countries, no privilege shall be granted by one High Contracting Party to national vessels, which shall not equally be granted to vessels of the other High Contracting Party.

4. The coasting trade and the national fisheries of each of the High Contracting Parties are excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty, and shall be regulated according to the laws and regulations of Thailand and Sweden respectively.

ARTICLE 9.

If a ship of war or merchant vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties has stranded or been wrecked in the waters or harbours of the other State, the ship or vessel, her passengers and cargo shall enjoy the same favours and immunities as those which the laws and regulations of the latter State grant or may grant in analogous cases to national ships. Aid and assistance shall be rendered to the captain and crew in the same

ヲ課セラルルコトナカルベシ

第十條

締約國ノ一方ノ軍艦ハ別國ノ軍艦ガ出入スルコトヲ得ベキ
他方ノ港及場所ニ入り、碇泊シ及修繕ヲ爲スコトヲ得右軍
艦ハ別國ノ軍艦ト同一ノ規則ニ服從シ且別國ノ軍艦ニ現ニ
許與セラレ又ハ今後許與セラルルコトアルベキ所ト同一ノ
榮譽、利益、特權及免除ヲ享有スベシ

measure as to the nationals of the most favoured nation. The merchandise which has been saved from a merchant ship or vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties which has been stranded or wrecked shall not be subject to any customs duty in the territory of the other High Contracting Party, unless it is cleared for consumption in the latter State.

ARTICLE 10.

The vessels of war of each of the High Contracting Parties may enter, remain and make repairs in these ports and places of the other to which the vessels of war of other nations are accorded access; they shall there submit to the same regulations and enjoy the same honours, advantages, privileges and exemptions as are now, or may hereafter be conceded to the vessels of war of any other nation.

第十一條

乗組員ニ屬スル船員其ノ他ノ者ガ締約國ノ一方ノ船舶ヨリ

ARTICLE 11.

If sailors or other persons belonging to the crew

他方ノ領域内ニ逃亡スルトキハ地方官憲ハ脱船者ノ回收ノ
爲法ノ認ムル援助ヲ右一方ノ締約國ノ領事官ニ與フベシ但
シ右ノ規定ハ脱船地ノ屬スル國ノ國民タル船員其ノ他ノ者
ニ對シテハ適用セラレザルベシ

desert in the territory of one of High Contracting Parties from a vessel of the other Party, the local authorities shall give the Consular Officers of the latter Party such assistance as can by law be given to them for the recovery of the deserters. This provision shall, however, not be applicable to sailors or other persons, who are national of the country where the desertion took place.

第十二條

締約國ノ一方ノ國民ハ法律ノ定ムル手續ヲ履行スルニ於テ
ハ他方ノ領域内ニ於テ特許、商標、商號及意匠ニ關シ内國
民ト同一ノ保護ヲ享有スベシ

ARTICLE 12.

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territory of the other upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by law the same protection as the nationals of the country in regard to patents, trademarks, tradenames, and designs.

第十三條

一 締約國ノ一方ハ他方ノ領域内ニ於テ別國ノ領事官ノ駐
在ヲ許サレタル都市及港ニ駐在セシムル爲總領事、領事、
副領事其ノ他ノ領事官又ハ領事事務官ヲ任命スルコトヲ

ARTICLE 13.

1. Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and other Consular Officers or Agents, to reside

得

- 二 尤モ右領事官及領事事務官ハ其ノ駐在國政府ノ承認及許可ヲ得タル後ニ非ザレバ其ノ職務ヲ執行スルコトヲ得ザルモノトス
- 三 右領事官及領事事務官ハ相互主義ニ依ルニ於テハ最惠國ノ領事官ニ許與セラレ又ハ許與セラルルコトアルベキ一切ノ特權、特典及免除ヲ享有スベシ

第十四條

- 一 締約國ノ一方ノ國民ガ他方ノ領域内ニ於テ死亡シタル場合ニ知レタル相續人又ハ死亡者ノ指定シタル遺言執行者其ノ死亡シタル國ニ在ラザルトキハ權限アル地方官憲ハ直ニ之ヲ死亡者所屬國ノ領事官ニ通知スベシ
- 二 締約國ノ一方ノ國民ガ他方ノ領域内ニ財産ヲ遺ストキハ死亡者所屬國ノ領事官ハ右死亡者ノ財産所在國ノ法律

in the towns and ports of the territory of the other where similar officers of the other nations are permitted to reside.

2. Such Consular Officers and Agents shall, however, not enter upon their functions until they shall have been approved and admitted by the Government to which they are sent.

3. They shall, on condition of reciprocity, enjoy all privileges, exemptions and immunities of every kind which are or may be accorded to Consular Officers of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE 14.

- 1. In case of the death of a national of one of the High Contracting Parties in the territory of the other without having in the country of his decease any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall at once inform the Consular officer of the nation to which the deceased belonged.
- 2. If a national of one of the High Contracting Parties leaves property in the territory of the other

ノ定ムル條件ニ基キ右財産ヲ管理スルノ權限ヲ有スベシ

第十五條

本條約ノ規定ニシテ締約國ノ一方ノ臣民ニ關スルモノハ右一方ノ締約國ノ法律ニ從ヒ設立セラレ且該國ノ領域内ニ於テ「會社事務所」ヲ有スル有限責任及其ノ他ノ會社、團體及組合ニモ其ノ法律上ノ能力ノ範圍内ニ於テ適用セララルベシ

Party, the Consular Officer of the country to which the deceased belonged shall be empowered to take charge of the property upon the terms laid down in the law of the country where the property of the deceased is situated.

ARTICLE 15.

The stipulations of the present Treaty with regard to nationals of either of the High Contracting Parties shall also be applicable, within the limits of their legal capacity, to limited-liability and other companies, corporations and associations, organized according to the laws of that Party and having in the territory of the latter their "siege social".

ARTICLE 16.

本條約ニ掲ゲラルル規定ハ歸化、移民、警察又ハ公安ニ關シ現ニ施行セラレ又ハ今後制定セラルル締約國ノ法令ノ何レニモ影響ヲ及ボシ、之ヲ廢止シ又ハ之ヲ變更スルモノニ非ズ

The stipulations contained in the present Treaty do not affect, supersede or modify any of the laws and regulations of the High Contracting Parties, now in force or hereafter enacted with regard to

第十七條

本條約ノ規定ハ其ノ最惠國待遇ノ許與ニ關スル限ニ於テハ左ノ事項ニハ適用セラレザルベシ

- (一) 締約國ノ一方ガ接壤國ニ對シ國境貿易ヲ容易ナラシムル爲既ニ許與シ又ハ許與スルコトアルベキ恩典
- (二) 別國ニ及ボサレザル限リ「スウェーデン」國ガ「デンマーク」國若ハ「ノールウェー」國又ハ此等ノ兩國ニ對シ許與シ又ハ許與スルコトアルベキ恩典
- (三) 關稅同盟ノ締結ヨリ生ズル恩典
- (四) 二重課稅ヲ避クル爲ノ協定ニ依リ締約國ノ一方ト第三國トノ間ニ相互ニ適用セララル課稅ニ關スル恩典
- (五) 海ヨリ航行シ得ザル國境水路ノ航行又ハ使用ニ關シ接壤國ニ對シ許與セラレ又ハ今後許與セララルコトアル

naturalization, immigration, police or public security.

ARTICLE 17.

In as far as the provisions of the present Treaty refer to the granting of treatment as most favoured nation, they shall not apply to:

- 1) favours which one of the High Contracting Parties has accorded to or may accord to neighbouring countries in order to facilitate the frontier traffic;
- 2) favours which Sweden has accorded to or may accord to Denmark or Norway, or both these countries, as long as these favours have not been extended to any other country;
- 3) favours derived from the conclusion of a Customs union;
- 4) favours in regard to taxation, which are mutually applied between one of the High Contracting Parties and a third country by virtue of an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation;
- 5) favours granted or to be granted hereafter to an adjoining State with regard to the navigation

ベキ恩典

第十八條

締約國ハ本條約ノ規定ノ解釋又ハ適用ニ關シ兩國間ニ生ズルコトアルベキ紛争ニシテ外交手段ニ依リ解決セラレ得ザルモノガ締約國ノ一方ノ要求アルトキハ反對ノ協定ナキ限リ「ハーグ」ニ在ル常設國際司法裁判所ニ付託セララルベキコトヲ約ス兩締約國ハ右裁判所ノ判決ヲ拘束力アルモノトシテ受諾スルコトヲ茲ニ約ス

on or the use of boundary waterways not navigable from the sea.

ARTICLE 18.

The High Contracting Parties agree that any dispute which may arise between them with respect to the interpretation or application of any provision of the present Treaty, which cannot be settled by diplomatic means, shall at the request of either Party be submitted, in the absence of contrary agreement, to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague. Both Parties hereby undertake to accept as binding the decision of the said Court.

第十九條

本條約ハ其ノ實施ノ日ヨリ千九百二十五年十二月十九日「ストックホルム」ニ於テ署名セラレタル「タイ」國「スウェーデン」國間友好通商航海條約ニ代ルベク右ノ日以後ハ千九百二十五年ノ右條約並ニ兩締約國間ニ締結セラレタル又ハ存在スル右條約ノ補足タル一切ノ取極及協定ハ拘束

The present Treaty shall, from the date of its coming into force, be substituted for the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between Thailand and Sweden signed at Stockholm on the 19th December 1925, and from this date the said

力ナキニ至ル

第二十條

本條約ハ國民代表者議會ノ承認ヲ條件トシテ「タイ」國皇
帝陛下ニ依リ及帝國議會ノ承認ヲ條件トシテ「スウェーデ
ン」國皇帝陛下ニ依リ批准セラルベシ

本條約ハ成ルベク速ニ「ストックホルム」ニ於テ行ハルベキ
批准書交換ノ日ヨリ實施セラルベク且右交換ノ日ヨリ五年
間引續キ效力ヲ有スベシ

締約國ノ何レノ一方モ本條約ヲ終了セシムルノ意思ヲ右五
年ノ滿了ノ一年前ニ通告セザル場合ニハ本條約ハ締約國ノ
何レカノ一方ガ之ガ廢棄ノ通告ヲ爲シタル日ヨリ一年ノ期
間ノ滿了ニ至ル迄引續キ效力ヲ有スベシ

尤モ右廢棄通告ハ本條約ニ依リ廢棄セラレタル協定ノ何レ

Treaty of 1925 and all Arrangements and Agree-
ments subsidiary thereto concluded or existing be-
tween the High Contracting Parties shall cease to
be binding.

ARTICLE 20.

The present Treaty shall be ratified by His
Majesty the King of Thailand subject to the ap-
proval of the Assembly of the People's Represen-
tatives and by His Majesty the King of Sweden
subject to the approval of the Riksdag.

The Treaty shall come into effect on the date
of the exchange of ratifications, which shall take
place at Stockholm as soon as possible, and it
shall remain in force for five years from that date.

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties
should have notified one year before the expiration
of the said five years the intention of terminating
it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of
one year from the day on which either of the
High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.
It is, however, understood, that such denunciation

ヲモ復活セシムルノ效果ヲ有セザルベキモノトス

右證據トシテ下名ノ全權委員ハ本條約ニ署名調印セリ

佛曆二千四百八十年八月五日即チ西曆千九百三十七年十一
月五日「ストックホルム」ニ於テ本書ニ通ヲ作成ス

ブラヤー、ラチャワンサン (印)
リックアルド、サンドラー (印)

最終議定書

(千九百三十七年十一月五日「ストックホル
ム」ニ於テ署名)

本日「タイ」王國及「スウェーデン」王國間ノ新友好通商航
海條約ニ署名スルニ當リ兩締約國ノ全權委員ハ左ノ通協定
セリ

shall not have the effect of reviving any of the
agreements abrogated by the present Treaty.

In witness whereof the undersigned Plenipoten-
tiaries have hereto signed their names and affixed
their seals.

Done at Stockholm, in duplicate, this fifth day
of the eighth month in the year two thousand
four hundred and eighty of the Buddhist Era,
corresponding to the fifth day of November in
the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty
seven of the Christian Era.

(L.S.) PHYA RAJAWANGSAN.
(L.S.) RICKARD SANDLER.

FINAL PROTOCOL.

At the moment of proceeding this day to the
signature of the new Treaty of Friendship, Com-
merce and Navigation between the Kingdom of
Thailand and the Kingdom of Sweden, the Pleni-

- 一 本條約ニ規定セラルル不動産ニ關スル最惠國待遇ハ相互主義ノ條件ノ下ニ許與セラルルモノトス
- 二 本條約ニ規定セラルル最惠國待遇ハ即時且無條件ニテ許與セラルルモノトス
- 三 本條約ニ規定セラルル内國民待遇ニ關スル一切ノ事項ニ付テハ締約國ノ一方ノ國民及船舶ハ他方ニ依リ別國ノ國民及船舶ニ比シ不利益ナル待遇ヲ與ヘラレザルベキモノトス

右證據トシテ下名ノ全權委員ハ本最終議定書ニ署名調印ス

佛曆二千四百八十年八月五日即チ西曆千九百三十七年十一月五日「ストックホルム」ニ於テ本書ニ通ヲ作成ス

potentaries of the two High Contracting Parties have agreed as follows:

1. It is understood that the most favoured nation treatment in regard to immovable property provided for in this treaty is accorded on condition of reciprocity.
2. It is understood that the most favoured nation treatment provided for in this treaty shall be accorded immediately and unconditionally.
3. It is understood that in all matters for which national treatment is provided in this Treaty the nationals and vessels of either High Contracting Party shall not be treated by the other less favourably than the nationals and vessels of any other country.

In witness whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have hereto signed their names and affixed their seals.

Done at Stockholm, in duplicate, this fifth day of the eighth month in the year two thousand four hundred and eighty of the Buddhist Era, corresponding to the fifth day of November in the

year one thousand nine hundred and thirty seven of the Christian Era.

(L.S.) PHYA RAIWANGSAN.
(L.S.) RICKARD SANDLER.

(Phya Raiawangsan to Mr. Rickard Sandler).

Stockholm, 5th November, 1937.

交換公文

(千九百三十七年十一月五日「ストックホルム」ニ於テ交換)

(「ブラヤー、ラチャワンサン」ヨリ「リックアルド、サンドラー」ニ宛テタル書翰)

拜啓陳者本日「タイ」國「スウェーデン」國間ニ署名セラレタル友好通商航海條約第十二條ニ關シ本使ハ本條ノ規定ニ依リ締約國ノ何レノ一方モ他方ガ一方ノ加入シ居ラザル特別ノ條約ニ依リ別國ニ許與シタルコトアルベキ工業所有權保護ニ關スル恩典ヲ請求スルコトヲ得ザルモノトスル旨ヲ本國政府ノ訓令ニ基キ確認スルノ光榮ヲ有シ候

Sir,
Referring to Article XII of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between Thailand and Sweden, signed this day, I have the honour to confirm, under instructions from my Government, that it is understood that neither of the High Contracting Parties can by virtue of the provisions of the said Article claim such favours concerning the protection of industrial property as the other Party may have accorded to other countries on account of special Conventions to which the former Party has not adhered.

本使ハ前記第十二條ノ解釋ニ付「スウェーデン」國政府ガ本國政府ト意見一致スルカ否カニ關シ本使ニ通知セラルルヲ得ベ感謝ノ至ニ不堪候 敬具

千九百三十七年十一月五日「ストックホルム」ニ於テ

ブラヤー、ラチャワンサン

I shall be obliged if you would be good enough to inform me whether the Swedish Government concur with my Government in the interpretation of Article XII given above.

I have the honour to be, etc.

Phya Rajawangsan.

（「リッカルド、サンドラー」ヨリ「ブラヤー、ラチャワンサン」ニ宛テタル書翰）

外務省

拜啓陳者本大臣ハ本日附ノ左ノ貴翰ヲ受領スルノ光榮ヲ有シ候

(Mr. Rickard Sandler to Phya Rajawangsan).
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES

Stockholm, 5th November, 1937.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of to-day's date in the following terms:

「本日「タイ」國「スウェーデン」國間ニ署名セラレタル友好通商航海條約第十二條ニ關シ本使ハ本條ノ規定ニ依リ締約國ノ何レノ一方モ他方ガ一方ノ加入シ居ラザル特別ノ條約ニ依リ別國ニ許與シタルコトアルベキ工業所有權保護ニ關スル恩典ヲ請求スルコトヲ得ザルモノトスル旨ヲ本國政府ノ訓令ニ基キ確認スルノ光榮ヲ有シ候

“Referring to Article XII of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between Thailand and Sweden, signed this day, I have the honour to confirm, under instructions from my Government, that it is understood that neither of the High Contracting Parties can by virtue of the

本使ハ前記第十二條ノ解釋ニ付「スウェーデン」國政府ト意見一致スルカ否カニ關シ本使ニ通知セラルルヲ得ベ感謝ノ至ニ不堪候」

右貴翰ニ對スル回答トシテ本大臣ハ「スウェーデン」國政府ガ第十二條ノ解釋ニ付貴國政府ト意見一致スル旨ヲ貴公使ニ通知スルノ光榮ヲ有シ候 敬具

千九百三十七年十一月五日「ストックホルム」ニ於テ

リッカルド、サンドラー

provisions of the said Article claim such favours concerning the protection of industrial property rights as the other Party may have accorded to other countries on account of special Conventions to which the former Party has not adhered.
I shall be obliged if you would be good enough to inform me whether the Swedish Government concur with my Government in the interpretation of Article XII given above.”

In reply to this note I have the honour to inform you that the Swedish Government concur with your Government in their interpretation of Article XII.
I have the honour to be, etc.

Rickard Sandler.

(ロ) 他方領域ニ於テ從來各ノ臣民ニ依リ享有セラレタル權利ヲ四箇月ニ充
タザル期間更新スル協定ヲ構成スル「シラム」國政府「スウェーデン」
國政府間交換公文

(千九百三十七年十一月五日「メトックホルム」ニ於テ交換)

EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN THE
SIAMESE AND SWEDISH GOVERNMENTS
CONSTITUTING AN AGREEMENT RE-
NEWING FOR A PERIOD NOT EXCEED-
ING FOUR MONTHS THE RIGHTS HITH-
ERTO ENJOYED BY THE NATIONALS
OF EACH STATE IN THE TERRITORY
OF THE OTHER.—STOCKHOLM, NO-
VEMBER 5th, 1937.

I.

Siamese Legation.

Stockholm, November 5th, 1937.

Sir,
Referring to the negotiations which have led to

the conclusion, this day, of a new Treaty of
Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between
Siam and Sweden, I have the honour to inform you
that pending the coming into force of this Treaty,
the Siamese Government will see to it that the
rights hitherto enjoyed by Swedish nationals in
Siam will be safeguarded until the Treaty comes
into force but not later than four months from
the 4th November, 1937.

I shall be obliged if you would be good enough
to inform me whether the Swedish Government
for their part are willing to give the same under-
taking as regards the rights of Siamese nationals
in Sweden and to consider the exchange of this
note and your reply thereto as an agreement be-

tween our two Governments.

I have the honour to be, Sir, with the highest consideration, Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) Rhya Rajawangsan.

His Excellency Richard Sandler,

Minister for Foreign Affairs,

, etc., etc., etc.,

Stockholm.

II.

Ministère
des Affaires étrangères.

Stockholm, November 5th, 1937.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of to-day's date by which you have informed me that pending the coming into force of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between Sweden and Siam, signed this day,

the Siamese Government for their part will see to it that the rights hitherto enjoyed by Swedish nationals in Siam will be safeguarded until the Treaty comes into force but not later than four months from the 4th November, 1937.

In reply, I have the honour to inform you that the Swedish Government for their part are willing to give the same undertaking as regards the rights of Siamese nationals in Sweden and to consider the exchange of your note and this reply thereto as an agreement between our two Governments.

I have the honour to be, Sir, with the highest consideration, Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) Rickard Sandler.

Phya Rajawangsan,

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary

of His Majesty the King of Siam,

, etc., etc., etc.,

Stockholm.

(参考)

五十三 「シラム」國「スウェーデン、

ノールウェー」國間修好通

商航海條約

(千八百六十八年五月十八日署名)

TREATY OF AMITY,
COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION
BETWEEN
SIAM AND SWEDEN—NORWAY.

(Signed May 18, 1868.)

本條約ノ内容ハ一八六二年二月七日ノ暹獨條約ト同様ナルモ以テ右内容省略ス

(参考)

五十四 酒類販賣ニ關スル「シアム」國政府、「スウェーデン」、「ノールウェー」
國政府間取極

(千八百八十三年六月十六日「メトッタルホルム」ニ於テ署名)

AGREEMENT BETWEEN GOVERNMENT OF
SIAM AND SWEDEN AND NORWAY, FOR
REGULATING THE TRAFFIC IN SPIRI-
TUOUS LIQUORS,—SIGNED AT
STOCKHOLM, JULY 16, 1883.

THE Government of His Majesty the King of Siam and the Government of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, being desirous of making satisfactory arrangements for the regulation of the traffic in spirituous liquors in Siam, the Undersigned, duly authorized to that effect, have agreed as follows:—

ART. I. Spirits of all kinds not exceeding in alcoholic strength those permitted to be manufactured by the Siamese Government in Siam may

be imported and sold by Swedish or Norwegian subjects on payment of the same duty as that levied by the Siamese excise laws upon spirits manufactured in Siam; and spirits exceeding in alcoholic strength spirits manufactured in Siam as aforesaid may be imported and sold upon payment of such duty and of a proportionate additional duty for the excess of alcoholic strength above the Siamese Government standard.

Beer and wines may be imported and sold by Swedish or Norwegian subjects on payment of the same duty as that levied by the Siamese excise laws upon similar articles manufactured in Siam, but the duty on imported beer and wines shall in no case exceed 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The said duty on imported spirits, beer, and

wines shall be in substitution of, and not in addition to, the import duty of 3 per cent. leviable under the existing Treaties; and no further duty, tax, or imposition whatever shall be imposed on imported spirits, beer, and wines.

The scale of excise duty to be levied upon spirits, beer, and wines manufactured in Siam shall be communicated by the Siamese Government to His Majesty's Consul at Bangkok, and no change in the excise duties shall affect Swedish or Norwegian subjects until after the expiration of six months from the date at which such notice shall have been communicated by the Siamese Government to His Majesty's Representative at Bangkok.

II. The testing of spirits imported into the Kingdom of Siam by Swedish or Norwegian subjects shall be carried out by European officials nominated by the Siamese authorities, and by an equal number of experts nominated by His Majesty's Consul; in case of difference the parties shall nominate a third person, who shall act as umpire.

III. The Siamese Government may stop the

importation by Swedish or Norwegian subjects into Siam of any spirits which, on examination, shall be proved to be deleterious to the public health; and they may give notice to the importers, consignees, or holders thereof to export the same within three months from the date of such notice, and if this is not done the Siamese Government may seize the said spirits and may destroy them, provided always that in all such cases the Siamese Government shall be bound to refund any duty which may have been already paid thereon.

The testing of spirits imported by Swedish or Norwegian subjects, and which may be alleged to be deleterious, shall be carried out in the manner provided by Article II.

The Siamese Government engage to take all necessary measures to prohibit and prevent the sale of spirits manufactured in Siam which may be deleterious to the public health.

IV. Any Swedish or Norwegian subject who desires to retail spirituous liquors, beer, or wines in Siam, must take out a special licence for

that purpose from the Siamese Government, which shall not be refused without just and reasonable cause.

This licence may be granted upon conditions to be agreed upon from time to time between the two Governments.

V. Swedish and Norwegian subjects shall at all times enjoy the same rights and privileges in regard to the importation and sale of spirits, beer, wines, and spirituous liquors in Siam, as the subjects of the most favoured nation; and spirits, beer, wines, and spirituous liquors coming from any part of Sweden or Norway shall enjoy the same privileges in all respects as similar articles coming from any other country the most favoured in this respect.

It is therefore clearly understood that Swedish or Norwegian subjects are not bound to conform to the provisions of the present Agreement to any greater extent than the subjects of other nations are so bound.

VI. Subject to the provisions of Article V, the present Agreement shall come into operation on a

date to be fixed by mutual consent between the two Governments, and shall remain in force until the expiration of six months' notice given by either party to determine the same.

The existing Treaty engagements between Siam and Sweden and Norway shall continue in full force until the present Agreement comes into operation; and after that date, except in so far as they are modified hereby.

Should the present Agreement be terminated, the Treaty engagements between Siam and Sweden and Norway shall revive, and remain as they existed previously to the signature hereof.

VII. In this Agreement the words "Swedish and (or) Norwegian subject" shall include any naturalized or protected subject of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, and the words "His Majesty's Consul" shall include any Consular officer of Sweden and Norway in Siam.

In witness whereof the Undersigned have signed the same in duplicate, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Stockholm, the 16th day of July, 1883, corresponding to the 12th day of waxing moon of the month Asadhamas, of the year of Goat, Fifth

Decade, 1245, of the Siamese Astronomical Era.
(L. S.) PRISDANG.
(L. S.) HOCHSCHILD.

(参考)

五十五 「シムム」國「スウェーデン」國間修好通商航海條約

(千九百二十五年十二月十九日「ストックホルム」ニ於テ署名)

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN SIAM AND SWEDEN. SIGNED AT STOCKHOLM, DECEMBER 19, 1925.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM and HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SWEDEN, being desirous of strengthening the relations of amity and good understanding which happily exist between the two States, and being convinced that this can not be better accomplished than by revising the treaties hitherto existing between the two countries, have resolved to complete such revision, based upon the principles of equity and mutual benefit, and for that purpose have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM:
His Serene Highness Prince Vipulya Svastri-

WONGS, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Stockholm; and

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SWEDEN:
His Excellency Bo Östen Undén, His Minister for Foreign Affairs;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be constant peace and perpetual friendship between the Kingdom of Siam and the Kingdom of Sweden.

ARTICLE II.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting

Parties, upon submitting themselves to the laws and regulations in force in the territory of the other, shall have liberty to enter, travel and reside in the territory of the latter state, and in this territory to carry on trade, commerce, manufacture, agriculture and navigation, to engage in religious, educational and charitable work, to employ agents and to lease land or buildings upon the same terms as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

In all that relates to the acquisition, possession and disposition of movable and immovable property, the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall, throughout the whole extent of the territory of the other, be placed in all respects on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, provided that they submit themselves to the laws and regulations there in force.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not be compelled to pay any internal charges or taxes other or higher than those which now are or hereafter may be exacted from the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall receive in the territory of the other the most constant protection and security for their persons and property, and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as now are or hereafter may be granted to native subjects or to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, provided that they conform themselves to the laws and regulations there in force.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall, however, be exempt in the territory of the other from compulsory military service either on land or sea, in the regular forces, in the national guard, or in the militia, as well as from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal military service, and from all forced loans. Other military contributions or exactions may not be imposed upon them to a larger extent or on other conditions than upon native subjects or upon the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territory of the other, entire liberty of conscience, and, subject to the laws,

ordinances and regulations there in force, shall enjoy the right of exercise of their worship.

ARTICLE III.

The dwellings, warehouses, manufactories, shops and all other buildings of the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territory of the other, together with all premises used in connection therewith for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be exempt from visits and searches, and from examinations or inspections of books, papers or accounts therein located, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws, ordinances and regulations applying to native subjects or to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE IV.

There shall be reciprocally full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation between the territories of the two High Contracting Parties.

The subjects of either of the High Contracting

Parties shall have liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports and rivers in the territory of the other, which are or may hereafter be opened to foreign ships and cargoes.

ARTICLE V.

The High Contracting Parties agree that no prohibitions or restrictions shall be placed upon the importation, exportation, or transit of any article of commerce between the two countries which shall not be applicable to all countries alike or to such countries as are subject to the same conditions.

The foregoing provision shall not be applicable to:

1. Prohibitions or restrictions upon arms and ammunition;
2. Prohibitions or restrictions for reasons of national or public safety or public health;
3. Prohibitions or restrictions upon articles which are or may hereafter become the object of Government monopoly;
4. Prohibitions or restrictions for the protec-

tion of cattle or plants against disease, noxious insects or parasites.

ARTICLE VI.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have free access to the Courts of Justice of the other in pursuit and defence of their rights; they shall be at liberty equally with native subjects and with the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, to choose and employ lawyers, advocates and representatives, and to pursue and defend their rights before such Courts. No conditions or requirements shall be imposed upon the subjects of either of the High Contracting Parties in connection with such access to the courts of justice of the other, which do not apply to native subjects or to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

These dispositions, however, do not affect the existing or future regulations in each country with regard to *cautio judicatum solvi* and gratuitous legal assistance.

ARTICLE VII.

Sweden recognizes in principle the autonomy of Siam in all that relates to Customs and fiscal matters.

The Royal Siamese Government are in consequence entitled freely to establish any rates of duty on importations and exportations, and any drawbacks, transit duties, or other taxes or impositions which they may desire. They may increase the tariff rates established by existing treaties, provided, however, that they do not make use of this right with regard to Sweden unless all nations entitle to claim special tariff treatment in Siam in accordance with previous agreements have granted to Siam a similar right without the requirement of any compensatory benefit or privilege.

ARTICLE VIII.

No other or higher duties of any kind shall be imposed on the importations into the territory of either of the High Contracting Parties of any article,

produced or manufactured in the territory of the other, from whatever place arriving, then on a like article produced or manufactured in any foreign country, from whatever place arriving.

No other or higher duties of any kind shall be imposed in the territory of either of the High Contracting Parties in respect of any article exported to the territory of the other, than such as are or may be payable in respect of a like article exported to any other foreign country.

Further, the High Contracting Parties agree to grant each other most-favoured-nation treatment in all that relates to transit duties, warehousing, bounties, Customs facilities, the examination and appraisement of merchandise, and drawbacks.

ARTICLE IX.

No duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, light-house, quarantine or other duties or charges on ships, cargoes or navigation of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination, shall be imposed in the territory of either country upon the vessels of the

other country, which shall not equally and under the same conditions be imposed in the like cases on national vessels in general or on vessels of a third Power. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels, from whatever port or place they may arrive, and whatever may be their place of destination.

ARTICLE X.

In all that concerns the entering, clearing, stationing, loading and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, or rivers of the two countries, no privilege shall be granted by one High Contracting Party to vessels of a third Power which shall not equally be granted to the vessels of the other High Contracting Party; the intention of the High Contracting Parties being that the vessels of each shall receive in every respect the treatment accorded to vessels of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE XI.

The coasting trade and the national fisheries of

each of the High Contracting Parties are excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty, and shall be regulated according to the laws, ordinances, and regulations of Siam and Sweden, respectively.

ARTICLE XII.

If a ship of war or merchant vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties has stranded or been wrecked in the waters or harbours of the other State, the ship or vessel, her passengers and cargo shall enjoy the same favours and immunities as those which the laws and regulations of the latter state grant or may grant in analogous cases to national ships or to those of the most favoured nation. Aid and assistance shall be rendered to the captain and crew in the same measure as to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation. The merchandise which has been stranded or wrecked shall not be subject to any Customs duty in the territory of the other High Contracting Party, unless it is cleared for consumption in the latter State.

ARTICLE XIII.

The vessels of war of each of the High Contracting Parties may enter, remain and make repairs in those ports and places of the other to which the vessels of war of other nations are accorded access; they shall there submit to the same regulations and enjoy the same honours, advantages, privileges and exemptions as are now, or may hereafter be, conceded to the vessels of war of any other nation.

ARTICLE XIV.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territory of the other upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by law the same protection as native subjects or the subjects or citizens of the nation most favoured in these respects, in regard to patents, trademarks, trade-names, and designs.

It is, however, understood, that Siam cannot, by virtue of the foregoing provision, claim the special privileges provided by the revised International

Convention concerning the Protection of Industrial Property Rights, signed at Washington on the 2nd of June 1911, and accorded by Sweden to other nations on the condition of reciprocity, until, Siam has adhered to the said Convention.

ARTICLE XV.

Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and other Consular Officers or Agents, to reside in the towns and ports of the territory of the other where similar officers of the other Powers are permitted to reside.

Such Consular officers and Agents, however, shall not enter upon their functions until they shall have been approved and admitted by the Government to which they are sent.

They shall be entitled to exercise all the powers and enjoy all the honours, privileges, exemptions and immunities of every kind which are or may be accorded to Consular Officers of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE XVI.

In case of the death of a subject of one of the High Contracting Parties in the territory of the other without having, in the country of his decease, other known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall at once inform the nearest Consular Officer of the nation to which the deceased belonged, in order that necessary information may be immediately forwarded to parties interested.

In case of the death of a subject of one of the High Contracting Parties in the territory of the other without leaving at the place of his decease any person entitled by the laws of his country to take charge of and administer the estate, the competent Consular Officer of the State to which the deceased belonged shall, upon fulfilment of the necessary formalities, be empowered to take custody of and administer the estate in the manner and under the limitations prescribed by the laws of the country in which the property of the deceased is situated.

The foregoing provision shall also apply in case of a subject of one of the High Contracting Parties dying outside the territory of the other, but possessing property therein, without leaving any person there entitled to take charge of and administer the estate.

It is understood that in all that concerns the administration of the estates of deceased persons, any right, privilege, favour or immunity which either of the High Contracting Parties has actually granted or may hereafter grant to the Consular Officer of any other foreign State, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the Consular Officers of the other High Contracting Party.

ARTICLE XVII.

The stipulations of the present Treaty with regard to subjects of either of the High Contracting Parties shall also be applicable, within the limits of their legal capacity, to limited liability and other companies, corporations and associations, organized according to the laws of that Party and having in

the territory of the latter their siège social.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The stipulations contained in the present Treaty do not affect, supersede or modify any of the laws, ordinances or regulations of the High Contracting Parties, now in force or hereafter enacted, with regard to immigration, naturalization, police or public security.

It is hereby understood and agreed that none of the present Treaty by which Siam grants most-favoured-nation treatment is to be interpreted as granting rights, powers, privileges or immunities arising solely by virtue of the existence of rights of exemption from Siamese jurisdiction possessed by other foreign countries.

No claim may be made by virtue of the stipulations of the present Treaty to any privilege that Sweden has accorded or may accord to Denmark or Norway, or both these countries, as long as the same privilege has not been extended to any other country.

ARTICLE XIX.

The present Treaty shall, from the date of the exchange of ratifications thereof, be substituted for all former Treaties, Conventions and Agreements made between the two High Contracting Parties. From that date consequently the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between Siam and Sweden and Norway, signed at London on May 18, 1868, and the Agreement between Siam and Sweden and Norway for regulating the Traffic in Spirituous Liquors, signed at Stockholm on July 16, 1883, shall as between the High Contracting Parties cease to be binding.

ARTICLE XX.

Any dispute which may arise between the High Contracting Parties with respect to the interpretation, application or execution of the present Treaty or the Protocol annexed hereto which cannot be settled by diplomatic means, shall at the request of either Party be submitted in the absence of

contrary agreement to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague. Both Parties hereby undertake to accept as binding the arbitral award.

ARTICLE XXI.

The present Treaty shall be ratified by His Majesty the King of Siam and by His Majesty the King of Sweden subject to the consent of the Riksdag. It shall come into effect on the date of the exchange of ratifications, which shall take place at Stockholm as soon as possible and it shall remain in force for ten years from that date.

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years the intention of terminating it, it shall remaining binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.

It is clearly understood, however, that such denunciation shall not have the effect of reviving any

of the treaties, conventions, arrangements or agreements abrogated by the present Treaty.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate in the English language, at Stockholm, the Nineteenth day of the Ninth Month

in the two thousand four hundred and sixty-eighth year of the Buddhist Era, corresponding to the nineteenth day of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five of the Christian Era.

(L.S.) (Signed) Vipulya SVASTIWONGS.
(L.S.) (Signed) Östen UNDÉN.

(八) 「スイス」國

五十六 「タイ」國「スイス」國間
修好通商航海條約

(千九百三十七年十一月四日「ヘルヌ」ニ於
テ署名)

「タイ」國皇帝陛下及「スイス」聯邦政府ハ幸ニ兩國間ニ存
在スル友好親善ノ關係ヲ強固ナラシメントスル同様ノ希望
ニ促サレ且兩國間ニ從來存在スル條約ノ改正ガ右目的ノ實
現ニ資スベキモノナルコトヲ確信シ

相互及衡平ノ原則ニ基キ右改正ヲ行フコトニ決シ
之ガ爲左ノ如ク其ノ全權委員ヲ任命セリ

「タイ」國皇帝陛下
「スイス」國駐劄特命全權公使「ブラ、バヒッダ、ヌ
カラ」

「スイス」聯邦政府
聯邦大統領、聯邦政務省長官「ジュゼッペ、モッタ」

第一部 「スイス」國 修好通商航海條約(一九三七年)

TRAITÉ D'AMITIÉ ET DE COMMERCE
ENTRE LA THAÏLANDE ET LA
SUISSE.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Thaïlande

et

Le Conseil Fédéral Suisse,

animés d'un égal désir de resserrer les relations
d'amitié et de bonne entente qui unissent si heureu-
sement les deux Etats, et convaincus que la revision
des traités précédemment conclus entre les deux
pays est de nature à contribuer à la réalisation de
cette fin,

ont résolu de procéder à cette revision, en s'in-
spirant des principes de la réciprocité et de l'équité,
et ont nommé, à cet effet, pour leurs Plénipoten-
taires:

Sa Majesté le Roi de Thaïlande:

Phra Bahiddha Nukara, Envoyé extraordi-
naire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Thaïlande
en Suisse,

Le Conseil Fédéral Suisse:

Monsieur Giuseppe Motta, Président de la

右各全權委員ハ互ニ其ノ全權委任狀ヲ示シ之ガ良好妥當ナルヲ認メタル後左ノ諸條ヲ協定セリ

第一條

「タイ」王國ト「スイス」聯邦トノ間ニハ永久ノ平和及無窮ノ友好關係アルベシ締約國ノ一方ノ國民ハ地方的法令ノ許ス限ニ於テ居住國ノ國民ト同一ノ條件ノ下ニ且最惠國ノ國民ト同一ノ條件ノ下ニ他方ノ領域内ニ到リ、旅行シ及居住シ、商業及産業ヲ營ミ、一切ノ科學的研究又ハ調査ヲ爲シ、適法ナル商業ノ目的物タル一切ノ生産品及商品ノ取引ヲ爲シ、宗教、教育及慈善ノ事業ニ従事シ、家屋、製造所、倉庫及店舗ヲ所有シ又ハ賃借シ及使用シ、自己ノ選定セル一切ノ代理人ヲ使用シ、居住、商業、産業、宗教、慈善及其ノ他ノ適法ナル目的ノ爲及墓地ノ設置ノ爲土地ヲ賃借シ並ニ賣買ニ關係シ又ハ之ニ必要ナル一切ノ行爲ヲ爲スコトヲ得

Confédération, Chef du Département Politique
Fédéral,
lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des articles suivants :

ARTICLE 1.

Il y aura paix constante et amitié perpétuelle entre le Royaume de Thaïlande et la Confédération Suisse. Les ressortissants de chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes pourront entrer, voyager et résider dans le territoire de l'autre Partie, s'y livrer au commerce et à l'industrie, poursuivre toute étude ou recherche scientifiques, y faire le trafic de tous produits et articles du commerce licite, s'y adonner à des oeuvres religieuses, d'éducation et de bienfaisance, y posséder à titre de propriétaire ou prendre en location et occuper des maisons, des manufactures, des entrepôts et des magasins, y employer tous agents de leur choix, y louer des terrains aux fins de résidence, commerce, industrie, religion, bienfaisance et autres objets licites, ainsi

右一方ノ國民ハ他方ノ領域内ニ於テ居住國ノ國民ニ課セラルル所ト異ルカ又ハ之ヨリ高キ貢納、租稅又ハ課金ヲ課セラルルコトナカルベシ

締約國ノ一方ノ國民ハ居住國ノ國民ニ課セラルル條件ニ從フニ於テハ他方ノ領域内ニ於テ其ノ身體及財産ニ付常ニ保護及保障ヲ受クベク此ノ點ニ關シテハ居住國ノ國民ニ許與セラレ又ハ許與セラルルコトアルベキ所ト同一ノ權利及特權ヲ享有スベシ

尤モ右一方ノ國民ハ他方ノ領域内ニ於テハ常備軍、護國軍又ハ民兵ノ何レタルヲ問ハズ陸、海又ハ空ニ於ケル強制兵役ヲ免レ、服役ノ代トシテ課セラルル金錢又ハ物品ヲ以テ

que pour l'établissement de cimetières, et, d'une façon générale, y accomplir tous actes relatifs ou nécessaires au commerce dans les mêmes conditions que les nationaux de l'Etat de résidence, pour autant que la loi locale l'autorise et dans les mêmes conditions que les ressortissants de la nation la plus favorisée.

Ils ne seront pas astreints, sur le territoire de l'autre Partie, à des contributions, impôts ou charges autres ou plus élevés que ceux imposés aux nationaux de l'Etat de résidence.

Les ressortissants de chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes jouiront, dans le territoire de l'autre, de la protection et de la sécurité les plus constantes pour leurs personnes et leurs biens, et bénéficieront, à cet égard, des mêmes droits et privilèges que ceux qui sont ou seront accordés aux nationaux de l'Etat de résidence, à condition de se conformer aux prescriptions auxquelles sont soumis ces derniers.

Ils seront, cependant, exempts, sur le territoire de l'autre Partie, du service militaire obligatoire sur terre, sur mer ou dans les airs, dans les armées

スル一切ノ貢納ヲ免レ且一切ノ強募、公債又ハ軍事上ノ取立金ヲ免ルベシ右國民ハ平時タルト戰時タルトヲ問ハズ内國民ニ課セララルモノヲ除キ軍事上ノ徵發ニ服スルコトナカルベク且各締約國ニ於テ施行中ノ法令ニ依リ内國民ニ對シ支拂ハルベキ補償金ヲ受クルノ權利ヲ相互的ニ有スベシ又前記ノ規定ニ關シテハ締約國ノ一方ノ國民ハ他方ノ領域内ニ於テ最惠國ノ國民ガ受ケ又ハ受クルコトアルベキ所ニ比シ不利益ナル待遇ヲ受クルコトナカルベシ

締約國ノ一方ノ國民ハ他方ノ領域内ニ於テ信教ノ完全ナル自由及當該國ノ法律、命令及規則ニ從フニ於テハ其ノ宗派ノ公私ノ禮拜ヲ行フノ權利ヲ享有スベシ

産業、生業及職業ニ關スル一切ノ事項ニ付締約國ノ一方ノ國民ハ他方ノ領域ノ全域ニ互リ相互主義ノ下ニ最惠國ノ國

民ト同一ノ地歩ニ置カルベシ尙右一方ノ國民ハ其ノ居住國ニ於テ施行中ノ法規ニ從ヒ一切ノ種類ノ動産ヲ取得シ、所有シ及之ヲ處分スルノ權利ヲ有スベシ不動産ノ取得、所有及處分ニ關シ締約國ノ一方ノ國民ハ相互主義ノ條件ノ下ニ最惠國待遇ヲ享有スベシ

右一方ノ國民ハ尙同一ノ狀況ニ於テ最惠國ノ國民ニ課セララル所ニ比シ異リタル條件又ハ高額ノ課金ヲ課セララルコトナク其ノ財産ノ賣却代金又ハ一般ニ該國民ニ屬スルモノヲ輸出スルノ完全ナル自由ヲ有ス

第二條

締約國ノ一方ノ國民ガ他方ノ領域内ニ於テ有スル家宅、倉庫、製造所、店舗及他ノ一切ノ場所竝ニ其ノ住所又ハ商業

régulières, la garde nationale ou la milice, et de toute contribution en argent ou en nature imposée en lieu et place du service militaire personnel, ainsi que de tout emprunt forcé et de toute contribution militaire. Ils ne seront astreints, en temps de paix et en temps de guerre, qu'aux réquisitions militaires imposées aux nationaux, et ils auront réciproquement droit aux indemnités accordées aux nationaux par les lois en vigueur dans les pays respectifs. Pour ce qui précède, les ressortissants de chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes ne seront, par ailleurs, pas traités, sur le territoire de l'autre, moins bien que ne le sont ou ne le seront les ressortissants de la nation la plus favorisée.

Les ressortissants de chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes jouiront, dans le territoire de l'autre, d'une entière liberté de conscience et, à condition de se conformer aux lois, ordonnances et règlements du pays, du droit de se livrer à l'exercice privé ou public de leur culte.

En tout ce qui concerne les activités industrielles, les métiers et professions, les ressortissants de chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes seront

placés, sur toute l'étendue du territoire de l'autre Partie et à titre de réciprocité, sur le même pied que les ressortissants de la nation la plus favorisée. Ils auront, en outre, le droit d'acquérir et de posséder toute espèce de propriété mobilière et d'en disposer conformément aux dispositions légales en vigueur dans le pays de leur résidence. En ce qui concerne l'acquisition, la possession et la disposition des biens immobiliers, les ressortissants de chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes jouiront dans le territoire de l'autre, sous condition de réciprocité, du traitement de la nation la plus favorisée.

Ils ont, enfin, toute liberté d'exporter le prix de la vente de leurs biens ou, d'une façon générale, ce qui leur appartient, sans être soumis à des conditions autres ou à des charges plus onéreuses que celles imposées, dans les mêmes circonstances, aux ressortissants de la nation la plus favorisée.

ARTICLE 2.

Les habitations, entrepôts, manufactures et magasins et tous autres locaux appartenant aux

ニ附屬スル一切ノ財産ハ之ヲ侵スベカラズ居住國ノ國民ニ付法律、命令及規則ヲ以テ定ムル條件及方式ニ依ルノ外右場所ノ臨檢搜索ヲ爲シ又ハ帳簿、書類、若ハ計算書ノ檢査點閱ヲ爲スコトヲ得ズ

ressortissants de l'une des Parties contractantes sur le territoire de l'autre Partie et tous les biens dépendant de leur domicile ou du commerce seront respectés. Il ne sera pas permis de procéder à des visites domiciliaires ou à des perquisitions dans lesdits locaux, ni d'examiner ou d'inspecter les livres, papiers ou comptes, sauf dans les conditions et formes prescrites par les lois, ordonnances et règlements applicables aux nationaux de l'Etat de résidence.

第三條

ARTICLE 3.

締約國ノ一方ハ他方ノ領域ノ原産品ノ輸入又ハ該領域ノ輸出ニ對シテハ別國ノ原産ニ係リ又ハ別國ニ仕向ケラルル同様ノ物品ノ輸入及輸出ニ對シ同様ノ狀況ニ於テ適用セラレザル禁止又ハ制限ヲ設定シ又ハ存置スルコトナカルベシ輸入又ハ輸出ノ禁止又ハ制限ガ締約國ノ一方ニ依リ一時的タリトモ第三國ノ物品ノ爲ニ撤去セララルトキハ他方ノ國ノ原産ニ係リ又ハ該國ニ仕向ケラルル同様ノ物品ハ同様ノ狀況ニ於テ即時且無條件ニテ右撤去ノ利益ヲ受クベシ制限ニ服セシメラレタル物品ノ輸入又ハ輸出ニ關シ定量割當若

Aucune des Hautes Parties contractantes ne décrètera ni ne maintiendra des prohibitions ou restrictions sur les importations originaires du territoire de l'autre Partie ou sur les exportations à destination de ce territoire, qui ne soient pas appliquées, dans des circonstances similaires, à l'importation ou à l'exportation de tous articles similaires originaires d'un pays tiers ou destinés à celui-ci. Lorsqu'une prohibition ou restriction concernant l'importation ou l'exportation est rapportée,

ハ比例割當又ハ何等カノ形式ノ數量制限アル場合締約國ノ一方ハ制限ニ服セシメラレタル貨物ノ數量ニシテ輸入又ハ輸出ヲ許サルコトアルベキモノノ割當ニ當リ衡平ナル配分ヲ他方ノ領域ノ原産品ノ輸入又ハ該領域ノ輸出ニ對シ許與スルコトヲ約ス

ne fut-ce que temporairement, par l'une des Hautes Parties contractantes au profit des articles d'un pays tiers, les articles similaires originaires de l'autre Partie ou qui lui sont destinés en bénéficieront, dans des circonstances similaires, immédiatement et sans condition. En cas de contingentement ou de quotas ou de toute forme de limitation quantitative de l'importation ou de l'exportation d'articles soumis à restrictions, chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes s'engage à accorder, pour les importations originaires du territoire de l'autre Partie ou pour les exportations à destination de celui-ci, une part équitable dans l'allocation de la quantité des marchandises soumises à restrictions qui est admise à l'importation ou l'exportation.

本條約ノ如何ナル規定モ各締約國ガ其ノ適當ト認ムルコトアルベキ條件ノ下ニ且無差別待遇ノ原則ヲ條件トシテ左記ヲ課スルノ權利ヲ制限スルモノト解セラルルコトナカルベシ

(一) 警察法令又ハ稅務法令ノ施行ノ爲ノ禁止、制限又ハ取締 右法令ハ酒精及酒精飲料並ニ阿片、「コカ」葉、此

(1) des prohibitions, des restrictions ou des règlements pour la mise en vigueur des lois de

等ノ誘導體及其ノ他ノ麻藥類ノ輸入、輸出及販賣ヲ禁止又ハ制限スル法令竝ニ國內ニ於ケル生産、消費、販賣又ハ輸送ガ國內法令ニ依リ禁止若ハ制限セラレ又ハ禁止若ハ制限セラルコトアルベキ物品ヲ目的トスル他ノ法令ヲ含ムモノトス

(二) 兵器及軍需品竝ニ非常ノ場合ニ於テハ其ノ他一切ノ軍用資材ノ賣買又ハ取引ニ關スル禁止又ハ制限 尙右ニ關シテハ何レノ一方ノ締約國モ其ノ戰爭中ノ場合ニハ國ノ利益ノ必要トスルコトアルベキ輸入又ハ輸出ノ一切ノ制限ヲ施行シ得ルモノトス

(三) 國ノ若ハ公衆ノ安全若ハ健康ニ必要ナル又ハ動植物ノ生命ヲ病疫及災害ヨリ保護シ若ハ動植物ノ生命ノ絶滅ヲ防止スル爲ノ禁止又ハ制限

(四) 生産又ハ賣買ガ國又ハ其ノ監督ニ依ル專賣タリ又ハ今後專賣タルコトアルベキ物品ニ關スル禁止又ハ制限

締約國ノ一方ノ領域ヨリ來リ又ハ該領域ニ仕向ケラレ他方ノ領域ヲ通過スル商品ノ通過ニ關シテハ兩締約國ハ千九百二十一年四月二十日「バルセロナ」ニ於テ署名セラレタル交通ノ自由ニ關スル條約及規程ヲ適用スベシ

第四條

締約國ノ一方ノ國民ハ其ノ權利ヲ主張擁護センガ爲自由ニ他方ノ裁判所ニ申出ヅルコトヲ得且居住國ノ國民及最惠國ノ國民ト均シク右裁判所ニ於テ其ノ權利ヲ主張擁護スベキ委任ヲ受ケタル代言人、辯護人及代理人ヲ選擇使用スルコトヲ得ベシ

police ou fiscales, y compris les lois prohibant ou restreignant l'importation, l'exportation ou la vente de l'alcool ou des boissons alcooliques, ou de l'opium, de la feuille de coca, de leurs dérivés et de toutes autres substances narcotiques, ainsi que toutes autres lois visant des articles dont la production, la consommation, la vente ou le transport intérieurs sont ou seront défendus ou restreints par la loi nationale;

(2) des prohibitions ou restrictions concernant le commerce ou le trafic des armes et munitions de guerre, et, dans des circonstances exceptionnelles, de tout autre matériel exigé par la guerre, étant bien entendu à cet égard que chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes peut, dans le cas où elle est engagée dans une guerre, mettre en vigueur toute restriction à l'importation ou à l'exportation qui peut être exigée par l'intérêt national;

(3) les prohibitions ou restrictions nécessaires à la sécurité ou la santé nationales ou publiques, ou pour protéger la vie animale ou végétale contre les maladies et les fléaux ou pour prévenir sa disparition;

(4) des prohibitions ou restrictions concernant les articles qui, en ce qui concerne la production ou le commerce, sont ou pourront être, par la suite, l'objet d'un monopole exercé par l'Etat ou sous son contrôle.

En ce qui concerne le transit de marchandises, provenant du territoire d'une des Hautes Parties contractantes ou destinées à celui-ci, à travers le territoire de l'autre Partie, les Parties contractantes appliqueront les dispositions de la Convention et du Statut sur la liberté des communications, signés à Barcelone le 20 avril 1921.

ARTICLE 4.

Les ressortissants de chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes auront libre accès aux Cours de Justice de l'autre Partie pour la poursuite et la défense de leurs droits; ils seront libres, au même titre que les nationaux de l'Etat de résidence et les ressortissants de la nation la plus favorisée, dans le choix et l'emploi d'hommes de loi, avocats et mandataires chargés de poursuivre et défendre

締約國ノ一方ノ國民ハ他方ノ裁判所ニ申出ヅルコトニ付居住國ノ國民又ハ最惠國ノ國民ニ課セラレザル何等ノ條件又ハ義務ヲモ課セララルコトナカルベシ

第五條

締約國ノ一方ノ法令ニ從ヒ既ニ設立セラレ又ハ今後設立セラレベキ株式會社又ハ其ノ他ノ會社及諸組合ハ他方ノ領域内ニ於テ右他方ノ法令ニ從フノ條件ノ下ニ其ノ權利ヲ行使シ且原告又ハ被告トシテ裁判所ニ出頭スルコトヲ得

相互主義ニ依ルノ條件ノ下ニ株式會社又ハ其ノ他ノ會社及諸組合ニシテ締約國ノ一方ノ法令ニ從ヒ設立セララルモノニ對シテハ右他方ノ國內ノ株式會社若ハ其ノ他ノ會社及諸組合又ハ最惠國ノ株式會社若ハ其ノ他ノ會社及諸組合ニ課セラレザル何等ノ條件又ハ義務モ他方ノ裁判所ヘノ申出ニ

leurs droits devant ces Cours.

Aucune condition ni obligation ne seront imposées aux ressortissants de l'une des Hautes Parties contractantes en ce qui concerne cet accès aux Cours de Justice de l'autre, qui ne s'appliqueraient pas aux nationaux de l'Etat de résidence ou aux ressortissants de la nation la plus favorisée.

ARTICLE 5.

Les sociétés par actions ou autres, ainsi que les associations déjà organisées ou qui seraient organisées ultérieurement en conformité des lois de chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes sont autorisées, dans le territoire de l'autre Partie, à exercer leurs droits et à ester en justice soit en qualité de demandeur ou défendeur, sous la condition de se conformer aux lois de cette autre Partie.

Sous réserve de réciprocité, ni condition ni obligation ne seront imposées aux sociétés par actions ou autres ainsi qu'aux associations organisées conformément aux lois de chaque Haute Partie contractante en ce qui concerne l'accès aux Cours de

付課セララルコトナカルベシ

前記ノ會社及諸組合ハ其ノ事業ニ關シ支店ヲ設置スルノ權利ヲ享有スベク課税ニ關シテハ最惠國ノ會社又ハ諸組合ニ許與セララルモノニ比シ不利益ナラザル取扱ヲ享有スベシ

尙前記ノ會社及諸組合ハ當該國ニ於テ施行中ノ規則及法令ニ從フニ於テハ一切ノ種類ノ動産ヲ取得シ及所有シ及之ヲ處分スルノ權利ヲ有スベシ動産ノ取得、所有及處分並ニ各種ノ商業及産業ニ從事スルノ權利ニ關シテハ締約國ノ一方ノ國籍ヲ有スル前記ノ會社及諸組合ハ相互主義ノ條件ノ下ニ最惠國待遇ヲ享有スベシ

Justice de l'autre, qui ne s'appliqueraient pas aux sociétés par actions ou autres ainsi qu'aux associations nationales ou à celles de la nation la plus favorisée.

Lesdites sociétés et associations jouiront en ce qui concerne leur activité, le droit d'établir des succursales, de même qu'en matière fiscale d'un traitement qui ne sera pas moins favorable que celui octroyé aux sociétés et associations de la nation la plus favorisée.

En outre, les sociétés et associations ci-dessus mentionnées auront, conformément aux dispositions et lois en vigueur dans le pays, le droit d'acquérir et de posséder toute espèce de propriété mobilière et d'en disposer. En ce qui concerne l'acquisition, la possession et la disposition des biens immobiliers, ainsi que le droit de se livrer aux différents genres de commerce et d'industrie, les sociétés et associations ci-dessus mentionnées ayant la nationalité d'une des Hautes Parties contractantes bénéficieront sur le territoire de l'autre, sous condition de réciprocité, du traitement de la nation la plus favorisée.

第六條

締約國ノ一方ノ國民ハ他方ノ領域内ニ於テ通過税、庫入、便宜、商品ノ検査及評價並ニ戻税ニ關スル一切ノ事項ニ付最惠國ノ國民ト全ク均等ノ待遇ヲ享有スベシ

ARTICLE 6.

Les ressortissants de chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes jouiront, dans le territoire de l'autre, d'une parfaite égalité de traitement avec les ressortissants de la nation la plus favorisée, en tout ce qui concerne les taxes de transit, le magasinage, les facilités, l'examen et l'évaluation des marchandises et les drawbacks.

第七條

兩國ノ一方ノ生産品又ハ製造品ニシテ他方ノ領域内ニ輸入セラルルモノニ對シ適用セラルル關稅率ハ輸入國ノ國內法令ニ依リ定メラルベシ

ARTICLE 7.

Il est convenu que les tarifs douaniers applicables aux produits naturels ou fabriqués de chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes importés sur le territoire de l'autre seront réglés par les lois intérieures du pays d'importation.

締約國ノ一方ハ一切ノ種類ノ輸入及輸出ニ對スル關稅ノ額及徵收ニ關スル一切ノ事項ニ付テハ自國ガ別國ノ國民又ハ商品ニ對シ與ヘ又ハ與フルコトアルベキ一切ノ恩典、特典又ハ免除ノ利益ヲ右別國ガ右ノ待遇ヲ無償ニテ與ヘラレタルト相互的補償ノ代價トシテ與ヘラレタルトヲ問ハズ他方ノ國民又ハ商品ニ對シ許與スルノ義務ヲ有ス

Chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes s'oblige, en tout ce qui concerne le montant et la perception des tarifs douaniers et des taxes sur les importations et les exportations de tout genre, à accorder aux ressortissants ou marchandises de l'autre, le bénéfice de toute faveur, privilège ou immunité qu'elle ac-

第八條

締約國ノ一方ノ國民ハ法令ノ定ムル手續ヲ履行スルニ於テハ他方ノ領域内ニ於テ發明特許、製造標又ハ商標、商號、意匠及雛形並ニ文學的及美術的著作物ニ關シ及不正競争行為ノ禁止ニ關係アル一切ノ事項ニ關シ右他方ノ國民ト同一ノ權利ヲ有スベシ

ARTICLE 8.

corde ou pourra accorder par la suite aux ressortissants ou marchandises de tout autre Etat, sans considérer si cet autre Etat aura bénéficié de ce traitement à titre gratuit ou en retour de compensations réciproques.

第九條

締約國ノ一方ノ領域ニ於テ或種ノ生産品ノ生産、製造又ハ使用ニ付國、州、市町村又ハ自治體ノ利益ノ爲課セララル

ARTICLE 9.

Les charges grevant, sur le territoire de l'une des Parties contractantes, la production, la fabrica-

課金ハ他方ノ生産品ニ對シ最惠國ノ生産品ニ對スルモノニ比シ高キカ又ハ重キコトヲ得ザルベシ

第十條

締約國ノ一方ハ別國ト同様ノ領事官ガ駐在スルコトヲ許サルベキ他方ノ領域ノ都市及港ニ駐在セシムル爲總領事、領事、副領事其ノ他ノ領事官又ハ領事事務官ヲ任命スルコトヲ得

尤モ右領事官及領事事務官ハ其ノ駐在國政府ノ承認及許可ヲ得タル後ニ非ザレバ其ノ職務ヲ開始スルコトヲ得ザルモノトス

右領事官及領事事務官ハ最惠國ノ領事官ニ許與セラレ又ハ許與セラルコトアルベキ一切ノ職權ヲ行使シ且一切ノ榮譽、特權、特典及免除ヲ相互主義ノ條件ノ下ニ享有スベシ

tion ou l'usage de certains produits, au profit de l'Etat, des provinces, des communes ou des organisations corporatives, ne seront pas plus élevées ou plus onéreuses pour les produits de l'autre Partie que pour les produits de la nation la plus favorisée.

ARTICLE 10.

Chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes aura la faculté de nommer des Consuls généraux, Consuls, Vice-consuls et autres Officiers ou Agents consulaires qui résideront dans les villes et ports du territoire de l'autre, là où des Officiers similaires d'autres puissances seront autorisés à résider.

Ces Officiers et Agents consulaires, cependant, n'entreront en fonctions qu'avec l'approbation et le consentement du Gouvernement auprès duquel ils sont envoyés.

Ils seront autorisés, sous condition de réciprocité, à exercer tous les pouvoirs et à jouir de tous les honneurs, privilèges, exemptions et immunités de toutes sortes qui sont ou seront accordés aux Officiers consulaires de la nation la plus favorisée.

第十一條

締約國ノ一方ノ國民ガ他方ノ領域内ニ於テ死亡シタル場合ニ知レタル相続人又ハ右國民ノ指定シタル遺言執行者右國民ノ死亡シタル國ニ在ラザルトキハ權限アル地方官憲ハ直ニ之ヲ最近地ニ駐在スル右死亡者ノ所屬國ノ領事官ニ通知シ速ニ利害關係者ニ必要ナル通知ヲ爲スコトヲ得シムベシ

締約國ノ一方ノ國民ガ他方ノ領域内ニ於テ死亡シタル場合右國民ノ本國ノ法令ニ依リ相続財産ヲ收受管理スルノ權利ヲ有スル者右國民ノ死亡シタル地ニ在ラザルトキハ右相続財産ノ保管及管理ハ右死亡者ノ所屬國ノ權限アル領事官ガ必要ナル手續ヲ履行シ右死亡者ノ財産所在地ノ法令ノ定ムル方法及制限ニ從フニ於テハ該領事官ニ委任セララルコトヲ得ベシ

ARTICLE 11.

Lorsqu'un ressortissant de l'une des Hautes Parties contractantes est décédé sur le territoire de l'autre, sans y avoir laissé un héritier connu ou un exécuteur testamentaire désigné par lui, l'Autorité locale compétente devra aussitôt en faire part au plus proche Officier consulaire de la nation à laquelle appartenait le défunt, afin que les Parties intéressées puissent immédiatement en être informées.

Lorsqu'un ressortissant de l'une des Hautes Parties contractantes est décédé sur le territoire de l'autre sans avoir laissé au lieu de son décès une personne autorisée par les lois de son pays à prendre charge de sa succession et à l'administrer, la garde et l'administration de celle-ci pourront être confiées à l'Officier consulaire compétent de l'Etat auquel appartenait le défunt s'il remplit les formalités nécessaires et se conforme à la procédure et aux limites prescrites par les lois du pays où les biens du défunt sont situés.

La disposition précédente s'appliquera également dans le cas où un ressortissant de l'une des Hautes

締約國ノ一方ノ國民ガ他方ノ領域外ニ於テ死亡シタルモ該領域内ニ財産ヲ所有セル場合ニ相続財産ヲ收受管理スルノ

權利ヲ有スル者右財産ノ所在地ニ在ラザルトキニ於テモ前項ノ規定ガ適用セラルベシ

第十二條

本條約中ノ最惠國待遇ニ關スル規定ハ左ノ事項ニハ適用ナキモノトス

- (一) 國境貿易ヲ容易ナラシムル爲接壤國ニ對シ許與セラレ又ハ今後許與セラルルコトアルベキ恩典
- (二) 關稅同盟ニ基キ第三國ニ對シ許與セラレ又ハ今後許與セラルルコトアルベキ恩典
- (三) 二重課稅ノ防止又ハ輸入ノ相互保護ノ爲第三國ニ對シ特別ノ協定ニ依リ許與セラレ又ハ許與セラルルコトアルベキ恩典
- (四) 海ヨリ航行シ得ザル國境水路上ノ航行ニ關シ接壤國ニ對シ又ハ海ヨリ航行シ得ザル國境水路ノ使用ニ對シ許與セラルルコトアルベキ恩典

Parties contractantes meurt en dehors du territoire de l'autre mais y possède des biens sans y laisser une personne autorisée à prendre charge de la succession et à l'administrer.

ARTICLE 12.

Les dispositions du présent Traité relatives au traitement de la nation la plus favorisée ne s'appliqueront pas :

- 1) aux avantages accordés ou qui pourraient être accordés à un Etat limitrophe pour faciliter le trafic frontalier ;
- 2) aux avantages accordés ou qui pourraient être accordés à un Etat tiers, en vertu d'une union douanière ;
- 3) aux avantages accordés ou qui pourraient être accordés en raison d'accords particuliers, à un Etat tiers en vue d'éviter les cas de double imposition ou d'assurer une protection réciproque en matière fiscale ;
- 4) aux avantages accordés ou qui pourraient être accordés à un Etat limitrophe en ce qui concerne la navigation sur des voies d'eau frontalières sans communication avec la mer, ou à leur utilisation.

與セラレ又ハ今後許與セラルルコトアルベキ恩典

第十三條

締約國ハ本條約ノ何レカノ規定ノ解釋又ハ適用ニ關シ締約國間ニ生ズルコトアルベキ紛争ガ何レカノ一方ノ請求ニ依リ仲裁裁判ニ付託セラルベキコトヲ約シ且雙方ハ仲裁判決ヲ拘束力アルモノトシテ承認スルコトヲ約ス

紛争ガ付託セラルベキ仲裁裁判所ハ締約國ガ特殊ノ場合ニ於テ別段ノ決定ヲ爲スニ非ザレバ「ヘーグ」ニ在ル常設仲裁裁判所トス

第十四條

本條約ハ其ノ實施ノ日ヨリ五年間引續キ效力ヲ有スベシ

cerne la navigation sur des voies d'eau frontalières sans communication avec la mer, ou à leur utilisation.

ARTICLE 13.

Les Hautes Parties contractantes conviennent que tous différends qui pourraient s'élever entre elles en ce qui concerne l'interprétation ou l'application d'une des dispositions quelconques du présent Traité seront, à la requête de l'une ou l'autre des Parties, soumis à l'arbitrage, et elles s'engagent à reconnaître comme obligatoire la sentence arbitrale.

Le tribunal arbitral, auquel les différends seront soumis, sera la Cour permanente de Justice internationale de La Haye, à moins que, dans un cas particulier, les Hautes Parties contractantes n'en décident autrement.

ARTICLE 14.

Le présent traité restera en vigueur pendant cinq

締約國ノ何レノ一方モ本條約ヲ終了セシムルノ意思ヲ右五年ノ期間滿了ノ十二月前ニ通告セザル場合ニハ本條約ハ締約國ノ一方ガ之ガ廢棄ノ通告ヲ爲シタル日ヨリ一年ノ期間ノ滿了ニ至ル迄引續キ拘束力ヲ有スベシ

第十五條

本條約ハ批准セラルベク且其ノ批准書ハ成ルベク速ニ「ムンコック」ニ於テ交換セラルベシ本條約ハ批准書交換ノ日ヨリ實施セラルベシ

右證據トシテ下名ノ全權委員ハ本條約ニ署名調印セリ

佛曆二千四百八十年八月四日即チ西曆千九百三十七年十一月四日「ベルヌ」ニ於テ本書ニ通ヲ作成ス

ブラ、バヒダ、ヌカラ (印)
モッタ (印)

最終議定書

本日「タイ」王國ト「スイス」聯邦政府間ノ修好通商航海條約ニ署名スルニ當リ下名ハ之ガ爲正當ノ委任ヲ受ケ左ノ規定ヲ協定セリ

一 本條約中ノ條項ハ移動的職業、行商及工業又ハ商業ヲ行フ者ニ對スル註文ノ取集メ、漁業權並ニ締約國ノ一方ニ承認セラレタル歸化、移住及其ノ領域ノ公ノ秩序ニ關シ法令ヲ制定スルノ權利ニハ適用セラレザルベシ移住若ハ滞在ノ事由ニ依リ課セラルベキ手数料又ハ課金ニ關シテハ締約國ノ國民ハ最惠國ノ國民ニ許與セラレ又ハ許與セラルコトアルベキモノニ比シ不利益ナラザル取扱ヲ享有スベシ

ans, à partir de la date à laquelle il entrera en vigueur.

Pour le cas où aucune des Hautes Parties contractantes n'aurait notifié douze mois avant l'expiration desdites cinq années son intention d'y mettre fin, le présent traité continuera à être obligatoire jusqu'à l'expiration d'une année à partir du jour où l'une ou l'autre des deux Parties l'aura dénoncé.

ARTICLE 15.

Le présent traité sera ratifié et les ratifications en seront échangées à Berne, le plus tôt possible. Il entrera en vigueur à la date de l'échange des ratifications.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires désignés à cet effet ont signé le présent traité et y ont apposé leurs sceaux.

Fait en double à Berne, le quatrième jour du huitième mois de l'année deux mille quatre cent quatre-vingts de l'ère bouddhique, correspondant au quatrième jour du mois de Novembre de l'année

mil neuf cent trente-sept de l'ère chrétienne.

(L. S.) PHRA BAHIDDHA NUKARA.
(L. S.) MOTTA.

PROTOCOLE FINAL.

Au moment de signer le Traité d'amitié et de commerce à la date de ce jour entre le Royaume de Thailande et la Confédération Suisse, les Plénipotentiaires soussignés, dûment autorisés à cet effet, sont convenus des stipulations suivantes :

1° Les dispositions du présent traité ne s'appliqueront pas aux professions ambulantes, au colportage et à la recherche de commandes chez les personnes exerçant ni industrie, ni commerce, au droit de pêche et au droit reconnu à chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes d'édicter les lois sur la naturalisation, l'immigration et l'ordre public sur son territoire. En ce qui concerne les taxes ou charges à supporter du chef de l'immigration ou du séjour, les ressortissants des Hautes Parties contractantes bénéficieront d'un traitement qui ne

二 千九百二十三年三月二十九日「スイス」聯邦ト「リヒテンシュタイン」公國トノ間ニ締結セラレタル關稅同盟條約第八條ニ依リ前記條約ノ諸規定及本最終議定書ノ前條ノ規定ハ其ノ實施ノ日ヨリ「リヒテンシュタイン」國ガ關稅同盟ニ依リ聯邦ニ結合セラレ居ル限り該國ニモ適用セラレベシ

右證據トシテ各全權委員ハ本議定書ニ署名調印セリ

佛曆二千四百八十年八月四日即チ西曆千九百三十七年十一月四日「ベルヌ」ニ於テ本書ニ通テ作成ス

ブラ、ハヒダ、ヌカラ (印)
モッタ (印)

sera pas moins favorable que celui qui est ou pourra être octroyé aux ressortissants de la nation la plus favorisée.
2° En raison de l'article 8 du Traité d'union douanière, conclu le 29 mars 1923 entre la Confédération Suisse et la Principauté de Liechtenstein, les stipulations du Traité susmentionné, de même que la stipulation précédente de ce protocole final seront, à partir de leur entrée en vigueur, appliquées à la Principauté de Liechtenstein aussi longtemps que cette dernière sera liée à la Confédération par un Traité d'union douanière.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent protocole et y ont apposé leurs sceaux.

Fait, en double exemplaire, à Berne, le quatrième jour du huitième mois de l'année deux mille quatre cent quatre-vingts de l'ère bouddhique, correspondant au quatrième jour du mois de Novembre de l'année mil neuf cent trente-sept de l'ère chrétienne.

(L. S.) PHRA BAHIDHA NUKARA.
(L. S.) MOTTA

(参考)

五十七 「シム」國「スイス」聯邦間修好通商條約

(千九百三十一年五月二十八日東京ニ於テ署名)

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND COMMERCE
BETWEEN SIAM AND THE SWISS
CONFEDERATION. SIGNED AT
TOKIO, MAY 28, 1931.

THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL and His MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM, being desirous of strengthening the bond of peace which happily prevail between the two States, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Friendship and Commerce, and for that purpose have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL:
Mr. Emile TRAVERSINI, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Switzerland to Japan; and

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM:
Phya Subarn SOWTATI, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Siam to Japan; Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I.

The ressortissants of each of the Contracting Parties shall be entitled to enter, travel and reside in the territory of the other, provided that they conform to the regulations and conditions contained in the national laws concerning aliens in general. They shall be entitled there, on the same terms as ressortissants of the most favoured nation, to engage in religious, educational and charitable

work; to carry on all lawful trade, commerce, industry, callings, professions, studies and researches; to own, lease or occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses and shops; to employ agents of their choice and generally to do anything incidental to or necessary for trade, submitting themselves to the laws and regulations there established.

ARTICLE II.

The ressortissants of each of the Contracting Parties may, in the territory of the other, dispose of such property as they are entitled to own under the local legislation by way of sale, exchange, gift, will, or in any other manner on the same terms and conditions as nationals. Furthermore they shall be at liberty to remove from the country the proceeds of the sale of their property, or generally whatever belongs to them without being subjected to conditions other than, or charges higher than, those imposed under like circumstances upon nationals or upon the ressortissants of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE III.

The ressortissants of the Contracting Parties shall not be compelled, in the territory of the other, to pay any charges or taxes other or higher than those paid by the ressortissants of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE IV.

The ressortissants of either Contracting Party shall receive, in the territory of the other, the most constant protection and security for their persons and property and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as are or may be granted to nationals on submitting themselves to the conditions imposed on nationals.

They shall have free access to the Courts of Justice of the other in pursuit and defence of their rights. They shall have the liberty, equally with nationals, to choose and employ lawyers, advocates and representatives to pursue or defend their rights before such courts. No conditions or requirements

shall be imposed upon the ressortissants of either of the Contracting Parties in connection with such access to the Courts of Justice of the other, which do not apply to nationals or ressortissants of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE V.

The ressortissants of each of the Contracting Parties shall be exempt in the territory of the other from compulsory military service either on land, or sea, or in the air, in the regular forces, in the national guard or in the militia; from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal military service and from all forced loans.

ARTICLE VII.

The ressortissants of each of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territory of the other, upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by law, the same protection as nationals or ressortissants of the most favoured nation in regard to patents,

trademarks, tradenames, disigns, samples, models, copyrights and suppression of unfair competition.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Contracting Parties agree that no prohibitions or restrictions shall be placed upon the importation or exportation of any article of commerce between the two countries, subject to the following exceptions, which however shall be applicable to all countries alike or to such countries as are subject to the same conditions:

- (1) Prohibitions or restrictions upon munitions of war, and in exceptional circumstances other materials needed in war;
- (2) Prohibitions or restrictions for reasons of national or public safety or public health;
- (3) Prohibitions or restrictions upon articles which are or may hereafter become the object of State monopoly;
- (4) Prohibitions or restrictions for the protection of animals or plants against diseases or pests; or for the prevention of the degeneration

and extinction of plants;

(5) Prohibitions or restrictions upon articles similar to domestic articles whose internal production, consumption, sale or transport is forbidden or similarly restricted by national laws.

ARTICLE IX.

As regards the transit of any article of commerce from or to the territory of one of the Contracting Parties through the territory of the other, the Contracting Parties shall apply the provisions of the Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit concluded at Barcelona the twentieth day of April one thousand nine hundred and twenty one.

ARTICLE X.

Limited liability and other companies and associations which have been or may hereafter be organised in accordance with the laws of either of the Contracting Parties and domiciled within the territory of such party shall have their juridical status re-

cognised by the other Contracting Party, provided that they pursue no object which is illegal or contrary to public morals. They shall enjoy free access to the courts on conforming with the laws regulating the matter, as well for the prosecution as for the defence of their rights in all the degrees of jurisdiction established by law.

The right of such companies and associations of either of the Contracting Parties so recognised by the other to establish themselves within its territories, to establish branch offices and to carry on their activities therein, shall depend upon and be governed solely by the consent of such Party as expressed in its national Laws.

With regard to the right to establish branches or agencies and to carry on their activities, such companies and associations shall enjoy treatment no less favourable than that which is or may be granted to similar companies and associations of the most favoured nation.

Such companies and associations shall not be compelled to pay any taxes or charges other or higher than those that are or may be paid by

companies and associations of the most favoured nation; they shall also be exempt from all forced loans.

ARTICLE XI.

In regard to the amount, the collection and the guaranteeing of customs duties and charges, as well as in regard to all customs formalities, the natural produce and the manufactures of either Contracting Party shall, on exportation to or on importation into the territory of the other Party be treated on the most-favoured-nation principle.

ARTICLE XII.

Whether for account of the State or of provinces, communes or bodies corporate, the charges imposed upon the production, manufacture or consumption of any article in the territory of either Contracting Party shall not be higher or more burdensome for the products of the other Party than for the similar commodities of national production or these of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE XIII.

Each of the Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls or Consular Agents to reside in the towns and ports of the other where similar officers of other powers are permitted to reside.

They shall not enter upon their functions until they shall have received their exequaturs or other requisite authorization.

Consular Officers and Agents of either Contracting Party shall enjoy, in the territory of the other, all the honours, privileges, exemptions and immunities which are or may hereafter be accorded to the Consular Officers and Agents of the most favoured nation. Nevertheless, neither of the Contracting Parties shall, by virtue of the most-favoured-nation clause, claim for its Consular Officers and Agents more extensive honours, privileges, exemptions and immunities than those which it grants to the Consular Officers and Agents of the other Party.

ARTICLE XIV.

In case of the death of a national of either Contracting Party in the territory of the other without having in the territory of his decease any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall at once inform the nearest consular officer of the State of which the deceased was a national of the fact of his death, in order that necessary information may be forwarded to the parties interested.

In case of the death of a national of either of the Contracting Parties without will or testament, in the territory of the other Contracting Party, the consular officer of the State of which the deceased was a national and within whose district the deceased made his home at the time of death, shall, so far as the laws of the country permit and pending the appointment of an administrator and until letters of administration have been granted, be deemed qualified to take charge of the property left by the decedent for the preservation and protection of the same. Such consular officer shall

have the right to be appointed as administrator within the discretion of the tribunal or other agency controlling the administration of estates provided the laws of the place where the estate is administered so permit.

ARTICLE XV.

The Contracting Parties agree that in case any difference should arise between them which could not be settled by diplomatic means, they will submit such difference either to one or more arbitrators chosen by them, or, if either of the parties should so prefer, to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague.

The latter will acquire jurisdiction over the matter either by means of a common agreement between the two Parties or, in case of a failure to agree, by the simple request of either Party.

ARTICLE XVI.

The provisions of the present Treaty as regards

the most-favoured-nation treatment do not apply to:

- (1) Favours granted or to be granted hereafter to an adjoining State to facilitate frontier traffic;
- (2) Favours granted or to be granted hereafter to a third State in virtue of a Customs Union;
- (3) Favours contractually granted or to be granted to a third State for the avoidance of double taxation or the mutual protection of revenue;
- (4) Favours granted or to be granted hereafter to an adjoining State with regard to the navigation on or use of boundary waterways not navigable from the sea.

ARTICLE XVII.

The provisions of this Treaty do not apply to ambulatory professions, hawking and to the canvassing of orders from persons not engaged in any industrial or commercial activity, nor to any fishery rights, nor to the right of either of the Contracting Parties to restrict by measures of a general or

particular nature immigration into its country. With regard to any immigration or temporary residence taxes or charges the ressortissants of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy treatment no less favourable than that which is or may be accorded to the ressortissants of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The present Treaty shall come into effect on the date of the exchange of ratifications and shall remain in force for a period of one year. In case neither of the Contracting Parties shall have notified six months before the expiration of the said period of one year the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of six months from the date on which either of the Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.

ARTICLE XIX.

This Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Berne as soon as

possible. This Treaty has been executed in English and in French; and it is hereby agreed that in case any dispute arises as to the precise meaning thereof, the meaning and intention shall be determined by the English text.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in, duplicate, at Tokio, the 28th day of May, in the nineteen hundred and thirty first year of the Christian Era, corresponding to the 28th day of the second month in the two thousand four hundred and seventy fourth year of the Buddhist Era.

(L.S.) E. TRAVERSINI.

(L.S.) Subarn SOMPATI.

FINAL PROTOCOL.

At the moment of signing the Treaty of Friend-

ship and Commerce concluded on this day between Switzerland and Siam, the undersigned, duly authorized to this effect, have agreed in view of Article 8 of the Treaty of Customs Union concluded the 29th March 1923 between Switzerland and the Principality of Liechtenstein, that the stipulations of the above-mentioned Treaty shall be, from the moment of their entry into force, wholly applicable to the Principality of Liechtenstein as long as the latter shall be united to the Swiss Confederation by the Treaty of Customs Union.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate, at Tokio, the 28th of May, in the nineteen hundred and thirty first year of the Christian Era, corresponding to the 28th day of the second month in the two thousand four hundred and seventy fourth year of the Buddhist Era.

(L.S.) E. TRAVERSINI.

(L.S.) Subarn SOMPATI.

(九) 「ソ ヴ ィ エ ト」 聯邦

(参考)

五十八 「シム」國「ロシア」國間
ニ作成セラレタル宣言

(千八百九十九年六月十一日及二十三日署名)

「シム」王國政府及「ロシア」帝國政府ハ兩國間ノ關係ヲ
助長センコトヲ欲シ友好通商條約ノ締結ニ至ル迄ノ間左ノ
協定ヲ締結セリ

裁判管轄、通商及航海ニ關スル一切ノ事項ニ付テハ「ロシ
ア」國ノ領域内ニ在ル「シム」國臣民及「シム」國ノ領
域内ニ在ル「ロシア」國臣民ハ本取極ノ期間滿了ニ至ル迄
ハ現ニ有效ナル條約及將來締結セラルコトアルベキ條約
ニ依リ夫々「シム」國及「ロシア」國ニ於テ別國臣民ニ許
與セラルル一切ノ權利及特權ヲ今後享有スベシ

本取極ハ署名ノ日ヨリ締約國ノ何レカノ一方ガ之ガ廢棄ノ
通告ヲ爲シタル日ヨリ六月ノ滿了後ニ至ル迄兩締約國ヲ拘
束スベシ

DECLARATION EXCHANGED BETWEEN
SIAM AND RUSSIA ON 11/23
JUNE 1899.

The Royal Government of Siam and the Imperial Government of Russia, desiring to facilitate the relations between the two countries, have come to an agreement in common, until the conclusion of a treaty of friendship and commerce, as follows:—

That in all that concerns jurisdiction, commerce, and navigation, Siamese subjects on the territory of Russian and Russian subjects on the territory of Siam shall henceforth enjoy, until the expiration of the present arrangement, all the rights and privileges granted to the subjects of other nations, respectively in Siam or in Russia, by the treaties actually in force, as well as by treaties which may be contracted in the future.

This arrangement shall be binding on both parties from the date of the signature until after the expiration of six months from the date on which either the one or the other of the High Contracting

本宣言ハ「シヤム」語、「ロシア」語及「フランス」語ニテ認メラレ且三本文ハ同一ノ意義ヲ有スルヲ以テ「フランス」語ノ本文ガ公式ノ譯文タルベク一切ノ點ニ付之ニ據ルベシ

右證據トシテ下名ハ特ニ正當ノ委任ヲ受ケ本宣言ヲ作成シ之ニ署名調印セリ

「シヤム」曆百十八年六月二十三日即チ「ロシア」曆千八百九十九年六月十一日「バンコック」ニ於テ作成ス

テワヅヤン、ワロブラカーン（印）
アー、エー、オラロフスキー（印）

Powers shall have denounced it.
The present declaration having been written in Siamese, Russian, and French, and the three versions having the same meaning and the same sense, the French text shall be the official version and shall prevail in all respects.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorized to this effect, have made out the present Declaration, which they provided with their signatures and the Seals of their Arms.

Done at Bangkok on the twenty-third of June One hundred and eighteenth year of Siamese Era equivalent to the eleventh of June in the year One thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine of Russian Calendar.

(L.S.) DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR.
(L.S.) A. E. OLAROVSKY.

五十九 正常外交、貿易及領事關係ノ設定ニ關スル「タイ」國「ソヴィエト」聯邦間交換公文

（千九百四十一年三月十二日「モスコ」ニ於テ交換）

「ブラサスナ、ビヂャユダ」發「モロトフ」宛書翰以書翰啓上致候陳者本使ハ本國政府ノ委任ニ基キ「タイ」王國政府ガ本書翰ノ交換ノ日ヨリ「ソヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦ト正常ノ外交、貿易及領事關係ヲ設定スルコトニ決定シタル旨閣下ニ通報スルヲ欣幸トスルモノニ有之候「タイ」王國政府ハ斯ク兩國國民ノ間ニ設定セラレタル關係ガ不變ニ友好的ニ存續シ且全世界ノ平和ノ維持ニ貢獻セシコトヲ強ク希望致候

本使ハ茲ニ閣下ニ向テ敬意ヲ表シ候 敬具

千九百四十一年三月十二日「モスコ」ニ於テ

ブラサスナ、ビヂャユダ

EXCHANGE OF NOTES REGARDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NORMAL DIPLOMATIC TRADE AND CONSULAR RELATIONS BETWEEN THAILAND AND U.S.S.R.

Prasasna Bidyayuda to Molotov.
Moscow, March 12th, 1941.

Mr. Chairman,
On the authorization of my Government I am happy to inform you that the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand decided to establish normal diplomatic, trade and Consular relations with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as from the date of the exchange of the present Notes. The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand firmly hopes that the relations thus established between the peoples of our countries will remain invariably friendly and will serve to maintain universal peace.

I avail myself of this opportunity, Mr. Chairman, to express to Your Excellency my highest esteem.
PRASASNA BIDYAYUDA.

「ソヴィエト」 社會主義共和國聯邦人民委員會議長兼外務人民委員

「モロトフ」閣下

His Excellency
Mr. MOLOTOV,
Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars
of the U. S. S. R. and People's Commissar
for Foreign Affairs.

「モロトフ」發「ブラ、プラサスナ、ビヂャユダ」宛書翰

以書翰啓上致候陳者本議長ハ當國政府ノ委任ニ基キ「ソヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦政府ガ本書翰ノ交換ノ日ヨリ「タイ」王國ト正常ノ外交、貿易及領事關係ヲ設定スルコトニ決定シタル旨貴公使ニ通報スルヲ欣快ニ存候「ソヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦政府モ亦斯ク兩國國民ノ間ニ設定セラレタル關係ガ不變ニ友好的ニ存續シ且全世界ノ平和ヲ維持スルニ貢獻センコトヲ希望致候

Molotov to Pra Prasasna Bidyaynda.
Moscow, March 12th, 1941.

Mr. Minister,

本議長ハ茲ニ閣下ニ向テ敬意ヲ表シ候 敬具

On the authorization of my Government I beg to inform you with great satisfaction that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics decided to establish normal diplomatic, trade and Consular relations with the Kingdom of Thailand as from the date of the exchange of the present Notes. The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics also shares the hope that the relations thus established between the peoples of our countries will remain invariably friendly and will serve to maintain universal peace.
I avail myself of this opportunity, Mr. Minister,

千九百四十一年三月十二日「モスコ」ニ於テ

モロトフ

to express to Your Excellency my high esteem.
MOLOTOV.

「タイ」 王國特命全權公使

「ブラ、プラサスナ、ビヂャユダ」閣下

His Excellency
PRA PRASASNA BIDYAYUDA,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand.

第
二
部

(一) 「アメリカ」合衆國

六十 「シーム」國「アメリカ」合衆國間修好通商條約

(千八百三十三年三月二十日「シンコッタ」ニ於テ署名)
(千八百三十六年四月十四日「シンコッタ」ニ於テ批准書交換)

TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE
BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND
SIAM.—SIGNED AT SIA-YUTHIA
(BANGKOK), 20TH MARCH, 1833.

(Ratifications exchanged at Bangkok,
April 14, 1836).

His Majesty the Sovereign and Magnificent King, in the City of Sia-Yuthia, has appointed the Chau Phayaphraklang, one of the first Ministers of State, to treat with Edmund Roberts, Minister of The United States of America, who has been sent by the Government thereof, on its behalf, to form a Treaty of sincere friendship and entire good faith between the two Nations. For this purpose, the Siamese and the Citizens of The United States of America shall, with sincerity, hold commercial intercourse in the Ports of their respective Nations

as long as Heaven and Earth shall endure.

This Treaty is concluded on Wednesday, the last of the fourth month of the year 1194, called Pi-marong-chat-tavasok, or the year of the Dragon, corresponding to the 20th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1833. One original is written in Siamese, the other in English; but as the Siamese are ignorant of English, and the Americans of Siamese, a Portuguese and a Chinese translation are annexed, to serve as testimony to the contents of the Treaty. The writing is of the same tenor and date in all the languages aforesaid. It is signed, on the one part, with the name of the Chau Phaya Phra-klang, and sealed with the seal of the lotus flower, of glass. On the other part, it is signed with the name of Edmund Roberts, and sealed with a seal containing an eagle and stars.