

デンマーク

(定訳)

通商航海條約

明治四五年二月一二日コペンハーゲンで署名
明治四五年四月三〇日批 准
明治四五年五月 六 日東京で批准書交換
明治四五年五月 六 日公布(条約第一四号)
昭和二七年八月二一日効力の確認

前 文

日本國皇帝陛下及丁抹國皇帝陛下ハ幸ニ其ノ間及其ノ臣民間ニ存在スル友好親善ノ關係ヲ鞏固ナラシメムコトヲ欲シ而シテ今後兩國間ノ通商關係ヲ律スヘキ條規ヲ明確ニ訂立スルハコノ善美ナル目的ヲ達スルニ資スヘキヲ信シ之カ爲ニ通商航海條約ヲ締結スルコトニ決定シ日本國皇帝陛下ハ丁抹國駐劄特命全權公使正四位勲一等佐藤愛鷹ヲ丁抹國皇帝陛下ハ外務大臣「ダネルブログ甲級コンマンダー」伯爵セー、ウェー、アーレフェルト、ラウルフィッングヲ各其ノ全權委員ニ任命セリ因テ各全權委員ハ互ニ其ノ委任狀ヲ示シ之カ良好妥當ナルヲ認メタル後左ノ諸條ヲ協定セリ

DENMARK TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION

Signed at Copenhagen, February 12, 1912
Ratified, April 30, 1912
Ratifications exchanged at Tokyo, May 6, 1912
Promulgated, May 6, 1912
Validity confirmed, August 11, 1952

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and Majesty the King of Denmark, being desirous to strengthen the relations of amity and good understanding which happily exist between Them and between Their subjects, and believing that the fixation in a manner clear and positive of the rules which are hereafter to govern the commercial intercourse between Their two Countries, will contribute to the realization of this most desirable result, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation for that purpose, and have named Their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Monsieur SATO

Aimaró, Shoshii, First Class of the Order of the Sacred Treasure etc., His Imperial Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Royal Court of Denmark.

And His Majesty the King of Denmark, C.W. Count AHEFELDTR LAURVIG, Commander of the 1st class of the Order of Dannebrog etc., His Royal Majesty's 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.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have full liberty, with their families, to enter and sojourn in all parts of the dominions and possessions of the other and conforming themselves to the laws of the country—

1. Shall, in all that relates to travel and residence; to the pursuit of their studies and investigations; to the exercise of their callings and professions, and to the prosecution of their industrial and manufacturing undertakings, be placed, in all respects, on the same footing as the sub-

入国の自
由及び待
遇

旅行、修學、
居住、職業、
生業、製造

第一條

兩締約國ノ一方ノ臣民ハ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ノ各地ニ到
リ又ハ滞在スルコトニ付家族ト共ニ完全ナル自由ヲ有
スヘク而シテ其ノ國法ニ遵由スルニ於テハ

一 旅行居住スルコト、修學研究ヲ爲スコト、生業
職業ニ從フコト及生産製造ノ業ヲ營ムコトニ關ス
ル一切ノ事項ニ付總テ最惠國ノ臣民又ハ人民ト同
一ノ基礎ニ置カルヘク

動產の取得
及占有

動產の取得
及占有

二 自ラ行フト代理人ニ由ルトヲ問ハス且單獨ニテ行フト外國人或ハ内國臣民トノ組合ヲ以テスルトニ論ナク内國臣民ト均シク適法ナル商業ノ目的物タル各種商品ノ取引ニ從事スルノ權利ヲ享有スヘク

三 國法ニ依リ別國ノ臣民又ハ人民カ取得占有スルコトヲ得又ハ得ルコトアルヘキ各種ノ動產及不動產ヲ相互ノ條件ニ依リ且常ニ該國法ノ定ムル條件及制限ニ從ヒ取得占有スルノ完全ナル自由ヲ享有シ又最惠國ノ臣民又ハ人民ト均シク必要ナル家屋、製造所、倉庫、店舗及附屬構造物ヲ所有又ハ賃借シテ之ヲ使用シ住居、商業、生産業、製造業其ノ他適法ナル目的ノ爲土地ヲ賃借スルコトヲ得ヘク

四 遺言其ノ他ノ方法ニ因ル動產及不動產ノ相續及適法ニ取得スルコトヲ得ル各種財産ヲ一切ノ方法ニ因リ處分スルコトニ關シ相互ノ條件ニ依リ最惠國ノ臣民又ハ人民ト同一ノ特權、自由及權利ヲ享有シ且最惠國ノ臣民又ハ人民ノ納付シ又ハ納付ス

デンマーク 通商航海條約

(条 約)

jects or citizens of the most favoured nation:

2. They shall have the right, equally with native subjects, to carry on, either in person or by agents, singly or in partnerships with foreigners or native subjects, their commerce and trade in all kinds of merchandise of lawful commerce;

3. They shall, on condition of reciprocity, be at full liberty to acquire and possess every description of property, movable and immovable, which the laws of the country permit or shall permit the subjects or citizens of any other foreign country to acquire and possess, subject always to the conditions and limitations prescribed in such laws, and shall be permitted, equally with the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, to own or hire and occupy the houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops and premises which may be necessary for them, and to lease land for residential, commercial, industrial, manufacturing and other lawful purposes;

4. They shall, on condition of reciprocity, enjoy the same privileges, liberties and rights and not be bound to pay any higher taxes or charges than those which are or may be paid by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation in regard to the transmission of movables and im-

デンマーク 通商航海條約

ルコトアルヘキ所ヨリ多額ナル租税又ハ課金ヲ徵收セラルルコトナカルヘク

身体財産
の保護

五 身體及財産ニ對シテ常ニ完全ナル保護及保障ヲ享受シ其ノ權利ヲ行使擁護セムカ爲自由且容易ニ裁判所ニ申出ツルコトヲ得且國家及其ノ機關ニ對スル請求ニ付デモ管轄權ヲ有スル裁判所其ノ他ノ官廳ニ出訴スルノ權利ヲ有シ又右裁判所及官廳ニ於テ其ノ權利ヲ行使擁護セムカ爲内國臣民ト均シク自由ニ代言人、辯護士及代理人ヲ選擇使用スルヲ得ヘク其ノ他司法ニ關スル一切ノ事項ニ付内國臣民ト同一ノ權利及特權ヲ享有スヘク

兵役及び
軍用徴発

六 陸軍、海軍、護國軍又ハ民兵ノ何レタルヲ問ハス總テノ強制兵役ヲ免レ且服役ノ代トシテ課セラるル一切ノ貢納並強募公債ヲ免レ軍用徴發又ハ取立金ニ付テハ不動産ノ所有者、賃借者又ハ使用者トシテ内國臣民ト均シク課セラるルモノヲ除クノ外亦一切之ヲ免ルヘク

租税及び

七 又最惠國ノ臣民又ハ人民カ納付シ又ハ納付スル

(A) 四

movables by succession according to last will or otherwise and the disposal in any way whatever of all kinds of property which they may lawfully acquire;

5. They shall enjoy constant and complete protection and security for their persons and property; shall have free and easy access to the Courts of Justice in pursuit and defence of their rights; and shall also be allowed to prosecute their claims against the State and its organs before the tribunals or other authorities having jurisdiction in such matters, and shall be at liberty, equally with native subjects, to choose and employ lawyers, advocates and representatives to pursue and defend their rights before such courts and authorities, and in all other matters concerning the administration of justice, shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as native subjects;

6. They shall be exempted from all compulsory military services, whether in the army, navy, national guard or militia; from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal service, and from all forced loans; they shall also be exempted from military requisitions or contributions unless imposed on them equally with native subjects as owners, lessees or occupiers of immovable property;

7. And they shall not be compelled to pay taxes, fees,

課徴金

家屋等の
強検、搜

領事官の
任置、領
事官の職
務執行並
特にその
権に

コトアルヘキ所ト異ナルカ或ヘ之ヨリ多額ナル何
等ノ租税、手數料、課金又ハ貢納ヲ徴收セラルル
コトナカルヘシ

第二條

兩締約國ノ一方ノ臣民カ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ニ於テ有ス
ル家屋、製造所、倉庫、店舗及附屬構造物ニシテ適法
ノ目的ニ使用セラルルモノハ侵スヘカラス右建物又ハ
附屬構造物ニ付テハ内國臣民ニ對スル法定ノ條件及方
式ニ依ルノ外臨檢搜索ヲ爲シ又ハ帳簿、書類若ハ計算
書ヲ檢査點閱スルコトヲ得ス

第三條

兩締約國ノ一方ハ他ノ一方ノ港、都市其ノ他ノ場所ニ
總領事、領事、副領事及領事事務官ヲ置クコトヲ得但
シ右領事官ノ駐在ヲ認可スルニ便ナラサル場所ニ付テ
ハ此ノ限ニ在ラス尤モ此ノ制限ハ一切ノ他國ニ對シテ
モ亦均シク之ヲ加フルニ非サレハ一方ノ締約國ニ對シ
テ之ヲ加フルコトヲ得ス

(條約)

charges or contributions of any kind whatever, other or
higher than those which are or may be paid by the subjects
or citizens of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE 2.

The houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops and
premises used for lawful purposes and belonging to the
subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties in the
dominions and possessions of the other shall be respected.
It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a domiciliary
visit to, or a search of, any such buildings and premises
or to examine or inspect books, papers or accounts, except
under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the
laws for native subjects.

ARTICLE 3.

Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Con-
suls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents
in all the ports, cities and places of the other, except in
those where it may not be convenient to recognize such
officers. This exception, however, shall not be made in
regard to one of the Contracting Parties without being
made likewise in regard to all other Powers.

右總領事、領事、副領事及領事事務官ハ駐在國政府ヨリ認可狀其ノ他相當ノ證認狀ヲ得タルトキハ最惠國ノ同等領事官ニ認許セラレ又ハ認許セラルルコトアルヘキ範圍内ニ於テ相互ノ條件ニ依リ職務ヲ執行シ並特權、特典及免除ヲ享有スルノ權利ヲ有スヘシ認可狀其ノ他ノ證認狀ヲ發給シタル政府ハ其ノ裁量ヲ以テ之ヲ取消スノ權利ヲ有ス但シ其ノ取消ヲ爲スニ付テハ之ヲ正當ト認メタル理由ヲ説明スヘシ

第四條

兩締約國ノ一方ノ臣民カ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ニ於テ死亡シタル場合ニ死亡者ノ本國法ニ依リ相續財産ヲ收受管理スルノ權利ヲ有スル者其ノ地ニ在ラサルトキハ死亡者所屬國ノ當該領事官ハ自ラ又ハ代理人ニ由リ右不在者ヲ其ノ不在中代理シ相續財産ノ正當ナル管理及決濟ニ必要ナル一切ノ手續及行爲ヲ爲スノ權利ヲ有ス但シ本條ノ規定ハ本來財産所在國裁判所ノ管轄ニ屬スル事件ニ付其ノ管轄權ヲ奪フモノト爲スコトヲ得ス

Such Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents, having received exequaturs or other sufficient authorizations from the Government of the country to which they are appointed, shall, on condition of reciprocity, have the right to exercise the functions and to enjoy the privileges, exemptions and immunities which are or may be granted to the Consular officers of the same rank of the most favoured nation. The Government issuing exequaturs or other authorizations has the right in its discretion to cancel the same on explaining the reasons for which it thought proper to do so.

ARTICLE 4.

In case of the death of a subject of one of the High Contracting Parties in the dominions or possessions of the other, without leaving at the place of his decease any person entitled by the laws of the decedent's country to take charge of and administer the estate, the competent Consular officer of the State to which the deceased belonged, shall have the right, either personally or by delegate, to represent and act for such absent person during his absence, and to take all measures and to perform all acts necessary to the due administration and winding up

of the estate. But nothing contained in this Article shall be held to deprive the Courts of the country where the property is situated of jurisdiction in cases in which they would otherwise be competent.

The foregoing provisions shall also apply in case of a subject of one of the Contracting Parties, dying outside of the dominions and possessions of the other, but possessing property therein without leaving any person there, entitled to take charge of and administer the estate.

ARTICLE 5.

There shall be between the dominions and possessions of the two High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties, equally with the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, shall have liberty freely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports and rivers in the dominions and possessions of the other, which are or may be opened to foreign commerce, subject always to the laws of the country of which they thus come.

ARTICLE 6.

The import duties on articles, the produce or manu-

締約國ノ一方ノ臣民カ他ノ一方ノ版圖外ニ於テ死亡シタルモ該版圖内ニ財産ヲ所有セル場合ニ相續財産ヲ收受管理スルノ權利ヲ有スル者右財産所在地ニ在ラサルトキハ亦前項ノ規定ヲ準用ス

第五條

兩締約國版圖ノ間ニハ相互ニ通商及航海ノ自由アルヘシ締約國ノ一方ノ臣民ハ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ニ於テ外國通商ノ爲ニ開カレ又ハ開カルコトアルヘキ一切ノ場所、港及河川ニ最惠國ノ臣民又ハ人民ト均シク船舶及貨物ヲ以テ自由ニ到ルコトヲ得但シ常ニ到達國ノ國法ニ從フコトヲ要ス

通商航海
の自由

第六條

兩締約國ノ一方ノ版圖内ノ生産又ハ製造ニ係ル物品ニ

輸出入税

及び輸出
入に對す
る禁止、
制限

シテ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ニ輸入セラルルモノニ對スル輸
入税ハ今後兩國間ノ特別取極又ハ各自ノ國內法ニ依リ
テ之ヲ定ムヘシ

締約國ノ孰レノ一方タリトモ他ノ一方ノ版圖ニ輸出セ
ラルル物品ニ對シ同様ノ物品カ別國ニ輸出セラルルニ
當リ納付シ又ハ納付スルコトアルヘキ所ト異ナルカ或
ハ之ヨリ多額ナル何等ノ税金又ハ課金ヲ課スルコトヲ
得ス

又締約國ノ孰レノ一方タリトモ他ノ一方ノ版圖ヨリノ
物品ノ輸入又ハ該版圖ヘノ物品ノ輸出ニ對シテハ同様
ノ物品ノ別國ヨリノ輸入又ハ別國ヘノ輸出ニ對シテ均
シク適用セラレサル何等ノ禁止又ハ制限ヲ加フルコト
ヲ得ス但シ衛生上ノ措置トシテ又ハ動物及有用ノ植物
ヲ保護スルノ目的ヲ以テ加フル禁止又ハ制限ハ此ノ限
ニ在ラス

第七條

兩締約國ノ一方ノ臣民ハ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ニ於テ一切
ノ通過税ヲ免除セラルヘク又税關庫入、輸出獎勵金、
戻税及商品ノ輸出入ニ關スル便益ニ付内國臣民ト全ク

(A) A

facture of the dominions and possessions of one of the
High Contracting Parties, upon importation into the domi-
nions and possessions of the other, shall henceforth be re-
gulated either by special arrangements between the two
States or by the internal legislation of each.

Neither Contracting Party shall impose any other or
higher duties or charges on the exportation of any article
to the dominions and possessions of the other, than are or
may be payable on the exportation of the like article to
any other foreign country.

Nor shall any prohibition or restriction be maintained
or imposed by either State on the importation or exporta-
tion of any article from or to the dominions and possessions
of the other, which shall not equally extend to the like
article imported from or exported to any other country.
The last provision is not, however, applicable to prohibitions
or restrictions maintained or imposed as sanitary measures
or for purposes of protecting animals and useful plants.

ARTICLE 7.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties
shall, in the dominions and possessions of the other, enjoy
exemption from all transit duties and a perfect equality of

(条約)

通過税並
びに輸出
入に關す
る便益

商工業者に對する
課税及び
便益の一
本品の無
輸入税の
輸入税の

均等ノ待遇ヲ享受スヘシ

第八條

兩締約國ノ一方ノ臣民タル商工業者及該國ノ版圖内ニ於テ住所ヲ有シ其ノ業ヲ營ム商工業者ハ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ニ於テ本人自ラ又ハ旅商ヲ使用シテ物品ヲ買入レ見本携帯又ハ不携帯ニテ注文ヲ取集ムルコトヲ得而シテ右商工業者及其ノ使用スル旅商ハ買入ヲ爲シ又ハ注文ヲ取集ムルニ當リ課税及便益ニ關シテ最惠國待遇ヲ享受スヘシ

前記ノ目的ヲ以テ見本トシテ輸入セラルル物品ハ其ノ再輸出セラルヘキコト又ハ法定期間内ニ再輸出セラレサル場合ニ成規ノ關稅ノ納付セラルヘキコトヲ確實ナラシメムカ爲ニ制定セラレタル關稅法規及手續ヲ履行スルトキハ各締約國ニ於テ一時無稅輸入ヲ許可セラルヘシ但シ此ノ特權ハ物品ノ數量又ハ價格ニ徴シ見本ト

デนมール 通商航海條約

(條約)

treatment with native subjects in all that relates to warehousing, bounties, drawbacks and facilities concerning the importation or exportation of merchandise.

ARTICLE 8.

Merchants and manufacturers, subjects of one of the High Contracting Parties, as well as merchants and manufacturers domiciled and exercising their commerce and industries in the dominions and possessions of such Party, may, in the dominions and possessions of the other, either personally or by means of commercial travellers, make purchases or collect orders, with or without samples, and such merchants, manufacturers and their commercial travellers, while so making purchases and collecting orders, shall, in the matter of taxation and facilities, enjoy the most favoured nation treatment.

Articles imported as samples for the purposes above-mentioned, shall, in each country, be temporarily admitted free of duty on compliance with the customs regulations and formalities established to assure their re-exportation or the payment of the prescribed customs duties if not re-exported within the period allowed by law. But the fore-

認ムルコト能ハサルモノ又ハ其ノ性質上再輸出ノ際校合スルコト能ハサルモノニハ之ヲ與フルコトナシ見本カ無稅輸入ヲ許可セラルヘキモノタルト否トヲ決定スルハ何レノ場合ニ於テモ輸入地當該官廳ノ權内ニ專屬ス

第九條

兩締約國ノ一方ノ國法ニ從ヒテ既ニ設立セラレ又ハ今後設立セラルヘキ商業及金融業ニ關スル有限責任其ノ他ノ會社及組合ニシテ該國版圖内ニ住所ヲ有スルモノハ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ニ於テ其ノ國法ニ違反セサル限り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

前項ノ規定ハ兩締約國ノ一方ニ於テ住所ヲ有スル右會社又ハ組合カ他ノ一方ニ於テ營業ニ從事スルノ權利ヲ有スルヤ否ヤト何等ノ關係ヲ有セスシテ右權利ノ有無ハ常ニ各當該國ノ國法ニ依ルモノトス

going privilege shall not extend to articles which, owing to their quantity or value, cannot be considered as samples, or which owing to their nature, could not be identified upon re-exportation. The determination of the question of the qualification of samples for duty free admission, rests, in all cases, exclusively with the competent authorities of the place where the importation is effected.

ARTICLE 9.

Limited liability and other companies and associations, commercial, industrial and financial, already or hereafter to be organized in accordance with the laws of either High Contracting Party and domiciled in the dominions and possessions of such Party, are authorized, in the dominions and possessions of the other, to exercise their rights and appear in the Courts either as plaintiffs or defendants, subject to the laws of such other Party.

The foregoing stipulations shall in no way influence the question whether such company or association, domiciled in one of the two countries shall be entitled or not to carry on commerce, trade and industry in the other, this right being always dependent upon the laws of the respective countries.

第十條

兩締約國ノ一方ノ港ニ其ノ國ノ船舶ヲ以テ適法ニ輸入セラレ又ハ輸入セラルコトアルヘキ一切ノ物品ハ他ノ一方ノ船舶ヲ以テ亦均シク該港ニ之ヲ輸入スルコトヲ得此ノ場合ニ於テ右物品ノ内國船舶ニ依リテ輸入セラルルトキ課スル所ト異ナルカ或ハ之ヨリ多額ナル税金又ハ課金ハ如何ナル名稱ヲ有スルモノタリトモ之ヲ課スルコトナシ右相互均等ノ待遇ハ該物品カ直接ニ製産原地ヨリ到ルト又ハ其ノ他ノ外國地方ヨリ到ルトヲ問ハス之ヲ實行スヘシ

輸出ニ關シテモ右ト同様ニ全ク均等ノ待遇ヲ爲スヘク從ツテ締約國ノ一方ノ版圖ヨリ適法ニ輸出セラレ又ハ輸出セラルコトアルヘキ物品ハ其ノ輸出カ日本船舶ニ依ルト丁抹船舶ニ依ルトヲ問ヘス且其ノ仕向先ガ締約國ノ他ノ一方ノ港タルト第三國ノ港タルトニ拘ラス之カ輸出ニ當リ該版圖内ニ於テ同一ノ輸出税ヲ納付シ又同一ノ獎勵金及戻税ヲ受クヘシ

第十一條

締約國ノ領水内ニ於ケル船舶ノ繫留及貨物ノ積卸ニ關

ARTICLE 10.

All articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of either High Contracting Party in national vessels may likewise be imported into those ports in vessels of the other Contracting Party, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in national vessels. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin or from any other foreign place.

In the same manner, there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed in the dominions and possessions of each of the Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exported therefrom, whether such exportation shall take place in Japanese or in Danish vessels, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of the other Party or of any third Power.

ARTICLE 11.

In all that regards the stationing, loading and unloading

卸貨物の積

船舶の國籍

船舶に對する税金及び課徴金

スル一切ノ事項ニ付テハ締約國ニ於テ兩國ノ船舶ヲ全ク均等ニ待遇スルノ意思ナルニ因リ締約國ノ孰レノ一方タリトモ他ノ一方ノ船舶ニ對シ同様ノ場合ニ均シク許與セサル何等ノ特權又ハ便益ヲ自國船舶ニ許與スルコトナカルヘシ

第十二條

日本國又ハ丁抹國ノ國旗ヲ掲ケ且各本國法ニ規定スル國籍證明書類ヲ有スル商船ハ丁抹國又ハ日本國ニ於テ之ヲ日本船舶又ハ丁抹船舶ト認ムヘシ

第十三條

政府、官公吏、私人、團體又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、通過稅、運河稅、港稅、水先案内料、燈臺稅、檢疫費其ノ他名稱ノ如何ニ拘ラス之ニ類似又ハ該當スル税金又ハ課金ハ同様ノ場合ニ均シク内國船舶一般ニ又ハ最惠國船舶ニ課スルモノニ非サレハ締約國ノ一方ノ領水内ニ於テ之ヲ他ノ一方ノ船舶ニ課スルコトナシ右均等ノ待遇ハ兩國

of vessels in the territorial waters of the High Contracting Parties, no privileges or facilities shall be granted by either Party to national vessels which are not equally, in like cases, granted to the vessels of the other country; the intention of the Contracting Parties being that in these respects the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

ARTICLE 12.

Merchant vessels navigating under the Japanese and Danish flags and carrying the papers required their national laws to prove their nationality, shall in Denmark and Japan be deemed to be Japanese and Danish vessels respectively.

ARTICLE 13.

No duties of tonnage, transit or canalage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine or other similar or corresponding duties or charges of whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind, shall be imposed in the territorial waters of either country upon the vessels of the other which shall

ノ船舶カ何レノ地ヨリ來リ又何レノ地ニ往クヲ問ヘス
相互ニ之ヲ實行スヘシ

第十四條

兩締約國ノ一方ノ定期郵便運送ノ任務ニ當ル船舶ハ國
有タルト國家ヨリ之カ爲補助ヲ受クルモノタルトノ別
ナク他ノ一方ノ領水内ニ於テ同様ノ最惠國船舶ニ許與
セラルル便益、特權及免除ヲ享有スヘシ

第十五條

兩締約國ノ沿岸貿易ハ本條約ノ規定スル限ニ在ラス日
本國及丁抹國各自ノ國法ノ定ムル所ニ依ル但シ締約國
ノ一方ノ臣民及船舶ハ本件ニ關シ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ニ
於テ最惠國待遇ヲ享受スヘキモノトス

締約國ノ一方ノ船舶ニシテ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ノ二箇以

not equally, under the same conditions, be imposed 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 place they may
arrive and whatever may be their place of destination.

ARTICLE 14.

Vessels charged with performance of regular scheduled
postal service of one of the High Contracting Parties, whe-
ther belonging to the State or subsidized by it for the pur-
pose, shall enjoy in the territorial waters of the other, the
same facilities, privileges and immunities as are granted
to like vessels of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE 15.

The coasting trade of the High Contracting Parties is
excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty and
shall be regulated according to the laws of Japan and
Denmark respectively. It is however understood that the
subjects and vessels of either Contracting Party shall enjoy
in this respect the most favoured nation treatment in the
dominions and possessions of the other.

A vessel of one of the Contracting Parties laden in a

上ノ輸入港ヘ仕向ケラレタル貨物ヲ外國ニ於テ積載シタルモノハ右諸港ノ一ニ於テ其ノ貨物ノ一部ヲ陸揚シ更ニ他ノ一港又ハ數港ニ續航シテ其ノ他ニ貨物ノ殘部ヲ陸揚スルコトヲ得但シ常ニ到達國ノ國法、稅法及稅關規則ニ從フコトヲ要ス又同様ノ方法及同一ノ制限ニ依リ締約國ノ一方ノ船舶ヘ他ノ一方ノ港ヨリ其ノ國外ニ向ヒ發航ノ途次該國ノ數港ニ於テ貨物ヲ船積スルコトヲ得

第十六條

兩締約國ノ一方ノ當該領事官ヘ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ニ於テ自國商船内ノ秩序ヲ專管シ海上又ハ駐在國領水内ニ於テ船長、職員其ノ他ノ船員間ニ生スル紛議殊ニ給料ノ決定及契約ノ履行ニ關シテ生スル紛議ヲ單獨ニテ處辨スヘシ但シ締約國ノ一方ノ領水内ニ在ル他ノ一方ノ商船内ニ騷擾ノ發生シタルトキ其ノ發生地ノ當該官廳ニ於テ之カ爲港内又ハ陸上ノ安寧秩序ヲ妨害スルカ或ハ其ノ虞アリト認ムル場合ニハ當該内國官廳之ヲ管轄スヘシ

foreign country with cargo destined for two or more parts of entry in the dominions and possessions of the other, may discharge a portion of her cargo at one of the said ports, and, continuing her voyage to the other port or ports of destination, there discharge the remainder of her cargo, subject always to the laws, tariffs and customs regulations of the country of destination, and, in like manner and under the same reservation, the vessels of one of the Contracting Parties shall be permitted to load at several ports of the other, for the same outward voyages.

ARTICLE 16.

The competent Consular officers of each of the High Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall have exclusive charge of the internal order of the merchant vessels of their nation and shall alone take cognizance of differences, which may arise, either at sea or in the territorial waters of the other Party, between the captains, officers and crews, and particularly in reference to the adjustment of wages and execution of contracts. But in the event of any disturbance or disorder on board a merchant vessel of either Contracting Party in the territorial waters of the other, of a nature to cause or to be

likely to cause, in the opinion of the competent authorities of the place where the disturbance or disorder occurs, a breach of the peace or trouble in such waters or on shore, the territorial authorities shall, in such case, have jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 17.

If any seaman should desert from any ship belonging to either of the High Contracting Parties in the territorial waters of the other, the local authorities shall, within the limits of law, be bound to give every assistance in their power for the apprehension and handing over of such deserter, on application to that effect being made to them by the competent Consular officer of the country to which the ship of the deserter may belong, accompanied by an assurance that all expenses connected therewith will be repaid. It is understood that this stipulation shall not apply to the subjects of the country where the desertion takes place.

ARTICLE 18.

In cases of shipwreck, damage at sea, or forced putting in, each High Contracting Party shall afford to the vessels of the other, whether belonging to the State or to indivi-

脱船者の
逮捕及び
引渡

兩締約國ノ一方ノ國籍ヲ有スル船舶ニシテ他ノ一方ノ領水内ニ在ルモノノ船員脱船シタルトキ脱船者ノ逮捕及引渡ノ爲該船舶所屬國ノ當該領事官ニ於テ一切之ニ關スル費用ノ償還セラルヘキコトヲ保障シテ請求シタル場合ニハ地方官廳ハ國法ノ許ス限り其ノ權内ニ在ル各般ノ援助ヲ與フルコトヲ要ス

右ノ規定ハ脱船地ノ國ノ臣民ニ關シテハ之ヲ適用セサルモノトス

第十八條

兩締約國ノ一方ハ他ノ一方ノ船舶ニ對シ難破、海上損害又ハ不可抗力ニ因ル寄航ノ場合ニ其ノ國有タルト私有タルトヲ問ハス同様ノ場合ニ内國船舶ニ許與スルト

難破船及
物びその貨

同一ノ援助、救護及免除ヲ許與スヘシ右難破又ハ被害船舶ヨリ救上ケタル貨物ニ對シテハ關稅ヲ免除ス但シ消費ノ爲引取ラルル場合ニハ成規ノ關稅ヲ納付スヘシ

締約國ノ一方ノ船舶カ他ノ一方ノ沿岸ニ於テ擱坐シ又ハ難破シタルトキハ地方官廳ハ最近地ニ駐在スル船舶所屬國ノ當該領事官ニ之ヲ通知スヘシ

第十九條

本條約ニ於テ別段ノ明文アル場合ヲ除クノ外兩締約國ハ通商、航海及工業ニ關スル一切ノ事項ニ付其ノ一方カ別國ノ臣民又ハ人民ニ現ニ許與シ又ハ今後許與スルコトアルヘキ一切ノ特權、恩典又ハ免除ヲ即時且無條件ニテ他ノ一方ノ臣民ニ及ホスヘキコトニ同意ス

本條約ノ規定ハ締約國ノ一方カ國境貿易ヲ便ナラシメムカ爲接境國ニ許與シ又ハ許與スルコトアルヘキ特殊ノ利益及關稅同盟ノ締結ニ基ク利益ニシテ別國ニ許與

duals, the same assistance and protection and the same immunities as are in like cases granted to the national vessels. Articles saved from such wrecked or damaged vessels shall be exempt from customs duties unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay the prescribed duties.

If a ship of one of the Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, the local authorities shall inform of the occurrence the nearest competent Consular officer of the country to which the ship belongs.

ARTICLE 19.

Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Treaty, the High Contracting Parties agree that, in all that concerns commerce, navigation and industry, any privilege, favour or immunity which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the subjects of the other Contracting Party.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall not apply to special advantages which are or may be accorded by one of the High Contracting Parties to contiguous countries

セラレサルモノニハ之ヲ適用セス

第二十條

本條約ノ規定ハ各締約國ノ領有シ又ハ管治スル一切ノ地域ニ之ヲ適用スヘシ但シ「アイスランド」及丁抹國殖民地「グリーンランド」ハ此ノ限ニ在ラス

適用範圍

尤モ通過税ニ關スル第七條ノ規定及見本ノ無税輸入ニ關スル第八條第二項ノ規定ハ丁抹領西印度ニ適用セス

第二十一條

本條約ハ批准ヲ要ス其ノ批准書ハ成ルヘク速ニ東京ニ於テ交換スヘシ

本條約ハ批准書交換ノ翌日ヨリ實施シ十年間效力ヲ有ス

右期間滿了ノ十二月前ニ兩締約國ノ孰レヨリモ本條約

デンマーク 通商航海條約

in order to facilitate frontier traffic, nor to advantages resulting from the conclusion of a customs union, in as much as these advantages are not extended to other countries.

ARTICLE 20.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to all the territories and possessions belonging to or administered by either of the High Contracting Parties, with the exception only of Iceland and the Danish colonies in Greenland.

The provision of Article 7 with regard to transit duties and the provision of Article 8 paragraph 2 concerning freedom from duties for samples shall, however, not apply to the Danish Antilles.

ARTICLE 21.

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged in Tokio as soon as possible.

It shall enter into operation on the day following the exchange of ratifications and remain in force for the period of ten years.

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties shall

ヲ消滅セシムルノ意思ヲ他ノ一方ニ通告セサルトキハ
本條約ハ締約國ノ一方カ其ノ廢棄ヲ聲明シタル日ヨリ
一年ノ期間ノ滿了ニ至ル迄引續キ效力ヲ有ス

末 文
右證據トシテ各全權委員本條約ニ署名調印ス

千九百十二年二月十二日「コーペンハーゲン」ニ於テ
本書ニ通ヲ作ル

セー、ウェー、アーレフェルト、ラウルフィッダ印
佐藤愛麿印

have given notice to the other twelve months before the
expiration of the said period, of its intention to terminate
the Treaty, it shall continue operative until the expiration
of one year from the date on which either of the Contract-
ing Parties shall have denounced it.

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

Done at Copenhagen in duplicate this twelfth day of
February, 1912.

(Signed) ALMARO SATO.

(L. S.)

(Signed) C.W. AHLFELDT LAURVIG.

(L. S.)