

THAILAND

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN JAPAN AND SIAM.

Signed at Bangkok, December 8, 1937

Ratified, February 12, 1938

Ratifications exchanged at Bangkok, March 7, 1938

Entered into force, March 7, 1938

Promulgated, March 8, 1938

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan 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 can best be accomplished 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:

タイ

(定訳)

日本國暹羅國間友好通商航海條約

昭和十二年二月八日バンコックで署名

昭和十三年二月二日批 准

昭和十三年三月七日バンコックで批准書交換

昭和十三年三月七日効力発生

昭和十三年三月八日公布(九日付官報条約第二号)

前文

大日本帝國天皇陛下及暹羅國皇帝陛下ハ幸ニ兩國間ニ存在スル友好親善ノ關係ヲ鞏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テ相互、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各其ノ全權委員ヲ任命セリ

大日本帝國天皇陛下

暹羅國駐劄特命全權公使從四位勳三等村井倉松

暹羅國皇帝陛下

外務大臣「ルアン、ブラディット、マヌーダム」

(「プリッディ、パノムヨン」)

因テ各全權委員ハ互ニ其ノ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

永久の平和
日本國ト暹羅國トノ間ニハ永久ノ平和及無窮ノ友好關係アルベシ

第二條

入國の自由及び待遇
兩締約國ノ一方ノ臣民ハ他方ノ領域内ニ到リ、旅行シ及居住スルコトニ付完全ナル自由ヲ有スベク且當該國ノ法令ニ從フニ於テハ

旅行、居住
一 旅行及居住ニ關スル一切ノ事項ニ付內國ノ臣民ト一切ノ點ニ於テ同一ノ地歩ニ置カルベシ

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN: KURAMATSU MURAJIJI, Third Class of the Imperial order of the Sacred Treasure, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Majesty the King of Siam;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM: LUANG PRADIST MANUDHARM (Pridi Banomyong), Minister of 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.

There shall be constant peace and perpetual friendship between Japan and Siam.

ARTICLE 2.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel, and reside in the territories of the other, and conforming themselves to the laws and regulations of the country—

1. Shall in all that relates to travel and residence, be placed in all respects on the same footing as native subjects.

商業、製造業、製	宗教、教育、慈善事業	家屋、製造所等の所有地の賃借	内 国 税	身体及び財産の保護	産業、生
二 右臣民ハ自ラ行フト代理人ニ依リテ行フトヲ問ハズ又單獨ニテ行フト外國人又ハ内國ノ臣民ト共同シテ行フトヲ問ハズ其ノ商業及製造業ヲ營ミ竝ニ適法ナル商業ノ目的物タル一切ノ種類ノ商品ヲ取引スルノ權利ヲ内國ノ臣民ト均シク有スベシ	三 右臣民ハ宗教、教育及慈善ノ事業ニ従事スルコトヲ内國ノ臣民ト同一ノ地歩ニ於テ認許セラルベシ	四 右臣民ハ必要ナル家屋、製造所、倉庫及店舗ヲ所有シ又ハ賃借シ及使用スルコト竝ニ居住、商業、産業、宗教、慈善及其ノ他ノ適法ナル目的ノ爲及墓地トシテ使用スル爲土地ヲ賃借スルコトヲ内國ノ臣民ト同様ニ認許セラルベシ	五 右臣民ハ何等ノ名義ヲ以テスルモ内國ノ臣民ノ納付シ又ハ納付スルコトアルベキ所ト異ルカ又ハ之ヨリ高キ何等ノ内國ノ課金又ハ租税ヲ支拂フコトヲ強制セラルルコトナカルベシ	六 右臣民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享受スベク此ノ點ニ關シ内國ノ臣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	七 右臣民ハ産業、生業及職業竝ニ修學ニ關スル一切

タイ 友好通商航海條約

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

3. They shall be permitted, on the same footing as native subjects, to engage in religious, educational and charitable work.

4. They shall be permitted to own or lease and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses and shops which may be necessary for them, and to lease land for residential, commercial, industrial, religious, charitable and other lawful purposes and for use as cemeteries in the same manner as native subjects.

5. They shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatsoever, to pay any internal charges or taxes other or higher than those that are or may be paid by native subjects.

6. They shall receive, in the territories 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 native subjects.

7. In all that relates to industrial pursuits, and to

業、職業、
修學

動産の取
得、占有
及び各種
財産の処
分

不動産の
取得、占有

兵役、軍
事徴発

ノ事項ニ付他方ノ領域ノ全域ニ互リ最惠國ノ臣民又ハ人民ト一切ノ點ニ於テ同一ノ地歩ニ置カルベシ

八 右臣民ハ當該國ニ施行セラルル法令ニ從フニ於テハ動産ノ取得及占有並ニ各種財産ノ處分ニ關シ内國ノ臣民ニ與ヘラルル所ト同一ノ待遇ヲ享受スベシ

九 右臣民ハ又不動産ノ取得及占有ニ關シ他方ノ領域ノ全域ニ互リ相互主義ニ依リ最惠國待遇ヲ享受スベシ

第三條

締約國ノ一方ノ臣民ハ他方ノ領域内ニ於テ常備軍、護國軍又ハ民兵ノ何レタルヲ問ハズ陸、海又ハ空ニ於テハ強制兵役ヲ免レ、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締約國ノ一方ノ臣民ハ平時タルト戰時タルトヲ問ハズ内國ノ臣民ニ課セラル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締約國ニ施行セラルル法令ニ依リ内國ノ臣民ニ對シ

(A) 四

callings and professions as well as to educational studies, they shall, throughout the whole extent of the territories of the other, be placed in all respects on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

8. As regards the acquisition and possession of movable property, as well as the disposition of property rights of every description, they shall, in conformity with the laws and regulations in force in the country, enjoy the same treatment as accorded to native subjects.

9. And as regards the acquisition and possession of immovable property, they shall, in the whole extent of the territories of the other, enjoy, on condition of reciprocity, the most-favoured nation treatment.

ARTICLE 3.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be exempt in the territories of the other from compulsory military service on land, on sea, or in the air, in the regular forces, or in the national guard, or in the militia; from all contributions in money or in kind, imposed in lieu of personal military service, and from all forced loans or military contributions. They shall not be subjected, in time of peace or in time of war, to military

支拂ハルベキ補償金ヲ受クル權利ヲ相互的ニ有スベシ
前記ノ規定ニ關シ締約國ノ一方ノ臣民ハ他方ノ領域内
ニ於テ最惠國ノ臣民又ハ人民ヨリ不利益ナル待遇ヲ受
クルコトナカルベシ

第四條

良心及び
禮拜の自
由

締約國ノ一方ノ臣民ハ他方ノ領域内ニ於テ良心ニ關シ
完全ナル自由ヲ有スベク且當該國ニ施行セラルル法令
ニ從ヒ公私ノ禮拜ヲ行フノ權利ヲ享有スベシ

第五條

出訴の自
由と出訴
條件、弁
護人、使
用人使用

締約國ノ一方ノ臣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右裁判所ニ於
テ其ノ權利ヲ主張擁護スルニ付内國ノ臣民及最惠國ノ
臣民又ハ人民ト均シク代言人、辯護人及代理人ヲ選擇
使用スルコトヲ得ベシ

requisitions except as imposed upon native subjects, and
they shall reciprocally be entitled to compensation payable
to native subjects by the laws and regulations in force in
the respective countries. With regard to the foregoing pro-
visions, the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties
shall not be treated in the territories of the other less
favourably than the subjects or citizens of the most favour-
ed nation.

ARTICLE 4.

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

ARTICLE 5.

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 em-
ploy lawyers, advocates and representatives to pursue and

締約國ノ一方ノ臣民ハ他方ノ裁判所ニ申出ヅルコトニ付内國ノ臣民又ハ最惠國ノ臣民若ハ人民ニ課セラレザル何等ノ條件又ハ要件ヲ課セラルコトナカルベシ

第六條

締約國ノ一方ノ臣民ガ他方ノ領域内ニ於テ有スル家宅、倉庫、製造所、店舗及一切ノ他ノ財産竝ニ之ニ附屬スル一切ノ場所ニシテ適法ノ目的ニ使用セラルルモノハ之ヲ侵スベカラズ内國ノ臣民ニ付法令ヲ以テ定ムル條件及方式ニ依ルノ外右建物及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

家宅等の
臨檢、
搜索

第七條

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

通商航海
の自由

締約國ノ一方ノ臣民ハ他方ノ領域内ニ於テ對外通商及

defend their rights before such Courts.

There shall be no conditions or requirements 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.

ARTICLE 6.

The dwellings, warehouses, manufactories and shops and all other property of the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto used for lawful purpose, 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 and regulations for native subjects.

ARTICLE 7.

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

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties

航海ノ爲ニ開カレ又ハ開カルコトアルベキ一切ノ場所、港及河川ニ船舶及貨物ト共ニ自由ニ到ルコトヲ得而シテ右臣民ハ其ノ到達國ノ法令ニ從フニ於テハ通商及航海ニ關スル事項ニ付最惠國ノ臣民又ハ人民ガ享有シ又ハ享有スルコトアルベキ所ト同一ノ權利、特權、自由、恩典、特典及免除ヲ享有スベシ

第八條

輸出入の
禁止、制
限

締約國ノ一方ハ他ノ一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禁止又ハ制限ヲ設定シ又ハ存置スルコトナカルベシ

最惠國民
待遇の例

尤モ前記ノ規定ハ左ノ禁止又ハ制限ニ適用セララルルトナシ但シ該禁止又ハ制限ガ同様ノ條件ノ存スル一切ノ國ニ適用セララルコトヲ要ス

公安又は
公衆衛生
のための
禁止、制
限

(一) 公安又ハ公衆衛生保護ノ爲ノ法令實施ノ爲ニスル禁止、制限又ハ取締右法令ハ酒精及酒精飲料竝ニ阿片、「コカ」葉、此等ノ誘導體及其ノ他ノ麻藥類ノ輸

shall have liberty freely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports and rivers in the territories of the other which are or may be opened to foreign commerce and navigation, and, conforming themselves to the laws and regulations of the country to which they thus come, shall enjoy the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities and exemptions in matters of commerce and navigation as are or may be enjoyed by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE 8.

Neither High Contracting Party shall establish or maintain prohibitions or restrictions 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 for any other country.

The preceding provisions are not, however, applicable to such prohibitions or restrictions as follows, provided that they are applicable to all countries where similar conditions prevail:

(1) Prohibitions, restrictions or regulations for the enforcement of laws and regulations for the protection of public security or public health, including laws and regu-

タイ 友好通商航海條約

入、輸出及販賣ヲ禁止又ハ制限スル法令ヲ含ムモノトス

兵器、軍需品に対する制限

(二) 兵器及軍需品竝ニ非常ノ場合ニ於テハ其ノ他ノ軍用資材ノ賣買又ハ取引ニ對スル禁止又ハ制限尙右ニ關シ締約國ノ一方ガ戰爭中ノ場合ハ該國家ノ利益ノ爲必要ナルベキ輸入又ハ輸出ノ制限ヲ行ヒ得ルモノトス

動植物保護のため禁止、制限

(三) 動植物ノ生命ヲ病疫、有害ナル寄生物又ハ絶滅ヨリ保護センガ爲必要ナル禁止又ハ制限

専賣品に對する制限

(四) 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

国内で生産、販賣、輸送の禁止、制限、品に對する制限

(五) 國內ニ於ケル生産、販賣又ハ輸送ガ國內法ニ依リ禁止セラレ又ハ制限セラレタル内國品ト同様ノ物品ニ對スル禁止又ハ同様ノ制限

第九條

(A) A

lations 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;

(2) Prohibitions or restrictions on the trade or traffic in arms and munitions of war, and in exceptional circumstances other materials needed in war, it being agreed in this regard that either High Contracting Party may, in the event of its being engaged in war, enforce such import or export restrictions as may be required by the national interest;

(3) Prohibitions or restrictions necessary for the protection of animal or plant life against disease, harmful pests or extinction;

(4) Prohibitions or restrictions upon articles which, as regards production or trade, are or may hereafter be subject within the country to a monopoly exercised by or under the control of the State;

(5) Prohibitions or restrictions with regard to articles similar to those domestic articles whose internal production, sale, or transport is forbidden or similarly restricted by the national law.

ARTICLE 9.

締約國ハ物品ノ通過ニ對シ設ケラルル禁止又ハ制限ニ依リ兩國間ノ相互ノ通商ヲ妨ゲザルコトヲ約ス但シ均シク一切ノ國ニ對シ又ハ同様ノ條件ノ存スル國ニ對シ適用セラルベキ左ノ例外ハ此ノ限ニ在ラズ

(一) 公安又ハ公衆衛生ノ理由ニ依ル禁止又ハ制限

(二) 非常ノ場合ニ於ケル兵器及軍需品ノ賣買又ハ取引ニ對スル禁止又ハ制限

(三) 動植物ノ生命ヲ病疫、有害ナル寄生物又ハ絶滅ヨリ保護センガ爲必要ナル禁止又ハ制限

第十條

締約國ノ一方ノ生産又ハ製造ニ依リ他方ノ領域内ニ輸入セラルル物品ニ對スル關稅率ハ輸入國ノ法令ニ依リ定メラルルモノトス

締約國ノ一方ノ領域ノ生産又ハ製造ニ係ル物品ハ他方ノ領域内ニ輸入セラルルニ當リ其ノ何レノ地ヨリ到ル

The High Contracting Parties agree not to obstruct mutual commerce between the two countries by any prohibition or restriction placed upon the transit of any article, subject to the following exceptions which, however, shall be applicable to all countries alike or to those countries where similar conditions prevail:

(1) Prohibitions or restrictions for reasons of public security or public health;

(2) Prohibitions or restrictions on the trade or traffic in arms and munitions of war under extraordinary circumstances;

(3) Prohibitions or restrictions necessary for the protection of animal or plant life against disease, harmful pests or extinction.

ARTICLE 10.

It is agreed that the Customs tariffs applicable to articles, the produce or manufacture of either of the High Contracting Parties imported into the territories of the other shall be regulated by the laws and regulations of the country of importation.

No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of either of the High Con-

ヲ問ハズ別國ノ生産又ハ製造ニ係ル同種ノ物品ガ其ノ何レノ地ヨリ到ルヲ問ハズ課セラルル所ト異ルカ又ハ之ヨリ高キ税金ヲ課セラルルコトナカルベシ

締約國ノ一方ノ領域内ニ於テハ他方ノ領域ニ輸出セラ
ルル物品ニ關シ別國ニ輸出セラルル同種ノ物品ニ關シ
テ支拂ハレ又ハ支拂ハルルコトアルベキ所ト異ルカ又
ハ之ヨリ高キ税金、租稅若ハ課金ヲ課スルコトナカル
ベシ

第十一條

國、地方廳又ハ團體ノ利益ノ爲ニ課セラルル内國稅ニ
シテ締約國ノ何レカノ一方ノ領域内ニ於ケル物品ノ生
産、製造又ハ消費ニ影響シ又ハ影響スルコトアルベキ
モノハ何等ノ理由ヲ以テスルモ他方ノ領域ノ生産又ハ
製造ニ係ル物品ニ對シ内國產ノ同様ノ物品ニ對スルヨ
リモ高キカ又ハ重キ負擔タルコトヲ得ザルベシ

第十二條

締約國ノ一方ノ臣民ハ他方ノ領域内ニ於テ通過稅、庫
入、便益、商品ノ検査及評價並ニ戻稅ニ關スル一切ノ

通過稅、
庫入、便
益

tracing Parties of any article, the produce or manufacture
of the territories of the other, from whatever place arriv-
ing, than on the like article produced or manufactured in
any other foreign country, from whatever place arriving.

No other or higher duties, taxes or charges of any kind
shall be imposed in the territories of either of the High
Contracting Parties in respect of any article exported to the
territories of the other, than such as are or may be pay-
able in respect of the like article exported to any other
foreign country.

ARTICLE 11.

No internal duties levied for the benefit of the State,
local authorities, or corporations which affect, or may affect,
the production, manufacture, or consumption of any article
in the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties
shall for any reason be a higher or more burdensome charge
on articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories
of the other, than on similar articles of native origin.

ARTICLE 12.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties
shall enjoy in the territories of the other a perfect equality

事項ニ付内國ノ臣民ト全ク均等ノ待遇ヲ享受スベシ

第十三條

商工業者及旅商ノ商品ノ買入及び集積ノ無税輸入ノ爲メ、
締約國ノ一方ノ臣民タル商工業者ハ他方ノ領域内ニ於テ自ラ行フト又ハ旅商ニ依リテ行フトヲ問ハズ見本ヲ携帶シ又ハ携帶セズシテ買入ヲ爲シ又ハ註文ヲ取集ムルコトヲ得又右商工業者及其ノ旅商ハ斯ク買入ヲ爲シ及註文ヲ取集ムルニ當リ課税及便益ニ關シ最惠國待遇ヲ享受スベシ

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ルコト又ハ法令ニ依リ認メラレタル期間内ニ再輸出セラレザル場合ニ正規ノ課金ノ支拂ハルルコトヲ確保スル爲制定セラレタル税關ノ規則及手續ニ從フニ於テハ各締約國ニ於テ一時無税輸入ヲ許可セラルベシ但シ右特權ハ物品ニシテ其ノ數量若ハ價格ニ徴シ見本ト認ムルコト能ハザルモノ又ハ其ノ性質上再輸出ノ際同一物ナルコトヲ認識スルコト能ハザルモノニ及ブコトナカルベシ見本ガ無税輸入ヲ許可セラルベキモノナリヤ否ヤノ問題ノ決定ハ何レノ場合ニ於テモ輸

of treatment with native subjects in all that relates to transit duties, warehousing, facilities, the examination and appraisement of merchandise and drawbacks.

ARTICLE 13.

Merchants and manufacturers, subjects of one of the High Contracting Parties, may, in the territories 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 in order to assure their re-exportation or the payment of the prescribed charges if not re-exported within the period allowed by law. But the foregoing 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 quali-

入ノ行ハルル地ノ權限アル官憲ノ權内ニ專屬ス

第十四條

締約國ノ一方ノ稅關官憲ガ輸出ノ際前條ニ掲ゲラルル見本上ニ施シタル記號、極印又ハ印章及右稅關官憲ノ發給ニ係リ右見本ニ付テノ詳細ナル説明ヲ記載セル公ノ證明アル見本目錄ハ右見本ノ見本トシテノ性質ヲ確證シ且右見本ニ對スル檢査ヲ免除スルモノトシテ他方ノ稅關官吏ニ依リ相互的ニ承認セラルベシ但シ提出セラレタル見本ガ目錄ニ列舉セラルル見本ナルコトヲ確證スルニ必要ナルコトアルベキ範圍内ノ檢査ハ此ノ限ニ在ラズ尤モ締約國ノ一方ノ稅關官憲ハ右見本ニ補足的記號ヲ施スノ必要アリト認ムルコトアルベキ特別ノ場合ニ於テハ之ヲ爲スコトヲ得

第十五條

商工業者及旅商ノ要スルコトアルベキ身分證明書ヲ發給スルノ權限アリト締約國ノ一方ノ領域内ニ於テ認めラルル機關ハ他方ニ依リ右事項ニ關シ權限アル機關ト

fication of samples for duty-free admission rests in all cases exclusively with the competent authorities of the place where the importation is effected.

ARTICLE 14.

Marks, stamps, or seals placed upon the samples mentioned in the preceding Article by the Customs authorities of either High Contracting Party at the time of exportation, and any officially attested list of such samples containing a full description thereof issued by them, shall be reciprocally accepted by the Customs officials of the other as establishing their character as samples and exempting them from inspection, except so far as may be necessary to establish that the samples produced are those enumerated in the list. The Customs authorities of either High Contracting Party may, however, affix a supplementary mark to such samples in special cases where they may think this precaution necessary.

ARTICLE 15.

Any authorities recognised in the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties as competent for the issue of such identity certificates as may be required for merchants,

見本の目
録互認

身分證明
書發給機
関の互認

シテ承認セラルベシ
各締約國ハ右證明書ヲ發給スルノ權限アル機關及所要ノ様式ヲ他方ニ通知スベシ

第十六條

締約國ノ一方ノ臣民ハ他方ノ領域内ニ於テ其ノ國ニ施行セラルル法令ノ定ムル手續ヲ履行スルニ於テハ特許、商標、商號、意匠並ニ文學的及美術的著作權ニ關シ内國ノ臣民ト同一ノ權利ヲ有スベシ

第十七條

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ルベキ有限責任及其ノ他ノ會社及組合ハ他方ノ領域内ニ於テ右他方ノ法令ニ從ヒ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

締約國ノ一方ノ法令ニ從ヒ設立セラルル會社及組合ハ

タイ 友好通商航海條約

manufacturers and commercial travellers shall be accepted by the other as competent authorities in that regard.
Each of the High Contracting Parties will inform the other what are the competent authorities for the issue of these certificates as well as of the forms which are required.

ARTICLE 16.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have in the territories of the other the same rights as native subjects in regard to patents for inventions, trademarks, trade-names, designs and copyright in literary and artistic works, upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by the laws and regulations in force in the country.

ARTICLE 17.

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

There shall be no conditions or requirements imposed

他方ノ裁判所ニ申出ヅルニ付右他方ノ内國ノ會社及組合又ハ最惠國ノ會社及組合ニ課セラレザル何等ノ條件又ハ要件ヲ課セラルルコトナカルベシ

前記ノ會社及組合ハ當該國ニ施行セラルル法令ニ從フニ於テハ動産ノ取得及占有並ニ各種財産ノ處分ニ關シ内國ノ會社及組合ニ與ヘラルル所ト同一ノ待遇ヲ享受スベシ且右會社及組合ハ不動産ノ取得及占有ニ關シ相互主義ニ依リ最惠國待遇ヲ享受スベシ尙前記會社及組合ハ公ノ秩序ニ關スル法令ニ從フニ於テハ各種ノ商業及産業ニ従事スル權利ニ關シ最惠國ノ同様ノ會社及組合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ルモノトス

第十八條

船、貨
締約國ノ一方ハ適法ニ輸入セラレ又ハ輸出セラレ得ヘ

upon companies and associations organized in accordance with the laws and regulations of either High Contracting Party in connection with such access to the Courts of Justice of the other which do not apply to such native companies and associations or those of the most favoured nation.

As regards the acquisition and possession of movable property, as well as the disposition of property rights of every description, companies and associations above mentioned shall, in conformity with the laws and regulations in force in the country, enjoy the same treatment as accorded to native companies and associations. Furthermore as regards the acquisition and possession of immovable property, they shall, on condition of reciprocity, enjoy the most-favoured-nation treatment. It is also understood that, as regards the right to engage in various kinds of commerce and industry, the companies and associations in question shall, subject to the observance of the laws and regulations of public order, enjoy the same rights and privileges as are or may be granted to the like companies and associations of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE 18.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall permit the

客物及び旅

キ一切ノ商品ノ輸入又ハ輸出及各自ノ領域ヨリノ又ハ之ニ向フ旅客ノ運送ニシテ他方ノ船舶ヲ以テスルモノヲ許スベシ又右船舶竝ニ其ノ載貨及旅客ハ内國ノ船舶竝ニ其ノ載貨及旅客又ハ最惠國ノ船舶、載貨及旅客ト同一ノ特權ヲ享有スベク又之ニ課セラルル所ト異ルカ又ハ之ヨリ高キ何等ノ税金、課金又ハ制限ヲ課セラルルコトナカルベシ

第十九條

船舶のけい
留及び
貨物の積卸

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締約國ノ意嚮ガ此等ノ事項ニ付テモ兩國ノ船舶ニ對シ最惠國ノ船舶ニ許與セラルル待遇ヲ與フルニ在ルヲ以テ他方ノ締約國ノ船舶ニ均シク許與スルニ非ザル何等ノ特權ヲ第三國船舶ニ許與スルコトナカルベシ

第二十條

政府、官公吏、私人、團體若ハ各種營造物ノ名義ヲ以

タイ 友好通商航海條約

(条・四)

importation or exportation of all merchandise which may be legally imported or exported, and also the carriage of passengers from or to their respective territories, upon the vessels of the other, and such vessels, their cargoes and passengers shall enjoy the same privileges as, and shall not be subjected to any other or higher duties, charges or restrictions than national vessels and their cargoes and passengers, or the vessels, cargoes and passengers of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE 19.

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 to vessels of a third country which shall not equally be granted to vessels of the other country; 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 20.

No duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse,

(A) 1 H

とん税、

港税、水先案内料等

テ又ハ其ノ利益ノ爲ニ課セラルル噸税、港税、水先案内料、燈臺税、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税金ハ同様ノ場合ニ同一ノ條件ヲ以テ均シク最惠國ノ船舶ニ課セラルルモノニ非ザレバ締約國ノ一方ノ領域内ノ港ニ於テ他ノ一方ノ船舶ニ課セラルルコトナカルベシ右均等ノ待遇ハ各締約國ノ船舶ニ對シ其ノ何レノ港又ハ場所ヨリ到リ又何レノ場所ニ往クヲ問ハズ相互ニ適用セラルベシ

第二十一條

避難船

締約國ノ一方ノ軍艦又ハ商船ニシテ天候ニ依リ又ハ其ノ他ノ危難ノ爲已ムヲ得ズ他方ノ港ニ避難スルモノハ其ノ地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徴收セラル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

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 the vessels of the most favoured nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the vessels of the respective countries, from whatever port or place they may arrive, and whatever may be their place of destination.

ARTICLE 21.

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,