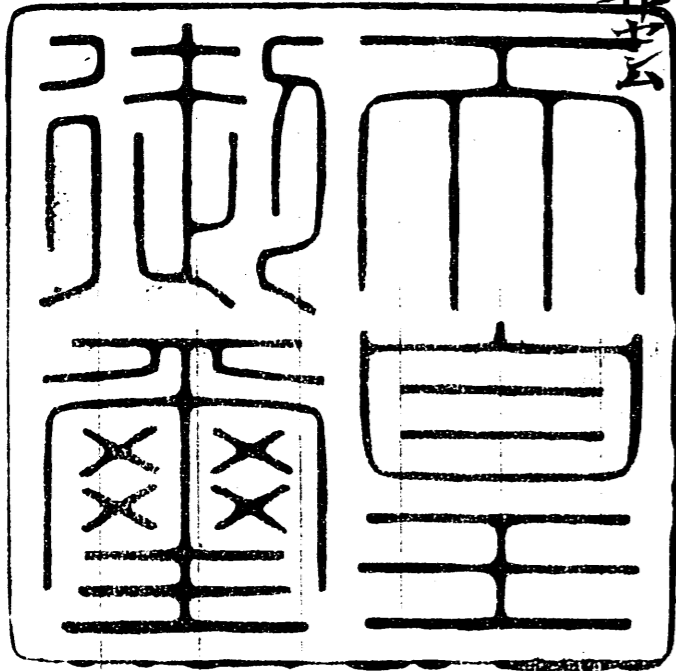


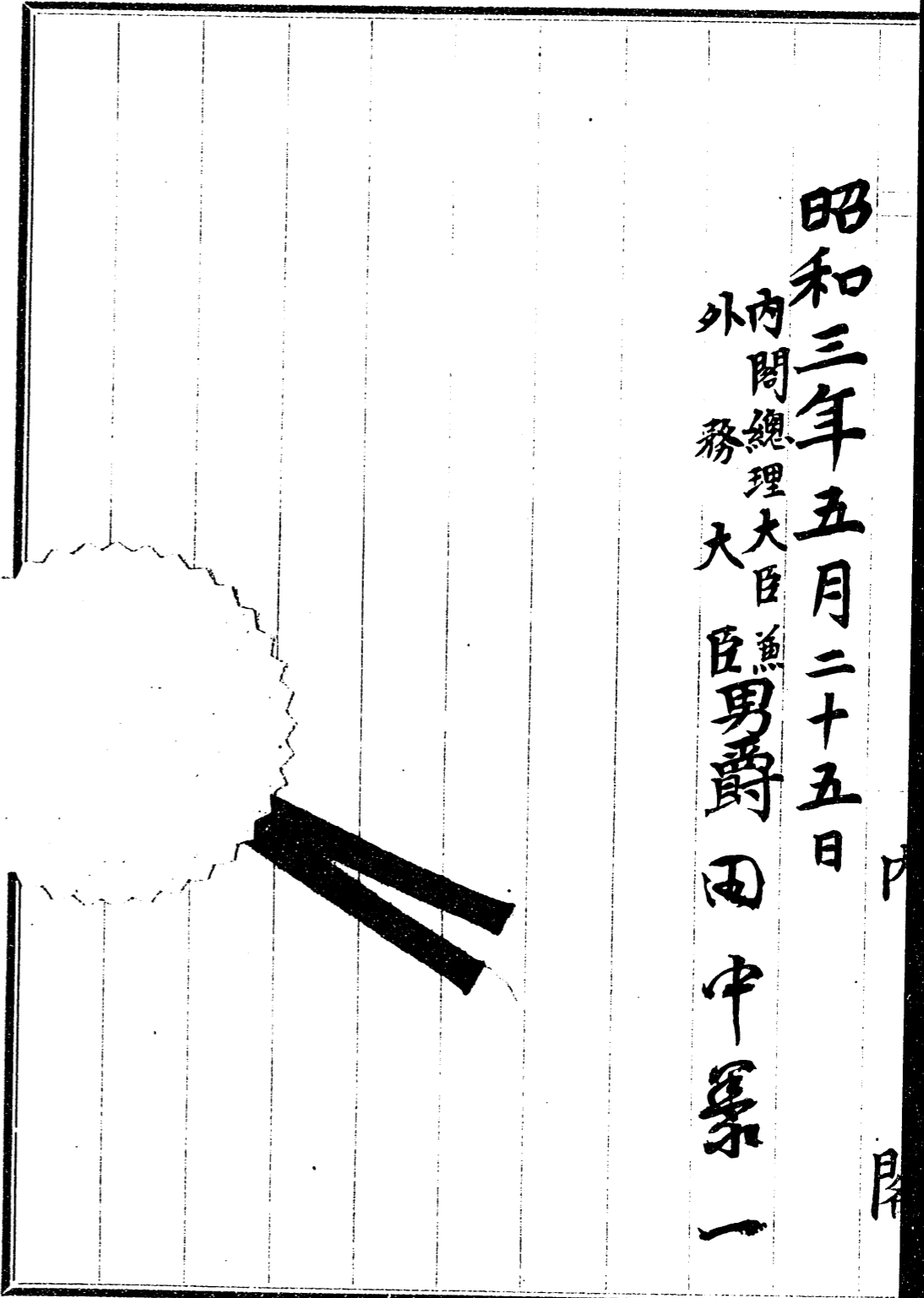
條約第二號

朕樞密顧問ノ諮詢ヲ經テ昭和三年一月二十三日モスコ<sup>ウ</sup>ニ於テ帝  
國全權委員ガ<sup>ウ</sup>グ<sup>イ</sup>エ<sup>ト</sup>ト社會主義共和國聯邦全權委員ト共署名  
調印シタル日本國<sup>ウ</sup>グ<sup>イ</sup>エ<sup>ト</sup>ト社會主義共和國聯邦間漁業條約ヲ批准  
シ茲ニ之ヲ公布ス

裕仁



昭和三年五月二十五日  
内閣總理大臣兼外務大臣 齋藤實  
臣 男爵 田中義一



條約第二號

日本國「ソヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦間漁業條約

日本國皇帝陛下及「ソヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦中央執行委員會ハ千九百二十五年一月二十日北京ニ於テ締結セラレタル日本國及「ソヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦間ノ關係ヲ律スル基本的法則ニ關スル條約第三條ノ規定ニ從ヒ漁業條約ヲ締結スル爲左ノ如ク各其ノ全權委員ヲ任命セリ

日本國皇帝陛下

「ソヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦駐劄特命全權大使正四位勳一等田中郡吉

「ソヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦中央執行委員會

「ソヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦外務人民委員代理「レフ、ミハイロヴィチ、カラハン」及

露西亞社會主義聯合「ソヴィエト」共和國農務人民委員部參與會員「マルチン、イヴァノヴィ

チ、ラツイス」

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條ヲ協定セリ

第一條

「ソヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦ハ河川及入江ヲ除キ日本海、「オホーツク」海及「ベーリング」海ニ於ケル「ソヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦ノ屬地ノ沿岸ニ於テ鯨獸及臘虎ヲ除キタル一切ノ種類ノ魚類及水産物ヲ捕獲シ、採取シ及加工スルノ權利ヲ本條約ノ規定ニ從ヒ日本國臣民ヲ許ス右例外ニ含マルル入江ハ本條約附屬議定書甲第一條ニ之ヲ列果ス

第二條

日本國臣民ハ魚類及水産物ノ捕獲、採取及加工ノ目的ヲ以テ特ニ指定セラレタル海上及陸地ニ互ル漁區ニ於テ之ニ從事スルコト自由タルベシ右漁區ノ貸付ハ競賣ニ依リテ之ヲ爲シ日本國臣民ト「ソヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦人民トノ間ニ何等ノ差別ヲ設クルコトナカルベシ  
尤モ前項ニ對スル例外トシテ兩締約國政府ノ合意アリタル漁區ハ競賣ニ依ラズシテ之ヲ貸付スルコトヲ得ルモノトス  
漁區ノ競賣ハ毎年二月「ヴラヂヴオストック」ニ於テ行ハルベク又之ガ爲指定セラレタル日及場所並ニ賣却セラルベキ各種ノ漁區ノ貸付ニ關スル必要ナル細目ハ競賣ノ少クモ二月前ニ於テ「ヴラヂヴオストック」駐在日本國領事官ニ正式ニ通告セラルベシ

競賣者ナキ漁區ニ付テハ該漁區ハ前回ノ競賣後十五日以内ニ且五日ヨリ早カラズシテ再ビ競賣ニ付セラルベシ

鯨及鱈並ニ特定ノ漁區内ニ於テ捕獲シ又ハ採取スルコト能ハザル一切ノ魚類及水産物ノ捕獲ハ特別ノ免許狀ヲ具フル航海船ニ搭乘セル日本國臣民ニ許サルベシ

第三條

本條約第二條ノ規定ニ從ヒ漁區ノ貸付ヲ受ケタル日本國臣民ハ該漁區ノ限界内ニ於テ岸地ヲ自由ニ使用スルノ權利ヲ有スベシ右日本國臣民ハ該岸地ニ於テ自己ノ漁船及漁網ニ必要ナル修繕ヲ行ヒ、之ヲ岸ニ引上グ並ニ自己ノ捕獲物及採集物ヲ陸揚シ、加工シ及貯藏スルコトヲ得ベク又之ガ爲該岸地ニ建物、倉庫、小屋及乾燥場ヲ建テ又ハ之ヲ移轉スルコト自由タルベシ

第四條

漁業ニ關シテ徵セラルベキ税金、課金及手数料ニ付テハ日本國臣民ハ左ノ條件ニ從フベク又如何ナル場合ニ於テモ「ソヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦ノ人民ニ與ヘラルル所ニ比シ不利益ナル待遇ヲ受クルコトナカルベシ

(一) 漁業權ヲ有スル日本國臣民ニ課セラルベキ營業稅ノ額ハ右日本國臣民ガ捕獲シ、採取シ又

ハ加工シタル魚類及水産物ノ漁場ニ於ケル價格ノ百分ノ三ヲ超ユルコトナカルベシ

四

- (二) 右日本國臣民ハ營業稅並ニ本條約附屬議定書(甲)第九條ニ掲グル税金、課金及手数料ヲ除クノ外一切ノ種類ノ税金、課金及手数料ヲ免除セラルベシ
- (三) 營業稅並ニ他ノ税金、課金及手数料ノ支拂ハ兩政府間ノ特別取極ニ依リ之ヲ處理スルコトヲ得
- (四) 日本國ニ住所ヲ有シ且日本國臣民ニ貸付セラレタル漁場ニ於テ季節的勞働ニ従事スル日本人タル被使用者ノ所得ニ對シテハ何等ノ税金又ハ課金ヲ徵スルコトナカルベシ

#### 第五條

「ソヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦ハ「ソヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦ノ極東水域ニ於テ捕獲セラレ又ハ採取セラレタル魚類及水産物ニ對シテハ該魚類及水産物ガ製造工程ヲ經タルト否トニ拘ラズ「ソヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦ヨリ日本國ニ輸出セララルベキモノナルトキハ何等ノ税金ヲ徵スルコトナカルベシ

#### 第六條

本條約第一條ニ特定セララルル地方ニ於テ魚類及水産物ノ捕獲、採取及加工ニ従事スル日本國臣民ノ被使用者ノ國籍ニ付テハ何等ノ制限ヲ設クルコトナカルベシ

#### 第七條

魚類及水産物ノ加工方法ニ付テハ「ソヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦ハ本條約第一條ニ特定セララルル地方ニ於テ漁業權ヲ取得シタル日本國臣民ニ對シテハ該地方ニ於テ漁業權ヲ取得シタル「ソヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦人民ガ免除セララルル何レノ制限ヲモ加ヘザルコトヲ約ス

#### 第八條

漁業權ヲ取得シタル日本國臣民ハ「ソヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦ノ權限アル領事官ガ日本國ニ於テ發給シタル航海證書及日本國官憲ガ發給シタル健全證書ヲ具フル航海船ヲ日本國ヨリ自己ノ漁場へ、自己ノ一ノ漁場ヨリ他ノ漁場へ及自己ノ漁場ヨリ日本國へノ直航ノ用ニ供スルコトヲ得又右船舶ハ搭載セル魚類及水産物ニシテ「ソヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦ノ極東水域ニ於テ捕獲セラレ又ハ採取セラレタルモノノ第三國へノ輸出ニ要スル手續ニ從フニ於テハ漁場ヨリ直接右第三國へ航行スルコトヲ得

前記船舶ハ漁業ニ必要ナル人及物件並ニ捕獲物及採集物ヲ課金及税金ヲ徵セララルルコトナク運搬スルコト自由タルベシ

漁業權ヲ取得シタル日本國臣民ハ自己ノ漁區又ハ本條約第二條末項ニ掲グル免許狀ヲ具フル船舶

五

ノ間ニ於テ前記ノ人、物件、捕獲物及採集物ヲ陸上岸ニ沿ヒ又ハ海上漁船ニ搭載シテ課金及税金ヲ徴セラルルコトナク運搬スルコトヲ得

本條ノ規定ハ各自別別ノ漁區又ハ免許狀ヲ有スル者ガ共同シテ一ノ船舶又ハ漁船ヲ使用スル場合ニモ均シク適用セラルベシ

本條ノ規定ハ貸付期間ノ滿了シタル漁區内ニ在ル殘留財産ノ他ノ漁區又ハ日本國ヘノ移轉ニ適用セラルベシ

前記ノ船舶及漁船ハ他ノ一切ノ點ニ付テハ沿岸貿易ニ關シテ制定セラレ又ハ制定セラルルコトアルベキ「ソヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦ノ法令ニ從フベシ

#### 第九條

漁業權ヲ取得シタル日本國臣民ハ日本國臣民ガ捕獲シ又ハ採取シタル魚類及水産物ヲ何等ノ輸出免許ヲ要セズシテ日本國ニ自由ニ輸出スルコトヲ得又右日本國臣民ハ右魚類及水産物ヲ之ガ輸出ニ要スル手續ニ從ヒ第三國ニ輸出スルコトヲ得

「ソヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦ノ國營若ハ他ノ企業又ハ人民ヨリ購入シタル魚類及水産物ノ輸出ニ付テハ右日本國臣民ハ之ガ輸出ニ要スル手續ニ從フベシ

右日本國臣民ハ専ラ自己ノ漁業ノ爲及自己又ハ自己ノ被使用者ノ爲ニ使用スルコトヲ目的トスル必需品ヲ何等ノ輸入免許ヲ要セズシテ輸入スルコト自由タルベシ  
前記貨物ノ輸入ニ對シテハ何等ノ税金及課金ヲ徵スルコトナカルベシ右貨物及其ノ數量ハ毎年適當ナル時期ニ於テ權限アル地方官憲ガ「ソヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦ノ中央官憲ノ承認ヲ經テ作成スベキ品目表中ニ明記セラルベシ

#### 第十條

漁業權ヲ取得シタル日本國臣民及其ノ被使用者ニシテ「ソヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦人民ニ非ザルモノノ入國、滞在、移轉及出國ニ關シテハ「ソヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦ノ官憲ニ依リ制定セラレ又ハ制定セラルルコトアルベキ簡易規則ヲ本條約第一條ニ特定セラルル地方ニ適用スベシ他ノ一切ノ場合ニ於テハ日本國臣民ハ外國人ノ「ソヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦ヘノ入國、之ニ於ケル滞在及之ヨリノ出國ニ關シテ制定セラレ又ハ制定セラルルコトアルベキ法令及規則ニ從フベシ  
前記地方ニ於テ漁業權ヲ取得シタル日本國臣民及「ソヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦人民ハ魚類ノ養殖、魚類及水産物ノ保護、之ニ密接ノ關係アル産業ノ取締並ニ漁業ニ關スル他ノ一切ノ事項ニ關シテ制定セラレ又ハ制定セラルルコトアルベキ法律、規則及命令ニ付均等ノ地歩ニ置カルベシ

八  
「ソヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦ノ極東水域ニ於ケル漁業ニ適用セラルベキ法律及規則ニシテ新ニ制定セラレタルモノハ之ガ施行ノ少クトモ三月前ニ日本政府ニ通知セラルベク「ソヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦ノ地方官憲ニ依リ新ニ發セラレタル右ト同一性質ノ命令ハ之ガ施行ノ少クトモ二月前ニ「ハバロフスク」駐在日本國領事官ニ通知セラルベシ

#### 第十一條

日本國臣民ハ本條約第一條ニ特定セラルル地方ノ限界外ニ在ル自己借受ノ陸上地區ニ於テ魚類及水産物ノ加工ニ従事スルコト自由タルベシ但シ制定セラレ又ハ制定セラルルコトアルベキ法律、規則及命令ニシテ「ソヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦内ノ一切ノ外國人ニ適用セラルベキモノニ常ニ従フベシ

#### 第十二條

日本國政府ハ「ソヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦政府ガ本條約ニ依リ日本國臣民ニ漁業權ヲ許與シタルコトニ鑑ミ「ソヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦ノ極東水域ニ於テ捕獲セラレ又ハ採取セラレタル魚類及水産物ニ對シテハ該魚類及水産物ガ製造工程ヲ經タルト否トニ拘ラズ何等ノ輸入税ヲ課セザルコトヲ約ス

#### 第十三條

日本人タル被使用者ハ日本國ニ居住シ、日本國ニ於テ雇傭セラレ及季節的漁業ノ労働ニ從ヒタル後日本國ニ歸還スルモノナルコト、其ノ慣行及習俗ハ日本人ニ特有ノモノナルコト、日本國及漁場間ノ無賃往復並ニ全雇傭期間中ノ無料給食ヲ許與セラルルコト、正規ノ賃銀以外ニ捕獲物及採集物ノ配當ヲ與ヘラルルコト並ニ醫療及他ノ救恤手段ノ無料施設アルコトヲ認ムルニ因リ「ソヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦ハ制定セラレ又ハ制定セラルルコトアルベキ労働ノ保護及規律ニ關スル其ノ法令及規則ヲ本條約ノ規定ニ依リ日本國臣民ニ貸付セラレタル漁場ニ於ケル日本人タル被使用者ノ労働ニ適用スルニ當リ前記事實ニ適合セシムルコトヲ約ス

#### 第十四條

本條約ニ於テ特ニ規定セラレザルモ本條約第一條ニ特定セラルル地方ニ於ケル漁業ニ關スル事項ニ付テハ日本國臣民ハ右地方ニ於テ漁業權ヲ取得シタル「ソヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦人民ニ與ヘラルル所ト同一ノ待遇ヲ受クルノ權利ヲ有スベシ

#### 第十五條

本條約ハ八年間引續キ效力ヲ有スベク且右期間ノ終ニ於テ修正又ハ更新セラルベク爾後本條約ハ

毎十二年ノ終ニ於テ修正又ハ更新セラルベシ  
締約國ノ一方ハ本條約ノ終了ノ十二月前ニ於テ本條約ヲ修正スルノ希望ヲ他方ニ通告スルコトヲ  
得右修正ノ爲メノ商議ハ右十二月以内ニ結了セラルベシ  
締約國ノ何レモ右修正ノ爲メノ通告ヲ爲サザルトキハ本條約ハ更ニ十二年間引續キ效力ヲ有スベシ

第十六條

本條約ハ批准セラルベク又其ノ批准書ハ成ルベク速ニ且如何ナル場合ニ於テモ之ガ署名後四月ヨ  
リ後ルルコトナク東京ニ於テ交換セラルベシ  
本條約ハ其ノ批准書交換ノ日ノ後五日ヨリ實施セラルベシ

右證據トシテ各全權委員ハ英吉利語ヲ以テセル本條約ニ通ニ署名調印セリ

千九百二十八年一月二十三日「モスコ」市ニ於テ之ヲ作成ス

田 中 都 吉 (印)

エム、カラハン (印)  
エム、ラツイス (印)

天佑ヲ保有シ萬世一系ノ帝祚ヲ踐メル  
日本國皇帝（御名）此ノ書ヲ見ル有衆ニ宣示ス

朕昭和三年一月二十三日「モスコ」ニ於テ帝國全權委員ガ「ソ  
ヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦全權委員ト共ニ署名調印シタル日  
本國「ソヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦間漁業條約ヲ閱覽點檢シ  
之ヲ嘉納批准ス

神武天皇即位紀元二千五百八十八年昭和三年五月二十二日東京宮  
城ニ於テ親ヲ名ヲ署シ璽ヲ鈐セシム

御名國璽

外務大臣 男爵 田中義一

内閣



Article XIV.

So far as concerns matters not specially dealt with in the present Convention, but yet relating to the fishing industry in the districts specified in Article I of the present Convention, Japanese subjects shall be entitled to the same treatment as accorded to the citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics who have obtained fishery rights in the said districts.

Article XV.

The present Convention shall remain in force for eight years and shall be revised or renewed at the end of the said period; thenceforth the Convention shall be revised or renewed at the end of every twelve years.

Either of the High Contracting Parties may give notice to the other of its desire to revise the present Convention, twelve months before the termination of the Convention. Negotiations for the revision shall be concluded within the said twelve months.

Should neither of the High Contracting Parties give notice for such revision, the present Convention shall remain in force for a further period of twelve years.

Article XVI.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Tokyo at as early a date as possible and in any case not later than four months after its signature.

The Convention shall come into force on the fifth day following the date of the exchange of its ratifications.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention in duplicate in the English language and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in the City of Moscow, this 23rd day of January, 1928.

T. Tanaka. (L. S.)      L. Karakhan (L. S.)  
M. Lacis (L. S.)

and stay in, and departure from, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, of foreigners.

The Japanese subjects and the citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics who have obtained fishery rights in the districts above-mentioned shall be placed on a footing of equality as regards the laws, regulations and ordinances which are or may be enacted concerning pisciculture and the protection of fish and aquatic products, the control of industry germane thereto and all other matters relating to fisheries.

Information of newly enacted laws and regulations, applicable to the fishing industry in the Far Eastern waters of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, shall be furnished to the Japanese Government at least three months before they are put in force; information of ordinances of the same nature newly issued by the local authorities of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall be furnished to the Japanese Consular officer at Khabarovsk at least two months before they are put in force.

Article XI.

Japanese subjects are at liberty to engage in the preparation of fish and aquatic products in the landed lots leased to them outside the limits of the districts specified in Article I of the present Convention, always complying with the laws, regulations and ordinances which are or may be enacted and applicable to all foreigners in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Article XII.

The Japanese Government, in consideration of fishery rights accorded by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to Japanese subjects in virtue of the present Convention, engages not to impose any import duties on fish and aquatic products caught or taken in the Far Eastern waters of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, whether such fish and aquatic products have or have not undergone any process of manufacture.

Article XIII.

Recognizing that Japanese employees, with their place of habitation in Japan, are engaged there and return thereto after carrying on labour in the seasonal industry of fishery; that their habits and customs are characteristic of Japanese nationality; that free passage between Japan and fishery grounds and free rations during the whole term of engagement are granted; that a share of catches and collections is given them in addition to regular wages, and that medical aid and other means of relief are provided for free of charge;

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agrees to conform to the above-mentioned facts in the application of its laws and regulations regarding the protection and regulation of labour, which are or may be enacted, to the labour of Japanese employees in the fishery grounds leased to Japanese subjects in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention.

on board, caught or taken in the Far Eastern waters of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The above-mentioned vessels shall be at liberty to transport, free of imposts and taxation, the persons and things necessary for the fishing industry, as also catches and collections.

The Japanese subjects who have obtained fishery rights may, free of imposts and taxation, transport by land, along shore or by sea, on board fishing boats the above-mentioned persons, things, catches and collections between their own fishery lots or vessels furnished with the licence mentioned in the last paragraph of Article II of the present Convention.

The provisions of the present Article shall equally apply to the case when the respective holders of separate fishery lots or licences make use of a vessel or a boat jointly.

The provisions of the present Article shall apply to the removal of remaining properties in the fishery lots, the lease-term of which has expired, to other fishery lots or to Japan.

The above-mentioned vessels and boats must in all other respects comply with the laws of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which are or may be enacted respecting the coasting trade.

#### Article IX.

The Japanese subjects who have obtained fishery rights may freely export to Japan fish and aquatic products caught or taken by Japanese subjects, without any export-licence; they may also export such fish and aquatic products to a third

state, conforming to the formalities required for the exportation thereof.

For the exportation of fish and aquatic products bought from the state or other enterprises or citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the said Japanese subjects shall conform to the formalities required for the exportation thereof.

The said Japanese subjects are at liberty to import the necessaries solely intended for use for their fishing industry, as well as for themselves or their employees, without any import-licence.

No duties or imposts shall be levied on the importation of the goods above mentioned; the said goods as well as their quantity will be defined in the list, which shall be formulated every year in due time by the competent local authorities subject to the approval of the central authorities of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

#### Article X.

With regard to the entry, stay, removal and departure of the Japanese subjects who have obtained fishery rights, as well as of their employees who are not citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the summary regulations which are or may be enacted by the authorities of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall be applied in the districts specified in Article I of the present Convention; in all other cases, Japanese subjects shall conform to the laws and regulations which are or may be enacted concerning the entry

than that accorded to citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

- (1) The amount of the business tax chargeable to Japanese subjects having fishery rights shall not exceed three per cent of the price on the fishery grounds of fish and aquatic products caught, taken or prepared by them.
- (2) The said Japanese subjects shall be exempted from all kinds of taxes, imposts and fees, except the business tax and the taxes, imposts and fees mentioned in Article 9 of the Protocol (A) attached to the present Convention.
- (3) The payment of the business tax and other taxes, imposts and fees may be arranged by a special agreement between the two Governments.
- (4) No taxes or imposts shall be levied on the income of Japanese employees having their domicile in Japan and engaged in seasonal labour on fishery grounds leased to Japanese subjects.

#### Article V.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall levy no duties on fish and aquatic products caught or taken in the Far Eastern waters of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, whether such fish and aquatic products have or have not undergone a process of manufacture, when they are destined for export from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to Japan.

#### Article VI.

No restriction shall be established with regard to the nationality of the employees of Japanese subjects engaged in catching, taking and preparing fish and aquatic products in the districts specified in Article I of the present Convention.

#### Article VII.

So far as concerns methods of preparation of fish and aquatic products, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics engages not to impose upon the Japanese subjects who have obtained fishery rights in the districts specified in Article I of the present Convention any restriction from which the citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics who have obtained fishery rights in the said districts are exempt.

#### Article VIII.

The Japanese subjects who have obtained fishery rights may make use of sea-going vessels furnished with a navigation certificate issued in Japan by the competent Consular officer of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as also with a health certificate issued by the Japanese authorities, for the direct navigation from Japan to their fishery grounds, from one of their fishery grounds to another, as well as from their fishery grounds to Japan; the said vessels may also proceed from the fishery grounds direct to a third state, provided they conform to the formalities required for the exportation to the said state of the fish and aquatic products

respective Full Powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Article I.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics grants to Japanese subjects, in conformity with the stipulations of the present Convention, the right to catch, to take and to prepare all kinds of fish and aquatic products, except fur-seals and sea-otters, along the coasts of the possessions of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the Japan, Okhotsk and Behring Seas, with the exception of rivers and inlets. The inlets comprised in this exception are enumerated in Article 1 of the Protocol (A) attached to the present Convention.

Article II.

Japanese subjects are at liberty to engage in catching, taking and preparing fish and aquatic products in the fishery lots, lying both in the sea and on shore, which are specially designated for that purpose. The lease of the said fishery lots shall be granted by public auction, without any discrimination being made between Japanese subjects and citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

It is understood, however, that, as an exception to the foregoing, those fishery lots for which the Governments of the two High Contracting Parties have so agreed may be leased without auction.

The auction of fishery lots shall take place at Vladivostok in February every year, and the date and locality designated

for this purpose, as well as the necessary details relating to the lease of various fishery lots to be sold, shall be officially notified to the Japanese Consular officer at Vladivostok at least two months before the auction.

With regard to fishery lots for which there shall have been no successful bidder, they shall again be put up to auction within fifteen days, but not earlier than five days, after the preceding auction.

The catching of whales and codfish, as well as of all the fish and aquatic products which can not be caught or taken in special lots is permitted to Japanese subjects on board sea-going vessels furnished with a special licence.

Article III.

The Japanese subjects who have obtained the lease of fishery lots in conformity with the provisions of Article II of the present Convention shall have, within the limits of those fishery lots, the right to make free use of the littoral. They may there carry out necessary repairs to their boats and nets, haul them ashore, and land, prepare and preserve their catches and collections. For these purposes they shall be at liberty to erect there buildings, warehouses, huts and drying-sheds or to remove the same.

Article IV.

With regard to taxes, imposts and fees to be levied in connection with the fishing industry, Japanese subjects shall be subject to the following conditions and shall under no circumstances be subject to any treatment less favourable

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## FISHERY CONVENTION

BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNION OF SOVIET  
SOCIALIST REPUBLICS.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for the purpose of concluding a Fishery Convention in conformity with the provisions of Article 3 of the Convention embodying Basic Rules of the Relations between Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concluded at Peking on January 20th, 1925, have named their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan:

Tokichi Tanaka, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Joshii, a member of the First Class of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure;

The Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

Lev Mikhailoyitch Karakhan, People's Deputy Commissary for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and

Martin Ivanovitch Lacis, a member of the Collegium of the People's Commissariat for Agriculture of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic;

Who, after having communicated to each other their