

御批准案

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

朕明治四十四年四月三日倫敦ニ於テ帝國全權
委員カ大不列顛國全權委員ト共ニ署名調印シ
タル日英通商航海條約ヲ閱覽點檢シ之ヲ嘉納
批准ス

神武天皇即位紀元二千五百七十一年明治四十
四年 月 日東京宮城ニ於テ親ウ名ヲ署シ璽
ヲ鈴セシム

御名 國璽

外務大臣侯爵小村壽太郎

明治四十四年五月三日決議

日英通商航海條約

日本國皇帝陛下及大不列顛愛蘭聯合王國大不列顛海外領土皇帝印度皇帝陛下ハ幸ニ其ノ間竝其ノ臣民間ニ存在スル友好親善ノ關係ヲ鞏固セラシメ且兩國ノ通商關係ヲ進歩發達セシムコトヲ欲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英國駐劄特命全權大使從三位勳一等加藤高明ヲ大不列顛愛蘭聯合王國大不列顛海外領土皇帝印度皇帝陛下ハ外務大臣國會議員「バロネット」ゼ、ライト、オノラブル、サー、エドワード、グレイ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

第一條

兩締約國ノ一方ノ臣民ハ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ニ到リ旅行シ又ハ居住スルコトニ付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 旅行及住居ニ關スル一切ノ事項ニ付總テ内國臣民ト同一ノ基礎ニ置カルヘク
- 二 商業及製造業ヲ營ミ又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適法ナル商業ノ目的物タル各種商品ヲ取扱フコトニ付内國臣民ト同等ノ權利ヲ享有スヘク
- 三 産業、生業、職業及修學研究ヲ行フ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

四 内國臣民ト同一ノ方法ヲ以テ必要ナル家屋、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且住居、商業、産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

五 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産及不動産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反セサル限り取得占有スルノ完全ナル自由ヲ享有シ内國臣民ニ對シテ制定セラレ又ハ制定セララルコトアルヘキ所ト同一ノ條件ニ依リ賣買、交換、贈與、婚姻、遺言其ノ他ノ方法ニ因リ之ヲ處分スルコトヲ得ヘク又其ノ財産ノ賣得金及總テ其ノ動産ヲ國法ニ從ヒテ輸出スルノ自由ヲ享有シ外國人タルノ故ヲ以テ之カ爲同様ノ場合ニ内國臣民ノ負擔スル所ト異ナルカ或ハ之ヨリ多額ナル税金ヲ課セララルコトナカルヘク

六 其ノ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請求及權利ヲ主張擁護セムカ爲自由且容易ニ裁判所其ノ他ノ官廳ニ申出ツルコトヲ得且内國臣民ト均シク右裁判所及官廳ニ於テ自己ヲ代理セシムカ爲代言人及辯護士ヲ選擇使用スルノ完全ナル自由ヲ享有シ其ノ他司法ニ關スル一切ノ事項ニ付一般ニ内國臣民ト同一ノ權利及特權ヲ享有スヘク

七 内國臣民又ハ最惠國ノ臣民若ハ人民ノ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租稅、手數料、課金又ハ貢納ヲ徵收セララルコトナ

カルヘク

八 又保稅庫入ニ關スル便益、獎勵金及戻稅ニ關スル一切ノ事項ニ付内國臣民ト全ク均等ナル待遇ヲ享受スヘシ

第二條

兩締約國ノ一方ノ臣民ハ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ニ於テ陸軍、海軍、護國軍又ハ民兵ノ何レタルヲ間ハス總テノ強制兵役ヲ免レ且服役ノ代トシテ課セララル一切ノ貢納ヲ免レ又強募公債及軍用徵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ラルモノヲ除クノ外亦一切之ヲ免ルヘシ

前記ノ事項ニ關シ締約國ノ一方ノ臣民ハ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ニ於テ最惠國ノ臣民又ハ人民ニ與ヘラレ又ハ與ヘラルコトアルヘキ所ニ比シ不利益ナル待遇ヲ與ヘラルコトナカルヘシ

第三條

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宅、倉庫、製造所及店舗竝一切ノ附屬構造物ニシテ適法ノ目的ニ使用セララ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

第四條

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

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
ルトキハ其ノ職務ヲ執行シ且最惠國領事官ニ認許セラレ又ハ認許セラルコトアルヘ
キ特權、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

第五條

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
ノ當該領事官ハ必要ナル手續ヲ履行シタル上右死亡者財産所在地ノ國法ノ定ムル方法
及制限ニ依リ該相續財産ヲ保管管理スルコトヲ得

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

死亡者ノ相續財産ノ管理ニ關スル一切ノ事項ニ付締約國ノ一方カ別國ノ領事官ニ現ニ
許與シ又ハ今後許與スルコトアルヘキ權利、特權、恩典又ハ免除ハ締約國ノ他ノ一方ノ領

事官ニ即時且無條件ニテ之ヲ及ホスヘキモノトス

第六條

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
川ニ船舶及貨物ヲ以テ自由ニ到ルコトヲ得而シテ到達國ノ國法ニ遵由スルニ於テハ通
商及航海ニ關スル事項ニ付内國臣民ノ享有シ又ハ享有スルコトアルヘキ所ト同一ノ權
利、特權、自由、恩典、特典及免除ヲ享有スヘシ

第七條

兩締約國ノ一方ノ版圖内ノ生産又ハ製造ニ係ル物品ハ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ニ輸入セラル
ルニ當リ其ノ何レノ地ヨリ到ルヲ問ハス別國ノ製産ニ係ル同様ノ物品ニ適用セラルル
最低率ノ關稅ヲ課セラルヘシ

締約國ノ一方ノ版圖内ノ生産又ハ製造ニ係ル物品ハ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ニ輸入セラルル
ニ當リ其ノ何レノ地ヨリ到ルヲ問ハス別國ノ生産又ハ製造ニ係ル同様ノ物品ノ輸入ニ
對シテ均シク適用セラレサル何等ノ禁止又ハ制限ヲ加ヘラルコトナカルヘシ但シ人
畜又ハ農業上有用ナル植物ノ安全ヲ保障スルノ必要ニ基キタル衛生上其ノ他ノ禁止ハ
此ノ限ニ在ラス

第八條

聯合王國ノ生産又ハ製造ニ係ル物品ニシテ本條約附屬稅表第一號ニ列記スルモノハ日

本國ニ輸入セラルルニ當リ該稅表ニ定ムル所ヨリ多額ノ關稅ヲ課セラルルコトナカルヘシ

日本國ノ生産又ハ製造ニ係ル物品ニシテ本條約附屬稅表第二號ニ列記スルモノハ聯合王國ニ輸入セラルルニ當リ關稅ヲ課セラルルコトナカルヘシ
但シ本條約實施ノ日ヨリ一年ヲ經過シタル後何時タリトモ兩締約國ノ一方カ該稅表中ニ修正ヲ加ヘムコトヲ希望スルトキハ其ノ希望ヲ他ノ一方ニ通告スルコトヲ得右通告アリタル上ハ本件ノ爲商議直ニ開始セラルヘク通告ノ日ヨリ六月以内ニ商議満足ニ結了セサルトキハ通告ヲ與ヘタル締約國ハ本條廢棄ノ爲六月ノ豫告ヲ一月以内ニ與フルコトヲ得而シテ右豫告期間ノ終了ト同時ニ本條ハ其ノ效力ヲ失フヘク之カ爲本條約ノ他ノ規定ニ影響ヲ及ホスコトナシ

第九條

兩締約國ノ一方ノ版圖内ノ生産又ハ製造ニ係ル物品ニシテ他ノ一方ノ版圖ニ輸出セララルモノハ其ノ輸出ニ當リ別國ニ輸出セラルル同様ノ物品ニ對シ徵收スル所ト異ナルカ或ハ之ヨリ多額ナル課金ヲ徵收セラルルコトナカルヘシ又如何ナル物品タリトモ締約國ノ一方ノ版圖ヨリ他ノ一方ノ版圖ニ輸出セラルルニ對シ同様ノ物品カ別國ニ輸出セララル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ヘラルルコトナカルヘシ

第十條

兩締約國ノ一方ノ版圖内ノ生産又ハ製造ニ係ル物品ニシテ他ノ一方ノ國法ニ從ヒ其ノ版圖内ヲ通過スルモノハ直過スルト又ハ通過中荷卸及庫入ノ後更ニ荷積セラルルトナ間ハ互ニ一切ノ通過稅ヲ課セラルルコトナカルヘシ

第十一條

國家、地方官廳又ハ自治體ノ利益ノ爲課セラルル內國稅ニシテ兩締約國ノ一方ノ版圖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ヘキモノハ何等ノ理由ヲ以テスルモ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ノ生産又ハ製造ニ係ル物品ニ對シ同様ノ內國品ニ對スルヨリモ多額ナル力或ハ重キ負擔タルコトヲ得ス

締約國ノ一方ノ版圖内ノ生産又ハ製造ニ係ル物品ニシテ庫入又ハ通過ノ目的ヲ以テ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ニ輸入セラルルモノハ內國稅ヲ課セラルルコトナカルヘシ

第十二條

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用ヒテ物品ヲ買入レ見本携帶又ハ不携帶ニテ注文ヲ取集ムルコトヲ得而シテ右商工業者及其ノ用フル旅商ハ買入ヲ爲シ又ハ注文ヲ取集ムルニ當リ課稅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ムムカ爲ニ制定セラレタル稅關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

第十三條

前條記載ノ見本ニ對シ其ノ輸出ノ際兩締約國ノ一方ノ稅關カ施シタル記號極印又ハ印章ハ右見本ノ詳細ナル説明ヲ記載シ該稅關ノ發給セル公ノ查證ヲ有スル目錄ト共ニ其ノ見本品タルコトヲ證明スルモノトシテ且該目錄列記ノモノタルコトヲ確認スルカ爲必要ナル外右見本ヲシテ検査ヲ免レシムルモノトシテ互ニ他ノ一方ノ稅關官吏ヨリ承認セラルヘシ但シ其ノ特ニ必要ト認ムル場合ニハ更ニ記號ヲ該見本ニ施スコトヲ得

第十四條

商業會議所其ノ他締約國版圖内ニ於ケル公認ノ營業組合及商業組合ニシテ之カ爲權限ヲ付與セラレタルモノハ旅商ノ要スルコトアルヘキ證明書ノ發給權限ヲ有スルモノトシテ互ニ承認セラルヘシ

第十五條

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工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於テ登記セラレタルモノ

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

第十六條

各締約國ハ適法ニ輸入シ又ハ輸出セラルルコトヲ得ル一切ノ商品ノ輸入又ハ輸出及其ノ版圖ヨリ又ハ版圖ヘノ旅客ノ運輸ヲ他ノ一方ノ船舶ニ認許スヘシ右船舶其ノ貨物及旅客ハ内國船舶其ノ貨物及旅客ト同一ノ特權ヲ享有シ之ニ課セラルル所ト異ナルカ或ハ之ヨリ多額ナル税金又ハ課金ヲ課セラルルコトナカルヘシ

第十七條

締約國ノ港灣、船渠及碇泊所ニ於ケル船舶ノ繫留及貨物ノ積卸ニ關スル一切ノ事項ニ付テモ亦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テ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

第十八條

日本國ノ國法ニ從ヒ日本船舶ト認メラルル一切ノ船舶又大不列顛國ノ國法ニ從ヒ大不列顛船舶ト認メラルル一切ノ船舶ハ本條約ノ目的ニ於テ日本船舶又ハ大不列顛船舶ト認メラルヘシ

第十九條

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、

港税、水先案内料、燈臺税、檢疫費其ノ他名稱ノ如何ニ拘ラス之ニ類似スル税金又ハ課金ハ同様ノ場合ニ同一ノ條件ヲ以テ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港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各締約國ノ船舶カ何レノ地ヨリ來リ又何レノ地ニ往クヲ問ハス相互ニ之ヲ實行スヘシ

第二十條

兩締約國ノ一方ノ定期郵便運送ノ任務ニ當ル船舶ハ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特別ノ便益、特權及免除ヲ享有スヘシ

第二十一條

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聯合王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

尤モ日本船舶及大不列顛船舶ハ外國ヨリ積載シ來リタル旅客又ハ貨物ノ全部又ハ一部ヲ陸揚セムカ爲或ハ外國ヲ目的地トスル旅客又ハ貨物ノ全部又ハ一部ヲ積載セムカ爲一ノ港ヨリ他ノ港ニ航行スルコトヲ得

又締約國ノ一方ノ沿岸貿易カ内國船舶ニ全然留保セラルル場合ニ他ノ一方ノ船舶ニシテ右留保セラレタル沿岸貿易ノ區域外ニ在ル地トノ貿易ニ從事スルモノハ該區域外ノ地ヨリ來リ又ハ之ニ到ルヘキ通シ切符ヲ所持スル旅客又ハ通シ船荷證券ヲ有スル商品

ヲ前記締約國ノ一方ノ二港間ニ運輸スルコトヲ禁止セラレサルヘク且右運輸ニ從事スルニ當リ該船舶及其ノ貨物ハ總テ本條約ノ規定スル特權ヲ享有スヘキモノトス

第二十二條

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回收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

第二十三條

兩締約國ノ一方ノ船舶ニシテ暴風又ハ偶然ノ事故ノ爲己ムヲ得ス他ノ一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ヘク同様ノ場合ニ内國船舶ノ納付スル所ト異ナル何等ノ税金ヲ徵收セラルコトナシ但シ商船ノ船長カ費用ヲ支辨スル爲其ノ商品ノ一部ヲ處分スルノ必要ヲ認メタルトキハ寄港地ノ規則及税法ニ遵由スルコトヲ要ス

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該船舶其ノ一切ノ部分、備付品、附屬品並該船舶ヨリ救上ケラレ若ハ海中ニ投下セラレタル一切ノ貨物及商品又ハ此等物品中賣却セラレタルモノアル場合ノ收得金ハ右擱坐又ハ難破シタル船舶内ニ發見セラレタル一切ノ書類ト共ニ所有者又ハ其ノ代理人ヨリ要求アリ次第

之ヲ引渡スヘシ右所有者又ハ代理人現場ニ在ラサルトキハ難破又ハ擱坐ノ場所ヲ管轄區域内ニ包含スル日本國又ハ大不列顛國領事官ヨリ國內法ノ定ムル期間内ニ請求アリ次第之ヲ引渡スヘシ而シテ右領事官所有者又ハ代理人ハ財産保存ノ爲要シタル費用ノ外内國船舶カ難破又ハ擱坐セル同様ノ場合ニ於テ支辨スヘキ救護費其ノ他ノ費用ノミヲ支辨スヘシ

締約國ハ又救上ケラレタル商品カ内國消費ノ爲ニ引取ラレサル限り關稅ヲ徵收セサルヘキコトヲ約定ス

船舶カ暴風ノ爲打寄セラレ、擱坐シ又ハ難破シタル場合ニ所有者又ハ船長其ノ他所有者ノ代理人不在ナルカ又ハ現場ニ在ルモ其ノ請求アルトキハ當該國ノ領事官ハ自國民ニ必要ナル援助ヲ與ヘムカ爲關與スルコトヲ得ヘシ

第二十四條

兩締約國ハ各締約國ノ通商航海及工業ヲ總テ最惠國ノ基礎ニ置クノ意思ナルニ因リ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船舶又ハ臣民若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恩典、特權又ハ免除ヲ即時且無條件ニテ他ノ一方ノ船舶又ハ臣民ニ及ホスコトニ同意ス

第二十五條

本條約ノ規定ハ各締約國カ專ラ國境ノ内外各側ニ於ケル一定地帶内ノ國境貿易ヲ便ナラシムムカ爲接壤國ニ許與スル關稅上ノ殊遇、締約國ノ内國民漁業ノ產物ニ許與セラル

ル待遇又ハ日本國ニ近接スル外國領水内ニ於テ捕獲採取セラレタル魚類其ノ他ノ水產物ニ關シ日本國カ許與スル關稅上ノ殊遇ニハ之ヲ適用セス

第二十六條

本條約ノ規定ハ批准書交換ノ日ヨリ二年以内ニ大不列顛國皇帝陛下ノ海外ノ領土、殖民地、屬地又ハ保護領ノ何レカノ爲大不列顛國皇帝陛下ノ東京駐劄代表者ヨリ加入ノ通告ヲ爲スニ非サレハ右領土、殖民地、屬地又ハ保護領ノ何レニモ適用セラルルコトナシ

第二十七條

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千九百十一年七月十七日ヨリ實施シ千九百二十三年七月十六日迄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

尤モ第二十六條ノ規定ニ依リ本條約ノ適用セラルルニ至リタル大不列顛國ノ領土、殖民地、屬地及保護領ニ關シテハ其ノ箇箇ニ付各締約國ハ何時ニテモ十二月ノ豫告ヲ以テ本條約ヲ終了セシムルノ權利ヲ有ス

大不列顛國ノ領土、殖民地、屬地及保護領ニ關スル本條及前條ノ規定ハ「サイプレス」島ニモ亦適用セラルルモトス

右證據トシテ各全權委員之ニ署名調印ス
 千九百十一年四月三日倫敦ニ於テ本書ニ通テ作ル

加藤高明印
 イ、グレイ印

附 屬 税 表

第 一 號

日本國定税率
 表ニ於ケル
 番 號

品 名

單 位 税 率

二六六

ペーシント

四 其ノ他

甲 一箇ノ重量容器共六キログラムヲ超エサ

ルモノ

每百斤
 容器共 四、二五

乙 其ノ他

每百斤 三、三〇

二七五

亞麻織絲

一 單撚ノモノ

甲 生ノモノ

同 八、六〇

乙 其ノ他

同 九、二五

二九八

綿織物

一 天鵞絨、アラッシュ其ノ他ノパイル織物（パイル

ヲ切りタルト否トヲ別タス）

甲 生地ノモノ

同 二五、五〇

品名

単位 税率
毎百斤 三〇・〇〇

乙 其ノ他

七 平織布(別項ニ掲ケサルモノ)

甲 生地ノモノ

甲ノ一 百平方メートルニ付五キログラム

ヲ超エサルモノニシテ五ミリメ

トル平方内ニ於ケル経緯ノ絲數

イ 十九ヲ超エサルモノ

ロ 二十七ヲ超エサルモノ

ハ 三十五ヲ超エサルモノ

ニ 四十三ヲ超エサルモノ

ホ 其ノ他

甲ノ二 百平方メートルニ付十キログラム

ヲ超エサルモノニシテ五ミリメ

トル平方内ニ於ケル経緯ノ絲數

イ 十九ヲ超エサルモノ

ロ 二十七ヲ超エサルモノ

ハ 三十五ヲ超エサルモノ

ニ 四十三ヲ超エサルモノ

ホ 其ノ他

甲ノ三 百平方メートルニ付二十キログラム

ムヲ超エサルモノニシテ五ミリメ

トル平方内ニ於ケル経緯ノ絲數

イ 十九ヲ超エサルモノ

ロ 二十七ヲ超エサルモノ

ハ 三十五ヲ超エサルモノ

ニ 四十三ヲ超エサルモノ

ホ 其ノ他

甲ノ四 百平方メートルニ付三十キログラム

ムヲ超エサルモノニシテ五ミリメ

トル平方内ニ於ケル経緯ノ絲數

イ 十九ヲ超エサルモノ

ロ 二十七ヲ超エサルモノ

ハ 三十五ヲ超エサルモノ

ニ 四十三ヲ超エサルモノ

ホ 其ノ他

同 同 同 同 同
一五・三〇
二〇・七〇
二八・七〇
三八・〇〇
五一・三〇

同 同 同
八・三〇
一〇・五〇
一三・五〇

同 同
一六・五〇
一八・七〇

同 同 同 同 同
六・七〇
八・三〇
一〇・五〇
一三・五〇
一四・七〇

同 同 同 同 同
六・〇〇
六・七〇
八・〇〇
一〇・七〇
一三・三〇

品名

甲ノ五 其ノ他

乙 單ニ漂白シタルモノ

丙 其ノ他

九 其ノ他

甲 生地ノモノ

甲ノ一 百平方メートルニ付五十キログラム

ヲ超エサルモノニシテ五ミリメ

トル平方内ニ於ケル経緯ノ絲數

イ 十九ヲ超エサルモノ

ロ 二十七ヲ超エサルモノ

ハ 三十五ヲ超エサルモノ

ニ 四十三ヲ超エサルモノ

ホ 其ノ他

甲ノ二 百平方メートルニ付十キログラム

ヲ超エサルモノニシテ五ミリメ

トル平方内ニ於ケル経緯ノ絲數

イ 十九ヲ超エサルモノ

ロ 二十七ヲ超エサルモノ

ハ 三十五ヲ超エサルモノ

ニ 四十三ヲ超エサルモノ

ホ 其ノ他

甲ノ三 百平方メートルニ付二十キログラム

ヲムヲ超エサルモノニシテ五ミリ

メートル平方内ニ於ケル経緯ノ絲

數

イ 二十七ヲ超エサルモノ

ロ 三十五ヲ超エサルモノ

ハ 四十三ヲ超エサルモノ

ニ 其ノ他

甲ノ四 百平方メートルニ付三十キログラム

ムヲ超エサルモノニシテ五ミリメ

ートル平方内ニ於ケル経緯ノ絲數

イ 二十七ヲ超エサルモノ

ロ 三十五ヲ超エサルモノ

單位 稅 率

每百斤 九、三〇

前記生地ノモノノ稅 率ニ每百斤三圓ヲ加フ

前記生地ノモノノ稅 率ニ每百斤七圓ヲ加フ

每百斤 一六、〇〇

同 二一、三〇

同 一九、三〇

同 三九、三〇

同 五三、三〇

同 八、〇〇

同 一〇、〇〇

同 一四、三〇

同 一八、〇〇

同 二〇、〇〇

同 八、〇〇

同 一一、三〇

同 一五、〇〇

同 一八、八〇

同 七、三〇

同 八、七〇

三〇一

毛織物毛綿交織物及毛又ハ毛綿ト絹トノ交織物

二 其ノ他

甲 毛製ノモノ

ロ 一平方メートルニ付二百グラムヲ超エ

サルモノ

ハ 一平方メートルニ付五百グラムヲ超エ

サルモノ

ニ 其ノ他

乙 毛綿製ノモノ

ハ 一平方メートルニ付五百グラムヲ超エ

サルモノ

ニ 其ノ他

四六二

鐵

一 塊及錠

甲 銑鐵

四 板

甲 金屬ヲ鍍セサルモノ

甲ノ三 其ノ他

イ 厚〇・七ミリメートルヲ超エサルモノ

ノ

乙 卑金屬ヲ鍍シタルモノ

乙ノ一 錫鍍シタルモノ (葉鐵及葉鋼)

イ 尋常ノモノ

乙ノ二 電鍍シタルモノ (波形ト否トヲ別タ

ス)

品 名

ハ 四十三ヲ超エサルモノ

ニ 其ノ他

甲ノ五 其ノ他

乙 單ニ漂白シタルモノ

丙 其ノ他

單位 稅 率

每百斤 一一・三〇

同 一四・七〇

同 一〇・〇〇

前記生地ノモノノ稅率ニ每百斤三圓ヲ加フ

前記生地ノモノノ稅率ニ每百斤七圓ヲ加フ

每百斤 五七・五〇

同 四五・〇〇

同 四〇・〇〇

同 三〇・〇〇

同 一八・〇〇

同 〇・八三

同 〇・三〇

同 〇・七〇

同 一・二〇

第二號

- 一 染メサル又ハ捺染セサル純絹製羽二重
- 二 染メサル又ハ捺染セサル純絹製羽二重手巾
- 三 銅ノ塊及錠
- 四 麥稈其ノ他ノ材料ヲ以テ製シタル眞田
- 五 樟腦及樟腦油
- 六 竹製ノ籠行李ヲ含ム及編細工
- 七 蘭草製莖
- 八 日本漆器
- 九 菜子油
- 十 七寶器

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION
BETWEEN
THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN
AND
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, being desirous to strengthen the relations of amity and good understanding which happily exist between them and between their subjects, and to facilitate and extend the commercial relations between their two countries, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, His Excellency Monsieur Takaaki Kato, Jusammi, First Class of the Order of the Sacred Treasure, His Imperial Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James;

And His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, the Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, a Baronet of the United Kingdom, a Member of Parliament, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State 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 to enter, travel, and reside in the territories of the other, and, conforming themselves to the laws 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.

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 partnerships with foreigners or native subjects.

3. They shall in all that relates to the pursuit of their industries, callings, professions, and educational studies be placed in all respects on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

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

5. They shall, on condition of reciprocity, be at full liberty to acquire and possess every description of property, movable or 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. They may dispose

of the same by sale, exchange, gift, marriage, testament, or in any other manner, under the same conditions which are or shall be established with regard to native subjects. They shall also be permitted, on compliance with the laws of the country, freely to export the proceeds of the sale of their property and their goods in general without being subjected as foreigners to other or higher duties than those to which subjects of the country would be liable under similar circumstances.

6. 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 and other tribunals in pursuit and defence of their claims and rights; and shall have full liberty, equally with native subjects, to choose and employ lawyers and advocates to represent them before such Courts and tribunals; and generally shall have the same rights and privileges as native subjects in all that concerns the administration of justice.

7. They shall not be compelled to pay taxes, fees, charges, or contributions of any kind whatever, other or higher than those which are or may be paid by native subjects or the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

8. And they shall enjoy a perfect equality of treatment with native subjects in all that relates to facilities for warehousing under bond, bounties, and drawbacks.

ARTICLE 2.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other 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 and military requisitions or contributions unless imposed on them equally with native subjects as owners, lessees, or occupiers of immovable property.

In the above respects the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not be accorded in the territories of the other less favourable treatment than that which is or may be accorded to subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE 3.

The dwellings, warehouses, manufactories, and shops of the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto used for lawful purposes, 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 4.

Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls-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 recognise such officers. This exception, however, shall not be made in regard to one of the High Contracting Parties without being made likewise in regard to all other Powers.

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

ARTICLE 5.

In case of the death of a subject 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 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 law 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 territories 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 6.

There shall be between the territories of the two High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties 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, conforming themselves to the laws 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 native subjects.

ARTICLE 7.

Articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one High Contracting Party, upon importation into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, shall enjoy the lowest rates of customs duty applicable to similar articles of any other foreign origin.

No prohibition or restriction shall be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article, the produce or manufacture of the territories 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. This provision is not applicable to the sanitary or other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of securing the safety of persons, or of cattle, or of plants useful to agriculture.

ARTICLE 8.

The articles, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, enumerated in Part I of the Schedule annexed to this Treaty, shall not, on importation into Japan, be subjected to higher customs duties than those specified in the Schedule.

The articles, the produce or manufacture of Japan, enumerated in Part II of the Schedule annexed to this Treaty, shall be free of duty on importation into the United Kingdom.

Provided that if at any time after the expiration of one year from the date this Treaty takes effect either of the High Contracting Parties desires to make a modification in the Schedule it may notify its desire to the other High Contracting Party, and thereupon negotiations for the purpose shall be entered into forthwith. If the negotiations are not brought to a satisfactory conclusion within six months from the date of notification, the High Contracting Party which gave the notification may, within one month, give six months' notice to abrogate the present Article, and on the expiration of such notice the present Article shall cease to have effect, without prejudice to the other stipulations of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 9.

Articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, exported to the territories of the other, shall not be subjected on export to other or higher charges than those paid on the like articles exported to any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition or restriction be 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 article to any other foreign country.

ARTICLE 10.

Articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, passing in transit through the territories of the other, in conformity with the laws of the country, shall be reciprocally free from all transit duties, whether they pass direct, or whether during transit they are unloaded, warehoused, and reloaded.

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.

The produce or manufacture of the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties imported into the territories of the other, and intended for warehousing or transit, shall not be subjected to any internal duty.

ARTICLE 12.

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 territories of such party, 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 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 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 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 13.

The marks, stamps, or seals placed upon the samples mentioned in the preceding Article by the Customs authorities of one country at the time of exportation, and the 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 country may, however, affix a supplementary mark to such samples in special cases where they may think this precaution necessary.

ARTICLE 14.

The Chambers of Commerce, as well as such other Trade Associations and other recognised Commercial Associations in the territories of the High Contracting Parties as may be authorised in this behalf, shall be mutually accepted as competent authorities for issuing any certificates that may be required for commercial travellers.

ARTICLE 15.

Limited liability and other companies and associations, commercial, industrial, and financial, already or hereafter to be organised in accordance with the laws of either High Contracting Party, and registered in the territories of such Party, are authorised, in the territories 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.

ARTICLE 16.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall permit the 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 or charges than, national vessels and their cargoes and passengers.

ARTICLE 17.

In all that regards the stationing, loading, and unloading of vessels in the ports, docks, roadsteads, and harbours 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 High Contracting Parties being that in these respects also the vessels of the two countries shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

ARTICLE 18.

All vessels which according to Japanese law are to be deemed Japanese vessels, and all vessels which according to British law are to be deemed British vessels, shall, for the purposes of this Treaty, be deemed Japanese and British vessels respectively.

ARTICLE 19.

No duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other analogous duties or charges of whatever nature, or under 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 ports of either country upon the vessels of the other which shall not equally, under the same conditions, be imposed in like cases on national vessels in general, or vessels of the most favoured nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply to the vessels of either country from whatever place they may arrive and whatever may be their destination.

ARTICLE 20.

Vessels charged with performance of regular scheduled postal service of one of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territorial waters of the other the same special facilities, privileges, and immunities as are granted to like vessels of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE 21.

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 the United Kingdom respectively. It is, however, understood that the subjects and vessels of either High Contracting Party shall enjoy in this respect most-favoured-nation treatment in the territories of the other.

Japanese and British vessels may, nevertheless, proceed from one port to another, either for the purpose of landing the whole or part of their passengers or cargoes brought from abroad, or of taking on board the whole or part of their passengers or cargoes for a foreign destination.

It is also understood that, in the event of the coasting trade of either country being exclusively reserved to national vessels, the vessels of the other country, if engaged in trade to or from places not within the limits of the coasting trade so reserved, shall not be prohibited from the carriage between two ports of the former country of passengers holding through tickets, or merchandise consigned on through bills of lading to or from places not within the above-mentioned limits, and while engaged in such carriage these vessels and their cargoes shall enjoy the full privileges of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 22.

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 recovery 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 23.

Any vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties which may be compelled, by stress of weather or by accident, to take shelter in a port of the other shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary stores, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable in the like case by a national vessel. In case, however, the master of a merchant-vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandise 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.

If any vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, such vessel, and all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom, including any which may have been cast into the sea, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked vessel, shall be given up to the owners or their agents when claimed by them. If there are no such owners or agents on the spot, then the same shall be delivered to the Japanese or British Consular officer in whose district the wreck or stranding may have taken place upon being claimed by him within the period fixed by the laws of the country, and such Consular officer, owners, or agents shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck or stranding of a national vessel.

The High Contracting Parties agree, moreover, that merchandise saved shall not be subjected to the payment of any customs duty unless cleared for internal consumption.

In the case either of a vessel being driven in by stress of weather, run aground, or wrecked, the respective Consular officers shall, if the owner or master or other agent of the owner is not present, or is present and requires it, be authorised to interpose in order to afford the necessary assistance to their fellow-countrymen.

ARTICLE 24.

The High Contracting Parties agree that, in all that concerns commerce, navigation, and industry, any favour, privilege, or immunity which either High Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the ships, subjects, or citizens of any other foreign State shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the ships or subjects of the other High Contracting Party, it being their intention that the commerce, navigation, and industry of each country shall be placed in all respects on the footing of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE 25.

The stipulations of this Treaty do not apply to tariff concessions granted by either of the High Contracting Parties to contiguous States solely to facilitate frontier traffic within a limited zone on each side of the frontier, or to the treatment accorded to the produce of the national fisheries of the High Contracting Parties, or to special tariff favours granted by Japan in regard to fish and other aquatic products taken in the foreign waters in the vicinity of Japan.

ARTICLE 26.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall not be applicable to any of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, or Protectorates beyond the Seas, unless notice of adhesion shall have been given on behalf of any such Dominion, Colony, Possession, or Protectorate by His Britannic Majesty's Representative at Tokio before the expiration of two years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 27.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Tokio as soon as possible. It shall enter into operation on the 17th July, 1911, and remain in force until the 16th July, 1923. In case neither of the High Contracting Parties shall 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 High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.

As regards the British Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates to which the present Treaty may have been made applicable in virtue of Article 26, however, either of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to terminate it separately at any time on giving twelve months' notice to that effect.

It is understood that the stipulations of the present and of the preceding Article referring to British Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates apply also to the island of Cyprus.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at London, in duplicate, this 3rd day of April, 1911.

(L. S.) TAKAAKI KATO.

(L. S.) E. GREY.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.

No. in Japanese Statutory Tariff.	Description of Article.	Unit of Weight.	Rate of Duty in Yen.
266	PAINTS :		
	4. Other :		
	A. Each weighing not more than 6 kilog., including the weight of the receptacle	100 kin (including receptacles)	4.25
	B. Other	100 kin	3.30
275	LINEN YARNS :		
	1. Single :		
	A. Gray	100 "	8.60
	B. Other	100 "	9.25
298	TISSUES OF COTTON :		
	1. Velvets, plushes, and other pile tissues, with piles cut or uncut :		
	A. Gray	100 "	25.50
	B. Other	100 "	30.00
	7. Plain tissues, not otherwise provided for :		
	A. Gray :		
	A-1. Weighing not more than 5 kilog. per 100 sq. metres, and having in a square of 5 millim. side in warp and woof :		
	(a.) 19 threads or less	100 "	15.30
	(b.) 27 " "	100 "	20.70
	(c.) 35 " "	100 "	28.70
	(d.) 43 " "	100 "	38.00
	(e.) More than 43 threads	100 "	51.30
	A-2. Weighing not more than 10 kilog. per 100 sq. metres, and having in a square of 5 millim. side in warp and woof :		
	(a.) 19 threads or less	100 "	8.30
	(b.) 27 " "	100 "	10.50
	(c.) 35 " "	100 "	13.50
	(d.) 43 " "	100 "	16.50
	(e.) More than 43 threads	100 "	18.70

No. in Japanese Statutory Tariff.	Description of Article.	Unit of Weight.	Rate of Duty in Yen.
A-3. Weighing not more than 20 kilog. per 100 sq. metres, and having in a square of 5 millim. side in warp and woof:			
(a.)	19 threads or less	100 kin	6.70
(b.)	27 " " " " " "	100 "	8.30
(c.)	35 " " " " " "	100 "	10.50
(d.)	43 " " " " " "	100 "	13.50
(e.)	More than 43 threads ...	100 "	14.70
A-4. Weighing not more than 30 kilog. per 100 sq. metres, and having in a square of 5 millim. side in warp and woof:			
(a.)	19 threads or less	100 "	6.00
(b.)	27 " " " " " "	100 "	6.70
(c.)	35 " " " " " "	100 "	8.00
(d.)	43 " " " " " "	100 "	10.70
(e.)	More than 43 threads ...	100 "	13.30
A-5.	Other	100 "	9.30
B.	Bleached simply	The above duties on gray tissues plus 3 yen per 100 kin.	
C.	Other	The above duties on gray tissues plus 7 yen per 100 kin.	
9. Other :			
A. Gray :			
A-1. Weighing not more than 5 kilog. per 100 sq. metres, and having in a square of 5 millim. side in warp and woof:			
(a.)	19 threads or less	100 kin	16.00
(b.)	27 " " " " " "	100 "	21.30
(c.)	35 " " " " " "	100 "	29.30
(d.)	43 " " " " " "	100 "	39.30
(e.)	More than 43 threads ...	100 "	53.30
A-2. Weighing not more than 10 kilog. per 100 sq. metres, and having in a square of 5 millim. side in warp and woof:			
(a.)	19 threads or less	100 "	8.00
(b.)	27 " " " " " "	100 "	10.00

No. in Japanese Statutory Tariff.	Description of Article.	Unit of Weight.	Rate of Duty in Yen.
	(c.) 35 threads or less	100 kin	14.30
	(d.) 43 " " 	100 "	18.00
	(e.) More than 43 threads	100 "	20.00
A-3.	Weighing not more than 20 kilog. per 100 sq. metres, and having in a square of 5 millim. side in warp and woof:		
	(a.) 27 threads or less	100 "	8.00
	(b.) 35 " " 	100 "	11.30
	(c.) 43 " " 	100 "	15.00
	(d.) More than 43 threads	100 "	18.80
A-4.	Weighing not more than 30 kilog. per 100 sq. metres, and having in a square of 5 millim. side in warp and woof:		
	(a.) 27 threads or less	100 "	7.30
	(b.) 35 " " 	100 "	8.70
	(c.) 43 " " 	100 "	11.30
	(d.) More than 43 threads	100 "	14.70
A-5.	Other	100 "	10.00
B.	Bleached simply	The above duties on gray tissues plus 3 yen per 100 kin.	
C.	Other	The above duties on gray tissues plus 7 yen per 100 kin.	
301	TISSUES OF WOOL, AND MIXED TISSUES OF WOOL AND COTTON, OF WOOL AND SILK, OR OF WOOL, COTTON, AND SILK:		
2.	Other:		
A.	Of wool:		
	(b.) Weighing not more than 200 grammes per sq. metre	100 kin	57.50
	(c.) Weighing not more than 500 grammes per sq. metre	100 "	45.00
	(d.) Other	100 "	40.00
B.	Of wool and cotton:		
	(c.) Weighing not more than 500 grammes per sq. metre	100 "	30.00
	(d.) Other	100 "	18.00

No. in Japanese Statutory Tariff.	Description of Article.	Unit of Weight.	Rate of Duty in Yen.
462	IRON :		
	1. In lumps, ingots, blooms, billets, and slabs :		
	A. Pig iron	100 kin	0.083
	4. Plates and sheets :		
	A. Not coated with metals :		
	A-3. Other :		
	(a.) Not exceeding 0.7 millim. in thickness	100 „	0.30
	B. Coated with base metals :		
	B-1. Tinned (tinned iron sheets and tinned steel sheets) :		
	(a.) Ordinary	100 „	0.70
	B-2. Galvanised (corrugated or not) ...	100 „	1.20

PART II.

1. HABUTAE OF PURE SILK, NOT DYED OR PRINTED.
2. HANDKERCHIEFS OF HABUTAE OF PURE SILK, NOT DYED OR PRINTED.
3. COPPER, UNWROUGHT, IN INGOTS AND SLABS.
4. PLAITING OF STRAW AND OTHER MATERIALS.
5. CAMPHOR AND CAMPHOR OIL.
6. BASKETS (INCLUDING TRUNKS) AND BASKETWARE OF BAMBOO.
7. MATS AND MATTING OF RUSH.
8. LACQUERED WARES, COATED WITH JAPANESE LACQUER (URUSHI).
9. RAPE-SEED OIL.
10. CLOISONNÉ WARES.

参照

日英新通商航海條約談判中ノ聲明及說明

第一 新條約談判中兩國代表者間ニ左ノ聲明及說明ヲ交換セリ

舊外國人居留地ニ於ケル永代借地權者ノ地位ハ別商議ノ問題ト爲スコトニ兩國政府ニ於テ同意セルカ右永代借地權者ノ地位ニ關スル日英各政府ノ主張ハ新條約中該問題ニ言及スルコトナキノ故ヲ以テ何等影響ヲ受クルモノニ非サルコトニ一致セリ

又兩國政府ノ孰レノ一方タリトモ萬國工業所有權保護同盟條約ヨリ脫退セムト欲スルトキハ該條約規定ノ事項ニ付相互ニ兩國臣民ヲ保護セムカ爲他ノ一方ト取極ヲ締結スヘキコトニ一致セリ

新條約第二十一條中「港」ノ文字ハ單複孰レニ於テ用ヒラルルヲ問ハス外國通商ノ爲ニ開カレタル港ノ意味ナルコトニ一致セリ

第二 本邦新關稅定率法輸入稅表中ノ稅目及註ニ關シ帝國大使ヨリ左ノ說明ヲ與ヘタリ

一 商業上「スコアード」又ハ「ウオッシュド」ト稱セラルル綿織物ハ其ノ自然色ヲ保有スル限リ課稅上「漂白シタルモノ」ト認メス

二 本邦新關稅定率法輸入稅表中第九類、註四ハ紋、條其ノ他ノ意匠ヲ有スル織物ヲ組織ス

ル絲ノ計算ニ適用セラルヘキ趣意ニシテ織方不完全ノ爲諸所ニ絲叢ヲ生シタル織物ニ付
テハ之ニ適用スヘキ稅率ヲ定ムルニ當リ數個所ニ於ケル絲數ノ平均ニ依ル

絲ノ端數即チ計絲鏡ノ一邊ニ沿ヒテ之ニ觸ルル絲ハ計數ニ加ヘス

三 註四ニ於テ單撚絲トアルハ單絲ヲ意味ス例ヘハ雙子絲ハ二本ニ計算ス英國ニ於テ通例
「エレメンタリ、スレッツ」ト稱スル布帛ノ地ニ於ケル箇箇ノ絲ハ茲ニ所謂單撚絲ニ非ス從
テ意匠又ハ條ヲ有スル織物ノ絲數ヲ計算スルニ當リテハ意匠又ハ條ニ於ケルト或ハ織物
ノ地ニ於ケルトヲ問ハス單撚絲ノ最モ多キ部分ニ依リ之ヲ計算ス

註五ニ關スル正當ノ解釋ハ第二九八號ノ八ニ依リ課稅セラルヘキ紋織布ハ經緯各二十ヲ
超エタル絲ヲ以テ組織セラレタル意匠ヲ有スルモノナリト謂フニアリ右ノ絲數ヲ計算ス
ルニハ二以上ノ單撚絲ヨリ成ル撚絲又ハ引揃ヘタル絲ハ之ヲ一トシテ計算ス但シ右計算
法ハ織物カ紋織布トシテ課稅セラルヘキヤ否ヤヲ決スル爲ニノミ用ヒラレ註四ニ記載セ
ラルル絲數計算ノ爲ニ用ヒラルルニ非サルコト明ナリ

四 本邦新關稅表第四六二號ニ「鐵」トアルハ鐵及鋼ノ兩者ヲ包含ス

五 工場の規模ニ依リ製産セラレタル苛性曹達ニシテ六十度、七十度及七十六七度品ト稱
スルカ如キ普通ノ商品ハ「精製ノモノ」トシテ類別セス稅目番號第一六三號ノ二ニ依リ課

第三 又新條約附屬稅表第二號ニ關シ談判中左ノ通り一致セリ

一 染絲ヲ以テ混織シタル純絹製羽二重手巾及染絲ヲ以テ刺繡又ハ縁縫シタル純絹製羽二
重手巾ハ該稅表第二號ノ便益ヲ享受スヘキコト

二 「麥稈其ノ他ノ材料ヲ以テ製シタル眞田」ノ用語中「其ノ他ノ材料」ナル文字ハ經木又ハ
麥稈ト經木ノ混織ヲ意味スルコト

日英新條約ニ關スル説明

日英新通商條約ノ談判ハ夙ニ兩國間ニ開始セラレ種々ノ問題ニ關シ複雑ナル商議ヲ要シタルモ彼我共ニ和衷交讓ノ精神ヲ以テ之ニ當リタルカ故遂ニ能ク妥結ニ達スルヲ得本月三日倫敦ニ於テ兩國全權委員間ニ新條約ノ調印ヲ見ルニ至レリ

新條約ニ對シ兩國ニ於テ批准ヲ了スルトキハ批准書交換ハ東京ニ於テ行ハルヘク然ル上ハ該條約ハ其ノ明文ノ定ムル所ニ依リ本年七月十七日ヨリ實施セラルヘシ
新條約ヲ以テ日英現行條約ト對照スルニ兩者相違ノ主ナル點左ノ如シ

一、現行條約ノ稅率協定ハ新條約ノ稅率協定ト其ノ趣ヲ異ニシ

甲、現行條約ニ於テハ帝國政府ハ英國品ニ對シ最惠國待遇ヲ保障スルノ外一定ノ英國品ニ付稅率ヲ協定シテ其ノ羈絆ニ束縛セラルルニ反シ英國政府ハ本邦品ニ對シ單ニ最惠國待遇ヲ保障スルニ止リ何等稅權ヲ羈束セラルルコトナシ然ルニ新條約ニ於テハ日英兩國互ニ輸入稅ニ關シ最惠國待遇ヲ保障スルト共ニ相互ニ稅率ヲ協定シ帝國政府カ一定ノ英國品ニ對シ稅率ヲ協定スルト同時ニ英國政府モ亦一定ノ本邦品ニ對シ其ノ無稅制ヲ繼續スルコトヲ約定セリ即チ關稅ニ付彼我相互ニ義務ヲ負擔セリ

乙、現行條約ニ於テ英國品ノ爲設ケタル協定稅率ハ本邦新關稅定率法ノ稅表番號三十九目ニ涉リ織絲類、綿織物、毛織物、麻織物、鐵、鐵釘類及「レール」ノ各全部、精糖、印刷料紙、護謄製品、窓玻璃、帽子、藍、革類、「ペーメント」及「セメント」等ニ關係セリト雖新條約ニ於テ英國品ノ爲設ケタル協定稅率ニ因リ影響ヲ受クルモノハ右稅表番號五目ニ止リ即チ綿織物中「フランネル」及絞織ヲ除キタル大部分、毛織物中「モスリン」及天鵝絨ヲ除キタル大部分、鐵ノ内銑鐵、薄板、葉鐵及電鍍板並ニ「ペーメント」及亞麻織絲ノミニ關係セリ。

丙、英國ニ對スル新條約ノ協定品ハ總テ現行條約協定品ノ範圍ヲ出テスト雖新協定稅率ヲ之ニ該當スル現行協定稅率ニ比スルニ二、三ノ相等シキモノアルノ外總テ高率ナリトス
丁、現行條約ニ於テハ協定稅率ハ條約ノ存續期間之ヲ變更スルヲ得スト雖新條約ニ於テハ條約實施後一個年ヲ經過スルトキハ何時ニテモ日英各締約國ヨリ之カ修正ノ希望ヲ通告スルコトヲ得其ノ通告後六個月内ニ商議結了セザルトキハ爾後一個月以内ニ更ニ六個月ノ豫告ヲ以テ協定稅率ヲ廢棄スルコトヲ得

二、現行條約ニ於テハ土地所有權ニ關シ何等規定スル所ナシト雖新條約ニ於テハ一般ニ不動產ノ取得ニ關シ各自國內法カ外國人ニ認ムル範圍内ニ於テ相互ノ條件ニ依リ互ニ最惠國待遇ヲ許與スヘキコトヲ保障セリ

三、現行條約ハ沿岸貿易ニ關シ其ノ締結當時ノ若干ノ本邦開港場間ニ英國船舶ノ貨物運搬ニ從事スルコトヲ許可シタルモ新條約ニ於テハ此ノ如キ規定ヲ削除シ本件ニ付テハ國內法ノ規定ニ一任シ唯最惠國待遇ヲ保障スルニ止メタリ

四、現行條約ニ於テハ永代借地權ニ關スル規定ヲ存スルモ新條約ニ於テハ之ヲ削除セリ但シ本件ノ根本的處理ニ關シテハ別ニ兩國政府間ニ商議スル筈ナリ

五、新條約ニ於テハ商事會社ノ互認、旅商ノ便宜、並ニ國境貿易及漁產ニ關スル除外例ノ如キ現行條約ニ見サル規定ヲ設ケタリ

以上ハ新條約ト現行條約トノ對照上大體ノ相違ナルカ帝國政府ハ新條約カ好ク現時ノ事態ニ適應シ其ノ愈本年七月ヨリ實施セラルルニ至ラハ現行條約ニ代ハリテ兩國ノ通商關係ニ安固ヲ保障シ從來既ニ彼我ノ間ニ存在スル友好親善ノ關係ヲシテ益密接鞏固ナラシムルノ效少カラサルヘキヲ確信ス

参照

英國卜、新舊協定稅率及新關稅定率比較表

稅番	品名	新協定稅率		新關稅定率		現行協定稅率	
		單位	稅率	單位	稅率	單位	稅率
二六六	ペーント 四其、他	每百斤	四、二五	每百斤	六、四〇	每百斤	一、三〇四
	甲 一箇、重量容器共 六キログラム超、五キログラム 乙 其他	每百斤 容器共	三、三〇	每百斤	四、九五		
二七五	亞麻織絲 一單撚、モノ 甲 生、モノ	同	八、六〇	同	一〇、七五	每百斤	六、五二

二九八 綿織物	乙其ノ他	同	九、二五	一、四〇	
一、天織織物、三其、他、 パイル織物	同	每百斤	二五、五〇	三四、〇〇	每方碼 (天織織物)
甲生地ノモノ	同	三〇、〇〇	四〇、〇〇	従價	一〇、〇〇 % 〇、〇四一
乙其、他	同	三〇、〇〇	四〇、〇〇	従價	一〇、〇〇 %
七平織布	同	三〇、〇〇	四〇、〇〇	従價	一〇、〇〇 %
甲生地ノモノ	同	三〇、〇〇	四〇、〇〇	従價	一〇、〇〇 %
甲二、甲三、(六)、甲三、 (六)、甲四、甲ノ五	同	五、一三〇 六、〇〇乃至 九、〇〇乃至 七七、〇〇	九、〇〇乃至 七七、〇〇	従價	一〇、〇〇 %

甲二、(一)、(二)、甲ノ 三、(四)、(二)	同	八、三〇乃至 一六、五〇	二二、〇〇乃至 二二、〇〇	従價	一〇、〇〇 % 〇、〇五三
乙單ニ漂白シタルモノ	同	生地ノモノ、税 率、五、〇〇乃至 七、〇〇	同上	従價	一〇、〇〇 %
丙其、他	同	生地ノモノ、税 率、五、〇〇乃至 七、〇〇	同上	従價	一〇、〇〇 %
九其、他	同	生地ノモノ、税 率、五、〇〇乃至 七、〇〇	同上	従價	一〇、〇〇 %
甲生地ノモノ	同	生地ノモノ、税 率、五、〇〇乃至 七、〇〇	同上	従價	一〇、〇〇 %
甲二、甲三、(六)、甲三、 (六)、甲四、甲ノ五	同	七、五〇乃至 五三、三〇	一〇、〇〇乃至 八〇、〇〇	従價	一〇、〇〇 % 〇、〇一七
乙單ニ漂白シタルモノ	同	生地ノモノ、税 率、五、〇〇乃至 七、〇〇	同上	従價	一〇、〇〇 %

乙二 (電鍍ニアルモノ)	同	一、二〇	二、〇〇	同	〇、七四〇
乙二 (鍍銀及鍍金)	同	〇、七〇	〇、九〇	同	〇、六九一

参照

○日英通商航海條約 明治二十七年八月三十日
勅令無號

第五條

大不列顛國皇帝陛下ノ版圖内ノ生産或ハ製造ニ係ル物品ハ何レノ地ヨリ日本國皇帝陛下ノ版圖内ニ輸入シ又日本國皇帝陛下ノ版圖内ノ生産或ハ製造ニ係ル物品ヲ何レノ地ヨリ大不列顛國皇帝陛下ノ版圖内ニ輸入スルニモ總テ別國ノ生産或ハ製造ニ係ル同種ノ物品ニ課スル所ノ税ニ異ナルカ或ハ之ヨリ多額ノ税ヲ課

セラル、コトナカルヘシ又締盟國ノ一方ノ版
圖内ノ別國ノ生産或ハ製造ニ係ル物品ノ輸入
ヲ禁止スルニ非サレハ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ノ生
産或ハ製造ニ係ル同種ノ物品ヲ何レノ地ヨリ
輸入スルコトヲモ禁止スルコトナカルヘシ但
シ此ノ末段ノ取極ハ人畜或ハ農業ニ有用ナル
植物ノ安全ヲ保護スルニ必要ナル衛生上及其
他ノ禁止ニハ適用スヘカラサルモノトス

第六條

兩締盟國ノ一方ノ版圖内ヨリ他ノ一方ノ版圖

内ノ輸出スル一切ノ物品ヘハ他ノ各外國ノ輸
出スル同種物品ニ對シテ賦課シ若ハ賦課シ得キ所異ナ
ルカ或ハ之ヨリ多額ノ税金又ハ雜費ヲ賦課ス
ルコトナカルヘシ又兩締盟國ノ一方ノ版圖内
ニ於テ他ノ各外國ニ向テ物品ノ輸出ヲ禁止ス
ルニ非サレハ他ノ一方ノ版圖内ノ同種ノ物品
ヲ輸出スルコトヲモ禁止セサルヘシ

第十一條

兩締盟國ノ沿海貿易ハ本條約ニ於テ規定スル
ノ限ニ在ラス各其ノ法律勅令及規則ニ從テ之

ヲ規定ス一キモノトス然レトモ日本國皇帝陛下ノ版圖内ニ於ケル大不列顛國臣民又ハ大不列顛國皇帝陛下ノ版圖内ニ於ケル日本國臣民ハ此ノ事項ニ関シテハ各右法律勅令及規則ヲ以テ他ノ外國臣民或ハ人民ニ許與シ若ハ許與セラル一キ諸權利ヲ享有ス一キモノトス

大不列顛國皇帝陛下ノ版圖内ノ二箇以上ノ港ニ仕向ケタル荷物ヲ外國ニ於テ積載シタル日本國船舶及日本國皇帝陛下ノ版圖内ノ二箇以上ノ港ニ仕向ケタル荷物ヲ外國ニ於テ積載シ

タル大不列顛國船舶ハ外國貿易ヲ許サレタル仕向港ノ一ニ於テ其ノ積荷ノ一部ヲ陸揚シ而シテ其ノ最初ニ積載シタル荷物ノ剩餘ヲ陸揚スル為メ他ノ一港若ハ數港ニ進航スルコトヲ得ヘシ但シ常ニ兩國ノ法律及稅關規則ニ從フ一キモノトス

但シ日本國政府ハ本條約ノ期限間是迄ノ通り大不列顛國船舶カ帝國ノ現開港場間ニ積荷ヲ運搬スルコトヲ許スコトヲ承諾ス尤大阪新瀉及ヒ夷港ハ此ノ限ニ在ラス

第十五條

兩締盟國ハ其ノ一方ノ通商及航海ヲ他ノ一方ニ於テ總テ最惠國ノ基礎ニ置ク主意ヲ有スルニ因リ通商及航海ニ關スル一切ノ事項ニ關シ其ノ一方ヨリ別國ノ政府、船舶、臣民或ハ人民ニ現ニ許與シ或ハ將來許與スヘキ一切ノ特典、殊遇若ハ免除ハ他ノ一方ノ政府、船舶、臣民或ハ人民ニモ即時ニ且條件ヲ附セスシテ之ヲ許與スヘキコトヲ兩締盟國ニ於テ約定ス

第十八條

大不列顛國政府ハ同政府ニ關スル限ハ左ノ取極ニ同意スヘシ

日本國ニ在ル各外國人居留地ハ全ク其ノ所在ノ日本國市區ニ編入シ爾後日本國地方組織ノ一部トナルヘシ

然ル上ハ日本國當該官吏ハ之ニ關シテ其ノ地方施政上ノ責任義務ヲ悉皆負擔スヘシ又之ト同時ニ右外國人居留地ニ屬スル共有資金若ハ財産アルトキハ之ヲ右日本國官吏ヘ引渡スヘキモノトス

尤前記外國人居留地ヲ日本國市區ニ編入ノ場合ニハ該居留地内ニテ現ニ因テ以テ財産ヲ所持スル所ノ現在永代借地券ハ有效ノモノト確認セラルヘシ而シテ右財産ニ對シテハ右借地券ニ載セタル條件ノ外ハ別ニ何等ノ條件ヲモ附セサルヘシ但シ借地券中ニ領事官トアルハ總テ日本國當該官吏ヲ以テ之ニ代エーキコト、知ルヘシ

外國人居留地公共ノ目的ノ為メニ無借料ニテ貸與シタル各地所ハ永代ニ保存セラルヘシ且

該地所ニシテ最初貸與シタルトキノ目的ニ使用セラル、限ハ總テノ租稅及徵收金ヲ免スヘシ但シ土地收用權ニハ從フヘキモノトス

(前後略)

議定書(日英通商航海條約
末尾ニ附シテ公布)

日本國皇帝陛下ノ政府及大不列顛愛蘭國兼印度國皇帝陛下ノ政府ハ本日調印セシ通商航海條約ノ外ニ雙方ニ關スル特別ノ事項ヲ規定スルコト兩國ノ利益上便宜ナルヲ以テ雙方ノ全權委員ハ左ノ約定ニ同意セリ

第一 本日調印シタル通商航海條約批准交換後一箇月ノ後ハ本書附屬輸入税目ハ兩締盟國間ニ現存スル所ノ安政五年條約ノ有效ナル間ハ其ノ第二十三條ノ規定ニ據シ又右安政五年條約ノ無效ニ歸シタル後ハ本日調印シタル條約第五條及ヒ第十條ノ規定ニ準據シ大不列顛國皇帝陛下ノ版圖内ノ生産若ハ製造ニ係ル物品ニシテ該税目ニ掲クルモノヲ日本國ニ輸入スル場合ニ之ヲ適用スルモノトス但シ日本

國政府ニ於テ純良ナラサル藥材、製藥、食物若ハ飲料、猥褻ノ印刷物、圖畫、書籍、紙牌、石版若ハ其ノ他ノ彫刻畫、寫真及其ノ他總テ猥褻ノ物品、日本帝國ノ專賣特許、商標及版權ニ關スル法律ニ違背スル物品又ハ其ノ他衛生、公安若ハ風俗ニ關シ危害ヲ生スルモノ、物品ノ輸入ヲ制限シ若ハ禁止スルノ權利ハ本議定書又ハ其ノ附屬税目ノ爲メ制限セラル、コトナカル一キモノトス
該税目ニ定メタル從價税ハ之ヲ實行シ得

一レト認メラル、限ハ本議定書ノ日附ヨ
リ六箇月間ニ兩國政府間ニ締結セラルヘ
キ追加條約ヲ以テ從量税ニ換算スヘシ本
議定書ノ日附ヨリ前六箇月間ニ於ケル日
本國税關報告ニ載セタル平均價格ニ仕入
地產出地若ハ製造地ヨリ陸揚港ニ至ル迄
ノ保險料及運賃ヲ加算シ又手数料アルト
キハ之ヲモ加算シタルモノヲ以テ右換算
ノ基礎トナスヘシ若又追加條約ニシテ前
記税目ヲ實施スル為メニ定メタル期限ヲ

終ル迄ニ實施セラレサル場合ニハ其ノ間
ハ前記ノ税目ノ末尾ニ掲ケタル規定ニ從
ヒ從價税ヲ徵收スヘシ
右税目ニ掲ケサル物品ニ對シテハ前項ニ
記載セシ期日ヨリ前項ニ記載セシ如ク各
安政五年條約第二十三條及本日調印シタ
ル條約第五條及第十五條ノ規定ニ準據シ
日本國ニテ其ノ時現ニ行ハル、所ノ普通
國定税則ヲ適用スルモノトス
大不列顛國臣民カ日本國ニ輸入スル貨物

及商品ニ對シ現今日本國ニ於テ實施スル
所ノ輸入税目ハ前項ニ記載セシ各税目實
施ノ日ヨリ無效ニ歸スヘキモノトス
尤此ノ外總テノコトニ付テハ現行條約ノ
規定ハ本日調印シタル通商航海條約ノ實
施セラル、ニ至ル迄ハ無條件ニテ保續セ
ラルヘキモノトス

(第二以下及附屬税目略)

○日英追加條約

明治二十八年正月三十日
勅令無附

日本國皇帝陛下ノ政府及大不列顛國皇帝陛下
ノ政府ハ明治二十七年七月十六日倫敦ニ於テ
調印シタル議定書ヲ以テ其ノ附屬税目ニ定メ
タル從價税ハ之ヲ實行シ得ヘシト認メラル、
限ハ其ノ日附ヨリ六箇月間ニ兩國政府間ニ締
結セラルヘキ追加條約ヲ以テ從量税ニ換算ス
ヘキコトニ同意シ而シテ右ノ期限ハ其ノ後ノ
取極ヲ以テ延期セラレタルニ因リ兩締盟國ハ
之カ為メニ條約ヲ締結スル為メ日本國皇帝陛

下ハ外務大臣臨時代理文部大臣從二位勳一等
侯爵西園寺公望ヲ大不列顛愛蘭聯合王國兼印
度國皇帝陛下ハ代理公使ゼラルド、オーガスタス、
ウサーレ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状ヲ示シ其ノ良好妥當ナ
ルヲ認メ以テ左ノ諸條ヲ協議決定セリ

第一條

本條約ニ附屬スル税目ハ前記明治二十七年七
月十六日締結ノ議定書附屬從價税目ニ代ルヘ
キモノトス本税目ハ該議定書第一條ノ規定ノ

適用セラル、限ハ總テ該規定ニ從フヘキモノ
トス又本税目ハ本條約批准交換後一箇月ヲ經
テ實施セラルヘキモノトス

第二條

本條約ヲ以テ定メタル從量税ハ三箇年毎ニ之
ヲ改定スヘキモノトス右改定ハ明治二十七年
六月三十日ニ終ル六箇月間日本國税關ニ於テ
採用シタル二小半期間ノ平均為替相場ト前記
毎三箇年ノ滿期ニ至ル一小半期ニ先タツ四小
半期間日本國税關ニ於テ採用シタル平均為替

相場トノ差ヲ基礎トス一キモノトス
改定税表ハ日本國政府ニ於テ三箇月前ニ於テ
之ヲ公布シ前記三箇年ノ期限滿ルトキハ直ニ
效力ヲ有ス一キモノトス
本規定ハ日本國カ現ニ約定税目ヲ商議中ノ他
ノ國ニ於テ同様ノ取極ヲ承諾スルヲ待テ實行
セラル一キモノト知ル一シ

(第三條以下及附屬税目略)

明治四十四年五月三日決議

關東都督府職官特別任用令中改定件