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**Handelsabkommen zwischen Großbritannien und den drei
Hansestädten Lübeck, Bremen und Hamburg, 29. September 1825**

Vertrag

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Fundort: Staatsarchiv Bremen (StAB), 2-C, 4.d.2.

Formalia: 2 Bögen à 4 Seiten, geheftet, abgesehen vom Deckblatt in zwei Spalten bedruckt, einmal in englischer, einmal in französischer Sprache. Hier wird nur der englische Text wiedergegeben. Nachträgliche handschriftliche Vermerke, die lediglich der Registratur des Dokuments dienen, werden in der Transkription nicht berücksichtigt. In der vorliegenden Akte findet sich auch eine beglaubigte Abschrift des Vertrages in deutscher Sprache, die vom 9. September 1841 datiert.

Regest:

Mit dem Handelsabkommen vom 29. September 1825 vereinbaren Großbritannien und die drei norddeutschen Hansestädten Lübeck, Bremen und Hamburg, vertreten durch ihren Generalkonsul James Colquhoun in London, abweichend von der grundsätzlich noch immer geltenden Navigationsakte prinzipiell gleiche Rechte für den Zugang ihrer Handelsschiffe und deren Ladungen zu den Häfen des jeweils anderen Landes, vor allem was die Herkunft der Waren und die zu entrichtenden Zölle und Abgaben angeht. Sie wollen damit den wechselseitigen Handel beleben. Als Schiffe der Hansestädte Lübeck, Bremen und Hamburg sollen solche gelten, die entweder in einer der drei Städte gebaut werden, einem ihrer Bürger gehören oder deren Mannschaften zu drei Vierteln aus Bürgern oder Untertanen der drei Hansestädte oder der Staaten des Deutschen Bundes bestehen.

[1. Bogen, 1. Seite, Deckblatt]

CONVENTION OF COMMERCE

BETWEEN

HIS MAJESTY

AND

[Nachträglicher handschriftlicher Vermerk:] Ueber die Mittheilung dieses
Abdruckes vergleiche Extract prot. de 28t. Dec. 1825. Num. 1497, Caltarf [?]

THE FREE HANSEATIC REBUBLICKS

OF

Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburgh.

Signed at London, September 29, 1825.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY R. G. CLARKE,

AT THE LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE, CANNON-ROW, WESTMINSTER

[1. Bogen, 2. Seite: blanco]

[1. Bogen, 3. Seite]

Convention of Commerce

Between

His Majesty

and the

Free Hanseatic Republics

of

Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg.

Signed at London, September 29, 1825.

His Majesty The King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part, and the Senate of the Free Hanseatic City of Lubeck, the Senate of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen, and the Senate of the Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg, (each state for Itself separately) on the other part, being equally desirous of affording every facility and encouragement to Their Subjects and Citizens engaged in commercial intercourse with each other, and being of opinion that nothing will more contribute to the attainment of this desirable object, than a reciprocal abrogation of all discriminating and countervailing duties levied upon the Ships of the High Contracting Parties, or upon the cargoes of such Ships, in the Ports of either, have appointed Their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Convention for that purpose, that is to say: –

His Majesty The King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, The Right Honourable George Canning, a Member of His said Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, and His said Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and The Right Honourable William Huskisson, a Member of His said Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, President of the Committee of Privy Council for Affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations, and Treasurer of His said Majesty's Navy: –

And the Senate of the Free Hanseatic City of Lubeck, the Senate of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen, and the Senate of the Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg, James Colquhoun, Esquire, their Agent and Consul-General in Great Britain: –

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles: –

Article I.

From and after the date hereof, British Vessels entering or departing from the Ports of the free Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg, -- and Lubeck, Bremen or Hamburg Vessels entering or departing from the Ports of the United Kingdom and Ireland, shall not be subject to any other or higher Ship duties or charges, than are or shall be levied on national Vessels entering or departing from such Ports, respectively.

Article II.

All goods, wares, and merchandize, whether the production of the Territories of the Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg, or of any other Country, which may be legally imported from any of the Ports of the said Republics into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in British Vessels, shall, in

like manner, be permitted to be imported in Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg Vessels: – and all goods, wares, and merchandize, whether the production of any of the Dominions of His Britannick Majesty, or of any other Country, which may be legally exported from the Ports of the United Kingdom in British Vessels, shall, in like manner, be permitted to be exported from the said Ports in Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg Vessels. And all goods, wares and merchandize, which may be legally imported into or exported from the Ports of Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg in national Vessels, shall, in like manner, be[2. Bogen, 1. Seite] permitted to be imported into or exported from the Ports of Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg in British Vessels.

Article III.

All goods, wares and merchandize, which can be legally imported into the Ports of the United Kingdom directly from the Ports of Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg, or either of them, shall be admitted at the same rate of duty, whether imported in British Vessels, or in Vessels belonging to either of the said Republicks: – and all goods, wares and merchandize, which can be legally exported from the United Kingdom, shall be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and allowances, whether exported in British or Hanseatic Vessels. And the like reciprocity shall be observed, in the Ports of the said Republicks in respect to all goods, wares, and merchandize which can be legally imported into or exported from any or either of the said Ports, in Vessels belonging to the United Kingdom.

Article IV.

No priority or preference shall be given, directly or indirectly, by any or either of the Contracting Parties, nor by any Company, Corporation, or Agent, acting on their behalf, or under their authority, in the purchase of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of Their States, respectively, imported into the other, on account of or in reference to the character of the Vessel in which such article was imported; it being the true intent and meaning of the High Contracting Parties, that, no distinction or difference whatever shall be made in this respect.

Article V.

In consideration of the limited extent of the Territories belonging to the Republicks of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, and the intimate connection of Trade and Navigation[2. Bogen, 2. Seite] subsisting between these Republicks, it is hereby stipulated and agreed, that any Vessel which shall have been built in any or either of the Ports of the said Republicks, and which shall be owned exclusively by a Citizen or Citizens of any or either of them, and of which the Master shall also be a Citizen of either of them, and provided three-fourth of the crew shall be Subject or Citizens of any or either of the said Republicks, or of any or either of the States comprised in the Germanic Confederation, as described and enumerated in the LIII^d and LVIth Articles of the General Treaty of Congress signed at Vienna on the 9th of June 1815, such Vessel, so built, owned and navigated, shall, for all the purposes of this Convention, be taken to be and considered as a Vessel belonging to Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg.

Article VI.

Any Vessel, together with her cargo, belonging to either of the three Free Hanseatic Republicks of Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg, and coming from either of the said Ports to the United Kingdom, shall, for all the purposes of this Convention, be deemed to come from the Country to which such Vessels belongs; and any British Vessel and her cargo trading to the Ports of Lubeck, Bremen or Hamburg, directly or in succession, shall for the like purposes, be on the footing of a Hanseatic Vessel and her cargo making the same voyage.

Article VII.

It is further mutually agreed, that no higher or other duties shall be levied, in any or either of the States of the High Contracting Parties, upon any personal property of the Subjects and Citizens of each, respectively, on the removal of the same from the Dominions or Territory of such States (either upon inheritance of such property,

or otherwise,) than are or shall be payable, in each State, upon the light property, when removed by a Subject or Citizen of such State, respectively.

[2. Bogen, 3. Seite]

Article VIII.

The High Contracting Parties reserve to Themselves to enter upon additional stipulations for the purpose of facilitating and extending, even beyond what is comprehended in the Convention of this date, the commercial relations of their respective Subjects and Dominions, Citizens, and Territories, upon the principle either of reciprocal or equivalent advantages, as the case may be; and, in the event of any Article or Articles being concluded between the said High Contracting Parties, for giving effect to such stipulations, it is hereby agreed that the Article or Articles which may hereafter be so concluded, shall be considered as forming part of the present Convention.

Article IX.

The present Convention shall be in force for the term of ten years from the date hereof; and further, until the end of twelve months after The King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part, or the Governments of the Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen, or Hamburg, or either of them, on the other part, shall have given notice of their intention to terminate the same; each of the said High Contracting Parties reserving to Itself the right of giving such notice to the other, at the end of the said term of ten years: and it is hereby agreed between Them, that, at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either of the Parties from the other, this Convention, and all the previous thereof, shall altogether cease and determine, as far as regards the States giving and receiving such notice; it being always understood and agreed, that if one or more of the Hanseatic Republics aforesaid shall, at the expiration of ten years from the date hereof, give or receive notice of the proposed termination of this Convention, such Convention shall, nevertheless, remain in full force and operation, as far as regards the remaining Hanseatic Republics or Republick, which may not have given or received such notice.

[2. Bogen, 4. Seite]

Article X.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the Ratifications shall be exchanged at London within one month from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof their respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the Seals of their Arms.

Done at London the twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

(L. S.) George Canning.

(L. S.) W. Huskisson.

(L. S.) James Colquhoun.

N. B. The Ratifications of the preceding Convention were exchanged at London by Mr. Secretary Canning and Mr. Colquhoun, on the 2nd of December 1825.