

anden parts områder nyde en behandling, der er ringere end national- og mestbegunstigelsesbehandling med hensyn til de i nærværende artikels andet og tredje stykke omhandlede forhold. Der skal endvidere i alle spørgsmål om ekspropriation af privat ejede foretagender og om at bringe sådanne foretagender under offentlig kontrol inden for en parts områder gives foretagender, i hvilke den anden parts statsborgere og selskaber har væsentlige interesser, en behandling, der ikke er ringere end national- og mestbegunstigelsesbehandling.

#### Artikel VII.

1. Hver parts statsborgere og selskaber skal inden for den anden parts områder nyde nationalbehandling med hensyn til adgangen til at drive handel, fabrikations-, forarbejdnings-, finansiel, entreprenør-, forlags-, videnskabelig, undervisnings-, religiøs og velgørenhedsvirksomhed.

2. Hver parts statsborgere og selskaber skal endvidere inden for den anden parts områder nyde mestbegunstigelsesbehandling med hensyn til:

- a) de i denne artikels første stykke opregnede arter af virksomhed,
- b) efterforskning og udnyttelse af mineralske forekomster,
- c) anden økonomisk og kulturel virksomhed end dem, der er nævnt i nærværende artikels første stykke og i nærværende stykkes afsnit b), og
- d) oprettelse af, deltagelse i og ledelse af en sådan anden parts selskaber.

3. Med hensyn til professionel virksomhed skal hver parts statsborgere nyde nationalbehandling inden for den anden parts områder, undtagen for så vidt angår sådan professionel virksomhed, som, — fordi den indebærer varetagelse af offentlige funktioner eller funktioner i den almene sundheds og sikkerheds interesse —, er statsautoriseret og forbeholdt udelukkende landets egne statsborgere.

4. Det skal tillades hver parts statsborgere og selskaber inden for den anden parts områder efter eget valg at beskæftige revi-

the territories of the other Party, less than national treatment and most-favored-nation treatment with respect to the matters set forth in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the present Article. Moreover, enterprises in which nationals and companies of either Party have a substantial interest shall be accorded, within the territories of the other Party, not less than national treatment and most-favored-nation treatment in all matters relating to the taking of privately owned enterprises into public ownership and to the placing of such enterprises under public control.

#### Article VII.

1. Nationals and companies of either Party shall be accorded, within the territories of the other Party, national treatment with respect to engaging in commercial, manufacturing, processing, financial, construction, publishing, scientific, educational, religious and philanthropic activities.

2. Nationals and companies of either Party shall further be accorded, within the territories of the other Party, most-favored-nation treatment with respect to:

- a) the activities listed in paragraph 1 of the present Article;
- b) exploring for and exploiting mineral deposits;
- c) engaging in fields of economic and cultural activity in addition to those listed in paragraph 1 of the present Article or in sub-paragraph b) of the present paragraph;
- d) organizing, participating in and operating companies of such other Party.

3. With respect to professional activities, nationals of either Party shall be accorded national treatment within the territories of the other Party, except as to professions which, because they involve the performance of functions in a public capacity or in the interest of public health and safety, are state-licensed and reserved by statute exclusively to citizens of the country.

4. Nationals and companies of either Party shall be permitted to engage, within the territories of the other Party, accountants