N° 1825.

GRANDE-BRETAGNE
ET IRLANDE DU NORD
ET ROYAUME DES SERBES,
CROATES ET SLOVÈNES

Traité de commerce et de navigation,
signé à Londres, le 12 mai 1927,
et échange de notes y relatif de la
même date.

GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND AND
KINGDOM OF THE SERBS,
CROATS AND SLOVENES

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation,
signed at London, May 12, 1927,
together with Exchange of Notes
of the same Date.

Textes officiels anglais et serbe communiqués par le Ministère des Affaires étrangères de Sa Majesté britannique. L'enregistrement de ce traité a eu lieu le 22 août 1928.

English and Seraian official texts communicated by His Britannic Majesty's Foreign Office. The registration of this Treaty took place August 22, 1928.

TEXTE SERBE. — SERBIAN TEXT.

ЊEGOVO VELEJANSTVO KRAJ SREBA, HRVATA I SLOVENCA, IЊEGOVO VELEJANSTVO KRAJ UJEDIJNIENE KRAJEVINI BIRJATNIJE i IRSKE kao i PREKOMORSKIH BRITANSKIH DOMINICJA, ЦАР ИНДИЈЕ, у жељи да и надаље олакшавају и проширују већ постојеће трговинске везе између својих земаља, одлучили су, да закључу у ту сврху трговински и пловидбени уговор, и наменивали своје опуномоћенке, и то:

ЊEGOVO VELEJANSTVO KRAJ SREBA, HRVATA I SLOVENCA :
Г. Др. Борђа Ђурића, Свог Изванредног Послашика и Пуномоћног Министра на Двору Његовог Британског Величанства.

ЊEGOVO VELEJANSTVO KRAJ UJEDIJNIENE KRAJEVINI BIRJATNIJE I IRSKE I PREKOMORSKIH BRITANSKIH DOMINICJA, ЦАР ИНДИЈЕ :
Сер Остена Чемберлена, К. Г., члана Парламента, Главног Државног Секретара за Спољне Послове Његовог Величанства.

¹ L'échange des ratifications a eu lieu à Londres, le 9 février 1928.

¹ The exchange of ratification took place at London, February 9, 1928.
Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article 1.

There shall be between the territories of the two Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation.

The subjects of each of the two Contracting Parties shall have liberty freely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all places and ports in the territories of the other to which subjects of that Contracting Party are, or may be, permitted to come, and shall enjoy the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities and exemptions in matters of commerce and navigation as are, or may be, enjoyed by subjects of that Contracting Party.

Article 2.

The subjects of either of the two Contracting Parties shall be entitled to enter, travel and reside in the territories of the other so long as they satisfy and observe the conditions and regulations applicable to the entry, travelling and residence of all foreigners.

Article 3.

The subjects of each of the two Contracting Parties in the territories of the other shall enjoy in respect of their persons, their property, rights and interests, and in respect of their commerce, industry, profession, occupation or any other matter, in every way the same treatment and legal protection as the subjects of that Party or the subjects or citizens of the most favoured foreign country, in so far as taxes, Customs duties, imposts, fees which are substantially taxes, and other similar charges, are concerned.

Који су, пошто су изменили међу собом своја цуномоћија, нађена у доброј и исправној форми, уговорили следеће чланове:

Члан 1.

Између области Уговорних Страна ја узајамна слобода трговине и пловидбе.

Држављани сваке од обеју Уговорних Страна имаће право да са својим бродовима и товарама долазе слободно у сва места и пристаништа на територији друге, у која је држављанима те Уговорне Стране дозвођено или ће бити дозвољено, и уживаће у погледу трговине и пловидбе исти права, повластице, слободе, погоности и ослобођења у стварима трговине и пловидбе, која уживају или ће уживати држављани те Уговорне Стране.

Члан 2.

Држављани сваке Уговорне Стране имаће права, да долазе, путују и станују на територијама друге све док задовољавају и испуњавају услове, који су прописани за улазак, путовање и становање свих странаца.

Члан 3.

Држављани сваке Уговорне Стране уживају на територији друге у погледу своје личности и својине, својих права и интереса, као и у погледу своје трговине, индустрije, свога позива и занимања и у сваком другом погледу у сваком правцу исто поступање и исту законску заштиту као и властити држављани или држављани односно грађани највећа повлашћене земље, у колико се тиче, пореза, царина, такса, пристојбина, које су у суштини порезе, и других сличних дажбина.
Article 4.

The two Contracting Parties agree that in all matters relating to commerce, navigation and industry, the carrying on of any description of business, and the exercise of professions or occupations, any privilege, favour or immunity which either of the two Contracting Parties has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the ships and subjects or citizens of any other foreign country shall be extended, simultaneously and unconditionally, without request and without compensation, to the ships and subjects of the other, it being their intention that their relations shall be placed in all respects on the footing of the most favoured nation.

Article 5.

The subjects of each of the two Contracting Parties in the territories of the other shall be at full liberty to acquire and possess every description of property, movable and immovable which the laws of the other Contracting Party permit, or shall permit, the subjects or citizens of any other foreign country to acquire and possess. They may dispose of the same by sale, exchange, gift, marriage, testament or in any other manner, or acquire the same by inheritance, under the same conditions as are, or shall be established, with regard to subjects of the other Contracting Party or the subjects or citizens of the most favoured foreign country.

They shall not be subjected in any of the cases mentioned in the foregoing paragraph to any taxes, imposts or charges of whatever denomination other or higher than those which are, or shall be, applicable to the subjects of the other Contracting Party or to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured foreign country.

They shall also be permitted freely to export their property and their goods in general and shall not be subjected in these matters to any
other restrictions or to any other or higher duties than those to which native subjects or the subjects or citizens of any other foreign country would be liable in similar circumstances.

Article 6.

The subjects of either of the two Contracting Parties in the territories of the other may, provided they conform to the laws in force in those territories, exercise their commerce either in person or by any agents whom they may think fit to employ.

The subjects of each of the two Contracting Parties in the territories of the other shall have free access to the courts of justice for the prosecution and defence of their rights without other conditions, restrictions or taxes beyond those imposed on native subjects and shall, like them, be at liberty to employ, in all cases, their advocates, attorneys or agents from among the persons admitted to the exercise of those professions according to the laws of the territories in question.

Article 7.

The subjects of each of the two Contracting Parties in the territories of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever, whether in the army, navy, air force, national guard or militia. They shall similarly be exempted from all judicial, administrative and municipal functions whatever, other than those imposed by the laws relating to juris, as well as from all contributions, whether in money or in kind, imposed as an equivalent for personal service, and, finally, from any military exaction or requisition. The charges connected with the possession by any title of landed property are, however, excepted, as well as compulsory billeting and other special military exactions or requisitions to which all subjects of the other Contracting Party may be liable as owners or occupiers of buildings or land.

In so far as either of the two Contracting Parties may levy any military exactions or requisitions on the subjects of the other, it shall accord

 подвргнуты никаким другим ограничениями нити и каким другим или вишним даждинама, него што су она, којима би у сличним околностима били подвргнуты сопствени држављани или држављани односно грађани било које друге стране земље.

Члан 6.

Држављани сваке од Уговорних Страна могу на територијама друге, ако се придржавају закона на снази на тим територијама, вршити трговину било лично било преко агената, које сматрају подесним за овај посао.

Држављани сваке од Уговорних Страна имаће на територијама друге слободан приступ судовима у сврху тражења и одбране својих права без других услова, ограничења или такса сеом оних, којих важе за сопствене држављане, и биће, као и ови, слободни, да се у свим стварима служе својим адвокатима, правозаступницима и агентима између лица овлашћених за вршење ових послова према законима територија у питању.

Члан 7.

Држављани обеју Уговорних Страна биће на територијама друге ослобођени сваке обавезе војне службе на које врсте, било у војсци, морини и вајдухопловству било у народној одбрани или милицији. Они ће на исти начин бити ослобођени свих судских, административних и општинских функција било које врсте, других него што су она, које прописују закони о пороти, као и свих контрибуција било у новцу или у најру прописаних као еквиваленат за личну службу, и на послетку свих војних комора и реквизиција. Изузимају се джакине, које су у вези са којом било врстом поседа земљишних имања, као и обвезно давање стана и другу посебну војну комору или реквизиције, које могу пасти у дужност држављанима друге Уговорне Стране као
full and adequate compensation in respect thereof which shall in no case be less than the compensation accorded in similar circumstances to its own subjects.

In the above respects the subjects of each of the two 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 8.

Articles produced or manufactured in the territories of one of the two Contracting Parties, imported into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, shall not be subjected to other or higher duties or charges than those paid on the like articles produced or manufactured in any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition or restriction be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article, produced or manufactured in the territories of either of the two Contracting Parties, into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles produced or manufactured in any other foreign country.

The only exception to this general rule shall be in the case of the sanitary or other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of securing the safety of persons, or the protection of animals or plants against diseases or pests.

The articles enumerated in the schedule to this treaty, produced or manufactured in the territories of His Britannic Majesty, shall not on importation into the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom be subjected to other or higher duties or charges than those specified in the schedule.

spственцима или поседницама зграда или земљишта. У колико би једна од Уговорних Страна од држављана друге тражила ма какву комору или вршила реквизиције — она ће одобрити пуну и приморану одшtetу, која ни у ком случају неће бити мања него одшtetа дата у сличним околностима сопственим држављанима.

У напред поменутим случајевима са држављанима једне од Уговорних Страна неће се поступати на територијама друге мање повољно него што се поступа или ће се поступати са држављанима односно грађанима најповлашћенијег народа.

Члан 8.

Роба произведена или израђена на територији једне Уговорне Стране, која се, са ма које стране, увози на територију друге, неће бити подвергнута других или вишим царинама или дажбинама него што су оне, које се плаћају на сличну робу произведену или израђену у било којој другој странијој земљи. Псто тако неће се завести или наметнути никакве забране ни органичења на увоз било које робе произведене или израђене на територији једне Уговорне Стране, кад ова оде на територију друге, долазећи са било кога места, а које се не би под једнако протезале на увоз сличне робе произведене или израђене у ма којој другој странијој земљи.

Једини изузетак из овог оштетега правила чиниће се у случају здравствених или других забрана проузрокованих потребом обезбеђења личне сигурности или заштите животиња или биљака против болести и зараза.

Роба побројана у еписку приложеном овом уговору а произведена или израђена на територијама Његовог Британског Величинаста неће бити подвергнута при увозу у државу Срба, Хрвата и Словенаца другим или вишим царинама или дажбинама него што су оне, које су наведене у тој листи.
Article 9.

Trade and traffic between the territories of the two contracting parties shall, as far as possible, not be impeded by any kind of import or export prohibitions or restrictions.

So far as possible prohibitions or restrictions upon import or export shall be limited to the following cases, it being understood that such prohibitions or restrictions are extended at the same time and in the same way to other foreign countries under similar conditions:

(a) Public safety;
(b) Sanitary grounds or for protection of animals and plants against diseases and pests;
(c) In respect of weapons, ammunition and war material and, under exceptional circumstances, also in respect of other materials needed in war;
(d) For the purpose of prohibiting the importation of articles where such prohibition is imposed under the patent laws of the respective Parties;
(e) For the purpose of extending to foreign goods prohibitions and restrictions which are or may hereafter be imposed by internal legislation upon the production, sale, consumption or forwarding within the territories of the Party concerned of goods of the same kind produced within those territories including, in particular, goods which are the subject of a State monopoly or similar arrangement.

Nothing in this article shall preclude either of the two Contracting Parties from prescribing, in pursuance of general legislation, reasonable regulations as to the manner, form or place of importation, or the marking of imported goods, or of enforcing such regulations by prohibiting the importation of goods which do not comply with them.

Article 10.

Articles produced or manufactured in the territories of either of the two Contracting Parties,

No. 1825

Clause 9.

Trade and commerce between the territories of the two contracting parties shall, as far as possible, not be impeded by any kind of import or export prohibitions or restrictions.

So far as possible prohibitions or restrictions upon import or export shall be limited to the following cases, it being understood that such prohibitions or restrictions are extended at the same time and in the same way to other foreign countries under similar conditions:

(a) Public safety;
(b) Sanitary grounds or for protection of animals and plants against diseases and pests;
(c) In respect of weapons, ammunition and war material and, under exceptional circumstances, also in respect of other materials needed in war;
(d) For the purpose of prohibiting the importation of articles where such prohibition is imposed under the patent laws of the respective Parties;
(e) For the purpose of extending to foreign goods prohibitions and restrictions which are or may hereafter be imposed by internal legislation upon the production, sale, consumption or forwarding within the territories of the Party concerned of goods of the same kind produced within those territories including, in particular, goods which are the subject of a State monopoly or similar arrangement.

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Trade and commerce between the territories of the two contracting parties shall, as far as possible, not be impeded by any kind of import or export prohibitions or restrictions.
exported to the territories of the other, shall not be subjected to other or higher duties or 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 Contracting Parties to the territories of the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country.

Article 11.

In so far as prohibitions or restrictions may be enforced on the importation or exportation of any goods, the two Contracting Parties undertake as regards import and export licences to do everything in their power to ensure:

(a) That the conditions to be fulfilled and the formalities to be observed in order to obtain such licences should be brought immediately in the clearest and most definite form to the notice of the public;

(b) That the method of issue of the certificates of licences should be as simple and stable as possible;

(c) That the examination of applications and the issue of licences to the applicants should be carried out with the least possible delay;

(d) That the system of issuing licences should be such as to prevent the traffic in licences. With this object, licences, when issued to individuals, should state the name of the holder and should not be capable of being used by any other person;

(e) That, in the event of the fixing of rations, the formalities required by the importing country should not be such as to prevent an equitable allocation of the quantities of goods of which the importation is authorised.

The conditions under which licences are given for goods produced or manufactured in the territories of one of the two Contracting Parties imported into or exported to the territories of the other shall be as favourable as the conditions under which licences are given in the case of any other foreign country.

Услови, под којима се дају дозволе за робу, произведену или израђену на територији једне од обеј Уговорних Страна, увезену у територију друге или извезену из исте, биће исто тако повољни као и услови, под којима се дају дозволе било којој другој страној земљи.
Article 12.

The two Contracting Parties agree to take the most appropriate measures by their national legislation and administration both to prevent the arbitrary or unjust application of their laws and regulations with regard to Customs and other similar matters and to ensure redress by administrative, judicial or arbitral procedure for those who have been prejudiced by such abuses.

Article 13.

Internal duties levied within the territories of either of the two Contracting Parties for the benefit of the State, or local authorities or corporations on goods the produce or manufacture of the territories of the other Party shall not be other or greater than the duties levied in similar circumstances on the like goods of national origin, provided that in no case shall such duties be more burdensome than the duties levied in similar circumstances on the like goods of any other foreign country.

Article 14.

The stipulations of the present treaty with regard to the mutual accord of the treatment of the most favoured nation apply unconditionally to the treatment of commercial travellers and their samples. The chambers of commerce, as well as such other trade associations and other recognised commercial associations in the territories of the two 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.

Articles imported by commercial travellers as samples shall, in the territories of each of the two Contracting Parties, be temporarily admitted free of duty on compliance with the Customs regulations and formalities established to ensure their re-exportation or the payment of the

No. 1825

Article 12.

Обе Уговорне Стране пристају, да предузму најцелисходније мере путем сво- га домаћег законодавства и администраци- ције, како би с једне стране спречиле самовољно или неправично примењивање својих закона и уредаба о царинама и другим сличним стварима а с друге стране обезбедиле накнаду, административним, судским или арбитражним путем, онома, који су били оштећени тим злоупотребама.

Article 13.

Унутарње дажбине, које се плаћају на територији једне од обеј Уговорних Страна у корист државе, месних власти или корпорација на робу, произведену или израђену на територији других стране, неће бити државније нити веће него дажбине, које се наплаћују у сличним околностима на сличну робу домаћег порекла, под условима, да ове дажбине ни у ком случају неће бити теже него дажбине, које се наплаћују у сличним околностима на сличну робу било које друге стране земље.

Article 14.

Одредбе овог уговора у погледу на узајамни споразум о поступању према начелу највећег повлачића примењују се безусловно и на поступање са трговаћ- ким путницима и њиховим узорцима. Трговачке Коморе као и друга индустриј- ска удружења и друга признања трговачка удружења на територији Уговорних Стра- на, која се могу на то овластити, признаће се узајамно као надлежне власти за издавање сваке врсте уверења, која би се могла тражити за трговачке путнике.

Роба, коју увозе трговачки путници као узорке, биће, на територијама Уго- ворних Страна, привремено припуштена слободно од царине, сходно царинским одредбама и формалностима установљеним
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 marks, stamps, or seals placed upon such samples by the Customs authorities of one of the two Contracting Parties 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 of the two Contracting Parties may, however, affix a supplementary mark to such samples in special cases where they may think this precaution necessary.

Article 15.

Limited liability and other companies, partnerships and associations formed for the purpose of commerce, insurance, finance, industry, transport, or any other business and established in the territories of either of the two Contracting Parties shall, provided they have been duly constituted in accordance with the laws in force in such territories, be entitled, 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.

Each of the two Contracting Parties undertakes to place no obstacle in the way of such companies, partnerships and associations which may desire to carry on in its territories, whether through the establishment of branches or otherwise, any description of business which the companies, partnerships and associations of any other foreign country are, or may be, permitted to carry on.

Члан 15.

Друштва са ограниченим јемством као и друга друштва, ортаклација и удружења основана у сврху трgovine, осигуравања финансија, индустрије, транспорт или било којег другог послова и настањена на територији једне од обеј Уговорних Страна биће облагођена, ако су основана према законима важећим на тим територијама, да врше своја права и предејају судовима на територијама друге Стране Уговорнице било као тужитељи било као тужени према законима те друге стране.

Свака од Уговорних Страна обавезује се, да неће правити никакве сметње овим друштвима, ортаклацијама и удружењима, која би жељела, да на својим територијама воде ма коју врсту послова било преко филијала било на други начин са друштвима, ортаклацијама и удружењима било које стране земље, којима је или ће бити дозвољено да их воде.
Limited liability companies, partnerships and associations of either Party shall enjoy in the territories of the other treatment in regard to taxation no less favourable than that accorded to the limited liability and other companies, partnerships and associations of that Party.

In no case shall the treatment accorded by either of the two Contracting Parties to companies, partnerships and associations of the other be less favourable in respect of any matter whatever than that accorded to companies, partnerships and associations of the most favoured foreign country.

Article 16.

The measures taken by the two Contracting Parties for regulating and forwarding traffic across their territories shall facilitate free transit by rail or waterway on routes in use convenient for international transit. No distinction shall be made which is based on the nationality of persons, the flag of vessels, the place of origin, departure, entry, exit or destination or on any circumstances relating to the ownership of goods or of vessels, coaching or goods stock, or other means of transport.

In order to ensure the application of the foregoing provisions, the two Contracting Parties will allow transit in accordance with the customary conditions and reserves across their territorial waters.

Traffic in transit shall not be subject to any special dues in respect of transit (including entry and exit) except for such dues as are intended solely to defray expenses of supervision and administration entailed by such transit.

The preceding dispositions in no way affect the Customs laws concerning the treatment of transit goods, nor the regulations concerning goods which are the subject of an internal duty or of a State monopoly. The transit of such goods shall, however, not be restricted more than is necessary to secure the eventual collection of the internal duty on the goods remaining in the...
territories of either Party, or to assure the object of the monopoly.

Neither Contracting Party shall be bound by this article to afford transit for passengers whose admission into its territories is forbidden, or for goods of a kind of which the importation is prohibited, either on grounds of public health or security, or as a precaution against diseases of animals or plants.

For the purposes of this article, persons, baggage and goods, and also vessels, coaching and goods stock and other means of transport, shall be deemed to be in transit across the territory of one of the two Contracting Parties when the passage across such territory, with or without transhipment, warehousing, breaking bulk, or change in the mode of transport, is only a portion of a complete journey, beginning and terminating beyond the frontier of the Party across whose territory the transit takes place.

**Article 17.**

Each of the two 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 or the vessels of any other foreign country and their cargoes and passengers.

**Article 18.**

In all that regards the stationing, loading and unloading of vessels in the ports, docks, roadsteads and harbours of the territories of the two Contracting Parties, no privilege or facility shall be granted by either Party to vessels of any other foreign country or to national vessels which is not equally granted to vessels of the

плата унутарње таксе на робу, која остаје на територији ма које од Уговорних Страна или за обезбеђење монополских објеката.

Исто тако ниједна од Уговорних Страна овим члановима неће бити обвезана да одобри транзит путницима, чији је приступ у њихове територије забрањен, што би било које врсте чији је увоз забрањен, било из разлога јавног здравља или безбедности било из предосторности против животињских или биљних болести.

У смислу овог члана лица, пртљаг и његова, која за путнике или робу као и друга транспортна средства сматраће се да су у транзиту преко територије једне од Уговорних Страна, ако прелаз преко те територије, са или без претоваривања, са остављањем у складиштима без дељења робе или промене у начину транспорта, представља само један део целокупног пута, који почива и завршава везе границе оне стране, преко чије територије се транзит обавља.

**Члан 17.**

Свака Уговорна Страна ће дозволити увоз или извоз сваке врсте робе, која се по закону сме увозити или извозити, као и превоз путника из њихових територија или у њихове територије, на бродовима друге стране; а ти бродови, њихови товари и путници уживаште исте повластице као и домаћи бродови, њихови товари и путници или бродови било које друге стране земље, њихови товари и путници, при чему неће бити подвергнути никаквим другим ни вишним царинама и дажбинама него ови.

**Члан 18.**

У свему што се односи на стационарирање, уговор и истовар бродова у пристаништима, доковима, луцима и склоништима територија објед уговорних страна, ни једна од њих не ће одобрити бродовима ма које стране земље или домаћим бродо-
other Party from whatsoever place they may arrive and whatever may be their place of destination.

Article 19.

In regard to duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine or other analogous duties or charges of whatever denomination levied in the name or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind, the vessels of each of the two Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the ports of the territories of the other at least as favourable as that accorded to national vessels or the vessels of any other foreign country.

All dues and charges levied for the use of maritime ports shall be duly published before coming into force. The same shall apply to the bye-laws and regulations of the ports. In each maritime port the port authority shall keep open for inspection by all persons concerned a table of the dues and charges in force, as well as a copy of the bye-laws and regulations.

Article 20.

The provisions of this Treaty relating to the mutual concession of national treatment do not apply to the coasting trade, in respect of which the subjects and vessels of each of the two Contracting Parties shall enjoy, on condition of reciprocity, most-favoured-nation treatment in the territories of the other.

The vessels of either of the two Contracting Parties may, nevertheless, proceed from one port to another, either for the purpose of landing the whole or part of their cargoes or passengers brought from abroad, or of taking on board the whole or part of their cargoes or passengers for a foreign destination.
Article 21.

Any vessels of either of the two Contracting Parties which may be compelled by stress of weather, or by accident, to take shelter in a port of the territories 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 a similar 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 his 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 two Contracting Parties shall run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the territories of the other, such vessel and all parts thereof and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereto, 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 of such vessels, goods, merchandise, etc., or to their agents when claimed by them. If there are no such owners or agents on the spot, then the vessel, goods, merchandise, etc., referred to shall, in so far as they are the property of a subject of the second Contracting Party, be delivered to the consular officer of that Contracting Party 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 Contracting Party, 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 two Contracting Parties agree, however, that merchandise saved shall not be subjected to the payment of any Customs duty unless cleared for internal consumption.

In the case of a vessel being driven in by stress of weather, run aground or wrecked, the respective consular officer shall, if the owner or master

Члан 21.

Бродовима Уговорних Страна, који би силом непогоде или нередовно били при-
нуђени да трансе уточишта у пристаништима на територији друге, биће слободно, да се тамо преправе, снабдју свим потреб-
ним намирницама и поново изају на море без плаћања иначних других такса
неол што би их у сличном случају платио национални брод. Али у случају, да
капетан једног трговачког брода буде присиљен, да се лиши једног дела робе,
како би покрио своје трошкове, биће обвезан да поступи према уредбама и
tарифама места, у које је дошао.

Ако брод једне од Уговорних Страна
насеђен или претрпел бродолом на обалама
друге, тај брод и сви његови делови, сав
намештај и припадајућа му опрема као
и сва роба спасена са њега, подразуме-
вајући ту и сву опрему, која је бачена у
море, или добит од исте, ако је продата,
као и све хартije на једне на таквом насељу
или настрадалом броду, биће враћен
спостевику брода, робе и др. или
њиховом агенту, ако би их тражио.
Ако спостевчи или агенти нису на месту,
tada ће брод, роба и т.д., о којима је
рећ, у колико су својина државана
друге Уговорне Стране, бити предат кон-
sуларном чиновнику те уговорне стране,
у чијем се подручју бродолом или насе-
danje десило, пошто га овај затражи у
рову предвиђеном законима те уговорне
стране, а тај консуларни чиновник, спосте-
вник или агент имаће да плати само
трошкове настале око одржања својине
заједно са таксама за спасавање или
другим трошковима, који би се имали
платити и у случају бродолома или насе-
danja домаћег брода.

Међутим Уговорне Стране пристају, да
се спасена роба не подвргне плаћању
никакве царине сем ако не буде пре-
пуштена унутарљиво потрошње.

У случају да брод услед непогоде буде
нагрен под пристаниште, да насеђен или
предрпел бродолом, надлежни консуларни

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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 his fellow-countrymen.

**Article 22.**

All vessels which, according to British law, are deemed to be British vessels, and all vessels which, according to Serb-Croat-Slovene law, are deemed to be Serb-Croat-Slovene vessels, shall, for the purposes of this treaty, be deemed British or Serb-Croat-Slovene vessels, respectively.

**Article 23.**

It shall be free to each of the two Contracting Parties to appoint consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents to reside in the towns and ports of the territories of the other in which such representatives of any other nation may be admitted by the respective governments. Such consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents however, shall not enter upon their functions until after they shall have been approved and admitted in the usual form by the government to which they are sent.

The consular officers of one of the two Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same official rights, privileges and exemptions, provided reciprocity be granted, as are, or may be, accorded to similar officers of any other foreign country.

**Article 24.**

In the case of the death of a subject of one of the two Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, leaving kin but 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 country to which the deceased belonged shall, upon fulfilment of the necessary formalities, be empowered to take custody of and

чичевник ће, ако сопственик или капетан или други који агент сопственика није присутан, или је присутан и затражи га, бити овлашћен да посредују у циљу давања потребне помоћи својим земљацима.

**Члан 22.**

Сви бродови, који се према британском закону сматрају британским бродовима, и сви бродови, које се према српско-хрватско-словацком закону сматрају српско-хрватско-словачким бродовима биће у смислу овог уговора сматрани британским односно српско-хрватско-словацким бродовима.

**Члан 23.**

Свакој Уговорној Страни биће слободно да поставља Генералне Консуле, Консуле, Вицеконсуле и консуларне аген те се седиштем у градовима и пристаништима на територији друге, у којима односне владе примају такве представнике било ког другог народа. Међутим ови Генерални Консули, Консули, Вицекон сули и консуларни агенти неће ступати на дужност све дотле, док их влада, којој су послати у обичајној форми не призна и приими.

Консуларни чиновници једне Уговорне Стране уживаће на територији друге иста службена права, повластице и ослобођења каква се дају или ће се дати тим чинов ницима било које друге стране земље.

**Члан 24.**

У случају смрти држављанина једне од Уговорних Страна на територији друге, који оставља иза себе родбину или не оставља у месту смрти никога, који би био овлашћен по законима његове земље, да води бригу и управља заоставштином, надлежни консуларни чиновник земље, којој је умрло лице припадало, биће

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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.

It is understood that in all that concerns the administration of the estates of deceased persons, any right, privilege, favour or immunity which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the consular officers of any other foreign country shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the consular officers of the other Contracting Party.

Article 25.

The consular officers of one of the two Contracting Parties residing in the territories of the other shall receive from the local authorities such assistance as can by law be given to them for the recovery of deserters other than subjects of the latter Contracting Party from the vessels of the former Contracting Party.

Article 26.

The subjects of each of the two Contracting Parties shall have in the territories of the other the same rights as subjects of that Contracting Party in regard to patents for inventions, trade-marks, trade names, designs and copyright in literary and artistic works, upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by law.

Article 27.

Each of the two Contracting Parties agrees to provide suitable civil remedies, and in cases of fraud, suitable penal remedies, in respect of the use of words, devices or descriptions or any other indications which state or manifestly suggest that the goods, in connection with which they are used, have been produced or manufactured in the territories of the other Party, if such statement or suggestion be false. Proceedings may be taken in such cases by any person or company aggrieved and, in the case of an

ovlašćen da po izvršenju potrebnih formalnosti uzme zaostavštinu na čuvali i iz ograde predviđene zakonom zemlje, u kojoj se nalazi zaostavština.

Подразумева се, да ће у свему што се односи на управљање имовином умрлих лица, свако право, повластица или ослобођења, које је једна од Уговорних Страна већ дала или ће у будуће дати консуларним чиновницима било које друге стране земље, бити проширена одмах и безусловно и на консуларне чиновнике друге Уговорне Стране.

Члан 25.

Консуларни чиновници једне Уговорне Стране са седиштем на територији друге добиваће од месних власти ону помоћ, која им се по закону може дати за хватање бегунаца, који нису држављани друге Уговорне Стране, са бродова прве.

Члан 26.

Држављани једне од Уговорних Страна уживаше на територији друге иста права као поданици те Уговорне Стране у погледу на патенте за пропаласке, трговачке марке, трговачка имена, пртеже и ауторска права у њиховим и уметничким дела, пошто испуне законом предвиђене формалности.

Члан 27.

Свака од Уговорних Страна пристаје да предузме подесе грађанског мере, а у случајевима преваре подесе кривичне мере, кад је у питању употреба речи, пртежа, описа или било каквих других ознака, које показују или јасно наводе на то, да је роба, у вези са којом се она употребљава, произведена или израђена на територији друге стране, ако су ова указивања или наводе лажни. У таквим
injunction or of criminal proceedings, by or on behalf of any association or person representing the special industry affected.

Each of the two Contracting Parties undertakes to provide effective measures for the seizure on or after importation into the territories of that Party of any goods bearing words, devices, descriptions or other indications which state or manifestly suggest that the goods have been produced or manufactured in the territories of the other Party, if such statement or suggestion be false.

It is understood that the provisions of this article do not impose any obligation to seize goods in transit.

In respect of goods which are imported into, or to which a mark or description has been applied within the territories of one of the two Contracting Parties, the competent authorities of that Party shall decide what descriptions, on account of their generic character, do not fall within the provisions of this article.

Article 28.

This Treaty shall not be deemed to confer any right or to impose any obligation in contravention of any general international convention to which both of the two Contracting Parties are, or hereafter may be, parties.

Article 29.

The two Contracting Parties agree that any dispute that may arise between them as to the proper interpretation or application of any of the provisions of the present Treaty shall, at the request of either party, be referred to arbitration.

The court of arbitration to which disputes shall be referred shall be the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, unless in any particular case the two Contracting Parties agree otherwise.

Члан 28.

Овај уговор не даје никакво право, нити намење иначаку обавезу, која би била у супротности са било којом општом међународном конвенцијом, чије су потписнице, или ће бити, обе Уговорне Стране.

Члан 29.

Обе уговорне Стране пристају да се сваки спор, који би могао настати између њих у погледу на право тумачење или примена било ког прописа овог уговора, на молбу било које стране, изнесье пред изборни суд.

Изборни Суд пред који ће се спорови износићи биће Стални Међународни Суд у Хагу, сем ако у каквом нарочитом случају обе стране уговоре друже.
Article 30.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall not be applicable to India or to any of His Britannic Majesty's self-governing Dominions, Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates, unless notice is given by His Britannic Majesty's Representative at Belgrade of the desire of His Britannic Majesty that the said stipulations shall apply to any such territory.

Nevertheless, goods produced or manufactured in India or in any of His Britannic Majesty's self-governing Dominions, Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates shall enjoy in the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom complete and unconditional most-favoured-nation treatment so long as goods produced or manufactured in the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom are accorded in India or such self-governing Dominion, Colony, Possession or Protectorate treatment as favourable as that accorded to goods produced or manufactured in any other foreign country.

Article 31.

The terms of the preceding article relating to India and to His Britannic Majesty's self-governing Dominions, Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates shall apply also to any territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Britannic Majesty.

Article 32.

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible. It shall come into force immediately upon ratification, and shall be binding during five years from the date of its coming into force. In case neither of the two Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other twelve months before the expiration of the said period of five years of its intention to terminate

Члан 30.

Одређбе овог уговора неће се примењивати на Индију или на другу коју самоуправну доминију, колонију, посед или протекторат Његовог Британског Величанства, сем ако представник Његовог Британског Величанства у Београду не саопшти жељу Његовог Британског Величанства да се поменути одредбе примењују и на те територије.

Ипак, са робом произведеном или израђеном у Индији или другој самоуправној доминији, колонији, поседу или протекторату Његовог Британског Величанства, поступаће се у Држави Срба, Хрвата и Словенаца потпуно и безусловно по начелу најповољнијег народа, све дотле док се са робом, произведеном или израђеном у Држави Срба, Хрвата и Словенаца, поступа у Индији, или другој којој самоуправној доминији, колонији, поседу или протекторату Његовог Британског Величанства исто тако повољно, као и са робом, произведеном или израђеном, у било којој другој странијој земљи.

Члан 31.

Све погодбе претходног члана, које се односе на Индију или на самоуправне доминије, колоније, поседе и протекторате Његовог Британског Величанства примењиваће се и на све оне територије, за које је Његоово Британско Величанство, од стране Друштва Народа, примило мандат.

Члан 32.

Овај ће се уговор ратификовати, а ратификације изменити, у Лондону, што је могуће пре. Ступиће на снагу одмах по ратификацији, а важиће пет година, рачунајући од дана ступања на снагу. У случају да ниједна од уговорних страна не обавести другу, дванаест месеца пре истека рока од пет година, о својој намери
the present Treaty, it shall remain in force until the expiration of one year from the date on which either of the contracting parties shall have denounced it.

As regards, however, India or any of His Britannic Majesty's self-governing Dominions, Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates, or any territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Britannic Majesty, to which the stipulations of the present Treaty shall have been made applicable under Articles 30 and 31, either of the two Contracting Parties shall have the right to terminate it separately at any time on giving twelve months' notice to that effect.

This Treaty is prepared in two texts, English and Serbian. In case of divergence, the English text shall prevail, as the negotiations were carried out in that language.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at London, the 12th day of May 1927.

(Seal) Austen Chamberlain.

(Seal) G. DiOURITCH.
### SCHEDULE.

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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(4) Coke, imported via Serb-Croat-Slovene maritime ports</td>
<td>'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>186</strong></td>
<td>Common soap, hard or soft, in paste (solid) or in powder</td>
<td>60,—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>241</strong></td>
<td>Antimony oxide and colours with a base of antimony oxide</td>
<td>30,—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>250</strong></td>
<td>Lac varnishes, solution of resin in turpentine, mineral or resin oils, varnish, acetone, alkalis or other solvents; asphalt varnish; solutions of asphalt or asphalt-like substances in mineral or turpentine oil, also solutions of coal tar in light hydrocarbons such as benzine, ligroine, photogene; solutions of colours and wax; Japan lac; Zapon lac; siccatives; brunoline</td>
<td>80,—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>274</strong></td>
<td>Cotton yarn, single: (1) No. 12 English and lower counts: (a) Unbleached</td>
<td>20,—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Bleached</td>
<td>30,—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Dyed and printed</td>
<td>35,—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) Above No. 12 up to No. 29: (a) Unbleached</td>
<td>25,—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Bleached</td>
<td>35,—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Dyed and printed</td>
<td>40,—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3) Above No. 29 up to No. 50: (a) Unbleached</td>
<td>30,—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Bleached</td>
<td>40,—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Dyed and printed</td>
<td>45,—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(4) Above No. 50: (a) Unbleached</td>
<td>35,—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Bleached</td>
<td>45,—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Dyed and printed</td>
<td>50,—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>275</strong></td>
<td>Cotton yarn of two or more strands: (1) No. 12 English and lower counts: (a) Unbleached</td>
<td>25,—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Bleached</td>
<td>35,—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Dyed and printed</td>
<td>40,—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) Above No. 12 up to No. 29: (a) Unbleached</td>
<td>30,—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Bleached</td>
<td>40,—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Dyed and printed</td>
<td>45,—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3) Above No. 29 up to No. 50: (a) Unbleached</td>
<td>35,—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Bleached</td>
<td>45,—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Dyed and printed</td>
<td>50,—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariff Nos.</td>
<td>Classification</td>
<td>Rate of Duty (Dinars per 100 kg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 274-275    | (4) Above No. 50:  
(a) Unbleached  
(b) Bleached  
(c) Dyed and printed | 40.--  
50.--  
55.-- |
|           | Notes to Nos. 274-275:  
(1) Yarns above No. 60 imported by manufacturers for weaving, under conditions prescribed by the Minister of Finance | Free |
|           | (2) It is understood that cotton yarns wound on bobbins or warp beams, or prepared in any other manner for industrial use, shall not be subject to the rates of No. 276, but only to those of No. 274 or No. 275. | |
| 276       | Cotton thread for retail sale (sewing, knitting and embroidery threads), even on wooden reels, paper, in balls or skeins, etc., of one or more threads:  
(1) Unbleached  
(2) Bleached  
(3) Dyed and printed | 70.--  
90.--  
110.-- |
|           | Note: A surtax of 25 per cent. is payable on mercerised threads, assessed on the duty payable under the Conventional Tariff according to count and condition. Cardboard boxes, etc., in which cotton thread for retail sale is packed shall not be assessed at any higher rate of duty than the contents. Cotton thread on wooden bobbins or cardboard cops or cones made up in long lengths specially for use in industry shall be classed as cotton yarn under Tariff No. 275 according to number and condition. | |
| 277       | Plain cotton tissues:  
(1) Weighing more than 120 grammes per square metre and having in the weft and warp in one square centimetre:  
(a) Up to 50 threads  
(b) From 50 to 80 threads  
(c) Over 80 threads | 120.--  
140.--  
180.-- |
|           | (2) Weighing from 60 to 120 grammes per square metre, and having in the weft and warp in one square centimetre:  
(a) Up to 50 threads  
(b) From 50 to 80 threads  
(c) Over 80 threads | 180.--  
180.--  
200.-- |
|           | (2) Weighing up to 60 grammes per square metre, and having in the weft and warp in one square centimetre:  
(a) Up to 50 threads  
(b) From 50 to 80 threads  
(c) Over 80 threads | 200.--  
250.--  
300.-- |
| 279       | Tulle, bobbinet and similar tissues (of cotton):  
(1) Plain  
(2) Bobbinet with lace ornamentations for curtains and similar household requirements:  
In the piece  
In cut lengths | 250.--  
300.--  
500.-- |
<p>|           | Note: The surtax for hems or other ordinary edgings on goods included in Tariff No. 279 shall be 15 per cent., and the surtax for other making up 100 per cent., these surtaxes being leviable on the Conventional Tariff rates. | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff Nos.</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Rate of Duty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex 281</td>
<td>Cotton lace, machine made</td>
<td>Dinars per 100 kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 317</td>
<td>Tissues of wool, not specially mentioned in the Tariff, weighing per square metre:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1) Over 700 grammes</td>
<td>1,200.—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) From 500 to 700 grammes</td>
<td>180.—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3) From 300 to 500 grammes</td>
<td>230.—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(4) 300 grammes or less</td>
<td>280.—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: No surtax shall be leviable by reason of the fact that cloth is cut up into lengths.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**General Notes to Part V. of the Tariff.**

*From Note 1*: Unless otherwise indicated in the Tariff, the duties are on unbleached goods. If goods have been lye-washed, semi-bleached or bleached, a surtax of 30 per cent. of the Customs duty is payable; if they have been dyed or worked in two colours, a surtax of 40 per cent. of the Customs duty is payable; if they have been dyed, worked in more than two colours, stamped and printed, a surtax of 60 per cent. of the Customs duty is payable. On goods mercerised in the piece or made of mercerised yarn, a surtax of 50 per cent. is payable. These surtaxes shall be leviable on the Conventional duties on unbleached goods.

If goods have undergone more than one finishing process, all involving the same rate of surtax, only one surtax is charged; while if goods have undergone more than one finishing process and the processes involve surtaxes at different rates, only one surtax is charged, viz., that in respect of the process for which the larger surtax is payable, with the exception that the surtax for mercerisation is payable in addition to any other surtax leviable.

*From Note 5*: In applying the Conventional Tariff, additions of silk or wool which do not exceed 5 per cent. of the total weight are ignored.

In applying the Conventional Tariff, tissues with warp entirely of cotton and weft entirely or partly of wool, the wool not exceeding 50 per cent. of the weight, are dutiable as tissues of wool, according to the weight per square metre, with a reduction of 20 per cent.

| ex 370     | Leather, tanned or further prepared:  |
|            | (1) Sole leather and any leather tanned like sole leather: |
|            | (a) Backs and butts (croupions) | 130.— |
|            | (b) Other | 90.— |
| ex 537     | Sheet iron and steel:  |
|            | (2) Coated: |
|            | (a) With zinc | 15.— |
|            | (b) With tin (tin-plate) | 15. ½ |
|            | With lead | 18.— |
|            | (3) Worked, except those specially mentioned. |
|            | (4) Corrugated, pressed, cut to shape, bent, perforated and annealed: |
|            | (a) Raw, also scoured or dressed | 14.— |
|            | (b) Coated with zinc, tin or lead | 20.— |
|            | (c) Other | 25.— |
| ex 646     | (3) Economisers and steam superheaters | 16.— |
| 649        | Stationary and portable engines; tractors, steam rollers | 14.— |
| 650        | Steam pumps, steam turbines, steam machines not specially mentioned in the Tariff; motor waggons and motor trolleys (dandy horses), and all machines for which the motive power is obtained by the internal combustion of naphtha, petroleum, benzine, gasoline, generated gases, etc. | 15.— |

N° 1825
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff Nos.</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Rate of Duty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex 652</td>
<td>Air compressors</td>
<td>15.00 Diners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Note to Nos. 646, point 3, 650 and 652</em>: The goods enumerated in these Tariff Numbers may be imported duty free until such time as their manufacture is undertaken in the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 653 (1)</td>
<td>a and b Threshing machines</td>
<td>15.00 Diners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Note to Nos. 649 and 653, point 1, a and b</em>: All goods classified under these Numbers shall be free of duty for a period of five years from the date of coming into force of the present treaty. At the expiry of this period the Serb-Croat-Slovene Government shall give one year's notice, if these products are to be made in the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, of the imposition of the duties.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 655</td>
<td>Sewing machines and parts thereof</td>
<td>15.00 Diners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 657</td>
<td>New textile Machinery.</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1) Looms</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) Spindles</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3) Others</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXCHANGE OF NOTES.

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN TO MONSIEUR DIOURITCH.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

May 12, 1927.

Sir,

In connection with the signature to-day of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, I have the honour to inform you on behalf of His Britannic Majesty's Government as follows:

It is agreed that the provisions of the Treaty with regard to the grant of the treatment of the most favoured nation do not extend to:

(1) Favours granted to an adjoining State to facilitate traffic for certain frontier districts, as a rule not extending beyond 15 kilometres on each side of the frontier, and for residents in such districts;

(2) Favours granted to a third State in virtue of a customs union which has already been or may hereafter be concluded.

2. It is also agreed that the widest possible interpretation shall be given to the principle of the most favoured nation. In particular, while retaining their right to take appropriate measures to preserve their own industries, His Britannic Majesty's Government undertake to abstain from using their customs tariff or any other charges as a means of discrimination against the trade of the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, and to give sympathetic consideration to any cases that may be brought to their notice in which, whether as a result of the rates of customs duties or charges themselves or of arbitrary or unreasonable customs classification, any such discrimination can be shown to have arisen.

3. It is understood that, in accordance with Article 13 of the Treaty, articles produced or manufactured in the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom which are of a kind not produced or manufactured in His Britannic Majesty's territories shall not be subject to any internal duty in those territories. Nevertheless, as an exception to this arrangement, any such duties or charges which were in existence at the date of the signature of the Treaty may continue to be imposed provided that the rates of any such duties or charges shall not exceed those levied at that date.

4. His Britannic Majesty's Government take note of the undertaking of the Serb-Croat Slovene Government that in the event of the re-introduction of any system of exchange control, the conditions under which foreign currency shall be made available to pay for imports of goods, the produce or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's territories, shall not be less favourable in any respect than the corresponding conditions under which foreign currency may be made available to pay for imports the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country.

5. His Britannic Majesty's Government take note of the desire of the Serb-Croat-Slovene Government to maintain their freedom to restrict navigation on inland waterways to national vessels or to vessels of neighbouring States having the same river system as the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom.

5. It is understood that navigation other than maritime navigation is outside the scope of the Treaty, but that British vessels coming from or proceeding to the high seas may navigate any inland waterway of the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom open to the vessels of another foreign country and enjoy the full benefits of the Treaty in respect of such navigation. This arrangement, however, shall not be held to prejudice the rights of either of the two Contracting Parties of the Treaty under the international conventions relating to the Danube.

7. Effect will be given to the undertakings contained in this Note as soon as the ratifications of the Treaty have been exchanged, and will continue to be so given as long as the Treaty remains in force.

N° 1825
8. As regards, however, India, or any of His Britannic Majesty's self-governing Dominions, Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates, or any territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Britannic Majesty, the foregoing stipulations shall only apply to any such territory during such period as the provisions of the Treaty are applicable to that territory in accordance with the terms of Articles 30, 31 and 32 of the Treaty.

I have, etc.

Austen Chamberlain.

Monsieur Diouritch to Sir Austen Chamberlain.

Legation of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes at London.

May 12, 1927.

Sir,

In connection with the signature to-day of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and Great Britain, I have the honour to inform you on behalf of the Serb-Croat-Slovene Government as follows:

It is agreed that the provisions of the Treaty with regard to the grant of the treatment of the most favoured nation do not extend to:

(1) Favours granted to an adjoining State to facilitate traffic for certain frontier districts, as a rule not extending beyond 15 kilometres on each side of the frontier, and for residents in such districts;

(2) Favours granted to a third State in virtue of a customs union which has already been or may hereafter be concluded.

It is also agreed that the widest possible interpretation shall be given to the principle of the most favoured nation. In particular, while retaining their right to take appropriate measures to preserve their own industries, the Serb-Croat-Slovene Government undertake to abstain from using their customs tariff or any other charges as a means of discrimination against the trade of His Britannic Majesty's territories, and to give sympathetic consideration to any cases that may be brought to their notice in which, whether as a result of the rates of customs duties or charges themselves or of arbitrary or unreasonable customs classification, any such discrimination can be shown to have arisen.

It is understood that in accordance with Article 13 of the Treaty, articles produced or manufactured in the territories of His Britannic Majesty which are of a kind not produced or manufactured in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes shall not be subject to any internal duty in those territories. Nevertheless, as an exception to this arrangement any such duties or charges which were in existence at the date of the signature of the Treaty may continue to be imposed, provided that the rates of any such duties or charges shall not exceed those levied at that date.

The Serb-Croat-Slovene Government undertake that in the event of the re-introduction of any system of exchange control, the conditions under which foreign currency shall be made available to pay imports of goods, the produce or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's territories, shall not be less favourable in any respect than the corresponding conditions under which foreign currency may be made available to pay for imports the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country.

The Serb-Croat-Slovene Government desire to maintain their freedom to restrict navigation on inland waterways to national vessels or to vessels of neighbouring States having the same river system as the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom.

It is understood that navigation other than maritime navigation is outside the scope of the Treaty, but that British vessels coming from or proceeding to the high seas may navigate any inland waterway of the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom open to the vessels of another foreign country and
enjoy the full benefits of the Treaty in respect of such navigation. This arrangement, however, shall not be held to prejudice the rights of either of the two contracting parties to the Treaty under the international conventions relating to the Danube.

Effect will be given to the undertakings contained in this Note as soon as the ratifications of the Treaty have been exchanged and will continue to be so given as long as the Treaty remains in force.

As regards, however, India or any of His Britannic Majesty's self-governing Dominions, Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates, or any territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Britannic Majesty, the foregoing stipulations shall only apply to any such territory during such period as the provisions of the Treaty are applicable to that territory in accordance with the terms of Articles 30, 31 and 32 of the Treaty.

I have, etc.

G. Diouritch, m. p.