

N° 2190.

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**UNION ÉCONOMIQUE  
BELGO-LUXEMBOURGEOISE  
ET FRANCE**

Arrangement additionnel à l'Accord commercial du 23 février 1928, avec un protocole et des déclarations annexes. Signés à Paris, le 28 mars 1929.

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**ECONOMIC UNION OF  
BELGIUM AND LUXEMBURG  
AND FRANCE**

Additional Arrangement to the Commercial Agreement of February 23, 1928, with a Protocol and Annexed Declarations. Signed at Paris, March 28, 1929.

<sup>1</sup> TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

No. 2190. — ADDITIONAL ARRANGEMENT<sup>2</sup> TO THE COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT<sup>3</sup> OF FEBRUARY 23, 1928, BETWEEN THE ECONOMIC UNION OF BELGIUM AND LUXEMBURG AND FRANCE. SIGNED AT PARIS, MARCH 28, 1929.

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*French official text communicated by the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs. The registration of this Arrangement took place November 11, 1929.*

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THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT and THE ECONOMIC UNION OF BELGIUM AND LUXEMBURG, being equally desirous of ensuring that the Commercial Agreement of February 23, 1928, shall have full effect, and of defining the régime governing navigation between the two countries and extending to their colonies and oversea possessions, as far as possible, the benefit of the advantages which they have accorded to each other, have decided to supplement the said Agreement by the following provisions :

*Article 1.*

The products enumerated in list *A* shall, on importation into French Customs territory, be cleared through the Customs in accordance with the Customs classifications set forth in that list.

*Article 2.*

The French Government agrees to take the necessary steps to ensure that the products enumerated in list *B* shall be accorded the Customs tariff rates therein provided.

*Article 3.*

The products enumerated in list *C* shall, on importation into the territory of the Economic Union of Belgium and Luxembourg, be cleared through the Customs in accordance with the Customs classifications set forth in that list.

*Article 4.*

The Economic Union of Belgium and Luxembourg intends, in regard to the duties on the products enumerated in list *D*, to restore the rates given in that list.

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<sup>1</sup> Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations, à titre d'information.

<sup>2</sup> Came into force April 15, 1929.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. LXXII, page 61, of this Series.

<sup>1</sup> Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations, for information.

*Article 5.*

In all questions relating to international transit, the High Contracting Parties shall, in their mutual relations, apply the provisions of the Convention and Statute<sup>1</sup> of Barcelona of April 20, 1921.

*Article 6.*

In all questions relating to the international régime of railways, the High Contracting Parties shall, in their mutual relations, apply the provisions of the Convention and Statute<sup>2</sup> on the International Régime of Railways drawn up at Geneva on December 9, 1923.

*Article 7.*

Subject to the supplementary provisions given below, the High Contracting Parties shall, in their mutual relations, apply the provisions of the Convention and Statute of Geneva, dated December 9, 1923, on the International Régime of Maritime Ports<sup>3</sup>, including the Annexes and Protocol thereof.

*Article 8.*

Vessels which, according to the French laws and regulations, are entitled to French nationality, and vessels which, according to the Belgian or Luxemburg laws and regulations, are entitled to Belgian or Luxemburg nationality, shall be deemed to be of French or of Belgian or Luxemburg nationality respectively.

*Article 9.*

The vessels of either of the High Contracting Parties may proceed to one or more ports of the other, either to disembark there all or part of their cargoes or goods or passengers coming from abroad, or to take on board there all or part of their cargoes of goods or passengers proceeding abroad.

*Article 10.*

As regards coasting trade, tug services and pilotage, the High Contracting Parties shall grant each other most-favoured-nation treatment.

*Article 11.*

The provisions of the present Arrangement relating to maritime navigation shall not apply to :

(1) Any special advantages which are or may in future be granted to the products of the national fisheries ;

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<sup>1</sup> Vol. VII, page 11 ; Vol. XI, page 406, Vol. XV, page 304 ; Vol. XIX, page 278 ; Vol. XXIV, page 154 ; Vol. XXXI, page 244 ; Vol. XXXV, page 298 ; Vol. XXXIX, page 166 ; Vol. LIX, page 344 ; Vol. LXIX, page 70 ; Vol. LXXXIII, page 373 ; and vol. XCII, page 363, of this Series.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. XLVII, page 55 ; Vol. L, page 180 ; Vol. LIX, page 383 ; Vol. LXIII, page 417 ; Vol. LXIX, page 92 ; Vol. LXXVIII, page 472 ; Vol. LXXXIII, page 403 ; Vol. LXXXVIII, page 336 ; and vol. XCII, page 381, of this Series.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. LVIII, page 285 ; Vol. LXIX, page 102 ; Vol. LXXII, page 485 ; and Vol. LXXXIII, page 416, of this Series.

(2) Any special advantages which are or may in future be granted to products coming from or sent to the French protectorates of North Africa ;

(3) Any advantages which either of the High Contracting Parties grants or may in future grant to its nationals with a view to promoting the development of its mercantile marine, either in the form of bounties or subsidies for the construction or acquisition of merchant ships, or in the form of bounties or any methods of encouraging the development of the mercantile marine.

*Article 12.*

Navigation permits issued to seagoing vessels by the competent authorities of the High Contracting Parties shall be reciprocally recognised in accordance with the Agreement concluded on April 5, 1922.

The same provision shall apply to tonnage measurement certificates issued to seagoing vessels under the Agreement concluded on October 19, 1904.

*Article 13.*

In Belgian ports, masters of French merchant ships, and in French ports, masters of Belgian merchant ships, whose crews are incomplete as the result of illness or other causes may, if they comply with the local police laws and regulations, engage the seamen necessary for the continuation of the voyage, provided that the engagement — which must be freely entered into by the seamen concerned — is concluded in accordance with the law of the flag which the ship flies.

*Article 14.*

Shipping concerns of either of the Contracting Parties carrying emigrants shall, in the country of the other Party, be accorded in every respect the same treatment as shipping concerns of that country.

This equality of treatment, granted subject to reciprocity, shall refer in particular to the rules applicable to the agencies of shipping concerns, their vessels, the treatment of passengers and emigrants whatever their place of origin or destination, administrative, health and police formalities, transport conditions and prices and length of time required for transport, and duties and charges of all kinds.

Passengers and emigrants proceeding in transit through the territory of either of the Contracting parties to the territory of the other Party in order to embark on board ship there, or coming from the territory of such Party after having disembarked there, shall be accorded in every respect the same treatment as passengers and emigrants embarking or disembarking at a port of the territory through which they pass.

*Article 15.*

Any vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties may, if compelled by stress of weather or by *vis major*, take refuge in a port of the other Party, undergo repair there, obtain all necessary supplies there and put to sea again, without having to pay any duties or charges other than those leviable in the same circumstances on national vessels.

If, however, the master of a vessel which has taken refuge in a port in the circumstances referred to in the previous paragraph is compelled to sell part of his cargo in order to cover his expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the local regulations and tariffs.

*Article 16.*

If a vessel flying the flag of either of the High Contracting Parties is stranded or wrecked on the coasts of the country of the other Party, the local authorities shall take steps to ensure that it receives succour and assistance and shall adopt all measures necessary for the protection of any persons rescued and the preservation of any objects salvaged. They shall immediately inform the nearest competent consular authority. The respective consular authorities may accord assistance to their own nationals.

No charge shall be made for the action of the local authorities in such cases, except for the measures necessitated by the salvage operations and the preservation of the objects salvaged and any charges which national vessels would be required to pay in similar circumstances.

The vessel or the remains thereof, including engines, gear, fittings, furniture, accessories of any kind and documents salvaged from the wreck, shall be handed over to the owner or his duly authorised representative, if he so requests within the periods provided by the local law. The same provision shall apply to salvaged goods. If such articles or goods are sold, the proceeds of the sale shall be paid to the said owner after deduction of costs.

The consular authority of the High Contracting Party of which the owner is a national may, in the absence of the latter, apply for the objects salvaged, or, if they are sold, the proceeds of the sale, to be handed over to it.

Goods and objects of any kind which have been salvaged from the wreck shall not be subject to any Customs duty unless they are to be consumed within the country itself.

*Article 17.*

The vessels of either of the High Contracting Parties and their crews and cargoes shall, on the inland waterways of the other Contracting Party and in its inland ports open to traffic, be accorded the same treatment as the vessels, crews and cargoes of the most favoured nation.

As regards all dues and charges relating to inland navigation, none of the High Contracting Parties shall accord to vessels of the other Parties or their cargoes or crews, on its inland waterways or in its inland ports open to traffic, treatment less favourable than that granted to its own vessels, crews and cargoes, or than that granted to the most favoured nation.

The provisions laid down in the last two paragraphs shall not apply to transport operations effected between two ports on the same inland waterway system of the home country.

All vessels which, according to Belgian or Luxemburg law, are recognised to be Belgian or Luxemburg vessels, and all vessels which, according to French law, are recognised to be French vessels, shall be deemed to be vessels of the High Contracting Parties.

*Article 18.*

Natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from the Economic Union of Belgium and Luxemburg shall on entering the French colonies, possessions, or protectorates be accorded most-favoured-nation treatment.

Natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from the Belgian Congo or the territory of Ruanda-Urundi shall on entering French Customs territory or the French colonies, possessions or protectorates be accorded most-favoured-nation treatment.

*Article 19.*

Natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from French Customs territory shall on entering the Belgian Congo be accorded most-favoured-nation treatment.

Natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from the French colonies, possessions or protectorates or from territories under French mandate, shall be accorded most-favoured-nation treatment in the territory of the Economic Union of Belgium and Luxemburg and in the Belgian Congo.

*Article 20.*

The granting of the most-favoured-nation clause shall not entitle the Belgo-Luxemburg Union to claim the benefit of any preferential advantages which France accords or may accord in her Customs territory to the French colonies and protectorates and to countries under French mandate or which the French colonies or protectorates grant or may grant to France and to the French colonies and protectorates and to countries under French mandate.

Similarly, the granting of the most-favoured-nation clause shall not entitle France to claim the benefit of any preferential advantages which the Belgo-Luxemburg Union grants or may grant in its Customs territory to the Belgian Congo and the territory of Ruanda-Urundi.

*Article 21.*

The High Contracting Parties agree to keep each other informed of any schemes regarding the standardisation in their respective territories of industrial types or series, and declare that they are prepared to promote by all the means in their power any agreements which may be reached on this subject between the industries concerned.

*Article 22.*

The High Contracting Parties undertake to open negotiations as soon as possible for the conclusion of a convention designed to facilitate as far as possible the trade in livestock between their respective countries, while at the same time safeguarding their vital interests in the matter.

*Article 23.*

The present Arrangement shall be ratified.

The High Contracting Parties agree to take all the measures necessary to apply the present Arrangement provisionally as from April 8, 1929.

The provisions laid down in Articles 2 and 4, however, shall not come into force until ten days after the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which shall take place at Brussels.

Done in triplicate at Paris on March 28, 1929.

BRIAND.

BONNEFOUS.

GAIFFIER D'HESTROY.

LIST A.

Tariff No.	Designation of Goods												
<p>ad No. 461 B ad No. 512bis A ad No. 525bis C. ad 567 and 567 bis</p>	<p>Sulphurised paper, in reels or in format, of whatever dimensions, is classed under " paper, sulphurised " in No. 461 B of the Customs tariff.</p> <p>" Rotary " steam pumps, with one or two pistons, are classed under " pumps, according to type " in No. 512 bis A of the Customs tariff.</p> <p>Filter-presses of iron or steel for the pottery industry : filter-presses of iron or steel for the pottery industry are classed under " lifting apparatus, balances, scales and presses not classified under another tariff " (No. 525 bis C of the Customs tariff).</p> <p>The régime applicable to iron or steel tubes lined with a cardboard tube, called Bergmann tubes, or similar tubes, is as follows :</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td rowspan="4" style="vertical-align: middle;">Tube of iron or steel whether or not coated with lead, zinc, copper, or tin.</td> <td rowspan="4" style="vertical-align: middle;">weld- ed</td> <td rowspan="2" style="vertical-align: middle;">copper-welded (brazed tubes) or by autogenous welding</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">with edges simply buttjoined or folded and joined by setting.</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">{ Régime of doubled tubes (No. 567).</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">by simple butt-welding or lap-welding.</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">{ Régime of doubled tubes (No. 567).</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="vertical-align: middle;">other . . . . .</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">the walls of the tube being less than 2 mm. in thickness <sup>1</sup>.</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">{ Régime of seamless or unwelded iron tubes, according to class (No. 567bis).</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">unwelded or seamless <sup>1</sup> . . . . .</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">{ Régime of samless or unwelded tubes (No. 567bis).</td> </tr> </table>	Tube of iron or steel whether or not coated with lead, zinc, copper, or tin.	weld- ed	copper-welded (brazed tubes) or by autogenous welding	with edges simply buttjoined or folded and joined by setting.	{ Régime of doubled tubes (No. 567).	by simple butt-welding or lap-welding.	{ Régime of doubled tubes (No. 567).	other . . . . .	the walls of the tube being less than 2 mm. in thickness <sup>1</sup> .	{ Régime of seamless or unwelded iron tubes, according to class (No. 567bis).	unwelded or seamless <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	{ Régime of samless or unwelded tubes (No. 567bis).
Tube of iron or steel whether or not coated with lead, zinc, copper, or tin.	weld- ed				copper-welded (brazed tubes) or by autogenous welding	with edges simply buttjoined or folded and joined by setting.	{ Régime of doubled tubes (No. 567).						
				by simple butt-welding or lap-welding.		{ Régime of doubled tubes (No. 567).							
				other . . . . .	the walls of the tube being less than 2 mm. in thickness <sup>1</sup> .	{ Régime of seamless or unwelded iron tubes, according to class (No. 567bis).							
		unwelded or seamless <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	{ Régime of samless or unwelded tubes (No. 567bis).										
<p>ad No. 573</p>	<p>Wares of copper, pure or alloyed with zinc or tin :</p> <p>Hand-bells and bells mounted on stands, pestles and mortars, door-knockers, umbrella-stands, flower-pot covers, flower-stands, coal and wood boxes and scuttles, paper trays, pitchers, lamps, candlesticks, candelabra and taper stands, crucifixes, images of saints, holy-water vessels, cashets (other than reliquaries and cashets which clearly are goldsmiths' wares) in cast, stamped or moulded copper.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">} Régime of (No. 573 C of the Customs tariff.</p>												
<p>ad No. 620 A.</p>	<p>Sheets of indiarubber not vulcanised, whether or not dyed or coloured by the addition of one or more colouring matters incorporated in the material itself, in any proportion, are classed as " sheets of indiarubber, pure, not vulcanised " (No. 620 A of the Customs tariff).</p>												
<p>Ad N° 630bis</p>	<p>Articles and wares of " ebena " (gum-copal to which boiled oil, old paper and mineral substances have been added), are classed under " Articles of imitation meerschaum or of copal, etc. " (No. 630bis of the Customs tariff).</p>												

<sup>1</sup> In this case, in order to determine the internal diameter and thickness of the wall, the dimensions are taken from the iron or steel tube itself,

## LIST B.

Tariff Nos.	Designation of Goods	Duty
ex 558 ex 568	Metal sleepers for standard-gauge railways (d <sup>o</sup> ) . . . . .	30.—
	Household wares and all articles of iron steel or black sheet-iron, not otherwise specified :	
	Enamelled, with surface plain, graded or granited (100 kg.) . . . .	155.—
ex 633	Cork, agglomerated, worked :	
	Fine, for special purposes, weighing more than 500 kg. per cubic metre ; containing more than 20 % of magnesia or mineral substances (for bath mats, crude sheets used in house-building, cork heatproof covers) (100 kg.) . . . . .	100.—

## LIST C.

Tariff Nos.	Designation of Goods
ad No. 264	Wines prepared with medicinal substances not testing more than 21° by the Gay-Lussac alcoholimeter at a temperature of 15° C, and imported in bottles containing not less than 50 centilitres, are classed under No. 264.
ad No. 543 A 2	The term " fabrics with designs in relief " referred to in footnote 2 (3), on page 79 of the tariff applies to fabrics having designs, motifs or effects which in any way stand out in relief from the substance of the fabric. This category does not, however, include ordinary figured fabrics with designs, motifs or effects obtained solely by means of the warp and weft without the use of elements heightening the relief of the design, motif or effect.
ad No. 782-783	The following are admitted free : a) Albums containing samples of fabrics, paper, waxed cloth, thread, plastic substances, buttons, etc. whether or not such albums contain printed or written matter relating to the price, name or series number of the articles ; b) Single copies of catalogues, provided that the duty leviable does not exceed two francs.
ad No. 933	Frames of wrought iron, imported empty, i.e., without the article (glass, design, picture, etc.) which they are to contain, are classed under No. 933.



## LIST D.

No. in Belgian Tariff	Designation of Goods	Unit of tax	Duty applicable
903 H 955	Endless band saws . . . . .	100 kg.	Fr. 300.—
ex 1018	Articles for ornamentation, for furnishing or for offices, and fancy goods, of copper, etc. . . . .	»	1,120.—
	Domestic articles, etc; articles for ornamentation, furnishing, etc :		
	(a) Of base metals, gilt or silvered :		
	(1) Table spoons and forks; soup ladles . . .	»	2,100.—
	(2) Other :		
	B. Not specified . . . . .	»	2,400.—
ex 1,025 B	Ventilators weighing from 500 to 5000 kg. . . . .	»	120.—

## PROTOCOL.

At the time of signing the Arrangement of to-day's date, the French Government and the Belgian and Luxemburg Governments have decided to define, in the present Protocol, the régime of certain goods on entry into French Customs territory and into the Customs territory of the Economic Union of Belgium and Luxemburg respectively.

## A. ON ENTRY INTO FRENCH CUSTOMS TERRITORY.

I. The French Government will, subject to reciprocity, grant the benefit of temporary importation or deposit of the duties and taxes chargeable for informational or educational films, if a certificate from the Ministry of Education is produced attesting that such films are intended solely to be shown at educational establishments;

II. The French Government will, subject to reciprocity, apply to works of art imported for public or private exhibitions or for any other purpose the following régime :

(1) *General régime.* — Works subject both to the luxury tax and to Customs duty.

Works of art may be placed under the régime of temporary importation at the request of the parties concerned, the reasons for the request being stated.

(2) *Paintings imported by the artist.*

Paintings imported by the artist himself and entering the country with him will be admitted free of import duty on production of a certificate from the local authorities attesting the origin of the paintings and the importer's right to possession of them.

Paintings which are not brought into France by the artist himself but are sent there by him shall, provided a certificate from the local authorities is produced, be subject only to a tax of 2% if they were despatched not for commercial purposes and by the artist alone.

The term "commercial purpose" applies exclusively to sale before despatch. The certificate provided for may be issued either by the municipal authorities or by a fine arts society approved by the competent Ministry.

(3) *Paintings imported for exhibition.*

Paintings intended to be shown at international exhibitions organised in accordance with the bonded warehouse régime shall be admitted without special formality or deposit if they are sent direct to the premises of the exhibition. If works are sent by the artist for other exhibitions, whether public or private, payment of the import tax shall be suspended if they are accompanied by documentary evidence of their origin and destination; on entry, the importer must sign a bond with security, guaranteeing payment of the tax of 2%, or must deposit the amount of the tax.

III. The French Government agrees that in future industrial or other periodical publications in which the advertisements do not exceed two-thirds of the space of the publication shall be admitted free of duty.

IV. The conditions governing the Customs clearance of the goods enumerated below are as follows:

(a) Hand, lever, rack and other presses for making bales of straw, hay, fodder, etc. mechanical bale presses are dutiable as "presses" in No. 525 *bis C* of the Customs tariff;

(b) Crushers for oil seeds, cookers for palm fruits, heating ovens for oil seeds, and palm fruit pulpers, are dutiable under No. 525 *octies C* ("Appliances not specified"), provided that in the case of cookers and heating ovens the appliance is not operated by electricity.

(c) Cold air and hot air valves for blast furnaces, and gas taps, are dutiable under No. 535 *bis A* ("Accessory appliances for regulating the flow of liquids, etc.").

(d) Pharmaceutical dye or colouring presses (not hydraulic) are dutiable under No. 525 *bis C*.

(e) Crushers for palm nuts and for all shell fruits are classed under "Appliances not specified", No. 525 *octies C*.

(f) Skins and hides treated with pigment: the existing régime applicable to these skins and hides is that for "skins and hides prepared, other, dyed" (No. 476 *ter*) except skins and hides gilt, silvered or coated with other metal, or treated with "essence d'Orient" oil so as to resemble mother-of-pearl or acquire an iridescent lustre, such articles being dutiable as patent leather (No. 476 *bis*).

(g) Dross and slag buckets; ledles or buckets for carrying slag, rough cast, without tipping apparatus, are dutiable as "vats of large size, for industrial purposes, of moulded cast iron, not turned or polished" ("Articles of moulded cast iron", No. 553 of the Customs tariff).

V. Wares of gold and platinum, silver and silver-gilt, whether decorated with stones or pearls or not, imported temporarily by commercial travellers as samples or models, may be admitted on deposit of the duty or of security therefor, irrespective of the unit value of each article. They must be subject to inspection by the Guarantee Service. The stamp duty levied provisionally will be refunded on exportation;

VI. The benefit of the temporary export régime at present confined to sacks which are proved to be of French origin will be extended to sacks of Belgium or Luxemburg origin which have been nationalised by payment of duty, if they are intended to be reimported filled with cement, lime or plaster.

VII. As regards the application of the statistical tax on pneumatic tyres for motor vehicles, the French Government :

(1) Confirms the agreement that the tax will be levied per ton on pneumatic tyres despatched without covering ;

(2) Agrees that in the case of pneumatic tyres covered with paper or other materials a bundle or parcel of five tyres fastened together by metal or textile thread shall be regarded as a single package, provided that every bundle or parcel is so made up *bona fide* according to the trade practice and is genuinely addressed to a single consignee.

B. ON ENTRY INTO THE CUSTOMS TERRITORY OF THE ECONOMIC UNION OF BELGIUM AND LUXEMBURG.

I. The régime applicable to French wines testing more than 12 degrees and dutiable at the rate of 135 francs per hectolitre is as follows :

Under the provisions in force the above-mentioned rate is applicable to wines testing more than 12 and not more than 15 degrees, originating in and coming from France, entitled to an appellation of origin and accompanied by a document issued by the proper French authorities certifying that the wines are entitled to the said appellation under French law and that no alcohol has been added to them.

In the case of wines accompanied by such a certificate clearly establishing their identity, the testing officials shall be provisionally dispensed from testing the alcoholic content, unless they suspect an attempt at fraud.

The Testing Service officials undoubtedly apply the above provisions at present, but their attention will again be drawn to this point.

Further, the Belgo-Luxemburg Delegation agrees that the provisions referred to above are also to apply to wines from the Algerian Departments which are entitled to an appellation of origin if they are accompanied by the above-mentioned certificate. Instructions to that effect will be given to the Service as soon as the list of these appellations of origin has been prepared.

II. The Belgium Government will apply the following régime in levying the special consumption tax on sparkling wines :

(1) As regards the special consumption tax on sparkling wines, the persons concerned may, if they prefer the tax not to be levied by the affixing of fiscal paper seals on the containers, declare as a basis for payment of the tax a value corresponding to the retail sale price of the goods.

(2) The following shall be deemed to be " corresponding to the retail sale price " :

(a) For wines sent to private individuals, the normal value of the goods inclusive of all costs and duties ;

(b) For wines sent to persons other than private individuals, the normal value of the goods inclusive of all costs and duties plus a general increase of 15 %.

(3) As however, in the existing scale of duties leviable by means of fiscal paper seals, the highest rate is 50 francs for whole bottles (51 centilitres - 1 litre) and 25 francs for half quarter bottles (50 centilitres or less), these amounts will also represent the maximum values to be reckoned in calculating the special tax as under No. 1 above.

III. The Belgium Government will continue to allow the régime applicable to wines to be applied to " mistelles " or must of fresh grapes the natural fermentation of which has been prevented by the addition of alcohol.

IV. The Belgium Government will remind the officials of the Testing Service that assessments in the case of products taxable *ad valorem* must where necessary be based upon comparisons between goods of the same nature and quality, *i.e.*, allowance must be made for depreciation due to causes such as the liability of the raw material to deterioration, defects of manufacture, unintentional misfits, out-of-date form or colour, etc.

V. The régime applicable to articles of tourist propaganda is as follows :

The large majority of publications intended for tourist propaganda are exempt from all Customs duties. Such publications include guides and guidebooks of all kinds which are not in themselves in the nature of advertisements ; railway, tramway and steamboat timetables ; publications, brochures and pamphlets on countries, regions, towns, congresses, conferences, etc. of general interest. No distinction is made as to whether such books, pamphlets or publications contain illustrations or trade advertisements or not. No account is taken of advertisements unless they are so prominent as to destroy the propagandist nature of the pamphlet.

Exemption from import duty will also be allowed in the case of maps, marine charts and astronomical charts of all kinds, with or without alphabetical index, with or without views of towns or monuments, and also maps of towns. The same provision will apply to maps published by railway or shipping companies specially marking the lines operated by them and posters containing a map or timetables, or posters sent in small quantities to tourist offices or travel agencies.

The authorities will give a very wide interpretation to the above list.

VI. Manufactured peltry consisting of articles of personal wear (toques, furs, pelerines, muffs, cloaks, etc.) and assortments of skins for the manufacture of articles of peltry, imported by French firms or their representatives, may in future be accorded the special régime applicable to commercial samples.

#### ANNEXED DECLARATIONS.

1. The two Delegations, after having heard the explanatory statements given by the representatives of the Belgian and French maize industries, recognise that the settlement of the tariff difficulties referred to would be greatly facilitated if an agreement could be reached between the industries of the two countries. They declare that their respective Governments would be prepared to give sympathetic consideration to any settlement proposed to them by the interested parties of the two countries, particularly as regards the adjustment of Customs tariffs.

2. The Belgo-Luxemburg Delegation has requested that the samples of flour kept at French frontier offices should be revised. After hearing a statement by the Belgian experts, the two Delegations recognise that, on account of its technical character and its complexity, the question thus raised lies outside the scope of the negotiations which have been instituted.

The French competent services, however, will as quickly as possible give sympathetic consideration to the claims and desiderata set forth in the memorandum on the question submitted by the General Association of Belgian Millers.

3. The Committee specially appointed at the National Liquid Fuel Office will be asked to report at an early date, at the request of the Belgo-Luxemburg Delegation, on the modification of the characteristics laid down in Article 1 of the Decree of July 29, 1928, regarding the refined heavy oils termed " water-white ", so as to prevent any disputes as to the degree of colouration or as to the flavour and odour which technical oils must possess in order to be dutiable at ordinary heavy oil rates.

4. In order to enable the Belgian and Luxemburg leather industries to execute their current contracts in France, the French Government agrees to postpone the date on which the classification

of leather welts under No. 478 of the Customs Tariff comes into force. Notice of this classification will be published in the *Journal officiel* in the usual way, and the classification will not come into force until a month later.

5. The Royal Belgian Government will submit to the Supreme Health Board for favourable consideration the grounds advanced by the French Government for raising the maximum quantity of free sulphurous anhydride allowed in the wholesale and part-wholesale trade as soon as possible from 40 to 75 milligrammes in respect of wines not intended for immediate consumption.

6. The Royal Belgian Government will instruct the Committee on Wines and Fruit Wines appointed to revise the Decree of November 28, 1899, regarding the trade in wines and vinous beverages, to give sympathetic consideration to the French request that sparkling wines placed on sale must bear an inscription indicating the process of manufacture (champagne method, dry distillation method, method of charging with gas). The Committee will be instructed to give its opinion within three months from the date of the entry into force of the present Arrangement.

The French Delegation having drawn particular attention to the question of "fruit wines" during the negotiations, the Royal Belgian Government will give fresh instructions to the same Committee requesting it, in view of the great importance attached by the French Government to a prompt and equitable settlement in regard to the desiderata put forward by the "fruit wine" industry, to give its opinion on this point also within three months, in order to enable the Belgian Government thereupon to take any decisions it may think desirable.

7. The Belgian Government, having noted the decision of the French Advisory Committee on Arts and Manufactures regarding the classification of "neo-laine" yarn, declares that it is prepared to request the technical departments of the Royal Ministry of Finance to make a fresh study of this question, taking into consideration samples to be supplied to it by the French Administration.

8. The Royal Belgian Government will make all desirable recommendations to the departments concerned in order to enable the Customs clearance of fruit and early vegetables of French origin, more particularly cherries, to be effected with all desirable speed.

The Belgian Government, for its part, urges the French Government to draw the attention of exporters to the desirability of sending with consignments of fresh cherries the proper certificate issued by the French Phytopathological Services.