

N° 3458.

ALLEMAGNE ET HONGRIE

Traité de commerce, avec annexes et protocole final, signés à Genève, le 18 juillet 1931, et échange de notes y relatif, Berlin, le 18 décembre 1931.

GERMANY AND HUNGARY

Treaty of Commerce, with Annexes and Final Protocol, signed at Geneva, July 18th, 1931, and Exchange of Notes relating thereto, Berlin, December 18th, 1931.

TEXTE ALLEMAND. — GERMAN TEXT.

N^o 3458. — HANDELSVERTRAG¹ ZWISCHEN DEM DEUTSCHEN REICH UND DEM KÖNIGREICH UNGARN. GEZEICHNET IN GENÈVE AM 18. JULI 1931.

German and Hungarian official texts communicated by the Head of the Permanent Hungarian Delegation accredited to the League of Nations. The registration of this Treaty took place July 13th, 1934.

SEINE DURCHLAUCHT DER REICHSVERWESER DES KÖNIGREICHS UNGARN UND DER DEUTSCHE REICHSPRÄSIDENT, von dem Wunsch geleitet, die Handelsbeziehungen zwischen den beiden Staaten weiter zu erleichtern und auszudehnen, haben beschlossen, einen Handelsvertrag abzuschliessen und haben zu diesem Zweck zu ihren Bevollmächtigten ernannt :

SEINE DURCHLAUCHT DER REICHSVERWESER DES KÖNIGREICHS UNGARN :

Den ausserordentlichen Gesandten und bevollmächtigten Minister Herrn Alfred NICKL VON OPPAVÁR ;

DER DEUTSCHE REICHSPRÄSIDENT :

Den Deutschen Generalkonsul in Zürich Herrn Joachim WINDEL ;

Die nach gegenseitiger Mitteilung ihrer in guter und gehöriger Form befundenen Vollmachten die nachstehenden Bestimmungen vereinbart haben :

Artikel 1.

Die Angehörigen des einen vertragschliessenden Teils sollen, soweit nicht der gegenwärtige Vertrag Ausnahmen enthält, im Gebiet des anderen Teils in Bezug auf Handel, Gewerbe und Schifffahrt dieselben Rechte, Befreiungen und Begünstigungen aller Art geniessen, die den Angehörigen des meistbegünstigten Landes zustehen oder zustehen werden ; sie sollen ferner volle Freiheit haben, unter den nämlichen persönlichen und sachlichen Bedingungen wie die Angehörigen des meistbegünstigten Landes einer beruflichen Tätigkeit nachzugehen.

Die Angehörigen des einen vertragschliessenden Teils können, vorausgesetzt, dass sie die Landesgesetze beobachten, das Gebiet des anderen Teils frei betreten, darin reisen, sich aufhalten und niederlassen, sowie dieses Gebiet jederzeit frei verlassen.

Es besteht Einverständnis darüber, dass das Recht des einen vertragschliessenden Teils, Angehörige des anderen entweder infolge gerichtlicher Bestrafung oder aus Gründen der inneren oder äusseren Sicherheit des Staates oder aus Gründen der Armen-, Gesundheits- und Sittenpolizei, den Aufenthalt im einzelnen Falle zu versagen, durch die Bestimmungen des gegenwärtigen Vertrages nicht beeinträchtigt wird.

Die Staatsangehörigen jedes vertragschliessenden Teils sollen in dem Gebiet des anderen Teils volle Freiheit haben, bewegliches und unbewegliches Eigentum jeder Art zu erwerben und zu

¹ The exchange of ratifications took place at Budapest, November 14th, 1933.
Came into force on December 28th, 1931, except as regards the provisions for which another date is indicated.

Artikel 29.

Dieser Vertrag, der in doppelter Urschrift in ungarischer und deutscher Sprache ausgefertigt ist, soll ratifiziert werden. Er tritt einen Monat nach dem Austausch der Ratifikationsurkunden, der sobald als möglich in Budapest erfolgen soll, in Kraft. Die vertragschliessenden Teile behalten sich vor, die Inkraftsetzung auf einen Teil des Vertrags zu beschränken sowie den Vertrag ganz oder teilweise bereits vor dem Austausch der Ratifikationsurkunden von einem zu vereinbarenden Zeitpunkt ab vorläufig anzuwenden.

Der Vertrag bleibt zwei Jahre von dem Zeitpunkt ab in Kraft, zu dem der Vertrag oder ein Teil desselben vorläufig oder endgültig Geltung erlangt hat. Wird der Vertrag nicht drei Monate vor Ablauf dieser Frist gekündigt, so gilt er als auf unbestimmte Zeit verlängert. Er kann dann jederzeit unter Einhaltung einer Frist von drei Monaten gekündigt werden.

Gleichzeitig mit der vorläufigen Anwendung oder, falls eine solche nicht vereinbart werden sollte, mit dem Inkrafttreten dieses Vertrags oder eines Teils desselben tritt das provisorische Abkommen¹ zwischen der Königlich Ungarischen und der Deutschen Regierung zur Regelung ihrer beiderseitigen wirtschaftlichen Beziehungen vom 1. Juni 1920 ausser Kraft.

Zu Urkund dessen haben die Bevollmächtigten diesen Vertrag unterzeichnet und mit ihren Siegeln versehen.

GENÈVE, den 18. Juli 1931.

(L. S.) (Gez.) NICKL.

(L. S.) (Gez.) WINDEL.

ANLAGE A.

ZÖLLE BEI DER EINFUHR NACH DEUTSCHLAND².

Nr. des deutschen Zolltarifs	Bezeichnung der Waren	Zollsatz für 1 dz RM
aus 2	Ungarischer Weizen	75 v. H. des jeweils geltenden allgemeinen Zollsatzes als Vorzugszoll
18	Rotkleesaat	9.—
aus 21	Andere Kleesaaten	6.—
	Gemüsesamen	frei
	Anmerkung zu T.-Nr. 29: Zollermässigungen, die Deutschland einem dritten Lande für unter T.-Nr. 29 des allgemeinen Tarifs fallende Tabakblätter bestimmter Sorte und Herkunft gewährt, werden auf die gleichartigen ungarischen Tabakblätter ebenfalls angewendet.	

¹ Volume VII, page 207, of this Series.

² This Tariff was applied as from December 28th, 1931, except as regards the first item (aus 2. Ungarischer Weizen) which is not yet in force.

ANLAGE C. ¹

1. Für die Einfuhr ungarischer lebender Rinder zu Schlachtzwecken gewährt die Deutsche Regierung ein Jahreskontingent, dessen Höhe sich nach dem Zollkontingent richtet, das in dem am 30. November 1929 abgeschlossenen zweiten Zusatzabkommen² zum deutsch-schwedischen Handelsvertrag³ vom 14. Mai 1926 (Reichsgesetzbl. 1930 II S. 3) vereinbart worden ist.

Die Aufteilung dieses Kontingents, das über die deutsche Grenzzollstelle in Bodenbach einzuführen ist, wird im gegenseitigen Einvernehmen so geregelt werden, dass die Interessen beider Teile gewahrt bleiben.

Sollte es für die Ungarische Regierung unmöglich werden, dieses Rinderkontingent nach Deutschland einzuführen, so ist sie berechtigt, den Handelsvertrag jederzeit mit einer Frist von 3 Monaten zu kündigen.

2. Für die Einfuhr ungarischer Schweine gewährt die Deutsche Regierung der Ungarischen Regierung ein Jahreskontingent von 80.000 geschlachteten Schweinen für deutsche Fleischwarenfabriken.

Die Aufteilung dieses Kontingents sowie die Bestimmung der Zollstellen, über die die Einfuhr zu erfolgen hat, bleibt einer besonderen Vereinbarung vorbehalten.

ANLAGE D. ¹

A. Zur Einfuhr nach Deutschland werden zugelassen :

I. Lebende Tiere.

1. Einhufer. Die Einhufer unterliegen bei der Einfuhr der grenztierärztlichen Untersuchung.

Über die zur Einfuhr gelangenden Einhufer sind Ursprungs- und Gesundheitszeugnisse mit dem Wortlaut des anliegenden Musters *a*) beizubringen. Die Nämlichkeit der Einhufer ist durch fortlaufende Nummerierung der durch die Ortsbehörde auszustellenden Ursprungszeugnisse sicherzustellen.

2. Lebende Rinder zu Schlachtzwecken. Die Tiere unterliegen bei der Einfuhr der grenztierärztlichen Untersuchung.

Die Einfuhr hat über Bodenbach und die Abschlachtung im Auslandsschlachthof in Dresden zu erfolgen.

Die Einfuhr bedarf einer besonderen Genehmigung, die erlischt, soweit von ihr nicht innerhalb von drei Monaten Gebrauch gemacht worden ist.

Die Deutsche Regierung wird zur Prüfung des Gesundheitszustands der von Ungarn nach Deutschland auszuführenden Rinder einen deutschen Tierarzt nach Ungarn abordnen ; die Ungarische Regierung wird diesem Tierarzt bei Ausübung seiner Tätigkeit jede Unterstützung gewähren.

Den Rindern sind Ursprungs- und Gesundheitszeugnisse nach anliegendem Muster *b*) beizugeben.

Deutscherseits kann die Einfuhr für die Dauer der Seuchengefahr verboten werden : bei Ausbruch der Rinderpest, Lungenseuche und der Maul- und Klauenseuche in Ungarn.

Hinsichtlich der Maul- und Klauenseuche gelten die zwischen den vertragschliessenden Teilen getroffenen besonderen Vereinbarungen.

3. Lebendes Hausgeflügel (Gänse, Enten, Haushühner, Perlhühner, Truthühner und Tauben) zu Mast- und Schlachtzwecken :

a) Die Einfuhr von lebendem Hausgeflügel bedarf einer besonderen Genehmigung, die erlischt, soweit von ihr nicht innerhalb von drei Monaten Gebrauch gemacht worden ist.

b) Das Geflügel darf über alle dafür zugelassenen Grenzübergangsstellen eingeführt werden. Die Grenzübergangsstelle ist in dem Antrag auf Erteilung der Genehmigung zu bezeichnen.

c) Das Geflügel unterliegt bei der Einfuhr der grenztierärztlichen Untersuchung ; es ist hierbei mit kurzgestutzten Schwanzfedern vorzuführen.

d) Der Abtransport von der Grenzübergangsstelle nach dem Bestimmungsort hat in plombierten Eisenbahnwagen und unter Bezeichnung als Sperrgeflügel zu erfolgen.

¹ In force as from December 28th, 1931.

² Vol. XCII, page 381, of this Series.

³ Vol. LI, page 99 ; Vol. LXXXVIII, page 340 ; Vol. XCII, page 381 ; and Vol. CXXII, page 341, of this Series.

¹ TRANSLATION.No. 3458. — TREATY² OF COMMERCE BETWEEN THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY AND THE GERMAN REICH. SIGNED AT GENEVA, JULY 18TH, 1931.

HIS SERENE HIGHNESS THE REGENT OF THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY and THE PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN REICH, being desirous of facilitating and extending commercial relations between the two States, have decided to conclude a Treaty of Commerce and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries for this purpose :

HIS SERENE HIGHNESS THE REGENT OF THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY :

M. Alfred NICKL DE OPPAVÁR, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN REICH :

M. Joachim WINDEL, German Consul-General at Zurich ;

Who, having communicated to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following provisions :

Article 1.

Nationals of either Contracting Party shall, except as is otherwise provided in the present Treaty, enjoy in the territory of the other Party the same rights, immunities and favours of every kind in respect of trade, industry and navigation as are or may in future be granted to nationals of the most-favoured nation ; they shall further be entirely free to engage in professional activity on the same personal and material conditions as the nationals of the most-favoured nation.

The nationals of either Contracting Party may, provided that they comply with the laws of the country, freely enter, travel, reside and establish themselves in the territory of the other Party and leave it freely at any time.

It is agreed that the present Treaty shall not limit the rights of either Contracting Party, in individual cases, to prohibit nationals of the other Party from remaining in the country after having been sentenced by a court or for reasons relating to the internal or external security of the State or to indigence, public health or public morals.

The nationals of either Contracting Party shall, in the territory of the other Party, be fully entitled to acquire and possess movable and immovable property of every kind, the acquisition and possession of which is or shall hereafter be permitted by the laws of the other Party to nationals of any third State. They may dispose of such property by sale, exchange, gift, marriage, will or in any other way, and inherit such property on the same conditions as apply or shall in future apply to the nationals of the other Party.

Article 2.

Nationals of either Contracting Party shall enjoy in the territory of the other the same treatment as nationals of the other State and as nationals of the most-favoured nation as regards the judicial and administrative protection of their persons and property.

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations, for information.

² Came into force December 28th, 1931, except as regards the provisions for which another date is indicated.

Accordingly, nationals of either Contracting Party, whatever their domicile, and the legal persons and companies mentioned in Article 5, shall be authorised in the territory of the other Party to appear before courts of law plaintiff or defendant, in their own name or in the name of their firm.

They may for that purpose choose their counsel or other legal adviser from persons authorised by the law of the country to practise.

Article 3.

In the matter of taxation (taxes and Customs duties), dues in the nature of taxes and other similar charges, the nationals of either Contracting Party shall enjoy in every respect, in regard to their persons, property, rights and interests in the territory of the other Party, the treatment and protection afforded by the revenue authorities and tribunals to that State's own nationals and to the nationals of the most-favoured nation.

Article 4.

Nationals of either Contracting Party shall, in the territory of the other Party, be free from all military service in the army, navy, air force and national militia. They shall also be exempt from all public compulsory service under judicial, administrative or communal authorities, from all forced military labour or requisitions and from all compulsory contributions in money or in kind leviable in lieu of personal service.

This exemption shall not apply to the obligation to accept the guardianship (*Vormundschaft*) or curatorship (*Pflegschaft*) of persons of the same nationality. Exception shall also be made of charges connected with the ownership, possession, renting or leasing of real estate, and as regards forced military labour and requisitions to which nationals of the country may be subject as owners, holders, tenants or lessees of real estate. In respect of such charges, services or requisitions, they shall be accorded the same treatment as nationals of the most-favoured nation.

Similarly, nationals of either Contracting Party in the territory of the other Party shall be exempt from forced loans and contributions.

Article 5.

Joint-stock companies and commercial companies of every kind, including industrial, financial, insurance, traffic and transport companies, which have their seat in the territory of either Contracting Party and are legally constituted there, shall also be recognised as legally constituted in the territory of the other Party; similarly, they shall be judged, as regards their capacity to contract and their right to appear before the courts, in accordance with the legislation of their country of origin.

Their right to carry on their business activities in the territory of the other Party shall be governed by the laws and provisions in force in that State.

In any case, they shall enjoy, as regards the conditions for their admission and the exercise of their activities, and in every other respect also, the same rights, advantages and exemptions as are accorded to similar undertakings of the most-favoured nation.

The nationals of either Contracting Party shall enjoy in the territory of the other Party the same rights and privileges as are accorded to nationals of the most-favoured nation as regards the founding of joint-stock companies or other commercial companies of the kind described in this Article, or as regards participation in such companies.

Article 6.

Without prejudice to such further advantages as may arise out of most-favoured-nation treatment, merchants, manufacturers and other traders of either Contracting Party who prove, by the production

of an identity card issued by the authorities of their country of origin, that they are authorised to exercise their trade or industry in the State in which they are domiciled, and that they pay the legal taxes or charges in that State, shall be authorised, either personally or through commercial travellers in their employ, subject to compliance with the prescribed formalities, to purchase goods in the territory of the other Party from merchants or in places of public sale or from the manufacturers of the goods. They may also solicit orders from merchants or from other persons who utilise in their industry goods of the kind offered, shall be entitled to carry with them samples and patterns, but not goods, and shall be subject to no tax or duty in respect of the activities mentioned in this paragraph.

Identity cards shall be made out in accordance with the model shown in the International Convention for the Simplification of Customs Formalities, signed at Geneva on November 3rd, 1923. No consular or other visa shall be required for these identity cards.

The provisions of this Article shall not apply to itinerant industries, itinerant trades or the soliciting of orders from persons not engaged in commerce or industry. In that respect, the Contracting Parties retain their full freedom of legislation.

Article 7.

The Contracting Parties undertake not to hinder trade between the two countries by means of import or export prohibitions.

Exceptions to this rule may be made in the following cases, in so far as they are applicable to all countries or to countries in an identical situation :

- (a) For reasons of public safety ;
- (b) For reasons of public health, or to protect animals or plants against diseases and harmful parasites, and similarly to protect plants against degeneration and extinction ;
- (c) In the matter of arms, ammunition or implements of war and, in case of emergency, for other war supplies ;
- (d) In the matter of goods which form or may hereafter form the subject of State monopolies in the territory of either Contracting Party, and with a view to the application to foreign goods of any other prohibitions or restrictions which are or may hereafter be established by internal legislation, on the production, sale, transport or consumption of like goods produced within the country itself ;
- (e) For protection of the national patrimony in artistic, historic and archaeological objects ;
- (f) In the matter of gold, silver, specie, paper currency and securities ;
- (g) In other cases, only in order to safeguard the vital economic and financial interests of the country in exceptional and abnormal circumstances arising in the future.

Such steps shall only be taken in case of an exceptional emergency and shall in no case form an arbitrary means of creating a discrimination to the detriment of the other Contracting Party. They shall only remain in force so long as the motives or circumstances which called them forth persist.

Article 8.

The Contracting Parties shall grant one another freedom of transit through their respective territories, and undertake to apply the provisions of the International Convention on Freedom of Transit, signed at Barcelona on April 20th, 1921.

Article 9.

The Contracting Parties guarantee each other unconditional and unlimited most-favoured-nation treatment in all matters relating to Customs duties and any subsidiary taxes and the manner

of their collection, and likewise as regards the regulations, formalities and charges to which Customs measures are subject.

Accordingly, natural and industrial products of either Contracting Party, in the circumstances referred to, shall be subject to no other or higher Customs duties, taxes or charges, nor to any other or more onerous regulations or formalities than those to which similar products of any third State are or may hereafter be subject.

Similarly, natural or industrial products exported from the territory of one Contracting Party to the territory of the other Party shall, in the circumstances referred to, be subject to no other or higher Customs duties, taxes or charges, nor to severer regulations or formalities, than those to which similar products destined for the territory of another State are subject.

Any advantage, favour, privilege or exemption which is or may hereafter be granted, in the above-mentioned circumstances, by either Contracting Party to the natural or industrial products coming from or destined for any other country shall be applied immediately and without compensation to similar products coming from or destined for the territory of the other Party.

Article 10.

The Hungarian natural or manufactured products designated in Annex A shall not, on importation into Germany, be subject to rates of duties higher than those fixed in that Annex.

The German natural or manufactured products designated in Annex B shall not, on importation into Hungary, be subject to rates of duties higher than those fixed in that Annex.

Article 11.

German natural and industrial products imported into Hungary through the territory of other countries, and Hungarian natural and industrial products imported into Germany through the territory of other countries, and likewise natural and industrial products of other countries imported through the territory of either Contracting Party into the territory of the other, shall not be subject on importation to any Customs duty or charge other or higher than would have been applicable if they had been imported direct from the country of origin or through another country.

This provision shall apply both to goods in direct transit and to goods which during transit have been trans-shipped, repacked or warehoused.

Article 12.

Internal charges which are or may hereafter be levied in the territory of either Contracting Party on behalf of the State or of a commune or of any other public body on the production, preparation or consumption of a product shall not, on any pretext, be levied on products of the other Contracting Party to a greater extent or in any more onerous form than on national or most-favoured-nation products of a like nature.

Article 13.

No import or export duties shall be levied by either Contracting Party on the articles mentioned below, provided such articles are re-exported or re-imported, and subject to the formalities prescribed by the Customs regulations of the Contracting Parties for temporary importation :

(a) Articles for repair ;

(b) Tools and implements, instruments and mechanical apparatus imported by an individual or firm of one of the contracting countries into the territory of the other for the

purpose of fitting, testing or other similar work to be carried out by employees of the individual or firm, whether such articles are sent or are brought in by the employees in person ;

(c) Parts of machinery sent for testing ;

(d) Goods sent to exhibitions or fairs, except articles of consumption ;

(e) Removal vans and pantechnicons brought across the frontier for the conveyance of objects from the territory of either Contracting Party to the territory of the other, even if on the return journey they carry a different load, and irrespective of the place where such new load was taken up, but not if they have been employed in the interval for purely internal transport ; in the case of both types of vehicles, this provision shall apply to the accessories for use during the journey and the time-limit for re-export shall be fixed at six months ;

(f) Samples and patterns within the meaning of the International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities, signed at Geneva on November 3rd, 1923, subject to re-export within a period of six months, which may, on request, be extended by the competent official authorities.

Goods made of precious metals, which are temporarily imported by commercial travellers as models, shall, on request, be exempted from compulsory stamping, subject to the deposit of proper security, which must not, however, exceed the amount of the Customs duty and other charges. This security may be given by means of a caution. The security shall be forfeited if the samples are not re-exported within the prescribed time-limit, without prejudice to the penalties laid down by law.

Article 14.

Each of the Contracting Parties shall appoint authorities empowered and bound on application to furnish official information concerning Customs duties on and the rates applicable to specific goods.

Article 15.

In general, certificates of origin shall not be required for the importation of the products of either Contracting Party into the territory of the other.

If, however, either of the Contracting Parties should impose higher duties upon products of a third country than upon those of the other Party, or if it should subject the products of a third country to import prohibitions or restrictions to which the products of the other Party are not subject, it may, if it thinks fit, make the application of the reduced duties to the products of the other Party or the permission to import these products conditional upon the production of certificates of origin.

The Contracting Parties undertake to ensure that trade will not be hampered by superfluous formalities in connection with the issue of certificates of origin.

Certificates of origin may be issued by the Customs authorities of the place of despatch within the country or at the frontier, or by the competent chambers of industry, commerce or agriculture. The two Governments may, by common agreement, empower likewise other authorities than those mentioned above or economic associations of either of the two countries to issue certificates of origin. If the certificates of origin are not issued by a Government department authorised for the purpose, the Government of the country of destination may require that they should be legalised by its diplomatic or consular authority for the district from which the goods were despatched. Legalisation shall be given free of charge.

Certificates of origin may be drawn up either in the language of the country of destination or in that of the country of export. In the latter case, the Customs officers of the country of destination may demand a translation.

When products of third countries pass through the territory of either Contracting Party into the territory of the other, the Customs authorities of the latter Party shall accept the certificates of origin issued in the territory of the former Party in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

Article 16.

If either of the Contracting Parties makes the treatment of goods on importation dependent upon special conditions concerning composition, degree of purity, quality, sanitary condition, regional production or other similar conditions, the two Governments shall jointly consider whether the inspection formalities at the frontier for the purpose of ascertaining whether the goods comply with the prescribed conditions can be simplified by means of the production of certificates issued in good and due form by the competent authorities of the exporting country.

When the two Governments are agreed in the matter, they shall jointly determine the procedure to be followed for establishing the existence of the conditions prescribed. They shall further name the authorities competent to issue the certificates and shall determine the particulars to be given in such certificates, the rules to be followed for their issue, the formalities required as proof of the identity of the goods and, if necessary, the procedure to be followed for the taking of samples.

It is understood that, even if the production of certificates is decided upon in virtue of the agreement mentioned in the present Article, the competent authorities of the country of destination shall have the right to verify the correctness of the certificates and the identity of the goods.

Article 17.

The import of Hungarian animals and animal products into Germany and their transit through Germany shall be governed by the provisions contained in Annexes C and D.

Article 18.

To ensure that the Treaty shall have its full effect on commercial relations, the Contracting Parties shall, in respect of railway matters, do their best to encourage as far as possible between the two Contracting Parties the full and free development of the relations at which the Treaty of Commerce aims ; to this end, they will also refrain from all action calculated to nullify wholly or even in part, or to hamper or disturb the operation of the Treaty of Commerce.

No distinction shall be made on the railways between the inhabitants of the territories of both Parties as regards passenger or goods traffic, particularly in the matter of conditions of despatch, fares and freight rates, and the State charges connected therewith.

Freight (including express freight) consigned in Hungary for conveyance to or through Germany to a third country shall not, provided the circumstances are identical, be subjected to less favourable treatment on the German railways either in regard to despatch or to freight charges or to State charges connected therewith than that accorded to freight of a similar nature consigned in Germany by the same route and in the same direction. The same provision shall apply to freight consigned in Germany for conveyance to or through Hungary to a third country on the Hungarian railways.

This rule shall be applicable on terms of reciprocity to freight which is carried by other methods of transport from the territory of the one Party across the frontier into the territory of the other Party and there consigned for transport by rail.

Article 19.

Within the meaning of Article 18, the following conditions respecting the application of railway tariffs, rebates on freight rates or other favours shall not apply to consignments of the same nature from the territory of the other Party :

(a) The condition as to the domestic origin of the goods or the requirement as to a description of the goods not applicable to similar goods produced by the other Party ;

(b) The condition as to the carriage of the goods on specified railway lines ;

(c) The condition that the raw material or the half-finished product required for the goods enjoying special facilities shall be forwarded wholly or partly over national lines.

The following conditions, however, respecting the application of railway tariffs, rebates on freight rates or other favours shall apply to similar consignments from the territory of the other Party :

(a) The condition as to the conveyance of the passengers or goods by ship ;

(b) The condition as to the consignment of fixed minimum quantities within a given period ;

(c) The condition as to the simultaneous consignment of goods in sufficient quantity to make up a complete trainload or a specific number of wagons ;

(d) The condition as to the delivery of the goods to the railways by works railways, by private sidings or by road vehicle, and also the exclusion of re-forwarding, always provided that national goods receive similar treatment.

The provisions of Article 18 shall not apply to tariff rebates and other facilities granted with the approval of the supervisory authorities for the requirements of the public administration, for charitable purposes or for the railway services.

Article 20.

Through tariffs and through tariff rates based on existing tariffs shall to the extent of actual requirements be fixed for passenger, baggage, express freight and goods traffic between the territories of the two Contracting Parties, as well as for traffic between the territory of either Contracting Party and that of a third State in transit through the territory of the other Contracting Party.

At the request of either Contracting Party, the freight rates applicable to goods despatched in several consignments shall be included in the through rates.

Article 21.

Tariffs, reductions on transport rates and other favours, the application of which is conditional upon the previous or subsequent transportation of the goods or passengers by vessels of a specified State or private shipping undertaking or by specified maritime or inland navigation routes, shall also apply *ipso facto* in the territory of the Contracting State in which they are in force, in the same direction and over the same route, to goods and passengers arriving in a port or sent on elsewhere from a port, on vessels of the other State.

Article 22.

The vessels of either Contracting Party and their crews and cargoes on the inland waterways of the other Party and at ports open to public traffic therein shall enjoy the same treatment as

the vessels, crews and cargoes of the other Contracting Party and the vessels, crews and cargoes of the most-favoured nation.

A vessel's status as possessing the nationality of either Contracting Party shall be reciprocally recognised by both Contracting Parties in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Party concerned.

The provisions of this Article shall not apply to coasting vessels.

Article 23.

Each of the Contracting Parties shall accord the merchant vessels of the other Party, their crews, passengers and cargoes the same treatment in every respect as the merchant vessels, crews, passengers and cargoes of its own nationality or of any other country.

The same shall apply, as regards all dues and charges, more particularly in respect of tonnage and pilotage, and all harbour, lighthouse and similar dues and charges of every description which are levied on behalf and for account of the State, public officials, private corporations or bodies of any kind.

The principle of equality of treatment with national vessels and their cargoes shall not apply to favours granted to national shipping or to coastal shipping in respect of which the vessels of either Contracting Party shall, subject to reciprocity, enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment in the territory of the other Party.

Article 24.

The nationality of seagoing vessels shall be recognised by both Parties in accordance with the documents on board issued by the competent authorities in each of the two countries.

The tonnage measurement certificates of German seagoing vessels forming part of the merchant marine shall be recognised in Hungary without further measurement. The tonnage measurement certificates of Hungarian seagoing vessels forming part of the merchant marine shall be recognised in Germany without further measurement, more particularly also for the assessment of dues, provided that the tonnage measurement regulations of the State in which the certificate was issued are recognised as equivalent to the German regulations for tonnage measurement.

Article 25.

In granting an authorisation (concession) to shipping companies of the other Party, to convey emigrants travelling from or passing through national territory, the companies of the other Party shall enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment as regards the conditions and preliminary requirements for the authorisation (concession). The same shall apply to the conditions and preliminary requirements governing the licensing of travel and emigrant agencies of shipping companies. The Contracting Parties retain their freedom of action as regards the granting of a concession or the licensing of agencies.

Article 26.

In so far as the provisions of this Treaty relate to the reciprocal granting of most-favoured-nation treatment, they shall not apply :

(a) To any special favours granted now or in the future by either of the Contracting Parties to neighbouring States for the purpose of facilitating frontier traffic within a zone not as a rule exceeding 15 kilometres in width on either side of the frontier ;

(b) To engagements which have already been, or may hereafter be, entered into by either of the Contracting Parties under the terms of a Customs Union ;

(c) To privileges which either Contracting Party grants under an agreement to another State for the adjustment of inland and foreign taxation, and especially for the prevention of double taxation, or for granting legal protection and assistance in matters of taxation, or of prosecution for fiscal offences ;

(d) To favours which a Contracting Party grants to a third country solely in virtue of multilateral treaties of general importance open for signature by all States and concluded after March 1st, 1930, under the auspices of the League of Nations, unless the same favours are granted by the other Contracting Party.

Article 27.

Each Contracting Party has the right to appoint consuls in all commercial centres in the territory of the other Party in which any third State is permitted to maintain consuls. The consuls may not engage in any official business until they have received their *exequatur* or provisional authorisation.

Consular officials shall be entitled to the same official powers, privileges and immunities as are enjoyed in the country of their official appointment by consular officials of the same kind and rank belonging to the most-favoured nation. Nevertheless, neither Party may claim for its consular officials more extensive privileges than those which it grants to the consular officials of the other Party.

Article 28.

Any dispute as to the interpretation or application of this Treaty, including the Final Protocol, which cannot be settled within a reasonable time through the diplomatic channel shall, at the request of either Contracting Party, be submitted for decision to an arbitral tribunal. This shall also apply to the preliminary question whether the dispute relates to the interpretation or application of the Treaty. The decision of the arbitral tribunal shall be binding.

The arbitral tribunal shall be constituted for each individual dispute as follows : each Party shall appoint one of its nationals as arbitrator, and both Parties shall select a national of a third State as umpire. Should the Contracting Parties fail to agree on the choice of an umpire within four weeks after the request for an arbitral decision has been made, they shall jointly request the President of the Governing Body of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague to appoint the umpire.

The Contracting Parties reserve the right to agree beforehand for a specified period on the person of an umpire.

The arbitration procedure shall be governed by an arbitration agreement to be concluded for each case by the Contracting Parties. If within two months after the convening of the arbitral tribunal the Parties have not concluded an arbitration agreement, the arbitral tribunal shall itself determine its procedure.

Article 29.

The present Treaty, drawn up in duplicate in the Hungarian and German languages, shall be ratified. It shall enter into force one month after the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which shall take place in Budapest as soon as possible. The Contracting Parties reserve the right to limit the entry into force to part of the Treaty, and also to apply it provisionally, either wholly or in part, prior to the exchange of ratifications as from a date to be agreed upon.

The Treaty shall remain in force for two years from the date on which the whole or part of the Treaty comes provisionally or finally into force. Unless denounced three months prior to the

expiration of that period, it shall be regarded as prolonged for an indefinite period. It may be denounced at any time at three months' notice.

At the same time as the Treaty is provisionally applied or, failing agreement for such provisional application, on the coming into force of the Treaty or a part thereof, the Provisional Agreement between the Royal Hungarian and German Governments for regulating their mutual economic relations, dated June 1st, 1920, shall lapse.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

GENEVA, July 18th, 1931.

(L. S.) (Signed) NICKL.

(L. S.) (Signed) WINDEL.

ANNEX A.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS INTO GERMANY¹.

Number in the German Customs Tariff	Description of Goods	Duty per 100 kg. in RM.
ex 2	Hungarian wheat	Preferential tariff 75 % of the current General Tariff
18	Red clover seed	9.—
ex 21	Other clover seed	6.—
	Vegetable seeds	free
	<i>Note ad No. 29 :</i>	
	Reduced rates granted by Germany to a third country on tobacco leaves of a specified kind and origin coming under No. 29 of the General Tariff shall also be granted to similar Hungarian tobacco leaves.	
ex 33	Kitchen vegetables, fresh :	
	Melons	3.—
	Garlic :	
	From July 1st to January 31st	2.—
	From February 1st to June 30th	7.—
ex 45	Grapes, fresh (dessert grapes) :	
	Consignments by parcel post not exceeding 5 kg. gross weight ; from August 1st to November 30th	5.—
	Consigned otherwise, weight with container not exceeding 15 kg.; from August 1st to November 30th	7.—

¹ This tariff was applied as from December 28th, 1931, except as regards the first item (ex 2, Hungarian wheat), which is not yet in force.

Number in the German Customs Tariff	Description of Goods	Duty per 100 kg. in RM.
ex 47	Apricots, peaches, fresh	5.—
ex 66	Paprika : Fresh (green, other colours also)	free
	Dried, including ground or otherwise powdered	20.—
ex 72	Wild thyme (<i>Feldhimmelkraut</i>) ; berries, leaves, blossoms, petals, flowers, buds, herbs, seeds, roots and other plants and parts of plants not otherwise mentioned, for officinal purposes, whether dried, kiln-dried, roasted, peeled, ground or otherwise powdered	free
ex 96	Reeds, raw, unsplit	free
	<i>Note ad</i> No. 100 :	
	The lower rates of duty granted by Germany for horses of pure pedigree stock shall, under similar conditions, also apply to horses of the Hungarian Ardennes breed and stud-horses of the Hungarian Ardennes (pure pedigree) breed, if the horses are bred in Hungary in one of the Counties of Baranya, Sopron, Moson, Somogy, Vas and Tolna.	
	To have the benefit of the reduced rates of duty, importers must supply for each horse the certificate of an officially authorised Hungarian veterinary surgeon or State stud inspector certifying that the animal belongs exclusively to one of the two breeds mentioned in the foregoing paragraph and was bred in Hungary in one of the above-mentioned counties.	
	Should the above-mentioned certificates also contain particulars of the value of the animals at the point of despatch, the German Customs shall, as a general rule, regard the certificate as adequate justification for classifying the animals in the relevant duty schedule, provided that the importer attaches to the clearing documents a statement of the freight, and eventually the insurance and commission, charges paid for forwarding the horses to the Customs frontier office.	
	The Contracting Parties shall jointly agree upon the designation of the veterinary surgeons and stud inspectors entitled to issue certificates and on the clearing procedure to be observed. In case of doubt, the German authorities reserve the right to investigate whether the imported horse possesses the points and characteristics determining preferential Customs treatment and whether its value is correctly given.	
ex 107	Fowls of all kinds and other live poultry, except geese	6.—
ex 110	Fowls of all kinds (including guinea-fowl and turkeys) and ducks, slaughtered, cut up or not, unprepared	20.—
ex 111	Game (furred), dead, even cut up, unprepared :	
	Hares	15.—
	Other	20.—
ex 115	Fogasch, live or dead, fresh, also frozen	free
144	Sheep's wool (also glovers' wool), raw, also washed	free
147	Feathers for beds, even cleaned or prepared (stripped, etc.)	2.—
	<i>Note ad</i> No. 180 :	
	Lower rates granted by Germany to a third country on wines of any kind with a natural or fortified alcoholic content or on wines for blending shall also apply to similar Hungarian wines.	
184	Sparkling wine	200.—
ex 190	Natural mineral waters in containers holding half a litre or more	1.—

Number in the German Customs Tariff	Description of Goods	Duty per 100 kg. in RM.
	<i>Note ad No. 190 :</i>	
	The following only shall rank as natural mineral waters : Hunyadi János, Herkules, Kossuth Lajos, Palma (of the Johann Loser Firm), Maria (Budapest-Budaörs), Apenta, Ferenc József, Rákóczi (Budapest-Kelenföld), Igmándi keserűvíz (Igmänder Mineral Water), Mira (Jászkarajenő). The conventional rate of 1 RM. per 100 kg. applies to the mineral water, including bottles and jars, and in the case of mineral waters in receptacles subject under the general tariff to a duty of more than 5 RM. per 100 kg., only when such receptacles are those normally used in trade on account of the special kind of water contained in them.	
ex 388	Medicinal sera against swine fever	free
ex 485	Hemp girths, even if combined with other materials, in so far as they are not thereby liable to higher rates of duty	50.— each
ex 541	Bathing caps of rubber, untrimmed or trimmed	0.10
ex 542	Bathing caps of rubber, ornamented	0.10
ex 563	Sheep- and lambskins for the preparation of furs, wholly or partly dressed, even dyed	per 100 kg. free
ex 564	Fur coverlets or linings of sheep- or lambskins	12.—
ex 577	Bathing footwear of rubber, not combined with soles of other materials, unvarnished	100.—
ex 579	Plaited and woven wares of iron wire or bar iron and sieves of such plaited or woven material, pierced iron sheets, even in the shape of hollow cylinders, including taps, valves, slide valves and similar fittings of iron for containers (reservoirs) and similar articles, and also for piping, all of these covered with soft (even vulcanised) rubber	20.—
ex 586	Plaited and woven wares of iron wire or bar iron, also sieves of such plaited or woven material, pierced iron sheets, even in the shape of hollow cylinders, including taps, valves, slide valves and similar fittings of iron for containers (reservoirs) and similar articles, also for piping, all covered with hardened indiarubber	20.—
ex 589	Floorcoverings and mats, coarse, in the natural state or dyed, stained, varnished, made of rushes	3.—
590	Basket-makers' and other plaited wares : Coarse, in the natural state, or dyed, stained, varnished : Chip-woven, of common cane, of unpeeled, unsplit osiers or of unwashed, unpeeled and unsplit reeds	4.—
	Of peeled, split or even planed osiers	12.—
	Of washed, peeled, split or even planed reeds	16.—
	Of other plaiting materials	16.—
ex 596	Brooms of zirok straw (sorghum straw), in the natural state and also combined with unvarnished, unpolished wood, reed or iron	3.—

ANNEX B.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS INTO HUNGARY.

Date of Entry into Force	Number in Hungarian Customs Tariff	Description of Goods	Duty in Gold Crowns
1. IV. 1934	ex 34 (a) 1	Palms in tubs	per 100 kg.
28. XII. 1931	ex 35	Heather in flower	40.—
28. XII. 1931	III	Horse-radish	100.—
28. XII. 1931	ex 134	Natural mineral waters from the German springs specified in the Final Protocol	20.—
		<i>Note</i> : Mineral water bottles are dutiable at the rate in force for bottles.	free
1. IV. 1934	ex 137	Kufeké's infants' food	180.—
		Foods made from oats put up for retail sale	120.—
10. VIII. 1932	ex 163 (a)	Apple pectin	6.—
1. IV. 1934	ex 168 (b) 2	Fried herrings (viz. herrings fried in a light solution of salt or broth) in hermetically sealed tins	50.—
10. VIII. 1932	ex 271 (d)	Chrome tanning preparations with a base of chromium sulfate	3.—
28. XII. 1931	ex 412	Mineral dyes, ground, washed, calcined : ex (c) Black mineral dyes made from coal, lignite, coke, slag, Frankfurt black, vine black, mineral black, also green ochre, bolus and slate grey	3.—
28. XII. 1931	414 (e)	Artificial iron oxide, red lead	9.—
28. XII. 1931	ex 414 (l)	Bronzing powder and solid bronzing colours not put up for retail sale	80.—
28. XII. 1931	ex 414 (m)	Cobalt and cadmium colours, Naples yellow	15.—
		Walnut stain	20.—
1. IV. 1934	ex 430	Cellulose lacquers	150.—
		Solvents for technical purposes	200.—
10. VIII. 1932	449 (a)	Chloroform for industrial purposes (in packages of at least 1 kg. gross weight)	free
10. VIII. 1932	ex 456	Lactic acid	free
1. IV. 1934	458 (c)	Chemically homogeneous medicaments in tablets for retail sale	15 % <i>ad valorem</i>
1. IV. 1934	ex 458 (d)	Infantina, Hygiama	180.—
1. IV. 1934	ex 466	Prepared products for saucing seeds, spraying or powdering plants, also insecticides with a copper, arsenic or mercury basis	17.50
28. XII. 1931	ex 475 (a) 2	Thread reels, embroidery frames, clothes pegs, parcel carriers	25.—
28. XII. 1931	ex 475 (b)	Thread reels, shuttles	40.—
28. XII. 1931	487 (b)	Other veneered furniture, except that under Nos. 485 and 486, polished in single colour : 1. With plain, striated veneering of European wood 2. With mottled veneering or veneering of overseas (exotic) wood	60.— 70.—

Date of Entry into Force	Number in Hungarian Customs Tariff	Description of Goods	Duty in Gold Crowns
1. IV. 1934	<i>Note ad</i> No. 499	Hat-wrapping paper, smooth on one side only, classified under No. 499, weighing 18 to 20 grammes per square metre, shall pay the same duty as similar hat-wrapping paper weighing 20 grammes and over per square metre, classified under No. 496 (b).	per 100 kg.
1. IV. 1934	ex 500	Coloured paper and cardboard : ex (a) Coated or chalked on one side, but not further treated : Artistic printing paper 25.— Chromo paper and chromo cardboard 30.— ex (b) Other : Artistic printing paper 25.— Chromo paper and chromo cardboard 30.—	
28. XII. 1931	504 (b)	Indigo-dyed paper, carbon and other similar paper for hand or typewriter reproduction work : 1. Weighing 30 grammes and over per square metre 200.— 2. Weighing less than 30 grammes per square metre 300.—	
1. IV. 1934	ex 509	Paper not mentioned elsewhere, in sheets or rolls : (a) Imitation parchment and "Pergamyn" paper 18.— (b) Other grease-proof paper, except genuine parchment paper 22.— ex (c) Genuine parchment paper 6.—	
10. VIII. 1932	518	Picture cards : (a) With views of towns or similar pictures : (1) On photographic paper sensitive to light 240.— (2) On other paper 130.— (b) Others 80.—	
1. IV. 1934	ex 521	Other wares of the picture-printing trade, mass-produced : ex (a) In one or two colours : Sheets of pictures for painting, cutting out and transferring ; pictures for children's and parlour games ; patterns for fretsaw and wood-carving work ; also drawing, writing, sewing, cutting out and embroidery patterns ; fashion plates without text ; sheets of pictures for children, with or without text ; sacred pictures 80.— ex (b) In several colours, with gold, silver or bronze printing, with relief-printing or stamped, gelatined ; imitation stained-window work (transparency) : Sheets of pictures for painting, cutting out and transferring ; pictures for children's and parlour games ; patterns for fretsaw and wood-carving work ; also drawing, writing, sewing, cutting out and embroidery patterns ; fashion plates without text ; sheets of pictures for children, with or without text ; sacred pictures 120.—	
1. IV. 1934	ex 534 (a)	Fashion plates with text in a language other than Hungarian : 1. In one or two colours, 80.— 2. In several colours, with gold, silver or bronze printing, or relief-printing or stamped, gelatined 120.—	

Date of Entry into Force	Number in Hungarian Customs Tariff	Description of Goods	Duty in Gold Crowns
1. IV. 1934	542 (b)	Paint brushes, of animal materials only : 1. With wooden handle, bound with twine or with iron ferrule 2. Others, except quill-mounted brushes	per 100 kg. 200.— 300.—
1. IV. 1934	Note ad No. 587	Tissues of sheep's wool with an admixture of up to 15 % (calculated by the number of threads) of natural or artificial silk yarns (including artificial textile fibres) pay the duty as for woollen fabrics with a surtax fixed at 33 ¹ / ₃ % for natural silk yarn and 25 % for artificial silk yarn (including artificial textile fibres).	
1. IV. 1934	ex 589 (b)	Cartridge wads of ordinary hair felt, even gummed	50.—
1. IV. 1934	ex 597 (a) and (b)	Tissues of this number, of artificial silk with addition of other textile materials except natural silk, bleached, dyed, printed or woven in colours : (a) Plain : ex (1) Bleached or dyed black (2) Dyed in any other colour, printed or woven in colours (b) Figured : ex (1) Bleached or dyed black (2) Dyed in any colour, printed or woven in colours Tissues of half silk, <i>i. e.</i> , tissues in which either the warp or the weft is not of silk, floss silk or artificial silk, if the proportion of these yarns is over 15 % : (a) Tissues of half silk, with warp or weft of cotton, flax or wool and artificial silk respectively, except crêpe : (1) Plain : Bleached, dyed, printed or woven in colours (2) Figured : Bleached, dyed, printed or woven in colours (b) With warp and weft wholly of artificial silk, except crêpe : (1) Plain : Bleached, dyed, printed or woven in colours (2) Figured : Bleached, dyed, printed or woven in colours (c) Tissues of half silk with warp or weft of cotton, flax or wool and natural silk respectively, except crêpe : (1) Plain : Bleached, dyed, printed or woven in colours (2) Figured : Bleached, dyed, printed or woven in colours	1,800.— 2,000.— 1,900.— 2,250.— 1,450.— 1,450.— 1,600.— 1,700.— 2,000.— 2,250.—
1. IV. 1934	ex 600	Tissues of half silk, <i>i. e.</i> , tissues in which either the warp or the weft is not of silk, floss silk or artificial silk, if the proportion of these yarns is over 15 % : (a) Tissues of half silk, with warp or weft of cotton, flax or wool and artificial silk respectively, except crêpe : (1) Plain : Bleached, dyed, printed or woven in colours (2) Figured : Bleached, dyed, printed or woven in colours (b) With warp and weft wholly of artificial silk, except crêpe : (1) Plain : Bleached, dyed, printed or woven in colours (2) Figured : Bleached, dyed, printed or woven in colours (c) Tissues of half silk with warp or weft of cotton, flax or wool and natural silk respectively, except crêpe : (1) Plain : Bleached, dyed, printed or woven in colours (2) Figured : Bleached, dyed, printed or woven in colours	2,250.— 1,450.— 1,450.— 1,600.— 1,700.— 2,000.— 2,250.—
1. IV. 1934	ex 608	Floor covering of oilcloth, linoleum, Kamptulicon and similar materials : ex (b) of linoleum, Kamptulicon and similar materials, except imitation linoleum on paper base : (1) Over 2.5 mm. thick (2) Not over 2.5 mm. thick (c) Inlaid or granited linoleum	50.— 80.— 80.—

Date of Entry into Force	Number in Hungarian Customs Tariff	Description of Goods	Duty in Gold Crowns
28. XII. 1931	611 (b) 2	Stockings, with needlework : Men's socks and children's stockings Others	per 100 kg. 620.— 680.—
28. XII. 1931	Note ad No. 611 (b) 2	Stockings with needlework, made wholly or chiefly of cotton yarn of two or more strands or of mercerised cotton yarn, pay a surtax of 60 %.	
28. XII. 1931	Note ad Nos. 611 and 612	<p>1. In regard to stockings and gloves, embroidery in other than natural or artificial silk yarn is not taken into account ; the same applies, in the case of gloves, to ornamentation on the back of the gloves, even if consisting of natural or artificial silk. The back is to be taken as the surface which on the back of the glove ends on a level with the base of the thumb adjacent to the opening.</p> <p>2. Stockings with ornamental needlework of natural or artificial silk pay a surtax of 25 %. Openwork clocks and other openwork will not be regarded as ornamental needlework.</p> <p>3. In addition, stockings and gloves with an admixture of natural or artificial silk yarns not exceeding 15 % of the yarn count pay a surtax of 33 ¹/₃ %.</p> <p>4. In the case of gloves, lining of a material different from that forming the outside of the glove (lining of natural or artificial silk excepted) will not be regarded as an admixture. Gloves with a lining of artificial silk pay a surtax of 15 %.</p>	
10. VIII. 1932 28. XII. 1931	ex 624 (b) ex 641	<p>Filter and press cloths, of cotton</p> <p>Furs, dressed and dyed, not made up :</p> <p>(a) In common furs :</p> <p>(1) Of the skins of the hare, rabbit, marmot, mole, rat, mouse, squirrel, American opossum, monkey, native cat and flying fox</p> <p>ex (b) Skins of the Australian opossum, Tibet goat and other skins of the semi-Persian description, such as Astrakhan, caracul, Crimean, Ukraine, Shiraz lamb and Asia Minor kid</p> <p>(c) Superfine furs</p>	150.— 60.— 100.— 2,000.—
28. XII. 1931	Note ad No. 641 (a) 2	Common skins of goats or sheep, sewn together to form sheets or strips, shall be regarded as skins not made up.	
28. XII. 1931	ex 648	<p>Vamp or upper leather, mineral tanned for the manufacture of footwear, not varnished :</p> <p>(b) Of calf skin :</p> <p>(1) Black</p> <p>(2) Coloured</p> <p>(c) Of buckskin, goat or kid skin :</p> <p>(1) Black</p> <p>(2) Coloured</p>	380.— 480.— 675.— 750.—

Date of Entry into Force	Number in Hungarian Customs Tariff	Description of Goods	Duty in Gold Crowns
1. IV. 1934	650	Prepared leather, not elsewhere mentioned, except varnished and glove leather :	per 100 kg.
		(a) Of ox, horsehide or pigskin :	
		(1) Of pigskin	80.—
		(2) Of ox or horsehide	110.—
1. IV. 1934	ex 656	(b) Other Footwear with soles of any material, fixed separately :	125.—
		ex (a) Not less than 23 cm. in length (from base of heel to toe-point) :	per pair
		ex (1) Sandals	2.—
		ex (5) House shoes :	
		Without heels	1.50
		With heels	1.75
		ex (b) Less than 23 cm. but not less than 15 cm. in length (from base of heel to toe-point) :	
		ex (1) Sandals	1.50
1. IV. 1934	ex 675	Hollow wares of soft rubber (except toys and playing balls) :	
		Breast pumps, atomisers, drinking mugs and flasks, urinals	per 100 kg.
		Other articles for hygienic purposes, with the exception of ice-bags, air cushions, thermophores, hot-water bottles and bulb syringes	150.—
28. XII. 1931	ex 700	Stable articles (cattle mangers, troughs, etc.) of baked earthenware :	240.—
		(a) Unglazed	2.50
		(b) 1. Glazed, coloured in the paste	7.50
1. IV. 1934	ex 718	Waterproof polishing cloth, economical bandages and pumice pads	70.—
1. IV. 1934	ex 760 (c)	Precision vices, weighing each less than 5 kg. but not less than 1 kg.	32.—
10. VIII. 1932	764 (c)	Fretsaws	100.—
		Metal-cutting saws of all kinds	150.—
1. IV. 1934	ex 771 (f) 3	Tinfoil, cut to shape, also tinfoil, printed, cut to shape or not	200.—
28. XII. 1931	ex 773 (h) 6	Petroleum and spirit heaters and soldering apparatus	240.—
10. VIII. 1932	774	Nickel, including pakfong, alpaca, German silver and other alloys containing nickel, semi-manufactured products and articles not elsewhere mentioned made therefrom :	
		(a) Nickel and its alloys, their scrap and waste	free
		(b) Bars, wire, sheets (including nickel anodes) and piping, also rough, unworked castings	60.—
		(c) Articles not elsewhere mentioned :	
		(1) Neither silvered nor gilt	120.—
		(2) Silvered or gilt	500.—
1. IV. 1934	ex 775	Aluminium, semi-manufactured articles of aluminium and aluminium wares not elsewhere mentioned :	
		(d) Sheets :	
		(1) Unworked	130.—
		(2) Cut to shape or otherwise worked	170.—
		(g) Table and household services, vessels, cups and dishes, also tubes	320.—
28. XII. 1931	ex 786 (a)	Umbrella ribs with stretchers riveted thereto and umbrella frames, even lacquered	15.—

Date of Entry into Force	Number in Hungarian Customs Tariff	Description of Goods	Duty in Gold Crowns
1. IV. 1934	796	Steam, gas and water conduit fittings : (a) Of metals (except lead) not combined with iron : (1) Weighing over 10 kg. each 90.— (2) Weighing 10 kg. or less but more than 2 kg. each 99.— (3) Weighing 2 kg. or less but more than 50 grammes each 108.— (4) Weighing 50 grammes and below 135.— (b) Others : (1) Weighing 500 kg. or less but over 100 kg. each 25.— (2) Weighing 100 kg. or less but over 50 kg. each 38.— (3) Weighing 50 kg. or less but over 10 kg. each 52.— (4) Weighing 10 kg. or less but over 1 kg. each 70.— (5) Weighing 1 kg. or less each 85.—	per 100 kg.
1. IV. 1934	Note ad No. 796 (b)	Fittings of cast steel, weighing each : 1. 500 kg. or less but over 100 kg. 40.— 2. 100 kg. or less but over 50 kg. 60.— 3. 50 kg. or less but over 10 kg. 80.— 4. 10 kg. or less but over 1 kg. 105.— 5. 1 kg. or less 130.—	
1. IV. 1934	ex 798	Table cutlery : ex (b) Knife blades of iron or steel : ex (2) Further worked without handles 250.— ex (c) Cutlery of alpaca : (1) Neither silvered nor gilt 250.— (2) Silvered or gilt, also steel-bladed knives with silvered or gilt handles 275.—	
28. XII. 1931	ex 799	Cutlery not elsewhere mentioned : (c) Other razor blades and complete razors 800.— ex (d) Hair clippers, drawing-knives, adzes, chopping and cleaving knives, choppers (butcher's choppers), paring and toeing knives, knife discs and perforated discs for mincing machines, butcher's knives, butcher's skewers 300.—	
1. IV. 1934	ex 807	Other motor engines, with pistons : ex (c) Diesel engines : (1) High-speed, weighing each : (α) More than 2,500 kg. 127.— (β) 2,500 kg. or less but over 500 kg. 153.— (γ) 500 kg. or less 238.— ex (d) Other internal explosion and internal combustion engines : ex (1) High-speed motor engines, also all kinds of internal explosion and internal combustion engines, weighing less than 500 kg. each, except Diesel engines : ex (γ) Weighing 200 kg. or less but over 50 kg. : Automobile, ship and aeroplane engines 200.—	
1. IV. 1934	821	Machines and apparatus for the milling industry and their parts : (a) Roller-mills and their parts 48.— (b) Plansifters and their parts 160.— (c) Semolina cleansing machines and their parts 96.— (d) Others 56.—	

Date of Entry into Force	Number in Hungarian Customs Tariff	Description of Goods	Duty in Gold Crowns
1. IV. 1934	ex 842	Fire-arms : ex (a) Gallery, air and Flobert rifles, even dismantled, weighing not more than 1.6 kg. each (c) Other pistols (d) (3) Sporting guns Others	Each 4.50 15.— 80.— 50.—
1. IV. 1934	854 (b) 2 α	Electrical cooking, heating and firing apparatus, for industrial or other use ; others, weighing each 5 kg. or less, of metal	per 100 kg. 260.—
28. XII. 1931	ex 855 (b)	Ruling machines (recording apparatus), pocket instruments in metal cases, contact instruments, precision condensers, inductions and normal inductions, actinometers, cardiographs, rotating field direction indicators, wire or needle galvanometers	500.—
10. VIII. 1932	ex 901	Measuring instruments for industrial use, not elsewhere mentioned : ex (a) Frame, angle and tube water-levels, weighing each 500 gr. or more ex (b) Folding steel measuring rules, with engraved or cut graduations, weighing each less than 500 gr.	150.— 170.—
28. XII. 1931	ex 902 (a)	Mathematical drawing instruments and compasses of German silver or similar alloys	600.—
1. IV. 1934	ex 907 (c) I	Binocular glasses and field-glasses with 3 ½ X magnification	2,000.—
10. VIII. 1932	915 (b)	Zithers, guitars, mandolines Others	45.— 60.—
1. IV. 1934	920	Drums	300.—
1. IV. 1934	935	Goldsmiths' wares not elsewhere mentioned, combined or not with semi-precious stones, corals, false stones, false pearls and false corals : Meshwork and chain (to be sold by the metre) Others	7,500.— 25,000.—
10. VIII. 1932	ex 936	Silversmiths' wares not elsewhere mentioned, combined or not with semi-precious stones, corals, false stones, false pearls and false corals : Crayons, fountain pens, meshwork and chain (to be sold by the metre)	2,500.—
28. XII. 1931	941	Articles of platinum, gold or silver, combined with brilliants, diamonds, real pearls, emeralds, rubies	2 ½ % <i>ad valorem</i>
1. IV. 1934	ex 943	Needles and similar articles : ex (b) Thermos flasks Pocket mirrors, drawing-pins of all kinds, clips for book-binding machines, hooks, shoe-eyelets, clasps for garters, pencil-sharpener, spray corks of tin or tinned lead	200.— 250.—
28. XII. 1931	ex 944	Scissors and pocket knives : (a) Scissors : ex (1) Coarse, for agricultural, industrial and domestic use (2) Polished, covered with metal, silvered or gilt or otherwise ornamented	80.— 180.—

Date of Entry into Force	Number in Hungarian Customs Tariff	Description of Goods	Duty in Gold Crowns
		<p>ex (b) Pocket knives :</p> <p>(2) With iron shell (including finished blades for pocket knives)</p> <p>(4) With shell of horn, bone, hartshorn, hard rubber, celluloid, galalith or materials not elsewhere mentioned</p>	<p>per 100 kg.</p> <p>250.—</p> <p>400.—</p>
10. VIII. 1932	ex 946	<p>Combs :</p> <p>ex (c) Of hard rubber</p> <p>Of celluloid</p>	<p>500.—</p> <p>650.—</p>
1. IV. 1934	ex 948 (b)	Thin gelatine sheets, gelatine boxes and bottle capsules with a cellulose base	300.—
1. IV. 1934	ex 962	<p>Fancy articles :</p> <p>ex (c) Of marble or cast metal :</p> <p>(2) Weighing 5 kg. or less each :</p> <p>Of marble, not including onyx</p> <p>Of cast metal</p> <p>ex (e) Jewel boxes of wood and wooden cases for table clocks, stand-up mirrors with metal or celluloid frames, manicure cases of paper containing instruments of bone, galalith or celluloid, or steel instruments with handles of the said materials</p>	<p>600.—</p> <p>400.—</p> <p>750.—</p>
1. IV. 1934	ex 963	<p>Dolls (except finished " Art " dolls) and their parts :</p> <p>(c) Other finished dolls, except those of rubber and celluloid, also finished dolls of all kinds, except those of rubber and celluloid dressed only with cotton materials</p> <p>(d) Finished dolls, except those of rubber or celluloid, with clothes of other materials</p>	<p>320.—</p> <p>480.—</p>
28. XII. 1931	ex 964	<p>Other toys (including finished " Art " dolls) :</p> <p>(a) Of wood or plaited wares :</p> <p>(2) Painted, varnished or combined with other materials</p> <p>ex (b) Stone building sets</p> <p>(c) Of paper or papier maché :</p> <p>Indoor games</p> <p>Toys of papier maché</p> <p>Others</p> <p>(d) Of iron or metals :</p> <p>With clockwork or other mechanism, also metal building sets</p> <p>Others, except toys of aluminium :</p> <p>Embellished with pictures</p> <p>Others</p> <p>ex (e) Tennis balls</p> <p>ex (f) Animals and figures (even " Art " dolls), stuffed, of plush or felt :</p> <p>(1) Without metal or wooden framework</p> <p>(2) With metal or wooden framework, mounted on rockers or wheels or not</p> <p>ex (g) Dolls with celluloid heads, Christmas tree decorations of glass</p> <p>Artificial Christmas trees, manufactured in combination with feathers, according to deposited samples</p>	<p>80.—</p> <p>40.—</p> <p>100.—</p> <p>140.—</p> <p>180.—</p> <p>150.—</p> <p>200.—</p> <p>175.—</p> <p>180.—</p> <p>600.—</p> <p>480.—</p> <p>600.—</p> <p>200.—</p>

ANNEX C. ¹

1. For imports of Hungarian live cattle for slaughtering purposes, the German Government shall accord an annual quota, the amount of which shall depend on the Customs quota agreed upon in the Second Additional Agreement, of November 30th, 1929, to the Treaty of Commerce between Germany and Sweden of May 14th, 1926 (*Reichsgesetzblatt* 1930, II, page 3).

The allotment of this quota, which shall be imported through the German frontier Customs house at Bodenbach, shall be jointly arranged in such manner as to safeguard the interests of both Parties.

Should it prove impossible for the Hungarian Government to import this quota of cattle into Germany, it shall be entitled to denounce the Treaty of Commerce at any moment with three months' notice.

2. For imports of Hungarian pigs, the German Government grants the Hungarian Government an annual quota of 80,000 slaughtered pigs for German pork-butchers' meat factories.

The allotment of this quota and the designation of the Customs houses through which it is to be imported shall be dealt with in a special agreement.

ANNEX D. ¹A. *The following may be imported into Germany :*I. *Live Animals.*

1. Solipeds. Solipeds shall be subject on importation to veterinary inspection at the frontier.

Solipeds arriving for importation shall be accompanied by certificates of origin and health worded according to the annexed Specimen (a). The identity of the animals shall be established by the serial numbering of the certificates of origin to be issued by the local authorities.

2. Live cattle for slaughtering. The animals shall be subject on importation to veterinary inspection at the frontier.

They shall be imported through Bodenbach and slaughtered in the foreign slaughter-house at Dresden.

Importation shall be subject to a special permit which shall lapse if not utilised within three months.

The German Government shall send a German veterinary surgeon to Hungary to investigate the state of health of cattle to be exported from Hungary to Germany ; the Hungarian Government shall give him every assistance in the discharge of his duties.

Cattle shall be accompanied by certificates of origin and health made out in accordance with the annexed Specimen (b).

Germany may prohibit imports so long as the danger of infectious diseases exists, viz. in the case of an outbreak of cattle-plague, pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease in Hungary.

As regards foot-and-mouth disease, the special agreements concluded between the Contracting Parties shall be applicable.

3. Live domestic poultry (geese, ducks, hens, guinea-fowl, turkeys and pigeons) for fattening and slaughtering :

(a) Imports of live domestic poultry shall require a special permit, which shall lapse if not utilised within three months.

(b) The poultry may be imported through all frontier posts authorised therefor. The frontier post shall be stated in the application for issue of a permit.

(c) Poultry shall be subject, on importation, to veterinary inspection at the frontier ; for this purpose, they must be presented with the tail feathers clipped short.

(d) The poultry shall be transported from the frontier post to the place of destination in sealed railway waggons labelled " Sperrgeflügel ".

(e) Imports shall only be permitted to specially licensed poultry-fattening and slaughtering establishments. A list of the licensed fattening and slaughtering establishments shall be

¹ In force as from December 28th, 1931.

communicated by the German Government to the Hungarian Government before the entry into force of the present Treaty.

(f) Consignments of poultry shall be accompanied by veterinary certificates drawn up in accordance with annexed Specimen (c).

II. Meat, Parts of Animals and Products of Animal Origin.

1. Slaughtered pigs imported through the Customs houses designated in the Reich Meat Inspection Law and consigned to pork-butchers' meat factories specially licensed by the German Government :

(a) The pigs shall be subject on importation to the provisions of the Reich Meat Inspection Law of June 3rd, 1900 (*Reichsgesetzblatt*, page 547).

(b) Importation shall be conditional on a special permit which shall lapse if not utilised within three months.

(c) The pigs must have been slaughtered in public slaughter-houses or export abattoirs licensed by the Hungarian Government and subject to permanent veterinary supervision. A list of the licensed slaughter-houses and export abattoirs shall be communicated by the Hungarian Government to the German Government before the entry into force of the present Treaty.

(d) Pigs arriving for importation shall be accompanied by a health certificate worded in accordance with the annexed Specimen (d) and issued by the competent veterinary officer or by a Hungarian veterinary surgeon authorised for the purpose by the Government. The certificate shall be made out on the basis of the certificates of origin to be submitted at the time of slaughter.

(e) As regards any veterinary restrictions that may have to be imposed on the import of slaughtered pigs into Germany, the special provisions agreed upon between the Contracting Parties shall be applicable.

2. Pork which, as a result of the treatment it has undergone, has lost the quality of fresh meat, even in the inner layers, and cannot recover it by appropriate treatment (prepared pork), in accordance with the provisions of the Reich Meat Inspection Law of June 3rd, 1900 (*Reichsgesetzblatt*, page 547). This includes, more particularly, pickled (completely salted) pork, bacon and ham, in so far as they have undergone a pickling treatment, and also roast, boiled and steamed pork, and lard.

Prepared pork arriving for importation shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by the competent veterinary officer or by a Hungarian veterinary surgeon authorised for the purpose by the Government, and worded as in the annexed Specimen (e).

3. Beef tallow in the melted state according to the provisions of the Reich Meat Inspection Law of June 3rd, 1900 (*Reichsgesetzblatt*, page 547).

4. Slaughtered domestic poultry and game-birds.

Domestic poultry may only be imported plucked. Further, the crop must be emptied and, in the case of lean poultry, the gizzard also removed. Game-birds may be imported unplucked and uncleaned.

5. Intestines, hides and skins, bones from which the soft parts have been removed, hoofs, claws and horns, all parts in a completely air-dried condition.

The importation of bones has been regulated by the German States in special uniform regulations.

The Parties reserve the right to demand certificates of origin and health, should the importation of the parts of animals mentioned above give rise to objections by the veterinary authorities.

If the above-mentioned parts have not been completely air-dried or if there is a legitimate suspicion that they come from diseased animals, they shall be refused.

6. Completely salted intestines and hides and skins under a special import permit, which shall lapse if not utilised within three months.

Intestines and hides and skins arriving for importation shall be accompanied by health certificates issued by the competent veterinary officer or by a Hungarian veterinary surgeon authorised for the purpose by the Government and worded as in the annexed Specimen (f).

Intestines shall be subject to the provisions of the German Reich Meat Inspection Law of June 3rd, 1900 (*Reichsgesetzblatt*, page 546).

7. Wool, hair, bristles and feathers in a completely dry state, tightly packed in sacks for direct import into the manufacturing establishments. Importation is subject to a special import licence, which shall lapse if not utilised within three months.

The Parties retain the right to demand certificates of origin and health for wool if sheep-pox is prevalent in Hungary.

8. Butter, cheese and other dairy products.
9. Eggs and fish.

Consignments which do not comply with the above provisions shall be refused at the frontier import station. The Hungarian Government shall be informed of such refusal.

Live animals intended for importation into Germany may only be loaded in waggons which have previously been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected with materials recognised as effective.

Any certificates of origin and health to be produced under Sections I and II must be made out in German also, or have an officially certified German translation attached.

The import or transit of race-horses or of animals for zoological gardens and collections of animals, and also the import and transit of dogs, shall be subject to the veterinary provisions in force in Germany.

B. Transit across Germany shall be permitted, but only in Railway Waggons officially Sealed by the Customs, for :

1. Solipeds ;
2. Live pigs ;
3. Live poultry of all kinds.

Transit, apart from transit of solipeds, shall require a special permit which shall lapse if not utilised within three months. Further, a declaration of the country of destination and, if necessary, of the next country of transit shall be produced, such declaration to state that the animals will be accepted on arrival, even if suffering from an infectious disease.

The transit of the above-mentioned animals will only be permitted, if the accompanying documents show that they have been subjected to an official veterinary inspection before lading and on admission across the frontier into the previous country of transit and that the animals were then found to be free from transmissible disease.

As a rule, live pigs and poultry may only be forwarded in waggons so equipped that it is impossible for any animal excreta, ordure or objects which may serve to convey infection to fall through or be thrown out. Transit may also be allowed, however, in waggons which do not fully comply with the requirements of complete isolation, if, after investigation of the veterinary conditions in Hungary, there seems to be no objection thereto.

The transit of live cattle, sheep and goats may also be permitted subject to the same conditions.

For the transit of live pigs, certificates made out as in Specimen (*g*), and, for the transit of live sheep and goats, certificates made out as in Specimen (*h*) must be produced.

4. Fresh pork, fresh meat of ruminants and fresh meat of solipeds (for meat of ruminants, see Specimen (*i*)).

The floors of railway waggons used for transport must be caulked in such a way that no meat juice can leak out.

If the organs, the presence of which is required upon importation by § 12 of the Reich Meat Inspection Law of June 3rd, 1900 (*Reichsgesetzblatt*, page 547), are forwarded in transit adhering in the natural state to the carcass, the meat must be specially marked by the Hungarian Meat Inspection Department, in order to prevent its re-importation into Germany. The two Governments shall jointly agree on the nature of this mark.

5. Prepared pork, prepared meat of ruminants and prepared meat of solipeds, including sausage meat and preserved meat.

6. Slaughtered birds of all kinds.

7. The parts of animals and products of animal origin enumerated in Section II of the provisions regarding imports into Germany.

Specimen (a)

I. CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN FOR SOLIPEDS.

No.

It is hereby officially certified that the animal hereinafter described and intended for importation into Germany comes from :

Place
 District of
 County of

Description of the Animal :

Species
 Sex
 Age
 Size
 Colour
 Special peculiarities

Place Date Local Authority of

(Official Seal.)

II. VETERINARY CERTIFICATE.

Valid for 10 days.

The undersigned veterinary officer hereby certifies that the animal intended for importation into Germany and described in the above certificate of origin :

- (1) Comes from a locality which is free and has during the last forty days been free from any diseases transmissible to solipeds ;
 (2) Has been examined by a veterinary officer at the time of lading and found to be free from any symptoms of infectious diseases.

Place Date

(Official Seal.)

.....
Veterinary Officer.*Specimen (b)*

I. CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN FOR CATTLE.

It is hereby officially certified that the animal of the bovine species hereinafter described and intended for importation into Germany is of Hungarian origin and that it was last kept at :

Place
 District of
 County of

Description of the Animal :

Species
 Sex
 Age
 Colour
 Special peculiarities (brands, earmarks, etc.)

Destination

Place Date Local Authority

(Official Seal.)

II. VETERINARY CERTIFICATE.

Valid for 10 days.

The undersigned veterinary officer hereby certifies that the place of origin of the animal presented for veterinary examination and found to be in satisfactory condition was at the time of despatch free from any notifiable disease transmissible to animals of the bovine species, that cattle plague and pleuropneumonia have not been prevalent during the past year either in the place of origin or in the neighbouring communes, and that during the last six weeks there has been no case of foot-and-mouth disease either in the place of origin or within a radius of 25 kilometres of the place where the animal was kept; further, that the animal in question immediately before being imported into Germany was kept for six weeks in a place free from infectious diseases and has never been kept in a locality from which the importation of animals of the bovine species into Germany is prohibited.

Place Date

(Official Seal.)

.....
Veterinary Officer.

III. VETERINARY EXAMINATION IMMEDIATELY BEFORE LADING INTO THE CATTLE TRUCK.

I have this day examined and found to be in healthy condition the animal described above prior to its departure from

The animal is being forwarded * via to

Place Date

(Official Seal.)

.....
Veterinary Officer.

* State the place of departure from Hungarian territory and the place of departure from the territory of the country of transit.

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR EXPORTS OF BIRDS.

Valid for 10 days.

Specimen (c)

The undersigned veterinary officer hereby certifies that the place of origin of these animals which were inspected at the time of lading by a veterinary officer and found to be in satisfactory condition was at the time of despatch free from any notifiable disease transmissible to birds.

Place Date

(Official Seal.)

.....
Veterinary Officer.

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR EXPORTS OF DEAD PIGS.

Specimen (d)

The undersigned veterinary officer hereby certifies that the
(number) pigs slaughtered at the public slaughter-house in *
..... at the export abattoir
in * and intended for importation into Germany :

(1) Come from localities in which no diseases easily transmissible to pigs have been found either in the locality itself or within a radius of 10 kilometres ;

(2) Have been examined before and after slaughter by veterinary surgeons appointed for the purpose by the State and have been found free from disease.

Place Date

(Official Seal.)

.....
Veterinary Officer.

* Strike out what is not applicable.

Specimen (e)

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR THE EXPORT OF PREPARED PORK.

The undersigned veterinary officer hereby certifies that the prepared pork described below.....

 is the flesh of Hungarian pigs which were slaughtered at the public slaughter-house, under permanent official veterinary supervision, in * at the export abattoir, under permanent official veterinary supervision, in * were submitted to veterinary examination before and after slaughter and found free from disease.

Place Date

(Official Seal.)

.....
 Veterinary Officer.

* Strike out what is not applicable.

Specimen (f)

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR THE EXPORT OF COMPLETELY SALTED INTESTINES, HIDES AND SKINS.*

The undersigned veterinary officer hereby certifies that the consignment, intended for import into Germany, of kg. of intestines, hides and skins *, described below, comes from Hungarian animals which have been slaughtered at the public slaughter-house, under permanent official veterinary supervision, in * at the export abattoir, under permanent official veterinary supervision, in * were submitted to veterinary examination before and after slaughter and found free from disease.

Place Date

(Official Seal.)

.....
 Veterinary Officer.

* Strike out what is not applicable.

Specimen (g)

I. CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN FOR PIGS IN TRANSIT.

It is hereby officially certified that the pig(s) described below and intended for transit through Germany is (are) of Hungarian origin and was (were) last kept at

Description of the Animal(s) :

Species
 Sex
 Age
 Colour
 Special peculiarities (brands, earmarks, etc.)

Destination

Place Date

Local authority

(Official Seal.)

II. VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR PIGS IN TRANSIT, AS DESCRIBED IN THE ABOVE CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN.

Valid for 10 days.

The undersigned veterinary officer hereby certifies that the (number) pigs described in the above certificate of origin and intended for transit through Germany were presented for official veterinary examination before lading and found to be free from symptoms of transmissible diseases.

The veterinary officer further certifies that :

- (1) In the last six months, there has been no case of cattle plague in Hungary ;
- (2) In the last six weeks, there has been no case in the place of origin and within a radius of :

(a) 25 km., of foot-and-mouth disease ;

(b) 10 km., apart from tuberculosis, of other diseases transmissible to pigs, more particularly swine fever or swine plague, nor, with the exception of isolated cases, of anthrax or swine erysipelas.

The animals are being sent via
to

Place Date

(Official Seal.)

.....
Veterinary Officer.

I. CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN FOR SHEEP IN TRANSIT.

Specimen (h)

It is hereby officially certified that the sheep hereinafter described and intended for transit through Germany is (are) of Hungarian origin and was (were) last kept at

Description of the Animal :

Species

Sex

Age

Colour

Special peculiarities (brands, earmarks, etc.)

.....

.....

Destination

Place Date

(Official Seal.)

Local Authority of
.....

II. VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR SHEEP IN TRANSIT, AS DESCRIBED IN THE ABOVE CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN.

Valid for 10 days.

The undersigned veterinary officer hereby certifies that at the time of despatch of this (these) sheep, found on veterinary examination to be in a satisfactory condition, there was in the place of origin no case of a notifiable disease transmissible to sheep, and that there had also been no cattle plague within the past year, either in the place of origin or in the neighbouring communes, or of foot-and-mouth disease or sheep-pox within the last six weeks, either in the place of origin or within a radius of 25 km. of the place where the animal(s) was (were) kept.

The animals are being sent via to

Place Date

(Official Seal.)

.....
Veterinary Officer.

Specimen (i)

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR SLAUGHTERED RUMINANTS (MEAT OF RUMINANTS) IN TRANSIT.

The undersigned veterinary officer hereby certifies that the (number or kg.) ruminants (meat of ruminants) slaughtered at the public slaughter-house..... in * at the export abattoir in * and intended for transit through Germany :

(1) Come from places where no diseases easily transmissible to ruminants have been prevalent either in the locality itself or within a radius of 10 km. ;

(2) Have been inspected before and after slaughter by a veterinary surgeon officially appointed for the purpose and found to be free from disease.

Place Date

(Official Seal.)

.....
Veterinary Officer.

* Strike out what is not applicable.

Date
of entry
into force

FINAL PROTOCOL.

On signing this day the Treaty of Commerce between the Kingdom of Hungary and the German Reich, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed upon the following provisions :

Ad Article 1.

28. XII. 1931

Article 1 shall not affect passport regulations or any provisions which have been or may hereafter be issued in general by the Contracting Parties in regard to the employment of foreign labour.

Ad Articles 3 and 4.

28. XII. 1931

The provisions of Articles 3 and 4 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to legal persons and to the companies referred to in Article 5.
As regards forced services and requisitions on military account, the companies of the other Contracting Party shall receive the same treatment as national companies.

Ad Article 7.

28. XII. 1931

The provisions of this Article shall not affect the import and export prohibitions at present in force in the two countries. The Contracting Parties shall notify each other of these prohibitions and shall apply them to each other as long as they apply them to all other countries.

Ad Article 12.

28. XII. 1931

The turnover-tax is included among inland revenue taxes.

Ad Article 13.

28. XII. 1931

Security for the payment of stamping charges shall not be required on the import of samples of precious metals.

Ad Article 15.

28. XII. 1931

The following are assimilated to the Chambers of Agriculture mentioned in Article 15: "Bayerische Landesbauernkammer", "Bayerische Kreisbauernkammern", "Sächsische Fachkammer für Forstwirtschaft" and "Sächsische Fachkammer für Gartenbau".

Ad Article 29.

28. XII. 1931

Should either Contracting Party conclude a Customs Union with a third State, both Contracting Parties shall have the right to denounce the present Treaty with three months' notice, for the date on which the whole Treaty or a part thereof shall have been provisionally or finally in force for one year.

AD ANNEX A.

28. XII. 1931

Under a clause agreed to in the Second Additional Agreement of November 30th, 1929, to the Treaty of Commerce between Germany and Sweden (*Reichsgesetzblatt* 1930,

Date
of entry
into force

II, p. 3), should the German Customs quota granted to Sweden for 6,000 live cattle for slaughtering at the Customs rate of Rm. 16.— per 100 kg. live weight according to the regulations of the German Customs Administration be utilised in any of the years 1931 to 1933 to the extent of 90 per cent. or more, the annual quota will be raised as from the following year to 7,000. In the case of Hungary, the effect of this clause shall be to raise the annual quota to 7,000, should the annual quota be utilised by Hungary to the extent of 90 per cent or more in any of the years 1931 to 1933 (during the validity of this Treaty in 1931, such increase to be *pro rata*). It is agreed that from the date of the entry into force of this Treaty until the end of 1931, only the proportion of the quota corresponding to this period may be imported.

Ad No. 2 of Tariff.

Not yet in
force.

The agreed preferential duty on wheat shall not apply to the duties leviable under Notes 1 and 2 *ad* No. 2 of the German Customs Tariff.

The German Government reserves the right to grant the preferential duty on wheat to Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Roumania also. Any more liberal advantages as regards wheat granted by Germany to the above-mentioned States shall also be granted simultaneously to Hungary. Germany shall not grant a preference on wheat to other States than Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Roumania.

In accordance with the directions contained in the Annex to the Final Act of the Second International Conference on Concerted Economic Action (League of Nations document A. E. C. 17/1 of November 28th, 1930), the Hungarian Government has undertaken to ensure that the preferential duties granted by Germany on Hungarian wheat shall not be claimed on greater quantities in any one calendar year than Hungary requires to export to Germany in view of the area in Hungary at present under wheat.

The Customs Administrations of the Contracting Parties shall, if necessary, arrange measures to prevent any abuse to the prejudice of both or either of the Contracting States of the preferential treatment granted in this Treaty to Hungarian wheat.

Ad No. 66 of Tariff.

28. XII. 1931

The Customs surcharge for paprika, ground or otherwise powdered (Note 1 *ad* Nos. 66 and 67 of the General Tariff), shall not be levied.

Ad No. 115 of Tariff.

28. XII. 1931

While the Treaty is in force, the German Government shall not enact any regulations making the sale of foreign carp conditional on simultaneous purchase of national-bred carp.

Ad No. 190 of Tariff.

28. XII. 1931

The Royal Hungarian Government shall be entitled to extend, as circumstances may require, the list of natural mineral waters.

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Ad No. 388 of *Tariff*.

28. XII. 1931 The testing fees for swine plague serum shall be uniformly reduced to 4,000 Rm. for consignments up to 300 litres.

Ad No. 577 of *Tariff*.

28. XII. 1931 Rubber bathing footwear (No. 577 of the German Customs *Tariff*), moirés and printed, whether in vivid colours or not, shall be dutiable as unvarnished.

AD ANNEX B.

Ad No. 134 of *Tariff*.

28. XII. 1931 The following waters from German springs are at present entitled to exemption from Customs duty: Emser Kränchen- and Kesselbrunnen, Staatlicher Mineralbrunnen Fachingen, Homburger Elisabeth-Brunnen, Lippspringer Arminius-Quelle, Friedrichshaller Bitterwasser, Kissinger Rakoczy, Neuenahrer Sprudel, Nenndorfer Schwefelbrunnen, Mergentheimer Karlsquelle, Salzbrunner Oberbrunnen, Salzbrunner Kronenquelle, Salzschlirfer Bonifazius-Brunnen, Staatsquelle Niederselters, Brückenauser Wernarzer, Wildunger Helenenquelle, Wildunger Georg-Viktor-Quelle, Wildunger Reinhardtquelle, Wildunger Königsquelle, Brambacher Wettingquelle, Teinacher Hirschquelle, Teinacher Sprudel, Überkinger Adelheidquelle, Überkinger Sprudel. The German Government reserves the right to negotiate with the Royal Hungarian Government with a view to adding other mineral waters to the above list.

Ad Nos. 137 and ex 458 (*d*) of *Tariff*.

1. IV. 1934 Any Customs duty under 180 gold crowns granted by the Royal Hungarian Government for Phosphatine Fallières or similar medicinal food preparations *ex Tariff* No. 458 (*d*) to another country shall also apply to Kufeke under No. 137 and to Infantina and Hygiama under No. 458 (*d*).

Ad No. 459 of *Tariff*.

10. VIII. 1932 Should the Royal Hungarian Government introduce a Customs duty on Salvarsan preparations, the duty shall not exceed 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Ad No. 566 of *Tariff*.

1. IV. 1934 Jute yarns on cops or on cross-wound bobbins, the latter only in the case of single-thread yarns, shall not be treated as if made up for retail sale.

Ad No. 593 of *Tariff*.

1. IV. 1934 Vistra yarns (*i. e.*, artificial fibre yarns made from cellulose derivatives and used in lieu of cotton yarns) similar to the samples deposited, come under *Tariff* No. 593,

Date
of entry
into force

but shall be dutiable at the rates for the corresponding cotton yarns (single or twisted, raw or bleached, dyed, etc., and in accordance with the English numbers), with a surcharge of 25 per cent. The importer may, however, at his own discretion, pay duty on the goods at the rate fixed in Tariff No. 593, should clearance at the corresponding tariff numbers for cotton yarns involve a heavier charge.

Ad No. 611 of Tariff, Note.

28. XII. 1931 It is agreed that the 60 per cent. surcharge shall be reduced to correspond to any lower surcharge granted by another State for similar stockings without needlework.

Ad No. 656 of Tariff.

1. IV. 1934 Should the Royal Hungarian Government grant a third country Customs reductions on shoes under Tariff No. 656 (a) 2 with a specific limit of weight, these reduced rates shall also be granted to Germany for shoes coming under this number of the tariff and weighing 500 gr. or more per pair.

Ad No. 831 of Tariff.

28. XII. 1931 The Royal Hungarian Government declares that for a period of two years as from the entry into force of this Treaty of Commerce it will not, in the case of embroidery and frame-embroidery machines, cross-stitch sewing machines and sewing machines with several needles, and also of industrial and other special sewing machines, provided these sewing machines, completely fitted but without pedestal, do not weigh more than 15 kg. and the diameter of the arm does not exceed 270 mm., apply a higher rate of duty than :

In the case of imports of complete machines or complete machine heads :

Without pedestals	10 gold crowns per 100 kg.
With pedestals	5 gold crowns per 100 kg.

Ad No. 912 of Tariff.

28. XII. 1931 Mouth-organs of all kinds, including those with a small range of notes only (toy mouth-organs), shall be dutiable under No. 912 of the Hungarian Customs Tariff.

Ad No. 964 (d) of Tariff.

28. XII. 1931 A uniform duty of 150 gold crowns shall be levied on packages for retail sale with sets of toys dutiable under No. 964 (d) and containing articles with or without mechanism.

Done at Geneva on July 18th, 1931, in duplicate, in Hungarian and German.

(L. S.) (Signed) NICKL. (L. S.) (Signed) WINDEL.

EXCHANGE OF NOTES ¹.I. BERLIN, *December 18th, 1931.*

SIR,

During the negotiations for the Treaty of Commerce between the German Reich and the Kingdom of Hungary, signed on July 18th, the Royal Hungarian Government pointed out that the importation of live animals of Hungarian origin permissible on the basis of this Treaty would only be possible if Germany made a declaration to third countries of transit that such animals would be accepted even if the German frontier veterinary surgeon found that some of the animals were suffering or were suspected of suffering from an infectious disease.

I have the honour, on behalf of my Government, to inform Your Excellency that the competent German authorities will make the necessary declaration required as above for the transit of Hungarian animals through third countries. Accordingly, the animals may, on the basis of the Treaty, be accepted after the latter comes into force, even if some of them are found to be suffering or are suspected of suffering from an infectious disease.

The present agreement shall be regarded as forming an integral part of the Treaty of Commerce of July 18th, 1931, and shall be ratified simultaneously with the latter.

Requesting you to be good enough to notify me of the Royal Hungarian Government's approval of this arrangement, I take this opportunity, etc.

(Signed) BÜLOW.

To His Excellency Monsieur de Kánya,
Minister of the Kingdom of Hungary
in Berlin.

II. BERLIN, *December 18th, 1931.*

SIR.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day's date, informing me as follows :

" During the negotiations for the Treaty of Commerce between the German Reich and the Kingdom of Hungary, signed on July 18th, the Royal Hungarian Government pointed out that the importation of live animals of Hungarian origin permissible on the basis of this Treaty would only be possible if Germany made a declaration to third countries of transit that such animals would be accepted even if the German frontier veterinary surgeon found that some of the animals were suffering or were suspected of suffering from an infectious disease.

" I have the honour, on behalf of my Government, to inform Your Excellency that the competent German authorities will make the necessary declaration required as above for the transit of Hungarian animals through third countries. Accordingly, the animals may, on the basis of the Treaty, be accepted after the latter comes into force, even if some of them are found to be suffering or are suspected of suffering from an infectious disease.

" The present agreement shall be regarded as forming an integral part of the Treaty of Commerce of July 18th, 1931, and shall be ratified simultaneously with the latter. "

On behalf of my Government, I take note of this communication, and I have the honour to inform you that my Government approves this arrangement.

I take this opportunity, etc.

(Signed) KÁNYA.

Dr. von Bülow,
Secretary of State in the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Berlin.

¹ In force as from December 28th, 1931.