

N° 1647.

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UNION ÉCONOMIQUE  
BELGO-LUXEMBOURGEOISE  
ET ROYAUME  
DES SERBES, CROATES  
ET SLOVÈNES

Traité de commerce et de navigation,  
avec protocole de signature. Signé  
à Bruxelles, le 16 décembre 1926.

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ECONOMIC UNION OF  
BELGIUM AND LUXEMBURG  
AND KINGDOM  
OF THE SERBS, CROATS  
AND SLOVENES

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation,  
with Protocol of Signature. Signed  
at Brussel~~l~~s, December 16, 1926.

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

No. 1647. — TREATY<sup>2</sup> OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN THE ECONOMIC UNION OF BELGIUM AND LUXEMBURG AND THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES. SIGNED AT BRUSSELS, DECEMBER 16, 1926.

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*French official text communicated by the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs. The registration of this Treaty took place February 18, 1928.*

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HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS, in his own name and on behalf of HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUCHESS OF LUXEMBURG under existing agreements, of the one part, and HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES, of the other part, being equally desirous of encouraging and developing commercial relations between the two countries, have decided to conclude for this purpose a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS :

M. E. VANDERVELDE, His Minister for Foreign Affairs ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES :

M. Jovan VOUTCHKOVITCH, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels ;

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles :

*Article I.*

There shall be full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation between the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom and the territory of the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union. In conformity with this principle, nationals of each of the Contracting Parties shall have the right freely to enter the territory of the other, to transact business of every kind therein, and to settle and liquidate all matters arising out of such transactions. In conducting their business they shall enjoy the same rights as nationals or the subjects of the most favoured nation, and shall not be liable to any taxes or duties other or higher than those to which nationals or the subjects of the most favoured nation are liable.

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<sup>1</sup> Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.

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

<sup>2</sup> The exchange of ratifications took place at Brussels, January 30, 1928.

*Article 2.*

Nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties domiciled or temporarily resident in the territory of the other shall, provided they comply with the laws of the country, be entitled to appear in Court as plaintiffs or defendants, and shall in this respect enjoy all the rights and immunities of nationals, and like the latter they may in every action employ the services of advocates, solicitors and agents of every kind authorised to practise by the law of the country.

*Article 3.*

Nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties domiciled or temporarily resident in the territory of the other shall, as regards the conduct of commerce and industry, enjoy the same rights, privileges, immunities and exemptions as the subjects of the most favoured nation, and shall not be made liable in that territory to charges other or higher than those imposed on nationals.

It is understood, however, that the above stipulations shall not in any way affect such laws, decrees and special regulations concerning the conduct of commerce and industry, including police regulations, which are or may in future be put into force in the territories of the Contracting Parties and applicable to all foreigners.

*Article 4.*

Nationals of each of the Contracting Parties shall be entitled in the territory of the other to acquire and possess every kind of movable or immovable property that the laws and decrees of the country allow or may in future allow nationals of any other foreign country to acquire and possess.

They may dispose of the same by sale, exchange, gift, marriage settlement, bequest, or in any other manner, and may acquire the same by inheritance, under the same conditions as are or may in future be laid down with regard to the nationals of any other foreign country, without being liable in any of the above cases to any duties, taxes or charges of any kind other or higher than those which are or may in future be imposed on nationals.

They may also, provided they comply with the laws of the country, freely export the proceeds of the sale of their property and goods in general without being liable as foreigners to pay duties other or higher than those which nationals would have to pay in similar circumstances.

*Article 5.*

Nationals of each of the Contracting Parties shall be exempt in the territory of the other Party from all compulsory judicial, administrative or municipal service, except the guardianship of their compatriots.

They shall be exempt from all military service in the regular Army, Navy, Militia or Civil Guard.

They shall also be exempt from all military contributions. They shall, however, be liable, both in time of peace and in time of war, for requisitions and services not involving personal service, such as billeting troops, providing draught animals, carts, etc., to the same extent and in accordance with the same rules as nationals. They shall be entitled to the compensation granted to nationals by the laws in force.

*Article 6.*

The Contracting Parties reciprocally recognise that all commercial, industrial, and financial companies and other associations constituted in accordance with the national legislation of one

of the countries shall be entitled to exercise all rights in the other country, and to appear in Court as plaintiff or defendant, on the sole condition that they observe the laws of that country. Such companies and associations established in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties may exercise in the territory of the other Party the rights accorded to similar companies of all other countries. It is understood that the foregoing provisions apply to companies and associations constituted or authorised previously to the signature of the present Treaty, as well as to those which may be constituted or authorised subsequently.

*Article 7.*

The Contracting Parties undertake not to impede the trade between them by any import or export prohibition.

Exceptions to this rule may be made, provided they apply to all countries or to countries in identical circumstances, but only in the following cases :

- (1) In exceptional circumstances connected with military supplies ;
- (2) For reasons connected with the safety of the State or public security ;
- (3) For reasons of public health or the protection of useful animals and plants from diseases and noxious insects and parasites, in conformity with the international principles adopted in this connection ;
- (4) In the case of Government monopolies which now exist or may be established in the future ;
- (5) In application of internal legislation when that legislation prohibits or limits the production, transport, sale or consumption of certain articles.

Moreover, the Contracting Parties reserve the right to prohibit or restrict the exportation of products required for feeding the population and of raw materials, provided these prohibitions and restrictions are at the same time and in the same way applied to all other countries, in cases where, owing to abnormal circumstances, the feeding of the population or the supply of raw materials for industry is seriously threatened as far as these products or raw materials are concerned.

*Article 8.*

Natural products or manufactured goods of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes imported into the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, and natural products or manufactured goods of the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union imported into the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, either for consumption or storage or re-export or in transit, shall receive the same treatment, and shall not be liable to any duties other or higher than those to which the same products of the most favoured nation are liable in these respects. Consequently, every form of special treatment enumerated, and all reductions of import duties contained in the autonomous tariff or in conventional tariffs which one of the Contracting Parties may accord to a third Power, either permanently or temporarily, shall immediately and unconditionally be extended to the natural products or manufactured goods of the other Party.

Most-favoured-nation treatment shall apply to the amount of, guarantees for and levying of Customs duties and other charges, and to Customs formalities and their enforcement ; to methods of examining and analysing goods ; to the conditions for the payment of Customs duties and other charges ; to the classification of goods ; to the interpretation of Customs tariffs ; and to the procedure with regard to monopoly articles.

*Article 9.*

Goods of any origin in transit through the territories of one of the Contracting Parties or imported through the free ports or zones of that country, shall not be liable, on their entry into

the territories of the other Contracting Party, to the payment of any duties or charges other or higher than those levied on the same goods when imported direct from the country of origin.

*Article 10.*

The natural products and manufactured goods of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (enumerated in Tariff "A" attached to the present Treaty) on their importation into the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, and the natural products and manufactured goods of the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union (enumerated in Tariff "B" attached to the present Treaty) on their importation into the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, shall not be liable to any duties higher than those laid down in these tariffs.

*Article 11.*

The following may be reciprocally imported or exported free of all import or export duties :

- (a) Cards with samples and samples which cannot be utilised for any other purpose, with the exception of monopoly articles and articles for consumption ;
- (b) Travellers' baggage, *i. e.* articles of clothing and articles for the personal use of travellers, provided they are not new and cannot be regarded as articles of trade.

*Article 12.*

The Contracting Parties undertake to admit the following articles free of all import or export duties, subject to the ordinary conditions defined in the Customs regulations with regard to temporary importation and exportation, provided they are returned within a previously fixed period :

- (a) Means of transport of every sort, and all accessories usually required in connection therewith, it being understood that in case of temporary importation, the means of transport may not be used for conducting a traffic service within the country ;
- (b) Sacks, cases, barrels, demijohns, baskets, and other similar articles, not new, imported empty to be filled ; or re-imported empty after having been exported full ;
- (c) Tarpaulins and other covers for waggons, carts and baskets, if not new and if imported for the exportation of goods.

*Article 13.*

The Contracting Parties undertake to admit temporarily free of import duty articles intended for public exhibitions or competitions, recognised as such by the Customs authority. This privilege shall be granted only if the goods are re-exported, if their identity is established, and if the contingent payment of duties is guaranteed by the paying-in of an equivalent sum or by the provision of surety.

*Article 14.*

There shall not be levied on the products of one country exported to the other any export duties other or higher than those levied on identical goods exported to the country most favoured in this respect. Similarly, any other favour accorded by one of the Contracting Parties to a third Power in respect of exportation shall immediately and unconditionally be extended to the other Party.

*Article 15.*

The Contracting Parties undertake to grant each other freedom of transit across their territories by rail, navigable waterways, natural and artificial, and by all other roads and routes open to international transit, whether the goods be in direct transit or be destined to be transhipped or warehoused in the course of transit.

Freedom of transit shall include the transport of passengers and their baggage, goods, railway waggons and carriages, vessels and other means of transport by water, and mails.

The only exceptions to freedom of transit shall be the following, provided they are applied to all countries in identical circumstances :

- (1) In exceptional circumstances and in regard to war supplies ;
- (2) For reasons connected with the safety of the State or public security ;
- (3) For reasons of public health and for the protection of useful animals and plants from diseases and noxious insects and parasites, in conformity with the international principles adopted in this connection.

No Customs duties or internal taxes shall be levied in respect of transit, nor shall transit be impeded by any unnecessary delay or restriction. Each Contracting Party is, however, authorised to levy a statistical duty on goods in transit, and to recover all expenditure incurred in the Customs supervision and handling of goods during transit, transshipment and warehousing. A transfer or turnover tax may also be levied on goods which have, during transit, formed the subject of any commercial transaction.

In the matter of transit, the Contracting Parties accord to each other most-favoured-nation treatment. Consequently any favour, exemption or facility accorded by one of the Contracting Parties to any third State shall immediately and unconditionally be extended to goods of the other Contracting Party in transit.

*Article 16.*

Internal duties levied for the State, communes or corporations, which are or may subsequently be imposed on the production, manufacture, circulation, transfer or consumption of any article in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, shall not on any pretext be applied to the products of the other Party in a manner more severe or vexatious than to native products of the same kind, or, if there be no native products, to those of the most favoured nation.

The Contracting Parties shall also accord each other most-favoured-nation treatment with regard to internal taxes and other charges.

*Article 17.*

While reserving the right to regulate trading and transactions in foreign exchange and currency by autonomous measures, the Contracting Parties undertake to apply these measures in such a way that trade between them shall be as little as possible impeded thereby, and in no case will they adopt provisions under which the purchase of the exchange or currency of the other Contracting Party will be subjected to conditions more burdensome than those to which the purchase of the Exchange or currency of any third State is subjected.

*Article 18.*

Merchants, manufacturers and other industrialists who prove by the production of an identity card issued by the authorities of their country that they are authorised to carry on an industry

in the country in which they are domiciled, shall, provided they conform to the relevant laws, regulations and Customs formalities in force, have the right to make purchases either in person or through travellers in their employ, and, even if they carry samples with them, to solicit orders, in the territory of the other Contracting Party.

Samples and patterns subject to import duties and not prohibited — apart from articles for consumption — imported by a manufacturer or merchant established in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, either in person or through travellers, shall be admitted duty-free into the territory of the other Contracting Party provided the import duties are deposited or security is given for the contingent payment of these duties.

#### *Article 19.*

Each of the Contracting Parties undertakes to accord to the nationals of the other Party and their baggage, in the matter of transport over its territory, as favourable a treatment as regards forwarding, the cost of transport, and public charges on transport, as the general treatment accorded to its own nationals in the same circumstances.

In the matter of the carriage of goods over the territories of the Contracting Parties — whether these goods be despatched therefrom, or be received or be in transit therein — the treatment accorded shall be as favourable as regards forwarding, the cost of transport, and public charges on transport, as the general treatment accorded in regard to the carriage of the same goods in internal traffic or in traffic with a third State, under the same circumstances, in the same direction and over the same route.

Notwithstanding the above provisions, each Contracting Party shall be free to grant or authorise, within its territory, reduced rates or transport facilities in the case of certain categories of persons or goods; it may also allow special rates over certain lines with a view to developing the traffic between different parts of its territory or with neighbouring States.

#### *Article 20.*

Belgian vessels and their cargoes in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and reciprocally, Serb-Croat-Slovene vessels and their cargoes in Belgium, shall, on their arrival either direct from their country of origin or from another country and whatever may be the place of origin or destination of their cargo, enjoy in all respects the same treatment as is accorded to the vessels of the country itself and their cargoes, subject to the reservations set out in Article 25.

Any privilege or exemption granted in this respect by one of the Contracting Parties to a third Power shall be granted immediately and unconditionally to the other Party, except as regards the inspection of vessels.

No tax, duty or charge of any sort in any form whatsoever on the vessel itself, its flag or cargo shall be levied in the name and on behalf of the State, provinces, communes, public bodies, or bodies or persons holding concessions, on the vessels of one of the Contracting Parties in the ports of the other Party, on their arrival, during their stay or when they leave, unless it is also levied, under the same conditions, on vessels of the country itself.

#### *Article 21.*

In all matters connected with the berthing of vessels, their lading and unloading, and in general as regards all formalities and regulations whatever to which merchant vessels, their crews and cargoes, may be subject in ports, roadsteads, harbours, docks, and canals, it is agreed that no privilege or favour shall be granted to the vessels of one of the Contracting Parties which is not also granted to the vessels of the other, it being the desire of the Contracting Parties that, in this respect, Belgian and Serb-Croat-Slovene vessels shall enjoy absolute equality of treatment and reciprocally the advantages accorded to the most favoured nation.

*Article 22.*

All goods, whatever may be their nature or place of origin, which may be imported into or exported from, or pass in transit through or be warehoused in, the territories of one of the Contracting Parties by vessels flying that Party's flag, may also be imported, exported, carried in transit or warehoused by vessels flying the other Party's flag, enjoying the same privileges, reductions, profits and refunds, without being subject to Customs duties or taxes other or higher, nor to restrictions other or more severe, than those in force for identical goods on their importation, exportation, transit or warehousing by vessels of the country itself.

*Article 23.*

In the case of shipwreck, damage at sea or putting into harbour through stress of weather or accident, each of the High Contracting Parties shall, so far as the duties of neutrality permit, afford the vessels of the other, whether State-owned or privately owned, the same assistance and protection and the same immunities as are granted in like cases to vessels flying the national flags. Goods salvaged from such vessels shall be exempted from all Customs duties, unless introduced for consumption within the country, in which case they shall be required to pay the duties in force.

If a vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties be wrecked or run aground upon the coasts of the other, the local authorities shall notify the nearest competent consular officer.

The consular officers of the respective countries shall be authorised to afford all necessary assistance to their nationals.

*Article 24.*

Vessels and boats sailing under the flag of one of the Contracting Parties, and carrying the ship's papers and documents required by the laws of that country, shall be *ipso facto* recognised as possessing that country's nationality, without being required to furnish any further proof.

*Article 25.*

The provisions to the effect that vessels and boats and their cargoes shall receive the same treatment as the vessels, etc., of the country itself, shall not apply to :

- (1) Special facilities which are or may be accorded in respect of products of the national fisheries ;
- (2) Any grants or bounties which are or may be accorded to the national merchant marine ;
- (3) Privileges granted to yachting or rowing clubs.

*Article 26.*

The provisions of the present Treaty shall not apply to coastwise traffic (*cabotage*) which may, in each country, be reserved exclusively for the vessels of that country.

Belgian and Serb-Croat-Slovene vessels may nevertheless proceed from a port in one of the two States to one or more ports in the same State, either to discharge therein the whole or part of their cargo brought from abroad or to take up or complete their cargo for conveyance abroad.

*Article 27.*

Each of the Contracting Parties may appoint consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents in all towns or ports in the territory of the other Party in which any other third Power is



permitted to maintain the same representatives. These consular representatives may not, however, exercise their functions until they have obtained, in the usual manner, the exequatur from the Government of the country to which they are appointed.

Consular representatives of one of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territory of the other all rights, privileges, immunities and honours which are or may be enjoyed therein by the consular representatives of any other foreign country.

*Article 28.*

On the death of a national of one of the Contracting Parties in the territory of the other Contracting Party, the competent local authorities shall immediately advise the nearest consular-general, consul, vice-consul or consular agent of the nationality to which the deceased belonged. The said consular authorities on their side shall similarly advise the local authorities when they receive information first.

The competent local authority shall supplement this notification by handing over a copy of the death certificate in due form and without any charge being made.

In the event of the legal disability or absence of the heirs or the absence of the testamentary executors, the consular officials, acting with the competent local authority, shall have the right, in accordance with the laws of their respective countries, to take all action necessary for the maintenance and administration of the estate, and more particularly to affix and break seals, make the inventory, and administer and liquidate the estate ; in short, they may take all measures necessary to safeguard the interests of the heirs, except where disputes arise. In that case such disputes shall be dealt with by the competent courts of the country in which the legal proceedings for succession are opened.

It is understood that, as regards the administration of the estates of deceased persons, all the rights, privileges, facilities or immunities which one of the Contracting Parties has accorded or may in future accord to the consular representatives of a third Power shall be immediately and unconditionally extended to the consular representatives of the other Party.

*Article 29.*

Should any dispute arise regarding the interpretation or application of the present Treaty, including the tariffs, the matter shall, should one of the Contracting Parties so request, be submitted for decision to a court of arbitration.

The court of arbitration shall, in each individual case at issue, be constituted as follows : each of the Contracting Parties shall appoint as arbitrator one of its own nationals, and the two Parties shall agree as to the choice of a third arbitrator, who shall be a national of a friendly third Power.

The Contracting Parties reserve the right to name beforehand, and for a period to be determined, a person who, should any dispute arise, will act as third arbitrator.

The decisions of the arbitrators shall be binding.

*Article 30.*

The provisions of the present Treaty shall apply to all territories which form part, or may in future form part, of the Customs territory of the Contracting Parties.

*Article 31.*

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Brussels as soon as possible.

It shall come into force ten days after the exchange of ratifications.

The Treaty shall be concluded for a period of five years. Nevertheless, if it is not denounced six months before the expiration of this period, it shall be prolonged by tacit agreement for an indefinite period and shall be subject to denunciation at any time.

In case of denunciation it shall remain in force for ten months as from the date on which one of the Contracting Parties shall have notified the other of its intention to terminate it.

As regards the provisions of Article 10, these may be denounced by either of the Contracting Parties at any time after one year as from the date on which the Treaty comes into force. In that case these provisions shall cease to have effect six months after such denunciation.

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

Done in duplicate at Brussels, December 16, 1926.

J. VOUTCHKOVITCH.

E. VANDERVELDE.

#### PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

On proceeding to sign the Treaty of Commerce of to-day's date, the Contracting Parties have decided to define in the present Protocol of Signature the conditions for the application of certain Articles of this Treaty.

##### *Ad Article 1.*

It is understood that the provisions of this Article shall not in any way affect the application of the regulations in force in Belgium, in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and in the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, with regard to the passport system (visa for travelling, visa for stay, fees for the issue of these visas).

##### *Ad Article 7.*

Should one of the Contracting Parties avail itself of the right referred to in the last paragraph of Article 7, the granting of exceptions or quotas shall be considered at the request of the other Party, with a view to causing the least possible prejudice to commercial relations between the countries concerned; the other Party shall also be entitled to apply export prohibitions or restrictions for the same period, and shall not, in this exceptional case, be bound to apply the same measure to other countries.

##### *Ad Article 8.*

It is understood that most-favoured-nation treatment shall not apply to :

- (1) Special favours which are or may be granted to contiguous States, with a view to facilitating frontier traffic ;
- (2) Special favours which are or may be granted to a third State in virtue of a Customs or economic union.

##### *Ad Articles 8 to 10.*

Goods which, manufactured with raw materials imported from abroad, are finished in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties shall also be regarded as goods originating in that

territory, it being understood that articles produced by the mere assembling of parts imported from abroad shall not benefit under this clause.

The Contracting Parties undertake in general not to require the production of certificates of origin. Should differential Customs duties exist, however, on certain imports into the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, certificates of origin may be required as an exception, with a view to ensuring that these articles coming from the territory of the other Party shall be admitted under the lowest scale of Customs duties.

Each of the Contracting Parties may require that certificates of origin shall be translated into one of its official languages, or into French, and, if it considers this necessary, that they shall be accompanied by the invoice and countersigned by their diplomatic or consular agents.

*Ad Article 10.*

In the case of the articles set out in Annex A, the duties (basic duties and coefficients of increase) provided for therein shall be applicable so long as the mean monthly dollar rate, calculated in terms of the national currency on the Brussels Exchange, does not show an increase of more than 10 % over the mean monthly dollar rate during 1926, calculated as above.

Should such an increase occur, the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union shall be entitled to adjust the duties to the new conditions, so that these duties will maintain the relationship they bore to the mean dollar rate during 1926, calculated as above.

The duties shall be restored to their original level as soon as the mean monthly dollar rate no longer shows an increase of more than 10 % over the mean dollar rate during 1926.

On the other hand, if the mean monthly dollar rate should, in comparison with the mean dollar rate during 1926, show a decrease of over 15 %, the Government of the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom shall be entitled to request that the duties set out in Annex A be adjusted to the new rate. If this request is not accepted, the Government of the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom shall be entitled to denounce the tariff clauses of the Treaty, which shall cease to have effect after fifteen days.

*Ad Article 18.*

For the purposes of Article 18, all articles which definitely represent a particular class of goods shall be regarded as samples or patterns, provided that they can be fully identified at the time of re-exportation, and that the objects thus imported are not so numerous or valuable that, when taken as a whole, they may be said no longer to possess, the usual characteristics of samples.

The Customs authorities of any of the Contracting Parties shall regard as adequate, from the point of view of the subsequent identification of samples or patterns, the marks affixed thereto by the Customs authorities of the other Contracting Party, provided these samples or patterns are accompanied by a descriptive list certified by the Customs authorities of the latter Contracting Party. Additional marks may, however, be affixed to samples or patterns by the Customs authorities of the importing country in all cases in which the latter may consider this further guarantee indispensable to ensure the identification of these samples or patterns on their re-exportation. Apart from this case, the Customs authorities shall merely, by way of verification, note the identity of the samples and decide the amount of any duties or charges which may be levied.

The time-limit within which re-exportation must take place shall be six months, but this period may be prolonged at the discretion of the Customs authorities of the importing country. When this period has elapsed, samples which have not been re-exported shall be required to pay duty.

Duties deposited on importation shall be repaid or the surety guaranteeing the payment of these duties shall be released without delay at any office, either at the frontier or in the interior

of the country, which has been duly authorised for the purpose, any duties leviable on samples or patterns which have not been re-exported being deducted therefrom. The Contracting Parties shall exchange lists of offices duly authorised for this purpose.

The identity cards shall be in the form of the specimen given in Annex C. The Contracting Parties shall exchange the names of the authorities competent to issue these identity-cards.

The provisions of the present Article, apart from those which refer to identity cards, shall apply to samples and patterns which, being liable to import duties but not prohibited, are imported by manufacturers, traders or commercial travellers established in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, even if these manufacturers, merchants or commercial travellers do not themselves accompany the samples or patterns.

With regard to formalities of any kind with which merchants and other persons engaged in trade (commercial travellers) must comply in the territory of the Contracting Parties, the latter undertake to accord each other treatment not less favourable than that accorded to the nationals of any third State. Commercial travellers of either Contracting Party, holding an identity card, shall not, when conducting their business in the territory of the other Contracting Party, be subject to any taxes or charges other or higher than those applied to nationals or the subjects of the most favoured nation. It is understood that favours granted by one of the Contracting Parties to any third State in the matter of the taxation of commercial travellers may only be claimed by the other Contracting Party on the basis of reciprocity.

The provisions of Article 18 shall not apply to itinerant traders and hawkers; each Contracting Party reserves the right to apply a system of special licences to this variety of trade.

*Ad Article 20.*

The reciprocal recognition of tonnage measurement certificates shall be embodied as soon as possible in a special agreement between the Contracting Parties.

*Ad Articles 20 to 26.*

The provisions of the present Treaty regarding navigation shall only apply to maritime navigation.

*Ad Article 29.*

With regard to arbitration procedure, the Contracting Parties have agreed as follows :

In the first case of arbitration the court of arbitration shall sit in the territory of the defendant Party; in the second case, in the territory of the other Contracting Party, and so on, alternately, in first one and then the other territory. The Party in whose territory the court is to sit shall designate the place at which the session shall be held. It shall provide the premises and the clerical and other staff required for the working of the court. The third arbitrator shall be the President of the court. Decisions shall be taken by majority vote.

The Contracting Parties shall come to an agreement, either in each case at issue or once for all, with regard to the procedure of the court. Failing such agreement, the proceedings may be conducted in writing, if neither of the Contracting Parties raises any objection; in this case, the provisions of the preceding paragraphs may be modified.

In the transmission of summonses to appear before the court of arbitration, and in the matter of letters of request issued by the latter, the authorities of each of the Contracting Parties shall, on application from the court of arbitration to the Government concerned, afford their assistance as in the case of applications from their own civil courts.

The Contracting Parties shall agree as to the allocation of expenses, either in each instance or by rules applicable to all cases. Failing agreement, Article 57 of the Hague Convention<sup>1</sup> for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes of July 29, 1899, shall apply.

## ANNEX A.

## LIST A.

## DUTIES ON IMPORTATION INTO THE TERRITORY OF THE BELGO-LUXEMBURG ECONOMIC UNION.

Number	Description of Goods	Import duty		Coefficient of increase
		Basis	Amount	
72	Dried vegetables . . . . .		Fr. c.	
	(a) Podded :			
	(2) Haricot and other beans . . . . .	free		
ex 97	Prunes <sup>2</sup> :			
	(b) Imported otherwise :			
	(1) In barrels of at least 180 kg. or in sacks of at least 80 kg., without interior packing <sup>3</sup> , containing per ½ kg.			
	Up to 90 . . . . .	100 kg.	20.—	4
	91 to 100 . . . . .	"	"	3
	Over 100 . . . . .	"	"	2
	(2) Otherwise, containing per ½ kilo :			
	Up to 90 . . . . .	"	"	5
	91 to 100 . . . . .	"	"	3.7
	Over 100 . . . . .	"	"	2.5
ex 178	Building stones, rough, squared by cleaving or shaped with the hammer . . . . .			
	(e) Soft and half-hard white-stone . . . . .	free		
ex 210	"Salami" sausages made entirely of pork . .	100 kg.	12.—	10
ex 227 (a)	"Pekmez" plum jam merely cooked without the addition of sugar, imported in receptacles weighing more than 3 kg. . . . .	"	25.—	1.2
390	Cyanamide of lime . . . . .	free		
ex 400	Tanning extracts : . . . . .			
	(a) Of oak . . . . .	free		
	(b) Of chestnut . . . . .	"		
	(c) Of sumach . . . . .	"		
ex 638	Wood, sawn, not elsewhere specified, oak, ash and walnut :			
	(a) Beams and small beams, 15 cm. or more thick, including wood squared with the axe, of whatever thickness . . . . .	Cubic metre	5.—	6
	(b) Other . . . . .	"	7.—	5
645	Staff wood (wood split or rough-hewn, not sawn, destined exclusively for the cooper's trade and packing) : wood chipped by the axe for hubs, rims and similar use . . . . .			
		100 kg.	0.40	9
ex 671(a)	Worked wainscots or parquet flooring, oak or beech . . . . .	"	20.—	2

<sup>1</sup> *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 91, page 970.

<sup>2</sup> With or without stones.

<sup>3</sup> Aggregate weight of container and contents.

## ANNEX B.

## LIST B.

## DUTIES ON IMPORTATION INTO THE TERRITORY OF THE SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE KINGDOM.

Number	Description of Goods	Import duty per 100 kg.
ex 42/2	Chicory, even cut up and pressed : (b) Dried . . . . .	Gold dinars 5
ex 239	Ultramarine blue . . . . .	20
ex 263	Thomas phosphate meal or slag . . . . .	free
ex 370	Leather, merely tanned or even further prepared :	
	(1) Sole-leather and any leather tanned as sole-leather :	
	(a) Cruppers . . . . .	130
	(b) Others . . . . .	90
	(2) Russian leather, waxed leather and white leather :	
	(a) In pieces weighing more than 3 kg. . . . .	130
	(b) In pieces weighing more than 1 and up to 3 kg. inclusive. . . . .	180
	(c) In pieces weighing 1 kg. or less. . . . .	220
	(3) Others :	
	(a) Box-calf of every kind and pigskin . . . . .	250
	(c) Patent leather of every kind . . . . .	300
ex 376	Leather articles for technical purposes, even combined with common metals and their alloys :	
	(1) Leather transmission-belts . . . . .	160
ex 380	Leather goods not mentioned elsewhere :	
	(1) Wholly of leather or combined with fine or common materials :	
	(a) $\alpha$ Leather for hats. . . . .	100
510	Glass for windows and mirrors, plate or sheet, over 5 mm. thick :	
	(1) Ground, polished, frosted with design in relief, partially silvered, painted in any way, convex :	
	(a) 50 cm. or less in length and breadth . . . . .	25
	(b) From 50 cm. to 100 cm. inclusive in length and breadth . . . . .	25
	(c) From 100 cm. to 200 cm. inclusive in length and breadth . . . . .	30
	(d) Over 200 cm. in length and breadth . . . . .	38
	(2) Others :	
	(a) 50 cm. or less in length and breadth . . . . .	12
	(b) From 50 cm. to 100 cm. inclusive in length and breadth. . . . .	12
	(c) From 100 cm. to 200 cm. inclusive in length and breadth. . . . .	14
	(d) Over 200 cm. in length and breadth . . . . .	17
ex 511	Glass for windows and mirrors, plate or sheet, 5 mm. or less in thickness :	
	(1) Ground, polished, frosted, with design in relief, partially silvered, painted in any way, convex :	
	(a) 50 cm. or less in length and breadth . . . . .	35
	(b) From 50 cm. to 100 cm. inclusive in length and breadth. . . . .	35
	(c) From 100 cm. to 200 cm. inclusive in length and breadth . . . . .	40
	(d) Over 200 cm. in length and breadth . . . . .	45

Number	Description of Goods	Import duty per 100 Kg.
672 ex 673	Bicycles . . . . . Motor cycles . . . . .	30 per piece 20 % of the value
ex 674	Parts of motor cycles : (1) Saddles, pedals, handle bars . . . . . (2) Other iron parts : (a) Unworked . . . . . (b) Worked . . . . .	» » » »

ANNEX C.

SPECIMEN.

Name of country (issuing authority).

IDENTITY CARD FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

Valid for 12 months as from date of issue.

Period ..... No. of card .....

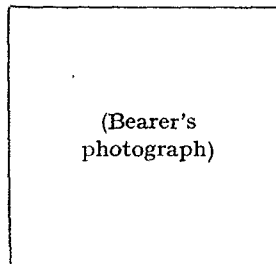
It is hereby certified that the bearer of this card, M.....  
born at ..... residing .....  
at .....No. .... Street, possesses a <sup>1</sup> .....  
(firm's name) (or) is employed as commercial traveller by the firm (s) .....  
at .....  
which possesses } 1 .....  
possess }  
(firm's name) .....

The bearer of this card proposes to solicit orders in the above-mentioned countries and make purchases for the firm (s) in question. It is hereby certified that the said firm (s) is (are) authorised to exercise their industry(ies) or business(es) at (.....) and there pays } the taxes imposed by law for this purpose.  
pay }

..... the ..... 192...

Signature (s) of head (s) of firm (s)

Description of bearer  
Age, .....  
Height. ....  
Hair .....  
Special marks .....  
  
(Signature of bearer)  
.....



<sup>1</sup> Designation of factory or business.