

N° 1689.

**UNION ÉCONOMIQUE
BELGO-LUXEMBOURGEOISE
ET FRANCE**

Accord commercial, avec protocole
de signature et déclarations. Signés
à Paris, le 23 février 1928.

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

Commercial Agreement, with Proto-
col of Signature and Declarations.
Signed at Paris, February 23, 1928.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.No. 1689. — COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT² BETWEEN THE ECONOMIC UNION OF BELGIUM AND LUXEMBURG AND FRANCE. SIGNED AT PARIS, FEBRUARY 23, 1928.

French official text communicated by the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs. The registration of this Agreement took place April 23, 1928.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS, HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUCHESS OF LUXEMBURG, representing the interests of the Grand Duchy, and THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, being desirous of maintaining and developing commercial exchanges as far as possible between the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union and France, and of adding to the reciprocal most-favoured-nation régime already governing these exchanges further tariff safeguards suitable to the present state and future prospects of their respective production and commerce, have decided to revise the Agreements of 1892, of October 24, 1924, April 4, 1925, and April 10, 1926, and to this end have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS :

His Excellency Baron E. DE GAIFFIER D'HESTROY, Ambassador ;

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUCHESS OF LUXEMBURG :

M. Albert CALMES, Member of the Upper Council of the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC :

M. Aristide BRIAND, Minister for Foreign Affairs ;

M. Maurice BOKANOWSKI, Minister of Commerce and Industry ;

M. Daniel SERRUYS, Director at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry ;

Who having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows :

Article I.

The provisions of the Agreement of 1892, under which the High Contracting Parties granted each other the general most-favoured-nation clause, shall remain in force.

The *modus vivendi* of October 24, 1924, April 4, 1925, and April 10, 1926, shall be superseded by the following provisions :

¹ Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

² The exchange of ratifications took place at Paris, April 6, 1928.

Article 2.

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 1 above, the natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, specified in List A, shall be entitled on entry into French Customs territory to the Minimum Tariff rates obtaining at the date when the present Agreement takes effect.

Article 3.

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 1 above, the natural or manufactured products coming from French Customs territory, specified in List B, shall be entitled, on entry into the territory of the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, to the duties and advantages prescribed in the aforesaid list.

Article 4.

The duties prescribed in List A shall be applied in France and the duties prescribed in List B shall be applied in the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union so long as the official wholesale index number does not differ by more than twenty per cent from the index number for February 1928.

In the event of such a difference occurring, the duties may be raised and must be lowered correspondingly, the adjustment, however, taking effect only at the end of the quarter. The same method shall be applied, to the same extent and under the same conditions, in respect of any subsequent alteration in the index number of wholesale prices.

Any reductions so introduced shall not however exceed sixty per cent of the rate duty prescribed in the tariff.

Article 5.

The High Contracting Parties, having concluded the present Agreement in respect of the tariffs at present applied by them, and having communicated the changes which they intend to introduce therein, agree, without thereby relinquishing their freedom in regard to tariffs, that if either Party should later impose tariffs in excess of the tariffs in force, or of the tariff proposals communicated at the time of signing the present Agreement, on any product or class of products which the other Party may consider of particular importance to its export trade, the latter may request that negotiations be opened forthwith, and if these do not reach an issue within forty-five days from such request, may denounce the present Agreement at a month's notice.

Article 6.

When products of the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union entering France under the benefit of the foregoing Articles are liable to *ad valorem* duties, the declarable value for Customs purposes shall be the value of the goods at the place and time of presentation at the Customs. It shall comprise the purchase value of the goods, plus all necessary costs for importation as far as the place of entry (carriage, freight, export duties, insurance, commission, price of packing not separately dutiable, etc.), but exclusive of entrance duties.

The value thus calculated may, however, be rectified to allow for price fluctuations, if any, after purchase.

The declaration must be accompanied by an invoice certified by the French diplomatic or consular authority, or failing such, by competent organisations offering the necessary guarantees

and previously approved by the French Government. Such approval may be withdrawn if it is found that these organisations no longer offer the necessary guarantees.

The Customs officials may require the production of bargains, contracts, correspondence etc. relating to the transaction, though they need not necessarily be bound by such documents, nor by the invoice, in appraising the value of the goods.

As regards various products or commodities to be enumerated in decrees issued on the opinion of an Advisory Inter-Ministerial Commission at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the dutiable value may be as indicated in the official market price lists or in tables established in consultation with the industrial and commercial groups concerned, and approved by the competent Ministerial Departments.

Article 7.

Nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties may, for the purpose of Customs duties and other *ad valorem* dues and charges levied on importation by the Customs authorities of the other Party, submit certificates of value which the respective Governments agree to take into consideration without thereby relinquishing their powers of appraisement.

The issue, visa, and validity of certificates of value are subject to the provisions laid down in paragraphs 2 to 4 of Article 22 for certificates of origin.

The High Contracting Parties likewise agree to take into consideration, without thereby relinquishing their powers of appraisement, any valuation material purporting to emanate from industrial organisations authorised to furnish it and worthy of credence; in particular such data may be submitted in cases where the presumption of falsification of the invoiced prices might involve the infliction of fines or penalties.

Articles 8.

As regards the products specified in Lists A and B, each of the High Contracting Parties shall grant to products from the Customs territory of the other the benefit of advantages resulting from changes in the Customs nomenclature or methods of tariffication introduced into the tariffs in consequence of administrative or legal measures or Conventions concluded with other Powers.

The aforesaid changes shall in no case cause any increase in the average incidence of the prescribed duties, or any discrimination against products from the Customs territory of the other Contracting Party.

Article 9.

In order not to disturb pre-war currents of trade, and to facilitate the replenishment of the livestock destroyed during hostilities, the High Contracting Parties agree, for the duration of the present Agreement, and for a period not exceeding three years from the date of its coming into force, that the following shall benefit by the Customs régime prescribed in the present Article:

A. Horses born and bred in Belgium or in Luxemburg, belonging to the Brabantine, Flemish, or Ardennaise breeds, or to these breeds crossed with one another:

(1) Imported into France up to an annual quota of 5200 head, and subject to the evidence of origin agreed upon between the Belgian and French Governments. Régime agreed upon: Tariff established by the laws of January 11, 1892, and March 29, 1910, amended by the laws of April 4 and August 3, 1926;

(2) Imported into France up to an annual quota of 2000 head, provided they are despatched to consignees in the Departments of Moselle, Bas-Rhin, and Haut-Rhin,

and enter across the boundary separating the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and the Department of Moselle, and comply with the conditions agreed upon between the Customs authorities of the two countries. Régime agreed upon: Tariff established by the laws, of January 11, 1892, and March 29, 1910, amended by the laws of April 4 and August 3, 1926.

B. Animals and agricultural products originating in and coming from the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, imported into France subject to conditions agreed upon between the Customs authorities of the two countries, and up to the quotas hereinafter fixed, provided they are despatched to consignees in the Departments of Moselle, Bas-Rhin and Haut-Rhin, across the boundary separating the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and the Department of Moselle:

(1) Milch cows, up to an annual quota of 2000 head. Régime agreed upon: Tariff established by the laws of January 11, 1892, and March 29, 1910, amended by the laws of April 4 and August 3, 1926;

(2) Sucking pigs, of 15 kg. and under, up to a quota of 2000 head per quarter. Régime agreed upon: Tariff established by the laws of January 11, 1892, and March 29, 1910, amended by the laws of April 4 and August 3, 1926;

(3) Swine up to a quota of 4000 head per quarter. Régime agreed upon: tariff established by the laws of January 11, 1892, and March 29, 1910, amended by the laws of April 4 and August 3, 1926;

(4) Milk, up to an annual quota of 10,000 hectolitres, delivered under contract for the supply of the population within a radius of 25 kilometres from the boundary separating the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and the Department of Moselle. Régime agreed upon: Free.

(5) Butter, up to an annual quota of 250 tons. Régime agreed upon: Free.

(6) Tan barks, up to an annual quota of 750 tons. Régime agreed upon: Free.

It is understood:

(*a*) That in the event of a health prohibition on live swine, the swine and sucking pigs mentioned under *B* (2) and (3) of the present Article may be imported in the form of slaughtered meat, subject to the conditions laid down in the Health Regulations;

(*b*) That if the number of sucking pigs or swine imported during any one quarter is below the total figure allowed, the quota of the next quarter may be increased by the difference between the quota allotted and the number of animals actually imported.

C. Agricultural produce originating in and coming from the Departments of Haut-Rhin, Bas-Rhin, and Moselle, despatched to consignees in the territory of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, across the boundary separating the Grand Duchy and the Department of Moselle, subject to the conditions agreed upon between the Customs Authorities of the two countries:

(1) Mirabelles and strawberries, up to an annual quota of 250 quintals. Régime agreed upon: Free.

(2) Hops; 1000 quintals. Régime agreed upon: Free.

(3) Munster cheese; 1250 quintals: régime agreed upon: Free.

Article 10.

As a temporary concession, having regard to the needs of the French devastated regions and the special trade conditions formerly existing between Luxemburg and the adjacent French

departments, the following commodities originating in and coming from Luxemburg shall benefit on entry into France by the following duties, applicable to quarterly quotas fixed at an average of 1,500 tons per quarter for hydraulic lime and 5000 tons per quarter for cement :

- (1) Lime : 26 centimes per quintal.
- (2) Cement : 78 centimes per quintal.

The lime and cement mentioned in the present Article shall only benefit by the exceptional régime accorded to them provided they are imported into France via the Customs Offices of Mont Saint Martin (station and road), Longlaville, Hussigny, Redange, Audun-le-Tiche, Ottange, Wolmerange, Zoufftgen (station and road), Evrange, Mondorf, Thionville.

As an exceptional measure the way-bill which must accompany the products shall be accepted as proof of their Luxemburg origin.

Article 11.

Products or goods exported from the Customs territory of one of the High Contracting Parties into the Customs territory of the other shall benefit, as regards exports duties and charges, by the most favourable régime which either of the High Contracting Parties grants or may hereafter grant to any third Power.

Article 12.

The High Contracting Parties undertake not to obstruct the interchange of goods by any prohibition or restriction on imports or exports.

They reserve, however, the right to make exceptions to this rule for the reasons set out below, such exceptions to apply at the same time to all other countries in similar conditions :

- (a) Prohibitions or restrictions relating to public security ;
- (b) Prohibitions or restrictions for reasons of public health and for the protection of men, animals or plants against diseases or parasites ;
- (c) Prohibitions or restrictions regarding traffic in arms, ammunition and implements of war or, in exceptional circumstances, all other military supplies ;

(d) Prohibitions or restrictions designed to extend to foreign products the régime established within the country in respect of the production of, trade in, and transport or consumption of native products of the same kind ; this provision includes goods which are or may in future be subject to a monopoly of the Government or any similar institution ;

(e) Import prohibitions or restrictions that are necessary for the performance, by either of the High Contracting Parties, of international undertakings to which they are both parties or of obligations which they may have assumed towards one another.

Article 13.

The High Contracting Parties mutually guarantee each other most-favoured-nation treatment in regard to the performance of Customs formalities in connection with the transit, warehousing, re-exportation or trans-shipment of goods, and all other operations to which goods imported, exported or in transit are subject, and in regard to the charges levied in respect of these operations.

Article 14.

Internal taxes levied in the territory of either of the High Contracting Parties, on behalf of whatever authority, on the production, distribution, preparation or consumption of a natural or manufactured product, may not under any pretext be levied on the other Party at a higher rate or in a more burdensome manner than on like home products.

Article 15.

In respect of the regulations concerning free traffic, and especially those concerning the sale, offering for sale, distribution and consumption of products, no distinction shall be made between home products and the products of the other Contracting Party.

Article 16.

As regards the nationality of goods imported from the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties into the territory of the other, the latter shall apply most-favoured-nation treatment in conformity with its own laws.

Article 17.

The following shall not be liable on importation to other or higher Customs duties or charges than if they were imported direct from their country of origin :

Products of the soil or industry of the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union entering France in transit through the territory of one or more third countries, and products of the soil or industry of third countries entering French territory in transit through the territory of the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, provided that the goods were carried direct and not by sea.

Products of the soil or industry of France entering the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union in transit through the territory of one or more third countries, and products of the soil and industry of third countries entering the territory of the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union in transit through French territory.

Article 18.

Traders, manufacturers and other persons engaged in industry who belong to any of the three countries and who prove by producing their trading licences issued by the authorities of their own country that they are entitled to carry on their trade or industry in the said country and that they pay therein the charges and taxes imposed by law, shall have the right to purchase goods from traders or in the open market, or from producers in the other country, either personally or through commercial travellers in their employ. They may also accept orders, even by means of samples or patterns, from traders at their business premises, or from persons who make use in their business of goods of the kind offered. They shall not be liable to any tax or charge in respect of the activities enumerated in the present Article.

Persons who are provided with a trading licence may take with them samples or patterns but not goods.

They must comply with the regulations in force in each country.

Trading licences must be of the type established by the International Convention signed at Geneva on November 3, 1923, for the Simplification of Customs Formalities¹. They shall not require any consular or other visa.

¹ Vol. XXX, page 371 ; Vol. XXXV, page 324 ; Vol. XXXIX, page 208 ; Vol. XLV, page 140 ; Vol. L, page 161 ; Vol. LIV, page 398 ; Vol. LIX, page 365 ; Vol. LXIX, page 79, of this Series.

Article 19.

As regards samples and patterns, the High Contracting Parties shall apply the provisions of the International Convention signed at Geneva on November 3, 1923, for the Simplification of Customs Formalities.

The period allowed for re-exportation is fixed at six months, subject to prolongation.

Article 20.

The provisions of Articles 18 and 19 shall be without prejudice to the regulations governing hawking and peddling in the three countries, each of the High Contracting Parties reserving full freedom of legislation in this respect.

Article 21.

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes to maintain and enforce legislative and administrative measures for the purpose of preventing the use of false appellations of origin of wines, in so far as the wines are native to one or other of the High Contracting Parties.

In particular, the importation, warehousing, exportation, manufacture, distribution, sale or offering for sale of the aforesaid products shall be prevented by confiscation and other appropriate penalties if the casks, barrels, packings or cases containing them bear any marks, names, devices or descriptions whatsoever, calculated to convey deliberately false indications as to the origin of these products.

The goods complained of shall be seized either at the instance of the Customs administration or on the application of the Public Prosecutor or of an interested party, whether an individual, an association or a syndicate, in conformity with the laws of the respective High Contracting Parties.

The prohibition to use a regional appellation or the name of a vintage to designate products other than those really entitled to it holds good even when the true origin of the products is mentioned or when the false appellation is accompanied by the expression "type", "class", "style" or any other similar expression.

The present Article does not, however, debar a wine-seller from marking his name and address on the receptacle. In the absence of a regional appellation, he shall be bound to complete his address by indicating the country of origin in conspicuous letters whenever a place-name or other peculiarity of the address might lead to confusion with a locality or an estate situated in another country.

In the case of wines, no appellation of origin of any one of the High Contracting Parties, provided it is duly patented in the country of production and properly notified to the other Party, can be considered as a generic term nor be declared to have become public property.

All delimitations and specifications relating to these appellations shall likewise be recognised.

The High Contracting Parties undertake subsequently to consider the possible extension of the foregoing provisions to all products, other than wines, deriving their specific qualities from the soil or climate.

Article 22.

With a view to the application of Articles 1, 2, 3, 9 and 10, the High Contracting Parties may require that products and goods entering their territory shall be accompanied by a certificate of origin attesting :

(1) In the case of raw materials proper, or natural products, that they originate in the other country.

(2) In the case of a manufactured product, that it fulfils, with respect to the raw material of which it is made or the process of manufacture, the conditions to which the recognition of nationality mentioned in Article 16 above is subject in the importing country.

Certificates of origin shall be issued either by the Customs authorities or by authorities appointed for the purpose by each of the High Contracting Parties and shall be drawn up in the form adopted by the Customs Administration or by the officially-recognised Chambers of Commerce of the despatching country, either in the language of the country of origin or in the language of the country of destination. In the former case, either country shall be entitled to require a translation.

Certificates of origin issued by the Customs authorities shall require no consular visa.

Certificates issued by the authorities appointed for the purpose by the High Contracting Parties shall be *visé* free of charge by the Consular authorities of the country of destination, when the value of the consignment to which they relate does not exceed 100 francs at gold parity. When the value of the consignment is above this amount, the fee collected in respect of the Consular visa shall not exceed 5 francs at gold parity.

When the certificate of origin *visé* by the Consular authority shows the value of the goods, it may take the place of a Consular invoice. In this event, no additional fee shall be charged by the Consular authority for attesting the value of the goods. The provisions of the foregoing paragraph shall apply to Consular invoices proper.

Postal packages, as well as packages weighing not more than 5 kilogrammes imported by the Brussels-Amsterdam-Paris air lines, shall also be exempt from certificates of origin.

When goods originating in a third country do not enter the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties direct from the country of origin, but in transit through the territory of the other Party, the High Contracting Parties agree, unless smuggling or abuse is suspected, to accept as evidence of origin, attestations emanating from the responsible authorities of the other Contracting Party as equally valid with those issued in the country of origin, provided they conform to regulations.

Whenever one of the High Contracting Parties shall inform the other that fraudulent practices have been detected in the issue of the above-mentioned certificates, the Government to whom, the complaint is addressed shall immediately institute a special enquiry into the facts of the case, shall communicate the outcome to the Government making the complaint and if necessary, shall take all steps in its power to prevent the continuance of such fraudulent practices.

Article 23.

The present Agreement shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Paris on a date to be fixed by agreement between the High Contracting Parties. It shall become effective eight days after the exchange of ratifications and may be denounced as from April 1st, 1929, at three months' notice.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries, duly authorised for the purpose, have signed the present Agreement and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done at Paris on February 23, 1928.

A. BRIAND.
M. BOKANOWSKI.
D. SERRUYS.

E. DE GAIFFIER.
Albert CALMES.

LIST A.

French Tariff Nos.	Designation of Goods	Unit of taxation	Duty (including coefficients)	
			Fr.	Ct.
ex 23	Wool, including alpaca, lama, vicuna wool, also yak, camel and cashmere goats' hair :			
	Combed or carded	100 kg.	65.00	
	Combed or carded, dyed	ditto	75.00	
ex 110	Pure fixed maize oil intended for soap-making	ditto	30.60	
	Other	ditto	37.50	
ex 158	Fresh vegetables :			
	Chicory of the variety called Witloof	ditto	7.80	
	Vegetables preserved in tins or hermetically closed receptacles :			
	Green peas, French beans, and carrots	100 kg. net	52.50	
ex 163	Chicory roots, dried not scorched	100 kg.	17.00	
ex 166 (c)	Maize oilcake	ditto	Free	
ex 170	Plants :			
	(a) Living hot-house plants, living green house plants ¹	ditto	25.00	
	(b) Bedding plants, called soft, used for the decoration of gardens, and requiring shelter in the winter ²	ditto	35.00	
	(6) Living nursery plants, fruit trees, and shrubs, forest and ornamental trees and shrubs ³ also young plants of the same, hardy perennials :			
	(a) Without earth round the roots	ditto	25.00	
	(b) With the roots packed in earth	ditto	15.00	
ex 177	Stone, worked, including worked building stone :			
	Cut or sawn, with a flat surface, and having a thickness of :			
	1 cm. or more	ditto	Free	
	From 4-16 cm. (including "Ecaussine")	ditto	1.36	
	Less than 4 cm. (except "Ecaussine") ⁴	ditto	2.72	
	Moulded or polished :			
	Other stone :			
	Sepulchral monuments, moulded not polished or with polished moulding, including monuments of "ecaussine", moulded not polished	ditto	20.00	
	Moulded not polished, including those of moulded "ecaussine"	ditto	8.00	

¹ Including: Amaryllideous, Aralia, Araucaria, Aroideous, Aspidistra, Azalea, Indica, Bromeliaceous, Camelia, Crotons, Cycadeous, Cyclamens, Dracaena, Green-house ferns, Maranta or Galanga Alpina, Ophiopogons, Orchids, Palms, Pandamus, Phormiums, Selaginella.

² Including: Achyrantes, Alternantheras, Ageratums, Athenis, Begonias, Calceolarias, Cannas, Coleus, Fuchsias, Geraniums, Gnaphaliums, Heliotrope, Lantenas, Lobelias, Pelargoniums, Salvias and Verbenas.

³ Including rose-trees.

⁴ "Ecaussines" (including small granite from Soignies, Maffles, Denée, Anthisnes, Sprimont, Aywaille, Poulseur, Tournai) when cut in a thickness of less than 4 cm., carved, polished or with polished mouldings, are to be classified under the marbles of the corresponding categories; when cut in a thickness of 4 cm. or more, or moulded, but unpolished, they pay as worked stone other than granite as the case may be.

French Tariff Nos.	Designation of Goods	Unit of taxation	Duty (including coefficients)	
			Fr.	Ct.
ex 179 (c)	Natural dolomite :			
	Rough	100 kg.	Free	
	Fired-through and through rock	ditto	1.50	
	Fired, crushed	ditto	2.00	
	Fired and mixed with coal tar (<i>pisédolomie</i>)	ditto	3.00	
ex 180	Slabs cut or sawn, rough or polished	ditto	4.00	
181	Bricks, solid, of all shapes and sizes (common).	ditto	0.35	
181 (b)	Bricks, solid, of all shapes and sizes, fine, pressed or smooth; hollow bricks	ditto	1.00	
ex 181 (d)	Tiles, shaped (<i>mécaniques</i>) and for dove-tailing (<i>à emboite- ment</i>) and accessories for roofs	ditto	1.70	
183	Paving stones of natural stone	ditto	0.70	
183 (b)	Broken stones for macadamising roads	ditto	0.034	
184	Plaster	ditto	Free	
ex 184 (b)	Hydraulic lime, in lump or powder, or however packed or shipped	ditto	0.80	
ex 186	Tiles, of compositions of cement or lime ¹ :			
	A. Of one colour	ditto	8.—	
	B. Of several colours	ditto	10.—	
ex 200	Gold hammered in leaves	<i>ad val.</i>	8 %	
ex 221	Copper alloyed with zinc, tin, aluminium or manganese, cast in lumps, ingots, or slabs	100 kg.	Free	
ex 222	Lead :			
	In crude lumps, plaques, bars, or slabs :			
	Non argentiferous (containing less than 35 grammes of silver per 100 kg.) :			
	Originating from countries where argentiferous leads are exempt from export duties	ditto	12.—	
064 (b)	Phosphoric acid, coloured (ex 064)	ditto	51.—	
0123	Sulphate of copper	ditto	7.75	
0131	Sulphate of iron	ditto	1.00	
ex 0150	Carbonate of lead (white-lead)	ditto	35.—	
ex 0171	Other radium-bearing products	<i>ad val.</i>	5 %	
0180	Naphthaline :			
	Pure, white, in flakes balls or slabs.	100 kg.	12.—	
ex 0379	Phosphated fertilisers :			
	Dephosphoration slag	ditto	Free	
	Double superphosphate : superphosphate of ammonia, superphosphate of potash	ditto	0.85	
0381 (f)	Gas for lighting purposes	<i>ad val.</i>	10 %	
317	Chicory, roasted or ground, and chicory substitutes, scorched, in grains, or ground.	100 kg.	34.10	
325	Glue made from bone, sinew, or skin etc., in slabs, sheets, or powder, liquid, in jelly, or in paste	<i>ad val.</i>	5 %	
ex 331	Hollowares other than bricks.	100 kg.	8.00	
ex 342	Ceramic facing and paving tiles of baked stoneware :			
	(a) Of one colour without ornamentation.	ditto	18.00	
	(b) Of many colours, decorated or perforated	ditto	26.00	
348	Plate Glass :			
	(1) Unworked, with a maximum thickness of 13 mm :			
	A. Not wired	Sq. metre	9.—	
	B. Wired.	ditto	11.—	

¹ Slag, scoriae and clinker bricks in which cement enters only as as binding, are classified under No. 181.

French Tariff Nos.	Description of Goods	Unit of taxation	Duty (including coefficients)	
			Fr.	Ct.
348 (continued)	<p>Plate Glass :</p> <p>(2) Polished or smoothed, transparent less than 10 mm. thick and $\frac{1}{2}$ square metre or more in area :</p> <p>A. Square or rectangular, with rough cut edges, with areas of :</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$ square metre up to 1 square metre</p> <p>More than 1 sq. metre and up to 2 sq. metres . .</p> <p>More than 2 square metres</p> <p>B. Square or rectangular, with worked edges, cut otherwise than in squares or rectangles, chamfered, bevelled, engraved, roughed, enamelled, or decorated</p> <p>C. Silvered or tinned</p> <p>D. Wired.</p> <p>E. Convex</p>	<p>Sq. metre</p> <p>ditto</p> <p>ditto</p>	<p>14.—</p> <p>16.—</p> <p>19.—</p>	<p>Duties as above increased by 20 %.</p> <p>Duties under the relevant preceding paragraphs increased by 15 %</p> <p>Duties under the relevant preceding paragraphs increased by 25 %</p> <p>Duties under the relevant preceding paragraphs increased by 40 %</p>
ex 350	<p>Gobeletterie of glass and crystal :</p> <p>A. Articles for lighting purposes other than lamps, chandeliers, parts thereof, brackets etc. :</p> <p>Reflectors, shades, globes, tulips, draught protectors or bulbs :</p> <p>(1) White or tinted in the mass and of one colour : Even smoothed or emery ground on the edges or pierced, plain or with reliefs or ornamentation obtained by a single moulding</p> <p>B. Articles for table or toilet use, for furnishing or for ornamenting dwellings, and office articles, vases, jarfinieres, bowls, flower-stands etc. :</p> <p>White or tinted in the mass and of one colour, emery ground on the edges : Plain</p> <p><i>Note</i> : If so requested in the declaration, wine glasses, goblets and beer mugs falling under the above paragraph shall be cleared at a 15 % <i>ad valorem</i> duty with a minimum surtax of 12 fr. (coefficient 4) per 100 kg. (48 fr.).</p> <p>Other :</p> <p>(a) Of one colour : with reliefs or ornamentation obtained by a single moulding</p> <p>(b) Cut, engraved, dulled, with smoothed surface, multicoloured, decorated with incrustations, applications, ornamented or set with non-precious metals etc.</p>	<p>100 kg.</p> <p>ditto</p> <p><i>ad val.</i></p> <p><i>ad val.</i></p>	<p>90.—</p> <p>65.—</p> <p>18 %</p> <p>With surtax of 56 fr. per 100 kg.</p> <p>20 %</p>	

French Tariff Nos.	Description of Goods	Unit of taxation	Duty (including coefficients)	
			Fr.	Ct.
351	Ordinary window glass :			
	For panes the area of which does not exceed 0.50 sq. metre	100 kg.	60.00	
	For panes, the area of which exceeds 0.50 sq. metre . . .	ditto	70.00	
ex 351 (b)	Glass, coloured, decorated with hand painting	<i>ad val.</i>	15 %	
361 (b)	Sensitised plates for photography (ex 362).	100 kg.	210.—	
365	Yarns of jute, not glazed, measuring to kg. of single yarn :			
	Pure, single, unbleached :			
	In skeins :			
	Up to 2,000 metres	ditto	38.88	
	From 2,001 to 4,000 metres	ditto	48.20	
	From 4,001 to 5,000 metres	Per kg.	0.63	
	From 6,001 to 7,000 metres	ditto	0.86	
	More than 7,000 metres	ditto	1.15	
	On spools or spindles, in balls, on cardboard or otherwise :			
	Up to 2,000 metres	100 kg.	42.77	
	From 2,001 to 4,000 metres	ditto	47.52	
	From 4,001 to 6,000 metres	Per kg.	0.69	
	From 6,001 to 7,000 metres	ditto	0.95	
	More than 7,000 metres	ditto	1.27	
	Pure, single, bleached or dyed in skeins :			
	Up to 2,000 metres	100 kg.	56.16	
	From 2,001 to 4,000 metres	Per kg.	0.63	
	From 4,001 to 6,000 metres	ditto	0.81	
	From 6,001 to 7,000 metres	ditto	1.04	
	Over 7,000 metres	ditto	1.33	
	On spools or spindles, in balls, on cardboard or otherwise :			
	Up to 2,000 metres	Per kg.	0.62	
	From 2,001 to 4,000 metres	ditto	0.69	
	From 4,001 to 6,000 metres	ditto	0.89	
	From 6,001 to 7,000 metres	ditto	1.14	
	Over 7,000 metres	ditto	1.45	
365 (b)	Pure, twisted, unbleached :			
	In skeins :			
	Up to 2,000 metres	100 kg.	50.52	
	From 2,001 to 4,000 metres	ditto	56.16	
	From 4,001 to 6,000 metres	Per kg.	0.81	
	From 6,001 to 7,000 metres	ditto	1.16	
	More than 7,000 metres	ditto	1.50	
	On spools or spindles, in balls, on cardboard or otherwise :			
	Up to 2,000 metres	Per kg.	0.56	
	From 2,001 to 4,000 metres	ditto	0.62	
	From 4,001 to 6,000 metres	ditto	0.89	
	From 6,001 to 7,000 metres	ditto	1.28	
	Over 7,000	ditto	1.65	
	Pure, twisted, bleached or dyed :			
	In skeins :			
	Up to 2,000 metres	ditto	0.75	
	From 2,001 to 4,000 metres	ditto	0.81	
	From 4,001 to 6,000 metres	ditto	1.04	
	From 6,001 to 7,000 metres	ditto	1.33	
	More than 7,000	ditto	1.73	
	On spools or spindles, in balls, on cardboard or otherwise :			
	Up to 2,000 metres	ditto	0.83	
	From 2,001 to 4,000 metres	ditto	0.89	
	From 4,001 to 6,000 metres	ditto	1.14	
	From 6,001 to 7,000 metres	ditto	1.46	
	Over 7,000 metres	ditto	1.93	

French Tariff Nos.	Description of Goods	Unit of taxation	Duty (including coefficients)	
			Fr.	Ct.
366	Yarns of jute etc., mixed, the jute predominating in weight .		Same duty as on yarns of pure jute.	
366 (b)	Yarns of phormium tenax, abaca, or other vegetable fibres not specially mentioned, not glossed, pure or mixed, the phormium or abaca predominating in weight :			
	Single, unbleached	100 kg.	56.00	
	Bleached or dyed	Per kg.	0.73	
	Twisted, unbleached	ditto	0.73	
	Bleached or dyed	ditto	0.95	
ex 372	A. Yarns of pure wool, combed :			
	(a) Single :			
	(1) Unbleached, measuring to the kg. :			
	40,500 metres or less	ditto	1.12	
	Above 40,500 to 50,500 metres	ditto	1.44	
	Above 50,500 to 60,500 metres	ditto	1.76	
	Above 60,500 to 70,500 metres	ditto	2.08	
	Above 70,500 to 80,500 metres	ditto	2.40	
	Above 80,500 to 90,500 metres	ditto	2.72	
	Above 90,500 to 100,500	ditto	3.04	
	Above 100,500	ditto	3.20	
	(2) Bleached, dyed or printed		Increased by 1.50 fr. per kg. on the duties for unbleached yarns.	
ex 373	(b) Twisted for weaving :			
	(1) Unbleached		Duty on single un- bleached yarn increased by 50 %.	
	(2) Bleached, dyed or printed		Duty on unbleached single yarns increased by 50 % plus a surtax of 1.50 fr. per kg.	
	B. Yarns of wool, pure, carded :			
	Single, bleached or not, measuring to the kg. :			
	10,000 metres or less	Per kg.	1.02	
	Above 10,000 metres to 15,000 metres	ditto	1.50	
	Above 15,000 metres to 20,000 metres	ditto	2.04	
	Above 20,000 metres to 30,500 metres	ditto	2.52	
	Above 30,500 metres	ditto	3.06	
	Single, dyed or printed, measuring to the kg. :			
	10,000 metres or less	ditto	2.52	
	Above 10,000 metres to 15,000 metres	ditto	2.92	
	Above 15,000 metres to 20,000 metres	ditto	3.33	
	Above 20,000 metres to 30,500 metres	ditto	3.67	
	Above 30,500 metres	ditto	4.15	
	Twisted for weaving, bleached or not, measuring to the kg. of single thread :			
	10,000 metres or less	ditto	1.22	
	Above 10,000 metres to 15,000 metres	ditto	1.84	
	Above 15,000 metres to 20,000 metres	ditto	2.45	
	Above 20,000 metres to 30,500 metres	ditto	2.99	
	Above 30,500 metres	ditto	3.67	
	Twisted for weaving, dyed or printed, measuring to the kg. of single thread :			
	10,000 metres or less	ditto	2.72	
	Above 10,000 metres to 15,000 metres	ditto	3.20	
	Above 15,000 metres to 20,000 metres	ditto	3.67	
	Above 20,000 metres to 30,500 metres	ditto	4.08	
	Above 30,500 metres	ditto	4.62	

French Tariff Nos.	Description of Goods	Unit of taxation	Duty (including coefficients)	
			Fr.	Ct.
ex 375	C. Yarns of wool, mixed : With silk ; silk schappe or artificial silk in whatever proportion			
ex 376	With alpaca, lama, vicuna, yak, cashmere goat's hair or mohair and camel's hair in whatever proportion. With other filaments but the wool predominating in weight			
ex 382	Tissues of pure linen : Plain or figured, containing in warp and woof in a square of 5 mm. side after dividing the aggregate by two ¹ , such tissues weighing per 100 sq. metres. Unbleached :			
	More than 40 kg. :			
	6 threads or less	Per kg.	1.60	
	7 or 8 threads	ditto	2.25	
	9 or 10 threads	ditto	3.00	
	11 or 12 threads	ditto	3.50	
	More than 12 threads	ditto	4.50	
	From 25 kg. inclusive to 40 kg. exclusive :			
	6 threads or less	ditto	3.00	
	7 or 8 threads	ditto	4.25	
	9 or 10 threads	ditto	5.20	
	11 or 12 threads	ditto	6.50	
	13 or 14 threads	ditto	8.00	
	15, 16, or 17 threads	ditto	9.00	
	18, 19, or 20 threads	ditto	13.00	
	21, 22, or 23 threads	ditto	15.00	
	More than 23 threads	ditto	17.50	
	15 kg. inclusive to 25 kg. exclusive :			
	7 or 8 threads or less	ditto	4.50	
	9 or 10 threads	ditto	5.25	
	11 or 12 threads	ditto	6.50	
	13 or 14 threads	ditto	8.00	
	15, 16, or 17 threads	ditto	9.00	
	18, 19, or 20 threads	ditto	14.00	
	21, 22, or 23 threads	ditto	20.00	
	More than 23 threads	ditto	25.00	
	10 kg. inclusive to 15 kg. exclusive :			
	14 threads or less	ditto	18.00	
	15 or 16 threads	ditto	20.00	
	17 or 18 threads	ditto	25.00	
	19 or 20 threads	ditto	30.00	
	21 or 22 threads	ditto	40.00	
	23 threads or more	ditto	45.00	

¹ In counting the threads, whether of the warp or of the woof, fractions of threads are not counted ; the aggregate is divided by 2 and if a fraction results the fraction would be counted as whole thread, except in the categories above 20 threads. Twisted threads juxtaposed or taken together are reckoned at as many units as they contain single threads, unless otherwise specified.

² Tissues having a woven surround of twisted, coarse or single threads of closer weave than the middle fabric, pay the duty on tissues according to category with an addition of 5 %.

French Tariff Nos.	Description of Goods	Unit of taxation	Duty (including coefficients)	
			Fr.	Ct.
ex 382 (continued)	Tissues of pure linen : Plain or figured, etc. Unbleached : 7 kg. inclusive to 10 kg. exclusive : 14 threads or less 15 or 16 threads 17 or 18 threads 19 or 20 threads 21 or 22 threads 23 threads or more Less than 7 kg. : 14 threads or less 15 or 16 threads 17 or 18 threads 19 or 20 threads 21 or 22 threads 23 threads or more	Per kg. ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto		
ex 382 (b)	Cheese cloths of linen or hemp, plain, unbleached, sized or not, measuring not more than 2.50 m. by 1.50 m. or 2 m. square, containing in warp and woof not more than 6 threads in a square of 5 mm. side, after dividing the aggregate by 2 in conformity with samples deposited in the Custom Houses of importation	ditto		1.00
ex 383	Tissues of linen, pure, plain, or figured, bleached, cream coloured, washed, laundered or dressed		Same duty as on unbleached tissues according to kind, with an addition of 40 %.	
ex 384	The same, printed, dyed, broché or worked		Same duties as on plain or figured, bleached, cream coloured, etc. tissues with an addition of 15 %.	
ex 386	Damasked linen for bedding and for furnishing purposes : Unbleached Cream coloured, bleached, dyed, printed or mixed with white, dyed or clouded threads	Per kg. ditto		5.00 7.50
ex 387	Table linen damasked : Unbleached containing in the warp in a square of 5 mm. side : 12 threads or less 13, or 14 threads 15, 16, or 17 threads 18, 19, or 20 threads 21, 22, or 23 threads More than 23 threads Printed, clouded, bleached, dyed, or mixed with white, dyed or clouded threads	ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto		5.50 7.50 10.00 15.50 23.00 31.00
			Same duty as on unbleached damasked linen with an addition of 40 %.	
ex 388	Linen drills : Unbleached Cream coloured, white, dyed, printed or mixed with bleached, dyed or clouded threads	Per kg. ditto		5.00 8.50

French Tariff Nos.	Description of Goods	Unit of taxation	Duty (including coefficients)	
			Fr.	Ct.
404	Tissues of pure cotton : Plain, twills and drills, unbleached, containing in warp and woof in a square of 5 mm. side, such tissues weighing per 100 sq. metres :			
	13 kg. and more :			
	27 threads or less	Per kg.	4.00	
	28-35 threads	ditto	5.00	
	36-43 threads	ditto	6.00	
	44 threads and more	ditto	7.50	
	11 kg. inclusive to 13 kg. exclusive :			
	27 threads or less	ditto	4.50	
	28 to 35 threads	ditto	5.50	
	36 to 43 threads	ditto	6.50	
	44 threads and more	ditto	8.50	
	9 kg. inclusive to 11 kg. exclusive :			
	27 threads or less	ditto	5.50	
	28-35 threads	ditto	7.00	
	36-43 threads	ditto	9.00	
	44 threads or more	ditto	11.00	
	7 kg. inclusive to 9 kg. exclusive :			
	27 threads or less	ditto	7.00	
	28-35 threads	ditto	8.50	
	36-43 threads	ditto	10.50	
	44 threads or more	ditto	15.00	
	5 kg. inclusive to 7 kg. exclusive :			
	27 threads or less	ditto	8.50	
	28-35 threads	ditto	10.00	
	36-43 threads	ditto	13.00	
	44 threads or more	ditto	19.50	
	3 kg. inclusive to 5 kg. exclusive :			
	27 threads or less	ditto	15.00	
	28-35 threads	ditto	18.50	
	36-43 threads	ditto	23.00	
	44 threads and more	ditto	35.00	
	Less than 3 kg.	ditto	40.00	
405	Tissues of pure cotton of all kinds, or bleached	Same duty as on un- bleached tissues accord- ing to kind with an addition of 20 %.		
ex 407	Cotton tissues of all sorts, for printing in 7 colours and more containing in warp and woof in a square of 5 mm. side, such tissues weighing per 100 square metres :	Same duty as on un- bleached tissues accord- ing to kind with an addition of :		
	13 kg. and more :			
	27 threads or less	100 sq. metre	65.00	
	28-35 threads	ditto	65.00	
420 (b)	Lace, hand made, unbleached, bleached or dyed, mercerised or not, in the piece or containing unbleached, bleached or dyed threads, glazed or mercerised or not, weighing per 100 square metres :			
	20 kg. or less	Per kg.	65.00	
	More than 20 kg.	ditto	45.00	

French Tariff Nos.	Description of Goods	Unit of taxation	Duty (including coefficients)
			Fr. Ct.
ex 443	Woollen hosiery :		
	(3) Stockings and socks, weighing per dozen pairs of uniform articles :	Per kg.	
	(a) Without ornamentation :		
	More than 1 kg.	ditto	19.00
	1 kg. to 900 grammes exclusive	Per doz. pairs	22.50
	900 grammes or less	ditto	25.00
	(4) Other articles of all kinds, including clothing or parts of clothing made up or not :		
	(a) Without ornamentation :		
	1. Made of simple mesh tissues and weighing per dozen uniform pieces :		
	More than 3.5 kg.	Per kg.	19.00
	Less 3.5 kg.	ditto	22.50
	2. Others	ditto	25.00
ex 461 B.	Paper, sulphurised or imitation	Per 100 kg.	100.—
ex 461 (b)	Wall papers (other than Lincrusta and the like), and borders for wall papers :		
	Others	100 kg. (net)	135.00
ex 461 (d)	Photographic paper :		
	Sensitized :		
	With silver or platinum salts, in sheets, discs, rolls, etc. :		
	Paper or paper boards weighing more than 250 gr. per sq. metre	Per kg.	8.00
	Others	ditto	10.00
ex 461 (d)	Photographic films, in sheets, discs, rolls, etc. :		
	Sensitized with silver or platinum salts, or any other material :		
	Portrait Films :		
	Not put up for retail sale	ditto	24.00
	Put up for retail sale :		
	(a) In metal boxes	ditto (including packing)	12.—
	(b) In other boxes	Per kg. (including packing)	15.00
	Films, sensitized on both faces for radio-photography or other purposes :		
	Not put up for retail sale	Per kg.	45.00
	Put up for retail sale :		
	In metal or other boxes	ditto (including packing)	18.00
446 (b)	Books in foreign or dead languages	—	Free
467	Albums, simply put up in boards, for pictures, etc.	—	ditto
	Note : Albums, illustrated in black and in colours, with letter press describing the illustrations, and considered as books in the book-selling trade, are classified as books, and as such pay no duty.		
468	Newspapers and periodicals	—	ditto
470	Printed matter of all kinds, in black or in colours :		
	Not illustrated	100 kg.	140.00
	With illustrations	ditto	175.00

French Tariff Nos.	Designation of Goods	Unit of taxation	Duty (including coefficients)	
			Fr.	Ct.
ex 476 B.	Sole leather, even smoothed, rolled or beaten : Prepared by vegetable tanning :			
	Backs and butts	100 kg.	170.00	
	'With or without head	ditto	105.00	
ex 476 (c)	Other hides and skins, carried, treated with tallow or degrass, waxed or natural colour, coloured, shagreened, goffered, grained, glossed, printed, moroccoed, dulled, blackened, painted, chequered, dyed, etc. :			
	B. Calf skins, and small skin other than goat, kid, sheep and lamb.	ad val.		5 %
	Articles for industrial use, detached parts and accessories : Of natural leather, with or without parts of artificial or imitation leather :			
488	Toothed leather pieces or pressed articles for pumps, presses, or other purposes	ditto		15 %
488 (b)	Plaques, ribbons, muffles (<i>manchons</i>), thongs, without teeth (<i>non boutés</i>), for cards, sliding-contacts, indexes	ditto		10 %
489	Other pieces, for spinning and weaving such as cleats, driving bands (" <i>brides de chasse</i> "), propellers (" <i>chasse-fouets</i> "), etc.	ditto		15 %
489 (b)	Transmission belts, bands and thongs, and cut out pieces for transmission belts, cords and cordage, gears, hose (other than small tubes), various pieces for transmission or machines, tyres and the like, even with parts of common metal, not exceeding 50 % of the total weight.	ditto		12 %
490 A.	Leather bands for trimming hats, caps and other headgear (ex 491)	ditto		10 %
ex 493	Skins prepared or in sewn pieces : Rabbit skins, dyed and glossed.	Per kg.		1.70
ex 510 A.	Steam engines, stationary, and marine engines, without boilers ; steam pumps, various air and gas compressors, and all motors not elsewhere specified in the tariff :			
	With piston, weighing each :			
	25,000 to 50,000 kg. exclusive	Per 100 kg.		95.00
	5,000 to 25,000 kg. exclusive	ditto		125.00
	1,000 to 5,000 kg. exclusive	ditto		140.00
	250 to 1,000 kg. exclusive	ditto		160.00
	Less than 250 kg.	ditto		180.00
ex 510 A.	Without pistons :			
	Steam turbines weighing each 1,000 kg. and over		Duty on machines with pistons increased by 25 %	
	Others, weighing each :			
	100,000 kg. or more	Per 100 kg.		145.00
	50,000 to 100,000 kg. exclusive.	ditto		175.00
	10,000 to 50,000 kg. exclusive.	ditto		225.00
	1,000 to 10,000 kg. exclusive.	ditto		275.00
	250 to 1,000 kg. exclusive.	ditto		380.00
ex 510 B.	Centrifugal pumps weighing each :			
	From 250 to 1,000 kg. exclusive	ditto		250.00
	From 50 to 250 kg. exclusive	ditto		325.00
ex 510 D.	(1) Gas motors, weighing each :			
	From 100 to 400 tons	ditto		125.00
	From 400 to 700 tons	ditto		110.00
	More than 700 tons	ditto		100.00

French Tariff Nos.	Designation of Goods	Unit of taxation	Duty (including coefficients)		
			Fr.	Ct.	
ex 510 D. (continued)	(2) Diesel engines weighing each : 100,000 kg. or more 50,000 to 100,000 kg. exclusive 10,000 to 50,000 kg. exclusive 5,000 to 10,000 kg. exclusive 2,500 to 5,000 kg. exclusive 1,000 to 2,500 kg. exclusive	Per 100 kg. ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto		135.00 150.00 160.00 165.00 170.00 180.00	
510 E.	Motors with hot combustion chamber (semi-Diesel) including marine engines, weighing each : From 2,500 to 5,000 kg. From 1,000 to 2,500 kg. From 250 to 1,000 kg.				
ex 512 B.	Locomotives ¹ :				
	Locomotive tenders with two cylinders having not more than 3 motor axles inclusive, without superheating or vacuum or compressed air brakes, for normal gauge, with wheels of a diameter less than 1.15 m. : Weighing from 30 tons inclusive to 36 tons inclusive	Per 100 kg.		120.00	
	Less than 30 tons	Per 100 kg.	(net)	132.00	
	Others, weighing each :				
	More than 55 tons	Per 100 kg.		145.00	
	From 30 to 55 tons	ditto		150.00	
	Less than 30 tons	ditto		165.00	
515	Cards without clothing, and accessory apparatus for cards except plates and fillets.	ditto		150.00	
517	Throstles, complete for spinning or twisting	ditto		110.—	
517 (b)	Spinning-loom, other, mulejennies, etc.	ditto		115.—	
520	Machines for paper-making, pulpressing, etc., weighing :				
	More than 350 tons	ditto		60.00	
	From 100 to 350 tons	ditto		80.00	
	100 tons or less :				
	Paper-making machines proper	ditto		85.00	
	Others	ditto		95.00	
	<i>Note</i> : Each paper-making machine is to be considered separately and is dutiable according to its weight. The only machines to be regarded as paper, cardboard or pulp-pressing machines are those which form an independent unit in the process between the distribution of the pulp and the rolling, or, if this is not done (in the case of cardboard and paper-making machines) the cross-cutting. The same applies to accessory machines used in the manufacture or preparation of pulp (chemical and mechanical) and to apparatus specified in the				

¹ Locomotives of a special type, or with special arrangements (locomotives with several boilers, several driving boxes, articulated locomotives, etc.), pay the above duties increased by 25 %.

Electric apparatus used in propelling locomotives are dutiable separately at their proper rate.

By way of exception, mountain locomotives, rack-rail locomotives, electric locomotives with 2 driving boxes, articulated locomotives, normal gauge, and locomotives without fire-box, normal gauge or narrow gauge, are not considered as locomotives of a special type or with special arrangements.

French Tariff Nos.	Designation of Goods	Unit of taxation	Duty (including coefficients)	
			Fr.	Ct.
	nomenclature of the tariff list now in force, for use in the transformation of paper and card-board.			
	The separate parts of pulp-presses, and machines for making paper, cardboard and paste-board, if they form a unit, such as the wet apparatus (flat table and press or circular group and presses) or drying apparatus of more than 20 tons and less than 100 tons, will be classed as other machines. Above 100 tons they will be dutiable according to class as paper-making machines.			
ex 522	Agricultural and horticultural machines (not including engines) :			
	Cream separators and similar centrifugal apparatus ¹ weighing each :			
	More than 35 kg.	per 100 kg.	300.00	
	35 kg. or less	ditto	380.00	
	Ploughs with double shares (called Brabant ploughs) . . .	ditto	90.00	
	Wine, cider, perry, or oil presses :			
	Weighing 400 kg. and more	ditto	75.000	
ex 525	Machine-tools and similar apparatus :			
	Pneumatic hammers or tools for drilling, weighing :			
	From 20 to 30 kg.	ditto	600.00	
	More than 30 kg.	ditto	450.00	
ex 525 bis A	Flour-milling machines and rolling mills :			
	Grain and seed crushers, weighing :			
	More than 1,000 kg.	ditto	90.00	
	Others	ditto	105.00	
ex 525 bis B	Machines and apparatus for making confectionery, pastry, and chocolate, and for the preparation of cocoa ; machines for making alimentary pastes, containing less than 5 % of copper, weighing each :			
	From 500 to 2000 kg.	ditto	125.00	
	From 250 to 500 kg. (dutiable on net weight) . . .	ditto	150.00	
	Less than 250 kg.	ditto	190.00	
ex 525 d	Machines for vertical rinsing, corking, applying capsules, containing less than 5 % of copper	ditto	215.00	
ex 525 e	Apparatus for charging blast furnaces, tops for blast furnaces, ladles and mixers for cast metal, converters for steel-works, trucks for cast metal, sets of rollers, priming cylinders ; scrapers for rolling mills ; apparatus for charging Martin ovens, firehole mouthpieces for boilers, weighing each :			
	25,000 kg. or more	ditto	65.00	
ex 525 h	Windmills, water elevators, weighing each :			
	1000 to 5,000 kg. exclusive	ditto	80.00	
	250 to 1000 kg.	ditto	100.00	
	100 to 250 kg.	ditto	110.00	
	Distilling and rectifying apparatus for alcohol, petroleum, glycerine, etc., containing less than 5 % copper, weighing each :			
	25,000 kg. and more	ditto	54.00	
	15,000 to 25,000 exclusive	ditto	60.00	
	10,000 to 15,000 kg.	ditto	65.00	

¹ On cream separators with hanging bowl and frame of moulded cast iron, a reduction of 35 % on the net weight is allowed.

French Tariff Nos.	Designation of Goods	Unit of taxation	Duty (including coefficients)	
			Fr.	Ct.
ex 525 (h) (continued)	Apparatus for the chemical industry, faced with lead inside or outside, the weight of lead not exceeding 33 % of the total weight, weighing each :			
	From 1000 to 5000 kg. exclusive	100 kg.	80.00	
ex 525 (i)	Apparatus for sugar works and refineries, and machines for preparing sugar-producing plant, etc. :			
	Carbonators, evaporators, reheaters, diffusers, of iron, cast-iron or steel, containing less than 5 % of copper, weighing each :			
	From 5,000 to 15,000 kg.	ditto	105.00	
ex 525 (b)	Internal combustion boilers	ditto	50.00	
529	Sheets and fillets of cards, of iron and steel wire set on tissues with or without indiarubber padded or not	ditto	600.00	
529 (b)	Sheets and fillets of cards, of leather, not set on tissues, furnished with teeth of iron or steel, and having at the base a diameter of less than 1 mm.	ditto	600.00	
530	Flat wire of iron, steel, or copper even cut into equal lengths, for making weavers' reeds or combs, wire of the same metals, doubled or not, specially manufactured for making healds for looms and teeth for reeds, including strips and fillets, toothed or not, for rollers and card-breakers of iron, steel or copper, whether or not polished, tinned, coppered, nickelled, leadcoated or galvanised, having a diameter or thickness of :			
	5/10 mm. or more	ditto	170.00	
	Less than 5/10 mm.	ditto	225.00	
531	Reeds, mounting, combs for weaving, and healds for looms, of iron, steel or copper wire, including metallic warp, dividers, with or without frames, even imported with the looms to which they belong			
	The same nickelled	ditto	250.00	
ex 532			Above duties increased by 5 %.	
	<i>Note</i> : Frames imported separately pay half the duties of the numbers under which they are classed.			
ex 532	Component parts of machines and shafting, of moulded cast iron :			
	Locomotive cylinders, single or double, weighing 1,000 kg. and more	100 kg.	100.00	
ex 533 A	(1) Component parts of machines of steering and braking apparatus and of shafting, of malleable cast iron :			
	Weighing each :			
	Unworked :			
	500 gr. and up to 1 kg. inclusive	ditto	160.00	
	More than 200 and up to 500 gr. inclusive	ditto	180.00	
	Less than 200	ditto	200.00	
	(2) Component parts of machines, of steering and braking apparatus and of shafting, of wrought or stamped iron or steel, of moulded iron or steel and of malleable cast iron :			
	Worked :			
	(1) Frames of gas, Diesel and steam engines weighing each :			
	5,000 kg. or more	ditto	85.00	
	2,500 kg. to 5,000 kg.	ditto	100.00	
	1,000 kg. to 2,500 kg.	ditto	115.—	

French Tariff Nos.	Designation of Goods	Unit of taxation	Duty (including coefficients)	
			Fr.	Ct.
ex 533 A (continued)	(2) Component parts of machines, etc. Worked : 2. Rolling cylinders of welded steel weighing each : 300 to 1,000 kg. 1,000 to 2,500 kg. 2,500 to 5,000 kg. 5,000 and more The same in forged steel.	100 kg. (net) 100 kg. ditto ditto Above duties increased.	135.00 100.00 90.00 80.00	
	(3) Pistons for gas engines, pinions for roller clearances, weighing each : More than 5,000 kg. 1,000 to 5,000 kg.	100 kg. ditto	110.00 120.00	
	(4) Plates for converters, roller cages, chassis for rollers, weighing each : More than 5,000 kg. 2,500 to 5,000 kg. 1,000 to 2,500 kg.	ditto ditto ditto	75.00 95.00 115.00	
	(5) Cylinders for gas engines, weighing each : More than 1,000 kg. Boiler tie rods, weighing each from 1-15 kg.	ditto ditto	120.00 180.00	
ex 533 (d)	Straight shafts bored, bent shafts, crank shafts, weighing each : Worked : More than 5,000 kg. 2,500 to 5,000 kg. 1,000 to 2,500 kg.	ditto ditto ditto	130.00 160.00 195.00	
533 (e)	Parts of turbines driven by steam, gas, petroleum, or any other gaseous or explosive mixture, of iron, malleable cast iron or steel worked : Wheel blades Others <i>Note</i> : No. 533 (e) includes only the components of the mobile part of the turbine, viz. : Rotors or component parts thereof (wheels, couplings, wheel blades, vanes) : Guide brakes, diaphragms, discs. Gears Regulation thrust axle boxes. Shafts, frames, admission or exhaust ends, intermediary bodies, cylinders, bearings, piping, etc., are dutiable as component parts of machines according to kind.	per kg. <i>ad val.</i>	10.00 17 %	
ex 535	Bodies and heads of fire extinguishers for motor cars, weighing each : Worked : 0.200 to 0.500 kg. exclusive Less than 0.200 kg.	per 100 kg. ditto	550.00 625.00	
ex 535 (b) A	Accessory apparatus and fittings for the purpose of regulating the flow of fluids in conduits, such as plugs, cocks, sluices, valves, level indicators, defecators, injectors, elevators, ejectors, pressure reducers and the like, of two or more metals such as iron, steel, cast iron, zinc, tin, lead, pure copper or copper alloyed with any metals, except all			

French Tariff Nos.	Description of Goods	Unit of taxation	Duty (including coefficients)	
			Fr.	Ct.
ex 535 (b) A (continued)	apparatus having parts of metal with a basis of nickel or chrome, weighing each :			
	300 kg. or more	100 kg. net	112.50	
	100 to 300 kg.	ditto	150.00	
	50 to 100 kg.	ditto	160.00	
	10 to 50 kg.	ditto	230.00	
	1 to 10 kg.	ditto	315.00	
	Less than 1 kg.	ditto	450.00	
539	Stereotype block plates for printing on paper other than wall paper, with or without designs :			
	If obtained by photo-mechanical processes	<i>ad val.</i>	10 %	
533	Articles of moulded cast iron, neither turned nor polished : Straight cylindrical pipes for canalisation, 7 mm. or more in thickness. Beams and columns, solid or hollow not ornamented, frames (<i>bâtis</i>) of columns merely pierced with holes, gas retorts ; solid fire-bars for grates and the pieces required for putting them together, bars and plates for furnaces, straight bars of solid section ; vats (<i>cuves</i>) of large size for industrial purposes ; inspection doors (<i>trappes de regards</i>) ; plates for sewers and similar rough castings			
	Moulded castings for the jacketing of extraction shafts and others	per 100 kg.	30.00	
555	Moulded castings : Ingot moulded, weighing each :			
	More than 1,000 kg. (ex 557 bis)	ditto	30.00	
557 (c)	Girders with wide T-pieces, even slanting and pierced with holes ¹	ditto	18.00	
558	Worked copper nozzles for blast furnaces, weighing each : From 20 to 200 kg. (ex 572)	ditto	94.00	
571 (b)	Lamp makers' and tinsmith's wares : Oil or methylated spirit lamps for mines	ditto	350.00	
574	Bullets, not nickelled, for cartridges of automatic pistols (ex 575)	ditto	400.00	
575	Wood screws	ditto	120.00	
581	Sporting guns (including fowling pieces), breech loading : Central firing : <i>With hammers</i> : (1) Round stop with round barrels (2) Round stop levers, prolonged or Greener bands, flat barrels (3) Triple bolts, flat barrels and grooved lock (locks forward)	per kg.	20.00	
		ditto	29.00	
		ditto	30.00	

¹ Girders are regarded as having wide T-pieces when they present the following characteristics :

(a) For sections from 14 to 30 centimetres when the width of the T-piece is equal to the height of the girder, for sections over 30 centimetres when the width of the T-piece is always 300 millimetres.

(b) When the faces of the T-pieces are parallel.

French Tariff Nos.	Description of Goods	Unit of taxation	Duty (including coefficients)	
			Fr.	Ct.
ex 581 (continued)	Sporting guns, etc.			
	Central firing :			
	<i>Hammerless</i> :			
	(1) Without ejector, with or without action . . .	per kg.	31.00	
	(2) With ejector :			
	Without lock	ditto	54.00	
	With lock mechanism	ditto	90.00	
	Automatic or semi-automatic repeating guns or rifles . . .	ditto	40.00	
	Carbines, with one or more barrels :			
	Smooth bore :			
	Calibre 6 to 9 mm. inclusive	ditto	13.00	
	Calibre 9 to 14 mm. inclusive	ditto	19.50	
	Rifled :			
	Weighing 1 kg. 500 gr. or less	ditto	13.00	
	Weighing more than 1 kg. 500 gr. and up to 2 kg.			
	500 gr.	ditto	19.50	
	Weighing more than 2 kg. 500 gr.	ditto	22.75	
	Repeating, automatic or semi-automatic	ditto	26.00	
	Flobert pistols	Same as carbines.		
ex 614	Carriages for railways :			
	For narrow gauge railways :			
	Ballast trucks	100 kg.	50.00	
ex 614 (b)	(1) Motor-cycles of all sorts	ditto	800.00	
	(2) Accessories and detached parts for bicycles :			
	Other pieces or articles including inner tube valves, brakes, parts of brakes, lubricators, saddle springs, wheels and parts of wheels, etc. :			
	Of ease metal :			
	Rough or only roughed out :			
	Nipples	ditto	300.00	
	Other	ditto	400.00	
ex 614 (c)	Automobiles ¹ :			
	Chassis with or without bodies, weighing :			
	2,500 kg. or more :			
	From 500 to 2,500 kg. exclusive	<i>ad val.</i>	45 %	
	Less than 500 kg.	ditto	45 %	
	Bodies for automobiles weighing :			
	2,500 kg. or more :			
	Intended for the transport of goods	ditto	45 %	
	Intended for the transport of passengers	ditto	45 %	
	Less than 2,500 kg.	ditto	45 %	
	Carrying frames for chassis of sheet steel, pressed (<i>embouti</i>), for automobiles, weighing 2,500 kg. and more	ditto	45 %	
	Less than 2,500 kg.	ditto	45 %	
617	River boats of all sizes :			
	Of wood	per ton burden	17.00	
	Of iron or steel	ditto	68.00	
ex 620	Manufactures of india-rubber and gutta-percha :			
	Treads, air tubes or pneumatic tyres	100 kg.	250.00	
	Blocks, solid tyres for carriage wheels in the rough state, worked or finished	ditto	200.00	

¹ Tyres are dutiable separately under No. 620. The *ad valorem* duty is applicable to parts and spare parts of automobiles.

French Tariff Nos.	Description of Goods	Unit of taxation	Duty (including coefficients)	
			Fr.	Ct.
ex 624	Polishing felt :			
	Of pure wool or wool mixed with hair, the wool predominat- ing in weight	100 kg.	1,200.00	
	Of wool and hair, the hair predominating in weight	ditto	550.00	
ex 633	Of coarse hair	ditto	380.00	
	Cork conglomerates, worked :			
	Fine, for special purposes, weighing more than 500 kg. per cubic metre and containing over 30 % of magnesium (bath mats, rough slabs used in building, heat-proof covers)	ditto	100.00	
633 (c)	Wooden cylinders or boards engraved for printing painted papers, waxed cloths, linoleums.	ditto	380.00	

LIST B.

Unless otherwise indicated, the duties are in Belgian francs and per 100 kilogrammes.

Tariff Nos.	Description of Goods	Duty		Coefficient
		Fr.	Ct.	
ex 5	Poultry :			
	(b) Killed	30.00		8
ex 6	Fish, crustacea and molluscs, living, fresh or frozen :			
	(b) Lobsters, crayfish, and shrimps	40.00		10
ex 66	Artichokes, aubergines, mushrooms and <i>croisnes de Japon</i> :			
	(a) Mushrooms	50.00		5
	(b) Other	50.00		3
ex 77	Fresh cherries and morellos :			
	(a) Imported from November 1 to June 5, gross weight	120.00		1,75
	(b) Imported otherwise	30.00		2
ex 79	Dates :			
	(a) Edible :			
	(1) Imported in packages weighing 10 kg. or less ¹ , gross weight	10.00		8
ex 81	Strawberries :			
	(a) Imported from November 1 to June 5 . gross weight	120.00		1,75
ex 96	Fresh plums of any kind :			
	(a) Imported from November 1 to July 31 :			
	1. From November 1 to June 30, gross weight	100.00		2
	2. From July 1 to July 31 ditto	100.00		1,25
	(b) Imported otherwise	25.00		2
ex 117	Vegetable butter, other than cocoa butter ; sweet and fixed oils :			
	(c) Other :			
	Olive oil	15.00		2

¹ Aggregate weight of container and contents.

Tariff Nos.	Description of Goods	Duty		Coefficient
		Fr.	Ct.	
ex 126	Flowers, buds, foliage, leaves, grasses, and branches for bouquets or ornaments :			
	(a) Fresh flowers	200.00		—
131	Hops :			
	(a) Cones	20.00		3
	(b) Lupuline	40.00		3
ex 171	Sea-salt, rock-salt, etc. :			
	(b) Refined, including fine ground salt	0.50		4
178	Building stones, rough, squared by cleaving, or shaped with a hammer :			
	(a) Porphyry and diorite	Free		—
	(b) Granite	ditto		—
	(c) " Petit Granit " (Ecaussines and similar)	ditto		—
	(d) Sandstone	ditto		—
	(e) Soft and half-hard white stone	ditto		—
	(f) Other	ditto		—
209	Liver paste of all kinds, with or without truffles :			
	(a) Creams, galantines, pastes, and purées of liver, imported in boxes, jars, crusts, or other similar packing ¹	200.00		6
	(b) Blood sausages, liver sausages	60.00		6
ex 233	Vegetables and fruit, preserved vegetables imported in boxes, bottles, flacons, or other packings, weighing 3 kg. or less ²			
	(b) 2. Mushrooms	40.00		2,75
	(c) Other	20.00		4
264	Wines prepared with aromatic plants, cinchona or other medicinal substances, or having been prepared for the manufacture of sparkling wine, not testing more than 21° by the Gay-Lussac alcoholometer at a temperature of 15° C.			
	(a) Imported in bottles per hectolitre	600.00		—
	(b) Imported otherwise ditto	500.00		—
ex 265	Other wines, not testing more than 21° by the Gay-Lussac alcoholometer at a temperature of 15° C.			
	(a) In bottles :			
	1. Sparkling per hectolitre	500.00 ³		—
	2. Not specified ditto	405.00 ⁴		—
	ex (b) Otherwise than in bottles :			
	1. Not testing more than 12° by the Gay-Lussac alcoholometer at a temperature of 15° C. ⁵ . . . per hectolitre	135.00 ⁶		—

¹ Apart from the outer packing a reduction of 20 %, for tare, is allowed in reckoning the dutiable weight of liver pastes put up in jars.

² Aggregate weight of container and contents.

³ A further tax of 15 % is levied on the retail sale price.

⁴ The B lgo-Luxemburg Economic Union reserves the right, on application by the importer, to allow the entry of these wines at a rate of 260 francs per hectolitre with *ad valorem* surtax of 15 %.

⁵ In view of the guarantees given by the French Government as to their normal alcoholic strength, wines originating in and coming from France which are entitled to a regional appellation and are accompanied by a document issued by the competent French authorities certifying that they are entitled under French law to the said appellation and are not fortified, will, in all cases, be considered as fulfilling the requirements for classification as wines testing not more than 12°.

⁶ The Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union reserves the right, on application by the importer, to allow the entry of these wines at a rate of 62 francs per hectolitre, plus an *ad valorem* surtax of 15 %.

Tariff Nos.	Description of Goods	Duty		Coefficient
		Fr.	Ct.	
266	Spirits of all kinds : <i>Note</i> : Spirits in the cask, testing more than 40° by the Gay-Lussac alcoholometer at a temperature of 15° C., are dutiable according to their actual alcoholic strength.			
273	Cattle-feeding cake :			
	(a) Of oil seeds and fruit :			
ex 307	i. Peanut oil cakes	Free		—
	Acids			
	(m) Sulphuric acid :			
	i. Common, at 60° Baumé and under	ditto		—
311	Caustic soda, crystallised or refined	2.50		4
313	Carbonate of soda	0.50		—
331	Nitrate of silver	Free		—
382	Prepared medicines, preparations in doses, pharmaceutical specialities <i>ad val.</i>	15 % ¹		—
385	Artificial guano (meat, fish, blood and the like)	Free		—
386	Ground calcined bones, powdered sinews, and other animal substances, ground, calcined or prepared	ditto		—
392	Superphosphate of lime, precipitated phosphate	ditto		—
393	Phosphated slag	ditto		—
394	Potash salts :			
	(a) Chloride of potash	ditto		—
	(b) Sulphate of potash	ditto		—
	(c) Nitrate of potash	ditto		—
	(d) Other potash salts not elsewhere specified	ditto		—
395	Chemical manures, pure or mixed, for agricultural purposes, not elsewhere specified	ditto		—
ex 400	Tanning extracts :			
	(b) Of chestnut	ditto		—
430	Ribbons, inked or impregnated with colours, for typewriters, calculating machines, and the like <i>ad val.</i>	10 %		—
441	Glue, from bones, sinews, hides, etc. :			
	(a) In sheets, leaves, or powder	3.00		6
ex 449	(b) Liquid, in jelly or paste	2.50		6
	Artificial essences and synthetic products not elsewhere specified or included, used in perfumery, pastry-making, confectionery, the manufacture of liqueurs, and for similar purposes :			
	(b) Not containing alcohol <i>ad val.</i>	10 %		—
452	Perfumery articles (all substances and mixtures not specially mentioned in the tariff, which by reason of their nature or putting up are suitable for perfumery, such as : perfumed and toilet waters, mouth washes, hair lotions and dyes) :			
	Perfumed or toilet vinegar, aromatic oils, perfumed oils ; <i>huiles antiques</i> ; perfumed pastes, greases and pommades, perfumed powders, tooth powders, perfumed toilet powders ; rouges ; odoriferous pastilles for burning, <i>papier d'Arménie</i> , etc :			
	(a) Containing alcohol <i>ad val.</i>	22 % ²		—
	(b) Not containing alcohol <i>ad val.</i>	20 %		—

¹ The duties are calculated on the selling price marked on flasks, bottles, packets, etc. As regards products containing alcohol, the duty must not be less than that leviable on alcoholic preparations under No. 269.

² This duty must not be less than the duty on alcoholic preparations, No. 269.

Tariff Nos.	Description of Goods	Duty		Coefficient
		Fr.	Ct.	
ex 457	Soap : (a) Perfumed, toilet and medicated soaps :			
	2. Soap creams, hard shaving soap, liquid soaps and soap powder, imported in small receptacles (boxes, tubes, cases, flasks, small pots, etc.), the weight of which does not exceed 250 grammes	60.00		8
	3. Soap creams and liquid soaps, imported in receptacles weighing more than 250 grammes	30.00		8
	4. Soap in balls, bars, or cakes, imported in boxes not containing more than three pieces ; wrapped soaps ; soaps in leaves	40.00		8
	5. Articles not specified	18.00		8
	ex (b) Other soaps :			
	Marseilles soap	6.00		7,5
466	Hides and skins painted or moroccoed not elsewhere specified :			
	(a) Skins of goats, kids and sheep and other small skins, as well as imitations thereof	60.00		6
	(b) Others :			
	1. Dyed black	40.00		6
	2. Dyed in other colours than black	50.00		6
467	Hides and skins varnished or lacquered	125.00		4
ex 468	Hides and skins otherwise prepared :			
	(a) Skins of goats, kids, sheep and other small skins	30.00		6
ex 484	Pipes, buckets, trays, cogged wheels, cleats for weaving looms Sheets and slivers without teeth for cards, pieces for combers, muffles <i>Brides de chasse</i>	50.00 50.00 50.00		5 7 7
ex 489	Fur skins, simply dressed :			
	(e) Rabbit and hare kg.	2.00		2,6
490	Fur skins worked or made up	ad val.		—
494	Silk wound or thrown :			
	(a) Undyed	Free		—
	(b) Dyed	ditto		—
502	Velvet ribbons :			
	1. Of real silk, or mixed with real silk	ad val.	18 %	—
	2. Others	ad val.	16 %	—
503	Ribbons not figured, other than velvet :			
	1. Of real silk or mixed with real silk	ad val.	18 %	—
	2. Others	ad val.	16 %	—
504	Tulles and netted fabrics resembling tulles ; crepe and crépon, gauzes, étamine and other light fabrics :			
	1. Of real silk or mixed with real silk	ad val.	18 %	—
	2. Others	ad val.	16 %	—
505	Velvet and plushes except velvet ribbons :			
	1. Of real silk or partly mixed with real silk	ad val.	18 %	—
	2. Others	ad val.	16 %	—
506	Carpets and tapestry	ad val.	22 %	—
508	Close-woven fabrics for furnishings and hangings (except velvets and plushes and upholstery) :			
	(a) Of pure silk	ad val.	22 %	—
	(b) Partly of pure silk	ad val.	22 %	—
509	Hosiery fabrics :			
	1. Of real silk or mixed with real silk	ad val.	18 %	—
	2. Others	ad val.	16 %	—

Tariff Nos.	Description of Goods	Duty		Coefficient
		Fr.	Ct.	
511	Fabrics not elsewhere specified or included :			
	1. Of real silk or mixed with real silk <i>ad val.</i>	18 %		—
	2. Others <i>ad val.</i>	16 %		—
512	Woollen yarn carded :			
	(a) Single :			
	1. Bleached or unbleached	5.00		8
	2. Dyed or printed	10.00		8
	(b) Twisted :			
	1. Bleached or unbleached	7.50		8
	2. Dyed or printed	12.50		8
513	Woollen yarn combed :			
	(a) Single :			
	1. Bleached or unbleached	15.00		Measuring per kg. less than 40.5 metres coefficient 10 ; from 40.5 to 50.5 metres : coefficient 9 ; more than 50.5 metres, coefficient 8.
	2. Dyed or printed	20.00		
	(b) Twisted :			
	1. Bleached or unbleached	20.00		
	2. Dyed or printed	25.00		
516	Shawls and scarfs :			
	(a) Of pure wool :			
	1. Weighing less than 250 gr. per square metre . .	180.00		10
	2. Weighing 250 gr. or more per square metre	140.00		9
	(b) Of wool mixed with other textile materials, except silk	80.00		9
517	Blankets ¹ :			
	(a) Of pure wool :			
	1. Printed or woven on the Jacquard loom	100.00		8
	2. Others	80.00		8
	(b) Of wool mixed with other textile materials, except silk :			
	(1) Printed or woven on a Jacquard loom	70.00		8
	(2) Other	50.00		8
523	Floor carpets :			
	(a) Knotted or twisted pile of any origin, including imitations, having per linear metre in the direction of the warp :			
	(1) 150 or less rows of points per sq. metre	3.00		8
	(2) 151 to 200 rows ditto	5.00		8
	(3) 201 to 250 rows ditto	7.00		8
	(4) 251 to 300 rows ditto	10.00		8
	(5) 301 to 350 rows ditto	15.00		8
	(6) 351 to 400 rows ditto	20.00		8
	(7) More than 400 rows ditto	25.00		8
	(b) Printed	65.00		8
	(c) Other	90.00		9
524	Table covers	150.00		10

¹ Including fringed travelling rugs, the fringes not being joined, weighing 400 gr. or more per square metre.

Tariff Nos.	Description of Goods	Duty		Coefficient
		Fr.	Ct.	
525	Tapestries of wool	<i>ad val.</i>		
526	Velvet and plushes for furnishing and others	30 %		11
527	Hosiery fabrics :			
	(a) Of pure wool, weighing per square metre :			
	(1) Less than 200 gr.	150.00		10
	(2) 200 gr. or more	120.00		10
	(b) Of wool mixed with other textile materials, except silk	80.00		10
539	Cotton yarn (thread put up for retail sale) :			
	(a) Glazed or mercerised	70.00		12
	(b) Others	50.00		12
ex 548	Lace of all kinds	<i>ad val.</i>	15 %	
552	Carpets ¹	65.00		10
554	Tulles and other netted fabrics not specially mentioned in the tariff :			
	(a) Plain, etc. :			
	(1) Unbleached, not dressed		Duties specified in the tariff	10
	(2) Other		ditto	10
	(b) Bobbinet tulle for furnishing purposes, etc. ² :			
	(1) Unbleached, not dressed	ditto		12
	(2) Other	ditto		14
	(c) Articles not specified, etc. :			
	(1) Unbleached, not dressed	ditto		12
	(2) Other	ditto		14
ex 579	Woollen felts :			
	(a) Of pure wool, weighing per square metre :			
	(1) Less than 500 gr.	60.00		11
	(2) From 500 gr. to 700 gr. exclusive	50.00		11
	(3) 700 gr. or more	35.00		11
	(b) Of wool mixed with other textile materials weighing per sq. metre :			
	(1) Less than 500 gr.	50.00		11
	(2) From 500 to 700 gr. exclusive	40.00		11
	(3) 700 gr. and more	25.00		11
ex 588	Felted woollen fabrics for industrial purposes	80.00		9
ex 590	Felts and felted fabrics for card ribbons	Free		
593	Press cloths of camel hair or of wool.	60.00		6
605	Rags, old rope and waste of all kinds from textile goods and suitable only for unravelling or for the manufacture of paper	Free		
609	Hosiery of pure silk and hosiery mixed with silk.	<i>ad val.</i>	20 %	

¹ The carpets called "foyers", according to the registered type, are classified under this item, even if they weigh less than 1.200 gr. per square metre.

² This heading covers bobbinet tulle imported in the piece, even if simply festooned, for curtains, eiderdown covers, chair covers and other articles of furniture, excepting, however, such articles imported in the form of gallons, insertion, strips or widths which are dutiable as lace.

Similarly this heading does not include articles having no apparent warp parallel to the selvedge throughout the piece, or at least through the greater part of the piece.

Tariff Nos.	Description of Goods	Duty		Coefficient
		Fr.	Ct.	
612	Clothing for women not elsewhere specified or included :			
	(a) Of silk or part silk or with ornamentation . <i>ad val.</i>	22	%	
	(b) Other <i>ad val.</i>	18	%	
613	Corsets <i>ad val.</i>	20	%	—
ex 624	Covers and counterpanes for beds and other purposes :			
	(b) Other (especially those with ornamentation) . <i>ad val.</i>	18	%	—
632	Sewn or made up articles of textile fabrics, not elsewhere specified or included :			
	(a) Of silk or part silk, or with ornamentation ¹ <i>ad val.</i>	20	%	
	(b) Other :			
	(1) Wares of bobbinet tulle simply whipped. <i>ad val.</i>	15	%	
	(2) Not specified <i>ad val.</i>	18	%	
634	Pitwood poles, props, staddles, stays, and other wood, not sawn, with or without bark, less than 75 cm. in circumference at the larger end per cubic metre	1.00		5
ex 704	Rubber tyres for vehicle wheels :			
	(b) Pneumatic tyres :			
	(1) Outer covers, for motor cars and motor cycles :			
	B. Other	140.00		4.2
	(3) Inner tubes for motor cars, motor cycles and other vehicles	200.00		4.2
708	Balloons, and double balloons, injection tubes, enemas and clyster pipes ; finger stalls, sponges ; injectors, irrigators, pessaries, bulbs for injection or insufflation ; bulbs for motor horns ; pocket inhalers, oesophagian and urethral sounds, syringes, gloves, teats, and the like	300.00		4
714	Air custrions, mattresses and pillows ; water bottles, ice bags, pneumatic floating boats (<i>bateaux flotteurs</i>) and the like	300.00		4
735	Cigarette papers, even if printed on, or cork or metal tipped :			
	(a) In booklets, tubes, or cut into shape	60.00		5
	(b) Others	20.00		7
736	Carbon paper for copying, or tracing from pencil, ink, or typewriting	40.00		3
743	Paper, laid or water-marked, even in the pulp, and paper "à la molette" :			
	(a) With centred watermark	20.00		5
	(b) Other	12.00		5
750	Hand-made paper	20.00		5
ex 757	Paper, cards, and envelopes for letters :			
	(a) In receptacles containing less than 500 articles, and all fancy goods or articles de luxe	60.00		4
767	Manufactures of paper or hard board, carton-pierre, wood pulp, cellulose, vulcanised fibre, or papier mâché, not elsewhere specified or included :			
	(a) For industrial use	10.00		10

¹ Wares of bobbinet tulle simply edged with cotton fringes are not considered as ornamented.

Tariff Nos.	Description of Goods	Duty	Coefficient
767 (continued)	Manufactures of paper or hard board, etc. (b) Other :	Fr. Ct.	
	(1) Decorated with paintings or incrustations : A. With incrustations, hand painting, embossing, or decorations in two or more colours (except transfers)	200.00	4
	B. Other (including transfers) ¹	200.00	1.2
	(2) Lacquered or uniformly varnished ²	50.00	4
	(3) Simply moulded, compressed or hardened with or without embossing	16.00	6
775	Books ³ and manuscripts	Free	—
776	Periodicals except fashion publications	ditto	—
ex 779	Postcards, view cards, greeting cards, and similar cards, even if imported in sheets or books :		
	(a) With photographs :		
	(1) Hand coloured	200.00	6
	(2) Other	150.00	6
	(b) Otherwise printed :		
	(1) In one colour	50.00	6
ex 783	(2) In two colours	70.00	6
	Printed matter of all kinds, with illustrations, not elsewhere specified, obtained by any method of reproduction, on paper, pasteboard, or cardboard, weighing per square metre : Ex (a) Less than 200 grammes :		
	Fashion papers	Free	—
824	Wares of faience, majolica, fine stone-ware, fine clay, not elsewhere specified or included :		
	(a) Of one colour	6.00	10
	(b) Decorated in one colour, not gilt.	8.00	11
	(c) Decorated with gold or in several colours	12.00	10
825	Wares of porcelain (including soft porcelain, biscuit, parian ware and the like), not elsewhere specified or included:		
	(a) White	15.00	10
	(b) Other than white, or decorated in a single colour	20.00	10
	(c) Decorated with gold or in several colours	25.00	10
839	Photographic plates, sensitised	35.00	6.5
ex 845	Gobeletterie of common glass, not combined with other materials, not elsewhere specified :		
	(c) Polished or roughened, ground, cut, engraved, by acid or otherwise :		
	(1) Of natural colour or white (transparent)	20.00	9
	(2) Other (dyed in the mass, coloured, etc.)	25.00	9
891	Steel wire for the manufacture of cables and ropes	1.00	4
892	Steel wire for umbrella frames	Free	—
893	Steel wire, less than 0.5 mm. in diameter for the manufacture of card clothing	ditto	—

¹ Provided they are identical with the samples deposited at a Customs house agreed upon between the Governments.

² Articles imitating wood or marble, or with bands imitating barrel hoops are considered as uniformly varnished and classified under No. 767 (b) 2.

³ Including illustrated books with letter press describing the illustrations and considered as books in the bookselling trade.

Tariff Nos.	Description of Goods	Duty		Coefficient
		Fr.	Ct.	
ex 903	Tools specified below, with or without handles :			
	(d) Scythes and sickles	25.00		7.5
	(g) Circular saws (bands)	45.00		6
	(h) Endless band saws	60.00		7.5
	(i) Saw bands, straight, not mounted	30.00		7.5
	(j) Hand saws and mounted saws	25.00		7.5
	(k) Files, and rasps, cut or cross-cut, finished or not :			
	35 cm. or more in length	15.00		7.5
	Less than 35 cm. in length	25.00		7.5
	ex (l) Vices of all kinds, weighing each 15 kg. or more	10.00		7
	Screw-stock cases, weighing each from 3 to 15 kg.	15.00		7
	Milled spanners, monkey-wrenches etc., weighing each less than 1 kg.	30.00		7
	ex (n) Pliers and pincers of all kinds, weighing each less than 1 kg.	20.00		7.5
	(q) Trowels, plasterers' polishers, weeders	20.00		7.5
	(s) Plane irons, chisels, cold chisels, engraving tools, mortise chisels, mortise axes, pipe cutters, borers, gimlets, bits, and other tools not elsewhere specified or included, for working wood, stone or metal by hand.	30.00		7.5
ex 904	Tools for machine tools :			
	(a) Tools for drilling, boring, etc.	70.00		7.5
	(b) Tools and blades for turning, planing etc.	50.00		7.5
ex 905	Tools not elsewhere specified or included, weighing each :			
	From 5-10 kg.	15.00		9
	From 1-5 kg.	20.00		9
	Less than 1 kg.	25.00		4
921	Strong boxes :			
	(a) Of sheet and barred iron, not mounted	7.00		8
	(b) Mounted :			
	(1) With insulating materials.	12.00		9
	(2) Without insulating materials	10.00		9
ex 931	Springs for carriages, automobiles, wagons or locomotives :			
	(b) Spiral springs	9.00		7
ex 1006	Knives, non-folding, for table or kitchen use :			
	(b) ex 3. With handles of white horn	300.00		10
1015	Mechanical or safety razors and spare blades therefor	600.00		4
ex 1016	Blades for razors, knives or scissors :			
	(a) Unworked and still with casting or swaging seams	20.00		4
	(b) With the seams removed, without any other working	25.00		4
	(c) More finely worked but not finished	60.00		5
ex 1018	Domestic cooking and table articles and utensils suitable for domestic use, articles for ornamentation or furnishing, office requisites and fancy goods not elsewhere specified :			
	(a) Of gilt or silvered common metals :			
	(2) Other :			
	A. Goods of pure lead or lead alloyed with antimony and zinc	400.00		2
	(b) Of tin, nickel or white metal etc. neither gilt nor silvered :			
	(1) Tablespoons and forks, soup ladles	120.00		

Tariff Nos.	Description of Goods	Duty		Coefficient
		Fr.	Ct.	
ex 1025	Diesel and semi-Diesel engines and compressed air compressors, weighing :			
	(a) With piston :			
	50,000 kg. or more	8.00		7
	10,000 kg. to 50,000 kg.	10.00		8
	2,500 kg. to 10,000 kg.	12.00		8
	1,000 kg. to 2,500 kg.	15.00		8
	Pumps and compressors weighing :			
	500 kg. to 1,000 kg.	18.00		8
	250 kg. to 500 kg.	25.00		9
	100 kg. to 250 kg.	30.00		10
	50 kg. to 100 kg.	40.00		10
	Less than 50 kg.	50.00		10
	(b) Without piston :			
	Turbines weighing :			
	50,000 kg. or more	20.00		7
	5,000 kg. to 50,000 kg.	24.00		7
	500 kg. to 5,000 kg.	30.00		7
	Pumps and compressors weighing :			
	500 kg. to 5,000 kg.	30.00		7
	Less than 500 kg.	45.00		7
1047	Other spinning machinery, winding machines etc. complete.	8.00		7
1048	Weaving machines.	8.00		7
1049	Jacquard looms	20.00		2
1050	Knitting and hosiery frames	15.00		2
1052	Machines for making tulle, embroideries, lace and guipure.	15.00		1.8
ex 1057	Agricultural machines (not including motors) and detached parts thereof :			
	ex (b) Sorters	15.00		5
ex 1064	Machines, engines and apparatus, complete, not specially mentioned in the tariff :			
	ex (b) Of cast-iron and wrought iron or steel :			
	(1) Household pumps, of cast iron, worked by beam or piston, weighing less than 50 kg.	30.00		3
	(2) Portable forges, weighing less than 50 kg.	30.00		3
1071	Ball and roller bearings, balls or rollers having a diameter of :			
	More than 5 mm.	50.00		3
	5 mm. or less.	80.00		3
1072	Balls for ball bearings of a diameter of :			
	More than 5 mm.	100.00		4
	5 mm. or less.	180.00		4
1100	Motor-cars :			
	(a) Frames (chassis) with or without engine, with or without body work, weighing each :			
	4,000 kg. and more	60.00		8
	2,000 kg. to 4,000 kg. :			
	(1) Passenger cars.	160.00		6
	(2) Other.	120.00		4
	Less than 2,000 kg. :			
	(1) Complete chassis without body weighing 1300 kg. or less	160.00		5
	(2) Complete chassis with body, weighing 1,800 kg. or less	160.00		5
	(3) Others	160.00		6

Tariff Nos.	Description of Goods	Duty		Coefficient
		Fr.	Ct.	
1100 (continued)	Motor-cars :			
	(b) Body work :			
	(1) For motor-cars for carrying goods	12.00		20
	(2) For motor-cars for carrying passengers	160.00		6
	(c) Bearer frames of stamped sheet steel	50.00		6
	(d) Rims of iron or steel :			
	(1) In straight bars	12.00		4
	(2) Frames for solid tyres of motor lorries	20.00		4
	(3) Other	20.00		4
	(e) Detached parts and pieces of motor-vehicles not specially mentioned in the tariff ¹ :			
	(1) Not finished ² <i>ad val.</i>	12 %		—
	(2) Finished ³ :			
	A. Radiators weighing 50 kg. and more	160.00		3.5
	B. Wheels weighing 25 kg. and more	160.00		3.5
	C. Other :			
	I. Detached parts and pieces not elsewhere specified, of sheet iron or steel, even combined with common materials, except nickelled wares	160.00		2
	II. Other	160.00		5
ex 1132	Cylinders and discs for phonographs, gramophones and similar talking machines :			
	(b) Recorded :			
	(1) More than 3 mm. in thickness	175.00		6
	(2) Other	175.00		7
1135	Wind instruments of copper			6
		Duties specified in the tariff.		
1136	Wind instruments of wood			5
ex 1153 C.1	Shoes known as "chaussons de Strasbourg"	200.00		3
ex 1154 B.1	Boots and shoes of fabric of pure or mixed silk or trimmed with silk per pair	11.00		—
ex 1154 B.2	Tennis shoes with rubber soles, per pair	0.75		4
ex 1158 C.1	Low shoes and shoes reaching to the ankle, of leather or skin of a specified kind	1.25		9.2
ex 1161 (c)	Articles of celluloid, imitating ivory <i>ad val.</i>	20 %		—
ex 1162 (c)	Articles of celluloid, imitating tortoiseshell ditto	20 %		—
ex 1173 (e)	Celluloid handlebars ditto	18 %		—
ex 1186 (b)	Brushes mounted in exotic wood and tooth-brushes mounted in bone <i>ad val.</i>	18 %		—
3.				
ex 1191	Buttons not elsewhere specified or included :			
	(a) Of wood ditto	15 %		—
	(b) Of papier maché ditto	15 %		—
	(h) Of corozo-nut, horn, celluloid, hard caseine and other materials not specified in the present number <i>ad val.</i>	15 %		—
	(i) Of mother-of-pearl, tortoiseshell, ivory or shell. ditto	15 %		—
1197	Toys ditto	15 %		—

¹ Including in particular engines, shafts, steeringwheels, clutches, splead gears, axles, rear axles and steering gear, and detached parts thereof.

² Unworked, as defined in No. 3. of the General Notes to Section XV (Metal and Metal Wares).

³ Worked, as defined in No. 3. of the General Notes to Section XV (Metal and Metal Wares).

PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

At the moment of signing the Agreement of to-day's date, the Government of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Government of Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg, representing the interests of the Grand Duchy, and the Government of the French Republic, have resolved in the present Protocol to determine its conditions of application as follows :

Ad Article 2.

- Ad 166 (b). Maize oil cake :
The exemption accorded to maize oil cake shall be extended to oil cake containing up to 50 % of starch.
- Ad 398 (b). Bags of jute tissue entering France filled with cement, lime and plaster, shall be allowed temporary admission duty free.
The period allowed for re-exportation shall be fixed having regard to the mode of carriage and the destination of the goods, but may in no case exceed six months.
- Ad 461(b). *Flexible* sulphurised papers are classified under No. 461bis.
- Ad 466(b). Books in a dead or foreign language :
Liturgical books : prayer books, missals, breviaries in the French or Latin languages, bound or in morocco covers, when imported under the Minimum Tariff, shall be duty free on their total weight.
In addition, the aforesaid exemption is extended to devotional books in French or Latin, that is to say, works intended to enable the congregation to follow the services — e.g., books containing the office of morning and evening prayer, mass and vespers, etc., even if the prayers are followed by a second and more general part, such as the Introduction to the Religious Life, the Imitation of Christ, Meditations on the Gospel, etc.

Ad Article 3.

- Ad 457 (b). Marseilles soap, which comes under this number, shall in no case be treated differently from articles like "Sunlight" soap and similar products.
- Ad 767. As regards the importation of wares of vulcanized lacquer and fibro-cement (No. 767 of the Belgian Customs Tariff), it is agreed that in order to benefit by the treaty tariff, the articles imported from France must enter Belgium via the Arlon Customs Office.
- Ad 845. Articles such as bottles, flasks, phials, etc., bearing only an indication of the capacity, graduated markings, a manufacturer's trade-mark, or the name and trade-mark of a brewery, a dairy, or a particular product, etc. shall be considered as plain or moulded without designs, if the marks were made by means of a mould. On the other hand, bottles and flasks bearing these same marks (but not others), if the marks were obtained by means of engraving by sand or acid or any other similar process, should not be classed under (c) gobeleterie, polished or roughened, ground, etc.

Ad Articles 2 and 3.

Each of the Contracting Parties reserves the right to convert the *ad valorem* duties mentioned in the present Agreement into specific duties.

Ad Article 5.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 5, the High Contracting Parties, although they have consolidated the rates of their respective tariffs for motor cars and solid or pneumatic tyres for motor cars (Nos. 614^{ter} and 620 of the French tariff, Nos. 704 and 1100 of the Belgian tariff), and even if one of them should substitute specific for *ad valorem* tariffs or vice versa, nevertheless declare that they will be prepared, at the other Party's request, to contemplate a concerted increase of these tariffs, if they consider that the protection given ought to be readjusted to meet new conditions of foreign competition.

Ad Article 6.

In the application of *ad valorem* duties, each of the High Contracting Parties shall give due consideration, but without relinquishing their powers of appraisal, to any documents which may be officially communicated and certified by the Government of the other Party.

As regards the application of Article 6, paragraph 5, the French Government declares that the intention of this Article is not to substitute the actual prices abroad for the inland prices as basis for the assessment of the duty leviable, but to establish, for products whose value cannot be assessed on some other basis only, a uniform value, in the computation of which both the current inland prices and the real prices obtaining on the principal foreign markets will be taken into account.

It is understood further that if the official market lists and special tables referred to in Article 6, on the basis of which the prices entered on the invoice are to be rectified appear to the Belgian or Luxemburg Governments to be founded on contestable valuations, they may request the French Government to supply full information regarding the said bases of valuation.

The High Contracting Parties agree that the provisions of Article 6 shall not apply to the motor cars specified under No. 614 *c* of the French tariff.

Ad Article 12.

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes, as from the coming into force of the present Agreement, not to introduce any new import or export prohibitions, unless in the exceptional cases provided for in Article 12.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall communicate to the other, before the present Agreement takes effect, a list of the import and export prohibitions in force in its territory.

Although the application of Article 12 has not been extended to the French colonies and Tunis, the French Government states that it has no intention of discriminating against the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union in these territories by any measures of prohibition or restriction.

Nothing in the present Agreement shall affect the right of the Parties to take any necessary measures regarding exports or imports in order to cope with extraordinary and abnormal circumstances, or to safeguard their vital economic or financial interests.

Having regard to the serious hindrances caused by prohibitions and restrictions, such measures may only be introduced in case of emergency, and may not be used as an arbitrary means of safeguarding home production or discriminating against the other Contracting Party. Their duration must be limited to the duration of the causes or circumstances which gave rise to them.

The High Contracting Parties agree not to enlarge the application of the provisions of the two foregoing paragraphs so long as existing economic conditions continue in the two countries and they reserve only a contingent right, which they agree not to exercise unless unforeseen circumstances of exceptional gravity occur.

They declare, further, that if it should seem to one of the Parties that the other Party, in its application of the two preceding paragraphs, is taking measures calculated to disturb the balance of advantages and concessions resulting from the present Agreement, it may request the immediate opening of negotiations, and if these fail to reach an issue within 45 days from such request, it may denounce the present Agreement at two months' notice.

Ad Article 16.

For the purpose of the application of Article 16, the French Government shall consider the products originating in and coming from the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union specified below, as far as concerns the establishment of their nationality, as falling under the regulation which prescribes that goods or products having undergone full transformation in a third foreign country enjoying a more favourable Customs tariff than their country of origin, shall be deemed to have originated in the aforesaid third country, irrespective of whether the transformation was effected under Customs supervision or not.

French Customs Tariff Nos.	Description of Goods
ex 34	Yolks of eggs.
74	Malt.
ex 96	Roasted coffee or coffee substitutes.
110 (b)	Oils, boiled or oxidised.
ex 123	Wood, sawn or squared, saturated or having undergone any form of chemical pre-
ex 133 (b)	paration.
136 (b)	Straw or wool of wood (<i>paille ou laine de bois</i>).
ex 175	Marble, hewn, polished, moulded or otherwise worked.
ex 175 (b)	Alabaster, sculptured or otherwise worked.
ex 177	Stone, worked.
178 (b)	Emery powder. Corundum in grits.
178 (c)	Emery paper or tissue, grind-stones and whet-stones of emery, etc.
178 (d)	Stone for grinding and sharpening tools.
ex 180	Slates, plain or framed, intended specially for writing or drawing.
180 (b)	Slates with frames of varnished or white wood, with abacus or metal sheath (<i>gaine</i>) for the pencil.
ex 200	Gold, hammered in leaves or in dust.
ex 201	Silver hammered in leaves.
ex 203	Aluminium in leaves or in dust, rolled, forged or cast.
ex 221	Copper, pure or alloyed with zinc, rolled or hammered, in slabs or wire, polished or not; copper, gilt, or silvered in lumps or ingots, hammered, drawn, rolled or spun on thread or silk, bronze or dust.
ex 223	Tin, pure or alloyed, hammered or rolled, drawn in wire and tin slabs.
ex 224	Zinc, rolled.
ex 225	Nickel, produce of first fusion, pure, refined, hammered, rolled, in wire; nickel alloyed with copper, with or without zinc in ingots or lumps, hammered, rolled and in wire.
ex 298	Varnish and assimilated paints, except in the crude state.
301	Pencils.
ex 301 (b)	Leads for pencils.
317	Chicory, roast or ground, and chicory substitutes, in grains or ground.
380, 381 (b)	Yarns of silk.
476	Skins and hides, prepared.
ex 493	Skins not otherwise mentioned, prepared or in sewn pieces.

French Customs Tariff Nos.	Description of Goods
494	Skins, worked, or made up into articles.
577	Tin pots or other manufactures of tin, pure or alloyed with antimony, zinc or lead.
578	Zinc wares of all sorts.
579 (b)	Manufactures of aluminium other than jewellery, and manufactures of aluminium bronze.
ex 585	Percussion caps for sporting purposes and target practice.
594	Beadings and mouldings of wood.
594 (b)	Frames of wood of all sizes.
603 (d)	Wooden wares : veneers, counterveneering, etc. (only for woods native to the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union).
ex 620 (c)	Mica in sheets or plates.

Ad Article 17.

As regards the application of Articles 1 to 17, each of the High Contracting Parties agrees not to consider as a break in direct overland carriage unloadings or reloadings taking place on the journey through the other party's territory even if, in that territory,

1. A change occurred in the mode of carriage ; or, under the supervision of the Customs officials of the intermediate country ;
2. Any external alteration in the putting up of the goods was effected ;
3. The goods were divided into lots ;
4. The goods were sorted.

As proof of direct carriage declarants must furnish to the Customs Office of the receiving country :

(a) In the first of the above cases, the original invoices, consignment slips, way-bills and all documents relating to carriage, establishing that when the goods left the country of origin they were in fact consigned to the country of importation and that they did not remain at intermediate points longer than the time necessary for transshipment and a change in the mode of carriage ;

(b) In the three other cases, Customs certificates from the intermediate country showing :

- The identity of the goods ;
- The operations carried out ;
- That when they left the place of origin they were in fact consigned to the country of importation ;
- That they did not remain at intermediate points longer than the time necessary for altering their external packing, dividing them into lots or sorting.

The Customs officials of the country of importation, may challenge these documents if they suspect smuggling or substitution.

Lastly, as regards goods originating in and coming from Spain, and passing in transit through the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, the Government of the French Republic shall give the widest interpretation to §§ 55 and 65 of the " Preliminary Remarks on the French Customs Tariff ".

Ad Article 21.

As soon as the present Agreement takes effect, the High Contracting Parties shall open negotiations in order to decide as soon as possible the requirements of the Customs authorities

of the two countries in regard to the admission or tariff treatment of goods, when such admission or treatment depends, under the municipal laws of each of the contracting countries, on special technical conditions connected with the composition of the said goods, their degree of purity, their qualities of salubrity, their place of origin or any other similar condition.

Ad Article 22.

The following products entering France from the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union shall not require any proof of origin :

Wood, round, rough, sawn or squared ; bricks, lime, cement, dolomite, " écaussines " rough or worked, slates for roofing, flag-stones and tablets, coal, wool, yeast from breweries, marble, paving-stones of natural stone, building stone rough or worked, crushed stones for road-making, plaster, sand, wooden " sabots ", tiles, fish and crustaceans from the Belgian fisheries.

Starch, fruit preserved in tins or glass containers, vegetables preserved in tins or glass containers, packed in inner wrappers bearing Belgian or Luxemburg trademarks in indelible characters.

Arms, motor cars, heaters (*calorifères*) of cast iron and sheet iron, tiles of compressed cement, fire-places of cast iron and sheet iron, security safes, cookers, kitchen ranges and stoves of cast iron or sheet iron (the exemption from certificates of origin extends to heaters (*calorifères*) fire-places, cookers, stoves and kitchen ranges of enamelled sheet iron or ornamented with tiles), musical instruments, machines and machinery, motor cycles, rails, side-cars, provided these goods bear the indelible mark of a Belgian or Luxemburg factory.

Superphosphates and slags in bags bearing the mark of a Belgian or Luxemburg factory.

It is understood that it will always be optional for the Customs authorities to take the opinion of legal experts should they have doubts as to the origin of the consignments.

ANNEXED DECLARATIONS.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY BARON DE GAIFFIER D'HESTROY, BELGIAN AMBASSADOR, PARIS.

MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PARIS, *February 23, 1928.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In Article 2 of the Agreement concluded between France and Belgium on October 24, 1924, France declared that she would maintain, so far as it lay in her power to do so, the special conditions hitherto in force respecting the traffic of goods consigned to or coming from Strasburg via Antwerp and the Rhine, and also for the traffic of goods coming from or consigned to the three Departments of Haut-Rhin, Bas-Rhin and Moselle, via Thionville and the Belgian ports.

The Commercial Agreement which our two Governments have signed to-day, and which supersedes previous conventions and agreements, does not reproduce this declaration.

In this connection, I would first remind Your Excellency that the question of the warehousing surtax has been settled for the future by the agreement concluded between the French and Belgian Delegations at the last session of the Central Rhine Commission, and by the declaration by which Belgian Commissioners, during the discussion on the revision of the Mannheim Convention, signified the Royal Government's consent to the insertion in the proposed provisions of a clause ensuring full equality of treatment for the Rhine ports as regards surtaxes, and the adoption of a truly international régime in all respects.

But until these provisions take effect, and unless compelled to change the existing régime by a decision of an international court, or of the Central Commission for Rhine Navigation, or of the League of Nations, the French Government will maintain the special conditions mentioned in Article 2 of the Agreement of October 24, 1924, mentioned above.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

A. BRIAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY M. BRIAND, FORMER PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
PARIS.

BELGIAN EMBASSY.

PARIS, *February 23, 1928.*

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of to-day's date, in which you say :

“ In Article 2 of the Agreement concluded between France and Belgium on October 24, 1924, France declared that she would maintain, so far as it lay in her power to do so, the special conditions hitherto in force respecting the traffic of goods consigned to or coming from Strasburg via Antwerp and the Rhine, and also the traffic of goods coming from or consigned to the three Departments of Haut-Rhin, Bas-Rhin and Moselle, via Thionville and the Belgian ports.

“ The Commercial Agreement which our two Governments have signed to-day, and which supersedes the previous conventions and agreements, does not reproduce this declaration.

“ In this connection I would first remind you that the question of the warehousing surtax has been settled for the future by the agreement concluded between the French and Belgian Delegations at the last session of the Central Rhine Commission, and by the declaration by which Belgian Commissioners, during the discussion on the revision of the Mannheim Convention, signified the Royal Government's consent to the insertion in the proposed provisions of a clause ensuring full equality of treatment for the Rhine Ports as regards surtaxes and the adoption of a truly international régime in all respects.

“ But until these provisions take effect, and unless compelled to change the existing régime by a decision of an international court or of the Central Commission for Rhine Navigation, or of the League of Nations, the French Government will maintain the special conditions mentioned in Article 2 of the Agreement of October 24, 1924, above.”

I have the honour to be, etc.,

E. DE GAIFFIER.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY M. BRIAND, FORMER PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
PARIS.

BELGIAN EMBASSY.

PARIS, *February 23, 1928.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to inform you of the following :

So long as France shall maintain the special provisions hitherto in force respecting the traffic of goods consigned to, or coming from Strasburg via Antwerp and the Rhine, and also the traffic of goods coming from or consigned to the three Departments of Haut-Rhin, Bas-Rhin and Moselle via Thionville and the Belgian ports, the Belgian Government on its side will maintain the free traction of boats going from Strasburg to Antwerp or vice versa on the Antwerp-Dordrecht section, in accordance with the conditions stated in the Note handed to the French Government by the Belgian Embassy at Paris on October 9, 1919.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

E. DE GAIFFIER.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY BARON DE GAIFFIER D'HESTROY, BELGIAN AMBASSADOR, PARIS.

MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PARIS, *February 23, 1928.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Your letter of to-day's date informs me that so long as the special provisions enjoyed by the Rhine ports with respect to warehousing surtax remain in force, the Belgian Government will maintain free traction for boats going from Strasburg to Antwerp or vice versa on the Antwerp-Dordrecht section, in accordance with the conditions stated in the Note handed to the French Government by the Belgian Embassy at Paris on October 9, 1919.

I have the honour to thank you for this communication, which I have noted on behalf of the French Government.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

A. BRIAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY M. BRIAND, FORMER PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
PARIS.

BELGIAN EMBASSY.

PARIS, *February 23, 1928.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

My Government has asked me to intimate its wish that an explanation be added to Article 5 of the Agreement signed on to-day's date in regard to the expression *tariffs in force or tariff proposals communicated*. It is of opinion that this expression means :

" As regards France,

the tariff now in force, as amended by the Decree of August 30, with the alterations introduced by the Agreements with Switzerland and the Belgo-Luxemburg Union, and as completed by the Customs Supplement now before the French Parliament.

" As regards Belgium,

the tariff now in force and the increases of duty indicated on the initialled copy of the tariff in force, which was handed to the French Delegation in May 1927, both amended by the reductions or tariff consolidations provided for in our Agreement of to-day's date. "

I have the honour to be, etc.,

E. DE GAIFFIER.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY BARON DE GAIFFIER D'HESTROY, BELGIAN AMBASSADOR, PARIS.

MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PARIS, *February 23, 1928.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In a letter of to-day's date you were good enough to communicate to me the following :

" My Government has asked me to intimate its wish that an explanation be added to Article 5 of the Agreement signed on to-day's date, in regard to the expression tariff in force or tariff proposals. It is of opinion that this expression means :

" As regards France,

the tariff now in force, as amended by the Decree of August 30, with the alterations introduced by the Agreements with Switzerland and the Belgo-Luxemburg Union, and as completed by the Customs Supplement now before the French Parliament.

" As regards Belgium,

the tariff now in force and the increases of duty indicated on the initialled copy of the tariff in force, which was handed to the French Delegation in May 1927, both amended

by the reductions or tariff consolidations provided for in our Agreement of to-day's date."

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the above letter, and to inform you that I am in agreement with its contents.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

(Signed) A. BRIAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY M. BRIAND, FORMER PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
PARIS.

BELGIAN EMBASSY.

PARIS, February 23, 1928.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Now that a new agreement has been concluded between the Belgo-Luxemburg Union and France for the regulation of trade relations between the two countries, His Majesty's Government has asked me to make the following statements regarding points not dealt with in the Agreement but on which the French Government expressed a wish for enlightenment during the negotiations.

These relate to the wine and beer trades :

As regards the wine trade, the Belgian Government has always taken the view, and still thinks, that Article 6 of the *modus vivendi* of April 4, 1925, is meant simply to protect French wines against false indications of origin. The use of the word "wine", which is a generic term evoking no idea of place, to cover vinous beverages such as fruit wines, is a practice not covered by the provisions of the aforesaid Article. It must not be inferred, however, that this practice has escaped the vigilance of the Belgian legislature. The Royal Decree (Arrêté) of November 28, 1899, published in the "Moniteur Belge" of December 10, 1899, and pronounced in application of the law of August 4, 1890, concerning the adulteration of foodstuffs, defines wine as "the product of the alcoholic fermentation of fresh grape juice or must (Article 1)". Moreover, wines grown in the Grand Duchy and subject to Luxemburg legislation are considered as natural native wines under Article 6 of the Convention of the Belgo-Luxemburg Union.

Vinous beverages such as wines made of fruits other than grapes are not entitled to the appellation "wine" without some other qualification, inasmuch as the same Article stipulates under 3 that such beverages "may not be kept for sale, offering for sale, delivery or retail except in containers bearing in a conspicuous place and in legible letters, which must be as large and plain as those used for other inscriptions, either an indication of the ingredients used in their preparation (such as small wine (vin mouillé), coloured wine, aromatic wine, currant wine, cherry wine) or a name which is a sufficiently clear description of their origin, such as piquette, cider or mead. This appellation may not include vintage names of real ordinary wines. It must be repeated in the entries on invoices and way-bills or bills of lading."

Infringements of these provisions are punishable by fine or imprisonment.

Further, in view of the growth of the fruit wine industry in recent years, a commission has been appointed by the Belgian Government to consider whether the regulations governing this trade ought not to be brought up to date.

Among the matters to be investigated by this Commission my Government is prepared, in order to meet the French Government's wishes, to include the question of an exact definition of fruit wines and the alcoholic content of these beverages. As to the latter point, it will consider the

possibility of reducing the maximum proportion of sugar, viz. 20 kg. per hectolitre, which may at present be added to fruit juice or must for fermentation, to the base quantity necessary for the preservation of the product in question.

The question of the labelling of fruit wines and other vinous beverages will also be carefully looked into, and, apart from the regulation inscription now affixed on the containers of wines other than natural wines, my Government will consider the advisability of requiring retailers of such wines to call the public's attention to the nature of these beverages by means of notices of suitable dimensions exhibited in a conspicuous place in their premises.

Lastly, the Belgian Government is prepared to raise the proportions authorised by the Royal Decree of November 28, 1899, to 40 mg. of free sulphurous anhydride and 450 mg. of total sulphurous anhydride and to allow, in the wholesale or semi-wholesale trade, larger proportions of this antiseptic in wines not intended for immediate consumption. Moreover the Belgian Government will request the Central Health Board to raise the maximum limit of free sulphurous anhydride from 40 mg. to 75 mg., and hopes that body will agree to this proposal.

In regard to the beer trade, the Belgian Government will bring before the Central Health Board a proposal for raising the permitted proportion of bisulphite of soda to the strength necessary to ensure the preservation of these beverages in case of transportation.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

E. DE GAIFFIER.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY BARON DE GAIFFIER D'HESTROY, BELGIAN AMBASSADOR IN PARIS.

MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PARIS, *February 23, 1928.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In your letter of to-day's date, you were good enough to communicate to me the following :

" Now that a new agreement has been concluded between the Belgo-Luxembourg Union and France for the regulation of trade relations between the two countries, His Majesty's Government has asked me to make the following statements regarding points not dealt with in the Agreement but on which the French Government expressed a wish for enlightenment during the negotiations.

These relate to the wine and beer trades :

As regards the wine trade, the Belgian Government has always taken the view, and still thinks, that Article 6 of the *modus vivendi* of April 4, 1925, is meant simply to protect French wines against false indications of origin. The use of the word " wine ", which is a generic term evoking no idea of place, to cover vinous beverages such as fruit wines, is a practice not covered by the provisions of the aforesaid Article. It must not be inferred, however, that this practice has escaped the vigilance of the Belgian legislature. The Royal Decree (Arrêté) of November 28, 1899, published in the " *Moniteur Belge* ", of December 10, 1899, and pronounced in application of the law of August 4, 1890, concerning the adulteration of foodstuffs, defines wine as ' the product of the alcoholic fermentation of fresh grape juice or must (Article 1) '. Moreover, wines grown in the

Grand Duchy and subject to Luxemburg legislation are considered as natural native wines under Article 6 of the Convention of the Belgo-Luxembourg Union.

Vinous beverages such as wines made of fruits other than grapes are not entitled to the appellation 'wine' without some other qualification, inasmuch as the same article stipulates under 3 that such beverages 'may not be kept for sale, offering for sale, delivery or retail except in containers bearing in a conspicuous place and in legible letters, which must be as large and plain as those used for other inscriptions, either an indication of the ingredients used in their preparation (such as small wine (*vin mouillé*) coloured wine, aromatic wine, currant wine, cherry wine) or a name which is a sufficiently clear description of their origin, such as *piquette*, *cider*, or *mead*. This appellation may not include vintage names of real ordinary wines. It must be repeated in the entries on invoices and way-bills or bills of lading.'

Infringements of these provisions are punishable by fine or imprisonment.

Further, in view of the growth of the fruit wine industry in recent years, a commission has been appointed by the Belgian Government to consider whether the regulations governing this trade ought not to be brought up to date.

Among the matters to be investigated by this Commission my Government is prepared in order to meet the French Government's wishes to include the question of an exact definition of fruit wines and the alcoholic content of these beverages. As to the latter point, it will consider the possibility of reducing the maximum proportion of sugar, viz. 20 kgs. per hectolitre, which may at present be added to fruit juice or must for fermentation, to the bare quantity necessary for the preservation of the product in question.

The question of the labelling of fruit wines and other vinous beverages will also be carefully looked into, and, apart from the regulation inscription now affixed on the containers of urns other than natural urns, my Government will consider the advisability of requiring retailers of such wines, to call the public's attention to the nature of these beverages by means of notices of suitable dimensions exhibited in a conspicuous place in their premises.

Lastly, the Belgian Government is prepared to raise the proportions authorised by the Royal Decree of November 28, 1899, to 40 mg. of free sulphurous anhydride and 450 mg. of total sulphurous anhydride and to allow, in the wholesale or semi-wholesale trade, larger proportions of this antiseptic in wines not intended for immediate consumption. Moreover the Belgian Government will request the Central Health Board to raise the maximum limit of free sulphurous anhydride from 40 mg. to 75 mg., and hopes that that body will agree to this proposal.

In regard to the beer trade, the Belgian Government will lay before the Central Health Board a proposal for raising the permitted proportion of bisulphite of soda to the strength necessary to ensure the preservation of these beverages in case of transportation. "

I have the honour to acknowledge this communication, for which I thank you, and which I note on behalf of the French Government.

I venture, further, to hope that, having regard to the importance of this question for French wine growers, the Belgo-Luxembourg Union will, at some future time, see its way to concurring in the suggestions put forward by the French Delegation for doing away with the abuses caused, in its opinion, by the use of the word wine, even accompanied by a qualification, to designate a beverage which is not exclusively the produce of the fermentation of fresh grape juice.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

A. BRIAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY M. BRIAND, FORMER PRIME MINISTER,
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, PARIS.

BELGIAN EMBASSY.

PARIS, *February 23, 1928.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Now that Belgo-Luxemburg Union and France have just signed a new commercial agreement, His Majesty's Government instructs me to inform you that it undertakes, in the event of an increase in the Customs tariff on fresh grapes, that the total duty shall not exceed 210 francs.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

E. DE GAIFFIER.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY BARON DE GAIFFIER D'HESTROY, BELGIAN AMBASSADOR IN PARIS.

MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PARIS, *February 23, 1928.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

You have been good enough to inform me that now that the Belgo-Luxemburg Union and France have just signed a new commercial agreement, His Majesty's Government has instructed you to inform me that it undertakes, in the event of an increase in the Customs tariff on fresh grapes, that the total duty shall not exceed 210 francs.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of this communication for which I thank you and which I note on behalf of the French Government.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

A. BRIAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY BARON DE GAIFFIER D'HESTROY, BELGIAN AMBASSADOR, PARIS.

MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PARIS, *February 23, 1928.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

During the negotiations which led to the conclusion of the Commercial Agreement of to-day's date, the French and Belgo-Luxemburg delegations had occasion to consider the measures which each of the High Contracting Parties was prepared to take or maintain for the purpose of protecting the other Party's goods against all forms of unfair competition.

I have the honour to inform you that the French Government undertakes to enter into negotiations, within not more than three months from the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement, with a view to reaching an understanding with the Belgian and Luxemburg Governments on this question of unfair competition.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

A. BRIAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY M. BRIAND, FORMER PRIME MINISTER,
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, PARIS

BELGIAN EMBASSY.

PARIS, *February 23, 1928.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of to-day's date, in which you were good enough to communicate the following :

“ During the negotiations which led to the conclusion of the Commercial Agreement of to-day's date, the French and Belgo-Luxemburg delegations had occasion to consider the measures which each of the High Contracting Parties was prepared to take or maintain for the purpose of protecting the other Party's goods against all forms of unfair competition.

“ I have the honour to inform you that the French Government undertakes to enter into negotiations, within not more than three months from the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement, with a view to reaching an understanding with the Belgian and Luxemburg Governments on this question of unfair competition.”

The Belgian and Luxemburg Governments on their side undertake to enter into negotiations, within not more than three months from the coming into force of the present Agreement, with a view to reaching an understanding with the French Government on the question of unfair competition.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

E. DE GAIFFIER.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY BARON DE GAIFFIER D'HESTROY, BELGIAN AMBASSADOR IN PARIS.

MINISTRY
FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PARIS, *February 23, 1928.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

During the negotiations which led to the conclusion of the Commercial Agreement of to day's date, it was agreed that bags of jute tissue entering France filled with cement, lime and plaster should be allowed temporary admission duty free, and that the period allowed for re-exproation, should be fixed having regard to the mode of carriage and the destination of the goods, but should in no case exceed six months. A provision to this effect was inserted in the Protocol of Signature of the aforesaid Agreement.

It was understood, moreover, that having regard to the special conditions attending the sale and use of the materials in question, four months should be considered as the normal period of re-exportation for such bags.

I have the honour to inform you of the French Government's approval of the above.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

A. BRIAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY M. BRIAND, FORMER PRIMER MINISTER,
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, PARIS.

BELGIAN EMBASSY.

PARIS, *February 23, 1928.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's letter of to-day's date, in which you were good enough to communicate to me the following :

" During the negotiations which led to the conclusion of the Commercial Agreement of to-day's date, it was agreed that bags of jute tissue entering France filled with cement, lime and plaster should be allowed to benefit by temporary admission duty free, and that the period allowed for re-exportation should be fixed having regard to the mode of carriage and the destination of the goods, but should in no case exceed six months. A provision to this effect was inserted in the Protocol of Signature of the aforesaid Agreement.

" It was understood, moreover, that having regard to the special conditions attending the sale and use of the materials in question, four months should be considered as the normal period of re-exportation for such bags.

" I have the honour to inform you of the French Government's approval of the above."

I have the honour to be, etc.,

E. DE GAIFFIER.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY BARON DE GAIFFIER D'HESTROY, BELGIAN AMBASSADOR IN PARIS.

MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

PARIS, *February 23, 1928.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In regard to the application of Articles 2 and 3 of the Commercial Agreement of to-day's date, the equivalence provided for the Protocol of Signature should be taken to refer to the incidence of the duties, so that specific duties substituted for *ad valorem* duties must not on an average represent a higher percentage of the value than the *ad valorem* duty they supersede. In the event of such a conversion of the *ad valorem* rates now applicable in the Belgo-Luxemburg Union to silks and silk goods, it is understood that the incidence of the specific duties to be imposed, as well as the nomenclature and rates of these duties, shall be previously agreed upon with the French Government.

If, within a period of 45 days from the date of the Belgian Government's request to this effect, an understanding cannot be reached as to the régime for these products, either of the Parties may denounce the present Agreement at a month's notice.

The High Contracting Parties reserve the same right even if the said conversion of duties is limited to silk tissues, silk hosiery, ribbons and velvets.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

A. BRIAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY M. BRIAND, FORMER PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
PARIS.
BELGIAN EMBASSY.

PARIS, *February 23, 1928.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day's date, in which you were good enough to communicate to me the following :

" In regard to the application of Articles 2 and 3 of the Commercial Agreement of to-day's date, the equivalence provided for in the Protocol of Signature should be taken to refer to the incidence of the duties, so that specific duties substituted for *ad valorem* duties must not on an average represent a higher percentage of the value than the *ad valorem* duty they supersede. In the event of such a conversion of the *ad valorem* rates now applicable in the Belgo-Luxemburg Union to silks and silk goods, it is understood that the incidence of the specific duties to be imposed, as well as the nomenclature and rates of these duties, shall be previously agreed upon with the French Government.

If, within a period of 45 days from the date of the Belgian Government's request to this effect, an understanding cannot be reached as to the régime for these products, either of the Parties may denounce the present Agreement at a month's notice.

The High Contracting Parties reserve the same right, even if the said conversion of duties is limited to silk tissues, silk hosiery, ribbons and velvets. "

I have the honour to be, etc.,

E. DE GAIFFIER.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY BARON DE GAIFFIER D'HESTROY, BELGIAN AMBASSADOR IN PARIS.
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PARIS, *February 23, 1928.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

During the commercial negotiations which led to the conclusion of the Agreement of to-day's date you pointed out that the Bill now before the French Parliament for granting the benefit of temporary admission to works of art dating from before 1830 and imported with a view to sale in France, did not meet the wishes of Belgian dealers and artists.

You asked that more generous and more immediate facilities might be given to the latter, and pointed out that as regards the temporary admission of the works of our artists, Belgium granted us a more liberal régime, which she would like to see reciprocated.

Although the French Government is afraid that the Belgian request may encounter opposition from the French Parliament, conflicting as it does with a traditional principle of our Customs régime, it is prepared to consider, at the earliest possible date, the possibility of according to works sent to France by Belgian artists with a view to sale, a régime allowing these works to enter France free of duty against the deposit of guarantee or a surety.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

A. BRIAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY M. BRIAND, FORMER PRIME MINISTER,
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, PARIS.

BELGIAN EMBASSY.

PARIS, *February 23, 1928.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, in which you were good enough to communicate to me the following :

“ During the commercial negotiations which led to the conclusion of the Agreement of to-day's date you pointed out that the Bill now before the French Parliament for granting the benefit of temporary admission to works of art dating from before 1830 and imported with a view to their sale in France, did not meet the wishes of Belgian dealers and artists.

You asked that more generous and more immediate facilities might be given to the latter, and pointed out that, as regards temporary admission of the works of our artists, Belgium granted us a more liberal régime, which she would like to see reciprocated.

Although the French Government is afraid that the Belgian request may encounter opposition from the French Parliament, conflicting as it does with a traditional principle of our Customs régime, it is prepared to consider, at the earliest possible moment, the possibility of according to works sent to France by Belgian artists with a view to sale, a régime allowing these works to enter France free of duty against the deposit or guarantee of a surety ”.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

E. DE GAIFFIER.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY M. BRIAND, FORMER PRIME MINISTER,
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, PARIS.

BELGIAN EMBASSY.

PARIS, February 23, 1928.

SIR,

The French Government undertook, by the *modus vivendi* concluded on October 24, 1924, between France and the Belgo-Luxemburg Union, to lay down "a precise rule for distinguishing between maize meal and maize groats".

A decision on this point was taken in March 1925, on the opinion of the Advisory Committee for Arts and Manufactures.

The Belgian industry concerned has, however, complained to its Government that this measure is unsatisfactory; it even considers that, far from favouring its interests, the effect of this rule is further to handicap the importation of Belgian flours into France.

In a letter dated December 7th, 1927, No. 13, 687, I had the honour to forward to you a note suggesting a less rigid rule of discrimination.

I should be glad if the French Government would reconsider the question and take the necessary steps to improve the existing régime.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

E. DE GAIFFIER.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY BARON DE GAIFFIER D'HESTROY, BELGIAN AMBASSADOR IN PARIS.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PARIS, February 23, 1928.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

You were good enough, by your letter of to-day's date, to communicate the following:

"The French Government undertook, by the *modus vivendi* concluded on October 24, 1924, between France and the Belgo-Luxemburg Union to lay down "a precise rule for distinguishing between maize meal and maize groats by sifting".

A decision on this point was taken in March 1925, on the opinion of the Advisory Committee for Arts and Manufactures.

The Belgian industry concerned has, however, complained to its Government that this measure is unsatisfactory; it even considers that, far from favouring its interests, the effect of this rule is further to handicap the importation of Belgian flours into France.

In a letter dated December 7, 1927, No. 13, 687, I had the honour to forward to your Excellency a note suggesting a less rigid rule of discrimination.

I should be glad if the French Government would reconsider the question and take the necessary steps to improve the existing régime ”.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of this communication, and to inform you that the French Government does not intend to modify the safeguards now existing in France in this connection, until the Belgian Government institutes a change in the existing régime as regards French flours.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

A. BRIAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY BARON DE GAIFFIER D'HESTROY, BELGIAN AMBASSADOR IN PARIS.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PARIS, *February 23, 1928.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to confirm that, during the negotiations which led to the conclusion of the Agreement of to-day's date, the following particulars were furnished to the Delegation of the Belgo-Luxemburg Union concerning the Customs régime for certain goods :

(1) Only such products as are colourless or artificially coloured, inodorous and tasteless, and put up in the form of thin leaves weighing not more than 500 grammes to the square metre shall be considered as gelatine and thus be dutiable under No. 326 (*b*).

(2) The tanks of cream separators, when they are easily detachable, may pay duty under No. 568.

(3) Wood screws of iron or steel of less than 4 mm. in diameter are liable to the duties prescribed in No. 566 for “ articles other than wiredrawn ”. According to Note C of the Customs tariff (Edition Oudin, page 223 *bis*), the coefficient now applicable to screws of this kind is 5. 1.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

A. BRIAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY M. BRIAND, FORMER PRIME MINISTER,
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, PARIS.

BELGIAN EMBASSY.

PARIS, *February 23, 1928.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In a letter of to-day's date, your were good enough to communicate to me the following :

“ I have the honour to confirm that, during the negotiations which led to the conclusion of the Agreement of to-day's date, the following particulars were furnished to the Delegation of the Belgo-Luxemburg Union concerning the Customs régime for certain goods.

Only such products as are colourless or artificially coloured, indorous and tasteless, and put up in the form of thin leaves weighing not more than 500 grammes to the square metre shall be considered as gelatine and thus be dutiable under No. 326 (*b*).

(2) The tanks of cream separators, when they are easily detachable, may pay duty under No. 568.

(3) Wood screws of iron or steel of less than 4 mm. in diameter are liable to the duties prescribed in No. 566 for "articles other than wiredrawn".

According to Note C of the Customs tariff (Edition Oudin, page 223 bis), the coefficient now applicable to screws of this kind is 5.1".

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's communication.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

E. DE GAIFFIER.