

N° 2553.

ALLEMAGNE ET TURQUIE

Traité de commerce, avec protocole final, signés à Ankara, le 27 mai 1930, et échange de notes y relatif, Ankara, les 24 et 26 mai 1930.

GERMANY AND TURKEY

Treaty of Commerce, with Final Protocol, signed at Ankara, May 27, 1930, and Exchange of Notes relating thereto, Ankara, May 24 and 26, 1930.

TEXTE TURC. — TURKISH TEXT.

N^o 2553. — ALMANYA VE TÜRKİYE ARASINDA TİCARET MUKAVELENAMESİ ¹.

German, Turkish and French official texts communicated by the German Consul-General at Geneva. The registration of this Treaty took place December 6, 1930.

Bir taraftan ALMAN HÜKÛMETİ REİSİ, diğer taraftan TÜRKİYE CÜMHURİYETİ REİSİ, İki memleket arasındaki iktisadî münasebetleri inkişaf ettirmek arzusunda olduklarından bu bapta bir muahedename akdine karar vermişler ve, murahhasları olmak üzere,

ALMAN HÜKÛMETİ REİSİ :

Alman Hükûmetinin Türkiye'de Fevkalâde Büyük Elçisi ve Murahhası Mösyö Rudolf NADOLNY'yi ;

TÜRKİYE CÜMHURİYETİ REİSİ :

Diyaribekir Mebusu, Esbak Vekil, Büyük Elçi ZEKÂİ ;
Burdur Mebusu Mustafa ŞEREF ;
Hariciye Müsteşarı, Orta Elçi NUMAN Rifat Beyfendileri tayin etmişlerdir.

Müşarünileyhler, usulüne muvafık ve muteber görülen salâhiyetnamelerini teati ettikten sonra atideki maddeleri kararlaştırmışlardır.

Madde 1.

Menşei Akit memleketlerden biri olup diğerine ithal edilen tabii veya mamul müstahsallar üçüncü bir memleketin aynı müstahsallarına bahşedilmiş olan gümrük resimleri, emsal, ve herhangi diğer rusum ve aıdattan daha yükseğine tabi tutulmayacaktır.

Menşei Türkiye olup Almanya'ya ithal edilen tabii veya mamul müstahsallar A melfufunda tesbit edilmiş olan gümrük resimlerinden daha yükseğine tabi tutulmayacaktır.

Menşei Almanya olup Türkiye'ye ithal edilen tabii veya mamul müstahsallar B melfufunda münderiç tenzilât yüzdelerinden istifade edecektir. Tenzilât yüzdelerinin taalluk ettiği B melfufundaki maddelerden birine tatbik edilen tarife arttırılacak olursa bu tzeyidin meriyete girmesinden itibaren dokuz aylık bir mühlet munkazi oluncaya kadar mezkûr madde için mukavelede derpiş edilmiş olan menafi hasebile işbu mukavelenin imzası tarihinde tatbiki terrettüp eden resim değış-tirilmeksizin muhafaza edilecektir. Bu hüküm yirminci maddede münderiç fesih salâhiyetini ihlâl etmez.

En ziyade müsaadeye mazhar millet şartı prensibi Akit Taraflardan birinin ülkesinden diğer Taraf ülkesine ihraç edilen tabii veya mamul müstahsalların ihracat resimlerine vesair aيداتına da şamildir.

¹ The exchange of ratifications took place at Berlin, September 11, 1930.

TRADUCTIONS — TRANSLATIONS

¹ TRANSLATION.

No. 2553. — TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN THE GERMAN REICH
AND THE TURKISH REPUBLIC. SIGNED AT ANKARA,
MAY 27, 1930.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN REICH, of the one part and THE PRESIDENT OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC, of the other part, desirous of encouraging commercial relations between the two countries, have decided, with this object, to conclude a Convention, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN REICH :

M. Rudolf NADOLNY, German Ambassador to Turkey ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC :

M. ZEKÂI Bey, Former Minister, Ambassador, Deputy of Diyarbekir ;

M. Mustafa ŞEREF Bey, Deputy of Burdur ;

M. Menemenli NUMAN Bey, Minister Plenipotentiary, Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs ;

Who, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following Articles ;

Article 1.

Products of the soil and industry of one of the Contracting countries shall not be subject on import into the other country to duties, co-efficients, dues or other charges of any description higher than those applicable to like products of any third country.

Products of the soil and industry of Turkish origin shall not be subject, on importation into Germany, to duties higher than those laid down in Annex A.

Products of the soil and industry of German origin shall, on importation into Turkey, enjoy the benefit of the percentages of reduction laid down in Annex B. Should the Customs duty on one of the articles for which the percentages of reduction have been laid down in Annex B be increased, the Customs duty applicable on the day of the signature of the present Convention, taking into account the said reductions, shall remain unchanged for the articles in question, until the expiry of a period of nine months as from the day of the entry into force of the increase. The present provision shall not affect the right of denunciation provided for in Article 20.

The most-favoured-nation principle shall apply also to export duties and other charges on products of the soil and industry exported from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties to the territory of the other Party.

The guarantee of treatment on an equal footing with any third country shall extend also to the method of levying import and export duties, to storage in Customs warehouses, to charges and Customs formalities, to Customs treatment and to the clearing of goods imported, exported or consigned in transit.

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

Article 2.

Products of the soil and industry of one of the Contracting Parties imported into the territory of the other Party through the territories of another country or countries shall not be liable, on importation, to duties or taxes other or higher than those to which they would have been liable if they had been imported direct from the country of origin.

The present provision shall apply both to goods in direct transit and to goods transhipped, unpacked and re-packed, or placed in bond in course of transit.

Article 3.

With a view to determining the country of origin of the imported product, either of the Contracting Parties may demand the production by the importer of a certificate of origin testifying that the imported product is a national product or manufactured article of the country of export or that it is to be regarded as such by reason of a transformation or finishing process, justified from an economic standpoint, which has been carried out in that country.

Certificates of origin, which shall be established in conformity with the model shown in Annex C, shall be issued either by the Customs authorities or by the Chambers of Commerce, Industry or Agriculture competent in the case of the consigner, or by any other body or association recognised by the country of destination.

Generally speaking, the obligation to produce a certificate of origin shall not be applicable, except for goods exceeding in value £T. 50 or 100 Reichsmark, in the case of :

- (1) Postal packets,
- (2) Consignments by post or rail,
- (3) Packets of 5 kilogrammes or less carried by air.

The same shall apply, irrespective of the value, to postal packets other than commercial consignments and also to commercial travellers' samples. It shall not apply, however, in the case of the sale of such samples.

Article 4.

No prohibition or restriction shall be maintained or imposed, in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, on the importation of products of the soil or industry of the other Contracting Party, whatever their nature or immediate place of origin, unless such prohibitions or restrictions are applicable also to the importation of like products of the soil or industry of any other foreign country.

No prohibition or restriction shall be maintained or imposed, in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, on the exportation of goods consigned to the territory of the other Party, unless such prohibitions or restrictions are applicable also to the exportation of like goods consigned to any other foreign country.

No exceptions to the general provision embodied in the first two paragraphs of this Article shall be allowed, except in the following cases, and then only provided that the said prohibitions or restrictions are applied simultaneously and in like manner to other foreign countries in which the same conditions obtain :

- (1) Prohibitions or restrictions for reasons of public security ;
- (2) Prohibitions or restrictions for reasons relating to public health ;
- (3) Prohibitions or restrictions for the protection of animals or plants against disease or parasites, or for the protection of plants against deterioration and extinction.

Article 5.

The Contracting Parties undertake to grant one another freedom of transit over the routes best suited to international transit, for persons, baggage, goods and articles of every kind, consignments, ships, boats, carriages and wagons or other means of transport, and to guarantee one another most-favoured-nation treatment in this respect.

Goods of all kinds sent in transit through the territory of one of the Contracting Parties shall be exempted by either Party from all Customs duties or other taxes, with the exception of statistical charges and the costs of supervision and warehousing.

The Contracting Parties undertake not to subject transit to formalities or other measures which might impede it, but reserve the right to take the necessary measures to ensure that the goods, particularly those whose import is prohibited or which constitute a State monopoly, are really in transit and are not being imported clandestinely into the country.

The provisions of the present Article shall apply both to goods in direct transit and to goods transhipped, unpacked and repacked, or placed in bond in course of transit.

Provided that such measures are applicable to all countries or to countries in which like conditions obtain, the transit of goods may form the subject of prohibitions or restrictions :

- (1) For reasons relating to public security and the security of the State.
- (2) For reasons relating to public health, or the protection of animals or plants against disease or parasites, or the protection of plants against deterioration and extinction.

Article 6.

The Contracting Parties, with a view to protecting, in their respective territories, the rights of authors of literary and artistic works, undertake to apply in their reciprocal relations the provisions of the International Berne Convention of September 9, 1886, revised at Berlin on November 13, 1908, and of the Additional Protocol signed at Berne on March 20, 1914.

Article 7.

Each of the Contracting Parties undertakes to protect adequately against unfair competition in commercial transactions natural or manufactured products originating in the territory of the other country and to prohibit and repress, by seizure and by other appropriate penal measures, in conformity with the laws and regulations of the country, the importation and exportation, and likewise the manufacture, transport, warehousing, sale or offering for sale, of all products bearing upon themselves or their usual get up or wrappings or in respect of which the invoices, way-bills or commercial documents bear any marks, names, inscriptions, or devices whatsoever which are calculated to convey directly or indirectly a false indication of the origin, type, nature or special characteristics of such goods.

In no case, however, shall this reciprocal undertaking entered into by the Contracting Parties confer the right to claim damages from the Government on whose territory the case of unfair competition has been established.

Article 8.

Merchants, manufacturers and other persons engaged in industry who are nationals of one of the Contracting Parties and who prove by the production of an identity card issued by the

competent authorities of their country that they are entitled to exercise their trade or industry in that country and that they pay the legal taxes and charges shall be authorised, either personally or through commercial travellers in their employ, to purchase goods in the territory of the other Contracting Party from merchants or from manufacturers or in places of public sale. They may also solicit orders from merchants or other persons who utilise in their trade or industry goods of the kind offered. They shall also be entitled to carry with them, or have sent to them, samples or specimens, but no goods intended for sale. They shall not be subject to any special tax or charge by reason of the activities mentioned in this paragraph. All objects representative of a specified category of goods shall be considered as samples or specimens, provided first that the said articles are such that they can be duly identified on re-exportation, and secondly, that the articles thus imported are not of such quantity or value that, taken as a whole, they no longer constitute samples in the usual sense.

The identity card must conform to the specimen contained in Annex D. The Contracting Parties shall inform each other as to the authorities who are competent to issue these cards and as to the regulations with which commercial travellers are required to comply when exercising their trade.

It is understood, however, that the commercial travellers mentioned above may not conclude sale transactions on behalf of merchants or business men not mentioned in their card.

With the exception of goods the importation of which is prohibited, articles liable to Customs duty or other charges shall, when imported as samples and specimens, be temporarily admitted free of import or export duty, subject to re-exportation and to the following conditions :

A. When making their Customs declaration, these travellers shall submit a descriptive list in three copies certified by the Customs authorities of the exporting country and showing in detail the samples or specimens imported by them. If they are not in possession of the descriptive list, they shall, when making their declaration, submit a new list in three copies indicating in detail the samples or specimens.

The Customs authorities of the importing country may demand that the list be translated into the language of the country.

B. In order that the samples or specimens may be identified upon re-exportation, they shall be stamped or sealed with wax or lead, according to their nature and form, in the country of exportation. The Customs authorities of each Party shall officially send specimens of these stamps and seals to the Customs authorities of the other Party, so as to ensure the verification of the marks affixed to the samples.

When the affixing of marks is impossible or inexpedient, identification by means of photographs, drawings or complete and detailed descriptions is allowed. Nevertheless, as an exceptional measure, the Customs authorities of the importing country may affix additional marks to these samples in all cases in which they consider this indispensable for ensuring the identification of these samples on their re-exportation.

Apart from the latter case, Customs verification shall consist simply in ascertaining the identity of the samples and determining the amount of any duties and taxes that may be leviable.

If the samples or specimens are not provided with marks affixed in the country of exportation, the Customs authorities of the country of importation shall affix new marks.

C. After the importer has presented to the Customs the descriptive list or the declaration of the samples, the Customs inspection shall take place, and if the list or the declaration corresponds to the samples and the marks affixed thereto are in order, the Customs duties on each of these samples and the excise duties, if any, shall be determined, and the amount of these taxes and charges shall be deposited either in money or in the form of security deemed to be adequate by the Customs authorities of the country of importation. The provisions relating to security shall be

settled by the respective Governments, in accordance with their own legislation. The weighing duties and other charges shall definitely be paid and the descriptive list or a copy of the declaration duly authenticated by the Customs authorities, shall be returned to the importer.

Nevertheless, the importer shall, instead of calculating and depositing the duties on each of the samples in accordance with the articles of the tariff relating thereto, have the right to pay these duties on the sample submitted at the highest rates of the tariff, for all the samples. The Customs authorities shall be bound to comply with this request.

D. Samples or specimens imported in this way shall be returned within a year to the exporting country or re-exported to some other country either through the Customs office through which they were imported or through another. The period may be extended, if necessary, by the Customs authorities of the importing country.

E. The descriptive list or declaration and the samples or specimens re-exported shall be submitted by the person concerned to the Customs authorities, who, after verifying them, shall reimburse without delay and against a receipt the whole of the duties paid on importation, or shall release the security deposited in respect of these duties. Such reimbursement or release shall only be effected in the case of samples or specimens re-exported. The Customs dues deposited in respect of samples or specimens not re-exported after the expiry of the period provided for under D or sold on the spot shall be credited to the Customs Administration or collected from the guarantors.

F. Reimbursement of the duties paid on importation, or the release of the security shall be effected by any Customs offices on the frontier or inland which are competent for the purpose. The Contracting Parties shall communicate to one another the lists of the offices recognised a competent.

The principle of equality of treatment with any third country remains reciprocally assured as regards the provisions of this Article.

The provisions of this Article shall not apply to itinerant industries, to itinerant trades or to the soliciting of orders from persons not engaged in industry or commerce; each of the Contracting Parties reserves the right to apply in this respect such legislation as it may think fit.

Article 9.

No import or export duties shall be levied by either of the Contracting Parties on the articles mentioned below, provided that such articles are re-exported or re-imported and subject to the measures of supervision provided for by their legislation :

(a) Wrappings of all kinds customary in trade, protective covers and other packing material, also cloth-beams and cylinders of wood and cardboard which are imported from one country into the other for use in the export of goods or which are brought back from the other country, provided proof is given that they have been used for that purpose;

(b) Articles to be repaired. It is understood that such articles shall be exempt from import duties on re-importation into the country of export; dutiable materials or pieces added to the said articles, in the course of the repairs, in any considerable quantities shall be cleared independently of the said articles at the rate applicable before being combined with them; the weight to be taken as a basis for Customs clearing purposes may be determined approximate by estimation.

(c) Goods (except foodstuffs) which are taken to markets, fairs or exhibitions;

(d) Furniture vans and cases and accessory packing material, brought across the frontier for the conveyance of objects out of the territory of one of the Contracting

Parties into the territory of the other, provided that re-export takes place within six months. The said transport material may carry a different load on the return journey. It may not be employed for any kind of internal transport.

The parties concerned must state the length of time for which the articles in question will be used, on importation into the country. Such period may, in case of need, be extended by the Customs authorities, in conformity with the legal provisions.

Article 10.

Used household articles (articles included in the removal) for the personal use of the person establishing himself in the country shall be exempt from Customs duties and from all import and export charges, if they accompany the said person or if they are consigned from his last place of domicile not more than two months before and not more than three months after his arrival.

Article 11.

Equal treatment with any third State shall not apply :

(1) To privileges granted now or in the future by one of the Contracting Parties to a neighbouring State for the purpose of facilitating frontier traffic within a zone not exceeding fifteen kilometres in width on either side of the frontier ;

(2) To special privileges arising out of a Customs union.

(3) To special favours and privileges granted now or in the future in regard to Customs tariffs between Turkey and the countries which separated from the Ottoman Empire in 1923.

Article 12.

No distinction shall be made on the railways between inhabitants of the territories of the Contracting Parties as regards forwarding, rates or the time and methods of dispatch. In particular, consignments sent from the territory of one of the Parties to the territory of the other or in transit through that territory shall not be subject to treatment less favourable as regards forwarding or transport rates than the treatment which would be applicable to consignments sent in the said territories to place within the country or abroad, provided that the said consignments are carried under the same conditions, over the same route and in the same direction.

Exceptions shall be allowed only in the case of transport at reduced rates to meet a passing crisis in exceptional circumstances, or in the case of transport for charitable purposes.

The two Governments reserve the right, further, by means of direct negotiations between the Railways Administrations, to establish detailed provisions for traffic by rail and transit in the two countries.

Article 13.

Ships and boats flying the flag of one of the Contracting Parties, which enter or leave the waters and ports of the other Party, with cargo or in ballast, shall, irrespective of their place of sailing or destination, be accorded the same treatment in every respect as national vessels, and shall not be subject to taxes or charges other than those levied now or in future on national vessels,

irrespective of whether such taxes or charges whatever their denomination, are levied on behalf of a State, a province, a commune or a corporation duly authorised by the Government.

Cargoes, irrespective of their origin or destination, shall not be subject to taxes or charges other or higher, or to treatment other than would have been applicable if they had been imported or exported on vessels flying the national flag. Passengers and their luggage shall also be treated as if they were travelling under the national flag.

The tariffs of all the taxes and charges mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be duly published before being put into force. The same applies to the provisions and regulations of the police and port administrations. In every port the administration shall place at the disposal of those concerned a list of the taxes and charges in force and of the provisions and regulations of the police and port administrations.

Article 14.

Vessels of either of the Contracting Parties may enter one or more ports of the other Contracting Party, either to land all or part of their cargo, goods and passengers from abroad or to take on board all or part of their cargo, goods and passengers proceeding abroad. They shall be entitled, provided that they comply with the laws and regulations of the State concerned, to retain on board any portion of the cargo which is consigned to another port in that country or in another country and to re-export such portion of the cargo without being liable to pay any duties or charges thereon, except those for supervision, which, moreover, shall only be payable according to the rates fixed for national shipping.

Article 15.

The nationality of sea-going vessels shall be recognised by both Parties in conformity, with the laws and regulations of the country to which such vessels belong and in conformity with the documents and certificates on board issued by the competent authorities.

The regulations and provisions of the national legislation concerning the equipment and gear necessary for voyages, for the safety of the vessels and for the saving of passengers and also the certificate of capacity of members of the crew shall be recognised as valid in the ports of the other party. As regards public security and the maintenance of order in ports and territorial waters, vessels shall be subject to the laws of the country in which they may be.

Tonnage measurement certificates and other tonnage measurement documents issued by the authorities of one of the Contracting Parties shall be recognised as valid by the authorities of the other Party, pending the conclusion of special agreements between the two Contracting Parties.

Article 16.

The provisions of the present Treaty relating to the reciprocal granting of equality of treatment in regard to shipping shall not apply :

(1) To the coasting trade or to navigation in inland waters, for which the laws now or at any time in force in the territory of either of the Contracting Parties shall still apply ;

(2) To bounties which are or may in future be granted to the national merchant marine with a view to promoting its development.

(3) To fisheries within the territorial waters of the Contracting Parties or to maritime service within the ports and roadsteads and on the coasts ;

(4) To special privileges which are or may in future be granted to the products of national fisheries.

The term "maritime service" shall cover towage and pilotage and likewise salvage and life-saving at sea, within the limits of the territorial waters or in the Sea of Marmora.

It is understood that all questions which do not form the subject of special provisions and are not included in the foregoing enumeration shall be settled in accordance with the most-favoured-nation principle.

Article 17.

If a vessel of either Contracting Party is wrecked, stranded, or abandoned through distress at sea in the waters of the other Party, the vessel and her cargo shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities as are accorded in similar circumstances, by the laws and regulations of the country in question to national vessels in the same situation. Assistance and relief shall be afforded to the master, the crew and the passengers, both for themselves and for the vessels and her cargo, to the same extent as would be afforded to the country's own nationals.

Salvage service shall be governed by the laws of the State in which salvage is affected.

Goods salvaged from a vessel that has been stranded or wrecked shall not be subject to any Customs duties, unless they are imported for consumption in the country.

Article 18.

Internal charges which are or may be levied in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, on account of the State or of a commune or other corporation, on the production or preparation of goods or on trade therein or on their consumption, shall not on any pretext, as regards either the rate or method of collection, be higher or more burdensome in the case of products of the other Contracting Party than in that of like national products or, should there be no like national products, of the most favoured nation.

Article 19.

The Contracting Parties pledge themselves to take the necessary measures to enable merchants to obtain official information concerning Customs tariffs and, more particularly, the duties applicable to specific goods. Request for information must, in conformity with the provisions of the country of import, be accompanied by a sample of the goods or by a detailed description, a drawing or a photograph.

Article 20.

The present Treaty, drawn up in German and in Turkish, shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Berlin as soon as possible.

The Treaty shall come into force on the fourteenth day following the exchange of the instruments of ratification and shall remain in force for one year. If it is not denounced three months before the expiry of this period, the Convention shall be deemed to be extended for an indefinite period. It can subsequently be denounced by either Party, subject to three months' notice being given.

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

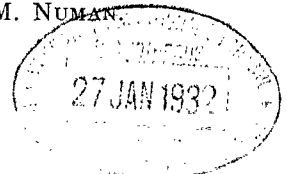
Done in duplicate at Ankara, May 27, 1930.

Rudolf NADOLNY.

ZEKÂI.

Mustafa ŞEREF.

M. NUMAN



ANNEX A.

Number in German Customs Tariff	Designation of Goods	Duties per 100 kg. Reichsmarks
ex 14	Poppy, including ripe poppy-heads, sesame	free
15	Linseed, hemp-seed	free
ex 16	Cottonseed	free
ex 19	Canaryseed (fox-tail grass-seed)	2
ex 28	Cotton, raw, and cotton waste, also cleaned	free
ad 32	Madder, roots, rinds, leaves, flowers of plants for dyeing	free
ex 46	Hazelnuts, unripe (green) or ripe, even if shelled, ground, or otherwise broken up or simply prepared	2
ex 52	Figs : In receptacles weighing 5 kg. or less	8
	Other	4
	Figs for the manufacture of coffee substitutes, subject to Customs supervision	2
	Raisins (not enumerated in No. 53)	8
ad 52	<i>Note</i> : All tariff reductions granted now or in future in respect of currants (present tariff 5 Reichsmarks) shall be applicable immediately and unconditionally to raisins originating in Turkey.	
ex 54	Almonds, dried (with or without shell) ; pistachio-nuts	4
ex 60	Opium	free
ex 72	Liquorice root	free
ex 74	Walnut wood, rough or merely cut into lengths with the axe or saw, with or without the bark	0.12
92	Tanning-bark, ground up or not	free
ex 94	Gallnuts and valonias, whether ground or not ; cutch	free
ex 97	Gum tragacanth	free
ad 137	<i>Note</i> : Yoke of egg for manufacturing purposes will be admitted free of duty if officially denatured and subject to supervision as to the use thereof.	
ex 144	Sheep's wool (also tanners' wool), raw	free
ex 145	Hair of the Angora goat (mohair)	free
ex 153	Hides and skins for the preparation of leather, raw (green, salted, limed dried), also with the hair removed and split, but not further worked, as well as parts of such hides and skins, such as flanks, bellies, throats, necks, and heads ; also leather glue stock	free
154	Skins of hares and rabbits, raw	free
155	Skins to be prepared for furrier's work (with the exception of those mentioned in No. 154), raw	free
ex 157	Guts and stomachs of cattle, fresh, dried or salted, not for eating	free
ex 166	Olive oil, pure	free
ex 225	Emery, raw, ground, or washed, packed otherwise than in boxes, glass or other jars, or like receptacles for retail sale, even moulded into bricks	free
ex 231	<i>Meerschaum</i> , crude	free
ex 237	Manganese and chrome ore, whether treated mechanically or dressed (<i>aufbereitet</i>)	free
ex 384	Valonia extract, solid	free
ex 385	Other liquorice juice, raw or purified	free
ex 391	Raw silk, not dyed, not twisted or only once twisted	free

Number in German Customs Tariff	Designation of Goods	Duties per 100 kg. Reichsmarks
ex 398	Yarn of floss silk, single or otherwise, twisted or not, not dyed	free
ex 403	Knotted carpets, with pile wholly of natural silk, weighing not more than 4 kg. and measuring not more than 120 × 175 cm.	700
ex 428	Floor carpets of woollen textile materials or other animal hair, mixed or not with vegetable yarns or textile materials, to be sold by measure, or with edgings, knotted or printed, or with needle-work	600
563	Skins for the preparation of articles of fur wholly or partly dressed, even dyed	free
850	Lead, crude (in blocks, pigs and the like)	free
ex 869 A	Unwrought copper (in cakes or so-called <i>rosettes</i> , blocks, bars or slabs) . .	free

ANNEX B.

Number in Turkish Customs Tariff	Designation of Goods	Duties per 100 kg. £ T. under the law of 8.6.29	Percentage reduction
ex 75	Hides or skins ; prepared :		
	A. Tanned, undyed :		
	(2) Cow, calf and <i>telatine</i>	175	12 ½ %
ad 75 B. 2	<i>Note</i> : Cow and calf hides, varnished, not patent, are dutiable under tariff No. 75. B. 2. (By varnished hides are meant dyed hides shiny, but not patent).		
ex 78. A. 87	Sole leather Wares of skin or leather :	80	12 ½ %
	A. Purses, ladies' bags, cigarette cases, tobacco-pouches, cases for watches, telescopes, photographic and other similar apparatus, toilet cases, writing cases, brief rolls and portfolios, and watch guards :		
	(1) Plain or combined with common materials	880	20 %
ad 87 A. 1	<i>Note</i> : By common materials are meant imitation of ivory, tortoiseshell and mother-of-pearl, also shells resembling mother-of-pearl, galalith, celluloid, horn, bone, glass, porcelain, artificial silk and common metals, also nickelled and bronzed.		
106	Other tissues of pure wool not elsewhere specified (combined or not with other materials), weighing per square metre :		
	A. Up to 200 grammes	360	30 %
	B. From 201 to 600 grammes	270	25 %
107	Tissues of wool with the warp entirely of cotton, weighing per square metre :		
	A. Up to 200 grammes	212.50	25 %
	B. From 201 to 600 grammes	162.50	25 %
118	Hosiery and knitted goods of wool and hair, including dresses, vests, drawers, shirts, camisoles, neckkerchiefs, scarves, head kerchiefs and caps, stockings and socks,		

Number in Turkish Customs Tariff	Designation of Goods	Duties per 100 kg. £ T. under the law of 8.6.29	Percentage reduction
	gaiters, gloves, ties, hair-nets and other knitted wares and parts thereof (including those partly sewn)(combined or not with other materials) :		
136	A. Plain	560	10 %
	Velvets, plushes and similar tissues and ribbons of such tissues (including those combined with metal threads and other materials) :		
	A. Of pure silk or artificial silk	2,400	20 %
	B. Not of pure silk (under 70 % silk content)	880	20 %
ex 143	Stockings and socks of mixed artificial silk	3,600	20 %
215	Wines :		
	B. In bottles, demijohns, jars (including weight of receptacles)	150	25 %
281	Celluloid, galalith, bakelite and the like, and articles of these materials :		
	C. Articles combined or not with other materials	360	20 %
307	Brushes, brooms, paint-brushes :		
	B. Drawing brushes of any kind (with or without handle)	100	15 %
	C. Brooms and brushes for industrial purposes of horse or other animal hair mixed with vegetable fibres, or of wire or fabric (with or without handle)	50	15 %
ex 320 A.	Walking-sticks, umbrella and parasol sticks with, or without handles, rough worked, painted, varnished or lacquered.	200	10 %
328	B. Uncut writing paper, fine printing paper	7.50	10. %
329	Cut writing paper, notepaper and envelopes (including weight of inner packing) :		
	B. Printed, with drawings, ornamented or combined with other materials	60	15 %
ad 330	<i>Note</i> : By copying-paper and paper for typewriters is meant only paper which does not exceed in weight 30 grammes per square metre.		
ad 334	<i>Note</i> : By paper prepared with resin is meant only paper which is subsequently specially prepared with resin.		
335	Sensitised paper (of any thickness) (including weight of inner packing) :		
	A. Sensitised paper for photography (including sensitised cards)	62.50	25 %
	B. Sensitised paper for drawings and the like, transparent tracing paper	30	25 %
ex 342 A	A. Fine cardboard, glazed, weighing 200 and up to 300 grammes per square metre	17.50	10 %
ad 344 and 346	<i>Note</i> : Boxes of ordinary or corrugated cardboard, in good condition, employed for the inner packing of goods and containing the latter, are liable to the same duties as the said goods, unless the latter are liable to a duty higher than that applicable to the boxes themselves or unless the boxes are admitted duty-free under Article 25 of the law concerning the Customs tariff.		

Number in Turkish Customs Tariff	Designation of Goods	Duties per 100 kg. £ T. under the law of 8.6.29	Percentage reduction
361	Drawings and pictures on paper, cardboard, cloth or oilcloth (excluding silk) (including those framed or bound) :		
	B. Photographs, photo-engravings, phototypic pictures, photo-colographic pictures, lithographs, cromolithographs, zincographic pictures, grapho-typic pictures, tiefdruck and other systems (including etchings and engravings)	300	30 %
395	Hosiery and knitted goods of cotton, including clothing, vests, drawers, shirts, camisoles, neck-kerchiefs, scarves, head kerchiefs and caps, stockings and socks, gaiters, gloves, ties, hair-nets and other knitted wares and parts thereof (including those partly sewn) (combined or not with other materials) :		
	B. Ornamented or combined with other materials . . .	450	30 %
401	Cotton waistbelts (including tissues imitating shawl), bed and table covers, head-kerchiefs, scarves, bogtcha, curtains, baby-carriers, flags, and similar made-up articles	120	10 %
ex 424	Transmission belting, straps and the like (including those with ballata) (combined or not with other materials)	62.50	15 %
446	Elastic tissues impregnated with rubber, coated with rubber on one side or inside, or glued on rubber :		
	A. Of natural or artificial silk or of mixed silk	1,050	20 %
	B. Of woollen tissues, pure or mixed with textile materials other than silk	240	20 %
	C. Of other tissues	135	20 %
448	Drawers, shirts, shirt fronts, gloves, bathing caps, hernia trusses, urinal ice bags, preservatives of all kinds, teats, washers, elastic parts of sprayers, sounding horn bulbs, irrigators and bulbs, sponges, sponge bags, bed pans, bidets, air cushions, mattresses, medical instruments, such as probes for the stomach, the urinary passages and other probes, phonoscopes and other similar articles of rubber— all these combined or not with other materials	100	15 %
ex 452 A	Linoleum and camptulicon for covering floors (in pieces or in the piece), combined with cork, multicolour but of one colour in the mass	21.25	10 %
453	Oilcloth for covering walls or shelves, tables or furniture (in pieces or in the piece)	42	10 %
455	Oilcloth manufactures such as handbags, letter-cases, jewel-cases, other small cases, waist belts, strips for decorating furniture, buttons covered with oilcloth, buckles, hat borders and ribbons, and other oilcloth manufactures not elsewhere mentioned in the Tariff :		
	A. Combined or mixed with common materials such as wood, cardboard, glass and the like	120	10 %
ad 455	<i>Note</i> : By common materials are meant imitations of ivory, tortoiseshell and mother-of-pearl, also shells resembling mother-of-pearl, galalith, celluloid, horn, bone, glass, porcelain, artificial silk and common metals, also nickelled and bronzed.		

Number in Turkish Customs Tariff	Designation of Goods	Duties per 100 kg. £ T. under the law of 8.6.29	Percentage reduction
ex 487	Table and toilet sets, statues of faience or porcelain :		
	A. Of one colour (not combined with other materials) .	10	15 %
	C. Of two or more colours, punched, gilt, painted (not combined with other materials)	25	15 %
488	Electrical apparatus of faience, earthenware or porcelain and parts thereof, such as insulators, sockets, fuses, cut-outs, switches, piles, rosettes, and other :		
	D. Of two or more colours, punched, gilt, painted (combined with common materials)	45	15 %
494	Bottles, flasks, gallons, jugs, demijohns and the like (coloured or natural shade) :		
	A. Common :		
	(1) Plain	3	20 %
	(2) Combined with other materials (including those with wicker-work)	6.25	20 %
	B Cut, engraved, and ornamented :		
	(1) Combined or not with common materials	57.50	20 %
	(2) Combined with precious metals or with fine materials (including those gilt)	240	20 %
538	Hand tools of all kinds, of iron (with or without handle) :		
	A. Saws of all kinds, toothed or not (including pit saws) .	18	10 %
	B. Files, having a length of :		
	(2) 16 centimetres and more	10	10 %
	E. Gimlets, rulers, squares, compasses, augers, screw-drivers, pliers, hammers weighing up to 250 grammes, cutting or chasing chisels, hand-drills and awls of all kinds	27	10 %
	F. Other tools not specially mentioned, weighing each :		
	(1) Up to 150 grammes	30	10 %
539	Cutlery, such as knives, paper-cutters, swords, pen-knives, forks, spoons, scissors, hairclippers, razors, safety razors, manicure sets, nutcrackers, corkscrews, and the like :		
	D. Combined with nickel, white metal ("Packfong") or galalith	120	15 %
550	E. Combined or not with other materials	54	15 %
	Iron cloths :		
	(2) Coloured, oxidised or galvanised	12	15 %
552	Hardware and ironmongery not elsewhere mentioned in the Tariff, such as kitchen and table utensils, coffee and tea sets, lamps and parts of lamps, flat-irons, coffee mills, mincing machines, taps, pails, baths, W. C. articles, weights, fire shovels and tongs, animal bells, stirrups, bottle caps and other like articles (also combined with other materials) :		
	B. Coloured, varnished, polished, or coated with another metal	24	25 %
	C. Electrically worked	60	20 %
ad 552	<i>Note</i> : Petroleum incandescent lamps are dutiable under Tariff No. 552.		

Number in Turkish Customs Tariff	Designation of Goods	Duties per 100 kg. £ T. under the law of 8.6.29	Percentage reduction
553	Other fancy articles of iron, not elsewhere mentioned in the Tariff, such as rings, earrings and other ornaments, whistles, house-bells, hand-bells, thimbles, bridle bits, spurs, paper or skin clips, inkstands, pen-holders, fountain pens, and other stationery ware, combs and other fancy articles and ornamental objects :		
558	Ex A. Combined with galalith or silvered Copper wire (round) (including wire consisting of several twisted strands) :	250	10 %
	B. Japanned, coated with nickel, aluminium or other base metals, painted or oxidised	36	10 %
	E. Copper wire and cables used for electrical circuits (including those mixed with other wire) :		
	(r) Insulated with rubber, gutta-percha, asbestos paper and other materials	54	20 %
563	Kitchen and table utensils, kettles, stills, wick or compression heaters, stoves, flat irons, weights and the like, of copper (including those electrically worked and combined with other materials)	70	15 %
564	Samovars, coffee mills, tea and coffee sets, forks and spoons, lamps, house utensils, statuettes and other ornamental articles for sitting rooms, (combined or not with other common materials) :		
	A. Plain or varnished	87.50	15 %
	B. Japanned, nickelled, oxidised or otherwise coated	105	15 %
565	Hardware and ironmongery, of copper, such as furniture, door and window fittings, bridle bits, spurs, whistles, bells, taps, furniture nails, hand tools, furniture, bedsteads and other like articles (combined or not with other materials) :		
	A. Plain or painted	94.50	25 %
	B. Polished, nickelled or oxidised	120	25 %
569	Aluminium and aluminium alloys :		
	B. Ingots or other forms	23.60	20 %
	C. Plates, pipes and accessories, wire	66	20 %
	D. Powder or foil (used in gilding and other purposes)	90	20 %
576	Articles of zinc alloys (combined or not with other materials) :		
	B. Coated with other base metals, nickelled or coloured	45.50	10 %
587	Articles of jewellery (not set with precious stones) :		
	B. Of gold	90	per kg. 10 %
	C. Of silver	12	10 %
ex 595	Wall clocks, table clocks (including those in frames or cases, or on statues, also alarm clocks) :		
	C. The parts other than the works of other metals	1	25 %
ad 598	Note : Time-detectors are dutiable under No. 598.		
601	Keyboard-instruments :		
	C. Upright pianos :		
	(r) Small	80	per piece 10 %
ad 601 E.	Note : Accordions (hand worked) with less than 21 keys are dutiable under the head of toys of wood.		

Number in Turkish Customs Tariff	Designation of Goods	Duties per 100 kg. & T. under the law of 8.6.29	Percentage reduction
613	Telescopes, microscopes	per 100 kg. 150	10 %
615	Photographic apparatus and parts thereof	per kg. 6	10 %
616	Cinematograph and slide-projection apparatus, magic lanterns and their technical parts	4	20 %
ex 619	Receiving apparatus for wireless telephony and accessories, including lamps (tubes)	per 100 kg. 500	20 %
625	Technical instruments, surveying and triangulation instruments, mathematical, physical and meteorological instruments, not elsewhere mentioned	300	20 %
ad 625	<i>Note</i> : Simple technical instruments employed for manual work, of iron or steel (such as compasses, rulers, calipers) are dutiable under Tariff No. 538 E. Other instruments of the same kind not mentioned elsewhere in the Tariff come under Item F of No. 538.		
632	Weighing instruments : A. Precision scales (used in pharmacy, laboratory and other work) (including cases and weights)	300	25 %
	E. Large, fixed, weighing machines used in railways and factories	10	15 %
634	Other apparatus not expressly mentioned or assimilated in other parts of the Tariff	200	20 %
667	Automobile vehicles : A. Motor cars for carrying persons, weighing : (1) Up to 900 kilogrammes	75	10 %
ex 667	E. Springs for automobiles	110	15 %
700	Dye-earths (including those with additions of artificial dyes up to 5 %) : B. Washed, pulverised, or otherwise worked	3.75	10 %
ex 702	Mineral colours : A. Iron sulphide, colcothar	3.75	10 %
ex 702 A	<i>Note</i> : Sulphate of iron (Karaboya) and chromate of zinc are dutiable under this item.		
ex 702 B	Lithium white	9	10 %
703	Printing and writing inks, paints : A. Printing ink (all kinds)	10	10 %
	D. Pad ink, typewriter ribbons, Indian ink, copying and other similar inks	45	10 %
	F. Pencils (all colours), charcoal pencils, drawing chalk (in covered or in wooden or other shields)	60	10 %
ad 703 D	<i>Note</i> : Typewriter ribbons imported in their special cases ("Kapseln") are dutiable under No. 703 D.		
ad 710 E	<i>Note</i> : Potassium nitrate is dutiable under No. 710 E.		
ex 716 E	Chloride of magnesia	4.50	10 %
ex 723 D	Chromic oxide preparations for tanning by immersion (such as chromosal, bichromate of potassium, formoxal)	33.75	10 %
ad 774	<i>Note</i> : Ichtyol (registered trade name) is dutiable under No. 774 and not under No. 66 D.		
ex 792	Aspirin	200	15 %
ex 853 B	Specialities entitled to import permits from the Government	25 % ad val.	20 %

ANNEX C.

MODEL.

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN.

Consignor.

Consignee.

Name
Domicile
Street

Name
Domicile
Street

Number of Packages	Nature of Packing	Mark No.	Gross and Net Weight in kg.	Method of forwarding (rail, post, ship, etc.)	Contents

It is hereby certified that the above-mentioned goods are of origin
..... (Date).

Stamp.

.....
(Name of the competent authority and signature.)

ANNEX D.

(MODEL).

NAME OF STATE.

(Issuing Office).

IDENTITY CARD FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

Valid for twelve months as from the day of issue.

Good for

No. of identity card

It is hereby certified that the bearer of this card :

M.
 Born at
 Living at
 No. Street
 is the owner of ¹
 at
 under the name of
 (or) is a commercial traveller employed by the firm of
 at
 which possesses ¹
 possess
 under the name of

The bearer of this card intends to solicit orders in the above-mentioned countries and to make purchases for the firm(s) referred to. It is hereby certified that the said firm(s) is (are) authorised to carry out its (their) business and trade at..... and that it pays (they pay) the taxes, as provided by law, for that purpose.

(Date) the..... 19.....

Signature of the head of the firm(s)
.....

Description of the bearer :

Age
 Height
 Hair
 Special Marks

(Photograph.)

Signature of the bearer :
.....¹ State the factory or nature of the trade.

N.B. — Only the first entry should be completed in the case of heads of commercial or manufacturing businesses.

FINAL PROTOCOL.

On signing the Commercial Treaty, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed on the following explanatory statements :

Ad Article 1.

Articles manufactured in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties under the system of Customs privileges (*im zollbegünstigten Verkehr*) shall, on importation into the territory of the other Party, be accorded the same treatment as articles coming from the unrestricted commerce of the first-named Party.

In conformity with Article 15 of the Turkish Law No. 1499 of June 8, 1929, concerning the Customs tariff, no increase in the Turkish tariff may come into force before the expiry of three months after publication in the Official Gazette.

Should Turkey proceed to raise her Customs tariff rates as provided in paragraph 3 of Article 1, the Contracting Parties hereby agree to institute negotiations during the period of validity of the Convention, with a view to compensating for such increases and finding a satisfactory solution on fresh bases.

Ad Article 3.

It is understood that the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 3 shall not affect the principles followed by the country of destination in determining the nationality of any goods.

Certificates of origin authenticated by the Consular authority, showing the value of the goods, may take the place of Consular invoices.

The most-favoured-nation treatment agreed upon in paragraph 5 of Article 1 shall apply also to the determination of origin of goods imported from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties into the territory of the other, and to all exemptions and facilities granted in the matter of certificates of origin.

Ad Article 5, paragraph 3.

It is agreed that should one of the Contracting Parties require a cash deposit as security for transit, this sum shall not exceed the Customs duties and charges which would have been levied in the case of the regular importation of the goods. It is agreed that this provision shall not apply to goods which form the subject of a monopoly or of any import prohibition.

Ad Article 6.

The German Government declares that, for a period of two years, it will not demand the application of the provisions of the International Convention mentioned in Article 6 as regards the right of translation into Turkish now reserved to Turkey.

Ad Article 9.

The provisions of paragraph (d) shall in no way affect the Customs treatment of articles imported or exported by the means of transport mentioned in the said paragraph.

Ad Article 11.

It is agreed that Article 11 shall not apply to cases in which the special favours and privileges mentioned in paragraph 3 of this Article are granted to a third State.

Ad Article 13.

It is agreed that the provisions of Article 13 shall not affect the fact of Turkey's granting a reduction on lighthouse dues to Turkish vessels employed in the regular transport of Turkish mails between Turkish ports.

This Protocol shall form an integral part of the present Treaty and shall come into force simultaneously with it.

Done in duplicate at Ankara, May 27, 1930.

Rudolf NADOLNY.
ZEKÂI.
Mustafa ŞEREF.
M. NUMAN.

EXCHANGE OF NOTES.

I.

GERMAN EMBASSY,

ANKARA,

A. 1044.

ANKARA, *May 24, 1930.*

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

I have the honour to request your Excellency to be so good as to give me some explanations concerning the following points :

I. On the treatment accorded in Turkish ports to shipping agents, to their employees, to technical experts of ship-repairing undertakings and to ships' outfitters and also to persons employed to give an expert opinion on the state of the vessel or goods.

II. As regards the sanitary inspection and deratisation of German vessels in Turkey, the German ship owners have expressed the following wishes :

(1) German vessels from foreign ports arriving via Chanak are obliged to submit to double sanitary inspection, first on arrival at Chanak and again on arrival at Istanbul, which means a great loss of time. It is proposed that when the sanitary inspection has been carried out at the first Turkish port, at Chanak, the second inspection should be dispensed with when the vessel proceeds direct to Istanbul.

(2) Vessels arriving via Kavak lose much valuable time owing to the fact that the sanitary, police and Customs inspections are carried out one after another and not simultaneously. Vessels arriving at dawn are not released from these formalities until 10 or 11 a.m. and only reach the port of Istanbul at noon or later.

It is proposed that these inspections should be carried out immediately after the arrival of the vessel, and simultaneously, so that vessels may proceed with their business without loss of time.

(3) When vessels arrive with a clean bill of health and with a deratisation certificate in order, this certificate, testifying that deratisation has been carried out after the vessel has completed its business in the last foreign port, is not recognised by the Turkish authorities and the vessel is not allowed to berth or to proceed with its business at night.

In order to facilitate shipping, it is suggested that these deratisation certificates should be recognised as valid and that the vessels should be authorised to berth and to proceed with their business at night.

III. As regards the position of commission agents and business agents in relation to the tax on the profits of the firms which they represent, it appears desirable to obtain information on the following points :

(1) Is a business firm established in Germany taxable on profits in Turkey in respect of business which it has transacted there ?

(a) Through a commission agent ?

(b) Through a business agent who is not in its employ, does not hold a power of attorney and only receives a commission on business transacted by him ?

(c) By a business agent who is not an employee of the firm but holds a power of attorney ?

(2) Is there any difference as regards the Question sub (1), if the commission agent or business agent maintains on behalf of the firm which he represents a depot for goods in bond ?

(3) If the tax on profits is leviable in the case of a business agent under (1) (a) or (1) (b), is it possible, under Turkish law, to serve a writ on him on account of the firm which he represents and to distrain,

(a) On his personal property ?

(b) Or only on the property which he holds belonging to the firm which he represents ?

(4) Must the writ be made out in the name of the business agent or of the foreign firm ?

I have honour to request your Excellency to be good enough to give me a reply to these questions and have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) NADOLNY.

To His Excellency Tewfik Rüstü Bey,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Ankara.

II.

TURKISH REPUBLIC.
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

No. 87474/24.

ANKARA, May 26, 1930.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In reply to your letter, No 1044, of to-day's date, concerning navigation and commerce, I have the honour to reply as follows :

Ad No. 1 of your queries :

The treatment accorded in Turkish ports to shipping agents, to their employees, to technical experts of ship-repairing undertakings and to ships' outfitters and also to persons employed to give an expert opinion on the state of the vessel or goods, is as follows, under the laws and regulations now in force :

Shipping agents.

1. No law, regulation or provision exists imposing any condition as regards the nationality of shipping agents or of their employees, provided that the latter do not engage in occupations reserved for nationals in virtue of the law concerning the coasting trade.

2. Shipping agents and their employees are prohibited from boarding lighters, for the purpose of the loading and unloading of goods, and from engaging in any other port services expressly reserved for Turkish nationals, if they are of foreign nationality, or, even if they are of Turkish nationality, in any services forming the subject of a monopoly.

3. Notwithstanding, shipping agents and their employees are not prohibited from boarding vessels moored in Turkish ports and engaging thereon in work connected with the internal services of the vessel.

4. It is understood that although the professions of checker and lighterman are reserved for nationals, there is nothing to prevent shipping agents or their employees from noting the loading and unloading of goods on board the vessel, provided that they do not make any charge for such services.

5. Should such persons be of foreign nationality, they shall simply be required, in virtue of the police regulations, to show their permit of residence, on request, before going on board.

Other professions :

Technical experts of ship-repairing undertakings and ship's victuallers (but not ship chandlers) and persons employed by the competent authorities to give an expert opinion on the state of the vessel or goods, may board vessels, subject to the condition laid down in paragraph 5 above.

Ad Nos. II and III of your queries.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs states that it is ready to submit the observations in your note sub Nos. II and III to the competent Departments, that the question may be examined in the interests of relations between our two countries, and that it will duly inform you of the replies which it receives in the matter.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

(Signed) Dr Rüşrü.

To His Excellency
Monsieur R. Nadolny,
German Ambassador,
Ankara.