

## AUTRICHE ET HONGRIE

Traité de commerce comportant les accords suivants :

1. Accord concernant la remise en vigueur de la Convention commerciale du 8 février 1922 et de la Convention sur l'aide réciproque en matière de dédouanement, etc., avec protocole ;
  2. Avenant à la Convention commerciale du 8 février 1922, avec annexes et protocole final ;
  3. Accord concernant le trafic des animaux, des matières premières et des produits d'origine animale (Accord relatif aux épizooties), avec annexe et protocole final ;
  4. Arrangement général concernant l'exportation.  
Signés à Vienne, le 30 juin 1931.
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## AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY

Treaty of Commerce comprising the following Agreements :

1. Agreement regarding the Renewal of the Commercial Convention of February 8, 1922, and of the Convention regarding mutual Assistance in the matter of Customs Clearance, etc., with Protocol ;
2. Additional Agreement to the Commercial Convention of February 8, 1922, with Annexes and Final Protocol ;
3. Agreement concerning Traffic in Animals and in Raw Materials and Products of Animal Origin (Convention on Epizootic Diseases), with Annex and Final Protocol ;
4. General Arrangement regarding Exports.  
Signed at Vienna, June 30, 1931.

## TEXTE ALLEMAND. — GERMAN TEXT.

N<sup>o</sup> 2800. — HANDELSVERTRAG<sup>1</sup> ZWISCHEN DEM KÖNIGREICH UNGARN UND DER REPUBLIK ÖSTERREICH. GEZEICHNET IN WIEN AM 30. JUNI 1931.

*German and Hungarian official texts communicated by the Resident Minister, Head of the Hungarian Delegation accredited to the League of Nations. The registration of this Treaty took place September 1st, 1931.*

SEINE DURCHLAUCHT DER REICHSVERWESER DES KÖNIGREICHES UNGARN und DER BUNDES-PRÄSIDENT DER REPUBLIK ÖSTERREICH, von dem Wunsche geleitet, den Austausch von Erzeugnissen der beiden Länder durch Schaffung tunlichster Erleichterungen für die beiderseitige Ausfuhr zu steigern, haben zu Ihren Bevollmächtigten ernannt :

SEINE DURCHLAUCHT DER REICHSVERWESER DES KÖNIGREICHES UNGARN :

Ludwig Grafen AMBRÓZY VON SÉDEN UND REMETE, ausserordentlichen Gesandten und bevollmächtigten Minister in Wien ;

DER BUNDESPRÄSIDENT DER REPUBLIK ÖSTERREICH :

Dr. Johann SCHOBER, Vizekanzler und Bundesminister für die Auswärtigen Angelegenheiten ;

die nach Mitteilung ihrer in guter und gehöriger Form befundenen Vollmachten über folgendes übereingekommen sind :

*Artikel 1.*

Zwischen dem Königreich Ungarn und der Republik Österreich werden folgende Abkommen abgeschlossen :

1. Ein Abkommen, betreffend die Wiederinkraftsetzung des Handelsübereinkommens<sup>2</sup> vom 8. Februar 1922 und das Übereinkommens über die wechselseitige Unterstützung bei der Zollabfertigung, über die Verhütung, Verfolgung und Bestrafung von Zollzuwiderhandlungen und über die gegenseitige Rechtshilfe in Zollstrafsachen ;

2. ein Zusatzabkommen zu dem vorerwähnten Handelsübereinkommen ;

3. ein Abkommen, betreffend den Verkehr mit Tieren, tierischen Rohstoffen und Produkten (Tierseuchenübereinkommen) ;

4. eine allgemeine Vereinbarung betreffend die Ausfuhr.

<sup>1</sup> The exchange of ratifications took place at Budapest, August 6, 1931.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. XVI, page 19, of this Series.

<sup>1</sup> TRANSLATION.

## No. 2800. — TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA AND THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY. SIGNED AT VIENNA, JUNE 30, 1931.

HIS MOST SERENE HIGHNESS THE REGENT OF THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY and THE FEDERAL PRESIDENT OF THE AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC, being desirous of encouraging the exchange of the products of both countries by affording the widest possible facilities for exports, have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

HIS MOST SERENE HIGHNESS THE REGENT OF THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY :

Count Ludwíg AMBRÓZY OF SÉDEN AND REMETE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Vienna :

THE FEDERAL PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA :

Doctor Johann SCHÖBER, Vice-Chancellor and Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs ;

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

*Article 1.*

The following Agreements are hereby concluded between the Kingdom of Hungary and the Republic of Austria :

(1) An Agreement regarding the renewal of the Commercial Convention of February 8, 1922, and the Convention regarding mutual assistance in the matter of Customs clearance, the prevention, prosecution and punishment of infringements of the Customs regulations and mutual legal assistance in criminal cases relating to the Customs ;

(2) An Additional Agreement to the above Commercial Convention ;

(3) An Agreement concerning the traffic in animals and raw materials and products of animal origin (Convention concerning Epizootic Diseases) ;

(4) A General Arrangement regarding Exports.

*Article 2.*

The Agreements mentioned in Article 1, which form a single and integral whole, shall be ratified as soon as possible and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Budapest. They shall take effect as from July 15, 1931, if by that time they have been put into operation in Hungary by decree and ratified in Austria after having been sanctioned, as the Constitution requires, by the National Council. The Governments of both countries shall notify one another accordingly. The Agreements mentioned in Article 1 shall remain in force until June 30, 1932. They may be

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

denounced in the first instance 3 months before the expiry of that period and subsequently on July 1 of any year, such denunciation taking effect six months from the date thereof.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty of Commerce and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate, in the Hungarian and German languages, at Vienna, June 30, 1931.

(L. S.) Count L. AMBRÓZY, *m. p.*

(L. S.) SCHÖBER, *m. p.*

## AGREEMENT

REGARDING THE RENEWAL OF THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION CONCLUDED ON FEBRUARY 8, 1922, BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA AND THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY AND OF THE CONVENTION REGARDING MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN THE MATTER OF CUSTOMS CLEARANCE, THE PREVENTION, PROSECUTION AND PUNISHMENT OF INFRINGEMENTS OF THE CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND MUTUAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL CASES RELATING TO THE CUSTOMS.

The Commercial Convention concluded on February 8, 1922, between the Kingdom of Hungary and the Republic of Austria having been denounced as from July 1, 1931, together with the other Agreements forming therewith a single and integral whole, and the High Contracting Parties having now concluded fresh Agreements, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed as follows:

### *Article I.*

The High Contracting Parties agree to renew as from July 15, 1931, the Commercial Convention concluded on February 8, 1922, with the Final Protocol and Annexes, except as otherwise provided hereinafter. The provisions regarding denunciation shall be replaced by those of the Treaty of Commerce concluded this day.

### *Article II.*

The Agreement of December 7, 1920, regarding the settlement of questions of traffic policy between Hungary and Austria referred to in Article VII of the Commercial Convention of February 8, 1922, and contained in Annex B to that Convention shall be amended and supplemented by the Protocol of June 30, 1931, annexed to the present Agreement and forming an integral part thereof.

### *Article III.*

The two Contracting Parties agree to apply in their reciprocal relations the provisions of the International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities, signed at Geneva on November 3, 1923. Identity cards for commercial travellers shall therefore conform to the specimen annexed to Article 10 of the said International Convention and not to the specimen contained in Annex C of the Commercial Convention of February 8, 1922.

*Article IV.*

The High Contracting Parties agree to put into force again, as from July 15, 1931, the Convention regarding mutual assistance in the matter of Customs clearance, the prevention, prosecution and punishment of infringements of the Customs regulations and mutual legal assistance in criminal cases relating to the Customs (including Forms (a) and (b) and the Annex) which by an exchange of notes dated February 20, 1923, both Governments agreed to apply in their reciprocal relations and which, under Article XI (paragraph 2) of the Commercial Convention, is regarded as an integral part thereof. It is understood that the Agreement concluded on June 14, 1926, with regard to the granting of facilities in minor frontier traffic, on the entry into force of which the provisions of the Convention regarding increased traffic facilities in the frontiers, also referred to in the exchange of notes of February 20, 1923, ceased to be applicable, has not been affected by the above denunciation of the Commercial Convention of February 8, 1922.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries of both Parties have signed the present Agreement and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate, in the Hungarian and German languages, at Vienna, June 30, 1931.

(L. S.) Count L. AMBRÓZY, *m. p.*

(L. S.) SCHÖBER, *m. p.*

## PROTOCOL.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed to modify and supplement as follows the Agreement of December 7, 1920, regarding the determination of questions of traffic policy between Hungary and Austria (Annex B of the Commercial Convention concluded on February 8, 1922, between the Kingdom of Hungary and the Republic of Austria), which was supplemented and modified by the Protocol drawn up by the Royal Hungarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs on December 7, 1920, and by the Protocol drawn up by the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs at Vienna on January 17, 1922 :

(1) In Point 1 of the Agreement delete the first two paragraphs of the text as drafted in the Protocol of January 17, 1922.

(2) In Point 3 of the Agreement, first paragraph, insert the words " to Austria or " after the words " or through Hungary."

(3) In Point 3, in the last sentence of the first paragraph insert the words " to Hungary or " after the words " or through Austria."

(4) In Point 7 of the Agreement, for the words : " between their respective territories and between the territories of the one Party and third States across the territory of the Party " read : " between the territories of the one Party and the territories of the other Party, between the territories of the one Party in transit through the territories of the other Party, and between the territories of the one Party and the territories of third States in transit through the territories of the other Party."

(5) In the Protocol of December 7, 1920, delete the provisions " ad Point 1 " from the text of the Protocol of January 17, 1922.

Done in duplicate, in the Hungarian and German languages, at Vienna, June 30, 1931.

Count L. AMBRÓZY, *m. p.*

SCHÖBER, *m. p.*

## ADDITIONAL AGREEMENT

TO THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA AND THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY AT BUDAPEST ON FEBRUARY 8, 1922.

The High Contracting Parties, having jointly resolved to conclude an Additional Agreement to the Commercial Convention of February 8, 1922, which is renewed by the Agreement also concluded to-day, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed as follows :

*Article I.*

Natural and manufactured products, originating in and coming from Hungary, enumerated in Annex A to the present Agreement, shall not on importation into Austria be liable to higher Customs duties than those laid down in the said Annex.

Natural and manufactured products originating in and coming from Austria, enumerated in Annex B to the present Agreement, shall not on importation into Hungary be liable to higher Customs duties than those laid down in the said Annex.

The above provisions, however, shall in no way affect, in respect of the said products of Hungarian or Austrian origin, the right to most-favoured-nation treatment in conformity with Article III of the Commercial Convention of February 8, 1922.

*Article II.*

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes not to grant on any article, without the consent of the other Party, export bounties of any description or under any form whatsoever.

The Customs duties on materials used for the manufacture or preparation of domestic goods and the internal taxes imposed on the manufacture or preparation of the same goods or of any materials used for their production may, however, be refunded in whole or in part on exportation of the goods on which the taxes in question have been paid or which have been manufactured from materials which have paid the said Customs duties or taxes.

*Article III.*

It is agreed that, in the event of the Austrian Government converting the rates of the Austrian Customs tariff from gold crowns into schillings, the Customs duties in gold crowns of Annex A (to the Austrian Customs tariff) of the present Additional Agreement shall be converted into schillings in accordance with the following rules :

(1) Rates up to 1 crown inclusive shall be so converted into schillings that fractional amounts not exceeding .005 schilling shall be disregarded, and fractional amounts over .005 schilling shall be reckoned as .01 schilling ;

(2) Rates of from 1 to 10 crowns inclusive shall be so converted into schillings that fractional amounts not exceeding .025 schilling shall be disregarded, amounts of .025 to .075 schilling shall be reckoned as .05 schilling and amounts above .075 schilling shall be reckoned as .1 schilling.

(3) Rates from 10 to 50 crowns inclusive shall be so converted into schillings that fractional amounts not exceeding .05 schillings shall be disregarded, and amounts above .05 schilling shall be reckoned as .1 schilling ;

(4) Rates of from 50 to 100 crowns inclusive shall be so converted into schillings that fractional amounts not exceeding .25 schilling shall be disregarded, amounts from .25 to .75 schilling inclusive shall be reckoned as .5 schilling, and amounts above .75 schilling shall be reckoned as 1 schilling ;

(5) Rates of from 100 to 300 crowns inclusive shall be so converted into schillings that amounts not exceeding .5 schilling shall be disregarded, and amounts exceeding .5 schilling shall be reckoned as 1 schilling ;

(6) Rates of from 300 to 500 crowns inclusive shall be so converted into schillings that amounts not exceeding 2.5 schillings shall be disregarded, and amounts of from 2.5 to 7.5 schillings inclusive shall be taken as 5 schillings, and amounts exceeding 7.5 schillings shall be taken as 10 schillings ;

(7) Rates of 500 crowns and over shall be so converted into schillings that amounts not exceeding 5 schillings shall be disregarded, and amounts exceeding 5 schillings shall be taken as 10 schillings.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed this Additional Agreement and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done at Vienna, June 30, 1931, in duplicate in the Hungarian and German languages.

(L. S.) Count L. AMBRÓZY, *m. p.*

(L. S.) SCHÖBER, *m. p.*

ANNEX A.

AUSTRIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

No. in Tariff	Description of Articles	Duty in gold Crowns
ex 5	Ground paprika . . . . .	Per 100 kg. 25.—
ex 28	Millet . . . . .	1.50
ex 30	Pulses :	
	Beans . . . . .	3.—
	Vetches, lupines . . . . .	free
ex 31	Flour, meal and other milling products of cereals and pulse (crushed, pressed, husked grain ; pearly grain ; groats, grits) :	
	(a) Pearly grain . . . . .	Duty as on 150 kg. of bar- ley plus 1.50.
	(b) Husked millet . . . . .	3.50
	(c) Shelled peas . . . . .	Duty as on 150 kg. of peas plus 2.

No. in Tariff	Description of Articles	Duty in gold Crowns
ex 31 (continued)	Flour, meal and other milling products, etc. (d) Flour, meal and other milling products of wheat or rye.	Per 100 kg.  Duty as on 200 kg. of the cereal in question plus 3.50.
	(e) Flour, meal and other milling products of cereals other than wheat, rye, maize, buckwheat and millet . . . . .	Duty as on 150 kg. of the cereal in question plus 3.50.
ex 33	Table grapes, fresh, in containers of all the customary commercial kinds, weighing up to 15 kg. . . . .	10.—
ex 35	Fruits, not specially mentioned, fresh : ex (a) Fine table fruit : Sugar melons . . . . . Red and black currants, gooseberries . . . . . Apricots, cherries, Mahaleb cherries . . . . . Peaches and nectarines . . . . . ex (b) Other : Water melons . . . . . Plums and common plums ( <i>Hauszwetschken</i> ) . . . . . Apples : Unpacked from July 1st to November 15 . . . . . Other . . . . .	free 3.— 5.— 8.—  free 1.— 2.— 5.—
ex 36 (b) (1)	Pulp, fruit pulp and fruit mash, but not pulp, fruit pulp and fruit mash of plums . . . . .	6.—
38	Onions and garlic . . . . .	3.—
ex 39	Vegetables not specially mentioned and other kitchen garden produce, fresh : ex (a) Fine table vegetables : Potatoes, early season (from February 15 to July 14) . . . . . Green peas (even in the pod) . . . . . Green beans . . . . . Tomatoes . . . . . Cabbage lettuce . . . . . ex (b) Other : Potatoes, except early season . . . . . All other, except cabbage . . . . . Paprika pods, dried . . . . . Tomato preserves in barrels or kegs . . . . . Poppy seed (including ripe poppy heads) . . . . . Clover seed . . . . . Seeds of all kinds in envelopes and the like for retail sale . . . . .	free 5.— 3.— 2.— 4.—  2.— 2.— 10.— 3.— 15.— 4.— 25.—
ex 40 (a) (1)	Paprika pods, dried . . . . .	10.—
ex 40 (c)	Tomato preserves in barrels or kegs . . . . .	3.—
41 (a)	Poppy seed (including ripe poppy heads) . . . . .	15.—
42	Clover seed . . . . .	4.—
45	Seeds of all kinds in envelopes and the like for retail sale . . . . .	25.—
ex 48 (b) (3)	Fruit trees . . . . .	12.—
ex 51	Plants and parts of plants not elsewhere specified : Marshmallow leaves, raw, also dried . . . . . Camomile powder . . . . . Other, for medicinal or industrial purposes, raw, also dried (except flowers of arnica, elderberry, mullein, leaves and herbs of	free free



No. in Tariff	Description of Articles	Duty in gold Crowns
	balm-mint, peppermint, sage ; leaves of wormwood, digitalis, colt's-foot, arbutus ; rhubarb roots ; Iceland moss) . . . . .	Per 100 kg. free
52	Cattle :	
	(a) For slaughter, up to an annual quota corresponding to 30 % of Austrian imports from Hungary of butchers' livestock during 1930 . . . . .	9.— per head
	(b) Draught or breeding animals . . . . .	70.—
	(c) Young cattle . . . . .	50.—
	(d) Calves . . . . .	8.—
cx 53	Sheep . . . . .	2.—
cx 54	Lambs . . . . .	0.50
cx 55	Swine, weighing :	
	(c) Over 40 and up to 150 kg., up to an annual quota of 50 % of Austrian imports from Hungary of swine over 40 and up to 110 kg. during 1930 . . . . .	Per 100 kg. 18.—
	(d) Over 150 kg. . . . .	per head free
cx 56	Horses :	
	(b) Draught :	
	(1) Over 2 years old :	
	(α) Of cold-blooded stock . . . . .	130.—
	(β) Of warm-blooded breeds and strains and their cross-breeds . . . . .	60.—
	(2) Up to 2 years old :	
	(α) Of cold-blooded stock . . . . .	75.—
	(β) Of warm-blooded breeds and strains and their cross-breeds . . . . .	30.—
	(c) For slaughter . . . . .	Per 100 kg. free
	<i>Note</i> : Horses for slaughter shall be taken to mean horses over two years old, transported by rail direct to the public slaughter houses or the "Kontumaz" Market at Vienna-St. Marx. Other horses, if they do not come under No. 56 (a) shall be assessed under No. 56 (b).	
58	Poultry of all kinds (but not feathered game) :	
	(a) Living . . . . .	8.—
	(b) Dead, also cleaned :	
	Geese . . . . .	12.—
	All other . . . . .	15.—
59 (b)	Game, furred or feathered, dead, cut up or not . . . . .	20.—
cx 60	Fresh fish, except sea fish and trout . . . . .	20.—
cx 64 (a)	Birds' eggs in cases and casks . . . . .	20.—
68 (a)	Feathers for beds in packages weighing :	
	(1) 80 kg. or more :	
	(α) Crude or stripped by hand . . . . .	free
	(β) Prepared by machinery . . . . .	70.—
	(2) Less than 80 kg. . . . .	100.—
cx 69	Bladders and gut, fresh, salted or dried . . . . .	free
72	Hogs' fat, bacon, melted down (pork lard) or not . . . . .	30.—
cx 74 (b)	Edible fat, solidified . . . . .	free
cx 77	Solid coco-nut oil, hardened oils, but not oils for direct consumption . . . . .	free

No. in Tariff	Description of Articles	Duty in gold Crowns
		Per 100 kg.
ex 79 (b)	Coco-nut oil fatty acid . . . . .	6.—
ex 80 (b)	Coco-nut oil fatty acid . . . . .	6.—
81	Degras . . . . .	free
83	Fatty oils for technical purposes, not directly used as edible oils :	
	(a) Rape-seed oil :	
	(1) Crude . . . . .	free
	(2) Refined . . . . .	5.—
	(b) Other oils, such as linseed oil, wood oil and the like . . . . .	free
ex 86	Hungarian brandy . . . . .	300.—
ex 87	Wine and must :	
	ex (a) In casks with an alcohol content :	
	Of not more than 10 % by volume . . . . .	30.—
	Of more than 10 % but not more than 14 % by volume . . . . .	35.—
	Wines of the Tokay-Hegyalja district, irrespective of the alcohol content . . . . .	30.—
	(b) In bottles . . . . .	80.—
	Note : Wine containing more than 17.5 % of alcohol by volume is treated as distilled spirituous liquor.	
ex 88	Sparkling wine of Hungarian production and origin . . . . .	150.—
ex 91	Mineral waters :	
	ex (a) Medicinal waters, natural, from the Hungarian springs mentioned in the Final Protocol . . . . .	1.40
	ex (b) Table waters, natural, from the Hungarian springs mentioned in the Final Protocol . . . . .	1.40
ex 93 (a) and (b)	Bakers' wares :	
	(1) Cakes, unfilled, and biscuits not coated with sugar . . . . .	60.—
	(2) Cakes filled ; wafers, filled or not . . . . .	74.50
	(4) Cracknels, biscuits . . . . .	84.—
	(6) Other bakers' wares (except white wafers and honey cakes)	86.50
ex 96	Meat :	
	ex (a) Fresh, frozen (except frozen meat from abroad), salted :	
	Swine, slaughtered and pork up to an annual quota of 50 % of the Austrian imports from Hungary of slaughtered swine and pork during 1930 . . . . .	26.—
	Offal (except tongues) of animals mentioned in Nos. 52 to 57. . . . .	10.—
	Veal (including slaughtered calves) . . . . .	20.—
	Other, except beef . . . . .	12.—
ex 97 (b)	Meat sausages, fine :	
	Sausages of the salami type, wholly or chiefly of beef with the addition of bacon, cooked, even smoked . . . . .	50.—
	Salami of Hungarian production and origin . . . . .	60.—
ex 98 (a) and (b)	Cheese :	
	Curds . . . . .	4.—
	Hungarian specialities such as <i>Pusztadöry</i> , <i>Pápuásztai</i> and cheese of the Roquefort type, also <i>Magyarovar</i> and other Hungarian cheese of the Trappist kind . . . . .	30.—
ex 104	Cakes and wafers with filling coloured brown by a small admixture of cocoa . . . . .	70.—
	Bakers' wares combined with chocolate . . . . .	140.—

No. in Tariff	Description of Articles	Duty in gold Crowns
		Per 100 kg.
ex 106	Fruit preserves :	
	ex (a) Candied fruits . . . . .	120.—
	ex (b) Jams . . . . .	55.—
ex 107	Foodstuffs, not specially mentioned, and all articles packed in airtight receptacles if not subject to higher rates of duty :	
	ex (c) Vegetable preserves :	
	Tomato preserves (in air-tight receptacles) . . . . .	20.—
	Vegetable preserves, vegetables in vats (not air-tight) . . . . .	40.—
	Asparagus (in air-tight receptacles) . . . . .	70.—
	ex (d) Beef preserves :	
	Goulasch and beef preserves with the addition of pulses, cabbage or potatoes . . . . .	24.—
	ex (e) Goose liver paste (Pâté de foie gras) . . . . .	180.—
	ex (g) Other :	
	Gluten flour ( <i>aleuronatmehl</i> ) not packed for retail sale . . . . .	18.—
	Marmalades (jams) . . . . .	60.—
	Compotes in glass containers . . . . .	60.—
	Ordinary meat (except preserves of poultry and pastes) in air-tight receptacles, even with the addition of vegetables . . . . .	28.—
	Smoked pork . . . . .	50.—
	Pork and beans . . . . .	60.—
	Preserves of poultry, of pastes and goose liver, whole, sterilised in fat, ready for consumption, also goose liver cream . . . . .	120.—
ex 108	Lignite . . . . .	free
ex 160	Hemp yarn, made up for retail sale :	
	(a) Single . . . . .	35.—
	(b) Twisted . . . . .	65.—
ex 171	Ropemakers' wares and articles for technical purposes :	
	(a) Ropes, twine, string, 5 mm. or more in diameter, whether or not bleached, or tarred :	
	10 mm. or more in diameter . . . . .	12.—
	Less than 10 mm. in diameter . . . . .	15.—
	ex (d) Other ropemakers' wares and articles for technical purposes :	
	(1) Hemp girths . . . . .	45.—
	(2) Ropemakers' wares of plaited cord or twine made to pattern . . . . .	40.—
ex 189	Felt and felt wares (except felt carpets) :	
	ex (b) Felt waste, whether cut in strips or not, to match samples deposited . . . . .	120.—
	<i>Note</i> : Felt in pieces (to be sold by the metre) for the manufacture of footwear, clothing, hats, braces, embroidery, gaiters and inking pads, on production of evidence to that effect . . . . .	free
ex 194	Artificial silk :	
	ex (a) Natural white, undyed :	
	ex (i) Single :	
	Of less than 75 deniers . . . . .	free
ex 220 (a)	Hats for men and boys, of plaited straw strips, more than 8 mm. wide, according to samples deposited :	
	Untrimmed . . . . .	each 0.30
	Trimmed . . . . .	0.40

No. in Tariff	Description of Articles	Duty in gold Crowns
		Per 100 kg.
ex 226 (a)	Brooms of <i>Zivok</i> , with or without coloured handle . . . . .	6.—
ex 227 (e)	Brooms of <i>Zivok</i> with lacquered or polished handle . . . . .	25.—
231	Carpets and mats, coarse, dyed or not :	
	Rush or cane . . . . .	5.—
	Other . . . . .	12.—
ex 234	Other plaited wares, including basket-makers' wares :	
	(a) Coarse, rough, whether combined or not with wood or iron	
	Baskets and bags of rush or cane . . . . .	5.—
	Other . . . . .	10.—
	(b) Other, common, neither stained, dyed nor varnished :	
	Bags, shoes and slippers, neither bleached, dyed nor stained,	
	whether or not woven in open work of wicker or cane . . . . .	10.—
	Articles of osier, plaited cane or crude reed . . . . .	20.—
	Other . . . . .	40.—
ex 252 (c)	Wares of paper, pasteboard or paper pulp, not elsewhere tariffed,	
	other :	
	ex (1) : Printed in several colours, wholly or partly of poly-	
	chrome, gilt or silver paper with or without pictures or painting :	
	Folding boxes, not covered with paper . . . . .	40.—
	Trays, plates, cups, bread-baskets and the like of paper pulp,	
	according to samples deposited . . . . .	75.—
	ex (2) : All other :	
	Trays, plates, cups, bread-baskets and the like, of paper pulp,	
	according to samples deposited . . . . .	50.—
ex 295 (b)	Building wood and timber, sawn lengthwise, cut, split, not otherwise	
	worked :	
	Of oak . . . . .	free
	Vine poles or props, not sawn . . . . .	free
ex 298	Veneers and quarter-grain wood :	
	ex (a) Veneers :	
	(1) Rough, dyed or stained . . . . .	10.—
	ex (b) Quarter-grain wood :	
	(1) Rough . . . . .	12.—
ex 301 (b) (2)	Sticks (including stick- and umbrella-handles) of wood, bent and	
	stained (impregnated) or merely stained (impregnated) . . . . .	10.—
ex 301 B (c)	Furniture :	
	(1) Bedroom furniture of solid beech wood, plain or figured,	
	stained, varnished, lacquered or polished :	
	(α) Of split wood . . . . .	36.—
	(β) Semi-solid . . . . .	42.—
	(γ) Imitation solid . . . . .	56.—
	(2) Other, including sections of furniture, veneered with ordinary	
	wood, and all furniture sections with pyrographic decorations,	
	moulded or countersunk ornamentation . . . . .	100.—
	(3) Other, including furniture sections veneered with fine wood	
	and all furniture with sections finely turned but not finely	
	cut or carved . . . . .	100.—
318	Matrasses (bulbs) for electric incandescent lamps . . . . .	30.—
339	Cement :	
	Concrete argillaceous cement and coloured cement, up to an	
	annual quota of 130,000 quintals . . . . .	0.80
	Other . . . . .	1.20

No. in Tariff	Description of Articles	Duty in gold Crowns
		Per 100 kg.
340 (b)	Lime, bunt (calcined) and slaked (quicklime) . . . . .	0.50
ex 352 (a)	Bricks and tiles not fireproof, of clay, baked or not, not further worked :	
	Common bricks and paving tiles . . . . .	0.14
	Common roofing tiles . . . . .	0.20
	Interlocking tiles and pugging (Hurdis) . . . . .	0.80
	Ceiling tiles, according to samples deposited . . . . .	0.60
ex 381 (b) (3)	Enamelled baths . . . . .	55.—
ex 400 (c)	Scoured locks . . . . .	22.—
ex 428 (c) (1) $\beta$ and (c) (2) $\beta$	Small articles for electric fittings of copper and copper alloys :	
	Rough or ordinarily worked . . . . .	60.—
	Finely worked . . . . .	120.—
ex 441 (c)	Iron pumps, weighing each :	
	Less than 10,000 and down to 1000 kg. . . . .	33.—
	Less than 1000 and down to 200 kg. . . . .	44.—
	Less than 200 and down to 100 kg. . . . .	46.—
	Special machinery for mills, weighing each :	
	Less than 10,000 and down to 1000 kg. . . . .	25.—
	Less than 1000 and down to 200 kg. :	
	Scourers and machines for the preparation of cereals . . . . .	25.—
	Others . . . . .	30.—
	Less than 200 kg. :	
	Scourers and machines for the preparation of cereals . . . . .	25.—
	Others . . . . .	36.—
448	Electric apparatus and appliances not specially mentioned, such as switch and contact devices, starters, regulators, resistances, galvanic cells of all kinds, pocket batteries and accumulators, safety fuses, switches, sockets, lightning arresters, derivation devices with inserted terminals, incandescent lamp sockets, heating and cooking apparatus, weighing each :	
	(a) 250 kg. or more . . . . .	65.—
	(b) Less than 250 and down to 100 kg. . . . .	90.—
	(c) Less than 100 and down to 20 kg. . . . .	90.—
	(d) Less than 20 and down to 5 kg. . . . .	120.—
	(e) Less than 5 kg. and down to 500 gr. . . . .	150.—
	(f) Less than 500 and down to 250 gr. . . . .	180.—
	(g) Less than 250 gr. . . . .	165.—
499 (d) (2)	Sulphuric acid, fuming (oleum) . . . . .	3.70
ex 510 (a)	Casein . . . . .	free
ex 510 (f)	Gluten . . . . .	35.—
ex 510 A	Gluten, made up for retail sale . . . . .	60.—
ex 539 (a)	Soft potash soap with an alcohol content not exceeding 5 % for the manufacture of lysoform, under permit . . . . .	10.—
ex 548 (e)	Rubber toys . . . . .	90.—
ex 555	Oil cakes . . . . .	free

## ANNEX B.

## HUNGARIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF

No. in Tariff	Description of Articles	Duty in gold Crowns
		Per 100 kg.
ex 77 (a)	Apples, fresh, unpacked, loaded in bulk :	
	(1) From August 15 to November 15 . . . . .	2.—
	(2) From November 16 to August 31, also in sacks weighing not less than 50 kg. gross each . . . . .	7.—
81 (a)	Garden strawberries, from June 1 to December 31 . . . . .	15.—
ex 134	Mineral waters from the Austrian springs specified in the Final Protocol . . . . .	free
	<i>Note</i> : Mineral water bottles will be dutiable at the rate in force for bottles.	
ex 155	Marzipan and nougat paste . . . . .	100.—
ex 159 (c)	Bonbons manufactured of or with chocolate . . . . .	210.—
ex 171	Spices for soups ( <i>Suppenwürzen</i> ) and soup tablets . . . . .	150.—
257	Tartaric acid . . . . .	30.—
267 (a) (2)	Peroxide of hydrogen concentrated up to 35 % . . . . .	free
ex 270	Chlorate of potassium . . . . .	10.—
ex 271 (d)	Chrome-alum . . . . .	3.—
ex 274	Sodium sulphide . . . . .	free
ex 275	Nitrate of potassium, nitrate of sodium . . . . .	free
276 (b) (2)	Carbonate of sodium (soda), crystallised . . . . .	2.25
285	Cyanides not mentioned elsewhere (potassium and sodium cyanide, potassium ferro-cyanide, potassium ferri-cyanide) . . . . .	free
ex 291 (b)	Sulphur dioxide . . . . .	free
350	Refined turpentine oil . . . . .	free
351	Resin oil . . . . .	8.—
358 (c)	Candles containing less than 25 % but not less than 5 % of stearine (paraffin composition candles) . . . . .	40.—
ex 367	Toilet soap . . . . .	150.—
ex 410	Red turkey oil . . . . .	21.—
ex 412 (a)	White chalk . . . . .	1.—
413	Colouring earths or crushed stone and earths refined for colouring purposes, having not more than 5 % of refining material . . . . .	12.—
414 (c)	White lead, whether or not in pieces of 250 grs. or more, compressed	15.—
414 (d)	Lead oxide :	
	Ground litharge . . . . .	15.—
	Red lead . . . . .	18.—
414 (g)	Chrome yellow, zinc yellow, cinnabar green, chrome green, zinc green . . . . .	32.50
ex 414 (m)	Earth colours, improved by addition of more than 5 % of other materials . . . . .	32.—
416 (a)	Newspaper printing ink, prepared without linseed oil . . . . .	15.—
ex 458 (c)	Chemically homogeneous medicaments (specified in the Final Protocol) prepared in tablets for retail sale . . . . .	15 % <i>ad valorem</i>
ex 458 (d)	Prepared medicines in accordance with Final Protocol . . . . .	15 % <i>ad valorem</i> but not ex- ceeding 750.—.

No. in Tariff	Description of Articles	Duty in gold Crowns
460	Milk (cheese) rennet . . . . .	Per 100 kg. 20% <i>ad valorem.</i>
470 (a) (1)	Parts of boxes cut to size, raw (not planed, grooved, glued or nailed)	1.80
ex 475 (b)	Ladders, varnished . . . . . Boot lasts with iron fittings (machine lasts) for machine footwear factories (subject to license) . . . . .	32.— 35.—
ex 478	Articles for sport and physical exercise, of wood : (a) Merely in combination with iron or other metals : Sleighs . . . . . Skis . . . . . (b) Other : Sleighs . . . . . Skis . . . . .	33.— 35.— 40.— 50.—
ex 479 (b)	Veneers, other, having a thickness of less than 1.8 mm. : (1) Of European timber : (α) Split or peeled . . . . . (2) Of overseas (exotic) timber . . . . .	14.— 18.—
479 (c)	Plywood (multiple ply, of veneers glued together in layers crosswise)	16.—
ex 484 (b) (1)	Couches (chaises longues), even with arm and foot rests, not combined with textile fabrics . . . . .	40.—
ex 487	Other veneered wooden furniture, except that mentioned in Nos. 485 and 486 : ex (b) Polished in one colour : (2) With veneer made of speckled or overseas (exotic) woods (c) Billiard tables . . . . . Other furniture of all kinds, carved, inlaid with mosaics or marquetry, with burnt-in or polychrome ornamentation, or combined with other materials, or with applied ornament, or with doors or drawers having curved surfaces, metal marquetry (Boulle-work) gilt, silver or bronzed . . . . .	70.— 70.— 200.—
488 (b)	Articles of wood not mentioned elsewhere, for school or office purposes, other : Not varnished . . . . . Other . . . . .	50.— 60.—
ex 489	Wooden pipes, whether or not tarred, sanded, iron-wire-wound . . . . .	6.—
	Boot trees . . . . . Wooden boxes for packing purposes : Fastened or nailed . . . . . Mortised or dovetailed . . . . . Lacquered . . . . .	48.— 25.— 45.— 60.—
495	Other pasteboard weighing 180 gr. or more per sq. metre : (a) Hand-made pasteboard, not further worked : (1) Weighing 385 gr. or more per sq. metre : (α) Grey pasteboard . . . . . (β) Other . . . . . (2) Weighing less than 385 gr. per sq. metre . . . . .	9.— 8.— 10.—

No. in Tariff	Description of Articles	Duty in gold Crowns
495 (continued)	Other pasteboard, etc. (b) Machine-made pasteboard (cardboard): (1) Weighing 250 gr. or more per sq. metre: (α) Not glazed, natural colour, also in two (Duplex cardboard) or three (Triplex cardboard) layers and not further worked . . . . . (β) Not glazed, dyed in the pulp, and not further worked . . . . . (γ) Glazed, also all pasteboard mentioned under this number further worked . . . . . ex (2) Weighing less than 250 gr. per sq. metre, also further worked but not covered . . . . .	Per 100 kg.           15.— 15.— 18.— 21.—
ex 496 (b)	<i>Note:</i> Pasteboard mentioned in this number of the Tariff, cut in strips (reels) 40 cm. wide or less is dutiable under No. 498 of the Tariff. Hat packing paper, glazed on one side only, weighing less than 30 gr. but not less than 20 gr. per sq. metre . . . . .	23.—
ex 499	Hat packing paper, glazed on one side only, weighing 18 gr. or more but less than 20 gr. per sq. metre . . . . .	23.—
504 (b)	Indigo, carbon and similar coloured copying paper for duplicating by hand or by machine: (1) Weighing 30 grs. and over per sq. metre . . . . . (2) Weighing under 30 gr. per square metre . . . . . (3) Stencils . . . . .	200.— 400.— 100.—
ex 504 (c)	Crown cork paper according to samples lodged . . . . .	30.—
505	Ruled paper: (a) In sheets . . . . . (b) Folded, in packages or boxes . . . . .	Surtax on duty in force for No. 497 (c): 8.— 13.—
510 (b)	Paper bags and pokes: Paper bags (pokes) of ordinary packing paper, unlined, weighing more than 4 kg. per thousand: Not printed . . . . . Printed . . . . . Other fine bags of all kinds, lined or otherwise . . . . .	30.— 36.— 60.—
ex 514 (b) (2)	Polychrome paper, labels with or without gold, silver or bronze impressions: (α) Neither varnished nor embossed . . . . . (β) Other . . . . .	200.— 250.—
ex 515 (b)	Envelopes, other: Panel envelopes, printed or not . . . . . Other, with impressions or lined . . . . . Other, merely with fancy (figured) interior surface . . . . .	75.— 80.— 70.—
ex 516	Letter paper (writing paper): (a) In packages, ordinary boxes or folders: ex (1) Loose, merely folded, not in boxes, in packages of 500 sheets measuring 21 by 34 cm. and from 22 to 23 ½ cm. by 28 to 30 cm., not ruled, without designs . . . . . (2) Other . . . . . (b) In fine boxes or pads: (2) Other . . . . .	Surtax on the duty in force for No 497 (c). 5.— Per 100 kg. 70.— 90.—



No. in Tariff	Description of Articles	Duty in gold Crowns
		Per 100 kg.
ex 517 (b)	Visiting, invitation and similar cards, cut, in boxes or not : Without impression (also without black border) . . . . . With impression . . . . .	55.— 65.—
ex 519	Picture books for children, with or without text in languages other than Magyar . . . . .	50.—
ex 521	Printed pictures for colouring, cutting out, or use as transfers ; pictures for children's or parlour games ; patterns for fretwork and wood-carving, also drawing models, copybooks, sewing, cutting out and embroidery patterns ; fashion pictures without text ; pictures for children with or without text : (a) In one or two colours . . . . . (b) In more than two colours, with gold, silver or bronze print, with embossed print, or stamped and gelatined . . . . .	80.— 120.—
ex 526	Albums, pocket note-books and writing-pads (blotters) for desks : (b) Half or entirely bound in linen or in artificial leather . . ex (c) Bound in leather . . . . .	160.— 280.—
ex 529	Cardboard wares : (c) Cylindrical boxes and cases, drawn, rolled and pressed boxes, without printing or embossing, not covered . . . . . (d) Articles mentioned in Nos. 529 (a) to (c), with printing, embossing or labels, but not covered . . . . . (e) Boxes covered with paper, embossed or printed, with gilt edges or print, also with paper or wooden fittings, except jewel cases mentioned in No. 529 (g) . . . . . (f) Boxes, cases, etc., covered, ornamented or mounted, with other materials, except jewel cases mentioned in No. 529 (g) and the fancy goods mentioned in No. 692 with wooden frames or not : Combined with silk, artificial silk or mixed-silk . . . . . Other . . . . .	40.— 50.— 90.— 240.— 200.—
ex 531	Painters' patterns (stencils) . . . . .	180.—
ex 532	Pasteboard discs for stopping bottles, not printed, waxed or not.	50.—
ex 534 (a)	Printing products, not mentioned elsewhere, not bound : (1) In one or two colours : Blank announcement cards ( <i>Lettres de faire-part</i> ) . . . . . Pasteboard discs for stopping bottles, waxed or not . . . . . (2) In several colours, with gold, silver or embossed print, lacquered or not : Blank announcement cards ( <i>Lettres de faire-part</i> ) . . . . . Pasteboard discs for stopping bottles, waxed or not . . . . .	70.— 50.— 90.— 50.—
ex 548	Cotton yarn, unbleached, single : (a) Up to No. 12 English inclusive . . . . . (b) Over No. 12 and up to No. 32 English inclusive . . . . . (c) Over No. 32 and up to No. 50 English inclusive . . . . .	24.— 36.— 50.—

No. in Tariff	Description of Articles	Duty in gold Crowns
ex 549	Cotton yarn, unbleached, of two or more threads : (a) Single twist : (1) Up to No. 12 English inclusive . . . . . (2) Over No. 12 English and up to No. 32 English inclusive :  Up to No. 27 English inclusive . . . . . Over No. 27 English . . . . . (3) Over No. 32 English and up to No. 50 English inclusive .	Per 100 kg.   32.—  46.— 55.— 80.—
550	Cotton yarn, bleached, mercerised, glazed, dyed or printed is subject to the following surtaxes in addition to the duty on the corresponding class of unbleached yarn : (a) Bleached . . . . . (b) Mercerised or glazed . . . . . (c) Dyed or printed . . . . . (d) Bleached or mercerised or glazed . . . . . (e) Dyed or printed and mercerised . . . . . (f) Dyed or printed and glazed (glacé yarn) . . . . .	14.— 22.— 28.— 32.— 40.— 50.—
ex 554	Fine cotton fabrics of yarn over No. 50 English and up to No. 100 English inclusive : (b) Bleached . . . . . (c) Dyed . . . . . (d) Printed in one to four colours or woven in two colours . . . (e) Printed in five or more colours or woven in more than two colours . . . . .	325.— 350.— 425.— 455.—
ex Note I to No. 558	Cotton fabrics falling under No. 554 (b) to (e), mercerised in the piece or made wholly or partly of mercerised yarn are subject to a surtax of . . . . .	20.—
ex 570 (a) (1/β)	Fabrics with linen warp and hemp or jute weft, unfigured, unbleached, containing over 20, but not more than 40 threads per square centimetre in warp and weft . . . . .	96.—
ex 583	Worsted yarn : (b) Unbleached, double, or multiple strand : (1) Up to No. 32 metric inclusive : Up to No. 16 metric inclusive . . . . . Over No. 16 metric . . . . . (2) Over No. 32 and up to No. 48 metric inclusive . . . . .  (3) Over No. 48 metric . . . . . (d) Bleached, dyed, printed, or mixed, double, or multiple strand : (1) Up to No. 32 metric inclusive : Up to No. 16 metric inclusive . . . . . Over No. 6 metric . . . . . (2) Over No. 32 up to No. 48 metric inclusive . . . . .  (3) Over No. 48 metric . . . . .	70.— 75.— 100.—  125.—  90.— 93.— 118.—  143.—
ex 585 (a)	Coarse coverlets and covers ( <i>Kotzen</i> ), chiefly of animal hair yarn . . . . .	60.—
ex 585 (b) (1)	Covers ( <i>Abfalldecken</i> ) with warp of vegetable materials and weft of shoddy, not washed, even with chain-stitch-like hems, weighing more than 700 gr. per sq. metre . . . . .	75.—
589 (a)	Coarse felt of cattle, dogs', pigs' and similar animal hair . . . .	50.—
ex 606 (b)	Packing cloths weighing per sq. metre less than 800 gr., but more than 600 gr. . . . .	150.—

No. in Tariff	Description of Articles	Duty in gold Crowns
ex 610 (a)	Oilcloth, waxed muslin and waxed taffetas, except Billroth cloth, not mentioned elsewhere, printed or not, but without localised patterns :	Per 100 kg.
	(1) Weighing 500 gr. or more per sq. metre . . . . .	210.—
	(2) Weighing less than 500 gr. per sq. metre . . . . .	280.—
ex 612 (e)	Knitted wares and hosiery of wool, other, with or without needlework . . . . .	650.—
ex Note to No. 612	Knitted wares and hosiery falling under No. 612 (e) with an admixture of silk or artificial silk yarn not exceeding 15 per cent pay a surtax of . . . . .	33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub> %
ex 614 (d)	Knitted wares and hosiery of artificial silk or mixed silk ( <i>i. e.</i> with an admixture of over 15 per cent., but not over 50 per cent. of silk yarns), other, with or without needlework :	
	Wholly of artificial silk . . . . .	1,600.—
	Of wool, with an admixture of artificial silk yarn :	
	Over 15 per cent., but not over 50 per cent. . . . .	1,000.—
	Over 50 per cent. . . . .	1,600.—
ex 616 (a) (2)	Woven cotton lace, chiefly of yarn over No. 12 English . . . . .	2,400.—
ex 622	Small wares :	
	ex (c) Of cotton :	
	(3) Other :	
	ex (β) Elastic woven ribbons, figured or not . . . . .	600.—
	(e) Of silk or artificial silk :	
	ex (2) Figured ribbons :	
	Wholly of artificial silk . . . . .	1,600.—
	With warp of real silk and weft of artificial silk or vice versa	1,900.—
	(3) Other :	
	Wholly of artificial silk . . . . .	1,600.—
	With warp of real silk and weft of artificial silk or vice versa	1,900.—
	(f) Of mixed silk ( <i>i. e.</i> with an admixture of over 15 per cent., but not over 50 per cent. of silk or artificial silk yarn) :	
	ex (2) Elastic ribbons . . . . .	1,000.—
	ex (3) Rep-like hat-bands and other ribbons with warp of cotton and weft of artificial silk or warp of real silk and weft of cotton, in both cases also vice versa . . . . .	1,600.—
	ex (g) Braces, stocking and sock-suspenders, even with parts of metal, leather, rubber, or other materials pay a surtax of	4 <sup>0</sup> %
Note to No. 622 (g)	Corsets with sewn on suspenders or other essential attachments in the nature of small wares are dutiable as "small wares" without surtax according to the kind of attachements.	
626	Overcoats for men, boys, and children, not lined with silk, artificial silk, or mixed silk, not combined with fur; and overcoats of impregnated fabrics, except those falling under No. 678 :	
	(a) Weighing more than 1.6 kg. each :	Each
	(1) Unlined or partly lined . . . . .	17.—
	(2) Entirely lined . . . . .	22.—
	(b) Weighing less than 1.6 kg. each . . . . .	16.—

No. in Tariff	Description of Articles	Duty in gold Crowns
	<i>Note</i> : Unlined overcoats for boys and children, 100 cm. long and less and with a chest measurement of 88 cm. or less, measured over the buttoned coat, in so far as they can be recognised beyond doubt as boys' and children's overcoat.	Each 15.—
ex 628	Children's clothing made of lambs wool cloth . . . . .	8.—
629	Clothing for women and girls, also costumes of all kinds . . . . .	Per 100 kg.
		Dutiable as the most highly taxed component material, plus 100%
ex 630	Underclothing for women, girls, and infants : (a) Of ordinary fabrics : (1) Untrimmed, even with plain machined borders or plain openwork hems or with narrow embroideries sewn on or narrow cotton lace . . . . . (2) Trimmed . . . . . (b) Of fine fabrics : (1) Untrimmed, even with plain machined borders or plain openwork hems or with narrow embroideries sewn on or narrow cotton lace . . . . . (2) Trimmed . . . . .	Duty on the chief material plus 90% 120% 140% 170%
ex 631 (a)	Soft collars . . . . .	55°
		Duty on the chief material, plus
ex 631 (b)	Men's shirts . . . . .	80%
ex 633	Bust bodices and corsets . . . . . Ties (cravats) . . . . .	75% 100%
	Wares of knitted and hosiery tissues falling under No. 612 (a), cut out and made up . . . . .	750.—
	Wares of knitted and hosiery tissues falling under No. 614 (a), cut out and made up : Wholly of artificial silk . . . . .	1.800.—
	Of wool with an admixture of artificial silk : Over 15 per cent., but not over 50 per cent. . . . . Over 50 per cent. . . . .	1.200.— 1.800.—
ex 636 (a)	Finished felt hats for men and boys, of rabbit and similar hair : ex (1) Not trimmed : Velour hats . . . . . (2) Trimmed : Velour hats . . . . . Other . . . . .	Each 1.40 1.80 2.20
637	Finished felt hats for women and girls : (a) Of rabbit and similar hair : (1) Not trimmed . . . . . (2) Trimmed . . . . . (b) Of wool or other hairs : (1) Not trimmed . . . . . (2) Trimmed . . . . .	1.60 2.40 1.60 2.40

No. in Tariff	Description of Articles	Duty in gold Crowns
		Each
639 (b)	Hats of straw, bast, etc., or of other vegetable materials for women and girls :	
	(1) Not trimmed . . . . .	1.—
	(2) Trimmed . . . . .	2.—
640	All kinds of women's and girls' hats ornamented, also of lace, tulle, velvet, silk or other tissues, or of woven fabrics not mentioned in Nos. 637 and 639 (except furrier's wares), ornamented or not :	
	Woven women's and girls' caps of wool (so-called Swiss caps) similar to the specimens deposited . . . . .	1.—
	Other . . . . .	3.—
		Per 100 kg.
642 (a)	Finished furrier's wares, whether or not in combination with textile materials or leather, of furs falling under No. 641 (a) . . . . .	1.200.—
ex 643	Sole leather (leather worked like sole leather of all kinds) :	
	(a) Butts, half-butts, sole leather without neck or belly parts :	
	(1) Bark-tanned . . . . .	120.—
	(b) Whole or half hides with neck or belly parts :	
	(1) Bark-tanned . . . . .	100.—
	(c) Waste leather (neck and belly parts, legs, heads and shoulders) :	
	(1) Bark-tanned . . . . .	80.—
ex 645 (a)	Leather for driving belts, bark tanned . . . . .	120.—
653 (a)	Leather driving belts, bark tanned :	
	(1) More than 20 mm., but not more than 250 mm. in width . . . . .	240.—
	(2) More than 250 mm. in width . . . . .	265.—
ex 656	Footwear with separately fixed soles of any material :	
	(a) Not less than 23 cm. long (from heel-base to toe-point) :	
	(3) Double-stitched patent leather footwear, also real antelope shoes and imitations thereof . . . . .	Per Pa r 4.—
	Other patent leather footwear, velvet, silk, satin, brocade footwear, gilt, silvered, or bronzed footwear, stage shoes and footwear trimmed with fur . . . . .	4.50
ex (5)	Drill pumps with vulcanized rubber soles overlapping on to the upper . . . . .	0.90
	(b) Less than 23 cm., but not less than 15 cm. long (from heel-base to toe-point) :	
ex (5)	Drill pumps with vulcanized rubber soles overlapping on to the upper . . . . .	0.90
657 (a)	Top boots, with soles separately fixed, of any material, of black or natural colour leather, up to an annual contingent of 4,000 pairs for sale in the frontier zone only, to be imported through the Customs houses specified in the Final Protocol :	
	(1) Not less than 23 cm. long (from heel-base to toe point) :	
	(α) Unlined . . . . .	2.—
	(β) Lined . . . . .	2.50
	(2) Less than 23 cm. long (from heel-base to toe-point) :	
	(α) Unlined . . . . .	1.—
	(β) Lined . . . . .	1.50

No. in Tariff	Description of Articles	Duty in gold Crowns
		Per 100 kg.
ex 661	Trunkmakers' wares :	
	ex (a) Of vulcanized fibre sheets . . . . .	180.—
	ex (c) Of leather (except patent leather) :	
	(1) Weighing more than 5 kg. per article . . . . .	260.—
	(2) Other . . . . .	300.—
	(d) Of patent leather, or of any material, with toilet articles, cutlery, or similar conveniences, even fitted solely with these conveniences :	
	(1) Fitted trunkmakers' wares weighing more than 5 kg. per article . . . . .	450.—
	(2) Other . . . . .	550.—
671 (b)	Articles for technical purposes, of soft india-rubber, other . . . . .	130.—
673	Rubber goloshes, snow shoes and boots . . . . .	150.—
ex 674	India-rubber tyres :	
	(a) Solid :	
	(2) Other . . . . .	120.—
	ex (b) Pneumatic tyres for bicycles . . . . .	240.—
ex Note ad No. 678 (b)	Made up articles of fabrics falling under No. 678 (b) pay a surtax of . . . . .	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub> %
ex 698 (a)	Wire-gauze with pressed-on small earthenware parts baked like bricks . . . . .	6.—
ex 702	Calcined magnesite, also ground . . . . .	free
ex 720	Sheets of heraclite and building slabs of similar composition, similar to the specimens deposited . . . . .	1.50
722	Pig iron and iron alloys :	
	(a) Pig iron . . . . .	1.50
	(b) Iron alloys . . . . .	free
Note to No. 726	Hollow steel for boring tools with round, hexagonal, or octagonal cross-section will be dutiable according to No. 726 (a) ; steel for rabbet-ledges ( <i>Schlagleistenstahl</i> ) in manufacturers' lengths ( <i>i. e.</i> more than 2 cm. long), neither punched nor bored, and steel for screw-cutting apparatus, whether solid or hollow, will be dutiable according to No. 726 (b).	
ex 727	Steel for tools and fine steel :	
	(a) Steel for tools :	
	(3) Rolled or forged . . . . .	12.—
	(b) Fine steel, except that falling under (c) :	
	(3) Rolled or forged . . . . .	18.—
	(c) Special fine steel :	
	(3) Rolled or forged . . . . .	30.—
ex 728	Iron and steel wire, not over 6 mm. thick :	
	(a) Drawn, but not further worked :	
	(2) Less than 2.5 mm. but not less than 1.5 mm. thick . . . . .	9.50
	(3) Less than 1.5 mm. but not less than 0.5 mm. thick . . . . .	11.75
	(4) Less than 0.5 mm. thick . . . . .	14.—
	ex (b) Coated with zinc, tin, or copper :	
	(1) 2.5 mm. or more thick . . . . .	12.—
	(2) Less than 2.5 mm. but not less than 1.5 mm. thick . . . . .	14.—
	(3) Less than 1.5 mm. but not less than 0.5 mm. thick . . . . .	17.—
	(4) Less than 0.5 mm. thick . . . . .	19.—

No. in Tariff	Description of Articles	Duty in gold Crowns
ex 728	Iron and steel wire, etc.	Per 100 kg.
<i>(continued)</i>	ex (c) Drawn wire with a tensile strength of over 100 kg. per sq. millimetre :	
	(1) 2.5 mm. or more thick :	
	(α) Not otherwise worked . . . . .	20.—
	(β) Otherwise worked . . . . .	30.—
	(2) Less than 2.5 mm. but not less than 1.5 mm. thick :	
	(α) Not otherwise worked . . . . .	24.—
	(β) Otherwise worked . . . . .	36.—
	(3) Less than 1.5 mm. but not less than 0.5 mm. thick :	
	(α) Not otherwise worked . . . . .	30.—
	(β) Otherwise worked . . . . .	46.—
737 (b) (1)	Springs for other vehicles, weighing 7 kg. or more each :	
	(α) Weighing 15 kg. or more each . . . . .	35.—
	(β) Weighing less than 15 kg. each . . . . .	40.—
738 (b)	Axles for road vehicles, except motor cars, worked :	
	(1) Ordinary freight vehicle axles . . . . .	22.—
	(2) Other, also with metal parts :	
	(α) Axles with grease boxes, similar to the specimens deposited, to be cleared through the Head Customs Houses . . . . .	32.—
	(β) Other . . . . .	48.—
ex 745 (a)	Moulds :	
	(3) Weighing less than 5,000 kg., but not less than 2,000 kg. each . . . . .	6.—
	(4) Weighing less than 2,000 kg., but not less than 500 kg. each . . . . .	7.50
	(5) Weighing less than 500 kg. but not less than 100 kg. each . . . . .	11.—
ex 745 (b)	Rollers, finished :	
	(1) Weighing 10,000 kg. or more each . . . . .	11.—
	(2) Weighing less than 10,000 kg., but not less than 5,000 kg. each . . . . .	16.—
	(3) Weighing less than 5,000 kg. but not less than 2,000 kg. each . . . . .	18.—
	(4) Weighing less than 2,000 kg. but not less than 500 kg. each . . . . .	20.—
	(5) Weighing less than 500 kg., but not less than 100 kg. each . . . . .	25.—
ex 746 (i)	Helves for pick-axes . . . . .	40.—
ex 754 (c)	Milk cans of tinned sheet iron . . . . .	45.—
ex 755 (b) (4)	Sheet iron coated with lead . . . . .	30.—
ex 756 (a)	Horseshoes for horses and oxen . . . . .	16.—
ex 756 (b) (2)	Horseshoe calks, other . . . . .	24.—
ex 757	Plough irons, shares, coulters and mould boards . . . . .	20.—
ex 758	Shovels (also trowels) :	
	(a) Weighing 1 kg. or more each . . . . .	22.—
	(b) Weighing less than 1 kg. each . . . . .	28.—
ex 760	Screw keys :	
	(c) Weighing less than 5 kg., but not less than 1 kg. each . . . . .	30.—
	(d) Weighing less than 1 kg., but not less than 500 gr. each . . . . .	38.—
	(e) Weighing less than 500 gr. but not less than 250 gr. each . . . . .	45.—
	(f) Weighing less than 250 gr. each . . . . .	54.—

No. in Tariff	Description of Articles	Duty in gold Crowns
ex 760 (continued)	Hammers, mallets : (b) Weighing less than 15 kg. but not less than 5 kg. each. . (c) Weighing less than 5 kg. but not less than 1 kg. each. . (d) Weighing less than 1 kg. but not less than 500 gr. each. (e) Weighing less than 500 gr. but not less than 250 gr. each	Per 100 kg. 33.— 40.— 50.— 60.—
	Anvils, anvil inlays, scythe-hammers, stone borers, forged screw blocks : (a) Weighing 15 kg. or more each . . . . . (b) Weighing less than 15 kg. but not less than 5 kg. each . . (c) Weighing less than 5 kg. but not less than 1 kg. each . . (d) Weighing less than 1 kg. but not less than 500 gr. each . . (e) Weighing less than 500 gr. but not less than 250 gr. each.	22.— 26.— 32.— 40.— 52.—
762 (b)	Cut files and rasps : (1) The cut surface measuring more than 250 mm. . . . . (2) The cut surface measuring 250 mm. or less, but over 150 mm. (3) The cut surface measuring not more than 150 mm. . . .	40.— 65.— 80.—
ex 764 (a)	Machine knives, except knives and disks of meat-mincing machines and turnip-cutters . . . . .	50.—
ex 766	Draw-plates . . . . .	40.—
ex 769	Compressed air apparatus . . . . .	60.—
	Steel for rabbet-ledges ( <i>Schlagleistenstahl</i> ), in lengths, not punched, not perforated . . . . .	8.—
	Cement grinding pins . . . . .	12.—
	Rough forged balls for ball mills :	
	(1) Not more than 60 mm. in diameter . . . . .	15.—
	(2) 60 mm. or less in diameter . . . . .	20.—
	Plough heads and mounted bodies for ploughs . . . . .	24.—
	Magnets weighing less than 1 kg. but not less than 100 gr. each.	100.—
ex 773	Copper, copper alloys, semi-manufactured goods thereof and wares of the same, not mentioned elsewhere :	
	(c) Bars and wire :	
	(1) Of a diameter of 8 mm. or more . . . . .	19.—
	Of a diameter of 8 mm. or less, but not less than 3 mm. . . .	22.—
	(2) Of a diameter of less than 3 mm. but more than 1 mm.	25.—
	Of a diameter of 1 mm. or less, but not less than 0.5 mm.	27.50
	(3) Of a diameter of less than 0.5 mm. but not less than 0.2 mm. . . . .	33.—
	(d) Sheets :	
	(1) Of a thickness of 0.5 mm. or more :	
	(α) Not worked :	
	Of a thickness of 1 mm. or more . . . . .	20.—
	Of a thickness of less than 1 mm. . . . .	24.—
	(2) Of a thickness of less than 0.5 mm. :	
	(α) Not worked :	
	Of a thickness of 0.3 mm. or more . . . . .	29.—
	Of a thickness of less than 0.3 mm. . . . .	34.—
	(h) Finished wares, not mentioned elsewhere :	
	ex (5) Table and household utensils and vessels, silvered.	400.—
	ex (6) Oil and spirit cooking stoves and soldering apparatus	300.—
ex 774 (c) (2)	Articles of packfong, alpaca, German silver and other alloys containing a high proportion of nickel, silvered, not mentioned elsewhere.	400.—
778 (d)	Wire nails, scoured or not . . . . .	17.—



No. in Tariff	Description of Articles	Duty in gold Crowns
ex 781	Iron screws and nuts, threaded : (b) Worked, but not coated nor in combination with metal, except woodscrews : (2) With shaft, shank or hole less than 14 mm. but not less than 7 mm. wide . . . . . (3) With shaft, shank or hole less than 7 mm. but not less than 4 mm. wide . . . . . (4) With shaft, shank or hole less than 4 mm. wide . . . . . (c) Wood screws : (1) With shaft more than 7 mm. wide at head-joint . . . . . (2) With shaft not more than 7 mm. but more than 5 mm. wide at head-joint . . . . . (3) With shaft not more than 5 mm. but more than 3 mm. wide at head-joint . . . . . (4) With shaft not more than 3 mm. wide at head-joint : (α) With shaft more than 20 mm. long . . . . . (β) With shaft not more than 20 mm. long . . . . .	Per 100 kg.  50.— 80.— 130.—  42.— 57.— 90.— 100.— 135.—
ex Note to Nos. 778 to 781 :	Iron screws, galvanized, and metal screws are subject to a surtax of 13 Crowns on the duty for iron screws in the same categories.	
ex 784 (a) (1)	Wire rope, for steam ploughs, also tarred or painted, of polished iron or steel wire, of a thickness of 2.2 mm. or more, and a tensile strength of over 200 kg. . . . .	29.—
ex 786 (a) (1)	Pins (bolts) of iron wire more than 2 mm. thick . . . . .	30.—
ex 787 (b)	Other chains and chain links of iron or steel, rough or ordinary worked (scoured) : (3) With a link thickness of less than 10 mm., but not less than 6 mm. ex (4) With a link thickness of less than 6 mm., but more than 2 mm. . . . .	32.— 55.—
ex 788	Safety locks (except padlocks) and parts thereof, combined or not with fancy ironwork : (a) Chiefly of iron, even with lock-cramp, key pipe and tumbler (staple) of brass . . . . . (b) Chiefly of other metals . . . . .	80.— 150.—
ex 789	Other locks (except padlocks), keys and parts of locks, except spring locks : (a) Only of iron, also with metal nuts : (1) Rough, scoured, coarsely filed rivetted, welded (soldered) : (α) Weighing more than 300 gr. each . . . . . (β) Weighing 300 gr. or less each . . . . . ex (2) Polished, nickelled, or otherwise finely worked : ex (α) Weighing more than 300 gr. each, polished only at the lock-cramp, bolt nab and guard disk, or of clear hoop-iron . . . . . (β) Weighing 300 gr. or less each, even with cramp-lock and key-pipe of brass . . . . . (b) Wholly or partly of metal . . . . .	45.— 70.— 45.— 70.— 150.—
ex 791	Other fittings : ex (a) Of iron (except coach fittings of malleable cast-iron) : (1) Rough, scoured, bored or rough-painted . . . . . (2) Otherwise worked . . . . .	30.— 45.—

No. in Tariff	Description of Articles	Duty in gold Crowns
ex 791 (continued)	Other fittings : (b) Of metal : (1) Ornamental fittings for furniture and trunk-makers' wares : (α) Cast . . . . . (β) Pressed out of sheet metal . . . . . (2) Other : (α) Cast . . . . . (β) Pressed out of sheet metal . . . . .	Per 100 kg.           75.— 140.—  60.— . . . . .
ex 792	Furniture (except that dutiable as fancy ironware) and parts of furniture : (a) Of iron : ex (1) Rough-painted, but ready for use . . . . .  (b) Of metal : (1) Not upholstered : (α) Curtain rods ( <i>Karnissen</i> ) . . . . . (β) Other . . . . .	120.—           24.—           100.— 150.—
ex 795	Lamps : (a) Chandeliers for electric and gas lighting and parts thereof of iron and metal : (1) Of cast metal, or with parts of cast metal ; also parts of cast metal . . . . . (2) Other . . . . . ex (c) Other lamp wares : ex (5) Hurricane lamp of tin plate . . . . . Tipping lamps, table lamps, wall brackets, wall hanging lamps, even with ornaments : Stamped from brassed sheet iron . . . . . Stamped from sheet brass or of brass casting . . . . .	400.— 300.—  85.—           90.— 110.—
ex 796	Steam, gas and water conduit fittings : ex (a) Of metal (except of lead), not combined with iron, ordinarily worked (not polished, not finely ground, not varnished) : (1) Weighing more than 10 kg. each . . . . . (2) Weighing not more than 10 kg. but more than 2 kg. each . . . . . (3) Weighing not more than 2 kg. but more than 50 gr. each . . . . . (4) Weighing 50 gr. or less each . . . . . ex (b) Of iron with tombac : (1) Weighing 500 kg. or less, but more than 100 kg. each . . . . . (2) Weighing 100 kg. or less, but more than 50 kg. each . . . . . (3) Weighing 50 kg. or less, but more than 10 kg. each . . . . . (4) Weighing 10 kg. or less, but more than 1 kg. each . . . . . (5) Weighing 1 kg. or less each . . . . . Of steel, combined or not with other metals : (1) Weighing 500 kg. or less, but more than 100 kg. each . . . . . (2) Weighing 100 kg. or less but more than 50 kg. each . . . . .	100.— 110.— 120.— 150.—  30.— 45.— 60.— 80.— 100.—  45.— 67.50
ex 798	Table cutlery : ex (a) Knives, forks and spoons of iron or steel : ex (2) Martin steel cutlery, <i>i. e.</i> , spoons and so-called "French" forks of tinned sheet steel similar to the specimens deposited . . . . . (b) Knife blades of iron or steel : (2) Further worked, even with handles of other materials, but neither silvered nor gilt . . . . .	120.—           300.—

No. in Tariff	Description of Articles	Duty in gold Crowns
ex 798 (continued)	Table cutlery : (c) Knife blades, forks and spoons of metals : (1) Neither silvered nor gilt : (α) Tinned steel cutlery similar to specimens deposited. (β) Other	Per 100 kg. 160.— 300.— 300.—
ex 799	Cutlery not mentioned elsewhere : ex (d) "Montafon" cabbage-slicers . . . . . Ordinary kitchen and household knives . . . . .	30.— 300.—
ex 801 (a)	Celluloid fountain-pens . . . . .	320.—
ex 802 (b)	Closed aluminium containers . . . . .	60.—
ex 807 (d) (2)	Other explosion and combustion engines, also gas engines with generators : ex (α) Weighing more than 2,000 kg., but not more than 5,000 kg. each . . . . . (β) Weighing 2,000 kg. or less, but not less than 500 kg. each .	39.— 44.—
ex 811	Pumps (also pulsometers) and syringes not mentioned elsewhere and parts thereof : (a) Centrifugal, turbine and piston pumps, also steam driven crank pumps, direct acting as well as mounted on frames, weighing each : (2) 1,000 kg. or less, but more than 100 kg. . . . . (3) 100 kg. or less . . . . . ex (b) Hand-driven pumps, mainly of iron (with not more than 20 % of other metal) . . . . . Membrane pumps . . . . . Garden syringes . . . . . Windmill pumps . . . . . Hand-driven pumps, mainly of metal . . . . .	50.— 62.— 31.— 38.— 42.— 50.— 60.—
ex 818 (b)	Corn-sorting machines . . . . .	33.—
ex 819 (a)	Chaff cutters . . . . . Hand-driven bruising mills . . . . .	26.— 22.—
ex 820 (a) (1)	Hand-driven grape and fruit presses . . . . .	21.—
ex 821 (d)	Corn cleaning and husking machines and their parts . . . . .	40.—
ex 824 (e)	Steel plates for presses for machines for producing asbestos cement slates . . . . .	24.—
ex 835 (b) (2)	Movable belt conveyers mounted on wheels . . . . .	40.—
ex 836 (b) (1)	Steam baking ovens, kneading and mixing machines moulding and scoring machines . . . . .	35.—
ex 839	Ladders with mechanical lifting apparatus . . . . . Automatic weighing machines and parts thereof, including registering appliances : (c) Weighing less than 500 kg., but more than 100 kg. each . Weighing 100 kg. or less, but not less than 50 kg. each . . . . .	37.50 80.— 110.—
ex 850 (b)	Wooden pulleys . . . . .	25.—
ex 853	Dynamos, electric motors, transformers and their parts; electric machines, even combined inseparably with mechanical constructions : (b) Other : (1) Weighing 5,000 kg. or more each . . . . . (2) Weighing less than 5,000 kg., but not less than 1,000 kg. each . . . . . (3) Weighing less than 1,000 kg. each, but not less 250 kg. each . . . . . (4) Weighing less than 250 kg., but not less than 25 kg. each . . . . . (5) Weighing less than 25 kg. each . . . . .	100.— 125.— 140.— 150.— 200.—

No. in Tariff	Description of Articles	Duty in gold Crowns
854 (b) (2)	Electrical cooking, heating and warming apparatus, whether for industrial purposes or not, other, weighing 5 kg. or less each :	Per 100 kg.
	(α) Of metal . . . . .	260.—
	(β) Of other materials. . . . .	125.—
ex 855	Electrical calculating and measuring apparatus and parts thereof :	
	(a) Calculating apparatus . . . . .	250.—
	(b) Other :	
	(2) Weighing less than 4 kg. each . . . . .	700.—
ex 859	Starting, resistance regulating and other electrical apparatus, switchboards and electrical fittings, not mentioned elsewhere, and finished parts thereof :	
	(a) Weighing 200 kg. or more each . . . . .	135.—
	(b) Weighing less than 200 kg. but not less than 50 kg. each . . . . .	155.—
	(c) Weighing less than 50 kg., but not less than 5 kg. each . . . . .	200.—
	(d) Weighing less than 5 kg., but not less than 250 gr. each . . . . .	275.—
	(e) Weighing less than 250 gr. each . . . . .	300.—
ex 865 (b)	Electrodes for electric furnaces ; arc lamp carbons for lighting purposes ; carbons for electric batteries . . . . .	10.—
866 (b)	Perambulator under-carriages of iron, worked, also with rubber-tired wheels . . . . .	50.—
ex 867 (b)	Perambulator bodies, lacquered :	
	(1) Not padded, not upholstered . . . . .	80.—
	(2) Padded, and upholstered . . . . .	120.—
ex 855 (b) (1)	Clinker-built rowing boats of European timber, 80 cm. or more broad, weighing 120 kg. or more each . . . . .	80.—
ex 887	Sailing craft :	
	(a) With keels . . . . .	80.—
	(b) With lee-boards . . . . .	80.—
888	Motor boats . . . . .	125.—
ex 942	Buttons :	
	ex (b) Of sheet-iron, lacquered or not, but not nickelled, nor in combination with other materials . . . . .	150.—
	ex (c) Buttons covered with fabrics . . . . .	350.—
	Of celluloid or artificial bone . . . . .	380.—
	ex (d) Of iron or other metals, in combination with mother-of-pearl . . . . .	1,000.—
	ex (e) Buttons and button mechanism, whether silvered or plated with silver, but not gilt nor plated with gold, not enamelled, whether in combination with other materials or not . . . . .	1,300.—
	Buttons or button mechanism, gilt or plated with gold or enamelled, whether combined with other materials or not . . . . .	1,500.—
ex 943	Needles and pins :	
	ex (a) Safety pins, hair-pins and bookbinders' stitching needles of iron or other metals, not silvered nor gilt . . . . .	150.—
	ex (b) Clasps, press-buttons, thimbles, buckles (fasteners), tie-pins (except those falling under No. 961), of iron or other metals, not in combination with other materials, not silvered or gilt . . . . .	250.—
	ex (c) Articles falling under ex (b) silvered or gilt . . . . .	320.—
944 (b) (1)	Common clasp-knives . . . . .	50.—

No. in Tariff	Description of Articles	Duty in gold Crowns
		Per 100 kg.
ex 946	Combs : ex (b) Of horn . . . . . Of galalith . . . . . ex (c) Of hard rubber . . . . . Of celluloid . . . . .	450.— 350.— 550.— 650.—
ex 947	Smokers' requisites : (a) Pipe stems, cigar and cigarette holders and tubes :  (1) Cherry-stick stems, bored, without other parts . . . . . ex (2) Cigar and cigarette holders, finished or merely bored, of all kinds of common woods . . . . . ex (3) Pipe stems, cigar and cigarette holders of wood, in combination with horn . . . . . ex (4) Cigar and cigarette holders of or in combination with artificial amber . . . . . (b) Pipe bowls and pipes : ex (1) Pipe bowls of earthenware or porcelain : (α) With nickel, or nickelled, or silvered lids . . . . . ex (β) Without lids . . . . . ex (3) Briar pipes . . . . . Meerschaum or imitation meerschaum pipes . . . . .	60.— 120.— 320.— 700.—  180.— 100.— 600.— 700.—
ex 948 (b)	Shoe-heels covered with celluloid . . . . .	160.—
ex 952 (b)	Finished sticks of any kind of wood : (1) Without ornaments or ornamental carving . . . . . (2) Ornamented with leather, horn, bone, antler, metal, celluloid, galalith, or other materials not mentioned elsewhere, or with ornamental carving : (α) With ferrules of bone, horn or artificial horn only, not otherwise ornamented . . . . . (β) Other . . . . .	90.—  110.— 140.—
ex 955 (a)	Coffin ornaments and lining of paper . . . . .	200.—
ex 961 (c)	Collar-pins, collar clasps, belt-buckles and tie-pins :  (1) Gilt or silvered, plated with gold or silver, in combination with semi-precious stones or with imitations of pearls, coral or real stones, but not enamelled . . . . . (2) Enamelled . . . . .	1,000.— 1,200.—
ex 962	Fancy goods : ex (b) Cigarette-cases of sheet-iron, nickelled . . . . . ex (c) Of cast bronze : (2) Weighing 5 kg. or less each . . . . . ex (f) Of dyed or painted faience . . . . .	240.—  540.— 33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub> % <i>ad valorem</i>
	Articles of textile materials not falling under (d) and articles falling under (d), weighing not more than 200 gr. each, or of any weight, with external decoration, or lined with silk, artificial silk or mixed silk, or leather, or with interior fittings :  (1) Common small purses of split leather (also of sheepskin) with stamped fastener of nickelled black sheet iron, fitted externally with ball hasp, even painted or printed, similar to the specimens deposited . . . . .	200.—

No. in Tariff	Description of Articles	Duty in gold Crowns
ex 962 (continued)	Fancy goods : Articles of textile, etc. (2) Weighing not more than 200 gr. each, of leather, not combined with silk, artificial silk or mixed silk, and without leather lining or other external decoration : (α) Worked on visible iron or metal frames . . . . . (β) Other . . . . . (3) Of leather, of any weight, with external decoration, or lined with silk, artificial silk or mixed silk, or leather, or with interior fittings . . . . . (4) Of silk, artificial silk, mixed silk, silk or mixed silk velvet, silk or mixed silk brocade : (α) Worked on visible iron or metal frames . . . . . (β) Other . . . . .	Per 100 kg.                    900.— 1.100.—   1.500.—   2.200.— 2.700.—

## FINAL PROTOCOL.

On signing this day the Additional Agreement to the Commercial Convention concluded on February 8, 1922, at Budapest, between the Kingdom of Hungary and the Republic of Austria the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed on the following provisions :

## I. HUNGARIAN AND AUSTRIAN CUSTOMS TARIFFS.

Printed matter of the Austrian Postal Savings Bank, namely deposit receipts, cheque books, cheque statements, payment and credit advices, on importation into Hungary, and similar printed matter of the Royal Hungarian Postal Savings Bank on importation into Austria, shall be admitted free of duty.

*Ad No. 87 of the Austrian and No. 131 of the Hungarian Customs tariffs :*

In the wine trade, geographical appellations based on the name of a locality situated in the territory of the Contracting Parties may, when such appellations are protected by the autonomous legislation of the State in which the place of origin is situated, be used only to indicate the origin of wine.

The Contracting Parties shall notify one another of the autonomous regulations for protecting appellations of origin referred to in the preceding paragraph. When this has been done the Parties shall take such steps as their internal legislation permits to prevent as far as possible any abuse of the said appellations of origin.

## II. THE AUSTRIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

*Ad Nos. 5 and 40 (a) 1 :*

Trade in paprika beans and ground paprika in the Republic of Austria shall be subject to the following provisions :

- (1) Appellations of paprika beans or ground paprika indicating that they come from Hungary or from a place or district in Hungarian territory shall never be regarded

as indications of the kind or quality. Such appellations may therefore only be used to indicate the origin of paprika beans or ground paprika produced in the area (State, district, locality) described by such appellation.

(2) The use of such an appellation (point 1) for ground paprika produced elsewhere shall not be permitted even when such appellation is accompanied either by a statement showing the real origin or by the words "quality", "type", "kind" or by any other similar expression whatsoever.

(3) The use of an appellation (point 1) indicating Hungarian origin shall not be permitted even when the ground paprika thus described is a mixture of paprika of Hungarian with paprika of other origin, whatever be the proportions of the mixture.

*Ad No. 40 (a) 1 :*

Dried paprika beans : The Austrian Government undertakes during the validity of the agreement not to apply a lower Customs duty than 10 gold kronen per 100 kg. for dried paprika beans (No. 40 (a) 1 in the tariff).

*Ad No. 91 :*

Mineral Waters : The following are recognised as natural medicinal waters (No. 91 (a) in the tariff) :

Ferenc József water (Balatonfüred) ; Herkules, Hunyadi János, Kossuth Lajos-, Loser János, and Mária cathartic waters (Budapest-Budaörs) ; Apenta cathartic spring, Ferenc József-, Rákóczy cathartic waters (Budapest-Kelenföld) ; Igmánder cathartic water (Igmánd) ; Mira cathartic water (Jászkarajenő) ; Kékkut medicinal water (Kékkut) ; Agnes of Moha spring (Moha) ; Parád medicinal water (Parád).

The following are recognised as natural table waters (No. 91 (b) in the Tariff) :

Kristály water from Sankt-Lukas-Bad, Palatinus water from Sankt-Margarete's Island spring, Hungaria and Harmat water from the Budapest metropolitan springs.

The Royal Hungarian Government reserves the right to negotiate with the Austrian Government with a view to adding other mineral waters to the foregoing lists.

*Ad Nos. 52 (a) and 55 (c) :*

It is understood that the numerical quota of cattle for slaughter is independent of the individual weight of the animals imported, but that the numerical quota for pigs is based on an average weight per head of 73 kg.

*Ad No. 93 :*

Bakers' wares :

1. *Ad No. 93 (a) and (b) :*

These duties shall remain in force as long as the Customs duty on wheat does not exceed 6 gold Crowns per 100 kg. Should the Customs duty on wheat be raised to more than 6 but not to more than 10 gold Crowns the above-mentioned duties shall be increased :

In the case of (1) to 63 gold Crowns.

In the case of (2) to 76.50 gold Crowns.

In the case of (3) to 85.50 gold Crowns.

In case the Customs duty on wheat is raised to more than 10 but not more than 12 gold Crowns, the above duties shall be increased as follows :

In the case of (1) to 66 gold Crowns.

In the case of (2) to 78 gold Crowns.

In the case of (3) to 87 gold Crowns.

And if the Customs duty on wheat is increased above 12 gold Crowns :

In the case of (1) to 68 gold Crowns.

In the case of (2) to 79 gold Crowns.

In the case of (3) to 88 gold Crowns.

The Customs duty of 86.50 gold Crowns (in the case of (4)) shall be raised to 88 gold Crowns as soon as the Customs duty on wheat amounts to more than 6 gold Crowns.

20 "Cakes" are small bakers' wares cut out of a rolled paste consisting solely of flour, fat, sugar, eggs and milk ; they are compact and non-porous in consistency and crumby. They are packed either loose in cases or boxes or in paper bags or grease-proof wrapping paper, or in "cellophane" paper and outer cardboard boxes pasted down with vignettes or ribbons.

An admixture of vanilla, cocoa powder (5%), oil of lemon or other flavourings is also permitted.

The term "wafers" includes all bakers' wares similar to wafers in any form (small jugs, bottles, fishes, cigars, etc.) normally termed in the trade "No. 140 wares".

*Ad No. 97 (b) :*

Fine meat sausages : It is understood that any further reduction in the duty on cooked meat sausages, made entirely or chiefly of beef, granted by Austria to a third State shall also apply to the sausages of the salami quality mentioned in Annex A.

*Ad No. 98 (a) and (b) :*

Cheese : It is understood that any reduction in duty which Austria may grant to a third country for cheese of any kind shall also apply to similar kinds of cheese of Hungarian origin.

*Ad No. 104 :*

Cakes and wafers (Cf. for definition No. 93) with the filling coloured brown with a small admixture of cocoa :

A small admixture of cocoa is held to mean a quantity not exceeding 5%.

*Ad No. 107 (c) :*

Air-tight containers with so-called "letscho", that is a salad of tomatoes, onions and paprika, shall also be regarded as tinned tomatoes.

*Ad No. 107 (g) :*

Ordinary meat preserves are held to mean Székelygulyás, Pörkölt of pork, veal or mutton, mince meat (hash), fish soup and pörkölt sauce, stuffed paprika and stuffed cabbage, game, pickled lights, etc.

*Ad note to No. 160 :*

Sheaf-binders : No higher rate of duty shall be applied in Austria to sheaf-binders than the duty applied to such binders in No. 567 (a) of the Hungarian Customs tariff.

*Ad 189 (a) :*

This number includes polishing discs made of thick felt, heavy and coarse-haired, of 200 mm. minimum diameter and 25 mm. minimum thickness.

*Ad No. 220 (a) (1) :*

Untrimmed straw hats for men and boys : Hats trimmed merely with a straw band shall be dutiable under this Agreement at the same rates as untrimmed straw hats for men and boys.



*Ad No. 231 :*

This number does not include floor rugs and mats made of coconut fibre.

*Ad ex 295 (b) :*

Vine stakes unsawn : The vine stakes which it is agreed to exempt from duty are the stakes produced by cutting shoots or by splitting, cutting and trimming trunk-wood.

*Ad 301 B (c) (1) :*

Bedroom furniture :

1. (a) Bedroom furniture means chests, night-tables, mirrors, wash-stands, also with drawers, and beds.

(b) Split-wood furniture means furniture made of solid beechwood, of which the doors or even the sides, in the case of chests, and the head and foot in the case of beds, consist of veneer panels fixed in a beech frame in such a way that both the frame is visible on both sides, in its entirety on the outside and projects beyond the panels.

(c) The category of semi-solid bedroom furniture includes solid beechwood furniture, in which the outside or both sides of the doors are entirely covered with veneered plywood in such a way that the frame of beech or soft wood is invisible, or in which the doors are solid, *i.e.* manufactured without a frame with veneered leaves or of solid wood, while the other parts correspond to the description given in (b).

(d) Imitation solid bedroom furniture means furniture in which the beechwood frames of the sides in the case of wardrobes and of the head and foot in the case of beds, are entirely covered on the outside with veneered plywood. The doors are of the same type as the doors of semi-solid bedroom furniture.

(e) Bedroom furniture of solid beech may have bottoms, shelves, sides (beds), tops, drawers and internal fittings of soft wood, also veneered or made of plywood. The veneer may, if this is authorised, consist of common or fine timber.

2. It is understood that the conventional rates for bedroom furniture shall only apply in the case of the import of furniture parts if the latter are for replacement purposes.

*Ad No. 555 :*

Bran, ricewaste, etc. : It is understood that feeding-flour, darker in colour than the types — to be agreed upon and to be communicated to the Customs Houses — which will benefit by the treatment accorded under No. 555 will include flour of this kind from wheat and rye.

### III. HUNGARIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

#### 1. Supplementary Agreements in respect of individual Tariff items.

*Ad No. 23 :*

Cheese : It is understood that any reduction in duty which Hungary may hereafter grant to any third country in respect of cheese of any kind also apply to similar kinds of cheese of Austrian origin.

*Ad No. 257 :*

Tartaric acid : For the duration of the present Agreement, the Royal Hungarian Government will not introduce an export prohibition or duty for wine-lees or raw tartar.

*Ad No. 727 :*

Steel for tools and fine steel : So long as the Royal Hungarian Government maintains the regulation at present in force, whereby steel for tools and fine steel in slabs or rough bars are dutiable under No. 725, the following surtaxes in the duties on No. 725 will be applied in lieu of the duties agreed upon in respect of Nos. 727 (a) (3), (b) (3) and (c) (3) :

No. 727 (a) (3)	6	gold	Crowns	per	100	kg.
" 727 (b) (3)	10	"	"	"	100	"
" 727 (c) (3)	18	"	"	"	100	"

## 2. Observations concerning individual Tariff Numbers.

*Ad No. 134 :*

Mineral waters : The following waters from Austrian springs are entitled to the treatment accorded by the Agreement : Thalheimer Schlossbrunnen, Preblauer Sauerbrunnen, Deutsch-Kreutzer, Gleichenberger (Konstantinquelle, Emmaquelle, Johannisbrunnen), Sulzer Paulaquelle, Tatzmannsdorfer, Haller Jodwasser (Tassiloquelle), Badgasteiner Thermalwasser. The Austrian Government reserves the right to negotiate with the Royal Hungarian Government with a view to adding other mineral waters to the foregoing list.

*Ad No. 277 :*

Bicarbonate of soda, if chemically pure, shall be taxed according to this tariff number. Bicarbonate of soda in casks or large cases without inner packing shall not be considered as chemically pure bicarbonate of soda.

*Ad No. 287 (a) :*

The Royal Hungarian Government declares that, should the Customs exemption for solid silicate of potassium be suspended during a period of three years from the entry into force of the present Agreement, no higher rate than 6 gold Crowns per 100 kg. shall be levied so long as the Austrian duty on solid silicate of potassium does not exceed the said amount.

*Ad No. 358 (c) :*

Candles of paraffin-wax composition : These also include candles of paraffin-wax composition containing not more than 5% of natural wax.

*Ad No. 414 (m) :*

Earth colours, improved by addition of more than 5% of other materials : This item includes pigments prepared by precipitating a colouring matter which is soluble in water (of animal or vegetable origin or from coal-tar) on a mineral bed (chalk or baryta) and fixing it by a chemical reaction so that the final product yields an insoluble solid colour. These pigments are dry and are usually placed on the market in the form of powder.

*Ad No. 458 (c) :*

Chemically homogeneous medicaments, prepared in tablets : The following preparations are at present recognised as chemically homogeneous medicinal compounds of Austrian origin : argoproton, calcihyd, diphasol, theocal, honthin, altannol, antoxurin, calcium chloro-aceticum, dichloren, iodhexarin, osmon, stryphnon.

*Ad No. 458 (d) :*

Prepared medicines : The contractual duties apply solely to prepared medicines and specialities of Austrian origin, which are notified (registered) and admitted for purposes of sale in Hungary in conformity with the statutory regulations.

*Ad No. 489 :*

Wooden boxes for packing purposes : The Customs Authorities will disregard, in the assessment of duty, any coloured, burnt in or stamped trade marks, descriptions, etc., whether decorated or not.

*Ad No. 495 :*

Other pasteboard : Hand-made pasteboard is prepared by the worker slipping or rolling the layers of pulp of the required thickness (which must invariably be of one colour, viz. brown or white, or gray) on the cylinder and cutting off and removing by hand the sheets thus couched (pressed) together without passing the pasteboard on to an attached dry calender. Hand-made pasteboard prepared in this way invariably has a rough edge and is never cut on all four sides.

Machine-made pasteboard is a generic term for pasteboard which as prepared by a single process by a continuous pulp feed, direct on to an attached dry calender and is then left in rolls or cut into sheets. All kinds of pasteboard coming under the definition of " machine-made " are recognisable by the fact that the edges of the board, whether in the roll or in sheets, are always cut, *i. e.* they are never rough as in the case of hand-made pasteboard.

The term " machine-made pasteboard " includes the following kinds in use in the trade :

(a) Machine-made pasteboard, *i. e.* pasteboard consisting of a single layer of pulp, white, brown or gray ;

(b) Cardboard dyed in the pulp in all colours, but not in white, brown or gray ;

(c) Duplex cardboard, *i. e.* cardboard prepared in two layers of different colours ;

(d) Triplex cardboard, *i. e.* cardboard prepared in three layers, the inner layer being of a different colour from the outside layers ; the two outside layers may be either identical or different in colour.

All the foregoing kinds may be either glazed or not.

*Ad Nos. 496 (b) and 499 :*

Hat packing paper : Hat packing paper is smoothed on one side only, unbleached (yellowish to brown), not dyed, of coarse pulp, fairly opaque.

*Ad No. 497 (a) :*

The Royal Hungarian Government declares that printing paper in rolls for the production of newspapers on rotary printing machines (No. 497 (a)) shall not during the validity of this Agreement pay a higher rate of duty than .60 gold Crowns per 100 kg.

*Ad No. 516 :*

Letter paper (writing paper) : The Customs Authorities will disregard, in the assessment of duty, clips, corners, fasteners, tags even composed of wire thread, holes with eyelets, twine, bands, ribbons, etc., used for tying up note-paper, letter cards, envelopes, and packages of note-paper, and in the latter case for facilitating their handling.

*Ad No. 526 :*

In the case of writing cases, and blotters for writing-desks, the Customs Authorities will disregard in the assessment of duty locks and ornaments in common metals, provided the latter do not give the goods the character of an artistic product.

The Customs Authorities will disregard in the assessment of duty the bands and ribbons of albums necessary for the packing and use of such articles.

*Ad No. 533 :*

Books, newspapers, etc. : This item includes fashion journals with or without printed matter.

*Ad No. 585 (b) 1 :*

Covers (" Abfalldecken ") : Covers (Abfalldecken) are coverlets with warp of vegetable textile materials and weft of cheap spun wool waste or shoddy ; they are unwashed and are consequently characterised by a greasy smell and are greasy to the touch.

*Ad No. 589 (a) :*

This tariff number includes polishing discs made of thick heavy felt, of coarse animal hair, of 200 mm. minimum diameter and 25 mm. minimum thickness.

*Ad Nos. 612 (e) and 614 (d) :*

Knitted wares and hosiery : These items include half-shaped knitted wares and hosiery, *i. e.* wares shaped on the frame with seams at the shoulders and sleeves.

In the case of knitted wares and hosiery coming under Nos. 612 (*e*) and 614 (*d*), these wares are not dutiable under No. 633 by reason of being combined with requisites essential for their use, such as ribbon edging (binding), trimmings, stitched button-holes, buttons, loops, hooks, buckles, strips of leather, simple running-strings, cap or bonnet strings, tassels, rings, etc., and non-essential trimmings. For example, in outer garments, the use of any kind of textile fabrics or knitted materials for collars or cuffs, and in underwear lace trimmings sewn on or crocheted on, and not more than 2 cm. in width, will be regarded as non-essential.

*Ad No. 622 (g) :*

Corsets : The Customs Authorities will disregard, for revenue purposes, non-essential gussets of elastic textile materials or elastic small wares in the case of corsets without sewn-on suspenders classified under small wares.

*Ad No. 631 (b) :*

Men's shirts : In calculating the surtax on men's shirts, the fabric of the front will be disregarded, if the fabric comes under No. 552, No. 553 or No. 554. The foregoing stipulation does not, however, apply to shirts having fronts manufactured from fabrics coming under No. 555, Note 2 to No. 558, or other fabrics.

*Ad No. 637 and 639 (b) :*

Women's and girls' hats : Women's and girls' hats shaped and made up like men's and boys' hats will be dutiable like the latter.

*Ad No. 639 (b) :*

Hats of straw, etc. for women and girls : The term " trimmed " is held to mean made up with a lining, leather hat-band, ribbon, stuff, string. Merely binding the brim with ribbon (or braid) shall not be regarded as " trimming ".

*Ad No. 657 (a) :*

Top boots : The annual contingent of 4,000 pairs will be cleared through the Customs Houses at Bozsok and Bucsu (County of Vas).

*Ad No. 726 :*

Iron and steel bars : This item includes all kinds of steel not exceeding 200 by the Brunel scale.

*Ad No. 727 :*

Steel for tools and fine steel : Structural steel containing 1% chromium will be dutiable under No. 727 (a).

*Ad No. 728 (a) :*

Iron and steel wire, not over 6 mm. thick, drawn, but not further worked : This item includes wire of the kind described, also when annealed.

*Ad No. 738 (b) :*

Axles for road vehicles : Separately imported axle-boxes, without oil chamber or screw threads, but with oiling duct of soft or gray cast metal, also pressed or drawn boxes, and axle ends of soft casting, also forged, pressed or drawn, will pay duty under No. 738 (b) (1).

Separately imported axle-boxes of gray casting, with oil chambers and screw threads, also caps, casings and nuts of metal or gray casting, will pay duty under No. 738 (b) (2)  $\beta$ .

*Ad No. 773 (h) (6) :*

Oil and spirit cooking stoves and soldering apparatus : Packing made of leather or rubber, will be disregarded for purposes of Customs revenue.

*Ad Nos. 773 (h) (5) and 774 (c) (2) :*

Table and household utensils and vessels, silvered, of copper or copper alloys, or of alloys containing a high proportion of nickel : The following goods will be regarded as utensils dutiable under these items instead of under No. 962 : coffee, tea and table services, dishes, bottle and glass, racks, sugar casters, bread baskets, ash-trays, table-lighters, candlesticks, lamps and fire-screens, in so far as they do not come within the category of ornamental and luxury goods by reason of any special ornamentation.

*Ad No. 792 (b) (1)  $\alpha$  :*

Curtain rods (*Karnissen*) : This item includes the brackets and knobs if imported with the rods.

*Ad No. 795 (c) (5) :*

Tipping lamps, table lamps, etc. of cast brass : Lamps made of an alloy of lead, antimony and tin will be dutiable under this item.

*Ad No. 799 (d) :*

Ordinary kitchen and household knives : This item includes vegetable knives, carving knives, knives for cutting up salami, etc., with common wooden handles.

Montafon cabbage slicers : this includes slicers of the kind described, but with troughs attached, of the dimensions 53 × 20 cm. and over.

*Ad No. 807 (d) (2) :*

Other explosion and combustion engines : This item includes crude oil two-stroke engines and crude oil engines of not more than 500 r. p. m.

*Ad No. 836 (b) (1) :*

Steam baking ovens, etc. : The description " kneading and mixing machines, moulding and scoring (scalloping) machines " applies to machines for the baking industry.

*Ad No. 952 (b) (1) :*

Finished sticks of wood without ornaments : stick ferrules of base metals shall not be regarded as ornaments.

Done at Vienna, June 30, 1931, in duplicate, in the Hungarian and German languages.

Count L. AMBRÓZY, *m. p.*

SCHOBER, *m. p.*

## AGREEMENT

BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA AND THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY CONCERNING TRAFFIC IN ANIMALS AND IN RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN (CONVENTION ON EPIZOOTIC DISEASES).

The High Contracting Parties having resolved to conclude a fresh Convention on epizootic diseases, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed as follows :

### *Article 1.*

Traffic in animals, including poultry, raw materials of animal origin and articles liable to carry infection of epizootic diseases, passing from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties to that of the other, may be restricted to certain stations of entry and there subjected to veterinary inspection by the State into whose territory they are being conveyed.

### *Article 2.*

A certificate of origin issued by the local authorities shall be produced when the animals and articles specified in Article 1 are imported from the territory of one of the two countries into that of the other or pass in transit through that territory. This certificate must enable the origin of the animals and articles to be ascertained with certainty. In cases in which it relates to live animals, it shall give an exact description of the animals and their special distinguishing marks, and state the place of destination. It shall also bear the attestation of a State veterinary officer or of a veterinary surgeon having special Government authority for the purpose to the effect that the said animals are in a healthy condition and, further, that at the time of despatch, the place of origin was free from any notifiable disease communicable to animals of that species, with the exception of tuberculosis.

In the case of the export of animals liable to :

- (a) Cattle plague or pleuro-pneumonia of cattle ;
- (b) Dourine of horses ; Swine fever ; Salmonellosis or sheep-pox ;
- (c) Foot-and-mouth disease.

It must further be certified that both the place of origin and neighbouring communes have been free from these diseases for the following periods :

- As regards (a), for the preceding six months, except that, in the case of pigs, this period shall be reduced to forty days ;
- As regards (b), for the preceding forty days ;
- As regards (c), for the preceding twenty-one days.

In the case of the export of animals liable to contagious anaemia of horses it must be further certified that there was no official knowledge that the place of origin had not been free from this disease either at the time of despatch or within the last six months.

When the animals conveyed are intended for slaughter and are liable to cattle-plague, contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, foot-and-mouth diseases, sheep-pox, infectious pneumo-enteritis of pigs, swine-plague or horse-dourine, the Government veterinary certificate shall, however, merely state that at the time of despatch both the place of origin and the neighbouring communes were free from the above diseases so far as they are communicable to animals of the species in question. The Government veterinary certificate in the case of animals for slaughter which are liable to contagious anaemia of horses shall also merely state that at the time of despatch there was no official knowledge that the place of origin was affected by this disease.

In the case of horses, mules, donkeys and horned cattle, a separate permit shall be issued for each animal ; in the case of sheep, goats, pigs and poultry, collective permits or collective certificates of origin and health shall be allowable.

The period of validity of the certificates shall be ten days. If this period expires during the journey, then, in order that the certificate may be valid for a further ten days, the animals must be re-examined by a State veterinary officer or by a veterinary surgeon having special Government authority for the purpose, and the result shall be noted by him on the certificate.

When animals are conveyed by rail or water, they shall be specially examined before entraining or embarkation by a State veterinary officer or by a veterinary surgeon having special Government authority for the purpose, and the result shall be noted on the certificate.

Poultry conveyed by rail or water shall not, however, require examination by a veterinary surgeon before being loaded on the train or boat unless more than three days have elapsed since the issue of the accompanying veterinary certificates.

Certificates for meat or meat products shall attest that the article to which they relate is derived from animals which were found to be in a healthy condition when inspected in the prescribed manner by an official veterinary surgeon before and after they were slaughtered.

Consignments of melted tallow and fat, factory-washed wool put up in closed sacks, dried or salted entrails, windpipes, stomachs, bladders, or salted feet and snouts packed in closed boxes, casks or other hermetically closing containers, dried or salted skins and hides, dried horns, hoofs, feet and bones, shall be admitted without production of certificates of origin.

### *Article 3.*

Any consignments which do not conform to the above stipulations, as well as any animals which the frontier veterinary officer finds, or suspects, to be suffering from a contagious disease and, further, any animals conveyed along with those suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from disease, or which may in any way have come into contact with such animals, may be refused at the station of entry. The grounds of refusal shall be noted on the certificate by the frontier veterinary officer, who shall sign the statement.

The frontier Customs authorities or the frontier veterinary officer shall, without delay and through the most direct channel, notify the refusal and the reasons therefor to the administrative authorities of the frontier district of the Contracting Party from whose territory the animals were to be exported.

If one of the diseases mentioned above should first be detected among the animals after they have crossed the frontier into the country of destination, an official report of the facts shall be prepared with the assistance of an official veterinary surgeon (Government veterinary surgeon), and a copy thereof transmitted forthwith to the other Contracting Party.

In all the cases mentioned in this Article, immediate notice shall be given direct to such representative of the other Contracting Party (Article 6), as may be specified.

*Article 4.*

In the event of an outbreak of cattle plague in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, the other Party shall, so long as any danger exists, be entitled to restrict or prohibit the importation of ruminants, pigs, raw materials of animal origin, and any objects likely to carry infection.

*Article 5.*

If in consequence of the transport of animals, a notifiable epizootic disease should be carried from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties into the territory of the other, or if a dangerous outbreak of such disease should occur in the territory of one of the Parties, the other Party shall, so long as the danger of infection exists, be entitled to restrict or prohibit the importation from the infected or threatened districts of animals liable to such disease and of raw material of animal origin and articles liable to carry infection. Similar action may be taken on the occurrence of pleuro-pneumonia of cattle as regards the importation of horned cattle and of animal parts, raw materials and articles derived from horned cattle which are liable to carry infection; and on the occurrence of dourine, as regards the importation of animals of the equine species, even though there should be no dangerous outbreak of these diseases.

In the case of anthrax, symptomatic anthrax, haemorrhagic septicaemia of horned cattle and cervidae, rabies, glanders and vesicular exanthem among horses or cattle, mange among horses, sheep and goats, swine erysipelas, chicken cholera, fowl plague and tuberculosis, importation shall not be prohibited.

The present Agreement shall not affect the regulations contained in the anti-epizootic enactments of the Contracting Parties, which provide that when a contagious disease among animals appears at the frontier or in the neighbourhood of the frontier, traffic between the frontier district on both sides and transit through a threatened frontier district may be subjected to special restrictions or prohibitions designed to prevent and arrest the spread of such disease.

*Article 6.*

Each of the two Contracting Parties grants the other the right to send representatives into its territory, without previous notice, and even to keep them there permanently, for the purpose of procuring information as to health conditions among animals, the organisation of cattle markets and slaughterhouses, fattening establishments, cattle enclosures, etc., and as to the enforcement of the existing veterinary police regulations. The two Contracting Parties shall instruct their authorities to give any desired assistance and information on request to the above-mentioned representatives of the other Party as soon as their status has been established.

*Article 7.*

Each of the two Contracting Parties shall publish fortnightly a periodical report of the current position in regard to epizootic diseases, and transmit this direct to the other Contracting Party.

The respective authorities shall give each other immediate and direct information as to the appearance of epizootic diseases in the frontier administrative districts.

If cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, or dourine among horses should make its appearance in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, the Government of the other Party shall be directly informed by telegram both of the appearance and the spread of the disease.



*Article 8.*

Railway trucks and ships (parts of ships) which have been used for the transport of animals of the equine species, cloven-footed animals or poultry, and the accessory equipment belonging to the railway administrations or shipping concerns, must be cleansed and disinfected, in accordance with the provisions agreed upon at the same time as the present Convention on Epizootic Disease and annexed to the said Convention.

The Contracting Parties agree that cleansing and disinfection duly effected in the territory of one of the Parties in accordance with the first paragraph shall be recognised as adequate by the other Party.

*Article 9.*

The provisions of this Convention shall apply to the movement of cattle between the frontier zones defined in the Convention regarding the regulation of the frontier traffic, except as otherwise provided hereafter :

1. The passage of cattle going to pasture shall be allowed subject to the following conditions :

The owners or the herds shall, on crossing the frontier, produce for verification (inspection and endorsement) two copies of the list of animals to be driven to pasture, prepared by the local authorities and stating the owner's name and the species of the animals, their number and distinguishing marks.

The local authorities and, if any other commune is crossed, the local authorities of that commune, shall certify on the list that the commune in question is free from any notifiable disease communicable to animals of that particular species.

Lists relating to animals which are to remain at pasture for more than seven days must, however, bear the endorsement of a State veterinary officer or of a veterinary surgeon having special government authority for the purpose, certifying that the animals mentioned in the list were examined immediately before being driven to pasture when they were found to be in a healthy condition, and, further that the commune from which they are to be driven to pasture, and in the event of their passing through some other commune, that commune also, is free from any notifiable disease communicable to animals of that particular species. On the return of these animals from pasture, the competent State veterinary officer, or the veterinary surgeon having special government authority for the purpose, shall certify that the commune in which the animals were at pasture (and, in the event of any other commune being crossed, that commune also) is free from any notifiable disease communicable to animals of that particular species.

2. The passage of animals used for labour (mounts or draught animals harnessed to ploughs or vehicles), animals for gelding or weighing, and those requiring veterinary treatment, shall be allowed in both directions subject to compliance with existing Customs regulations, provided the animals are accompanied by a certificate of origin (animal permit) issued by the local authorities. In the case of a number of animals used for labour, a collective animal permit may be issued. The permit must indicate the reason for crossing the frontier, and state that the animals belong to the frontier zone in question. In addition to this, it must bear the endorsement of the local authorities certifying that the commune of origin is free, at the time when the frontier is crossed, from any notifiable disease communicable to animals of that particular species.

3. The sporadic appearance of anthrax, symptomatic anthrax, vesicular exanthem, swine erysipelas and rabies in the commune shall not prevent the issue of such certificates in respect of the animals referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, provided such diseases do not break out in farms the animals of which are to cross the frontier.

4. The period of validity of certificates attesting the absence of disease shall be thirty days in the case of animals used for labour and animals going to pasture, and ten days in the case of draught animals, animals for gelding, animals requiring veterinary treatment or animals for weighing. They must be renewed on the expiration of this period.

5. If, while the animals are out at pasture or at work, a disease communicable to that particular species should break out in part of the herd, or among some of the animals used for labour, or in the commune in which the pasture land or the property is situated, or on the road to be taken by the herd or animals used for labour on their return to the frontier station, they shall not be allowed to return to the territory of the other Party, unless for urgent reasons (lack of forage, bad weather conditions, etc.). In this case the return of the animals may only take place subject to compliance with the precautionary measures which have been agreed to by the competent authorities of first instance with a view to preventing the spread of the disease.

6. The animals mentioned in Nos. 1 and 2 above shall not be subjected to veterinary examination by the frontier authorities on crossing the frontier. The animals shall, however, return through the frontier station by which they entered this country, so as to allow of their being identified.

7. Special measures, which may at any time be necessary to ensure the exploitation of agricultural establishments in the frontier districts, shall be taken by mutual agreement between the competent central authorities of the two States.

8. If veterinary police considerations necessitate certain temporary restrictions, including those contemplated in the last paragraph of Article 5, the competent authorities of the frontier district shall by mutual agreement take the necessary precautionary measures.

#### Article 10.

Any restrictions and prohibitions which may be in force at the date of the coming into effect of this Convention, and which may be at variance with its provisions, shall be abrogated.

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

Done at Vienna, in duplicate, in German and Hungarian, June 30, 1931.

(L. S.) Count L. AMBRÓZY, *m. p.*

(L. S.) SCHÖBER, *m. p.*

#### ANNEX TO ARTICLE 8.

#### PROVISIONS REGARDING THE DISINFECTION OF RAILWAY CATTLE TRUCKS AND SHIPS.

Railway trucks which have been used for the transport of animals of the equine and bovine species or of poultry, and the accessory equipment belonging to the railway administration, must, before being put to further use, be cleansed and disinfected in accordance with the following provisions :

(1) The disinfection, properly so called, of the trucks must always be preceded by the removal of the straw litter, droppings, feathers, the remains of tethering ropes,

etc., and by a thorough washing down with hot water. Failing an adequate supply of hot water, a high pressure jet of cold water may be used. A preliminary washing down with hot water must, however, be effected in order to soften the dirt. The cleansing shall not be considered adequate unless all filth due to the transport of the animals has been completely removed. Dirt which has found its way into the interstices of the flooring must also be entirely removed, if necessary, by means of iron implements with blunt points and edges.

(2) Disinfection properly so called must be applied to the whole of the truck or compartment which has been used, even though the truck was only partly loaded.

Disinfection shall be carried out as follows :

(a) In ordinary circumstances, by washing, the flooring, ceiling, and walls with soda lye at a temperature of not less than 50°C., the solution consisting of at least three kg. of soda to one hundred litres of water. Any other solution recognised as equally effective by the Government of the State concerned may be used instead of the soda lye. At stations which possess the necessary equipment, washing down with soda lye may be replaced by a thorough treatment of the flooring, walls and ceilings with steam, sprayed by means of suitable apparatus. The steam employed must be under a pressure of at least two atmospheres.

(b) In the case of trucks infected with cattle plague, malignant, anthrax or symptomatic anthrax, haemorrhagic septicaemia of cattle and cervidae, foot-and-mouth disease, glanders, swine plague, swine erysipelas, chicken cholera and fowl plague, or where there is good reason to suspect such infection, by the application of one of the two processes described under (a) above, and also by carefully coating the flooring, ceiling and walls with a 3% solution of a mixture of cresol and sulphuric acid or with a 2% solution of formaldehyde. The mixture of cresol and sulphuric acid shall be prepared by mixing at the normal temperature two parts of crude cresol (*Cresolum crudum* in the pharmacopœia of either of the Contracting Parties) and one part of crude sulphuric acid (*Acidum sulfuricum crudum*, in the pharmacopœia of either of the Contracting Parties). In making the 3% solution the mixture must be used not earlier than twenty-four hours and not later than three months after its preparation. The solution must be used within twenty-four hours.

Instead of coating, spraying may be carried out with suitable apparatus approved by the Government of the State concerned.

(3) As a rule, the special disinfection (2, (b)) shall only be carried out by veterinary police order ; it shall, however, be resorted to even without such order when the trucks have been used to convey ruminants from stations within twenty kilometres of which foot-and-mouth disease is prevalent or has not yet been declared to be at an end. The competent administrative authorities retain the right to order special disinfection (2, (b)) in other cases as well, if they consider it essential to prevent the spread of the above-mentioned diseases.

(4) If thorough disinfection (2 (b), of trucks with an internal plank lining should be required, the said lining must be removed, cleansed and disinfected in the same manner as the truck. The internal plank lining need not be removed when the trucks have only been used to convey small animals packed separately.

(5) In the case of padded trucks, the cushions, which must be removable, shall be adequately cleansed. If the truck is infected with one of the diseases mentioned in 2 (b), or if there is good reason to suspect such infection, the cushions shall be burnt.

The truck itself shall be subjected to the treatment described under Nos. (1) to (3). Foreign trucks (*i. e.*, those belonging to neither of the Contracting Parties) the padding of which cannot be removed, may not be reloaded.

(6) Trucks which have been used for the separate conveyance of small animals (except poultry) in boxes or crates and which have not been soiled with straw, fodder, droppings, etc., shall be regarded as adequately disinfected if the walls, flooring and ceiling have been washed down with hot water, except in the cases mentioned under 2 (b), and (3).

Trucks used for the conveyance of live poultry in crates, shall be cleansed and disinfected as provided above, only if soiled with straw, fodder or droppings.

(7) The Contracting Parties undertake to mark the railway trucks used for the conveyance of animals belonging to the species mentioned above, at the time of loading, or in the case of trucks coming from a third country, at the time of entry into their territory by affixing to each side of such trucks a yellow label bearing the words "For disinfection." If any truck requires thorough disinfection (2) (b) and (3), it shall be marked, at the station in which the circumstances calling for such disinfection arise or come to light, by means of yellow labels with a central vertical red line bearing the words "For thorough disinfection." Once the disinfection has been carried out, the labels shall be removed and replaced by white labels bearing the words "Disinfected on..... at ..... o'clock, at ....." which shall not be removed until the truck is reloaded.

Trucks used for the conveyance of live poultry in crates, shall be labelled at the station of destination if in need of cleansing and disinfection in accordance with No. (6), paragraph 2.

If a truck is not labelled in the prescribed manner when crossing from the territory of one of the Parties into that of the other, the omission shall be remedied at the station where the frontier is crossed by the authorities taking over the said truck.

(8) Empty trucks or those loaded otherwise than with animals belonging to the above-mentioned species, which enter the territory of one of the Contracting Parties and which have obviously been used for the conveyance of such animals but have not been cleansed and disinfected as provided in the present Convention shall, if not refused, be cleansed and disinfected as laid down in this Convention.

(9) The above provisions shall also apply *mutatis mutandis* to those portions of boats in which animals have been kept or through which they have passed.

#### FINAL PROTOCOL.

On signing this day the Agreement between the Kingdom of Hungary and the Republic of Austria concerning traffic in animals and in raw materials and products of animal origin (Convention on Epizootic Diseases), the Plenipotentiaries of both Parties have recorded in the present Protocol the following declarations and stipulations, which shall form an integral part of that Agreement.

(1) The provisions of the Convention on Epizootic Diseases shall only apply to arrivals from one of the Contracting Parties. The admission of animals or articles which, coming from other countries, have to cross the territory of one Party for import into or transit through the territory of the other Party, lies outside the scope of the present Convention, except where special agreements have been concluded on the subject.

(2) All animals, raw materials and products of animal origin imported from the territory of either of the Contracting Parties into the territory of the other shall be subject to the veterinary police regulations in force in the country of importation.

Animals for butchering may only be imported direct by rail and taken for immediate slaughter to properly equipped and approved public slaughter-houses and cattle markets under veterinary police supervision. Poultry for slaughter may also be imported into the fattening and slaughtering establishments authorised for that purpose.

In the case of all animals not intended for slaughter, the precautionary veterinary measures which either of the Contracting Parties may consider necessary before trade in these animals is allowed shall be reduced to the absolute minimum.

Horses, asses and mules not intended for slaughter shall as speedily as possible be examined for disease at the frontier or at the place of destination at the expense of the Party concerned. Horses, etc., intended for transit shall not be so examined.

(3) Fresh meat or meat preserved by a process of refrigeration shall be stamped by a State veterinary official or by a veterinary surgeon duly authorised by the State with a view to certifying that the meat has been found suitable for human consumption without any restriction. The veterinary certificates shall also bear the stamp affixed to the meat.

The certificate for preserved or prepared meat shall also certify that such meat contains no substance the use of which is prohibited by the legislation of the country of destination.

(4) The direct transit of live animals by rail or water from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties through the territory of the other shall be permitted subject to the conditions governing the importation of animals for slaughter, provided that the live animals in question come from the territory of the other Contracting Party and have not been sent from prohibited areas, and provided further that they are certain to be accepted by the country of destination and by the countries of transit, if any.

No restrictions shall be placed upon the direct transit of fresh and prepared meat and of other raw materials and products of animal origin from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties through the territory of the other by rail in sealed and closed trucks, or by ship in isolated and properly secured storage rooms, provided the consignments come from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties.

Consignments of isolated packages may also be conveyed in unsealed railway trucks or by ships in storage rooms which are not isolated and properly secured, provided they are packed in hermetically sealed containers. In such cases suitable precautions (lead-sealing, etc.) must be taken to prevent the possibility of the containers being opened during transport.

(5) In the stations of entry used for the traffic in animals, the necessary arrangements shall be made for the speedy and prompt discharge of veterinary police duties.

The stations of entry used for the reciprocal traffic in animals shall be determined by mutual agreement before the coming into force of the Convention and may not be subsequently changed except by mutual agreement.

(6) Communes exceeding 150 square kilometres in area and large isolated estates and groups of estates may be sub-divided into smaller areas, regard being had to their configuration and the consequent requirements of veterinary police supervision. The two Parties shall, in each individual case, consult one another as to the desirability of such sub-division and the fixing of the natural boundaries of these areas. No account will be taken of these sub-divisions in the case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

(7) Consignments of poultry in the frontier traffic, consisting of less than one hundred birds, need only be accompanied by the certificate of origin required from the

local authority under Article 2 of the Convention on Epizootic Diseases when imported into the territory of either of the Contracting Parties. In other respects the provisions of the said Article 2 shall not apply to such consignments.

(8) No certificates of origin shall be required for stable manure in the frontier traffic, for animal entrails, windpipes, stomachs and bladders, not dried or salted, which are sent by post, or for fresh horseflesh, beef, pork, goat's-meat, mutton or dead poultry in the frontier traffic, when they are intended for the personal use of frontier district inhabitants or are sent as private postal matter or brought in personally by travellers.

(9) For the purpose of Nos. 7 and 8, the term "frontier traffic" shall be understood to mean consignments coming from a frontier administrative district of first instance in the territory of either of the Contracting Parties and intended for use in a similar district of the other.

(10) The appearance of rabies in dogs and cats shall not prevent the issue for other domestic animals of the certificate of origin referred to in Article 2, paragraph 1. Similarly, the appearance of mange among sheep and goats shall not prevent the issue of certificates for horses, asses and mules, nor shall the appearance of mange among horses, etc., prevent the issue of such certificates for sheep and goats. Finally the sporadic appearance of anthrax, symptomatic anthrax, vesicular exanthem and swine erysipelas, shall not prevent the issue of certificates for animals for slaughter, unless these diseases appear at the farms from which the animals for the export traffic in question originate.

The prevalence of the epizootic diseases referred to in this paragraph shall be clearly mentioned in the certificate.

(11) The refusal, as provided for in Article 3 of the Convention on Epizootic Diseases, of animals suspected of being infected shall only apply to such animals as are proved to have been in contact with animals suffering from, or suspected to be suffering from, disease, and more especially therefore to animals conveyed at the same time in the same railway truck or ship, or entrained or detrained the same day at the same station and on the same platform.

(12) The measures of prohibition to be applied under Article 5 with a view to stamping out and preventing disease shall be confined to the administrative district infected and neighbouring administrative districts of first instance and shall be maintained only so long as the danger of infection exists.

If the epizootic disease in question shows a tendency to spread over a wider area or takes a particularly malignant form, these provisions may be extended to a wider area.

The danger of infection shall be regarded as subsisting up to the expiration of the time-limits specified in Article 2, paragraph 2, such periods being reckoned from the date on which the epidemic is officially declared to be at an end.

If the time-limits for the official declaration of the termination of an epidemic are not the same in the territories of the two Contracting Parties, the longer period shall be taken.

Restrictions or prohibitions applied on account of the outbreak or importation of a disease shall be permissible only if unavoidably necessary to safeguard the health of the home cattle, and, regard being had to the character of the epidemic, to avert a real danger of the importation of the disease.

(13) The provision contained in the last paragraph of Article 5 of the Convention on Epizootic Diseases shall not apply to through railway traffic conveyed in officially sealed trucks or in isolated and properly closed portions of ships; nevertheless, no further loading of live stock, no transshipment and no transport delay in the infected frontier district shall be permitted.

(14) If the certificate required under Article 2 is not made out in German, an officially certified translation in that language shall be attached. The translation must be officially certified by a person or authority empowered to use an official seal.

(15) The separate urban districts of Vienna and Budapest shall be treated as independent veterinary districts. The importation of horses from Vienna and Budapest shall, as a rule, be allowed also in cases where they are accompanied by a certificate of origin and health endorsed by the competent central authorities of the exporting country, giving the name of the person receiving the horse and containing, in lieu of the certificate usually required as to the absence of disease in the place of origin, an official attestation that the animal was found, on veterinary inspection, to be in a healthy condition, and that the farm in which it was stabled and the immediate neighbourhood thereof were free from any notifiable disease communicable to horses.

(16) Race-horses and trotting-horses, and horses for riding competitions and equestrian sports, together with animals accompanying them, may be covered by special certificates in lieu of animal permits. The two Governments shall, by mutual agreement, authorise the clubs concerned to issue such certificates. These certificates must bear the stamp and endorsement of the club concerned, the name and address of the owner of the horse, full particulars of the horse, the name of the place from which it has come and of the place to which it is being sent, as well as the certificate of an official veterinary surgeon attesting that the particular animal is healthy and that the establishment from which it has come has been free from disease for the last forty days.

(17) The importation of animals which can be shown to be intended for circus performances, zoological gardens, game parks and the like, and on that account cannot be classed with ordinary traffic, shall be allowed, subject only to the production of individual official veterinary certificates of health, and to the proviso that such animals travel by rail separately from animals conveyed as ordinary traffic, that they are found to be healthy at the veterinary inspection which shall take place on detraining, and that they are taken direct from the detraining station to the place of destination.

(18) The direct transit of animals, parts of animals, and products and raw materials of animal origin, as well as that of articles liable to carry infection, proceeding to and from the territory of one Contracting Party through that of the other shall be allowed without restriction in closed railway trucks, provided that the animals are healthy and that the consignments are accompanied by the prescribed documents attesting the absence of disease in the place of origin. There shall be no frontier veterinary inspection in these cases.

(19) In the case of animals transported by rail and by ship, arrangements should be made beforehand to avoid complaints regarding overloaded trucks and vessels by issuing the necessary instructions, which shall be duly complied with at the forwarding stations.

Done in duplicate, in the Hungarian and German languages, at Vienna, June 30, 1931.

Count L. AMBROZY, *m. p.*

SCHOBER, *m. p.*

## GENERAL ARRANGEMENT

## REGARDING EXPORTS.

The High Contracting Parties having resolved to conclude a General Arrangement regarding Exports, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed as follows :

## A.

*Article 1.*

The High Contracting Parties shall set up a Joint Permanent Transport Tariffs Board which shall determine the tariffs for transport by railway and navigable waterways in their territories. It will be the duty of this Board to facilitate the exports from either of the countries concerned to the other. For this purpose the Transport Tariffs Board may establish special tariffs involving reductions in the normal tariff ; in compliance with the instructions of the Minister responsible for administering means of communication, who, in virtue of this Arrangement, has been invested for this purpose with the necessary full powers.

*Article 2.*

Taking account of the special requirements of imports and exports and of traffic between the two States, the Joint Permanent Transport Tariffs Board shall be empowered to take such agreed measures as will make it possible to remove, by means of supplementary provisions based on experience, the obstacles arising on the one hand, from differences between the legislation and regulations in force in the various States, and on the other hand, from any prohibitions imposed on credit operations abroad.

*Article 3.*

As regards the tariffs for the transport of goods and other objects of any kind on the routes specified in the present Arrangement, it is agreed that each of the High Contracting Parties reserves complete freedom to fix tariffs for local traffic on its own territory.

It is agreed that the transport of goods and other objects of any kind crossing the frontier shall not be regarded as local traffic within the meaning of the preceding provisions, even if transshipment occurs.

*Article 4.*

Transit prohibitions on goods coming from or intended for the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties and conveyed in transit across the territory of the other Party, shall be cancelled, except in the cases referred to in the Rome Agreement of March 29, 1923, regulating transit and transport on the Danube-Save-Adriatic Railway Company's system (former Southern Railway Company).

It is understood that restrictions imposed on transit on health grounds, which are provided for in the health regulations mentioned in the following Article, shall only be ordered in the cases referred to in the above-mentioned Agreement.



Furthermore, it is understood that as regards the transit of animals and products of animal origin, the provisions of the special Agreements in force between the High Contracting Parties shall continue to apply as heretofore.

*Article 5.*

In the case of the traffic between the two countries referred to in this Arrangement, similar health regulations shall as far as possible be applied to the disinfection of consignments and means of transport. The same shall apply in the case of all other preventive measures taken against contagious diseases of man, animals and plants.

*Article 6.*

Transit on the railways and navigable waterways shall be governed in the signatory States by a general Convention which shall apply to all the railway lines and navigable waterways of those States.

*Article 7.*

The High Contracting Parties undertake to conclude on the basis of the Arrangements in force, a general Convention designed to secure the greatest possible measure of uniformity in the regulations governing transport conditions.

A special Convention shall be concluded for the acceptance of the principle of a negotiable instrument for international transport in the territories of the Contracting Parties ; this document shall represent the goods and shall have the negotiability of a bill of lading.

The Convention in question shall, however, only be operative in the case of consignment to places where there are public warehouses or bonded stores with railway sidings, as well as to other places to be jointly agreed upon, the responsibility of the transport undertaking ceasing from the moment the goods delivered enter the public warehouses or bonded stores referred to.

B.

*Article 8.*

The High Contracting Parties shall encourage the conclusion of special arrangements between corporations in both countries entrusted by each of them with the execution of the present Arrangement, with a view to facilitating exports and promoting as far as possible their expansion.

The two Governments shall be empowered to take the necessary steps for the execution of the present Arrangement and to provide the said corporations with the necessary means for the purpose.

Should the corporations establish an Export Credits Association by opening offices for the specific purpose of granting credits on moderate terms to exporters of both countries, the said offices shall *ipso facto* acquire the status of juridical persons in the territory of both Contracting Parties.

*Article 9.*

The offices referred to in the preceding Article, the corporations supporting them, the banking institutions having their head office in the territory of either Contracting Party and operating for account of the aforesaid offices and corporations, as well as the exporters (and importers) of both

countries who enjoy the advantages in respect of credit facilities accruing from the action of the said offices' to arrange for the supplementing of the interest charges payable shall be exempt from all taxes and duties of whatever nature due on transactions (apart from those carried out by bills of exchange) which directly refer to :

- (a) The payment of contributions to the Offices in question ;
- (b) Remittances to banking institutions to supplement interest charges on export credits and also the payment of contributions towards the interest paid by exporters (and importers) and that paid to exporters (and importers) for the temporary investment of deposits derived from the credits accorded to them ;
- (c) The transfer of claims as between the above-mentioned offices and banking institutions and the claims of such offices and banking institutions on exporters (and importers).

No public taxation shall be levied in respect of the establishment of the offices (juridical persons) referred to in Article 8, paragraph 2, or in respect of the documents issued by such offices and banking institutions in carrying out the transactions referred to in paragraph 1.

#### Article 10.

The credit associations functioning for the purpose of executing the arrangements concluded between them and the above-mentioned offices in both countries shall enjoy the following privileges :

(a) The credit association shall be regarded as the proprietor of goods in course of transport and shall therefore, without prejudice to the privileges derived from general legislation, have a lien on the goods even before they arrive at their destination, provided that the association holds a bill of lading, a receipt, a waybill made out to order or the duplicate of a waybill addressed to one of the credit associations referred to.

(b) The credit association may grant on goods in course of transport advances connected with the discount of pending claims which are dependent on the delivery of the goods in question.

(c) If the purpose of discounting claims is merely to create a lien on such claim ("*cessio pro solvendo*"), such lien may also take the form of an ordinary private letter.

(d) If discount takes the form of a transfer, the endorsee shall be entitled to exercise all the rights resulting from the transfer, the transfer shall be regarded as complete and the property considered as acquired by the endorsee from the moment the transfer is agreed upon, even if the agreement is the result of private correspondence. In respect of third parties who may also have concluded a contract for the purchase, transfer or creation of a pledge on the same claim, the right of the transferee shall only be valid after he has notified the transfer to the debtor. Such notification, however, may also be effected by noting the transactions in question on the invoice relating to the claim transferred.

(e) If the goods are conveyed from the railway or vessel into public warehouses or bonded store, the above-mentioned privileges and rights of pledge derived from loans made on warrants for the goods stored or from advances made against waybills, bills of lading or receipts shall remain in force even during the process of unloading. The existence in the premises of the above-mentioned warehouses of the goods on which the association has granted loans in the form of advances against waybill or bill of lading shall suffice to keep the privilege in force. The privilege shall also remain in force during any loading operations undertaken for the purpose of further dispatch and after such further dispatch of the goods, until the bill of lading, receipt, waybill, or duplicate thereof attesting the

property in the goods has been handed over to the public warehouses for the account of the association or to the association itself.

(f) The association may also grant credits on the transactions above-mentioned against bills of exchange which are backed by security constituted according to the provisions in force by the deposit of goods or securities or the transfer of pending claims. Should the bill of exchange in question be discounted, the transfer of the claim secured shall also entail the transfer of the right of pledge or lien, even if such right of pledge or lien has not been expressly transferred. If, however, a document has been issued for the goods, the possession of which confers the right of disposing of such goods, this document must also be transferred. Such bills of exchange may contain a reference to the present Arrangement and include a statement that the goods and stocks pledged are held as security. Such bills of exchange shall also contain particulars of the nature and quantity of the goods forming the security, the warehouses where such goods are stored and the documents representing such goods or relating to their sale.

(g) The credit association shall have a prior lien on all goods, securities and stocks deposited with it or which it holds for other reasons, in respect of its claims on the owners of the goods, securities or stocks referred to. If a prior lien or claim has been given in writing on such goods, securities or stocks, the association or the holder of the above-mentioned bill of exchange may, in the event of the debtor's insolvency, sell such goods, securities or stocks through a public broker or a special department of its own which is entitled to undertake sales by auction. The sale shall be made at the prices prevailing on the Stock Exchange or market.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries of both countries have signed the present Arrangement and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate, in the Hungarian and German languages, at Vienna, June 30, 1931.

(L. S.) Count L. AMBRÓZY, *m. p.*

(L. S.) SCHÖBER, *m. p.*