

**No. 23150**

—

**MEXICO  
and  
COSTA RICA**

**Trade Agreement. Signed at Mexico City on 4 February  
1946**

*Authentic text: Spanish.*

*Registered by Mexico on 29 November 1984.*

—

**MEXIQUE  
et  
COSTA RICA**

**Accord commercial. Signé à Mexico le 4 février 1946**

*Texte authentique : espagnol.*

*Enregistré par le Mexique le 29 novembre 1984.*

## [TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

TRADE AGREEMENT<sup>1</sup> BETWEEN THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES AND THE REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA

The United Mexican States and the Republic of Costa Rica, desiring to strengthen the traditional bonds of friendship between the two countries by upholding the principle of equal treatment, unconditionally and without restriction, as the basis for trade relations, and by granting mutual and reciprocal concessions and advantages for promoting trade, have, through their plenipotentiaries, concluded the following Agreement:

*Article 1.* The High Contracting Parties agree to accord each other unconditional and unrestricted most-favoured-nation treatment in all matters pertaining to customs duties and all ancillary charges, to the collection of duties and to the rules, formalities and responsibilities relevant to customs operations.

*Article 2.* Accordingly, natural or manufactured products originating in either Contracting Party shall in no case be subject, under the above-mentioned system, to duties, taxes or charges or to rules or formalities different from, or more onerous than, those which are or may be applied to similar products originating in a third country.

*Article 3.* Similarly, natural or manufactured products exported from either Contracting Party to the territory of the other Party shall not be subject, under the same system, to duties, taxes and charges or to rules or formalities different from, or more onerous than, those which are or may be applied to the same products exported to the territory of the other country.

*Article 4.* All advantages, favours or immunities which are or may be granted by either Contracting Party, in the above-mentioned context, for natural or manufactured products originating in the other country shall be applied immediately and without compensation to products of the same kind originating in the other Contracting Party or exported to the territory of that Party.

*Article 5.* Nevertheless, favours resulting from an existing or future customs union of which one of the Parties is a member shall be exempt from the obligations specified in the foregoing articles. Similarly, the obligations specified in the foregoing articles shall not apply to provisions relating to:

- (a) Public safety;
- (b) Traffic in weapons, munitions and war materials;
- (c) Protection of public, animal and plant health against diseases, insects or harmful parasites;
- (d) Safeguarding the national artistic, historical and archaeological heritage;
- (e) Exports of gold or silver in currency or cash; and

<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 15 March 1950 by the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which took place at San José, in accordance with article 11.

- (f) Finally, and generally, fiscal and police measures for extending to foreign products the treatment applicable within the country to similar domestic products.

*Article 6.* 1. Should the Government of the United Mexican States or the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica establish or exercise any form of payment control over the international means of payment, it shall accord most-favoured-nation treatment unconditionally to the trade of the other country in all aspects of such control.

2. Neither Government establishing or exercising such control shall impose any ban, restriction or delay on the transfer of payment for any article grown, produced or manufactured in the other country which is not imposed on the transfer of payment for a similar article grown, produced or manufactured in any third country. With regard to exchange rates and to taxes or charges on exchange transactions, articles grown, produced or manufactured in the other country shall be unconditionally entitled to treatment no less favourable than that accorded for similar articles grown, produced or manufactured in any third country. The foregoing provisions shall also be extended to the application of such control to necessary or incidental payments for importing articles grown, produced or manufactured in the other country. As a rule, control should be exercised in a manner not detrimental to the other country in so far as competition between articles grown, produced or manufactured in the territories of that country and similar articles grown, produced or manufactured in third countries is concerned.

*Article 7.* 1. Should the Government of the United Mexican States or the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica establish or maintain an exclusive agency or accord exclusive privileges to any agency for importing, exporting, selling, distributing or producing any article, fair and equitable treatment with respect to purchases or sales abroad of the said agency shall be accorded to the trade of the other country. To that end, such agency, in transacting its purchases and sales abroad of any article, shall do so as would any private commercial agency, and shall seek to obtain the most favourable terms.

2. The Government of the United Mexican States and the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica, in awarding contracts for public works and, in general, in procuring materials, shall accord fair and equitable treatment to the trade of the other country in comparison with the treatment it may accord to the trade of any third country.

*Article 8.* The High Contracting Parties agree to promote the development of national shipping enterprises operating services between the two countries and to accord each other most-favoured-nation treatment in all matters relating to navigation and port facilities.

*Article 9.* In order to boost economic relations between the two countries and facilitate the production of articles which have outlet bases in either market, the High Contracting Parties place on record their interest in forming Mexico-Costa Rican industrial or trade consortia.

*Article 10.* After this Agreement has been adopted by the Governments of Mexico and Costa Rica and ratified by the respective legislatures of the two nations, the ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible at San José, Costa Rica.

*Article 11.* This Agreement shall remain in force for ten years from the date of the exchange of ratifications. Unless denounced six months before the end of that period, it shall remain in force for further successive periods of five years.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this Agreement in duplicate, at Mexico City, on 4 February 1946.

[FRANCISCO CASTILLO NÁJERA]

[CARLOS JINESTA]

---