

N° 732.

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**AUTRICHE, BELGIQUE  
ET LUXEMBOURG**

Traité de Commerce, signé à Vienne,  
le 14 décembre 1923.

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**AUSTRIA, BELGIUM  
AND LUXEMBURG**

Commercial Treaty, signed at Vienna,  
December 14, 1923.

<sup>1</sup> TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION.No. 732. — COMMERCIAL TREATY<sup>2</sup> BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND THE BELGO-LUXEMBURG ECONOMIC UNION, SIGNED AT VIENNA, DECEMBER 14, 1923.

*French official text communicated by the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs The registrations of this Treaty took place September 22, 1924.*

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS, acting both in his own name and, in virtue of existing agreements, in that of HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUCHESS OF LUXEMBURG, of the one part, and the FEDERAL PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA, of the other part, being equally desirous of encouraging and developing commercial relations between the respective countries, have decided to conclude a commercial treaty and have appointed for that purpose as their Plenipotentiaries :

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS :

M. Raymond LE GHAI, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Vienna,

THE FEDERAL PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA :

M. Alfred GRÜNBERGER, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs,

who, after having communicated their respective full powers, which were found in good and due form, agreed on the following articles :

*Article 1.*

(1) Nationals of one of the High Contracting Parties established in the territory of the other Party, or residing there temporarily, shall enjoy in that territory, as regards establishing and carrying on trade and industry, the same rights, privileges, immunities, facilities and exemptions as nationals.

(2) The provisions of this article shall in no way affect the validity of the laws, decrees and special regulations in respect of trade, industry and police supervision which are in force in the territories of the High Contracting Parties and which are applicable to nationals of any other Power.

*Article 2.*

(1) The nationals of each of the Contracting Parties shall, on the territory of the other Party, have the right to acquire, own, work and develop any kind of property whether movable or

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

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

<sup>2</sup> The exchange of ratifications took place at Vienna, August 29., 1924.

immovable, which the laws of the country allow or may in the future allow to be acquired, owned, worked or developed by the nationals of any other foreign nation.

(2) They shall be entitled to dispose of such property by sale, exchange, donation, marriage settlement, bequest or in any other manner, and to acquire such property by inheritance, under the same conditions as are or may be laid down in respect of the nationals of any other foreign nation, without in any of the above-mentioned cases being liable to duties, taxes or charges of any kind whatever other or higher than those laid down in respect of nationals.

(3) They shall also be entitled, so long as they observe the laws of the country, freely to remove the proceeds of the sale of their property and to export their property in general without being subject to duties other or higher than those which nationals would have to pay under similar circumstances.

(4) They shall, provided they comply with the laws of the country, have the right to appear in Court and have free access to the Courts of Justice, before which they shall be entitled to bring legal actions and to claim the exceptional treatment granted to nationals. They shall in this respect enjoy the same rights and immunities as nationals and, like the latter, shall be free to entrust their interests to counsel or agents of their own selection.

#### *Article 3.*

(1) Civil, commercial, industrial, financial and insurance companies and, in general, all companies of an economic nature, which are legally constituted under the laws of one of the High Contracting Parties and have their headquarters in its territory, shall have their legal existence recognised in the territory of the other Party, provided that their object is not contrary to public order, and they shall, if they comply with the laws and regulations, have liberty and facility of access to the Courts either for the purpose of bringing actions or defending them.

(2) Such companies thus recognised by each of the High Contracting Parties may, if they comply with the laws of the other Party and obtain the necessary permit, should such permit be required by their laws, establish themselves in the territory of the latter, set up branches and affiliated establishments and carry on their activities there.

#### *Article 4.*

(1) Duties and internal taxes levied for the State, provinces, communes or other public institutions which are imposed or may subsequently be imposed on the production or preparation of goods or the consumption of any article within the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, shall not affect the produce, goods or articles of the other Party in a higher or more vexatious degree than native produce, goods or articles of the same nature, or those of the most favoured nation.

(2) The same shall also apply to duties and taxes which are levied on persons or companies.

#### *Article 5.*

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall, in the territory of the other Party, be exempt from any military service or compulsory official, administrative or judicial duties. Both in time of peace and in time of war they shall only be subject to the levies and requisitions imposed on nationals to the same extent and on the same principles as the latter. They shall be entitled to any indemnities provided in respect of nationals by the legislation in force.

#### *Article 6.*

Products of the soil and industrial products originating in and coming from the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union and the Belgian Colony of the Congo, which are imported into Austria, and

products of the soil and industrial products originating in and coming from Austria and imported into the territories of the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, shall not be subject to any duties or charges higher or other than those which are or may be levied on similar products or goods of the most favoured nation.

*Article 7.*

Without prejudice to the provisions of the previous article, products of the soil and industrial products originating in and coming from the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union and the Belgian Colony of the Congo enumerated in List A annexed to the present Treaty, shall, when imported into Austria, receive the benefit of the duties provided for in the said list if, under the tariff in force at the time when the present Convention comes into operation, they were subject to higher or equal duties ; if, on the contrary, under the said tariff they are liable to lower duties, the rates laid down in the said list mark the limit of protection which, in case of any revision of its tariff, Austria undertakes not to exceed in respect of products or goods originating in or coming from the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union and the Belgian Colony of the Congo.

*Article 8.*

Products of the soil or industrial products exported from the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union into Austria, and products of the soil or industrial products exported from Austria into the territories of the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union and the Belgian Colony of the Congo, shall not be subject to export duties or taxes other or higher than those to which the same products are or may be subject when they are exported into the country which is the most highly favoured in that respect.

*Article 9.*

(1) Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes not to impose on the other High Contracting Party any other import, export or transit prohibition or restriction which shall not at the same time be applicable to other countries, or at least to those which are situated in similar circumstances as far as concerns the reasons justifying prohibition or restriction.

(2) The import prohibition which is at present established or which may be established in future by Austria in respect of products of the soil or industrial products originating in and coming from the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union and the Belgian Colony of the Congo, which are enumerated in List B annexed to the present Treaty, shall be removed so far as concerns the rationed amounts of such products fixed by agreement between the two Governments.

(3) The control of foreign currencies established by the Austrian Government may not be used as a reason for opposing the import of the goods enumerated in List B. The import of goods which are subject to rationing or licence arrangements shall in no case be made conditional on any compensatory system whatsoever.

(4) Should one of the High Contracting Parties impose new prohibitions, either on entry or on exit, the question of granting exemptions or fixing fresh quotas shall at the request of either of the Contracting Parties be investigated in order that as little disturbance as possible may be caused to commercial relations between the two countries.

(5) Each of the High Contracting Parties shall confer on the other Contracting Party any privilege which it has granted in the past, or which it may grant in the future, to any third State whatsoever in respect of formalities for the issue, and in respect of the use and validity, of import and export licences.

*Article 10.*

Products originating in and coming from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties which are imported into the territory of the other Contracting Party and which are intended for storage

or for shipment in transit to any country shall not be subject to any duty other than the charges at present existing, or any other future charges, exclusively intended to cover the expenses of supervision and administration arising out of the transit, without prejudice, however, to the fiscal taxes on business transactions of which these goods may form the subject during the time they are in storage or in transport.

*Article 11.*

(1) Should one of the High Contracting Parties levy in respect of the products of a third country duties higher than those applicable to the same products originating in and coming from the other Contracting Party, or should the said High Contracting Party subject the goods of a third country to import prohibitions or restrictions not applicable to the same goods of the other Contracting Party, the said High Contracting Party shall be authorised, should circumstances so require, to make the application of reduced duties to products coming from the other Contracting Party, or the admission of such products, dependant on the production of a certificate of origin.

(2) The High Contracting Parties shall see to it that trade is not impeded either by the amount of the charges levied for certificates, or by needless formalities at the time of their issue.

*Article 12.*

Subject to the obligation of re-exportation within one year and of the proof of the identity of the goods being supplied, and subject, if necessary, to security being given or to the amount of the duties and of the transfer charge or the tax on turnover being deposited, and, generally speaking, provided that the regulations in force with regard to such questions are complied with, no entry and exit duties of any kind shall be imposed by either Party on articles intended for exhibitions, trade fairs and competitions, the public character of which is recognised by the Customs Administrations of the two Parties.

*Article 13.*

(1) Traders, manufacturers and other persons engaged in industrial enterprises who prove by the possession of an identity card issued by the authorities of their country that they are authorised to carry on an industry in the State in which they are domiciled shall be entitled, either personally or through commercial travellers employed by them, to make purchases and even take samples with them, and to canvass for orders in the territory of the other Contracting Party, so long as they comply with the laws and regulations of that country, including the provisions with regard to taxation.

(2) Persons engaged in industrial enterprises (commercial travellers) provided with an identity card may take samples with them but not goods.

(3) Articles liable to Customs duties or any other tax regarded as such (with the exception of goods the importation of which is prohibited), imported as samples or models by commercial travellers, shall be admitted free from import or export duties by both Parties on security being given, provided that the said articles be re-exported within one year and that no doubt exists as to the identity of the articles imported and re-exported, irrespective of the office dealing with re-export in transit through which they pass on leaving the country.

(4) Identity cards shall be issued in the form provided for in Annex C.

(5) The High Contracting Parties shall inform each other of the authorities which are empowered to issue identity cards and of the regulations with which travellers must comply when carrying on their business.

*Article 14.*

(1) Duly authorised emigration undertakings in either of the two countries shall in all respects enjoy, in the territory of the other country, the same rights, privileges, immunities and exemptions as similar undertakings of the most favoured country.

(2) Authorised emigration agents in one of the two countries shall enjoy in the other, whatever the port of embarkation of the emigrants may be, the same treatment as nationals in respect of permits, charges and other facilities, subject, however, to the reservation made in paragraph 2 of Article 1.

*Article 15.*

(1) Consuls and other Belgian and Luxemburg consular agents in Austria shall be entitled to all the privileges, exemptions and immunities which are granted to consuls and other agents of the same status belonging to the most favoured nation.

(2) The above provision shall also apply to the consuls and other consular agents of the Republic of Austria in Belgium and in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

(3) It is understood that exemption from direct taxation shall be limited to consuls and consular employees who are nationals of the State which has appointed them, on condition that they do not engage in trade, and that they do not carry on any other profession or industry. Such exemption shall not, however, apply to taxes on income derived from immovable or movable property in the country in which the person concerned is carrying on his duties, in so far as such income is taxed, under the laws of that country, when it accrues to foreign nationals who have neither domicile nor residence in the country.

*Article 16.*

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

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

(3) In the event of the legal incapacity or absence of the heirs or the absence of the testamentary executors, the consular service agents, acting with the competent local authority, shall have the right, in accordance with the laws of their respective countries, to draw up all documents necessary for the maintenance and administration of the estate, and more particularly shall be entitled to affix and break seals, make the inventory and administer and liquidate the estate; in short, they may take all measures necessary to safeguard the interests of the heirs, except where disputes arise. In that case such disputes shall be dealt with by the competent Courts of the country in which probate takes place.

*Article 17.*

(1) Death certificates shall also be transmitted in the case of persons dying in Belgium or in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg who were born in Austria, or who, according to the information supplied to the local authorities, were domiciled in Austria.

(2) The same shall apply to death certificates of persons dying in Austria who were born in Belgium or the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, or who, according to the information supplied to the local authorities, were domiciled there.

*Article 18.*

(1) Pending ratification of the Conventions and the Statutes on Freedom of Transit<sup>1</sup> and on the International Régime of Railways, the two Contracting Parties undertake to grant each other all reasonable transport facilities and to take all necessary measures with a view to traffic being carried normally and without difficulty.

(2) The above provisions shall in no way affect the Customs regulations concerning the treatment of consignments in transit, or the regulations concerning traffic and commerce in goods subject to an internal charge or constituting a State monopoly. The transit of such goods shall not, however, be interfered with more than is necessary for the purpose of collecting any internal tax on the goods remaining in the country, or for the purpose of the monopoly.

*Article 19.*

(1) The two Contracting Parties declare that they agree to allow the carriage of passengers and their baggage on their territory, whatever be the place from which they come or their nationality, on conditions as favourable, in respect of despatch, fares and charges, and public taxes regarding such transport, as the general régime applied to their own nationals under the same circumstances.

(2) The transport of goods over the territories of the two Contracting Parties — whether such goods be despatched, received or in transit in these territories — shall be subject to a régime as favourable, in respect of despatch, rates, and public taxes on transport, as the general régime applied to the transport of similar goods in internal traffic, or in traffic with a third State, under the same conditions, for the same direction and for the same journey.

(3) Notwithstanding the above provisions, each Contracting Party shall remain free to grant or authorise on its territory reduced tariffs or transport facilities in favour of certain categories of persons or goods. Each Contracting Party may also grant special rates on certain lines in order to develop traffic between various parts of its territory or traffic with neighbouring States.

*Article 20.*

Each Contracting Party shall do all in its power to grant to shipments of raw materials and articles of food intended for consumption in the territory of the other Party the reductions granted by the Railway Administrations of its own territory in favour of products of the same nature intended for home consumption, under the same conditions, for the same direction and for the same journey.

*Article 21.*

In respect of the route to be followed, no difference shall, in principle, be made between goods of the same nature handed over for shipment on national territory and those handed over on the territory of the other Party. Should restrictions be imposed on internal traffic, the exchange traffic between the Contracting Parties and the transit traffic coming from the territory of the other Party shall not, in principle, be subject to restrictions greater than those imposed on internal national traffic and on transit traffic towards the same destination. It is, however, understood that traffic which is of vital importance for one of the Contracting Parties, whether it be internal, import or export traffic, may temporarily be given preference over transit consignments of less economic importance.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. VII, page 11 of this series.

*Article 22.*

(1) The two Contracting Parties undertake to approach the Railway companies or Administrations in their territories and to take all measures necessary with a view to removing any obstacle which might, in certain cases, impede passenger and goods traffic, whether between their territories or between the territories of one of the Contracting Parties and those of a third State, through the territory of the other Contracting Party.

(2) The Contracting Parties shall endeavour to take account of the needs of through traffic between their respective territories or between the territories of one Contracting Party and those of third States through the territory of the other Contracting Party. They shall recommend the Railway companies or Administrations of their territories to establish through services of passenger and goods trains, and to settle in a spirit of mutual conciliation all questions concerning the traffic and transport service.

(3) When wagons are supplied, the needs of internal traffic and export traffic in the territories of the other Contracting Party shall be given equitable consideration. In particular, in respect of the supply of wagons for the export traffic to the territory of the other Contracting Party, the treatment accorded shall, in principle, be not less favourable than that accorded when rolling stock is supplied for export traffic to third States.

*Article 23.*

(1) Austrian nationals, Austrian property and the Austrian flag shall have entire freedom to use the maritime ports, the waters and the navigable waterways of Belgium and the Belgian Colony of the Congo.

(2) In the said ports and waters and on the said navigable waterways they shall, in this and in all other respects, be treated on a footing of perfect equality with Belgian nationals, Belgian goods and the Belgian flag and with the nationals' goods and flag of the State enjoying the most favourable treatment.

(3) The Austrian Government, on its side, undertakes not to take, or to allow to be taken by the organisations placed under its control, any measure, and not to conclude with foreign Governments or organisations any agreement having the effect of eliminating or placing at a disadvantage, in respect of Austrian or other flags, Belgian vessels and the Belgian shipping trade, particularly in respect of the transport of property, passengers and emigrants from Austria or from a foreign State through part of Austrian territory, whatever be the route or the port which has been used or is to be used.

(4) Property originating in, coming from, or consigned to a State shall be regarded as the property of such State within the meaning of the present article.

*Article 24.*

The High Contracting Parties guarantee each other most-favoured-nation treatment on their territories in everything concerning the various administrative or other formalities rendered necessary by the application of the provisions contained in the present Treaty.

*Article 25.*

The provisions laid down in the preceding articles, in so far as they guarantee most-favoured-nation treatment, shall in no way affect the laws, decrees and special regulations in respect of trade, industry, police, general security and the exercise of certain trades and professions, which are, or may in future be, in force in each of the contracting countries and which apply to all foreign nationals.



*Article 26.*

(1) Should any dispute arise between the Contracting Parties with regard to the interpretation or the application of the provisions of this Treaty, the question at issue shall, should one of the High Contracting Parties so request, be settled by arbitration.

(2) The arbitration tribunal shall, in each individual case at issue, be constituted as follows : each of the High Contracting Parties shall appoint as arbitrators two competent persons from among its nationals, and the High Contracting Parties shall agree as to the choice of an umpire, who shall be a national of a third State. The High Contracting Parties reserve the right to name beforehand, and for a period to be determined, the person who, should a dispute arise, will act as umpire.

(3) When dealing with the first case submitted for arbitration, the arbitration tribunal shall sit in the territory of that Contracting Party which is a defendant, in the second case in the territory of the other Party, and so on alternately in the territories of each of the High Contracting Parties. The High Contracting Party in whose territory the tribunal is to sit shall designate the place at which it shall hold its meetings, and shall be responsible for providing the accommodation, the office and other staff necessary for the satisfactory working of the tribunal. The umpire shall preside over the tribunal. Decisions shall be taken by a majority vote.

(4) The High Contracting Parties shall agree as to the procedure to be followed by the tribunal either for each case submitted for arbitration or for all cases. Should such agreement not be reached, the procedure shall be settled by the tribunal itself. Proceedings may take place by correspondence, if neither Party raises any objection.

(5) The authorities of each of the High Contracting Parties shall, on application being made by the arbitration tribunal to the competent Government, give the tribunal the same assistance in the summoning and hearing of witnesses and experts as is given to the civil courts of their country.

*Article 27.*

The High Contracting Parties recognise that the preceding provisions shall in no way affect those contained in the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye of September 10, 1919. The provisions of the said Treaty shall continue to be fully operative.

*Article 28.*

(1) The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Vienna as soon as may be possible.

(2) It shall enter into force on the fifteenth day after the exchange of ratifications.

(3) The Treaty shall be concluded for a period of one year. Nevertheless, if it is not denounced three months before the expiration of the said period, it shall be extended by tacit agreement for an indefinite period, and shall be subject to denunciation at any moment.

(4) In case of denunciation, it shall still remain in force for three months from the date on which one of the High Contracting Parties shall have notified the other of its intention of terminating it.

In faith whereof, the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty.

Done in duplicate, at Vienna, December 14, 1923.

(Signed) R. LE GHAÏT.

(Signed) GRÜNBERGER.

## ANNEX A.

## DUTIES ON IMPORTS INTO AUSTRIA.

Nos. in the Austrian Tariff.		Designation of Goods.	Duty per 100 kilos. Crowns.
Ex 35	...	Fresh hot-house grapes in boxes :	
		weighing up to 5 kilos ... ..	10
		weighing from 5 to 10 kilos... ..	15
Ex 37	(a) ...	Selected fruit for table use :	
		Apples, pears and apricots ... ..	5
		Peaches and nectarines ... ..	8
		Strawberries ... ..	10
43	...	Vegetables not specially designated and other vegetable products for kitchen use, fresh :	
Ex (a)	...	Selected vegetables for kitchen use :	
		Brussels endives, asparagus ... ..	5
		Spinach ... ..	2
Ex 56	...	Living plants :	
		Aspidistra, araucaria ... ..	exempt
		Azalea indica, phoenix and cocoanut palms ... ..	5
		Bulbs, tubers and roots :	
		Gloxinias, begonias ... ..	2
Ex 57	...	Chicory roots, dried (not roasted) ; also chopped ... ..	1
Ex 109 A	...	Wines :	
		(a) In casks, not exceeding 13° (Luxemburg Moselle wines accompanied by a document issued by the proper Luxemburg authorities certifying that these wines are entitled to bear such appellation), to a quota not exceeding 10,000 hectolitres ... ..	45
		(b) In bottles (Luxemburg Moselle wines, accompanied by a document issued by the proper Luxemburg authorities, certifying that these wines are entitled to bear such appellation) ... ..	80
Ex 100	...	Sparkling wines (sparkling Luxemburg Moselle wines, accompanied by a document issued by the proper Luxemburg authorities, certifying that these wines are entitled to bear such appellation) ... ..	150
129	...	Preserved vegetables (except the dried vegetables referred to under No. 44 a) ... ..	40
Ex 131	(c) ...	Foodstuffs of all kinds in tins, bottles and other similar hermetically sealed receptacles ... ..	100
		Other foodstuffs : vegetables :	
188	...	Cotton thread prepared for the retail trade ... ..	120
Ex 206	(a) ...	Jute, thread, single, unbleached, No. 8 and over ... ..	exempt
219	(a) ...	Ropes, cables, cords, 5 millimetres or more in diameter, even when whitened or tarred ... ..	18
226	...	Carded thread and similar thread not specially designated, except thread such as Vicuna :	
		(a) unbleached, single ... ..	19
		(b) unbleached (2 or more strands) ... ..	29
		(c) whitened, coloured, printed or mixed :	
		1. single ... ..	29
		2. 2 or more strands ... ..	38
Ex 291	...	Parchment paper :	
		Genuine ... ..	15
Ex 320	(e) ...	Tyres :	
		outer ... ..	200
		inner ... ..	150
328	...	Ox and horse leather, prepared as sole leather (even for transmission belts) :	
		(a) Rounded leather :	
		1. bark tanned ... ..	50
		2. mineral tanned ... ..	50

Nos. in the Austrian Tariff.	Designation of Goods.	Duty per 100 kilos. Crowns.
	(b) Other leather (with the exception of leather scraps) :	
	1. bark tanned ... ..	45
	2. mineral tanned ... ..	45
	(c) Leather scraps ... ..	35
394 (b) ...	Polishable limestone slabs, known as Ecaussines, for billiard tables, simply smoothed on one side, not less than 2 metres long and one metre wide, on issue of a permit and subject to the conditions and the control to be laid down by decree ... ..	4
	Note to Nos. 391, 394, 396, 408 and 409 : all objects in Ecaussine, that is to say, in limestone, polishable in the same way as objects in marble.	
446 (a) ...	Rails weighing 15 kilos. or more per metre (length) ... ..	450
478 (b) ...	Fire-arms, with the exception of military arms :	
	Sporting guns ... ..	200
	Revolvers ... ..	80
	Various ... ..	150
544 ... ..	Cables and cords with isolated wires, for the transmission of electricity :	
	(a) cased in lead, with or without iron or other metal strengthening	36
	(b) various :	
	(2) with an isolating envelope of rubber or gutta-percha ... ..	100
617 ... ..	Superphosphates ... ..	exempt
637 (a) ...	Ordinary soap ... ..	15

## ANNEX B.

## LIST OF GOODS WHICH MAY BE IMPORTED FROM THE BELGO-LUXEMBURG ECONOMIC UNION INTO AUSTRIA ; YEARLY QUANTITIES TO BE FIXED BY COMMON AGREEMENT.

Nos. in the Austrian Tariff.	Designation of Goods.
35 ... ..	Fresh hot-house grapes in boxes, weighing not more than 10 kilos.
37 ... ..	Fresh fruit not specially designated :
	Strawberries.
	Peaches and nectarines.
	Apples, pears and apricots.
	All other fruits imported in postal packets up to 5 kilos. inclusive.
43 (a) ...	Vegetables and other vegetable products for kitchen use, fresh selected for table use :
	Brussels endives.
	Asparagus.
54 (a) ...	Ornamental flowers : fresh.
55 (a) ...	Ornamental leaves, herbs and branches, fresh.
56 ... ..	Living plants.
57 ... ..	Chicory roots, dried (not roasted) ; also chopped.
71 (a) & (b)	Horses of Flemish, Brabant and Ardennes breed, or bred by crossing these breeds.
109 A (a)	Wines in casks.
(b) ...	Wines in bottles.
110 ... ..	Sparkling wines.
129 ... ..	Preserved vegetables.
131 (c) ...	Foodstuffs of all kinds in tins, in bottles and other hermetically sealed receptacles :
	other foodstuffs : vegetables.
183 ... ..	Cotton thread, single, unbleached.
188 ... ..	Cotton thread, prepared for the retail trade.
189 to 192	Printed cotton fabrics.

Nos. in the Austrian Tariff.	Designation of Goods.
204 ... ..	Flax thread :
	(a) single.
	(b) prepared for the retail trade.
206 (a) ... ..	Jute thread, single, unbleached.
219 ... ..	Rope articles and transmission belts.
226 ... ..	Worsted, carded wool thread and thread not specially designated, similar to carded wool, with the exception of thread such as Vicuna wool.
227 ... ..	Worsted prepared for the retail trade.
244 ... ..	Artificial silk, including twisted silk.
291 ... ..	Parchment paper : genuine.
292 (b) ... ..	Sensitive paper for photography.
312, 313, 314	Rubber goods.
320 ... ..	Tyres (outer).
	Tyres (inner).
328, 329, 330,	
333 ... ..	Leather goods.
340 ... ..	Footwear of all kinds.
344 (b), (c)	Straps and hunting belts, transmission cords.
375, 376, 377	Glass for mirrors and sheet glass.
446 ... ..	Rails, weighing not more than 15 kilos. per metre (length).
461 ... ..	Wire nails.
478 (b), (c)	Fire-arms and parts of fire-arms, with the exception of military arms.
528 ... ..	Steam engines and other motors not specially designated.
530 ... ..	Ploughs and agricultural machinery for dairy work.
539, 540, 541	
543 ... ..	Electrical machinery and apparatus.
544 ... ..	Cables and isolated wires for transmitting electricity.
550 ... ..	Bicycles, complete frames and parts of bicycles.
553 ... ..	Motor-cars.
617 ... ..	Superphosphates.
636 ... ..	Candles and articles manufactured from fats, not specially designated.
637 (a) ... ..	Ordinary soap.

## ANNEX C.

## IDENTITY CARD FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

For the year 19.....

Card No. ....

(Arms)

Available for travelling abroad.

Bearer (Christian name and surname) .....

Made out at ..... 19.....

(Seal)

(Competent authority)

(Signature).

It is hereby certified that the bearer of this card possesses a..... (designation of the factory or business) ..... at ..... for the purpose of ..... employed as commercial traveller by the firm of ..... at ..... which possesses a..... (designation of the factory or business) .....

The bearer of this card desires to solicit orders and to make purchases for his firm and for the following firm (firms) (designation of the factory or firm) ..... at ..... It is further certified that the said firm(s) is (are) obliged to pay in this country the taxes imposed by law on the exercise of its (their) business (industry).

*Description of bearer.*

Age.....

Height .....

Hair .....

Special marks .....

(Signature of bearer)

## NOTE.

The bearer of the present card is entitled to solicit orders or to make purchases only when travelling, and on behalf of the above-mentioned firm(s).

He may take samples with him, but not goods. He must also comply with the regulations in force in each State.

PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE

At the moment of signing the Treaty of Commerce of to-day's date the GOVERNMENT OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS, acting both in his own name and in the name of the GOVERNMENT OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUCHESS OF LUXEMBURG, of the one part, and the FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA, of the other part, have agreed on the following provisions, which shall constitute an integral part of the said Treaty :

(1) As an exceptional provision the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union reserves the right to except from the most-favoured-nation treatment provided for in Article 6 of the said Treaty the products or goods originating in and coming from Austria enumerated in the attached list, it being laid down that the said goods shall in no case be subject to duties higher than those provided for in the said list.

(2) Products coming from a third country and having been industrially worked up in the territories of one of the Contracting Parties shall, when imported into the territory of the other Party, be treated as products of the Party in the territories of which the alteration in their nature took place, on condition that the said alteration be sufficient to justify such treatment.

Done at Vienna, in duplicate, on December 14, 1923.

(Signed) R. LE GHAIÏ.  
(Signed) GRÜNBERGER.

IMPORT DUTIES IN THE BELGO-LUXEMBURG ECONOMIC UNION.

Nos. in the Belgian Tariff.	Goods.	Import Duties.		
		Basis	Quota	Co-efficient
649 ... ..	Veneers of wood, super-imposed and glued ; veneers fixed to other wood.			
	(b) Polished, lacquered, dyed or coated ...	100 Kg.	40	3.5
	(c) Inlaid, encrusted or with ornamentation, stamped ... ..	id.	60	4.0
Ex 668 ... ..	Casks, vats and tubs, whole or in parts, including the staves and the heads :			
	(b) other objects in wood :			
	(1) new ... ..	id.	4	3.5
674 ... ..	Bent-wood furniture, whole or in parts :			
	(a) painted, varnished, decorated with poker- work or otherwise ... ..	id.	27	4.0
	(b) other varieties ... ..	id.	24	4.0
675 ... ..	Chair bottoms or backs veneered or double veneered :			
	(a) varnished, printed, poker-worked, carved or moulded ... ..	id.	24	4.0
	(b) other varieties ... ..	id.	20	4.0
676 ... ..	Cane chair bottoms ... ..	id.	24	4.0
1005 ... ..	Stereotype plates, plates and dies for printing on paper, other than wall-paper, with or without designs :			
	(a) obtained by photo-mechanical process.			
	(b) others ... ..	id.	180	4.0

Nos. in the Belgian Tariff.	Goods.	Import Duties.		
		Basis	Quota	Co-efficient
1100 ... ..	Motor-cars <sup>1</sup> : proportion of the lowest duty, increased by 15 %.			
	<i>Note.</i> — Such of above-mentioned motor-cars originating in and coming from Austria are given most-favoured-nation treatment, up to a number not exceeding 180 cars per annum.			
1124 ... ..	Pianos :			
	(a) upright pianos ... ..	id.	75 <sup>(2)</sup>	3.0
	(b) grand pianos ... ..	id.	120 <sup>(2)</sup>	3.0
1125 ... ..	Automatic pianos (upright or grand) and separate automatic apparatus intended to be placed inside or outside (furniture model) the piano which they are to play, whether able to be used for reproducing or not, working by perforated rolls and operated by any kind of motive power.	id.	200 <sup>(2)</sup>	3.0

<sup>1</sup> Carriage work shall be taken to mean any object constructed in accordance with the recognised rules of coach-building and including, in the case of open carriages, doors, wind-screen, hood, cushions, upholstery, painting, footboards and mudguards, and, in the case of closed carriages, the same plus windows.

<sup>2</sup> In the case of instruments imported in closed crates of the usual model and made out of wood of the normal thickness, the said duty shall be calculated on the gross weight, 25 % being deducted.