# N° 1372.

# UNION ÉCONOMIQUE BELGO-LUXEMBOURGEOISE ET TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE

Traité de commerce, avec protocole de signature. Signés à Prague, le 28 décembre 1925.

# ECONOMIC UNION OF BELGIUM AND LUXEMBURG AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Treaty of Commerce, with Protocol of Signature. Signed at Prague, December 28, 1925.

# <sup>1</sup> Traduction. — Translation.

No. 1372. — TREATY <sup>2</sup> OF COMMERCE BETWEEN THE ECONOMIC UNION OF BELGIUM AND LUXEMBURG AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA. SIGNED AT PRAGUE, DECEMBER 28, 1925.

French official text communicated by the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs. The registration of this Treaty took place November 22, 1926.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS, acting both on his own behalf and, in virtue of existing agreements, on behalf of Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg, of the one part, and the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, of the other part, desirous of encouraging commercial exchange and developing the economic relations between the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union and Czechoslovakia, have resolved to conclude a commercial treaty and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS:

M. DE RAYMOND, G.-A.-F.-G., Commander of the Order of the Crown, Officer of the Order of Leopold, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to H. E. the President of the Czechoslovak Republic;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC:

Dr. Edward Beneš, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

#### Article 1.

The nationals of each of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territory of the other Party, as regards establishment and the carrying on of trade and industry, the same rights, advantages, immunities, privileges and exemptions as the nationals of the most favoured nation.

#### Article 2.

The nationals of each of the Contracting Parties shall be exempt in the territory of the other Party from all compulsory military service in the army, the navy or the air force or in the national guard or militia and from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal service. They shall also be exempt from all forced loans; they shall only be subject, both in time of peace and in time

<sup>&</sup>lt;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>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The exchange of ratifications took place at Brussels, September 17, 1926.

of war, to military contributions and requisitions imposed upon nationals, and they shall be reciprocally entitled to the compensation paid to nationals in virtue of the laws in force in the two countries. They shall in no wise be prevented from discharging their military duties in their own country.

## Article 3.

The nationals of each of the Contracting Parties shall not be subject to any charges or liable to pay any taxes, dues or contributions of any kind whatsoever other or higher than those which are or may be imposed upon the nationals of the most favoured nation.

Further, they shall enjoy, in respect of their person and of their property, rights and interests, the same protection on the part of the fiscal authorities and courts as the nationals of the most

favoured nation.

### Article 4.

Internal duties and taxes which are or may be levied on behalf of the State, the provinces, communes or other public institutions upon the production, manufacture or consumption of commodities in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, shall not be imposed upon the products of the other Party to a greater degree or in a more irksome manner than upon similar products of the country itself, or products originating in the most favoured third country.

#### Article 5.

The products of the soil and industry of one of the Contracting Parties imported into the Customs territory of the other Party shall not be liable to any duties or taxes — including all supplementary taxes and surcharges — other or higher than those which are or may be imposed upon similar articles or products of any third country.

Exports to the Customs territory of one of the Contracting Parties shall not be subjected by the other Party to export duties or taxes other or higher than similar exports to countries most

favoured in this respect.

In all other respects each of the Contracting Parties further undertakes not to apply to the other Party, either as regards imports or exports, any treatment other or less favourable than that applied to any third State, particularly as regards Customs regulations and their application, the method of verifying and analysing imported articles, the conditions for the payment of Customs duties and charges, the classification and interpretation of tariffs and the operation of monopolies.

### Article 6.

The products of the soil and industry of the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union enumerated in the annexed list A imported into Czechoslovakia, and the products of the soil and industry of Czechoslovakia enumerated in the annexed list B imported into the territory of the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, shall not be subjected to higher import duties than those mentioned in the said lists.

## Article 7.

The Contracting Parties reserve the right to demand certificates of origin in respect of the import of goods; they agree to apply in this matter the provisions of the International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities <sup>1</sup>, concluded at Geneva on November 3, 1923,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Vol. XXX, page 371; Vol. XXXV, page 324; Vol. XXXIX, page 208; Vol. XLV, page 140; Vol. L, page 161; and Vol. LIV, page 398, of this Series.

#### Article 8.

As between the territories of the two Contracting Parties, there shall be mutual freedom of

commerce and navigation.

Nevertheless, the Contracting Parties reserve the right to prohibit or restrict importation and exportation in the following cases, provided that such prohibitions or restrictions are at the same time applicable to all other countries in which similar conditions prevail:

(a) For reasons of public safety;(b) For reasons of public health or for the protection of animals and plants against diseases or parasites;

 (c) For war supplies in exceptional circumstances;
 (d) In order to make it possible to extend to foreign goods prohibitions or restrictions which are or may in future be established by internal legislation in respect of the production, exchange, consumption or transport within the country of the same goods produced in that country. This provision has special reference to goods which constitute a State monopoly or a monopoly of a similar nature.

Should the Contracting Parties deem it necessary for exceptional reasons to maintain or introduce prohibitions or restrictions on the import or export of certain goods, they shall communicate to each other a list of these goods and shall agree upon the contingents up to the limit of which such prohibitions would be removed.

It is agreed that any removal of a prohibition or restriction granted even temporarily by one Contracting Party in respect of any article subject to the licence system, shall apply immediately and unconditionally to the same or similar products of the other Contracting Party.

The charges and other conditions governing the granting of licences shall in no case be less

favourable than those accorded to any other country.

The two Contracting Parties shall ensure that the necessary import or export licences are issued within three days at latest of the date on which they are applied for. Furthermore, they agree to apply in this matter the provisions of the International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities, concluded at Geneva on November 3, 1923.

## Article 9.

There shall be freedom of transit from and to each of the two Contracting Parties through

the territory of the other Party.

Nevertheless, the Contracting Parties reserve the right to prohibit or restrict transit in the following cases, provided that such prohibitions or restrictions are at the same time applicable to all other countries in which similar conditions prevail:

(a) For reasons of public safety;

(b) For reasons of public health or for the protection of animals and plants against diseases or parasites;

(c) For war supplies in exceptional circumstances;

(á) For goods which constitute a State monopoly in one of the Contracting States.

No transit dues of any kind shall be levied.

The provisions of the present Article shall also apply to goods in transit which have been transhipped or warehoused under Customs supervision, provided always that the necessary precautions to prevent the goods remaining in the country are taken in accordance with the regulations in force.

#### Article 10.

No transport rates or accessory charges shall be applied on the railways of either Contracting Party to passenger traffic and to the importation, exportation and transit of goods to or from the territory of the other Contracting Party, other or higher than those which are or may be applied to the above-mentioned passenger and goods traffic to or from the territory of the most favoured nation.

#### Article 11.

Belgian vessels and their cargoes in the Czechoslovak Republic and Czechoslovak vessels and their cargoes in the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union shall receive the same treatment in every respect as national vessels and their cargoes or as the vessels of the most favoured nation and their cargoes, provided they comply with the laws of the country at whose ports they call.

The Czechoslovak Government undertakes not to adopt any direct or indirect measures or to conclude with foreign Governments or organisations any agreement of a nature to eliminate or prejudice Belgian vessels and Belgian maritime trade in relation to Czechoslovak vessels or vessels of third parties, particularly as regards the transport of goods, passengers and emigrants coming from Czechoslovakia or from some other State who would pass through a part of Czechoslovak territory, irrespective of the route or port which is or may be used.

The Belgian Government gives the same undertaking with regard to Czechoslovak vessels

and Czechoslovak maritime trade.

The nationality of vessels shall be recognised by both Parties in accordance with the laws and regulations of each country, on the evidence of the documents and ship's papers issued by the competent authorities.

Tonnage certificates issued by the competent authorities of the two Contracting States shall

be reciprocally recognised.

#### Article 12.

In view of the special geographical situation of the Czechoslovak Republic, the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union agrees to regard as originating in or coming from the Czechoslovak Republic Czechoslovak goods imported into the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union by the routes and under the conditions hereinafter defined:

(1) Goods transported to Hamburg by the Elbe and transhipped in the Czechoslovak free zone in this port to a Belgian port, must, on their departure from the Czechoslovak Republic, be accompanied by a through bill of lading for the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union; in the absence of a through bill of lading they must be accompanied on their arrival in the Belgian ports by a bill of lading for maritime traffic and by a certified copy of the bill of lading for river traffic proving that they have not broken bulk except in the Czechoslovak zone of the port of Hamburg.

Until the Czechoslovak zone in the port of Hamburg has been duly established and provided with an adequate supervision service, goods must be accompanied on their arrival in the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union by an attestation by the Belgian consular representative indicating that in the course of transhipment in the port of Hamburg the goods have not undergone any manipulation of a nature to confuse their identity.

(2) Goods despatched by rail to the ports of Hamburg and Bremen must be accompanied on land by a through international way-bill from the Czechoslovak railway station for one of these ports, and by a bill of lading for maritime traffic issued by the shipowner

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who effects the transport by sea. The way-bill attached to the above bill of lading shall prove that the goods have only broken bulk in the maritime port to which they were consigned.

The Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union may further require an attestation by its consular representatives in the said ports to prove that these goods have not undergone any manipulation of a nature to confuse their identity.

(3) The conditions laid down in the foregoing paragraph shall also apply to goods consigned by rail to the ports of Trieste and Fiume.

Subject to reciprocity, the above-mentioned conditions may be required by the Czechoslovak Republic in order that goods of the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union imported into Czechoslovakia by the routes and under the conditions defined above should be regarded as originating in and coming from the said Economic Union.

The Contracting Parties agree that, should it be impossible for their consular representatives to issue the attestations relating to the identity of goods which have broken bulk, those representatives may delegate their powers for this purpose to the consular representatives of another

Power or, subject to the consent of the other Party, to any qualified person.

Moreover, each of the Contracting Parties, if it abstains from demanding the above-mentioned attestation relative to the identity of goods, may require an attestation by the carrier who drew up the bill of lading for the second part of the journey, certifying the identity of the goods carried with those contained in the bill of lading relating to the first part of the journey.

## Article 13.

Joint stock and other commercial, industrial or financial companies, including shipping companies, which have their head officers in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, and which are duly incorporated in that territory in accordance with the laws of that Party, shall be recognised as legal entities in the territory of the other Party and, provided that they comply with the legal regulations in force in this matter, may appear before the Courts either as plaintiffs or defendants.

The said companies, together with their branches and agencies, shall receive in all respects the treatment granted to similar companies of the most favoured nation, it being understood that authorisation to carry on their trade and industry shall continue to be governed by the laws and regulations in force in this matter in the respective countries.

## Article 14.

Merchants, manufacturers and other persons engaged in trade or industry who prove by the possession of a trading certificate issued by the competent authorities of their own country that they are authorised to carry on a trade or industry in the territory of that Contracting Party in which they are domiciled, and that they pay taxes and dues in that territory according to law, may, either in person or through commercial travellers in their employ, purchase goods in the territory of the other Contracting Party from merchants, at open or public places of sale from producers, and take orders from merchants at their business premises or from persons using in their business goods of the same kind as those offered. They shall not be subjected to any special taxes or dues of any kind; they may take with them samples and patterns.

The two Contracting Parties agree to apply in this connection the provisions of the International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities, concluded at Geneva on November 3, 1923; the rights of both Parties to most-favoured-nation treatment remaining

unaffected thereby.

## Article 15.

Each of the Contracting Parties shall, subject to the customary rules and usages, admit the consuls of the other Party to all places of trade to which the consuls of any third Party are admitted. The word "consul" shall be understood to mean any person invested with consular powers.

Subject to reciprocity, the consuls of each of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territory of the other Party the same rights, privileges and immunities as the consuls of any third country, it being understood, however, that neither of the Contracting Parties may in virtue of this provision claim rights, privileges or immunities more extensive than those which it grants to the consuls of the other Contracting Party.

The Contracting Parties reserve the right to conclude a special consular convention at a later

date.

#### Article 16.

The vessels, shipping companies and emigration undertakings of each of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territory of the other Party national treatment or most-favoured-nation treatment in all matters affecting the conveyance of emigrants coming from their respective territories, or having passed in transit through these territories and embarking at any port whatever.

The present Article, however, shall not affect the provisions of the laws and regulations relating to the conditions governing both the authorisation for the conveyance of emigrants and the establishment of agencies by such companies or undertakings.

## Article 17.

The two Contracting Parties agree to conclude a special agreement at a later date for the reciprocal protection of workmen.

#### Article 18.

Furthermore, each of the Contracting Parties undertakes to adopt the necessary measures effectively to safeguard the products of the soil and industry of the other Contracting Party against unfair competition in commercial operations, and particularly to suppress and prohibit by seizure or any other suitable penalty in accordance with its own laws, the importation, warehousing and exportation, and the manufacture, circulation, sale and offering for sale within the country of all products bearing upon them or upon their immediate covering or on their outer packing, marks names, inscriptions or signs of any kind whatsoever containing directly or indirectly a false indication of the origin, kind, nature, or specific qualities of these articles.

## Article 19.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Brussels as soon as possible. It shall enter into force on the fifteenth day after the exchange of ratifications.

It may be denounced by either of the Contracting Parties subject to six months' notice; it may not, however, be denounced until the expiration of a period of six months from the date of its coming into force.

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

Done in duplicate at Prague on December the twenty-eighth, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

(Signed) L. DE RAYMOND.

(Signed) Dr. Edward Beneš.

#### PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

At the time of signing the Commercial Treaty of this day's date the Contracting Parties have decided to define in the present Protocol of Signature the conditions for the application of certain Articles in the said Treaty:

## Ad Article 3:

I. Claims based on the most-favoured-nation clause shall not be made by the Contracting Parties in respect of special conventions which the one or the other of the Parties has concluded or may conclude in the future in order to avoid double taxation in respect of direct contributions.

# Ad Article 5:

II. The Contracting Parties agree, as regards the products of the soil or industry of Czechoslovakia enumerated in Annex I, of the one part, and the products of the soil or industry of the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union enumerated in Annex II, of the other part, to postpone until September 30, 1926, the application of the provisions of Articles 5 and 6 of the Treaty; nevertheless, as regards the products mentioned under No. 895 of Annex I and No. 244 (a) of Annex II, the application of the provisions of Article 5 of the Treaty shall only be postponed until March 31, 1926.

During the respective periods above mentioned, the import duties indicated in the said Annexes to the present Protocol shall be reciprocally applicable, subject to the right of Czechoslovakia to modify, if necessary, the duties contained in Annex II thich are of an autonomous

character.

#### Ad Article 6:

III. In the case of the articles included in Annexes A and B, the duties mentioned are applicable for as long as the average monthly rate of the dollar or pound sterling or the average rate of these two currencies reckoned in relation to each of the national currencies on the Brussels and Prague exchanges, shall not rise more than 10% in relation to the average rate of the dollar or pound sterling or the average rate of these two currencies during 1925, these rates being reckoned as above mentioned.

Should such a rise occur, each of the Contracting Parties shall have the right to adjust the duties to the new conditions in such a way that the said duties shall preserve their former value in relation to the average rate of the dollar or pound sterling or the average rate of these two

currencies during 1925, these rates being reckoned as above.

The duties shall be restored to their original level as soon as the average monthly rate of the dollar or pound sterling or the average rate of these two currencies is no longer more than 10% above the average rate of the dollar or pound sterling or the average rate of these two currencies during 1925.

- IV. The Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union reserves the right to convert into equivalent specific duties the ad valorem duties established in virtue of the present Treaty.
- V. Should Czechoslovakia modify the Customs régime at present in force for the products mentioned below, the new duties on products originating in and coming from the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union may not exceed the rates fixed below:

Artificial silk of nitro-cellulose, twisted or not white, unbleached, not dyed:

Motor-cycles weighing more than 120 kilos (without sidecars):

VI. In No. 613 of List A, the conventional duty of 104 crowns per 100 kilogrammes for rice starch shall also be applicable to starch packed in small parcels.

As regards the interpretation of the Customs tariff of the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, it is agreed as follows:

## VII. No. 382:

In the case of prepared medicaments, compounded preparations and patent medicines which are imported in cachets, phials or tablets not packed in the wrapping in which they are sold to the retail purchaser, the duties shall be calculated on the same basis as in the case of all other goods subject to *ad valorem* duties and imported in the same manner.

## VIII. Nos. 845, 846:

In the interests of Czechoslovak industry, the Belgian Government shall consider the possibility of defining the distinction to be made in applying the Customs tariff of the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union between ordinary glass ware on the one hand and glass ware of crystal and half-crystal on the other hand.

### Ad Article 8:

IX. In the case of products of the soil or industry originating in and coming from the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union in respect of which import prohibitions or restrictions are maintained, the regime to be applied shall be that which is fixed in Annex III of the present Protocol.

Done at Prague, December 28, 1925.

(Signed) L. DE RAYMOND. (Signed) Dr. Edward Beneš.

LIST A.

Duties on entry into Czechoslovakia.

Description of Goods	Import duty in Czech crowns
	Per 100 Kg.
and July 31	240
d November 30	300
ntioned, fresh:	
	80
y mentioned, and other kitchen-garden	
use:	
n November I and March 3I	130
November I and March 31	156
	and July 31

	3	
Czechoslovak Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Import duty in Czech crowns
ex 56	Living plants (in ordinary pots, tubs or the like, or not):	Per 100 Kg.
(c) ex (e)	Bulbs and roots of flowers, and root stocks Other, also shoots, slips, grafts, and cuttings:	48
57	Indian azaleas	free 35
ex 201 (e) ex 207	Articles for technical purposes: Transmission belts Tissues of linen or ramie yarn, not figured (merely with plain ground):	1,190
ex (a) 3	Unbleached: Over 160 threads in warp and weft in a square of 2 cm. side	3,000
ex (b)	Bleached, lye-washed, dyed, printed, clouded: Over 160 threads in warp and west in a square of 2 cm	3,000
208	Tissues of linen or ramie yarn, figured (with variegated ground or otherwise figured, except damasks):	
(a) 1	Unbleached: Up to 160 threads in warp and weft in a square of 2 cm. side	1,900
2	Over 160 threads in warp and weft in a square of 2 cm. side	3,000
(b)	Bleached, lye-washed, dyed, printed, clouded: Up to 80 threads in warp and weft in a square of 2 cm.side	2,000
2	Between 81 and 160 threads in warp and weft in a square of 2 cm. side	2.000
3	Over 160 threads in warp and weft in a square of 2 cm. side	3,000 3,800
209 (a)	Damasks of all kinds, bleached or not: Unbleached: Up to 160 threads in warp and weft in a square of 2 cm.side	1,900
2	Over 160 threads in warp and weft in a square of 2 cm. side	5,000
(b) 1	Bleached, lye-washed, dyed, printed, clouded: Up to 80 threads in warp and weft in a square of 2 cm. side	2,000
2	Between 81 and 160 threads in warp and weft in a square of 2 cm. side	3,000 3,800
3 ex 219 (d) ex 226	Cordage and articles for technical purposes:  Transmission belts	900
(a) (b)	Unbleached, single	195
ex 239 (d)	Articles for technical purposes: Transmission belts	300 1,000
ex 291	Parchment paper:  Imitation (simili-sul/urisé)	260
ex 292 (b)	Paper prepared for photographic purposes: Sensitized	600

Czechoslovak Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Import duty in Czech crowns
ex 320	Articles for technical purposes:	Per 100 Kg.
ex 328 (d)	Transmission belts	1,000
ex (a)	In back pieces:  Ba k-tanned, up to an annual contingent of 150 metric quintals	493
ex 3,29	Cow and horse hide, not worked like sole leather, dressed (finished) or not, but not lacquered (patent):  Note: Hide for carding factories (including backs and carding strips) subject to a permit and under conditions and control to be determined by decree	300
332	Sheep and lamb-skins, tanned, not dyed, not further prepared:	
(a) (b)	Split on the fleshy side	100 300
ex 342 ex (a)	decree	100
ex 344 (b)	Hat leathers	1,300
I 2	Of bark-tanned leather	910 1,040
(c)	Transmission belts of leather, round or cornered, also twisted	900
(d)	Articles for technical purposes, not specially mentioned, of leather or raw hide, such as travelling buckets, weavers' pickers, cogged wheels, sockets, packing washers and rings	
	and the like	1,775
	Sewing thongs	1,040 1,310
	Note: Muffs for carding machines or spooling wheels; weavers' picker bands, flywheel plates for spinning and weaving, by permission and under conditions and control	1,320
ex 361	Wares, not specially mentioned, of materials other than wood, for turning and carding:	650
ex (c)  ex 478  ex (b)  ex 3	Of meerschaum, lava, celluloid, etc.: Films Weapons and parts of weapons: Firearms: Finished firearms (small arms), other, very finely worked or	1,200
-	not: Automatic pistols	3,000

Czechoslovak Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Import duty in Czech crowns
	Weapons and parts of weapons: (contd.): Firearms (finished, etc.) (contd.):	Per 100 kg.
	Hammerless guns	3,000
	Hammer-guns	2,700
	Automatic rifles	2,250
20	Revolvers	2,250
ex 488 (b)	Base metals, crude, scrap or waste: Tin, alloyed or not with antimony, lead or zinc; Britannia metal	free
(d)	Copper, refined or not, electrolytic copper, cakes of rose copper and precipitated copper	free
530	Note: Separators	360
597 (f)	Arsenic trioxide	8.40
ex 613	Starch (also starch meal):	~ · · · ·
	Rice-starch and rice-starch metal	104
ex 626	Colours not specially mentioned:	·
	_ Ultramarine	500
ех 653	Bran (also almond bran); rice waste; malt germs; chaff; solid residue from the manufacture of fatty oils, ground up or not:	
	Oil cakes	free

LIST B.

Duties on entry into the territory of the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union.

Economic Union Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Import duties in francs
ex (f) 106	Grain, roasted or not: Barley	Per 100 Kg.
131 x 305	Hops: (a) Cones (b) Lupulins Oxides and anhydrides not mentioned or included elsewhere:	40 80
ex 307 ex (e) ex (o) 308	Peroxide of soda Acids: Fluorhydric Formic Crystallised or refined caustic potash	free free free
x 396 ex (e) x 509	Dyes obtained from coal-tar, dry or in the form of paste:  Black sulphur dyes  Hosiery fabrics:  Of artificial silk	15 free 15 % ad valorem.

Economic Union Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Import duty in francs
817	Coating-tiles (other than those used for pavements) made of sandstone, porcelain or faience:	Per 100 kg.
	(a) White	24
852	(1) Of a uniform colour	30 42
٠J <b>.</b>	embroidery, trimmings, necklaces, chaplets, etc	5 % ad valorem.
х 1059	Vaporising, heating and distilling apparatus, etc. for sugar or syrup factories, refineries, breweries, distilleries and glucose factories:	
	(b) Containing more than 50% of copper, weighing:	
	250 kilos or more. Less than 250 kilos	300 300
	250 kilos or more	120
x 1154	Less than 250 kilos	150
ex (b)	materials, with soles of leather or india-rubber: (2) Boots and shoes: Of other fabrics or materials, without trimmings, fancy work or embroidery:	
	With soles of leather	3 per pair

### ANNEX I.

Special list of goods in respect of wich, on importation into the territory of the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, the application of Aticle 5 is postponed for the periods FIXED IN THE PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

Economic Union Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Import duty in francs
		Per 100 kg.
734 x 831	Paper for newspapers	8
	(b) Reinforced glass (cast on wire gauze)	15
,	(1) White	22.50 26.25
·	shaped glass; prismatic or undulated glass	15

Economic Union Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Import duty in francs
		Per 100 kg.
ex 845	Ordinary table glass, not combined with other substances, not specified elsewhere:	
	(b) Plainly moulded in relief, or with stoppers moulded or ornamented by cutting, emery-polishing, etc.	108
846	Glass ware of crystal or half-crystal: Up to March 31, 1926	30 %
	Between April 1 and September 30, 1926	ad valorem. 25 % ad valorem.
895	Tubes and pipes, even if cut to a fixed length:  (a) Stretched by heat, whether soldered or unsoldered by any system, or without solder:	
	(1) Not worked	30 37.50
	(I) Not worked	54 63
	(c) Overlaid, leaded or galvanized	63 90
	(e) Tubes for bicycles, motor-cycles and flying-machines of a thickness of 15/10 mms. or less:	
	(1) Not worked	108 135
ex 1025	Stationary steam-engines without boilers (1); steam and other mechanically-driven pumps; various appliances for air and gas compression; motors worked by petroleum, methylated spirits, hot air, compressed air or any other gaseous or explosive	
	mixture (2), and all other motors not specially mentioned:  (a) With pistons	Duties fixed by Bel- gian Royal Decree of September 17th,
1027	(1) Except stationary steam-engines with pistons. (2) Except motors worked by gas. Semi-stationary steam-engines, including the boilers, weighing:	1925.
,	20,000 kilos or more	75 90 112.50
1040	Machine-tools (1) weighing:  25,000 kilos or more	72
	From 5,000 to 25,000 kilos	90 108 126 180
	Less than 250 kilos	360
AV TOSA	for metals; file-cutting machines; tool-sharpening machines; clockmakers' lathes.	
ex 1059	Vaporising, heating and distilling apparatus etc. for liqueur, yeast or jam factories, perfumeries, confectioneries, pharmacies,	

Economic Union Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Import duty in francs
	(Contd.)	Per 100 kg.
ех 1064	kitchens, dye-works and any other works (1), including moulded or arched copper pipes:  (a) Made of aluminium or containing at least 10 per cent of aluminium	Duties fixed by Belgian Royal Decree of Sept. 17th, 1925.
	specially tariffed:  (a) A ade of aluminium or containing at least 10 per cent of aluminium  (c) Made of copper or containing more than 50 per cent of copper (d) Containing at least 10 per cent, but not more than 50 per cent of copper	Dutes fixed by Belgian Royal Decree of Sept. 17th, 1925.
ex 1074	Apparatuses designed to regulate the outlet of fluids into the conduits, such as accessories for boilers and boiler linings, steam-engines or industrial apparatuses or for water, steam, air or gas piping (valves, taps, sluice-valves, level-indicators, steam-traps, injectors, elevators, ejectors, pressure-reducers, etc.)	
	<ul> <li>(b) Of iron, steel or malleable cast iron</li> <li>(c) Of copper or containing more than 50 per cent of copper</li> <li>(d) Containing at least 10 per cent, but not more than 50 per cent of copper or nickel or alloys of these metals with other common metals.</li> <li>(e) Of aluminium</li> </ul>	Duties fixed by Belgian Royal Decree of Sept. 17th, 1925.
1075	Dynamo-electric machines (1), each weighing: 5000 kilos or over Between 2000 and 5000 kilos Between 1000 and 2000 kilos Between 50 and 1000 kilos Between 10 and 50 kilos Under 10 kilos (1) Including electro-motors and static transformers or converters.	108 126 162 225 450 630
ex 1082	Parts of electrical instruments made of porcelain, faience, terracotta, sandstone or glass, without any metal or other substance, not specified elsewhere:  (a) Bell-shaped insulators, each weighing:  100 grammes or over	54
ех 1089	Under 100 grammes	90 40 64 120
	or detached parts of electrical or electro-technical apparatuses, or of dynamo-electrical machines, or for any kind of electrical use, not mentioned under a separate heading (with the exception of electric irons):	

# League of Nations — Treaty Series.

Economic Union Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Import duty in francs
	Electrical, etc. (contd.) (a) Containing coils of insulated metallic wire, each weighing:	Per 100 kg.
	Between 200 and 1000 kilos	180 270 360 450 630
	weigning:	126 180 270 360 540 630 720

## ANNEX II.

Special. List of Goods in respect of which on import into Czechoslovak teeritory the application of Article 5 is postponed during the periods fixed in the Protocol of Signature.

zechoslovak Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Import Duty in Czech crowns
		Per 100 kg.
95 97	Stearic acid	280
(a) 205	Öleic acid (olein)	120
(a)	Single, unbleached	72
(b) (c) (d)	Single, bleached, lye-washed or dyed	240 860
(I)	Single	86o
(2) 205	Twisted	1,660
(a) (b)	Single, unbleached	72
` ´		240
(c)	Prepared for ratail sale: Single	86o '
(I) (2)	Twisted	1,660
	Note to Nos. 205 and 206: So-called sheaf-binders, in hanks	٥.
291	or on rolls	84 400
394	Stone slabs 16 cm. or less in thickness (except slabs of slate and lithographic stones):	400
ex(a) (2)	Rough (hewn, split, sawn): Of alabaster, marble or serpentine	42

Czechoslovak Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Import Duty in Czech crowns
	Stone slabs, etc. (contd.)	Per 100 kg.
ex (b)	Further worked, whether smooth or polished or not:	
439	Of alabaster, marble or serpentine	140
(a)	Rough, scoured or not, with screws or with bored or turned flanges	248
(b)	Otherwise ordinarily worked	320
(c)	Finely worked	464
ex 491	Sheets and plates (rolled, flattened) not further worked:	
ex 538 (c)	Of zinc	144
ex(a)	2 g. or less	750
ex(b)	Over 2 q. and up to 10 q	700
ex <i>(c)</i> 539	Over 10 q	600
(a)	25 kilos or less	2,160
(b)	More than 25 kilos and up to 5 q	1,500
(c) (d)	More than 5 q. and up to 30 q	1,290
(a) (e)	More than 30 q. and up to 80 q	1,080
ex 599	More than 80 q	720
ex (m) 1	Chromate of potassium and sodium (yellow) and bichromate	
ex 602	of potassium and sodium (red)	145
ex (f)	Nitrate of copper; nitrate of lead; chloride of zinc, sulphite of zinc, white; lithopone, Griffith's white:	<u> </u>
ex 626	Lithopones	480
	Ultramarine	720

#### ANNEX III TO THE PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

LICENSING SYSTEM APPLICABLE TO PRODUCTS OF THE SOIL AND INDUSTRY ORIGINATING IN AND COMING FROM THE BELGO-LUXEMBURG ECONOMIC UNION MENTIONED IN THE PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

The products enumerated in the following list shall be admitted on import into Czechoslovakia up to the annual contingents fixed in the list:

Czechoslovak Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Contingent
23-26, 30, 33		2,000 tons
35 (a) 41, ex 43, ex 44	Fresh table grapes in baskets, weighing 9 kilos or less Vegetables (except potatoes, regarding which applications for licences will be considered in accordance with existing regula-	100 tons
ex 49 (b),	tions)	1,000 tons 20 tons
50, ex 52, 53		
7 <sup>1</sup>	Horses belonging to breeds known as Brabant, Flanders and Ardennes, accompanied by a certificate from a veterinary surgeon appointed by the Belgian Government stating that	
109 and 110 617	the imported horses belong to the above-mentioned breeds. Wine	800 head 1,000 hectol. 10,000 tons

In the case of other products originating in and coming from the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union with regard to which import prohibitions or restrictions are maitained, contingents shall be fixed later, it being understood that in the interval applications for licences for the import of the said products into Czechoslovakia shall be favourably considered.

(Signed) L. DE RAYMOND. (Signed) Dr. Edward BENES.