

N° 1081.

FRANCE ET POLOGNE

**Convention commerciale, signée à
Paris, le 9 décembre 1924.**

FRANCE AND POLAND

**Commercial Convention, signed at
Paris, December 9, 1924.**

¹ TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION.No. 1081. — COMMERCIAL CONVENTION² BETWEEN FRANCE AND POLAND SIGNED AT PARIS, DECEMBER 9, 1924.

French official text communicated by the Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic. The registration of this Convention took place February 6, 1926.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC and THE PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC, being desirous of rendering commercial relations between the two countries as close and as prosperous as present circumstances allow and of strengthening the ties of friendship between them, have decided to substitute a new convention for the Commercial Convention concluded on February 6, 1922, and have to this end appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC :

M. Edouard HERRIOT, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs ;

M. RAYNALDY, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Minister of Commerce and Industry ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC :

M. Alfred CHLAPOWSKI, Polish Ambassador at Paris ;

M. Henryk TENNENBAUM, Chief of Department at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce ;

M. Franciszek DOLEZAL, Commercial Adviser to the Polish Embassy at Paris.

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

Article 1.

Natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from France or the French colonies, possessions and protectorates shall, on importation into the Customs territory of the Polish Republic, be entitled to the most favourable tariff which the Polish Government grants or may grant to any third Power in virtue of tariff measures or commercial conventions, both as regards import duties and any surtax, coefficient or increase of which these duties are or may be the object.

Article 2.

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 1, the natural or manufactured products enumerated in List A annexed hereto, originating in and coming from France or the French colonies,

¹ Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

² Came into force provisionally, July 10, 1925.

possessions and protectorates, shall on importation into the Customs territory of the Polish Republic be entitled to the percentage reductions specified in this list.

These percentages shall remain the same whatever increases or reductions may be introduced in the tariff duties and shall apply to the surtaxes and coefficients which Poland imposes or may hereafter impose on such products.

Article 3.

The natural or manufactured products enumerated in List B annexed hereto, originating in or coming from the Customs territory of the Polish Republic, shall, on importation into France or the French colonies, possessions and protectorates having the same Customs regime as France, be entitled to the minimum tariff duties, i.e., to the lowest rates which France accords or may hereafter accord to any other Power in virtue of tariff measures or commercial conventions, both as regards the import duties at present in force or those which France may substitute for them and as regards any surtaxes, coefficients or other temporary increases which France has established or may establish.

Minimum tariff treatment for the products enumerated in List B implies also most-favoured-nation treatment, but does not entitle the Polish Republic to claim preferential advantages which may be accorded by France to her protectorates, or the benefits of the special treatment which France may accord to certain neighbouring States in virtue of a Customs Union, or the benefits of tariffs which France may grant to products the importation of which is intended to facilitate financial settlements with countries which were at war with France during the years 1914 to 1918.

Article 4.

The natural or manufactured products enumerated in List C annexed hereto, originating in or coming from the Customs territory of the Polish Republic, shall, on importation into France or the French colonies, possessions and protectorates having the same Customs regime as France, be entitled to the percentage reductions specified in this list, which shall apply to the difference between the general tariff rate and the minimum tariff rate.

These percentages shall remain the same whatever increases or reductions in the tariff duties, surtaxes or coefficients may be made by France in future.

Article 5.

If in respect of any of the products enumerated in List D France subsequently grants to a country bordering on Poland which was at war with France during the period 1914 to 1918 any more favourable treatment than that laid down in List C, this treatment shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to like products originating in or coming from Poland on their importation into France.

The above stipulation does not apply, however, to the tariff provisions laid down in the final paragraph of Article 3, and it is understood that Poland may only claim the benefit of more favourable treatment confined to definite quotas in respect of a quota calculated according to the relation between her production and the production of the countries referred to in paragraph 1 of the present Article.

Article 6.

If in respect of products included in List C but not in List D, France subsequently grants more favourable terms to a country bordering on Poland which was at war with France during the

period 1914 to 1918, Poland may claim a similar benefit within a period of two months. France undertakes to give this claim the most favourable consideration and to grant it if the circumstances of Polish production and the balance of advantages and concessions embodied in the present Treaty or resulting from most-favoured-nation treatment or clauses providing similar treatment figuring therein authorise such concession ; if within a period of one month from the date of the request Poland's claim is not acceded to, she shall be entitled to terminate the present Convention at two months' notice.

Article 7.

If, in respect of products other than those included in Lists B and C annexed to the present Convention, France at any time grants more favourable terms to Austria and Hungary than those to which similar products originating in and coming from Poland are subjected, Poland may claim the benefit of this treatment for the same product or for any product referred to in the same item of the French tariff which originates in and comes from Poland, on condition that France shall have the right to demand a reasonable and equivalent return on the part of Poland.

France undertakes to give due consideration to any request thus made by Poland and to inform Poland promptly of the similar concession she desires in exchange. The Governments of the two countries undertake to consider these questions in a friendly spirit and with a mutual desire to conclude an equitable agreement.

Article 8.

Natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from the Customs territory of the Polish Republic shall be entitled, in the French colonies, possessions and protectorates which have not the same Customs regime as France, to the tariff duties which are or may be applied to the products of the most favoured nation, exception being made in the case of advantages reserved to French products.

Article 9.

As regards the products enumerated in the annexed lists, each of the High Contracting Parties shall grant to products originating in and coming from the other the benefit of advantages resulting from modifications in Customs nomenclature or from specializations introduced into the tariff in virtue of administrative or legal measures, or of Conventions concluded with other Powers.

Article 10.

Any withdrawal of an import prohibition which is granted even temporarily by one of the High Contracting Parties in favour of the products of a third Power shall be applied immediately and unconditionally to identical or similar products originating in and coming from the other Contracting Party.

Article 11.

Any withdrawal of an export prohibition which is granted even temporarily by one of the High Contracting Parties in favour of a third Power or its nationals, shall be applied to the other Party except in the case of derogations which form the subject of State Conventions, or which are dependent upon conditions of replacement or compensation.

Article 12.

The provisions of Articles 10 and 11 above shall not prejudice the enforcement of prohibitions which either of the High Contracting Parties may be led to impose with a view to the security of the State for reasons of public health or in connection with the exercise of a State monopoly.

Article 13.

As regards products which are at present subject to import prohibitions or State control in Poland, the Polish Government shall grant derogations in respect of products originating in and coming from France or the French colonies, possessions and protectorates, under conditions to be laid down by agreement between the High Contracting Parties.

Similarly France shall grant derogations in respect of certain products in which Poland is specially interested, under conditions to be laid down by agreement between the High Contracting Parties.

The High Contracting Parties undertake not to hamper by means of exchange control the importation of products in respect of which derogations have been granted.

If either High Contracting Party introduces a control of imports, the conditions under which licences are granted shall not be less favourable than those applied in respect of the natural or manufactured products of any other foreign country.

Article 14.

If one of the High Contracting Parties establishes new import or export prohibitions, the other Contracting Party may request that negotiations be entered into to prevent as far as possible the said prohibitions from resulting in any hindrance to commercial relations between the two countries.

Article 15.

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes to apply to the other immediately and without compensation in respect of all goods whether mentioned in the present Convention or not, all advantages, privileges or reductions in octroi and excise duties and in all duties and taxes on importation, exportation, re-exportation, transit and warehousing which are or may be granted to any other Power.

Most-favoured-nation treatment shall also be guaranteed to each of the High Contracting Parties as regards the transshipment of goods and the completion of Customs formalities; national treatment shall be reciprocal as regards consumption duties or any taxes imposed on the production, preparation, handling or sale of goods.

Article 16.

Products of the soil or industry of one of the two countries imported into the territory of the other for warehousing or transit to any destination shall only be subject to duties and charges exclusively intended to cover the expenses of supervision and administration occasioned by transit, without prejudice, however, to fiscal taxes in respect of transactions of which the goods may be the object during warehousing or transport.

Article 17.

The provisions of the previous Articles, in so far as they stipulate most-favoured-nation treatment, particularly in respect of duties and charges and Customs and transport facilities, shall not exclude preferential advantages which either of the High Contracting Parties may grant to frontier traffic recognised by international agreements, or which they may establish in future in a zone which shall in no case exceed 15 kilometres in breadth.

Article 18.

As long as the frontier between one of the High Contracting Parties and a neighbouring country shall for any reason remain closed to the passengers or goods of that Party or of the neighbouring country in question, the Governments of the High Contracting Parties shall not be obliged to grant the facilities provided for in Articles 19, 20 and 21 in respect of the frontier of the said country.

Article 19.

1. In order to ensure the effective application of the Conventions and Statutes on the freedom of transit, and pending the ratification of the Conventions concluded on the international regime of railways, the two High Contracting Parties undertake to grant each other all reasonable transport facilities and to take all necessary measures to ensure that transport is effected normally and without difficulty ;

2. The above stipulations shall not, however, affect the clauses of the Customs regulations concerning the treatment of consignments in transit, nor the regulations respecting the traffic and trade in goods subject to an internal tax or State monopoly. The transit of these goods shall not, however, be obstructed more than is necessary for the levy of the internal tax on goods remaining in the country, or for the purposes of the monopoly.

The transit and warehousing of goods may be prohibited :

- (a) For reasons of national security and public safety ;
- (b) For reasons of public health, or as a measure of prophylaxis against diseases of animals or plants.

The transit of products which are subject to a State monopoly in one of the Contracting States may be rendered subject to a special control established by the legislative and administrative measures at present in force, or which may be decreed in future.

The Polish Government reserves the right to prohibit the transit of arms, munitions and military equipment proceeding to countries with which Poland has concluded Conventions containing stipulations of this nature.

Article 20.

1. The Contracting Parties agree that the transport on their respective territories of passengers of the two countries and their baggage shall be subject, whatever their origin, to as favourable terms in regard to forwarding, transport charges and public taxes on transport as are ordinarily applied to their own nationals in the same circumstances.

2. The transport of goods on the territory of both Contracting Parties — whether these goods are consigned from, received in, or in transit through, such territory — shall be subject to as favourable terms in regard to forwarding, transport charges and public taxes on transport as are ordinarily applied to the same goods in internal traffic or in traffic with a third State under the same circumstances, in the same direction, and by the same route.

3. Notwithstanding the above provisions, each Contracting Party shall be free to grant or authorise tariff reductions or transport facilities on its territory in favour of certain categories of persons or goods ; it may also accord special prices on certain routes to develop traffic between different parts of its territory or with neighbouring countries.

Article 21.

As regards forwarding, no difference shall be made in principle between similar goods consigned on national territory and those consigned on the territory of the other Party. In the event of a restriction of internal traffic, the exchange traffic between the Contracting Parties and transit traffic proceeding from the territory of the other Party shall not be subjected in principle to greater restrictions than national internal traffic and transit traffic proceeding to the same destination. It is understood, however, that transport having a vital importance for one of the Contracting Parties, whether it be internal transport, imports or exports, may temporarily receive preference over consignments in transit of less economic importance.

Article 22.

The High Contracting Parties shall do nothing to hinder the free development of the relations established by the present Convention or the financial regulations resulting therefrom by controlling the purchase and exportation of currency.

Moreover, so long as the measures restricting the export of capital remain in force in Poland, French companies or firms, or Polish companies or firms in which French capital is concerned, carrying on industry or commerce in Poland shall be authorised to export freely from Poland the sums necessary for the payment of dividends, debenture or share warrants, interest and repayment of loans or other debts.

The exportation of capital so authorised is to be effected under the control of the Polish Ministry of Finance.

Article 23.

In consideration of the special geographical position of Poland, France agrees to accord the benefits of direct shipment to goods originating in and coming from Poland, and imported into France or the French colonies, possessions and protectorates by the routes and under the conditions hereinafter set forth :

(1) Goods conveyed to Memel by way of the Niemen and transhipped in the free zones of Memel before proceeding to a French port, must be provided on their departure from Polish territory with a through bill of lading for France ; in the absence of a through bill of lading, they must be accompanied on arrival in the French ports by a bill of lading relating to their conveyance by sea, and by a certified copy of the bill of lading relating to their transport by river, proving that they have not broken bulk except in the free zones of Memel. So long as the free zones of the Port of Memel have not been regularly constituted, the goods must be accompanied on arrival in France by an affidavit from the French consular representative, certifying that during their transhipment in the free zones of Memel they have not been handled in such a way as to lose their identity.

(2) Goods despatched by rail through the port of Königsberg must be accompanied in respect of the land journey by a through international way-bill delivered by the Polish railway station for this port, and by a bill of lading respecting the sea journey delivered by the shipowner effecting conveyance by sea ; the way-bill annexed to the said bill of lading must prove that the goods have not broken bulk except in the seaport of Königsberg.

France may also require an affidavit from her consular representative in the said port, certifying that the goods have not been handled in that port in such a way as to lose their identity.

(3) Goods despatched from Poland by way of the Oder and Stettin must be despatched direct from the starting-point to the ports of embarkation of Kosel and Glogau, where they shall be addressed to the firm responsible for shipping goods coming from Poland on the Oder from Kosel and Glogau to Stettin; this firm shall certify that the said goods were delivered direct to it in the ports of Kosel and Glogau, and that they were not handled in that port in such a way as to lose their identity.

On their arrival in France, the said goods must be accompanied by a duplicate of the international way-bill delivered by the Polish railways at the station of departure for the river ports of Kosel and Glogau and endorsed with regard to the identity of the goods by the firm taking charge of the river transport; by a copy of the bill of lading delivered by the said company in charge of transport on the Oder, and endorsed with regard to the identity of the goods by the captain of the vessel conveying the goods from Stettin to France; and, lastly, by the bill of lading respecting the journey by sea.

France may also require an affidavit by the French or Polish consular authorities, certifying that the goods were not handled in the port of Stettin in such a way as to destroy their identity.

(4) Consignments sent by way of the Polish section of the Warta and via the Oder and Stettin must travel with a through bill of lading for France. In the absence of a through bill of lading, they must be accompanied on their arrival in French ports by a bill of lading respecting their sea journey and by a certified copy of the bill of lading respecting their river journey, proving that they have not broken bulk except in the port of Stettin.

France may also require, if she thinks fit, an affidavit from the French or Polish consular authorities in the said port, certifying that the goods were not handled in such a way as to destroy their identity.

(5) Goods consigned by rail to the port of Stettin must be accompanied by a through international way-bill respecting the land journey, delivered by the Polish railway station of departure for this port, and by a bill of lading respecting the sea journey, delivered by the shipowner effecting the transport by sea. The way-bill annexed to the said bill of lading must prove that the goods have not broken bulk except in the seaport of Stettin.

France may also require an affidavit from her consular representative in the said port, certifying that these goods have not been handled in that port in such a way as to destroy their identity. Conversely, the above-mentioned conditions may be required by the Polish Republic for granting the benefit of direct shipment to goods originating in and coming from France or the French colonies, possessions and protectorates.

The High Contracting Parties agree that should their consular representatives be unable to deliver the certificates respecting the identity of the goods which have broken bulk, the said consular representatives may delegate their powers to the consular representatives of another country, or subject to the consent of the other Party, to any qualified person.

Article 24.

In order to reserve the benefits of the above stipulations for products originating in their respective countries, and in order to prevent products originating in countries not enjoying the said benefits from passing through their territories, the High Contracting Parties may require that the

products and goods imported into their territories shall be accompanied by a certificate of origin attesting :

(1) In the case of raw materials proper or natural products, that they originate in the other country ;

(2) In the case of a manufactured product, that it has acquired in the other country, either on account of the raw material of which it is composed or of the treatment which it has undergone, the proportion of its value which the legislation of the country of destination requires for the recognition of nationality.

Certificates of origin shall be issued either by the Chambers of Commerce to which the consignor is amenable or by any other economic authority or group approved by the country of destination. They shall be authenticated by a diplomatic or consular representative in the country of destination.

Should the consignor have reason to fear that, in spite of the certificate of origin accompanying the goods, the latter may give rise to dispute, he may have the certificate of origin confirmed by a certificate of verification made out and signed both by the authority issuing the certificate of origin and by a technical agent appointed by the diplomatic representative of the country of destination, this appointment to be notified to the Government of the country of consignment. For the purposes of verification this agent may demand such evidence or documents as he thinks fit and may charge a fee which shall not exceed proper remuneration for the time spent and travelling necessitated for making out the certificate of verification. If the goods are accompanied by a certificate of verification, they shall only be subject to the legal customs examination should there be reason to suspect fraud or substitution of goods.

Postal packages shall be exempt from the certificate of origin in the case of importation which is not of a commercial nature.

Whenever one of the two Governments shall notify the other through an agent authorised for this purpose that fraudulent practices have occurred in the issue of the said certificates, the Government to which the complaint is addressed shall immediately proceed to a special enquiry into the facts complained of, shall communicate the results of this enquiry to the Government making the complaint, and shall take all the measures in its power to prevent the continuance of such fraudulent practices.

Article 25.

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes to adopt all necessary measures to guarantee natural or manufactured products originating in the territory of the other Contracting Party against all forms of unfair competition in commercial transactions and to repress and prohibit by seizure and by other appropriate remedies the importation, warehousing and offering for sale in its territory of all goods bearing upon themselves or their usual appearance or wrappings any marks, names, devices or descriptions whatsoever, which are calculated to convey directly or indirectly a false indication of the origin, type, nature or special characteristics of such goods.

Article 26.

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes to give effective application to the Arrangement¹ of Madrid of April 14, 1891, concerning the repression of false indication of origin of goods, and undertakes to conform to the provisions of this Arrangement and, further, to comply with any laws and administrative decisions given in conformity with these laws which are communicated to it by the other Contracting Party and which define or regulate the right to any regional appellations in respect of wines and spirits, or the conditions under which the use of a regional appellation may be permitted. Each Party shall prohibit the importation, warehousing and exportation and the manufacture, distribution, sale or offering for sale of products or goods bearing regional appellations inconsistent with the laws and decisions duly communicated to it by the other Contracting Party.

¹ British and Foreign State Papers, vol. 96, page 837.

The communication may refer in particular :

- (1) To regional appellations of origin belonging to products of the wine industry ;
- (2) To the limits of the district to which these appellations apply ;
- (3) To the procedure in connection with the issue of the certificate of origin.

The products complained of shall be seized at the instance of the customs administration or on the application of the public prosecutor or of an interested party, whether an individual or a company, in conformity with the laws of France and Poland respectively.

The provisions of the present Article shall apply even when the regional appellation is accompanied by the indication of the name of the true place of origin or by the expressions " type ", " class ", " style ", " stock ", or any other similar expression. The provisions of the present Article shall apply immediately upon the coming into force of the present Convention.

Article 27.

Traders, manufacturers and other persons engaged in industry belonging to either of the two countries, who prove by producing their trading licence issued by the competent authorities in their own country that they are authorised to carry on their trade or industry in the said country and that they pay therein the charges and taxes imposed by law, shall have the right to purchase goods from traders or producers, or in the open market in the territory of the other Contracting Party, either personally or through commercial travellers in their employ. They may also accept orders, even by means of samples, from merchants or other persons who make use in their trade or business of goods of the same nature as these samples. In neither case shall they be obliged to pay any special tax for this purpose

Commercial travellers representing Polish and French firms, if provided with a trading licence issued by the authorities of their respective countries made out in accordance with the form annexed to the present Convention, shall be reciprocally entitled to carry with them samples or patterns, but not goods.

The Contracting Parties shall inform each other as to the authorities who are competent to issue trading licences and as to the regulations to which travellers must conform in the pursuit of their business.

Articles which are subject to a Customs duty, with the exception of goods the import of which is prohibited, shall, when imported by commercial travellers as samples or patterns be exempt in both countries from import and export duties on condition that such articles are re-exported within the prescribed time limit if they are not sold, and that the identity of the imported and re-exported articles is beyond question, irrespective of the office through which these goods are re-exported.

Security for the re-export of samples or patterns shall be furnished in both countries either by the deposit (in cash) of the tax due at the Customs office of entry or by providing adequate security.

On the expiration of the Prescribed time-limit the amount of the duty shall be retained by the Treasury or collected on its behalf, according as such amount shall have been deposited or guaranteed, unless it is proved that the samples or patterns were re-exported within this period.

If before the expiration of the prescribed time-limit the samples or patterns are presented for re-export at a Customs office which is competent to deal with the matter, such office shall satisfy itself by inspection that the articles presented are in fact those for which the import licence was granted. If there is no doubt on this point, the office will record the re-exportation and refund the amount of duty deposited at the time of importation, or take the necessary measures to release the security.

No charge shall be imposed on the importer with the exception of the stamp duties for the issue of the certificate or licence, nor shall he be required to pay for the affixing of marks to establish the identity of the samples or patterns.

The nationals of one Contracting Party travelling to fairs and markets in the territory of the other for the purpose of carrying on their trade or selling their goods, shall reciprocally receive

national treatment and shall not be subjected to higher taxes than are levied on the nationals of the country.

The above provisions shall not apply to itinerant traders, or to hawking or the soliciting of orders from persons not engaged in trade or commerce, each Contracting Party reserving full legislative freedom in this respect.

Article 28.

Civil or commercial companies constituted in accordance with the laws of one of the two countries may, provided they comply with the laws of the other, establish themselves in the latter country and there acquire, possess or lease the premises necessary for their business, and exercise their rights or their trade, with the exception of trades which in view of their character of public utility are subject to special restrictions, in France in virtue of a law or decree, and in Poland in virtue of a law or decision of the Council of Ministers.

They shall have free and unhindered access to the courts of the two countries.

Companies permitted to establish themselves and to exercise their rights or trade in conformity with the present Article shall not be subject in the country to which they have been admitted to any taxes, contributions and fiscal charges, in general, other or higher than those imposed upon national companies.

As regards taxes on capital, income or profits, each of the High Contracting Parties shall only tax the companies of the other and their branches, dependencies or agencies in respect of that part of their assets they have invested, the property they possess, the securities which are current, the profits they make, or the business they carry on, in its territory. It shall not apply to such companies terms of liquidation more onerous than those which it applies to national companies.

Article 29.

The nationals of each of the two countries shall receive in the territory of the other as regards establishment, the exercise of trade, industry and navigation, their movable and immovable property and their rights and interests in connection with the exercise of trade, industry and navigation, the same treatment as that accorded to nationals of the most favoured nation. They shall be at liberty to transact their business in the territory of the other Contracting Party either in person or through some agent of their choice, without being subjected in this respect to any other restrictions than those imposed by the laws and regulations in force.

The nationals of each of the Contracting Parties shall be exempted in the territory of the other from all compulsory service in the land or sea forces or in the national guards or militia. They shall be exempted from any tax of any kind whatsoever imposed in lieu of personal military service, and from all personal military contributions and requisitions, but they shall be subject as regards the movable or immovable property which they possess in the country to military requisitions and liability to the billeting of troops on the same terms as nationals.

The nationals of each of the two countries shall not be subjected in the territory of the other to any duties, charges or taxes whatsoever other or higher than those which are or may be levied on nationals. This provision shall not be an obstacle to the levying of visiting taxes (*taxes de séjour*), or of taxes in connection with the accomplishment of police formalities, it being understood that the nationals of the two countries shall enjoy in this respect the treatment accorded to nationals of the most favoured nation.

Article 30.

Pending the conclusion of a special agreement respecting navigation, it is understood that in the ports of the two countries the vessels of the High Contracting Parties, together with their crews, passengers and cargoes, shall be treated on terms of perfect equality, both as regards general or special taxes, and as regards loading and unloading facilities, and in general all formalities or

regulations of any kind to which commercial vessels and their crews, passengers and cargoes may be subjected.

Exception is made as regards the coasting trade which shall remain subject to the respective legislations of the two countries. Navigation between France and Algeria shall be regarded as coasting trade from one French port to another. It is understood that the vessels of the two countries engaging in the coasting trade shall be reciprocally treated on the same footing as the vessels of the most favoured nation.

Article 31.

Emigration undertakings authorized in one of the two countries shall enjoy in all respects in the territory of the other country the same rights, privileges, immunities and exemptions as similar undertakings of the most favoured nation. They may appoint either a Polish or a French national as official representative.

Emigration agents authorized by the relevant laws, decrees and regulations, shall be entitled, whatever the port of embarkation of the emigrants, to national treatment in all that regards licences, taxes and other facilities.

Article 32.

The Polish Government, which is responsible for the conduct of the foreign relations of the Free City of Danzig in virtue of Article 104 of the Treaty of Versailles, and of Articles 2 and 6 of the Paris Convention¹ concluded between Poland and the Free City of Danzig of November 9, 1920, reserves the right to declare that the Free City is a Contracting Party to the present Treaty, and that it accepts the obligations and acquires the rights resulting therefrom.

This reservation does not apply to the provisions of the present Treaty which the Polish Republic contracts on behalf of the Free City of Danzig, in conformity with its rights under the Treaties relating thereto.

Article 33.

The present Convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris. The French Government, in virtue of the powers conferred upon it by French law, consents to the Convention being put into force eight days after notification of ratification by the President of the Polish Republic has been received in Paris.

The Convention of February 6, 1922, shall cease to be applied as from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty.

The present Convention is concluded for one year reckoned from the date of its coming into force. It shall be prolonged by tacit agreement for periods of three months if not denounced by one of the High Contracting Parties at least six months before the expiration of the first annual period, and at least two months before the expiration of each further period of three months.

The Convention may, however, be denounced independently of the above time limits if such denunciation is based on the special procedure provided for in Article 6, or if it is the result of a special agreement between the Governments.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries, duly authorized for this purpose, have signed the present Convention, and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done at Paris in duplicate on December 9, 1924.

(Signed) EDOUARD HERRIOT.

(Signed) RAYNALDY.

(Signed) ALFRED CHLAPOWSKI.

(Signed) HENRYK TENNENBAUM.

(Signed) FRANCISZEK DOLEZAL.

¹ Vol. VI, page 189 of this Series.
No. 1081

LIST A.

French goods in respect of which the duties of the Polish Customs Tariff are reduced in virtue of the present Convention.

Number in Polish Customs Tariff	Articles.	Reduction
ex 2	Rice : (1) Rice, husked, etc. (4) Rice, husked, etc., destined for the manufacture of polished (perlé) rice, under licence from the Polish Minister of Finance.	Per cent 30
13	Pâtés and condiments : (1) Pâtés (2) Condiments of all kinds, such as : mustard, sauces, pickles, capers, black and green olives, etc. (3) Vegetables preserved in water	40 75 75 50
ex 14	Mushrooms : (2) Fresh and dried truffles	40
ex 15	Spices : (1) Vanilla and saffron. Ex (3) Pepper.	60 40
ex 24	Sweets, etc. : (2) Sweets, jams, etc.	60
ex 27	Arrack, rum, etc. : (1) Arrack, rum, cognac, and brandy (eau-de-vie) : (a) In casks and barrels (b) Packed otherwise Ex (2) Liqueurs	55 55 55
ex 28	Grape wines : (1) (a) In casks, containing up to 15 per cent of alcohol . (2) In other receptacles : (a) Not sparkling, up to 15 per cent of alcohol (b) Sparkling	Zlotys 20 ¹ 74 ¹ 310 ¹
ex 35	Cheese : (1) Fine, etc. (2) Other. Ex (4) Hardened casein	Per cent 60 40 75
ex 37	Fish : Ex (2) (a) Sardines, mackerel, anchovies and tunny-fish, marinated in oil, stuffed or otherwise prepared, in hermetically sealed receptacles	70
38	Oysters, etc.	50
43	Glues and gelatines : (1) Fish glue, solid or liquid (2) Gelatine (3) Size, etc. (4) Glue from bones, etc.	35 25 25 25
ex 46	Wares of hair and hog's bristles : (2) (a), (b), and (c) Paintbrushes and common brushes, except hair sieves and tisanes of hair	25

Number in Polish Customs Tariff	Articles	Reduction
		Per cent
ex 55	Hides, etc.:	
	(4) Upper leather, of goat, etc.	50
	(5) Varnished skins, etc.	70
	(7) Glove skins, glace and suede	50
	(14) Artificial leather, etc.	75
ex 56	Furs:	
	Ex 3 (a) Furskins, tanned but not dyed, of rabbit, hare and cat.	40
	Ex 4 (b) The above skins, dyed.	50
ex 57	Footwear and leather goods:	
	Ex (1) (b) (c) and (d) Footwear weighing 2,000 grs. or less per pair	20
	(2) Footwear of canvas, etc.	20
	(3) Patent-leather footwear, etc.	60
	Ex 4 (a) Leather glove of all kinds.	65
	Note. Ex 4. Leather cut out for gloves	65
ex 58	Wood:	
	4 (b) Ground and pulverised cork	40
ex 60	Wares of corks, etc.:	
	(1) (a) Sheets and cubes of cork	30
	(1) (b) Corks for bottles, etc.	60
	(1) (c) Bunges and other cork articles not specified	40
ex 61	Wooden wares:	
	(4) Carved wares of wood, etc.	20
	(5) Cabinet-makers' wares, metals, etc.	20
	(6) Stuffed furniture, etc.	20
ex 62	Plants, etc.:	
	(4) Seeds of fodder plants, clover, etc.	45
	(7) (a) and (b) Vegetable and flower seeds, not specified	45
	(8) Fruit stones and pips	45
	(13) (a) and (b) Cut flowers, etc.	60
ex 68	Set, mother of pearl, etc.:	
	(3) Celluloid, etc.	40
	(4) Celluloid in sheets covered with fabrics.	40
	(6) Enamel, etc.	40
ex 76	Porcelain wares:	
	(3) Porcelain wares with coloured or gilt borders or rims, but without other decorations; majolica, etc.	35
	(4) Utensils of porcelain with paintings or painted or gilt designs, arabesques, flowers, etc., and other decorations	40
	(5) Wares of porcelain and biscuit ware for the decoration of rooms, white or of one colour, without paintings or gilding	40
	(6) Wares of porcelain and biscuit-ware for the decoration of rooms, such as vases, statuettes etc., painted objects, etc. etc.	40
ex 77	Glassware:	
	(3) Optical glass, in pieces, polished, etc., etc.	60
ex 88	Rubber, semi-manufactured and manufactured:	
	Ex (1) (d) balls	40
	(3) (a) Pneumatic tyres and inner tubes	70
	(b) Solid tyres	70
	Ex (4) Footwear of rubber combined with fabrics, with or without buckles	60

Number in Polish Customs Tariff	Articles	Reduction
		Per cent
95	Tartar, etc.	35
ex 112	Chemical and pharmaceutical products : (12) <i>a), b), c)</i> and <i>d)</i> Alkaloids and their salts (18) Acetanilide (19) Antipyrin, etc. (20) Phenacetin, etc. (21) Pepsin and peptone (22) Santonin (24) Artificial sweetening materials, etc	50 30 30 30 30 30
ex 113	Pharmaceutical preparations, etc. : (1) All kinds of compound medicines in doses, etc., etc. (2) Medicinal plasters, etc.	20 30
117	(1) Vegetable oils : (1) Olive Oil	30
ex 118	(1) Aromatic waters : Orange-flower water (only)	75
119	Cosmetics and aromatic substances : (1) Rouge, etc. (2) Perfumery and cosmetics containing alcohol : <i>(a)</i> Perfumes <i>(b)</i> Aromatic waters, etc., containing alcohol (3) Non-alcoholic perfumes (4) Aromatic oils, etc.	70 70 40 70 55
120	Soap : (1) Toilet etc.	40
ex 130	Ultramarine blue, etc. : Ex (1) and (2) Ultramarine blue (only)	15
ex 134	Dyeing extracts and preparations of all kinds : (2) Not specified (in the Tariff), such as logwood, etc.	30
ex 137	Colours and Dye-stuffs unspecified : (5) Liquid inks, etc.	30
ex 139	Cast-iron in pieces or powder : (2) Ferro-alloys, such as ferro-aluminium, ferrosilicium, ferromolybdenum, ferro-vanadium, ferro-chrome, ferro-phosphorus containing 30 per cent or more, ferro-manganese containing more than 13 per cent of manganese	50
148	Gold, silver, etc. : (2) <i>(a)</i> Gold wares, etc. (2) <i>(b)</i> Gold and platinum wares with precious stones, etc. (3) <i>(a)</i> Silver wares, whether enamelled or not, etc. (3) <i>(b)</i> Silver wares with precious stones (7) Platinum wares not specified, etc.	50 50 50 40 50
ex 149	Wares of copper and other metals, etc. : Ex 4 Aluminium utensils and parts thereof : (1) Not polished (2) Polished and varnished. Ex 9 <i>(b)</i> <i>(c)</i> and <i>(d)</i> Articles of non-precious metals, gilt or silvered, etc	15 15 15
ex 155	Wire : Ex (1) Steel wire for aeroplanes and pianos (under licence from the Polish Minister of Finance) (2) Copper Wire, etc.	30 10

Number in Polish Customs Tariff	Articles	Reduction
		Per cent
ex 158	Cutlery :	
	(2) Pocket-knives and penknives	25
	(3) Articles named in paragraphs (1) and (2), gilt, etc. . .	50
ex 161	Tools, etc. :	
	(2) Tools not specified	10
	(3) Tools of tempered steel, etc.	10
162	Compositors' and printing materials	25
ex 167	Complete machines and apparatus :	
	Ex (2) Steam and motor turbines weighing :	
	(d) More than 1,000 up to 3,000 kg. inclusive	25
	(e) More than 3,000 kg.	40
	(12) (c) Wood-working machines, not specified	20
	(14) Machines for the textile industry, not specified . . .	40
	Ex (15) Silk-weaving looms	40
	Ex (16) Auxiliary machines for the textile industry, except those for wool and cotton waste.	25
	Ex (24) Apparatus for the automatic distribution of petrol	60
	Ex (31) Machinery electric :	
	Dynamos, electric motors and transformers of all kinds, and detached parts thereof, weighing :	
	(a) 15 kg. or less	30
	(b) (c) and (d) From 15 to 3,000 kg. inclusive	10
	(e) More than 3,000 kg.	20
	Ex (31) (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) Electric machines not specified, such as electric ventilators, boring and grinding machines, with an electric motor as an integral part of the apparatus, all electro-magnets and their detached parts	30
	(36) Motor ploughs, etc.	20
	(37) Sowers, etc.	30
ex 169	Precision instruments :	
	Ex (1) All instruments named under this item, except manometers, and gas meters.	25
	Gas meters.	10
	Ex (3) Geodesic instruments, etc., named under this item :	
	Registering only	30
	(5) Optical apparatus, etc.	10
	Children's magic lanterns weighing up to 4 kg.	60
	(6) Optical glass, etc.	10
	(8) Cinematograph films :	
	(a) and (b) Exposed, positive or negative.	45
	(c) Not exposed	35
	(d) Imported for educational purposes, etc.	45
	(9) (b) Unexposed photographic plates	40
	(10) Instruments and apparatus for orthopedy and prosthesis	40
	(11) Measuring and precision machines and precision measures.	30
	ex (14) Arc lamps, projectors, sparking plugs for internal combustion engines	20

Number in Polish Customs Tariff	Articles	Reduction
		Per cent
ex 169 <i>continued</i>	(17) Electrical measuring apparatus	10
	(27) Wireless apparatus	10
ex 175	Vehicles :	
	Ex (3) (a) Bicycles	15
	(b) Tricycles	20
	Ex (6) (a) Wheels, lamps and other accessories for motor cars	20
	(7) Cycle parts and accessories	15
	(8) Motor-cars ; weighing :	
	(a) from 350 to 700 kg., inclusive	30
	(b) from 700 to 1,100 kg. inclusive	50
	(c) From 1,100 to 1,500 kg. inclusive	40
	(d) More than 1,500 kg.	20
	Ex (11) (a) Motor-car chassis with engine ; weighing :	
	(1) 450 kg. or less	40
	(2) From 450 to 700 kg. inclusive	60
	(3) From 700 to 1,100 kg. inclusive	50
	(4) More than 1,100 kg.	30
	(11) (b) (1) Motor-car bodies for passenger cars	20
	(12) Small cars and cycle cars (cyklonetki)	40
ex 183	(13) Motor cycles, etc.	40
ex 185	Cotton yarns :	
	Ex (1) (b) and ex (2) (b) : Mercerised up to No. 60 English Silk yarn :	10
	(1) (a) and (b) Twisted, etc.	40
	(2) (a) and (b), and Note. Yarn of schappe, etc., etc.	30
	(5) (a) and (b) Artificial silk yarn	20
186	Wool, combed, etc. :	
	(1) (a) and (b) Combed	40
	(2) Single yarn :	
	(a) Up to and including No. 57 (metric)	10
	(b) More than No. 57.	30
	(3) Twisted yarn :	
	(a) Up to and including No. 57.	10
	(b) More than No. 57.	30
187	(4) (a) and (b) Twisted and figured yarns.	30
	Cotton fabrics, plain, bleached :	
	(1) Cotton cloth containing up to 10 sq. m. inclusive per kg.	15
	(2) Cotton cloth containing 10-15 sq. m. per kg.	10
	(3) Cotton cloth containing more than 15 sq. m. per kg.	10
ex 188	(1), (2) and (3) Cotton fabrics, mercerised, dyed, etc.	10
195	Handkerchiefs, silk scarves, etc. :	
	Ex (1) (a) and (b) Ribbons	50
	Ex (1) Other silk fabrics, weighing :	
	(a) Up to 50 gr. inclusive per sq. m.	70
	(b) More than 50 gr. per sq. m. ; also silk velvet	60
	(2) Silk plush and chenille.	55
	(4) Silk bolting cloth	50
196	Silk foulards, etc.	70

Number in Polish Customs Tariff	Articles	Reduction
		Per cent
199	Fabrics of wool :	
	(1) (a) and (b) Fabrics of combed wool	20
	(2) (a) and (b) Other fabrics of wool not specified in (1) weighing per sq. m. : Up to 500 gr. inclusive . . .	20
	(c) More than 500 gr.	15
ex 206	Manufactured articles of tulle, etc. :	
	(2) Cotton tulle, etc.	30
	(3) Curtain fabrics, embroideries on tulle.	30
207	Lace and embroideries	25
ex 209	Underlinen and clothing :	
	(1) Underwear, finished or not :	
	(b) common, made from other materials, etc.	10
	(3) Women's and children's garments :	
	(a) common	10
	(b) trimmed with embroidery, etc.	35
	(4) Women's hats, etc.	20
ex 212	Buttons and buckles :	
	(1) of mother-of-pearl	20
213	Ornamental feathers and artificial flowers :	
	(1) Feathers and bird skins, etc.	50
	(2) Artificial flowers, etc.	50
	(3) Artificial plants, etc.	60
ex 215	Fancy goods, etc. :	
	Ex (1) Combs and hair-pins of tortoiseshell.	40
	Ex (3) Common toilet articles and fancy goods with fittings of non-precious metals or alloys thereof, even if gilt or silvered ; combs and hair-pins of imitation tortoiseshell.	30
	Ex (3) Cellophane in sheets and capsules.	70
	Ex (3) Clothes and toilet brushes	30
	Ex (5) (a) Dressed dolls (only)	10
ex 216	Stationery, etc. :	
	Ex (1) Pencil and ink erasers.	10
	(2) Fountain pens	40

LIST B.

Polish products entitled to the minimum tariff on importation to France.

No. in French tariff	Articles
	Pigs.
	Sucking pigs, weighing 15 kg. or less.
ex 13	Live poultry.
14 <i>bis</i>	Ham, boned and rolled, cooked ham.
17	Meat, salted.
17 <i>bis</i>	Pork-butchers' products (sausages).
ex 18	Poultry, dead.
ex 18 <i>bis</i>	Game, dead (with the exception of rabbits, venison and turtles).
19	Meat, preserved in tins.
20 <i>bis</i>	Guts.
24	Horsehair.
ex 25	Pigs' bristles.
ex 26	Bed feathers.
34	Eggs of poultry or game.
37	Butter.
ex 47	Fish, preserved by pickling or otherwise.
74	Malt (germinated barley).
80	Dried vegetables.
83	Potatoes.
ex 86	Candied or preserved fruits in sugar or in honey.
89	Seeds for sowing.
ex 115	Turpentine, resins.
115 <i>bis</i>	Tar.
126	Medicinal roots.
126 <i>bis</i>	Medicinal herbs, flowers and leaves.
127	Medicinal fruits and seeds.
128	Wood, not squared, rough, etc., wood squared or sawn, etc., wood sawn, etc.
129	Wood paving blocks in pieces.
130	Staved wood (merrains).
131	Splints (éclisses).
132	Hoop wood and poles (échalas) manufactured.
133	Perches, poles and staffs, etc.
ex 142 <i>bis</i>	Combed hemp.
146	Osiers.
ex 158	Vegetables, fresh (imported during the normal period of production in France).
	Vegetables, salted or pickled, preserved, dried.
160	Hops.
161	Lupuline of hops.
168	Cellulose pulp.
174	Spirits :
	Brandy.
	Other spirits.
193 <i>bis</i>	Bitumen and asphalt.
194	Mineral wax or ozokerite.
197/198	Mineral oils and residues.
199	Paraffin and vaseline.
0165 ^{ter} , 0165 ^{quater}	Natural and artificial soda.
0173	Carbonate of zinc other than native.

No. in French Tariff	Articles
ex 0179	Crude cresols.
0180	Benzols, etc.
0200	Acetone.
0263	Pure phenol, cresols of more than 60 per cent.
317	Chicory, etc.
318	Starch.
319	Feculae of potatoes, etc.
ex 319 <i>ter</i>	Dextrine.
327 <i>bis</i>	Casein, etc.
361	Electric incandescent lamps, metallic filaments for electric incandescent lamps.
381 <i>bis</i>	Thread of artificial silk.
401	Carpets of jute, short or long nap.
407	Tissues of pure cotton, plain, twilled and drills, printed (for the additional duty on printed tissues).
408	Glazed percaline.
ex 438	Kelims, double-faced.
ex 461	Paper or card (other than cigarette paper).
488 and 489	Transmission belts, bands and thongs, articles of natural or artificial leather for textile machinery.
ex 496	Articles gilt or silvered by various processes : Jewellery plated with gold or silver ; plated ware and jewellery silvered and similar gilt wares.
510	Stationary steam engines, etc.
515	Carding machines, not fitted.
516	Machines for cleaning, opening and preparing wool, cotton and cotton waste.
ex 517 and 517 <i>bis</i>	Looms and mule jennies for spinning carded wool and cotton.
ex 525 <i>sexiès</i>	Machines for the preparation of cement ; complete apparatus for sugar-making and brewing, swinging chutes with rollers.
527	Sugar machinery, heating apparatus for brewing, distilling, etc.
528	Sheets and fillets of cards, of leather, furnished with teeth in iron or steel having at the base a diameter of at least 1 mm.
529	Sheets and fillets of iron or steel wire, etc.
529 <i>bis</i>	Sheets and fillets of cards, of leather, etc.
532 <i>ter</i>	Fly-wheels for machines.
541	Wire gauze of iron or steel.
542	Wire gauze of copper or brass.
543 <i>bis</i>	Perforated sheets of iron, steel, etc.
543 <i>ter</i>	Trellis-work of iron, steel, copper, brass, zinc or other metals.
ex 553 and 553 <i>bis</i>	Straight cylindrical pipes of cast iron, etc.
554	Iron castings for machinery or for ornament.
555	Articles of cast iron (other than parts of machines) tinned, coppered, bronzed, varnished, enamelled or rendered inoxydisable.
555 <i>bis</i>	Articles of cast iron, cyclinders, etc.
556	Manufactures of case-hardened cast iron, etc.
557	Stoves, fire-places, heaters, etc.
557 <i>bis</i>	Articles of cast iron, kitchen pots and utensils, etc.
558 and 558 <i>bis</i>	Iron-founder's wares.
558 <i>ter</i>	Iron-work for carriages, etc.
559 to 559 <i>quater</i>	Locksmiths' wares.
561	Cables of iron and steel, etc.
561 <i>bis</i>	Barbed wire fencing.
562 <i>bis</i>	Chains of iron or steel with links, etc.
567 and 567 <i>bis</i>	Tubes of iron or steel.
567 <i>ter</i>	Receptacles of steel, unwelded, etc.

No. in French Tariff	Articles
568	Celluloid wares and other articles of iron, steel or black sheet, not otherwise specified : (1) Plain enamelled, tinned. (2) Enamel, decorated without gold, marbled or granited without gold. (3) Enamel, decorated with gold, marbled or granited with gold, printed (4) In more than two colours or in gold, in plain sheets.
572	Coppersmiths' wares, etc.
572 <i>bis</i>	Tools of copper, etc.
575	Other wares not otherwise mentioned, in pure copper or copper alloyed with zinc or tin.
596 and 596 <i>bis</i>	Brooms.
597	Builders' and cartwrights' wood, shaped.
600	Wood, planed, grooved, etc.
601	Doors, windows, etc.
602 <i>bis</i>	Wood-turners' wares.
602 <i>ter</i>	Vats and tubs, put together or not.
ex 603 <i>quater</i>	Veneer and plywood.
ex 614 <i>ter</i>	Automobiles.
ex 641 <i>bis</i>	Boxes of lacquered wood.

LIST C.

Polish products entitled on importation into France to a reduction on the difference between the general and minimum tariff rates.

No. in French Tariff	Articles	Percentage reduction
ex 33	Beeswax	30
ex 33	Raw natural honey	30
ex 45	Carp.	50
92	Molasses	60
106	Essence of turpentine	80
163	Chicory roots	50
185	Cement	50
185 <i>bis</i>	Pipes and any moulded articles made of ordinary cement, concrete or reinforced concrete	30
186	Tiles of compressed cement.	30
206	Crude iron and steel in ingots.	10
207	Iron or steel, rolled or forged in blooms, billets or bars	50
207 <i>bis</i>	Iron or steel, rolled or forged, etc.	50
207 <i>ter</i>	Fine steel for tools	60
207 <i>quater</i> and 207 <i>quinquies</i>	} Special steels.	60
209	Hoop iron or steel, hot-rolled	10
209 <i>bis</i>	Hoop iron or steel, cold-rolled	10
210	Flat sheet and plate iron and steel	30
210 <i>bis</i>	Flat sheets of nickel steel, cut or not	30

No. in French Tariff	Articles	Percentage of reduction
211	Iron, tinned (fer-blanc), coppered, or covered with zinc or lead	60
212	Wire of iron or steel	60
214	Wheels, tyres and wheel centres of iron and steel	50
215	Straight axles for railways and tramways, axles not specially mentioned of iron or steel.	60
216	Crank-axles for locomotives of iron or steel	60
222	Lead	50
ex 224	Rolled zinc	50
040	Ferricyanide of potassium (red prussiate)	10
041	Ferrocyanide of potassium (yellow prussiate)	10
042	Sulphocyanide of potassium	10
073	Sulphuric acid	75
0100	Chloride of barium	25
0174	Chloride of zinc	75
0175	Oxide of zinc	25
0177	Sulphide of zinc	25
0178	Lithopon	30
ex 0179	Products obtained directly from the distillation of coal tar, etc., coal oils, heavy oils	35
0183	Chloroform	75
0194	Methylic alcohol, crude (methylene)	50
0195	Methylic alcohol, (rectified)	50
0196	Glycerine	10
0197	Formic aldehyde	30
0201	Acetate of methyl	10
0202	Solvents with an acetone and methyl acetate basis	10
0203	Acetic acid	25
0262	Cyanide of benzyl	75
296	Prussian blue	10
301	Leads for pencils	60
301 bis	Leads	60
324 and 325	Glue	50
326 and 326 bis	Gelatine in powder, in leaves or in plates	50
ex 330	Blacking and polishes other, containing one or more solvents, utilised for varnish	25
347	Porcelain	30
ex 350	Table glass of glass or crystal ; articles for lighting purposes, glasses or chimneys for lighting purposes	80
	Reflectors, shades, globes or glasses	60
359 quater	Champagne bottles	50
362	Articles of glass not specially mentioned	60
368	Yarns of pure cotton, single	25
369	Yarns of pure cotton, twisted	25
370	Yarns of pure cotton, warps	25
371	Cotton yarn mixed with other materials, cotton predominating in weight	25
372	Yarns of pure wool, single	50
373	Yarns of pure wool, twisted for weaving, bleached or not, combed or carded	50
373 bis	Yarns of pure wool twisted for weaving, dyed or printed, combed or carded	50
374	Yarns of pure wool twisted for tapestry, combed, bleached or not, dyed or printed	50
375	Yarns of wool mixed with filaments other than alpaca, llama, vicuna, cashmere goats' hair or camels' hair, wool predominating in weight	50

No. in French Tariff	Articles	Percentage of reduction
376	Yarns of alpaca, llama, vicuna, cashmere, goats' hair, camels hair, pure or mixed	50
382	Tissues of linen, hemp and ramie, pure, plain or figured, unbleached	50
383	Tissues of linen, etc., bleached, creamed, washed or dressed, etc.	50
384	Tissues of linen, etc., printed, dyed and figured	50
386	Damasked linen for hangings or bedding	30
387	Damasked table linen	30
389	Trimnings, ribbons and webs of twine	50
390	Hosiery	50
394	Tissues of jute, pure and unbleached	40
398 and 398 bis	Sacks (jute), new or used, imported empty; same duties as the tissues of jute which compose them, plus 10%; above percentage is for the duty on the tissue of which they are composed.	
404	Tissues of cotton, pure, plain, twilled and drills	50
405	The same bleached	50
405 bis	Bands of pure cotton, plain, for surgical dressing	50
ex 406	Tissues of cotton, pure, twilled and drills, dyed, weighing 13 kilogrammes or more per 100 square metres, containing 27 threads or less in a square of 5 millimetres, side	50
409	Velvets of cotton smoothed to imitate silk, etc.	80
410	Other velvets of cotton containing in the warp per centimetre 26 threads or less; same containing in the warp per centimetre more than 26 threads, etc.	65
ex 411	Tissues of pure or mixed cotton, plain, twilled and drills, manufactured wholly or in part with bleached threads	50
ex 412	Brilliant or figured tissues of pure cotton, dyed, weighing 13 kilogrammes per 100 square metres, containing 27 threads or less in a square of 5 millimetres side	50
413	Piqués, covers and counterpanes quilted and reps	50
ex 414 and 406 bis	Table linen, bleached, mercerised	50
415	Bobbinet (tulle) for curtains, common	25
416	The same other than common; unbleached, bleached, dyed, unbleached mercerised, dyed mercerised, manufactured with dyed threads, glazed	25
417	Bobbinet (tulle) bordered articles	25
418 (406 bis 411)	Blankets	50
419	Hosiery	50
420	Lace, machine-made	50
420 bis	Lace, hand-made	50
420 ter	Trimnings	30
421	Ribbons	25
428 bis	Incandescent mantles	50
432 and 459	Velvet, plush and sealskins of cotton mixed with silk	35
433	Stuffs of mixed cotton	30
435	Trimnings of mixed cotton	30
438	Cloths, casimirs and other fulled tissues, etc., weighing more than 400 grammes to the square metre	66
440 to 441	Tissues of wool for clothing, etc.	60

No. in French Tariff	Articles	Percentage of reduction
441 <i>ter</i>	Tissues of pure wool, cloth style, plain, dyed, in the piece, called "amazones" etc: 400 grammes at most.	70
	401 grammes and more	80
443	Woollen hosiery	60
444	Woollen trimmings and ribbons	50
451	Woollen blankets	80
454	Tissues of wool, mixed.	66
456	Tissues of alpaca, vicuna, yak or camels' hair, pure or mixed	50
456 <i>bis</i>	Tissues of goats' hair or mohair, pure or mixed, etc.	50
457	Other tissues of hair, etc.	50
465 <i>bis</i>	Tubes of cardboard, in metal sheath for electric installations	60
511	Steam engines, portable, etc.	60
ex 512 <i>bis</i>	Hydraulic engines, turbines, pumps	25
516	Machines for dressing and finishing tissues in the piece	80
516 <i>bis</i>	Machines for drying or carbonizing textile materials	80
ex 518	Weaving looms for wool	80
522	Agricultural machines	25
ex 525	Complete apparatus not specially described other than those mentioned in List B	50
526 to 526 <i>sexies</i>	Boilers, radiators, gasometers, heaters, etc.	30
532	Detached parts of machines and of shaftings of cast iron	50
533	Component parts of machines, of brake and steering apparatus and of shaftings of iron, steel, etc.	60
533 <i>ter</i>	Straight shafts, solid.	60
533 <i>quater</i>	Straight shafts, bored, bent shafts, crank shafts	60
533 <i>sexies</i>	Component parts of boilers and similar apparatus of pressed or welded sheet iron.	60
533 <i>octies</i>	Frames and bodies of dynamos, etc.	50
534	Springs of steel for carriages, automobiles, railway carriages or locomotives	40
535	Component parts of copper, pure or alloyed with any metal.	50
535 <i>bis</i>	Component parts of machines and of shaftings, not specified	50
537	Tools, with or without handles, of cast iron, iron or steel	50
552	Articles of cast iron, railway chairs, etc.	40
568	Household wares and other articles of iron, steel, etc., not included in List B	40
578	Zinc wares of all sorts	50
579	Nickel manufactures or alloyed with copper or zinc (German silver) or in nickelled metals	50
590	Furniture of bent wood	50
590 <i>bis</i>	Bottoms of chairs	80
591, 591 <i>bis</i> , 592, 592 <i>bis</i> and 593	Furniture other than of bent wood	80
602	Small wooden wares	75
611	Basket work	80
644	Brush-makers' wares.	80
644 <i>bis</i>	Paint and other brushes	80
646 <i>bis</i>	Toys, games, etc., with steam or electric or clockwork motive power	60

LIST D.

No. in French Tariff	Articles
92	Molasses.
116	Essence of turpentine.
163	Chicory roots.
185	Cement.
206	Crude iron and steel ingots.
207	Iron and steel rolled or forged in blooms, billets or bars.
207 <i>bis</i>	Iron or steel rolled or forged, etc.
207 <i>ter</i>	Fine steel for tools.
207 <i>quater</i> and 207 <i>quinquiès</i>	} Special steels.
209	Hoop iron or steel, hot-rolled.
209 <i>bis</i>	Hoop iron or steel, cold-rolled.
210	Flat sheet and plate iron or steel.
210 <i>bis</i>	Flat sheet and plate steel or nickel.
211	Iron, tinned (fer-blanc), coppered or covered with zinc or steel.
212	Wire of iron or steel, etc.
214	Tyres, wheels and wheel centres of iron or steel.
215	Straight axles for railways and tramways.
	Axles not specially mentioned of iron or steel.
216	Crank axles for locomotives of iron or steel
222	Crude lead.
ex 224	Rolled zinc.
040	Ferrocyanide of potassium (red prussiate).
041	Ferrocyanide of potassium (yellow prussiate).
042	Sulphocyanide of potassium.
073	Sulphuric acid.
0100	Chloride of barium.
0174	Chloride of zinc.
0175	Oxide of zinc.
0177	Sulphide of zinc.
0178	Lithopon.
0179	Products obtained directly from the distillation of coal tar, etc., coal alloys.
0183	Chloroform.
0194	Methylic alcohol (methylene).
0195	Methylic alcohol (rectified).
0196	Glycerine.
0197	Formic aldehyde.
0201	Acetate of methyl.
0202	Solvents with an acetone and methyl acetate basis.
0203	Acetic acid.
0262	Cyanide of benzyl.
296	Prussian blue.
301	Pencils.
301 <i>bis</i>	Leads.
347	Porcelain.
359 <i>quater</i>	Champagne bottles.
362	Articles of glass not specially mentioned.
368	Yarns of pure cotton, plain.
369	Yarns of pure cotton, twisted.

No. in French Tariff	Articles
370	Yarns of pure cotton, warps.
371	Yarns of pure cotton, mixed cotton, cotton predominating in weight.
372	Yarns of pure wool, plain.
373	Yarns of pure wool, twisted for weaving, bleached or not, combed or carded.
373 <i>bis</i>	Yarns of pure wool, twisted for weaving, dyed or printed, combed or carded.
374	Yarns of pure wool, twisted for tapestry, combed, bleached or not, dyed or printed.
375	Yarns of wool mixed with filaments other than alpaca, llama, vicuna, cashmere, goats' hair or camels' hair, the wool predominating in weight.
404	Tissues of pure cotton, plain, twisted or drilled, unbleached.
405	Tissues of pure cotton, plain, twisted or drilled, bleached.
405 <i>bis</i>	Bands of pure cotton, plain, for surgical dressings.
406	Tissues of pure cotton twilled and drills, dyed, weighing 13 kilogrammes or more per 100 sq. metres containing 27 threads or less in a square of 5 millimetres side.
409	Velvets of cotton, smoothed to imitate silk, etc.
410	Velvets of cotton, other, containing in the warp per centimetre 26 threads or less, or containing in the warp per centimetre more than 26 threads, etc.
ex 411	Tissues of pure or mixed cotton, plain, twilled and drills, manufactured wholly or in part with threads, bleached.
ex 412	Brilliant or figured tissues of pure cotton, dyed, weighing 13 kilogrammes or more per 100 sq. metres containing 27 threads or less in a square of 5 millimetres.
413	Piqués, covers and counterpanes, quilted and reps.
ex 414, 406 <i>bis</i>	Table-linen bleached and mercerised bleached.
418 (406 <i>bis</i> and 411)	Blankets.
428 <i>bis</i>	Incandescent mantles.
433	Stuffs of mixed cotton.
435	Trimmings of mixed cotton.
438	Cloths, casimirs and other tissues, etc., weighing more than 400 grammes to the square metre.
440 to 441	Tissues for clothing, etc.
441 <i>ter</i>	Tissues of pure wool, cloth style, plain, dyed in the piece, called "amazones".
451	Woollen blankets.
454	Tissues of mixed wool.
511	Steam engines, portable, etc.
ex 512 <i>bis</i>	Hydraulic engines, turbine pumps.
ex 516	Machines for dressing and finishing tissues in the piece.
ex 516 <i>bis</i>	Machines for drying or carbonizing textile materials.
ex 518	Weaving looms for wool.
522	Agricultural machines.
ex 525 <i>sexies</i>	Complete apparatus not described, other than those mentioned in List B.
526 to 526 <i>sexies</i>	Boilers, gasometers, radiators, heaters, etc.
532	Detached parts of machines and of shaftings of cast iron.
533	Component parts of machines, of brakes and steering apparatus and of shaftings of iron, steel, etc.
533 <i>ter</i>	Straight shafts, solid.
533 <i>quater</i>	Straight shafts, bored, bent shafts, crank shafts.
533 <i>sexies</i>	Component parts of boilers and similar apparatus of pressed or welded sheet iron.
533 <i>octies</i>	Frames and bodies of dynamos, etc.
534	Springs of steel for carriages, automobiles, railway carriages or locomotives.
535	Component parts of copper, pure or alloyed with any metal.
535 <i>bis</i>	Component parts of machines and of shaftings, not specified.
537	Tools, with or without handles, of cast iron, iron or steel.

No. in French Tariff	Articles
552 578 579	Articles of cast iron, railway chairs, etc. Zinc wares of all sorts. Nickel manufactures or alloyed with copper or zinc (German silver) or in nickelled metal.
590 590 bis	Furniture of bent wood. Bottoms of chairs.
591, 591 bis, 592, 592 bis and 593 602	Furniture other than of bent wood. Small wooden wares.

ANNEX TO ARTICLE 27 OF THE CONVENTION.

Model of Trade Licence for France or Poland.

TRADE LICENCE FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

(Valid for twelve months from date of issue.)

Good for..... { France. No.
 { Poland.

It is hereby certified that the bearer of this licence M
born at residing at
street number possesses (1), at
FOR THE FIRM OF (2) is a commercial traveller in the service
..... of the firm (s) of who
(which) possess (es) under the commercial name of

The bearer of this licence desiring to solicit orders in the countries mentioned above, and to make purchases for the firm (s) in question, it is hereby certified that the said firm (s) is (are) authorised to carry on its (their) business and trade at (.....) and pay (s) there the taxes imposed by law to this effect.

..... (date)

*Authenticated signature
of the head of the firm (s). (2)*

Description of bearer :

Age.....
Height
Hair
Special Marks

Signature of bearer :

Photograph
of
bearer

(1) (Designation of the factory or business.)

(2) N. B. — Item 1 of the form should only be filled in in the case of the head of a commercial or industrial establishment, and Item 2 in the case of a commercial traveller.

(This document is to be drawn up in duplicate.)