

N° 1124.

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AUTRICHE ET SUISSE

Traité de commerce, avec annexes,  
signé à Berne, le 6 janvier 1926.

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AUSTRIA  
AND SWITZERLAND

Commercial Treaty with Annexes,  
signed at Berne, January 6, 1926.

## TEXTE ALLEMAND. — GERMAN TEXT.

No. 1124. — HANDELSVERTRAG <sup>1</sup> ZWISCHEN DER SCHWEIZ UND  
ÖSTERREICH, GEZEICHNET IN BERN AM 6. JANUAR 1926.

*Texte officiel allemand communiqué par le  
Conseil Fédéral Suisse. L'enregistrement de ce  
traité a eu lieu le 18 mars 1926.*

*German official text communicated by the Swiss  
Federal Council. The registration of this  
Treaty took place March 18, 1926.*

DER BUNDESRAT DER SCHWEIZERISCHEN EIDGENOSSENSCHAFT und DER BUNDESPRÄSIDENT DER REPUBLIK ÖSTERREICH haben beschlossen, zur wechselseitigen Erleichterung und Förderung der Handelsbeziehungen zwischen der Schweiz und Österreich einen Vertrag zu schliessen und haben zu ihren Bevollmächtigten ernannt,

DER BUNDESRAT DER SCHWEIZERISCHEN EIDGENOSSENSCHAFT :

Herrn W. STUCKI, Direktor der Handelsabteilung im Eidgenössischen Volkswirtschaftsdepartement,  
Herrn Prof. Dr. E. LAUR, Direktor des Schweizerischen Bauernverbandes,  
Herrn Dr. E. WETTER, Delegierter des Vororts des Schweizerischen Handels- und Industrievereins,  
Herrn A. GASSMANN, Oberzolldirektor ;

DER BUNDESPRÄSIDENT DER REPUBLIK ÖSTERREICH :

Herrn Dr. L. DI PAULI, Ausserordentlicher Gesandter und Bevollmächtigter Minister in Bern,

welche, nachdem sie ihre Vollmachten in guter and gehöriger Form befunden haben, die nachstehenden Artikel vereinbart haben :

*Artikel 1.*

Die vertragschliessenden Teile sichern sich gegenseitig für die Einfuhr, die Ausfuhr und die Durchfuhr die Rechte und die Behandlung der meistbegünstigten Nation zu.

Jeder der vertragschliessenden Teile verpflichtet sich demnach, den andern unentgeltlich und sofort an allen Vorrechten und Begünstigungen teilnehmen zu lassen, die er in den genannten Beziehungen, namentlich was den Betrag, die Sicherstellung und die Erhebung der Zölle, die Zollniederlagen (einschliesslich der Behandlung der Einfuhr, Ausfuhr und Bewahrung der Waren in Freihäfen, Freibeirten oder öffentlichen Lagerhäusern), die innern Abgaben, die Zollformalitäten und die zollamtliche Behandlung der Güter und die auf Rechnung des Staates, der Bundesländer, der Kantone oder der Gemeinden erhobenen Akzisen oder Verbrauchssteuern anbelangt, einem dritten Staat zugestanden hat oder noch zugestehen wird.

<sup>1</sup> L'échange des ratifications a eu lieu à Berne le 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1926.

<sup>1</sup> The exchange of ratifications took place at Berne, March 1, 1926.

<sup>1</sup> TRANSLATION.

## No. 1124. — COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN SWITZERLAND AND AUSTRIA, SIGNED AT BERNE, JANUARY 6, 1926.

THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE SWISS CONFEDERATION AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA, having resolved to conclude a treaty with a view to facilitating and promoting commercial relations between Switzerland and Austria, appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

## THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE SWISS CONFEDERATION :

- M. W. STUCKI, Director of the Commercial Section in the Federal Department of Economic Affairs,
- Dr. E. LAUR, Director of the Swiss Peasants' Union,
- Dr. E. WETTER, Delegate of the Directorate of the Swiss Union of Commerce and Industry,
- M. A. GASSMANN, Director-General of Customs ;

## THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA :

- Dr. L. DI PAULI, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne ;

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

*Article 1.*

The Contracting Parties undertake to grant each other most-favoured-nation rights and treatment as regards importation, exportation and transit.

Each of the Contracting Parties accordingly undertakes to apply unconditionally and immediately in favour of the other Party all the privileges and advantages in these respects which it has granted or may in the future grant to any third State, particularly as regards the amount of, security for and collection of duties, Customs warehouses (including regulations governing the import, export and storage of goods in free ports, free areas, or general warehouses), internal taxes, Customs formalities and treatment of goods at Customs offices, also excise or consumption taxes, charged by the State, provinces, cantons or communes.

This undertaking, however, shall not apply to privileges which are or may in the future be granted to other adjacent States with a view to facilitating frontier trade and for the benefit of the inhabitants of certain districts, or to those accorded in virtue of any Customs union which has been or may in the future be concluded by one of the Contracting Parties.

The present Treaty also applies to the Principality of Lichtenstein for as long as it remains joined with Switzerland by a Customs Union Treaty.

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

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

*Article 2.*

The Contracting Parties undertake not to hamper reciprocal trade by imposing import, export or transit prohibitions or restrictions of any kind.

Exceptions to this rule may be admitted :

- (1) In exceptional circumstances, in regard to war supplies ;
- (2) For reasons of public security ;
- (3) To meet the requirements of health and veterinary regulations and with a view to the protection of plants against diseases, insects, parasites and other dangers of every kind ;
- (4) In order to subject foreign goods to prohibitions or restrictions which are or may in the future be imposed within the country by internal legislation on the production of, traffic in, consignment or consumption of native products of the same kind. This applies particularly to goods which are the subject of a State monopoly in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties. In trade with the other Party, however, the transit of any goods whatever which in the country of transit are a State monopoly or governed by regulations resembling those applying to monopolies, may not be hampered or prevented further than is necessary in order to safeguard the monopoly.

*Article 3.*

Import duties imposed in Austria on products originating or manufactured in Switzerland and enumerated in Annex A of the present Treaty, and import duties imposed in Switzerland on products originating or manufactured in Austria and enumerated in Annex B., shall not exceed the rates given in the said Annexes.

Industrial products of one of the Contracting Parties shall include foreign materials worked up within the country by finishing processes into manufactured articles.

*Article 4.*

If one of the two Contracting Parties imposes on the goods of a third country duties higher than those imposed on the same goods originating in the other country, or if it subjects the goods of a third country to import prohibitions or restrictions not applicable to the same goods of the other Contracting Party, it shall be entitled, should the circumstances require it, to make the application of the lower duties to the goods coming from the other Party or their acceptance at the frontier conditional on the production of certificates of origin, issued by the authorities designated for this purpose by the exporting country.

If the importing country requires the consular visa in the case of certificates of origin, the fee for each visa shall not exceed one gold franc or one gold crown. This fee shall in any case be fixed so as not to hamper trade.

*Article 5.*

Goods of every kind in transit shall be reciprocally exempted from any transit duties, whether the transit is direct or whether during transit the goods are unloaded, warehoused, unpacked and packed again under the supervision of the Customs authorities and re-loaded.

The Contracting Parties further undertake not to subject transit traffic to any formalities or other measures of a nature to hamper it.

*Article 6.*

In order to facilitate the finishing trade in embroidery between Switzerland and the Vorarlberg, the Contracting Parties have agreed on the provisions of Annex D, which shall form an integral part of the present Treaty.

These provisions shall enter into force at the same time as the present Treaty, but they may be denounced independently of the Treaty subject to the observance of the same time-limits.

*Article 7.*

Each of the two Contracting Parties reserves the right to impose duties on products imported from the territory of the other Party, if these products are liable to some manufacturing or other tax within the country, or if they are manufactured from materials liable to such tax.

Nevertheless, duties on imported articles may not be higher or more burdensome than those imposed on the native products. The provisions of Article 8 remain unaffected.

Neither of the Contracting Parties may, for reasons of internal taxation, impose any new or increased taxes on the import of articles which are not produced within its own territory and which appear in the tariffs annexed to the present Treaty.

*Article 8.*

Products which form the subject of State monopolies and materials capable of being used in the manufacture of monopoly products may, in order to safeguard the monopoly, be made liable to a supplementary import duty, even when the corresponding native products or materials are not liable to such duty.

This duty shall be refunded if, within the prescribed time-limit, it is proved that the materials thus taxed have been used in a manner which precludes the manufacture of a monopoly article.

*Article 9.*

Each of the Contracting Parties undertakes not to grant any export bounty on any article for any reason or in any form whatever without the consent of the other Party.

Nevertheless, the Customs duties imposed on materials employed in the production or preparation of native goods, and the internal taxes imposed on the production or preparation of the same goods or of materials employed in their manufacture, may be refunded in whole or in part on the exportation of the goods on which such duties have been paid or which have been manufactured from materials on which the said duties or taxes have been paid.

*Article 10.*

Each of the two Contracting Parties undertakes to maintain at the common frontier a sufficient number of customs offices provided with the requisite staff.

*Article 11.*

No special port fees or transshipping duties may be imposed within the territory of the Contracting Parties, and carriers may not be compelled to stop, or to unload or tranship goods at any

given place, except in so far as may be required by shipping and sanitary regulations and regulations necessary to guarantee payment of duties.

Shipmasters and vessels belonging to one of the Contracting Parties shall be allowed to navigate on all natural and artificial waterways in the territory of the other Contracting Party on the same terms and on payment of the same duties on the ship or the cargo as national shipmasters and vessels.

Nationals of one of the Contracting Parties may make use, on the same conditions and on paying the same charges as nationals of the other Party, of the highways and other roads, canals, locks, ferries, bridges and pivot-bridges, of the ports and landing-places, the signals and lights serving to indicate the navigable channel, pilotage, cranes and weighing-machines, warehouses and installations for the salvage and storage of ship's cargo and various other objects, in so far as these installations or establishments are intended for public use and irrespective of whether they are administered by the State or by private persons.

If nationals of one of the Contracting Parties, not having their business headquarters or a branch in the territory of the other Party, navigate between places situated in different States, and if they extend their business to the territory of the other Contracting Party and put in at ports or landing-places in that other State, they shall not be subject to any industrial tax in respect of this business activity in the territory of that State. The same principles apply *mutatis mutandis* to the transport industry.

#### Article 12.

In order to facilitate reciprocal frontier trade as far as possible, the Contracting Parties have agreed upon the provisions supplementing the present Article.

#### Article 13.

On condition that they are re-exported or re-imported within the periods fixed and subject to measures of control and to the right of refusal in case of fraud, cattle driven from one of the two countries into the other for the winter, for the summer or to markets in accordance with the regulations of the other country, shall be exempted by both countries from import and export duties.

The two Contracting Parties have concluded the agreement on epizootic diseases contained in Annex E., which forms an integral part of the present Treaty.

It shall enter into force at the same time as the present Treaty, but may be denounced independently by either of the Contracting Parties on giving three months' notice.

#### Article 14.

On condition that they are re-exported or re-imported within six months and subject to measures of control, vehicles of every kind (including bicycles and motor-bicycles) and beasts of burden crossing the frontier for the sole purpose of conveying persons or goods from one country into the other, shall be admitted by both countries free of all import and export duties. Temporary admission free of duty shall be granted on the same conditions in respect of draught animals and accessories which such vehicles carry for ordinary use during the journey.

When conveying persons or goods from one country to the other, these means of transport shall be entitled to exemption from duty as already provided, even if on the return journey they carry a different load and irrespective of the place at which such new load was taken up.

It is further agreed that the provisions of this Article shall apply to removal vans of every kind and pantechinons, whether they cross the frontier by road or by rail.

*Article 15.*

Subject to re-exportation or re-importation within twelve months and to measures of control, exemption from all import and export duties shall be granted by both Parties in respect of :

- (1) Articles to be repaired ;
- (2) Samples of goods in themselves liable to Customs duty, including commercial travellers' samples, but excluding foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco ;
- (3) Sacks, crates, casks (wooden, iron, stone or other), demi-johns, baskets, and other similar receptacles, bearing marks and already used, when such receptacles are imported empty to be re-exported full, or which are re-imported empty after having been exported full ;
- (4) Tools, implements and mechanical apparatus imported into Austria by a Swiss firm or into Switzerland by an Austrian firm in order to be assembled, tested or repaired by employees of the firm, whether such articles are sent or are imported by the employees in person ;
- (5) Portions of machinery, sent from one country to the other for testing ;
- (6) Wooden or other models for use in foundries ;
- (7) Goods (except foodstuffs) brought to markets or fairs or consigned for sale outside fairs or markets.

*Article 16.*

Traders, manufacturers and other producers in either country and their commercial travellers shall, on producing a trader's licence issued by the authorities of their country and on fulfilling the formalities prescribed in the territory of the other country, be entitled to make purchases in the latter country for the purposes of their trade, manufacture or other business, and to solicit orders from persons or firms who re-sell these goods or make use of them in their business or industry without liability to any duties or charges on that ground. They may take with them samples or specimens, but not goods, except in cases in which commercial travellers of the other country are entitled to do so.

Goods made of precious metals, which are temporarily imported by commercial travellers on payment of security to serve only as samples to show to customers and which therefore may not be placed on the market, are, on a request to that effect being made, to be exempted from stamping, if sufficient security is offered. This security is confiscated if the samples are not re-exported within the prescribed time-limit.

The Contracting Parties shall communicate to each other the forms to be used for the trader's licence mentioned in the first paragraph of the present Article.

The foregoing provisions shall not apply to itinerant traders, hawkers and persons soliciting orders from others who are not engaged in trade or industry, the Contracting Parties reserving full liberty to legislate on this subject as they think fit.

*Article 17.*

Joint-stock companies and other commercial, industrial or financial associations, including insurance companies, having their headquarters in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties and duly constituted in that country, may exercise all their rights in the territory of the other Party and in particular appear in the Courts as plaintiffs or defendants, on condition that they observe the relevant laws and regulations in that country. The question whether and under what conditions these associations may acquire land and other property in the territory of the other

Contracting Party is regulated by the laws in force in that country. Permission to transact their operations in the territory of the other Party shall be governed by the legal and executive regulations in force in that country. In any case, the associations in question shall enjoy in the territory of the other Party the same rights as are or may in future be enjoyed by the similar legally-constituted associations of any third State.

The said associations and their affiliated companies, branches and agencies shall not be subject in the territory of the other country to any charges, fees or duties of any kind whatsoever, other or higher than those imposed upon that country's own associations.

*Article 18.*

Each of the Contracting Parties shall have the right to appoint consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents, who may reside in the towns and districts of the other Party in which the establishment of consular posts is permitted.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents, before entering upon their duties, must have obtained from the Government of the country in which they are residing an exequatur or some other valid authorisation. The Government which has granted the exequatur or similar authorisation shall be entitled to withdraw it upon stating its reasons for doing so.

Consular officials of the two countries shall enjoy the same rights, privileges, exemptions and immunities as are or may be granted to consular officials of the same rank and the same class belonging to the most favoured nation.

The Contracting Parties agree that the privileges provided in the foregoing paragraph are limited, as regards consular officials who are not nationals of the State which appoints them, and as regards all honorary consular officials, to the free exercise of their duties and the inviolability of the consular archives.

*Article 19.*

If, in the event of a dispute as to the interpretation of the present Treaty, including Annexes A to E, one of the Contracting Parties requests that such dispute, or even the prior question whether the dispute relates to the interpretation of the Treaty, should be submitted to a court of arbitration for decision, the other Party shall be bound to consent. The award of the arbitrators shall be binding.

*Article 20.*

The present Treaty shall come into force on the day of the exchange of the instruments of ratification at Berne. It is concluded for one year from the date on which it comes into force. If, however, it is not denounced three months before the expiration of this period, it shall be prolonged by tacit agreement for an indefinite period. It may thereafter be denounced at any time and shall then remain in force for three months after the date of denunciation.

Any increase in Customs duties which is enacted by one of the Parties after the signature of the present Commercial Treaty and which is of a nature to interfere with the imports of the other Party, shall, if the latter so desires, form the subject of negotiations. If an agreement cannot be reached on this increase in Customs duties the other Party may, on the expiration of a period of three months, denounce the present Treaty.

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

Done in duplicate at Berne on January 6, 1926.

(L.S.) (Signed) STUCKI.

(L.S.) (Signed) L. DI PAULI.

(L.S.) (Signed) ERNST LAUR.

(L.S.) (Signed) ERNST WETTER.

(L.S.) (Signed) A. GASSMANN.



## ANNEX A.

## IMPORT DUTIES IN AUSTRIA.

Austrian Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Duty in Crowns
	v	
	VII. FRUIT, VEGETABLES, SEEDS, PLANTS, AND PARTS OF PLANTS.	per 100 kilos
	Fruit :	
ex 35	ex (b) Fruit not specially mentioned, fresh, other. Apples, pears, quinces, unwrapped, from September 1 to November 30	2.—
	<i>Note</i> : Apples, pears and quinces will still be admitted unwrapped at the rate of two crowns, if they enter in bulk in trucks not containing more than eight compartments. The compartments may be strewn, covered or lined with paper or straw, and may also consist of layers of straw.	
	VIII. LIVE ANIMALS FOR SLAUGHTER, UTILITY ANIMALS AND ANIMALS FOR BREEDING.	
	Horned cattle :	Each
ex 52	ex (b) Cattle for draught and breeding belonging to the Simmenthal, Friburg, brown and Ering breeds . . . . .	25.—
	ex (c) Young cattle of the Simmenthal, Friburg, brown and Ering breeds . . . . .	15.—
	ex (d) Calves of the Simmenthal, Friburg, brown and Ering breeds . . . . .	4.—
ex 53	Goats . . . . .	2.—
	X. ANIMAL RAW MATERIALS.	
63	Milk and fresh cream . . . . .	per 100 kilos free
	<i>Note</i> : The receptacles in which milk or cream is imported will be admitted free on condition that they are re-exported within six months.	
	XIII. COMESTIBLES.	
	Cheese :	
ex 98	(1) Emmenthal and Gruyère (for table purposes and grating), Sbrinz cheese (Spalen and for grating) in flat round form, and Emmenthal and Gruyère cheeses in boxes . . . . .	30.—
	<i>Note</i> : Should Austria grant to any third State a lower rate of duty for any kinds of cheeses or cheese specialities than that fixed for the above-mentioned kinds, the same rate shall also be applied to Swiss cheeses of the above-mentioned sorts, each according to the kind.	
	(2) Appenzell cheeses, full and quarter-full, in cylindrical cheeses of 6—10 kilos each, manufactured in the frontier zone or in the Cantons of Appenzell and Inner and Outer Rhoden . . . . .	20.—
	<i>Note</i> : This cheese is distinguished by its characteristic smell, the result of pickling.	

Austrian Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Duty in Crowns
		per 100 kilos
	(3) Green cheese from Glaris (Schabzieger) flat or cylindrical, also in boxes . . . . .	8.—
104	<i>Note</i> : By green cheese from Glaris is to be understood a thin cheese with the addition of melilot ( <i>melilotus caerulea</i> ).	
ex 107	Cocoa in paste ; chocolate, chocolate substitutes and products of chocolate . . . . .	165.—
	Comestibles, not specially mentioned, and foodstuffs of all kinds in hermetically sealed receptacles, unless subject to higher duties :	
	(a) Condensed milk and dried milk :	
	(1) Condensed milk, sweetened . . . . .	25.—
	(2) Condensed milk, unsweetened . . . . .	10.—
	(3) Dried milk in blocks or powdered, whether sweetened or not . . . . .	17.—
	(4) Milk and cream, sterilised, in hermetically sealed receptacles . . . . .	10.—
	<i>Notes</i> : (1) In fixing the duty on dried milk in blocks, the protective covering of cocoa butter or other substances will be disregarded.	
	(2) Receptacles in which sterilised milk or cream are imported, will be admitted free of duty on condition that they are re-exported within six months.	
	ex (g) Children's foods, with or without sugar . . . . .	85.—
	XVI. GUMS AND RESINS.	
118	(1) Asphalt bitumen . . . . .	1.50
	(2) Asphalt cement ; asphalt mastic ; resin (wood) cement . . . . .	2.50
	XVIII. COTTON, YARN AND WARES THEREOF,	
	mixed or not with other vegetable textile materials, or with a slight admixture of wool or silk.	
	Cotton yarn :	
	<i>Note to No. 137</i> : The supplementary duties under this number will be added to the treaty duties on the corresponding raw yarns.	
139	Yarn, prepared for retail sale . . . . .	100.—
	Cotton goods :	
143	Fine, i. e., tissues made of yarns over No. 50 up to and including No. 100 :	
	(a) Unbleached . . . . .	160.—
	(b) Bleached, mercerised or dyed :	
	(1) Bleached, mercerised . . . . .	245.—
	(2) Dyed . . . . .	255.—
	(c) Printed or woven in colours :	
	(1) Printed in 1, 2, 3 or 4 colours or woven in 2 colours . . . . .	300.—
	(2) Printed in 5 or more colours or woven in more than 2 colours . . . . .	330.—
144	Very fine, i. e., tissues made of yarn over No. 100 :	
	(a) Unbleached . . . . .	200.—
	(b) Bleached, mercerised or dyed . . . . .	290.—
	(c) Printed or woven in colours :	
	(1) Printed in 1, 2, 3 or 4 colours or woven in 2 colours . . . . .	330.—

Austrian Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Duty in Crowns
	(2) Printed in 5 or more colours or woven in more than 2 colours. . . . .	per 100 kilos 360.—
	<i>Note to No. 144 :</i> " Plumetis " of all kinds :	
	(1) Woven in colours :	
	(α) Clothing materials . . . . .	280.—
	(β) Other . . . . .	310.—
	(2) Other . . . . .	250.—
	This work includes all " plumetis " (dyed or not, printed or woven in colours, without regard to the nature and quality of the yarns used in their manufacture) i.e., tissues <i>brochés</i> in imitation of embroidery, of which the weft within the pattern remains entirely loose on one side and partly loose on the other side. "Plumetis" differs from embroidery in that the figure threads at each repetition of the pattern include every time exactly the same threads of the ground fabric and appear woven in with these threads, which is not the case with embroidery. In the case of " plumetis " the ground fabric of which is manufactured from yarn of No. 100 English and under, duty may be levied according to the nature of the ground fabric, if the result is a duty of less than 280, 310 or 250 crowns per 100 kilos, and if the pattern threads have previously been removed from the part of the fabric serving to determine the weight of this ground fabric.	
	In the case of " plumetis " woven in double width and longitudinally bisected to be made in the piece, the simple safety stitch sewn on the cut edge to prevent the fabric from becoming unravelled is not taken into account in fixing the duty.	
ex 147	Ribbons (except velvet ribbons) :	
	(b) Other . . . . .	210.—
ex 150	Lace, lace fabrics and lace kerchiefs, embroidered or not ; "aérienne" (chemical embroideries) :	
	(b) Other . . . . .	800.—
151	Embroideries :	
	(a) Tulle, embroidered . . . . .	750.—
	(b) Other . . . . .	500.—
	<i>Note to No. 151.</i> Chain-stitch embroidery . . . . .	450.—
ex 152	(1) Hat plaits . . . . .	200.—
	(2) Drimmings . . . . .	230.—
ex 153	Materials for hats made of hemp, not more than 50 cm. wide :	
	(a) Unbleached . . . . .	20.—
	(b) Bleached, lye-washed, dyed, printed or woven in colours . . . . .	60.—
	<i>Note to No. 153 :</i> The supplementary duty on open-work patterned hosiery will be added to the treaty duties under this number.	
	<b>XIX. FLAX, HEMP, JUTE AND OTHER VEGETABLE TEXTILE MATERIALS NOT SPECIALLY MENTIONED, YARNS AND WARES THEREOF,</b>	
	with or without a slight admixture of other textiles.	
	Wares of linen, hemp, jute, etc. :	
ex 161	Materials for hats, made of hemp, not more than 50 cm. wide :	
	(a) Plain :	
	(1) Unbleached, up to 160 threads in warp and weft in a square of 2 cm. side . . . . .	20.—

Austrian Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Duty in Crowns
	(2) Bleached, lye-washed, dyed, printed or woven in colours up to 160 threads in warp or weft in a square of 2 cm. side	per 100 kilos
	(b) Variegated, except damasked	60.—
166	Tulle, lace, lace materials and lace kerchiefs, embroidered or not ; "aérienne"	60.—
167	Embroidery	800.—
	Note : Articles of chain-stitch embroidery	500.—
168	Note : Tagal plaits or hat plaits of hemp, plain, whether or not mixed with not more than 8 % of horse-hair, silk or other textile materials	450.—
		free
<b>XX. WOOL, WOOLLEN YARN AND WOOLLEN WARES</b>		
mixed or not with vegetable textile materials, or with a slight admixture of silk.		
172	Wool, woollen waste, raw, washed, combed, bleached, dyed, milled	free
	Note : Combed wool under No. 172 includes only wool weighing 12 gr. or more per metre. On combed wool weighing less than 12 gr. per metre and on slub, duty will be charged as on yarns.	
	Woollen yarns :	
ex 176	Combed yarn, not specially mentioned :	
	(a) Unbleached, single :	
	(1) Up to No. 45 metric	20.—
	(2) Over No. 45 metric	30.—
	(b) Unbleached, of two or more threads :	
	(1) Up to No. 45 metric	32.—
185	Embroidery :	
	(a) Embroidered with silk	600.—
	(b) Otherwise embroidered	500.—
ex 186	Hat plaits of pure horse-hair	100.—
ex 187	Hosiery and knitted wares :	
	(d) Not specially mentioned	320.—
ex 189	Felt and felt wares (except carpets).	
	(b) Other felt and felt wares	180.—
	Note : Felt in the piece (by the metre) for the manufacture of shoes and piano felt used in the manufacture of hammerheads, on a licence being obtained	free
<b>XXI. SILK AND SILK WARES,</b>		
mixed or not with other textile materials.		
193	Silk (reeled or spun), silk waste (floss silk) twisted or not :	
	(a) Unbleached, also with waste silk boiled off	free
	(b) Dyed :	
	(1) Black	90.—
	(2) Other colours, also silk boiled off	110.—
	Note : Violet yarns will be treated as unbleached.	

Austrian Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Duty in Crowns
		per 100 kilos
ex 194	Artificial silk, twisted or not : (b) Dyed . . . . .	{ A surtax of 85 crowns on arti- ficial silk, twisted or not, unbleached (white), not dyed.
196	Twist of silk, floss silk or artificial silk, combined or not with other textile materials, bleached or dyed, prepared for retail sale : (a) Of artificial silk . . . . . (b) Other . . . . .	
	Wares wholly of silk, floss silk or artificial silk or with only a slight admixture of other textile materials :	200.—
197	Crepe and woven fabrics similar to crepe, gauze and loosely woven fabrics : (a) embroidered or printed . . . . . (b) other . . . . .	1,250.— 1,000.—
	<i>Note</i> : crepe materials for hats, of artificial silk, not more than 50 cm. wide . . . . .	650.—
198	Tulle, lace, lace materials and lace kerchiefs, embroidered or not : aérienne (chemical embroidery) . . . . .	1,800.—
199	Silk bolting cloth . . . . .	500.—
202	Woven tissues, not specially mentioned : (a) Plain (not figured) : (1) Not dyed, or dyed black . . . . . (2) Other colours or woven in colours . . . . . (3) Printed . . . . . (b) Figured : (1) Not dyed or dyed black . . . . . (2) Other colours or woven in colours . . . . . (3) Printed . . . . . (c) Embroidered . . . . .	650.— 750.— 950.— 800.— 900.— 1,100.— 1,300.—
ex 203	Ribbons (except velvet ribbons) : (b) Other . . . . .	1,300.— 1,300.—
ex 204	(1) Hat plaits of artificial silk or sparterie of artificial silk . . . . .	{ A surtax of 650 crowns on arti- ficial silk, twisted or not, unbleached (white), not dyed.
	(2) Hat Plaits of real silk or sparterie of real silk . . . . .	
ex 205	Knitted wares and hosiery : (b) Other . . . . . Ties of artificial silk . . . . .	2,000.— 1,600.—
	Wares of half-silk (of silk, floss silk, or artificial silk, with substantial admixture of other textile materials) :	
206	Crepe and fabrics similar to crepe, gauze and loosely woven fabrics : (a) Embroidered or printed . . . . . (b) Other . . . . .	1,000.— 700.—
	<i>Note</i> : Crepe materials for hats, of artificial silk, not more than 50 cm. wide . . . . .	500.—

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		per 100 kilos
207	Tulle, lace, lace materials and lace kerchiefs, embroidered or not, <i>aérienne</i> (chemical embroidery) . . . . .	1,200.—
210	Wares of half-silk, not specially mentioned :	
	(a) Plain (not figured) :	
	(1) Not dyed . . . . .	550.—
	(2) Dyed or woven in colours . . . . .	700.—
	(3) Printed . . . . .	700.—
	(b) Figured :	
	(1) Not dyed . . . . .	650.—
	(2) Dyed or woven in colours . . . . .	750.—
	(3) Printed . . . . .	850.—
	(c) Embroidered . . . . .	1,200.—
ex 211	Ribbons (except velvet ribbons) :	
	(b) Corded ribbon, grey, brown, green and black, not more than 6.5 cm. broad (men's hat bands) . . . . .	550.—
	(c) Other. . . . .	700.—
		500.—
ex 212	(1) Hat trimmings of artificial silk or sparterie of artificial silk . . . . .	} as a surtax of crowns on artificial silk, twisted or not, unbleached (white), not dyed.
ex 213	(2) Hat trimmings of real silk or sparterie of real silk . . . . .	
	Knitted wares and hosiery :	700.—
	(b) Other. . . . .	1,000.—

## NOTE ON CLASS XXI : SILK AND SILK WARES.

As plain tissues and "armures" wholly of silk, dutiable under No. 202 (a) or 210 (a) are considered those which exhibit a uniform surface, without regard to the question whether they are of one colour, or have stripes lengthways or crossways or are checkered, and which are made of a crossing of warp and weft threads which is always repeated after a definite limited number of threads : also stuffs produced by the use of several threads on both sides, namely :

Taffeta tissues (*taffetas, louisines, sarcenets, marcelines, lustrines, failles, gros-grains, ottomans, gros-de-Londres, gros-de-Suez, gros-de-Tours*, etc.);

Twilled tissues (*levantines, surahs, serges, tricotines, côtes satinées, peau-de-soie*, etc.);

Atlas and satin tissues (*satin de Lyon, satin turc, satin de chine, Messaline, satin grec, satin merveilleux, satin duchesse, satin soleil, satin marquise, satin rhadamès, satin double face*, etc.);

Armures (*armures royales, armures régences, armures précieuses, armures piquées*, warp reps, weft reps, *gros-d'Italie*, etc.).

Stuffs and cloths in which two or several armures (arrangements of threads) are present in the form of strips of edging, are classed with smooth tissues. Umbrella and parasol materials are also, in particular, to be regarded as smooth tissues if they consist, in their whole breadth, of a uniform intersection of threads (for example, *taffetas*) and show a varying intersection of threads (mostly "Atlas" or "Cannelé") only in the form, and to the extent, of edgings. The character of borderings can only be accorded to isolated arrangements of threads occurring on umbrella and parasol materials and cloths, when each edge is narrower than one-eighth

Austrian Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Duty in Crowns
	<p>part of the side of the tissue on which it is perpendicularly placed. The whole distance from the edge of the main material up to the outermost edge of the tissue is to be regarded as the breadth of the border only, if the outermost striping along the edge of the cloth also shows an arrangement of threads differing from that of the real base material.</p> <p>The pattern and arrangement of the edges (<i>selvages, lisières</i>) is not taken into account in assessing duties, unless certain effects, for example, borders, etc., intended to affect the ultimate further use of the tissues, are obtained thereby.</p> <p>Besides Jacquard tissues, tissues consisting of the combination of two or several isolated armure patterns, whether they be patterns in the warp (<i>pékins</i>) or patterns in the wefts (<i>lancés</i>), are to be considered as figured.</p> <p>Silk wares of all kinds in combination with metallic threads are subject to a surtax of 30 % on the rate leviable on the silk wares in question.</p>	per 100 kilos
	XXII. — MADE-UP ARTICLES.	
		each
ex 220	ex (a) (1) Hats of straw or bast, knotted, untrimmed . . . . .	0.45
ex 221	ex (a) (1) Hats of straw or bast, knotted, untrimmed. . . . .	0.35
ex 225	Underlinen and other underclothing of crepe de santé, of the same kind as the samples deposited :	per 100 kilos
	(a) Cotton . . . . .	240.—
	(b) Woollen. . . . .	260.—
	(c) Silk . . . . .	750.—
	(d) Half-silk . . . . .	585.—
	Notes to No. 225 :	
	1. Underlinen and other underclothing of crepe de santé will as regards their accessories be treated as knitted goods and hosiery.	
	2. In assessing the duty, together with surtax according to No. 225, the rate to be taken as the basis will be that levied on the principal component material.	
	GENERAL NOTES TO CLASSES XVIII TO XXII.	
	(1) Yarns with dressed or sized warp are subject to a surtax of 5 % on the rate leviable on the yarn used.	
	(2) Beads of glass, china or metal, glazed enamel, tinsel, glass threads, whalebone thread, etc., woven in or knitted in textile wares, do not affect the tariff classification of these goods.	
	(3) In the case of the assessment for duty of embroidered materials, the material itself is to be considered and the yarns used in the embroidery are not to be considered, unless the tariff contains special regulations on the point. This applies also to metal threads (wire, round or flattened), beads, etc., used as material for embroidery.	
	In assessing the duty on articles of chain-stitch embroidery, no account will be taken of other ornamental stitching on the principle of chain-stitch embroidery, or of spider-web stitching, satin-stitch	

Austrian Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Duty in Crowns
	<p>embroidery, braiding, open-work stitching, appliqué work of cambric, muslin and similar fabrics, also articles superimposed such as rings, rosettes, etc., and other unimportant accessories of chemical embroidery or fancy knitting.</p> <p>Appliqué embroideries on a foundation material in which the foundation material is united with muslin or tulle by the embroidering upon it of patterns in such a manner that the patterns become visible on the cutting away of the underlying or superimposed material are dutiable, not as sewn articles under No. 225, but as embroidery.</p> <p>In the case of wares sold by the meter, no account will be taken of stitching whereby separate embroidery, lace or <i>aérienne</i> designs or parts of them (motifs) are joined horizontally or vertically, so as to constitute the article to be sold by the meter. On the other hand made-up articles, such as collars, cuffs, etc., consisting of embroidery or <i>aérienne</i> designs put together by sewing, will be treated as sewn articles and a surtax of 40 % will be levied on the most highly taxed component part.</p> <p>4. Embroidered knitted wares and hosiery, woven goods, trimmings and button-makers' wares are not to pay duty as embroidery, but according to their nature. Cotton, linen and woollen knitted wares and hosiery embroidered with silk or ornamented therewith by sewing, are to be treated as half-silk knitted wares and hosiery under No. 213. Similarly, cotton, linen and woollen woven goods, trimmings and button-makers' wares embroidered with silk or ornamented therewith by sewing, are to be treated as half-silk woven goods, trimmings and button-makers' wares under No. 212.</p> <p>5. As knitted wares and hosiery are dutiable (with the exception of crocheted and knitted lace) knitted goods and crocheted and netted (netted or knotted) wares, e.g., such stuffs in the piece, ribbons, purses, gloves, caps, shirts, trousers, corsets, hoods, collars, body-belts, pelerines, mittens, knee-warmers, waistcoats, baby-shoes, aprons, socks, stockings, satchels, knitted wearing apparel, kerchiefs, etc., as also regularly shaped goods (<i>Fassonwaren</i>) and wares cut out from knitted stuffs and sewn.</p> <p>In the case of knitted wares and hosiery no account will be taken of sewing and of indispensable accessories such as bordering with ribbon, trimming, sewn button-holes, buttons, loops, hooks, buckles, thongs, plain strings, bonnet strings, etc., tassels, rings and the like.</p> <p>Further accessories are liable to a surtax of 20 % on the rate for knitted wares.</p> <p>Tambour-stitching on gloves is not taken into consideration.</p> <p>Knitted goods also included knitted caps.</p> <p>6. Tissues merely provided with plains eams or hems are not to pay duty according to the rate for sewn articles, but are merely to be subject to a surtax of 10 % on the duty leviable on the tissue itself.</p> <p>Textile manufactures on which are embroidered only letters, even interlaced or severally ornamented (monograms, ornamental letters, etc.), or names, numbers, or the like, are not considered as embroideries, but dutiable according to kind.</p>	<p>per 100 kilos</p>



Austrian Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Duty in Crowns
	Embroidered pocket-handkerchiefs made with plain hems are subject to no surtax and handkerchiefs with simple open-work hem (half or "ladder" hem) will be subject to a surtax of 10 % on the rate for embroidery work included under the relevant Customs tariff numbers.	per 100 kgs
	7. Strips of stuff cut out in straight lines after the manner of ribbons are to pay duty at the rate for the stuff in question.	
	8. The duties and surtaxes, leviable in accordance with the above notes to Classes XVIII to XXII, whether these notes are the subject of treaty agreements or are autonomous, will be based on the rates for the wares in question.	
	<b>XXIV. WARES OF STRAW, CANE, BAST, WOOD SHAVINGS AND THE LIKE, NOT MENTIONED IN OTHER CLASSES OF THE TARIFF.</b>	
232	Hat plaits and other plaits. . . . .	free
	<i>Note</i> : Plaits in combination with textile threads, horse-hair, sparterie, metal threads or textile materials, also sparterie plates, are included under No. 234.	
ex 234	Other plaited wares, also basket-makers' wares :	
	ex (c) Fine and all wares combined with fine materials :	
	(1) Fine, not combined with fine materials . . . . .	36.—
	(2) Plaited wares combined with textile threads . . . . .	85.—
	(d) All such wares combined with very fine materials . . . . .	200.—
	<b>XXV. PAPER AND PAPER WARES.</b>	
	<i>Note to Nos. 237 and 252</i> : So-called "automatic" cardboard for embroidery machines, in rolls or in bands of 13.5 to 18 cm. wide, imported by embroidery factories or embroidery workers on a licence . . . . .	10.—
ex 242	Insulating paper and other paper impregnated or lacquered for electro-technical purposes, also ribbons of such paper, imported by producers of electro-technical articles on a licence . . . . .	7.—
	<b>XXVI. INDIA-RUBBER AND GUTTA-PERCHA AND WARES THEREOF.</b>	
260	(a) Tubing of or combined with india-rubber, with or without layers of tissues or inlaid wire . . . . .	75.—
	(b) Packing, with or without asbestos; insulating material of patent sheets, vulcanised or not . . . . .	80.—
ex 265	Woven and knitted materials covered, impregnated or coated with india-rubber or joined by internal layers of india-rubber :	
	ex (b) Of other textile materials :	
	(1) Insulating bands . . . . .	50.—
	<i>Note to No. 267</i> : The duty and surtax under No. 267 will be based on the rates for Nos. 265 and 266.	

Austrian Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Duty in Crowns
		per 100 kilos
	<b>XXVII. OILCLOTH AND WARES THEREOF.</b>	
271	Floor-cloth of oilcloth, linoleum and similar compositions :	
	(a) Inlaid linoleum ; linoleum more than 2.2 mm. thick . . . . .	40.—
	(b) Other . . . . .	70.—
	<i>Note to Nos. 273 and 274 :</i> Insulating fabrics (i.e., silk or other tissues impregnated with varnish or polish for electro-technical purposes) and insulating bands (i.e., strips or bands of insulating material cut or pieced together), imported by the manufacturer of electro-technical articles on special licence . . . . .	90.—
	<b>XXVIII. LEATHER AND LEATHER WARES.</b>	
ex 287	Leather wares : Boots and shoes of all kinds, with or without leather, combined or not with very fine materials, weighing per pair :	
	(c) between 900 grs. and 500 grs., also boots and shoes for boys, girls and small children, also sandals . . . . .	160.—
	(d) less than 500 grs. . . . .	250.—
	<b>XXX. WOOD AND WOODEN WARES. WARES OF MATERIALS FOR TURNING AND CARVING.</b>	
ex 304	Carved wooden wares or wood with inlaid work or ornamentation such as is known as Interlaken, Brienz or Bernese Oberland work and other similar wares, of the same kind as the samples declared, with or without iron work :	
	(1) Souvenirs . . . . .	40.—
	(2) Other . . . . .	60.—
ex 305	Carved wooden wares or wood with inlaid work or ornamentation such as is known as Interlaken, Brienz or Bernese Oberland work and similar wares, of the same kind as the samples declared, with or without iron work :	
	(1) Souvenirs . . . . .	70.—
	(2) Other . . . . .	80.—
	<b>XXXI. GLASS AND CLASS-WARE.</b>	
318	Glass bulbs for electric lamps . . . . .	30.—
	<b>XXXII. STONE AND WARES OF STONE.</b>	
ex 333	Stone slabs less than 16 cm. thick (except slabs of slate and lithographic stone) :	
	ex (b) Further worked, whether smoothed or polished or not :	
	ex (3) Mica and micanite plates . . . . .	7.—
ex 351	Mica and micanite fabrics, in strips or not . . . . .	25.—

Austrian Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Duty in Crowns
		per 100 kilos
	<b>XXXIV. IRON AND IRON WARES.</b>	
	Iron wares :	
375	Pipes and joints for same, of non-malleable cast-iron . . . . .	free
ex 381	Wares of sheet iron :	
	ex (b) Of sheet less than 2 mms. thick	
	(3) Otherwise finely worked, also overlaid with other common metals or polished with imprinted or stamped designs, enamelled, finely coated, polished, painted, printed :	
	(α) Table services, household and kitchen utensils: enamel utensils . . . . .	66.50
	(β) Packing-tins, etc. . . . .	70.—
ex 388	(γ) Other. . . . .	80.—
	Tools and implements, etc. :	
	(f) Files and rasps, the working (cut) part of the file being :	
	(1) 300 mm. or more long . . . . .	30.—
	(2) Between 150 and 300 mm. long . . . . .	50.—
ex 389	(3) Less than 150 mm. long . . . . .	60.—
	Nails and tacks :	
	ex (a) Rough or ordinarily worked :	
	(2) Root nails (except handworked) : . . . . .	
	(α) Tacks . . . . .	15.—
ex 390	(δ) Other . . . . .	20.—
	Screws, nuts and bolts :	
	ex (a) Skid studs for motor tyres with flat heads and conical in shape, ready to be fitted with head hardened to the hardness of glass which cannot be scratched by a file . . . . .	15.—
	(b) With thread :	
	(1) Rough, the thickness of the pin (or width of hole) being :	
	(α) 14 mm. or more . . . . .	18.—
	(β) Less than 14 mm. and down to 7 mm. . . . .	26.—
	(γ) Less than 7 mm. . . . .	42.—
	(2) Ordinarily or finely worked, the thickness of the pin (or width of hole) being :	
	(α) 14 mms. or more . . . . .	28.—
	(β) Less than 14 mm. and down to 7 mm. . . . .	36.—
409	(γ) Less than 7 mm. . . . .	70.—
	Wares of malleable iron, not specially mentioned :	
	(a) Rough or scoured or coarsely painted, weighing :	
	(1) 25 kgs. or more each . . . . .	10.—
	(2) More than 3 and up to 25 kgs. each . . . . .	12.—
	(3) More than 0.5 and up to 3 kgs. each . . . . .	14.—
	(4) Less than 0.5 kg. each . . . . .	16.—
	(b) Otherwise ordinarily worked, weighing :	
	(1) 25 kgs. or more each . . . . .	20.—
	(2) More than 3 and up to 25 kgs. each . . . . .	22.—
	(3) More than 0.5 and up to 3 kgs. each . . . . .	24.—
	(4) Less than 0.5 kg. each . . . . .	28.—
	(c) Finely worked, weighing :	
	(1) 25 kgs. or more each . . . . .	28.—
	(2) More than 3 and up to 25 kgs. each . . . . .	32.—
	(3) More than 0.5 and up to 3 kgs each . . . . .	36.—
	(4) Less than 0.5 kg. each . . . . .	40.—

Austrian Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Duty in Crowns
	<b>XXXV. BASE METALS AND WARES THEREOF.</b>	per 100 kgs
ex 414	Sheets and plates : ex (a) Rough, not shaped, bent, hollowed or perforated :	
	(3) Of copper, nickel, aluminium and other base metals or alloys thereof :	
	( $\alpha$ ) 0.5 mm. thick or more . . . . .	19.—
	( $\beta$ ) Less than 0.5 mm. thick . . . . .	24.—
ex 416	Bars, rods and wire : ex (a) Rough :	
	(3) Of copper, nickel, aluminium and other base metals or alloys thereof :	
	( $\alpha$ ) 0.5 mm. thick or more . . . . .	19.—
	( $\beta$ ) Less than 0.5 mm. thick . . . . .	24.—
419	Metal wares : Lead foil, tin foil : bottle capsules, tubes and drop-counting stoppers of lead, tinned lead-tin, plated lead or tin :	
	(a) Polished, except tin foil . . . . .	50.—
	(b) Other :	
	(1) Tin foil . . . . .	70.—
	(2) Other . . . . .	80.—
ex 428	Wares, not specially mentioned of copper, or base metals and metal alloys not mentioned elsewhere :	
	(c) Other :	
	(1) Rough or ordinarily worked . . . . .	75.—
	(2) Finely worked :	
	( $\alpha$ ) Hotwater utensils, nickelled or not . . . . .	130.—
	( $\beta$ ) Other . . . . .	150.—
430	Wares of all kinds, not specially mentioned, of aluminium or alloys of the nature of aluminium :	
	(a) For technical purposes, except foils and tubes. . . . .	100.—
	(b) Other :	
	(1) Foils . . . . .	180.—
	(2) Other . . . . .	160.—
	<b>GENERAL NOTES ON CLASSES XXXIV AND XXXV.</b>	
	(1) Wrought iron includes steel, soft cast-iron and cast steel.	
	(2) The removal of casting and moulding seams by chiselling, sand-papering, filing or knocking-off, smoothing broken surfaces, removing runners, knobs, etc., due to casting and, in the case of cast steel, roughly scouring for the purpose of testing for freedom from flaws, are not to be considered as working.	
	(3) The following are considered as being <i>ordinarily worked</i> in contrast to rough : all articles scoured, filed, pierced, turned, planed, roughly ground or roughly painted ; also in the case of iron wares (Nos. 373-411), and metal wares (Nos. 417-432) perforating, boring and cutting drills, rivets and screw joints.	

Austrian Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Duty in Crowns
	(4) All other work, such as coating with base metals, fine painting, coating etc. is considered as fine work.	per 100 kgs.
	(5) So far as special regulations do not apply in the tariff, all engraved, chiselled, engine-turned, nickelled and cobalt wares are subject to a surtax of 50 % on the rate for the goods in question. If in the case of the articles concerned special rates are provided for ordinary and fine working, the surtax is to be calculated on the rate provided for the <i>fine</i> working. The rate plus the surtax is to be calculated according to the agreed rates for the wares in question.	
	(6) Wares plated with gold or silver are to be treated as gilt or silver wares.	
	XXXVI. MACHINERY AND APPARATUS OF WOOD, IRON OR BASE METAL, EXCEPT THOSE INCLUDED UNDER XXXVII AND XXXVIII.	
ex 438	Steam engines, steam turbines and water turbines, combustion engines, weighing each :	
	(a) 100,000 kilos or more :	
	(1) Steam turbines . . . . .	16.—
	(2) Steam engines . . . . .	18.—
	(3) Water turbines and combustion engines . . . . .	20.—
	(b) Over 10,000 and up to 100,000 kilos :	
	(1) Steam turbines . . . . .	18.—
	(2) Steam engines . . . . .	24.—
	(3) Water turbines and combustion engines . . . . .	25.—
	(c) Over 2,500 and up to 10,000 kilos :	
	(1) Steam engines . . . . .	26.—
	(2) Steam turbines, water turbines and combustion engines . . . . .	30.—
	(d) Between 200 and 2,500 kilos :	
	Combustion engines . . . . .	38.—
ex 440	Machines and apparatus for the preparation, working up or finishing of textile materials and wares :	
	(a) Sewing and knitting machines :	
	(1) With stands . . . . .	50.—
ex	(2) Tops and finished parts of tops :	
	(α) shuttles, loopers, spoolers . . . . .	free
	ex (β) Tops and other finished parts of tops for knitting machines . . . . .	80.—
	(γ) Other . . . . .	60.—
	(δ) Stands, in pieces or not . . . . .	30.—
	(b) Looms and accessory machinery for weaving . . . . .	20.—
	(1) Cotton and linen looms, and dressing machines . . . . .	16.—
	(2) All other looms, except cloth looms and other accessory machines for weaving . . . . .	13.—
	(c) Other machines, such as spinning and threading machines, stocking frames, embroidery machines, lacemaking machines, accessory machines for knitting and hosiery, machinery and apparatus for bleaching, dyeing, printing, dressing, etc. . . . .	free

Austrian Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Duty in Crowns
		per 100 kgs.
ex 441	Machines and apparatus, not specially mentioned :	
	ex (c) Of iron, weighing each :	
	ex (1) 10,000 kilos or more :	
	(α) Cocoa butter presses . . . . .	20.—
	(β) Ice machines, refrigerators, rotary presses, etc. . . . .	22.—
	(γ) Centrifugal pumps . . . . .	24.—
	(δ) Paper machines ; presses and vertical mills for the manufacture of macaroni, etc. ; vertical mills for manu- facturing tiles and cement . . . . .	26.—
	ex (2) Between 1,000 and 10,000 kilos :	
	(α) Machinery for the manufacture of windings of every kind and for the making fast of windings for electri- cal machines and apparatus : machinery for letter founding and setting up type . . . . .	25.—
	(β) Rolling presses and mixing machines for manufactur- ing chocolate ; presses and vertical mills for making macaroni, etc., weighing each more than 7,000 kilos ; rotary presses weighing each more than 7,000 kilos . . . . .	30.—
	(γ) ice machines ; refrigerators ; paper machines ; cen- trifugal pumps ; ventilators ; compressors ; speed- changing apparatus ; presses, hand and mechanical ; rotary machines ; special machinery and apparatus for milling (in particular, corn cleansing and sorting machinery for mills and granaries, apparatus for drying and weighing corn, cylinder mills, bolting machines, grain sifting machines, mixing machines) ; drying and pressing machinery for making maca- roni ; machines for bakers and confectioners (in particular, mixing and kneading machinery) ; spiral presses ; revolving presses for making tiles and cement ; rolling presses and mixing machines for the manufacture of soap and dyes . . . . .	35.—
	ex (3) Between 200 and 1,000 kilos :	
	(α) Machinery for the manufacture of windings of all kinds and for the making fast of windings for elec- trical machinery and apparatus . . . . .	30.—
	(β) Machinery for the milling of metals . . . . .	33.—
	(γ) Rolling presses and mixing machines for making chocolate ; machines for letter founding and setting up of type . . . . .	38.—
	(δ) Ice machines ; refrigerators ; paper machines ; cen- trifugal pumps ; ventilators ; compressors ; speed changing apparatus ; special machinery and appa- ratus for mills (in particular, corn cleansing and sorting machinery for mills and granaries ; machines for packing flour, scourers, grain sifters, mixers, filters, ventilators, spiral screws and elevators) ; drying machinery for manufacturing macaroni ; machinery for bakers and confectioners (in particular, machinery for mixing, kneading, whipping and beating, rasping and cutting) ; presses, hand and mechanical, rotary presses . . . . .	40.—

Austrian Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Duty in Crowns
	ex (4) Less than 2,000 kilos :	per 100 kilos
	( <i>α</i> ) Machinery for the manufacture of windings of all kinds and for the making fast of windings for electrical machinery and apparatus . . . . .	35.—
	( <i>β</i> ) Machinery for milling metals . . . . .	38.—
	( <i>γ</i> ) Ice machines ; refrigerators ; paper machines ; centrifugal pumps ; ventilators ; compressors ; speed changing apparatus ; machines for bakers and confectioners (in particular, machines for whipping and beating, rasping and cutting ; also machinery for cutting macaroni, etc. . . . .	45.—
	XXXVII. ELECTRICAL MACHINES AND APPARATUS AND ELECTRO-TECHNICAL NECESSITIES.	
ex 442	Dynamos and electro-motors, whether or not permanently combined with mechanical contrivances or apparatus, weighing each :	
	( <i>a</i> ) 8,000 kilos or more . . . . .	24.—
	( <i>b</i> ) Between 3,000 and 8,000 kilos . . . . .	33.—
	( <i>c</i> ) Between 1,000 and 3,000 kilos . . . . .	40.—
	( <i>d</i> ) Between 500 kilos and 1,000 kilos . . . . .	45.—
	( <i>e</i> ) Between 200 kilos and 500 kilos . . . . .	56.—
	( <i>f</i> ) Between 25 kilos and 200 kilos . . . . .	70.—
	( <i>g</i> ) Less than 25 kilos :	
	(1) Between 5 kilos and 25 kilos . . . . .	90.—
	(2) Less than 5 kilos . . . . .	120.—
443	Static transformers, weighing each :	
	( <i>a</i> ) 3,000 kilos or more . . . . .	45.—
	( <i>b</i> ) Between 500 and 3,000 kilos . . . . .	65.—
	( <i>c</i> ) Between 25 kilos and 500 kilos . . . . .	90.—
	( <i>d</i> ) Less than 25 kilos . . . . .	120.—
444	Apparatus :	
	( <i>a</i> ) For telegraphy or telephony, ringing and signalling . . . . .	150.—
	( <i>b</i> ) For wireless transmission . . . . .	800.—
	( <i>c</i> ) X-ray and electro-medical apparatus and accessories, weighing each :	
	(1) 250 kilos or more . . . . .	100.—
	(2) Between 20 kilos and 250 kilos . . . . .	120.—
	(3) Less than 20 kilos . . . . .	150.—
446	Electrical measuring, calculating and registering apparatus, with or without time-pieces or attached to switches :	
	( <i>a</i> ) 5 kilos or more . . . . .	150.—
	( <i>b</i> ) Less than 5 kilos . . . . .	200.—
ex 448	Electrical apparatus and installations not specially mentioned, such as switch and contact devices, starters, regulators, resistances, safety switches, contact switches, heating and cooking apparatus, weighing each :	
	( <i>a</i> ) 250 kilos or more . . . . .	65.—
	( <i>b</i> ) Between 20 kilos and 250 kilos . . . . .	90.—
	( <i>c</i> ) Between 5 kilos and 20 kilos . . . . .	120.—
	Heating and cooking apparatus . . . . .	110.—
	( <i>d</i> ) Between 500 grammes and 5 kilos . . . . .	150.—
	heating and cooking apparatus . . . . .	125.—

Austrian Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Duty in Crowns
	(e) Less than 500 grammes . . . . . Heating and cooking apparatus . . . . .	per 100 kgs 180.— 160.—
	<i>Note</i> : The duties leviable under Nos. 442 to 446 and 448 also apply to finished parts of the machines, apparatus and devices included under these numbers, provided they serve no other purpose than to put these together, and provided they are not specially mentioned in this class. Unfinished parts of dynamos and electro-motors are dutiable according to the provisions for machinery and apparatus in Class XXXVI ; unfinished parts of other electrical machines and apparatus will be taxed according to the nature of the material.	
ex 449	Insulating tubes for electric circuits, with or without coupling boxes, also connecting pieces for same : (a) Without iron or metal casing (black tubes) . . . . . (b) With iron or metal casing . . . . .	30.— 35.—
	<i>Note</i> : No. 449 also includes insulating tubes of paper or vulcanite with or without casing, also insulating tubes of mica paper and micanite paper.	
450	Cables and insulated wire : (a) With casing of compressed lead, with or without iron or metal casing . . . . . (b) Insulated by means of silk or in combination with silk . . . . . (c) Other : (1) Without rubber insulation . . . . . (2) With rubber insulation . . . . .	36.— 145.— 100.— 100.—
451	Accumulators with plates, except pocket accumulators . . . . .	60.—
XXXVIII. VEHICLES.		
458	Cycle parts, worked : (a) Free-wheel hub rims and parts, free-wheel cogwheel rims, axles, cycle chains, ball-bearings, ball-bearing rings, steering-bars, gear-cases, mud-guards, bored felloes . . . . . (b) Spokes and spoke-nipples . . . . . (c) Other . . . . .	60.— 120.— 200.—
ex 460	ex (a) Spoke wheels and solid wheels for motor vehicles of malleable iron, each weighing 4.5 kilos or more . . . . . <i>Note to Nos. 465 and 466</i> : As regards fixing the duty under (b) of tariff note to Nos 465 and 466, the surtax is to be added to the duty rates for these numbers.	35.—
ex 468	Ships of iron . . . . .	per gross registered ton 12.—
XL. INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER PRODUCTS OF FINE MECHANISM; CLOCKS AND WATCHES.		
479	Mathematical, physical, surgical, medical and other products of fine mechanism not specially mentioned : (a) Cases of mathematical instruments . . . . . (b) Other . . . . . Mathematical, physical . . . . .	per kilo 6.— 3.— 2.—



Austrian Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Duty in Crowns
		per kil.
ex 480	Optical instruments and mountings for such, except those of precious metal :	
	ex (b) Photographic cameras . . . . .	4.50
ex 486	Talking machines and parts thereof with the exception of discs and cylindrical records ; musical boxes . . . . .	per 100 kilos 70.—
	Clocks and watches :	
489	Watches and wristlet watches, etc. . . . .	each
	(a) With platinum cases . . . . .	10.—
	(b) With gold cases . . . . .	5.60
	(c) With silver cases or gilt cases or with gilt or plated rims, rings or crowns . . . . .	2.60
	(d) Other, gilt or silver . . . . .	1.20
490	Cases for pocket and wrist-watches, etc. :	
	(a) Of platinum . . . . .	8.50
	(b) Of gold . . . . .	4.50
	(c) Of silver, also gilt, or with rims, rings or crowns gilt or plated . . . . .	1.50
	(d) Other, also gilt or silver . . . . .	— 30
	Note : This number also includes middle pieces of watch cases (so-called " carrures ").	
491	Works for pocket watches, wrist-watches, etc., also in the rough	— 80
	 XLII. CHEMICAL AUXILIARY SUBSTANCES AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS ; PHARMACEUTICAL WARES AND PERFUMERY ; COLOURS, CANDLES, SOAP.	
	Chemical auxiliary substances and chemical products :	
ex 500	Potassium, sodium and ammonium combinations :	
	(k) (2) Potassium and sodium chlorate (potassium and sodium hydrochlorate), potassium perchlorate and sodium perchlorate . . . . .	per 100 kilos 10.—
ex 510	Other chemical products :	
	ex (a) Turicol, imported through specially authorised Customs offices . . . . .	14.—
	(d) Glue of all kinds . . . . .	14.50
ex 511	ex (a) and (b) :	
	(1) Solid metaldehyde (solid fuel called " Meta ") . . . . .	25.—
	(2) Barium chlorate . . . . .	10.—
	Pharmaceutical products and perfumery, and wares thereof :	
513	Pharmaceutical wares, prepared, and all substances which by the inscriptions thereon, by their labels or wrappers, etc., purport to be medicines (even for animals), in so far as they are not subject to higher duty ; also homogeneous chemical substances, not specially mentioned, intended exclusively for medicinal use . . . . .	50.—
	Colours :	
525	Coal-tar dyes, pure, containing not more than 30 % of other substances . . . . .	free
	Note : More than 30 % admixture of other substances will not exclude Customs treatment under this number.	
534	Lacs and lac varnishes, with or without dyes . . . . .	80.—

Austrian Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Duty in Crowns
ex 548	<p style="text-align: center;">XLIV. TOYS AND CHRISTMAS-TREE DECORATIONS :</p> <p>Toys and Christmas-tree decorations, and parts thereof :</p> <p>ex (a) Of wood :</p> <p>(2) Finely worked, treated with mordant, dyed, varnished, polished, painted . . . . .</p>	<p>per 100 kgs.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">50.—</p>

## ANNEX B.

## IMPORT DUTIES IN SWITZERLAND.

Swiss Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Rate of duty in francs
	<p style="text-align: center;">I. COMESTIBLES, BEVERAGES.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">B. <i>Fruits and Vegetables.</i></p>	<p>per quintal</p>
ex 23	<p>Fresh apples, pears, quinces, unpacked, from September 1 to November 30. . . . .</p> <p><i>Note to No. 23:</i> Apples, pears and quinces will also be admitted as unpacked under this number if they are imported loose in trucks, provided with not more than eight compartments. The compartments may be strewn, covered or lined with paper or straw and may also consist of layers of straw.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">2.—</p>
84	<p style="text-align: center;">D. <i>Alimentary Produce of Animal Origin.</i></p> <p>Poultry, dead, excepting game . . . . .</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">30.—</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">II. ANIMALS AND ANIMAL SUBSTANCES. MANURE AND ANIMAL WASTE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A. <i>Animals.</i></p>	<p>each</p>
145	<p>Sheep . . . . .</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">5.—</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">III. HIDES AND SKINS, LEATHER, LEATHER WARES, BOOTS AND SHOES.</p>	<p>per quintal</p>
ex 177 182	<p>Sole leather of all kinds, including flank and neck pieces . . . . .</p> <p>Leather for straps, black or natural colour, not cut in bands . . . . .</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">50.— 65.—</p>

Swiss Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Rate of duty in francs
		per quintal
ex 188	Manufactures of leather, except travelling necessities, also combined with silk, etc. . . . .	200.—
200	Boots and shoes and slippers, of silk, or of silk velvet or plush, with leather soles or ornamented with leather . . . . .	400.—
	V. WOOD.	
	Wood for building and cabinet-makers' wood, sawn lengthwise or split, also ready hewn, rough, unplanned, not put together, except sleepers :	
237	Of resinous woods . . . . .	2.50
	Small wooden boxes and cases for the packing of candied goods and sweets, or of sewing silk, even with the name of the firm or contents imprinted thereon, not combined with textiles, of the same kind as the samples declared :	
ex 246	In the rough. . . . .	20.—
ex 247	Other. . . . .	30.—
ex 248	Packing casks, made of boards merely sawn and not planed, also rough, unplanned boards for packing-cases bound together, of soft wood for packing dry articles . . . . .	4.—
ex 250	Wooden slabs glued together with outer slabs of alder or beech, not veneered, not finished, not having the character of pieces of furniture . . . . .	10.—
ex 253	Wooden clothes pins, with springs . . . . .	30.—
	Furniture and parts of furniture (with the exception of wicker furniture and chairs of bent beech wood specified in No. 264 (b)), solid or veneered, even if wholly or in part of bent wood :	
ex 260	— smooth, other than rough . . . . .	45.—
ex 262	— with moulding, or beading : other than rough . . . . .	60.—
ex 264(a)	— carved or inlaid : other than rough . . . . .	100.—
	Luxury and Fancy Articles : small furniture (what-nots, smoke-room tables, palm stands, jewel-boxes, money-boxes, cigar and cigarette cases, boxes, etc.) :	
268(b)	— not combined with textile materials, trimmings or upholstery . . . . .	100.—
ex 271	Skis, other than rough . . . . .	50.—
	VI. PAPER AND PRODUCTS OF THE GRAPHIC ARTS.	
	A. <i>Primary materials for the manufacture of paper.</i>	
	Fibrous materials for the manufacture of paper, obtained, by chemical processes (cellulose, straw pulp, esparto, etc.) wet or dry :	
290	Unbleached . . . . .	4.—
291	Bleached . . . . .	5.—
	B. <i>Paper and Cardboard not printed.</i>	
	(1) Not having undergone any additional process since manufacture :	
292	Grey pasteboard ; wood and straw pasteboard, leather board, etc., weighing more than 400 grammes per sq. metre : in sheets of 0.5 of a sq. metre in area and more, showing a natural edge on at least one side. . . . .	9.—

Swiss Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Rate of duty in francs
		per quintal
ex 299	Tissue paper weighing 25 grammes or less per sq. metre, at least 25 cm. wide, not cut for retail sale, except cigarette paper . . . . .	25.—
	(2) Having undergone some additional process since manufacture :	
ex 306(e)	Tissue paper (in sheets or rolls), craped, of one colour, of at least 25 cm. in width, not cut for retail sale . . . . .	20.—
	<i>C. Printed paper and cardboard.</i>	
ex 312	Paper capsules, printed in a single colour . . . . .	90.—
	Fashion journals, even with loose fashion plates and cuttings inserted, loose or stitched :	
	— printed or lithographed :	
ex 312	— — in a single colour . . . . .	30.—
ex 314	— — in several colours . . . . .	30.—
ex 316	— printed by other processes (phototypes, photogravures, engravings on steel, copper, etc.) . . . . .	30.—
	<i>Note to Nos. 312, 314, 316 :</i> These numbers also include fashion journals containing only illustrations with short descriptions attached or referring to a description to be found in another part of the journal.	
	<i>E. Bookbinders' wares and wares of cardboard.</i>	
ex 331	Paper bags and capsules, not printed . . . . .	80.—
333	Envelopes in boxes, caskets, etc. with, or without note-paper (stationery), not printed . . . . .	100.—
ex 340(b)	Picture and card albums covered with leather . . . . .	150.—
	VII. TEXTILE AND PLAITING MATERIALS : MADE-UP GOODS.	
	<i>A. Cotton.</i>	
ex 381	Ribbons and tape, of cotton, per piece, of the same kind as the samples submitted . . . . .	200.—
ex 391	Woven cotton lace . . . . .	200.—
	<i>B. Flax, hemp, jute, ramie, etc.</i>	
	Yarns of hemp, unbleached, not made up for retail sale :	
397(a)	— simple, up to No. 5 English inclusive . . . . .	12.—
ex 403	— twisted . . . . .	40.—
	<i>D. Wool.</i>	
479	Coverings (bed-covers and table-covers, etc.) with border, without needlework or trimming, even with fringes made in weaving or merely knotted . . . . .	210.—
	Felted woollen tissues, mixed with other fibres, cut at the edge or not, without needlework :	
ex 492	— Unbleached . . . . .	70.—
ex 493	— Bleached, dyed, printed . . . . .	90.—

Swiss Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Rate of duty in francs
		per quintal
	<i>E. Hair of all kinds, not specially mentioned.</i>	
ex 501	Felts made of animal hair included under No. 500, or of similar materials of inferior quality, not mixed with woollen fibres . . . . .	30.—
	VIII. MINERAL SUBSTANCES.	
ex 586	Broken macadam of gault for roads . . . . .	— .10
587	Paving stones, shaped . . . . . <i>Note to No. 591 (a) : Also includes Untersberg marble.</i>	— .30
	Magnesite, burnt :	
ex 609	— In pieces : calcined magnesite . . . . .	— .03
ex 613	— Ground, not chemically pure (caustic magnesite) . . . . .	— .50
ex 620	Insulating material made of infusorial earth, whether or not mixed with asbestos, hair, sawdust, etc. . . . .	2.—
ex 623	(a) Building stones (including slabs and scales) of infusorial earth, whether or not mixed with other materials except cork . . . . .	4.—
	(b) Sheets of magnesite and heraclite, of the same kind as the samples submitted, on being imported through the Customs offices of St. Margrethen and Buchs . . . . .	2.—
ex 624	Cork bricks and cork slabs for building, even with the addition of other materials . . . . .	15.—
ex 632(b)	Manufactures of artificial emery except those mentioned under Nos. 630 to 632 (a) . . . . .	25.—
	IX. EARTHENWARE, STONEWARE AND POTTERY	
	<i>A. Of Clay.</i>	
ex 660	Bricks, pipes, slabs, etc. of magnesite : fireproof . . . . .	2.50
	XI. METALS.	
	<i>A Iron.</i>	
	<i>Note to Nos. 712-714 : These numbers also include steel wire drawn off the reel, of the same kind as the samples submitted, hot-rolled and straightened and equalised while still hot.</i>	
	<i>Note to No. 742 : This number includes also hollow drill steel in the rough (round, hexagonal or octagonal).</i>	
	Files and rasps, the length of the cutting surface being :	
748	— 35 cm. or more . . . . .	25.—
749	— 16 to 35 cm. inclusive . . . . .	35.—
750	— less than 16 cm. . . . .	50.—
ex 751	Scythes and sickles . . . . .	15.—

Swiss Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Rate of duty in francs
		per quintal
	Wire drawing plates, weighing each :	
ex 757	5 kilos or more . . . . .	20.—
ex 758	from 2 to 5 kilos inclusive . . . . .	30.—
ex 759	from 0.5 to 2 kilos inclusive . . . . .	35.—
779	Frying-pans and stewpans, rough, polished or tinned . . . . .	25.—
785(b)	Trellis-work of iron ware, whether or not zincd . . . . .	25.—
ex 802(b)	Boring steel, hollow boring steel (round, hexagonal, or octagonal) rough, with handles; helicoid steel (solid or hollow), rough, with handles . . . . .	10.—
	<i>Note to No. 802 (b) :</i> This number also includes gun-barrels, rough, forged, not pierced.	
ex 809	Calkins and bars for horseshoes . . . . .	40.—
	<i>B. Copper.</i>	
ex 835	Signboards of brass, polished or dulled . . . . .	80.—
ex 836	Signboards of brass, nickelled, oxydised, painted, varnished . . . . .	90.—
ex 837	Signboards and hollow ware of brass, silvered . . . . .	120.—
	<i>E. Tin.</i>	
856	Tin-foil . . . . .	50.—
	Tubes of tin :	
ex 857	— rough . . . . .	40.—
ex 858(c)	— other . . . . .	90.—
	Capsules of tin for bottles :	
ex 857	— rough . . . . .	40.—
ex 858(b)	— other . . . . .	80.—
	<i>F. Nickel.</i>	
ex 860	Packfong sheet and wire made . . . . .	20.—
	<i>Note to No. 860 :</i> This number also includes round plates of sheet packfong.	
	<i>H. Precious metals.</i>	
ex 873 (a)	Signboards of base metals, other than copper and brass, silvered ; hollow ware of packfong or alpaca, silvered . . . . .	120.—
	XII. MACHINERY, MACHINE TOOLS AND VEHICLES.	
	<i>A. Machinery and machine tools.</i>	
ex 893 (a)	Winnowing and sorting machines for grain and seeds, agricultural . . . . .	15.—
ex 893 (b)	Sharpening machines for sickles . . . . .	20.—
	Machine tools for wood work, weighing each :	
ex 895 (b)M.6	— from 2,500 to 10,000 kilos inclusive . . . . .	20.—
ex 896 (b)M.6	— from 500 up to 2,500 kilos inclusive . . . . .	20.—

Swiss Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Rate of duty in francs
		per quintal
	Confectionery machinery driven by motor, made mainly of iron (machines for beating and stirring machinery for almond and chocolate confectionery, machines for shelling almonds, ice machines, machines for making fondants), weighing each :	
ex 897 M. 7	— from 100 to 500 kilos inclusive . . . . .	30.—
ex 898(b)M. 7	— from 50 to 100 kilos inclusive . . . . .	35.—
	Tanning mills, machines for tanning and dressing skins, weighing each :	
ex 895(b)M. 9	— from 2,500 to 5,000 kilos inclusive . . . . .	20.—
ex 896(b)M. 9	— from 500 to 2,500 kilos inclusive . . . . .	20.—
ex 897(b)M. 9	— from 100 to 500 kilos inclusive . . . . .	30.—
	<i>B. Vehicles.</i>	
ex 909	Handsleighs without steering gear, with seat more than 65 cm. long . . . . .	40.—
	XIII. CLOCKS AND WATCHES ; INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS.	
	<i>B. Instruments and apparatus.</i>	
ex 956	Magnets of every kind, not included under Nos. 894 to 898 . . . . .	40.—
958	Organs, church, and finished parts thereto not elsewhere specified . . . . .	80.—
	XIV. DRUGS, CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND PRODUCTS, COLOURS AND SIMILAR PRODUCTS.	
	<i>B. Chemical substances and products for industrial use.</i>	
1016	Bioxide of hydrogen, technically pure, for industrial purposes . . . . .	5.—
	<i>D. Greases, oils and wax for industrial purposes : mineral oils, tar oils and resinous oils ; soaps.</i>	
1137	Manufactures of wax of all kinds except those mentioned under Nos. 1135 and 1136 . . . . . <i>Note to No. 1137 : Wax figures, with or without wigs of wool or ombined with paper or non-precious metal will be admitted under this number.</i>	40.—
	XV. ARTICLES NOT OTHERWISE MENTIONED.	
ex 1145	Wooden beads and articles made thereof ; drop-counting stoppers of tin, combined or not with cork . . . . .	120.—
	Travelling requisites of all kinds :	
1152	— of leather . . . . .	200.—
1153	— other . . . . .	120.—
1161 (a)	Bandages of all kinds for dressing wounds . . . . .	100.—

## ANNEX C.

## SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

*Ad Article 3.*

The Contracting Parties reserve reciprocally the right to collect import and export duties in gold, whilst, however, ensuring to one another in this respect the application of most-favoured-nation treatment. Should payment in gold be required by one or other of the two Contracting Parties, duties may be paid in paper money of the country collecting them at a rate of exchange corresponding to any depreciation of the said money.

*Ad Articles 7 and 9.*

It is agreed that the provisions in the last paragraph of Article 7 shall not apply to the turnover tax and that the refunds of the said tax made on the export of articles shall not be regarded as export bounties within the meaning of the first paragraph of Article 9.

*Ad Article 11.*

Transport industry within the meaning of the last paragraph of Article 11 shall be understood to mean the regular transport of goods and passengers by road, but not by rail. Industrial taxes (*Gewerbesteuer*) shall be understood to include any taxation of industry, including the taxation of the income derived from such industry, whether the tax is levied for the account of the State or of the communes, etc.

Whenever the carrier effects transport between different places within the territory of the other Contracting Party, he shall be liable to taxation in accordance with the laws of that country, due account being taken of any regulations for preventing double taxation. If in the territory of the other Contracting Party the carrier, in addition to his transport or shipping industry, exercises an independent and subsidiary business not immediately connected with the exercise of that industry, or if he possesses landed property in that country, he shall be liable to pay taxes on such business or property according to the law of the land and without reservations.

In the case of a shipping undertaking the fact that at stations situated in the territory of the other Party, the carrier delivers goods arriving by his means of transport, either direct to consignees living at that place or to the railways, etc., for despatch to consignees living elsewhere, shall not be regarded as constituting an independent subsidiary business. The same applies in the opposite case — if he accepts delivery of goods intended to be carried by his means of transport and has them conveyed for loading on to his means of transport, or if he maintains permanent business relations with an independent carrier resident in the territory of the other Party.

*Ad Article 12.**Section 1.*

Frontier districts (frontier zones) shall include land situated on both sides of the common Customs frontier to a depth of ten kilometres on each side. It shall rest with the two Governments to establish these areas more exactly, a maximum depth of fifteen kilometres being permissible in exceptional cases. The inhabitants of the frontier districts shall constitute frontier inhabitants within the meaning of the agreements.

*Section 2.**Minor frontier and market traffic.*

(1) In reciprocal import traffic within the frontier districts the following goods shall be admitted once daily free of import and export duties or any other charges :



(a) Up to a maximum quantity of 2 kilogrammes or 2 litres :

Butcher's meat, fresh, or simply prepared ;  
Fresh milk, sour milk, curds (*Topfen*).

(b) Up to a maximum quantity of 3 kilogrammes :

Miller's products of ground corn ;  
Pulses ;  
Fresh fruit, with the exception of grapes ;  
Ordinary bread or pastry.

The above privileges shall only be granted to goods produced within the other frontier district and imported by road by a frontier inhabitant for the requirements of his own household ; goods imported by a transport firm shall not be included.

(2) In reciprocal traffic between the frontier districts the following goods originating in the district may be imported along Customs roads in quantities not exceeding the personal requirements of the frontier inhabitants, free of import and export duties and subject to declaration at the Customs offices :

Natural and artificial manures, flax and hemp with stalks, green and dry forage (grass, hay, chaff), straw, dead leaves, moss, sedge, common sand, gravel, common clay and potter's earth, peat and bog earth.

The Customs administration may authorise these goods to be imported along other than Customs roads in certain parts of the frontier where local conditions make such authorisation desirable and expedient.

(3) Corn, oil-seed, hemp, flax, timber, tanning bark and similar agricultural products brought across the frontier by frontier inhabitants for grinding, stamping, sawing, etc., and brought back again in the finished state, shall be reciprocally admitted free of import and export duties, subject to measures of control to be prescribed in individual cases.

The quantities of products manufactured from these raw materials which may be re-imported or must be re-exported may, if necessary, be determined by agreement between the two Customs administrations.

(4) In order to facilitate traffic by frontier inhabitants of both Parties in articles for personal use brought from one frontier district into the other to be worked up and then returned across the frontier, the frontier Customs offices of the two Parties shall be authorised to permit this traffic in both directions whenever local and economic conditions render it advisable. The process of working up shall include piece-work done in the homes, and, in the case of yarns and fabrics, may also consist of dyeing. In the finishing trade in stuffs used in the manufacture of articles of clothing, Customs exemption shall also extend to trimmings used in such manufacture.

(5) Pharmaceutical preparations obtained by frontier inhabitants on a prescription from doctors and veterinary surgeons authorised to practise by the Agreement of October 29, 1885, and supplied to them by neighbouring chemists in small quantities to meet their requirements, and pharmaceutical preparations which the above-mentioned doctors and veterinary surgeons carry with them as allowed by the health regulations obtaining in the territory in question, may, subject to declaration at the Customs office, be imported without special permission free of duty along the recognised Customs roads ; also in urgent cases and subject to compliance with local regulations, along other roads. Furthermore, in the case of simple drugs intended for medical use and in the case of simple pharmaceutical and chemical products which bear upon their wrappings a clear and precise pharmaceutical designation and which the local regulations allow to be offered for sale in retail trade, the obligation to produce a prescription may be waived.

(6) Doctors, veterinary surgeons and midwives resident in the frontier district may, in the exercise of their calling, cross the frontier in horse-drawn vehicles, and, if they are provided with special permits issued by the Customs offices, on bicycles, motor cycles or in motor-cars, without having to stop at any Customs office, and in urgent cases along other than Customs roads. Detailed regulations with regard to these facilities shall be made by agreement between the two Customs administrations.

*Section 3.**Agricultural traffic across the frontier.*

(1) Cattle driven to neighbouring pastures and led back again on the same day may cross the frontier free of duty and without registration as temporary imports, provided that the frontier inhabitants concerned notify the number of head of cattle together with the time of departure and return.

Such transport must be made along roads designated as cattle ways by agreement between the competent administrative authorities.

(2) Subject to notification at the Customs office of the crossing of the frontier in both directions and to the furnishing of the guarantees prescribed in the case of temporary importation, and subject further to the provisions of No. 1, second paragraph, the following will be exempted from import and export duties :

(a) Cattle for weighing, breeding, castrating, veterinary treatment or for temporary draught work, and also agricultural machinery and implements for temporary use.

(b) Oxen, cows and young cattle brought from Austrian territory to the Samnaun valley for use as draught animals for a definite period, not exceeding two years, to be determined by the persons concerned.

(3) Raw products of the soil and the produce of cattle-breeding in that part of a property intersected by the frontier which is separated by the frontier line from the farm dwellings and business premises, may be transported to these dwellings and premises free of all import and export duties or any other charges.

The same privileges apply to cattle belonging to these properties and to tools and implements brought from one part of the property to another and to the necessary agricultural seed.

(4) Frontier inhabitants who have their place of residence on one side of the frontier and have field work to perform in fields, meadows or other property in the other frontier district either belonging to themselves or leased, provided, however, that such fields, etc., are in the neighbourhood of their place of residence, may bring across the frontier free of import and export duties the animals and implements required for such work, the necessary seed and the raw products of the soil obtained from property worked on the other side of the frontier, with the exception of grapes. The transport across the frontier may in exceptional cases be made along other than Customs roads, on previous notification being made to the Customs office or in virtue of a special permit, whenever local conditions or the nature of the work to be performed renders it necessary, the regulations concerning Customs security being complied with and the frontier inhabitant returning to his own frontier district on the same day as he left it. Cattle, however, may only be transported along roads which have been designated as cattle ways by agreement between the competent administrative authorities.

(5) Frontier inhabitants who, in virtue of labour contracts, are temporarily engaged in agricultural or forestry work in agricultural or forestry undertakings on the other side of the frontier and in the neighbourhood of their own residence, may freely cross the frontier, whether or not along Customs roads, and may carry with them free of duties and charges the tools required for their work, provided they regularly return to their place of residence from the other side of the frontier at the latest before the expiry of six days after entering their place of work, and subject to compliance with official regulations regarding Customs security.

Meals prepared for such labourers in their place of residence may also be taken to them across the frontier free of duties and charges, provided that the person bringing them returns on the same day on which he crossed the frontier.

*Section 4.**General frontier traffic.*

(1) The following goods consigned to inhabitants in the Swiss frontier zone for use within that zone shall be free of all import and export duties if proof is shown that they have been produced in the other frontier zone : apples, pears, quinces and plums unpacked, whether or not in trucks divided into compartments and strewn or lined with straw or paper, or in sacks or in open cases or baskets.

The following articles shall be admitted at the following rates of duty on proof being shown that they originate in the Austrian frontier zone and are imported for inhabitants of the Swiss frontier zone for use within that zone :

Swiss Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Rate of duty in francs
ex 116	Wine from fruits (must) in casks . . . . .	per quintal 3.—
	Tiles :	
	— rough or coated with coloured clay . . . . .	1.50
647	— — tiles, interlocking . . . . .	1.50
648	— — other tiles . . . . .	1.50
	Bricks :	
	— rough or coated with coloured clay . . . . .	80
651	— — bricks, solid or pierced transversely . . . . .	80
	— — pierced longitudinally . . . . .	
652	— — bricks pierced longitudinally of a length of 30 cm. or less . . . . .	1.50
653	Other bricks : common bricks . . . . .	1.50

Fruit juice, cider, and perry in casks, which can be proved to have been produced in the Swiss frontier zone and which are consigned to inhabitants of the Austrian frontier zone for use within that zone, shall be admitted at the rate of 3 crowns per 100 kilos.

For as long as the Principality of Lichtenstein is joined with Switzerland by a Customs Union Treaty, Austria shall permit the following products to be imported annually through certain Customs offices to be determined by agreement :

500 quintals of Lichtenstein curd cheese, free of duty ;  
200 quintals of decorated Dutch tiles at the rate of 1 Kr. 10 per 100 kilos, on proof being given by a certificate issued by the authorities in the place of production that the goods were produced in Lichtenstein.

(2) On import into Switzerland the following goods, if proved to have been produced within the Austrian frontier zone, may be imported in the following annual contingents and at the following duty rates :

Swiss Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Contingent	Rate of Duty in francs
	Fish :	in quintals	per quintal
	— fresh or frozen :		
87 (a)	— fresh-water fish . . . . .	250	2
240	Wood for building and cabinet-maker's wood :		
	— fitted wood . . . . .	4,000	6
	— finished boards of all kinds for parquetry :		
242	— not glued . . . . .	1,000	15
256 (a)	Cooper's wares, put together or not, with or without		
and (c)	iron hoops . . . . .	150	20
ex 585	Gravel and sand in open trucks or on boats, not broken up . . . . .	50,000	free
ex 586	Broken macadam of gault . . . . .	50,000	0.06
ex 588	Rough quarry stone of gault . . . . .	100,000	0.05
ex 817	Copper or brass bowls, rough, for coppers and boilers . . . . .	50	10.—

On import into Switzerland through the Customs offices of Buchs and St. Margrethen, wood for building and cabinet-maker's wood, of resinous wood, sawn or split longitudinally, or ready hewn, except sleepers (No. 237 in the Swiss tariff) may be admitted on proof that they originated in the province of Vorarlberg, up to an annual maximum of 80,000 quintals, at the rate of 1.70 francs per quintal.

Rough woollen hosiery, stockings, socks, gloves, etc., coming from the valleys of Paznaun, Montafon and Stanz, and also "Loden" in pieces produced in these valleys, may be admitted into Switzerland through the Customs offices at St. Margrethen, Buchs and Martinsbruck which are provided with samples of these articles, if they are accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by the authorities in the place of origin, up to an annual quota of 40 quintals of hosiery at the rate of 200 francs per quintal, and 80 quintals of "Loden" at the rate of 1.50 francs per quintal. If the goods in question are brought personally by dealers or pedlars, a special certificate of origin will not be required for each consignment submitted to the Customs authorities, but, provided that the goods coincide in their main characteristics with the samples deposited at the Customs office, a certificate issued by the authorities of the place of production giving the total quantity of the goods in question which the dealer or pedlar brought with him from the place of production, shall be regarded as sufficient.

Shaped paving-stones (No. 587 of the Swiss tariff) imported into Switzerland through certain Customs offices to be agreed upon shall, if proof is furnished that they originated in the provinces of Upper Austria or Vorarlberg, be admitted up to an annual maximum of 25,000 quintals at the rate of 20 centimes per quintal.

#### Section 5.

##### *General Provisions.*

1. The two Governments reserve to themselves the right to control compliance with the provisions supplementary to Article 12 and the power to withhold or restrict these concessions in the event of fraud.

2. The privileges granted by the present Treaty shall not apply to products which constitute State monopolies in either of the contracting countries, or which are intended for use in the manufacture of monopoly goods; these remain subject to the respective regulations governing monopolies.

Similarly, the measures contained in the foregoing provisions regarding frontier traffic shall not affect any other restrictions on freedom of traffic or the police regulations regarding the crossing of the frontier, which are in force in either of the two States.

#### *Ad Article 15.*

For the purposes of identifying goods, any official identity marks placed upon goods exported by one of the two countries under a free pass or as temporary imports shall be recognised by the authorities of the other country. Nevertheless, the Customs offices of both countries have the right to attach their own identity marks, if they think it necessary. The re-export of commercial travellers' samples and used wrappings may also be effected through a Customs office other than that through which they were imported, even in the absence of the commercial traveller.

#### *Ad Article 19.*

With regard to the composition and procedure of the Court of Arbitration, the following has been agreed upon:

1. The Court shall consist of three members. Each of the two Parties must appoint an arbitrator within fourteen days of the notification of a request for arbitration. These two arbitrators shall appoint the umpire, who must not be a national of either of the two States or reside in their territories or be in their employ. If they do not agree on the choice of the umpire within eight days, the appointment will be immediately entrusted to the President of the Board of Administration of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

The umpire shall act as President of the Court; the Court will give its decisions by a majority vote

(2) The first case of arbitration shall be dealt with by the Court of Arbitration in the territory of that Party which is the defendant, the second case in the territory of the other Party, and after that alternately in one and the other State in a town to be determined by the country in which the Court is to sit. That country must provide the premises and the officials and employees necessary to the work of the Court of Arbitration.

(3) The Contracting Parties shall agree on the procedure of the Court of Arbitration in each particular case, or once for all. Failing such agreement the procedure shall be determined by the Court itself. The proceedings may be in writing, unless an objection is raised by one of the Parties; in this case the provisions of No. 2 above shall only be applied in so far as circumstances allow.

(4) As regards the citing and hearing of witnesses and experts, the authorities of each of the Contracting Parties shall at the request of the Court of Arbitration give the same assistance to the Government of the State in which the afore-mentioned citing or hearing is to take place as they would if applied to by the civil courts in their own country.

#### AD ANNEX A.

##### (Import Duties in Austria.)

The duties under No. 202 shall be applied so long as Austria accords to the Czechoslovak Republic duty free imports in the finishing trade for the manufacture of silk fabrics.

Should this finishing traffic be suppressed, the following conventional duties shall apply to fabrics falling under No. 202 :

	Crowns per 100 kgs.
(a) Plain (not figured) :	
(1) Not dyed . . . . .	700
Dyed black . . . . .	750
(2) Other colours or woven in colours . . . . .	850
(3) Printed . . . . .	1,050
(b) Figured :	
(1) Not dyed . . . . .	850
Dyed black . . . . .	900
(2) Other colours or woven in colours . . . . .	1,000
(3) Printed . . . . .	1,200
(c) Embroidered . . . . .	1,400

#### ANNEX D.

##### AGREEMENT REGARDING THE FINISHING TRADE IN EMBROIDERY BETWEEN SWITZERLAND AND THE PROVINCE OF VORARLBERG.

On condition that they are re-exported or re-imported within the first six months of the year following their import or export and subject to measures of control, the following articles are exempt from any import or export duties when it is intended that they shall be subsequently returned to the country whence they came :

Fabrics, handkerchiefs with or without borders, imported from Switzerland to Vorarlberg to be embroidered or embroidered and finished, — finishing being understood to mean cutting out and com pleting or either of those two processes separately :

Chain-stitch embroidery (curtains and the like) imported into Switzerland from Vorarlberg for bleaching, fabrics, handkerchiefs with or without borders, imported from Vorarlberg into Switzerland to be embroidered, flat-stitch embroidery imported from Vorarlberg into Switzerland for bleaching.

Neither Party shall levy any special charge for the cost of registering temporary importation (*Vormerkkontrolle*).

This finishing trade in embroidery may be conducted by business firms and private individuals established or domiciled in Switzerland and in Vorarlberg on the same terms; and, in particular, from the point of view of Customs declarations, it shall make no difference whether the persons in question are nationals of one or the other Contracting Party or whether they are acting as the authorised representatives of principals in Switzerland or Vorarlberg.

The exemption of the finishing trade in embroidery from Customs duties extends to the materials required for embroidery.

Material exported for use in the embroidery finishing trade and returned unused from Switzerland to Vorarlberg or from Vorarlberg to Switzerland may be re-imported free of duty. Supplementary consignments of embroidery material may, if necessary, be admitted by both Parties free of duty.

Pieces of embroidery (coupons), whole or in parts, which are returned for further work by reason of faulty execution, shall not be excluded from the regime applying to the finishing trade in embroidery.

Embroidery patterns imported and then re-exported in the embroidery finishing trade shall be granted exemption from duty by both Parties.

#### ANNEX E.

#### CONVENTION ON EPIZOÖTIC DISEASES.

##### *Article 1.*

The inhabitants of places situated within the frontier districts (frontier zones) may cross the frontier at any time in either direction with their own animals for the purpose of performing agricultural work or carrying on their business, and for the purpose of having their cattle served, castrated, weighed or given veterinary treatment.

Each Contracting Party shall regulate this frontier traffic as simply as possible.

##### *Article 2.*

Subject to re-export or re-import, the Contracting Parties shall allow animals to cross the frontier for summer grazing, provided they are accompanied by official certificates of health.

Each Contracting Party shall determine from year to year which frontier territories may be used for the grazing of animals, and shall duly notify them to the other Contracting Party together with the maximum period of grazing allowed.

The question of summer pasturage across the frontier shall be governed by the following provisions contained in Articles 3 to 7.

##### *Article 3.*

Animals must be notified in writing to the chief authority of the commune to which they are to be brought, at least twenty days before the frontier is crossed.

The notification must contain :

- (a) The name, Christian name and residence of the owner of the animals ;
- (b) Species of animals ;
- (c) Number of each species ;
- (d) Place where animal is at the time of notification ;
- (e) Commune and pasture to which the animals are to be driven ;
- (f) Route to be taken by the animals and means of transport to be employed (on foot, by rail, etc.);
- (g) Customs office of entry in the country of destination and date of crossing the frontier.

The chief authority of the commune must place on record this notification and transmit it without delay to the competent authority to be designated by each Contracting Party.

*Article 4.*

The frontier must be crossed, whenever practicable at, a Customs office or as near as possible to one.

When crossing the frontier the animals must be accompanied by certificates of health issued by veterinary officials not more than five days previously, certifying that the animals are healthy and that no case of a notifiable disease which can be communicated to the species in question has broken out in the commune from which they came during the previous 40 days.

Isolated cases of anthrax, symptomatic anthrax, hemorrhagic septicaemia, eruption of vesicles, swine fever, rabies and tuberculosis shall not prevent the issue of such health certificate, provided these diseases, with the exception of tuberculosis, have not broken out on farms from which the animals are being taken : a note of such shall, however, be inserted in the certificate.

At the frontier the animals must be inspected by a veterinary official who shall examine the papers accompanying them, and their state of health.

If the papers are in order and if the health of the animals gives no cause to fear the spread of any disease, the veterinary official shall allow the animals to pass the frontier. He shall endorse the certificates of health, which shall be handed over for keeping to the competent authority.

*Article 5.*

Certificates of health may be issued collectively for a number of animals, in so far as they belong to the same owner and are being driven to the same commune. In other cases a special certificate is required for each animal.

*Article 6.*

Each owner must hand over to the Customs authorities of each Contracting Party a list of the animals made out in duplicate and bearing his signature.

With regard to horned cattle, each separate animal must be described not only according to species but according to sex, age, and special characteristics, and more particularly according to the stage of pregnancy.

*Article 7.*

On the return of the animals, the veterinary official shall return the certificates of health to the accompanying persons. He shall enter upon them the day of passing the frontier on the return journey and a statement regarding the state of health of the animals and the freedom from disease of the place from which they come. If during the time of pasturage some disease infectious to the species of animal in question breaks out among a part of the herds or flocks or in a place through which the animals have to return, the return into the territory of the other Party shall be forbidden, unless an exception must be made for urgent reasons (lack of fodder, bad weather, etc.). In such cases, the return of the animals must be subject to the adoption of precautions which shall be determined by agreement between the competent authorities for preventing the spread of disease.

*Article 8.*

Daily driving to pasture shall be allowed for all animals accompanied by health certificates. In order to furnish proof of the identity of the animals coming from their territory, the two Contracting Parties reserve the right to prescribe the application of metal tags to the ears of the animals.

Owners must hand over to the Customs officials a signed list giving an exact description of all animals proceeding to pasture.

During the grazing season the animals must be periodically examined by a veterinary official in their place of origin.

*Article 9.*

In the event of an outbreak or suspected cases of disease each Contracting Party shall be free to take measures in accordance with its laws on epizooties with a view to restricting the traffic referred to in the foregoing Articles.

*Article 10.*

Apart from the circumstances specially provided for above, the veterinary regulations of the two Contracting Parties shall be applicable to the reciprocal traffic in cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, mules and donkeys, and also in animal parts, products and raw materials and any articles capable of communicating epizootic diseases.

In particular, animals imported from the territory of one Contracting Party into the territory of the other must be subject to veterinary control at the frontier: they must be furnished with health certificates issued by a veterinary official and certifying that the animals are in good health and come from a district in which no disease capable of infecting the species of animal in question has occurred for at least 40 days.

*Article 11.*

The direct transit of domestic animals of every kind from the territory of one Contracting Party through the territory of the other is unrestricted provided that the animals are furnished with certificates, as prescribed by the laws of the country from which they come, stating that they are individually healthy and come from an uninfected area. They must also be found at the frontier to be free from any notifiable disease capable of infecting the species in question, and assurances must be given that the country of destination and any countries of transit are ready to effect their transport.

There shall be no restrictions on the direct transit from the territory of the one Contracting Party to the territory of the other of animal parts, products and raw materials and of articles capable of transmitting infectious epizootic diseases, provided they are carried by rail in sealed or closed trucks.

*Article 12.*

The direct transit of domestic animals of every kind from third countries to or through the territory of one of the two Contracting Parties shall be permitted under the following conditions:

- (a) Transports must be officially notified in advance for the purpose of obtaining transit licences. The notification must contain the number and species of the animals, the place from which they come and whither they are going, and the stations of entry and departure.
- (b) The animals must be accompanied by official health certificates.
- (c) On entering the territory of the Contracting Party through which the transit is to be effected, the animals shall be examined by a veterinary official. If it is found that animals are suffering from a notifiable disease, the transport shall be refused.
- (d) If the transport is accepted for transit by one Contracting Party, the other Contracting Party shall be obliged to accept the transport at the frontier regardless of the state of health of the animals.
- (e) The frontier may be closed to transit traffic against a country, if on account of cattle disease it is also closed to imports.

The direct transit in sealed trucks of animal parts, products and raw materials and of articles capable of transmitting infectious epizootic diseases may be effected without restriction from third countries to or through the territory of either of the two Contracting Parties, if assurance is given that the country of destination and any countries of transit are prepared to accept the transports.

The two Contracting Parties shall always and in due time notify by telegraph any prohibitions and restrictions relating to this traffic.



*Article 13.*

The Contracting Parties undertake to adopt all requisite measures in accordance with their national legislation with a view to preventing the spread of epizootic diseases.

In particular, they undertake carefully to disinfect all means of transport used in animal traffic.

*Article 14.*

The Contracting Parties shall keep each other regularly informed concerning cattle disease. Official reports on this matter must be exchanged directly and with all possible speed at least every fortnight.

If cattle plague or pleuro-pneumonia breaks out in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, or foot-and-mouth disease in frontier districts, the competent central authorities of the other Party shall be immediately and directly informed by telegram of the outbreak and spread of the disease.

Furthermore, the frontier district authorities shall immediately and directly inform one another of any outbreaks of disease within the frontier administrative districts.

If a case of disease is ascertained among animals imported from the territory of one Contracting Party into the territory of the other after crossing the frontier, the case must be officially recorded in the presence of a veterinary official (State veterinary official), and a copy of the record made must be immediately sent to the other Contracting Party.

*Article 15.*

The foregoing Agreement shall also apply to the Principality of Lichtenstein for as long as it is joined with Switzerland by a Customs Union Treaty.

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