

N° 1712.

ALLEMAGNE ET TURQUIE

Traité de commerce, avec protocole
de signature. Signés à Angora, le
12 janvier 1927.

GERMANY AND TURKEY

Treaty of Commerce, with Protocol
of Signature. Signed at Angora,
January 12, 1927.

TEXTE ALLEMAND. — GERMAN TEXT.

No. 1712. — HANDELSVERTRAG¹
ZWISCHEN DEM DEUTSCHEN
REICH UND DER TÜRKISCHEN
REPUBLIK, GEZEICHNET IN
ANGORA, AM 12. JANUAR 1927.

*Textes officiels allemand et turc communiqués
par le consul général d'Allemagne à Genève.
L'enregistrement de ce traité a eu lieu le
18 mai 1928.*

DER DEUTSCHE REICHSPRÄSIDENT einerseits
und DER PRÄSIDENT DER TÜRKISCHEN REPU-
BLIK andererseits, von dem Wunsche besetzt,
die Handelsbeziehungen zwischen den beiden
Ländern zu fördern, haben beschlossen, zu
diesem Zweck entsprechend dem Deutsch-
Türkischen Freundschaftsvertrag² vom 3. März
1924 einen Vertrag abzuschliessen, und haben
zu ihren Bevollmächtigten ernannt

DER DEUTSCHE REICHSPRÄSIDENT :

Herrn Rudolf NADOLNY, Botschafter des
Deutschen Reichs in der Türkei,

DER PRÄSIDENT DER TÜRKISCHEN REPUBLIK :

Herrn Ali DJÉNANI Bey, ehemaligen Han-
delsminister, Abgeordneten von Ghazi
Aintab, und

Herrn Ali CHEVKI Bey, Unterstaatssekretär
des Auswärtigen,

TEXTE TURC. — TURKISH TEXT.

تورکیه جمهوریتی و آلمانیا حکومتی
آراسنده تجارت مقاوله نامه سی¹

*German and Turkish official texts communicated
by the German Consul General at Geneva.
The registration of this Treaty took place
May 18, 1928.*

بر طرفدن
تورکیه جمهوریتی رئیس،
دیگر طرفدن
آلمان حکومتی رئیس

ایکی مملکت آراسنده کی مناسبات اقتصادی اینکشاف ایتدیرمک
آرزوسیه متحسین اولارق، ۳ مارت ۱۹۲۴ تاریخلی تورک —
آلمان میخاندت معاهده سنه توفیقاً، بو باده بر مقاوله نامه عقدینه
قرار ویرمشار و مرخصاری اولوق اوزره،

تورکیه جمهوریتی رئیس :

سابق تجارت وکیل، غازی عینتاب مبعوث علی جنانی

بک اقدی ایله

خارجیه وکالتی مستشاری علی شوق بی،

آلمان حکومتی رئیس :

آلمان حکومتک تورکیه سفیر کیری و فوق العاده مرخصی

موسیو رودولف نادولنی

تعیین ایتلمشدر .

¹ L'échange des ratifications a eu lieu à Berlin,
le 22 juin 1927.

² Vol. XLI, page 237, de ce recueil.

¹ The exchange of ratifications took place at
Berlin, June 22, 1927.

² Vol. XLI, page 237, of this Series.

¹ TRANSLATION.

No. 1712. — TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN THE GERMAN REICH AND THE TURKISH REPUBLIC. SIGNED AT ANGORA, JANUARY 12, 1927.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN REICH, of the one part, and THE PRESIDENT OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC, of the other part, being desirous of developing the commercial relations between the two countries, have resolved, in conformity with the Treaty of Friendship between Germany and Turkey of March 3rd, 1924, to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN REICH :

M. Rudolf NADOLNY, Ambassador of the German Reich in Turkey ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC :

M. Ali DJÉNANI Bey, former Minister of Commerce, Deputy for Ghazi Aintab ; and
M. Ali CHEVKI Bey, Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs ;

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

Article premier.

Products of the soil and industry of Turkish origin imported into Germany shall not be liable to any higher duties than those mentioned in Annex A.

Products of the soil and industry of German origin imported into Turkey shall not be liable to any higher duties than those mentioned in Annex B.

Products of the soil and industry of either of the contracting countries imported into the other shall not be liable to any higher duties, co-efficients, taxes or other charges whatsoever than those imposed on the like products of any third country.

The same shall apply with regard to export duties and other taxes on products of the soil and industry which are exported from the territory of either Contracting Party into the territory of the other Party.

The guarantee providing for treatment equal to that accorded to any third country shall likewise extend to the manner of levying the import and export duties, warehousing in bonded warehouses, charges and Customs formalities, and Customs treatment and clearance of goods, whether imported, exported or in transit.

Article II.

Products of the soil and industry of either of the Contracting Parties imported into the territory of the other Party after passing in transit through the territory of one or more third countries shall not be subject on importation to duties or taxes other or higher than would be applied if they had been imported direct from the country of origin.

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations, for information.

The present provision shall apply both to goods conveyed in direct transit and to goods conveyed in transit after transshipment, re-packing, or warehousing.

Article III.

Each of the Contracting Parties may, in order to establish the country of origin of imported goods, require the importer to produce a certificate of origin attesting that the imported goods are a national product or manufacture of the exporting country, or that they are to be considered as such in view of a process of transformation or working up, justifiable on economic grounds to which the said goods have been subjected in the latter country.

Certificates of origin, which shall be drawn up in accordance with the model annexed to the present Treaty (Annex C), shall be issued by the Chambers of Commerce or Industry to which the consignor belongs, or by the Customs authorities or any organ or body approved by the country of destination.

Certificates of origin shall be dispensed with in the case of postal packets where the non-commercial nature of such consignments is recognised.

Article IV.

There shall be reciprocal freedom of trade and navigation between the territories of the Contracting Parties. The Contracting Parties accordingly undertake not to hamper their mutual economic relations by any import, export or transit prohibitions or restrictions.

The Contracting Parties reserve the right, however, to establish import and export prohibitions or restrictions provided that such measures apply to all countries, or at least to all those countries in which the same conditions prevail :

- (1) In order to preserve such resources as are indispensable for safeguarding the food supply and the economic life of the nation ;
- (2) For reasons of public safety and national security ;
- (3) As a sanitary measure, or for the protection of animals or useful plants from disease and noxious insects and parasites in accordance with the international principles adopted in this connection ;
- (4) In the case of goods which constitute state monopolies and for the purpose of applying to foreign goods such prohibitions and restrictions as are or may hereafter be prescribed by domestic legislation in regard to the production, sale, transport or consumption within the country of similar native goods ;
- (5) In order to prevent the export of gold specie or bullion.

Article V.

The Contracting Parties reciprocally undertake to grant transit, on the routes which are most suitable for international transit, to persons, baggage, goods and articles of all sorts, consignments, vessels, boats, carriages and wagons or other means of transport, and to guarantee each other in this respect most-favoured-nation treatment.

Goods of all kinds conveyed in transit across the territory of either of the Contracting Parties shall be reciprocally exempt from all Customs duties or other taxes, with the exception of statistical dues and supervision and warehousing charges.

The Contracting Parties undertake not to hamper transit by formalities or other measures likely to impede it ; nevertheless, they reserve the right to take the necessary precautions to ensure that goods, and particularly those which constitute State monopolies, are not imported clandestinely into the country, but are really in transit.

The provisions of this Article shall apply both to goods in direct transit and to goods conveyed in transit after transshipment, repacking or warehousing.

The transit of goods may be prohibited or restricted in so far as measures of this kind extend to all countries, or at least to all those countries in which the same conditions prevail :

- (1) For reasons of public safety and national security ;
- (2) As a sanitary measure or for the protection of animals or useful plants from disease and noxious insects and parasites, in accordance with the international principles adopted in this connection.

Article VI.

Merchants, manufacturers and other business men of either Contracting Party who prove, by producing an identity card issued by the competent authorities of their country, that they are authorised to carry on their trade or industry in that country, and that they pay therein the legally established taxes and imposts, shall have the right, either in person or through travellers in their employ, to make purchases in the territory of the other Contracting Party from merchants or producers, or in public places of sale. They may also take orders from merchants and other persons who in their trade or industry use goods corresponding to the samples offered. They may likewise carry samples or patterns with them, or have them sent. The activities enumerated in this paragraph shall not render them liable to any further tax or duty. All articles representative of a specified commodity shall be considered as samples or patterns provided, first, that the said articles can be satisfactorily identified on re-exportation, and, secondly, that the quantity or value of the articles imported taken as a whole, is not such that they can no longer, in accordance with commercial practice, be regarded as samples.

The identity card shall be drawn up in accordance with the model given in Annex D. The Contracting Parties shall communicate to each other the names of the authorities competent to issue these cards and the regulations which commercial travellers must observe when conducting their business.

It is understood, however, that the aforesaid commercial travellers shall not be entitled to conclude sales for any merchants or business men other than those named on their cards.

With the exception of goods, the importation of which is prohibited, articles liable to Customs duty or to any other charge, imported as samples or patterns, shall, conditionally on re-exportation, be admitted on both sides provisionally free of import and export duties, subject to the following conditions :

A. When making their Customs declaration the said travellers shall produce a samples permit certified by the Customs authorities of the exporting country and containing full particulars of the samples or patterns imported by them, together with three copies of this document. If they have not such a samples permit in their possession, they shall, when making their declaration, present another list in triplicate which shall give full particulars of the samples or patterns.

The Customs authorities of the importing country may require a translation of the permit in the language of their country.

B. To enable samples or patterns to be identified on re-exportation they must be stamped or sealed in the exporting country according to their nature and form. The Customs authorities of each Party shall officially send to each other models of these stamps and seals to enable the authenticity of the marks affixed to the samples to be verified.

When the affixing of such marks is difficult or liable to cause inconvenience, identification by means of photographs, sketches or a full and detailed description shall be permitted. The Customs authorities in the importing country may, however, place additional marks on these samples at the

expense of the persons concerned in all cases in which they consider this indispensable for ensuring the identification of the samples on re-exportation.

Except in the last case, Customs inspection shall be confined to identifying the samples by means of the samples permit and determining the amount of any duties and charges to which they may be liable.

If the samples or patterns do not bear marks affixed in the exporting country, new marks shall be affixed by the Customs authorities of the importing country.

C. After the samples permit or the samples declaration has been presented to the Customs authorities by the importers, the Customs inspection shall take place, and if the permit or declaration corresponds with the samples and if the marks affixed thereto are in order, the Customs duty on each of these samples and the consumption taxes, if any, shall be determined and the amount of such duties and taxes deposited either in cash or in the form of such security as the Customs authorities of the importing country may consider adequate. The provisions in regard to this security shall be laid down in general by the respective Governments. Weighing and other charges shall be finally defrayed, and the samples permit or one of the copies of the declaration, duly endorsed by the Customs authorities, shall be returned to the importer.

Instead, however, of depositing the duty on each of the samples calculated according to the corresponding rates in the tariff, the importer may pay duty on the whole of the samples at the rate of the sample assessed most highly. The Customs authorities shall be bound to agree to this proposal.

D. Samples or patterns imported in this manner shall be returned within one year to the exporting country, or reexported to another country, either through the Customs house of entry or through another Customs house. This period of one year may be extended, if necessary, by the Customs authorities of the importing country.

E. The samples permit or declaration, together with the samples or patterns to be re-exported, shall be presented to the Customs authorities by the party concerned, and the former shall, after verification, refund without delay (against receipt) the whole of the duties deposited on entry, or provide for the release of any other security for the payment of these duties. Such refund or release shall apply only to samples or patterns which are re-exported. Customs duties held as a deposit for samples or patterns which are not re-exported on the expiry of the period allowed under D or which are sold within the country, shall finally accrue to the Customs administration or shall be collected from the guarantors.

F. The refund of the duties deposited on importation or the release of the security may be effected at any Customs office at the frontier or at any Customs office in the interior authorised for the purpose. The Contracting Parties shall communicate to each other a list of the offices to which the said authorisation has been given.

The provisions of the present Article shall not, in so far as either Party is concerned, affect the principle of treatment on terms of equality with any third State.

The provisions of this Article shall not apply to hawking.

Article VII.

Nationals of either Contracting Party proceeding to fairs or markets to transact their business there shall not receive less favourable treatment in the territory of the other Party than its own nationals, provided they are able to produce an identity card in accordance with the model annexed to the present Treaty (Annex E), issued by the authorities of the country of which they are nationals.

The provisions of the first paragraph shall not be applicable to itinerant trading, hawking or soliciting orders from persons not engaged in any trade or industry; each of the Contracting Parties reserves to itself full legislative freedom in this respect.

Article VIII.

On proof of their identity being furnished and, if necessary, on any adequate security being deposited, the following articles may be imported duty-free, provided that they are reexported or placed in bonded warehouses within a period corresponding to that for which they are there required :

(1) Articles which are imported into the territory of either Contracting Party for repairs.

It is understood that the said articles shall be exempt from import duties on their re-importation into the exporting country ; dutiable materials or parts, entering to any considerable extent into the said articles when the latter are repaired shall be assessed for Customs duty independently of the articles themselves, and in accordance with the rate to which they were liable before their employment ; the weight on which the Customs duties are assessed may be determined by means of an estimate.

(2) Sacks, casks and ether containers, imported from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties into that of the other Party in order to be filled in the latter country and then re-exported.

(3) Articles intended for markets, exhibitions or competitions.

The Parties concerned must state, when importing the articles in question into the country the period for which they will be required. This period may, if necessary, be extended by the Customs authorities.

Article IX.

Treatment on the same terms as that accorded to any third State shall not apply in the case of :

(1) Privileges which have been, or may hereafter be granted by either of the Contracting Parties to an adjacent country in respect of frontier traffic in frontier zones not exceeding, as a general rule, fifteen kilometres in breadth on either side of the frontier.

(2) Special privileges resulting from of a Customs union.

(3) Special advantages and privileges which Turkey and the countries that separated from the Ottoman Empire in 1923 at present grant to each other, or may hereafter grant to each other, in regard to Customs tariffs and, in general, any other economic matters.

Article X.

No distinction shall be made on the railways between the inhabitants of the territories of the Contracting Parties, either as regards carriage rates or the time and method of despatch. In particular, goods sent from the territory of one Party to the territory of the other, or carried in transit through the territory of the latter, shall not receive less favourable treatment in respect either of despatch or carriage rates than goods despatched from the respective territories either to an inland destination or to a foreign country, provided they are conveyed over the same railway line and in the same direction.

Exceptions shall only be allowed in the case of consignments at reduced rates for the purpose of relieving temporary distress in special cases, or of consignments for charitable purposes.

The two Governments also reserve the right to settle the details of their reciprocal railway traffic and transit traffic by direct agreement between the railway administrations.

Article XI.

Vessels and boats flying the flag of either of the Contracting Parties and entering or leaving the waters and ports of the other Party in ballast or with cargo shall, whatever may be the place from which they come or to which they are proceeding, be accorded within these waters and ports the same treatment in all respects as national vessels, and shall not be subjected to any duties or charge other than those which are or may hereafter be levied on national vessels; no matter whether these duties or charges under whichever name they may be described are collected on behalf of and for the profit of the State, a province, a commune, or any other body authorised by the Government for this purpose.

Article XII.

Cargoes of vessels, whatever may be the place from which they come or to which they are proceeding, shall not be liable to other or higher duties or charges, nor be treated otherwise, than goods imported under the national flag. Their passengers, together with the baggage of these passengers, shall also be treated as if they were conveyed on vessels flying the national flag.

Article XIII.

The provisions of Articles XI and XII shall not apply to the coasting trade, to fishing, to pilotage and to the employment of pilots, to towage and other port services, or to navigation in inland waters.

Article XIV.

The documents and certificates issued for the purpose by the competent authorities of the respective States in accordance with their laws and regulations shall be recognised by both Parties as establishing the nationality of vessels and boats.

Tonnage measurement certificates and other tonnage measurement documents issued by either Contracting Party shall be recognised by the other Party in conformity with any special agreements which may be concluded between the two Contracting Parties.

Article XV.

Vessels and boats under the flag of either of the Contracting Parties entering a port of the other Party with the object of completing their cargo or of unloading or transhipping some portion thereof, shall be entitled, provided that they comply with the laws and regulations of the State concerned, to retain on board the portion of their cargo which is consigned to another port or to another country, and to re-export such portion of the cargo without being liable to pay any duties or charges thereon, except supervision fees. The latter may, moreover, only be levied at the lowest rate fixed for national vessels.

Article XVI.

If a vessel of one of the Contracting Parties should be wrecked, stranded, damaged or abandoned through peril of the sea in the waters of the other Party, the vessel and its cargo shall be granted the same privileges and immunities as are granted by the laws and regulations of the country

concerned in similar circumstances to national vessels. Assistance and relief shall be given to the master, crew and passengers, both as regards themselves and the vessel and its cargo, to the same extent as to nationals.

As regards salvages services, the laws of the country where salvage takes place shall be applicable.

Goods salvaged from a stranded or wrecked vessel shall not be subject to any Customs duties unless they are imported into the country for consumption therein.

Article XVII.

Internal duties on the productions, preparation or consumption of a commodity which are or may hereafter be levied in the territory of either Contracting Party on behalf of the State, a commune or any other body, may not, under any pretext, be higher or more onerous in the case of products of the other Party than in the case of like products of the country itself.

Article XVIII.

The Contracting Parties undertake to adopt the necessary measures to enable merchants to obtain official information concerning Customs tariffs and, in particular, the scale of tariff rates for a definite commodity. Such enquiries must, in conformity with the regulations of the importing country, be accompanied by a model of the goods or a detailed description thereof, of a sketch or photograph.

Article XIX.

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged as soon as possible at Berlin.

The Treaty shall come into force one month after the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification and shall remain in operation for a period of two years. On the expiration of this period it shall remain in force until it is denounced by either of the Contracting Parties; such denunciation shall, however, only take effect after the expiration of a period of six months.

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

Done in duplicate at Angora, on January 12, 1927.

Rudolf NADOLNY.

Ali DJÉNANI.

A. CHEVKI.

ANNEX A.

LIST OF CONCESSIONS GRANTED BY GERMANY TO TURKEY.

Number in German Customs Tariff	Description of goods	Duty per 100 kg.
		Reichsmarks
ex 19	Canary-seed (pointed seed)	2
ex 28	Cotton, raw, cleaned or not	free
ex 46	Hazelnuts, unripe (green) and ripe, also shelled, ground or otherwise broken up, or simply prepared	2
ex 52	Figs : In containers weighing 5 kg. and under	8
	Other	4
	Raisins (except those classified under No. 53)	8
ex 54	Almonds, dried (in the shell or shelled) ; pistachio nuts	4
ex 60	Opium	free
ex 94	Valonia (also ground)	free
ex 136	Eggs of poultry or game birds, raw or only cooked in the shell, also dyed, painted or ornamented in any other way	5
ex 225	Emery, raw, ground or washed, packed otherwise than in boxes, glasses, jars or similar packages suitable for retail sale ; also shaped in bricks	free
ex 428	Carpets, of spun wool or other animal hair, mixed or not with vegetable textile materials or yarns, in the piece for sale by measure or cut ; knotted, also printed or sewn	800

ANNEX B.

LIST OF CONCESSIONS GRANTED BY TURKEY TO GERMANY.

No. in Turkish Customs Tariff	Description of Goods	Duty in piastres per 100 kg.
Ad 196	Goods made of skin or leather combined with common materials such as imitation ivory, tortoiseshell, mother of pearl and similar shells, also galatite, celluloid, horn, bone, glass, porcelain and artificial silk, also combined with common metals, nickelled, plated or gilt, shall be dutiable in accordance with Tariff No. 195.	
ex 231	Brushware : (b) Brooms and brushes for domestic use and for use in arts and trades, made of pig's bristles and other mixed animal and vegetable hairs and fibres (d) Toothbrushes made of celluloid or galalite shall be dutiable in accordance with Tariff No. 231 (d).	750 × 2

No. in Turkish Customs Tariff	Description of goods	Duty in piastres per 100 Kg.
255	Printed books bound in cloth or cardboard :	free
441	(b) Other books	
ex 472	Tools and instruments of iron and steel, with or without handles : (f) Other tools and instruments for joiners, plumbers, upholsterers, masons, tailors, gardeners, watch-makers and for other trades Articles of lead combined with tin shall not be dutiable under Tariff No. 482 but under Tariff No. 472 where the percentage of tin is low and does not exceed 4 %.	450 × 2
ex 491 (c) ex 533 (b)	Silver goods coated with less than 13 per thousand of gold shall be dutiable as goods made of pure silver.	165 × 5
576	Synthetic indigo shall be dutiable as artificial indigo.	15 × 5
ex 581	Aniline salts	22 × 5
ex 585 (c)	Products for the manufacture of synthetic tanning materials, such as ordoval or neradol	300 × 5
ex 594 (h)	Saltpetre (KNO ₃) shall be dutiable as potassium salts not enumerated elsewhere.	150 × 5
ex 595 (i)	Hyposulphite and similar products, such as blankit, blankit I, burmol, rangolit, sulphite and bisulphite	150 (without coefficient)
ex 595 (j)	Nekal	200 (without coefficient)
ex 604 (a)	Decrolin	1,600 × 3
ex 607 (c)	Chromacyl and Chromosal	1,350 × 3
758	Insecticides of all kinds, in powder, paste or liquid (including weight of receptacles)	
762	Toys : (a) With mechanical movements (b) Without mechanical movements	

ANNEX C.

(Model)

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN.

Consignor			Consignee		
Name			Name		
Town or village			Town or village		
Street			Street		
No. of packages	Method of packing	Marks No.	Gross and net weight in kg.	Method of despatch (rail, post, boat, etc.)	Contents

It is hereby certified that the above-mentioned goods are of origin.

..... 192...

(Stamp)

(Designation of competent office and signature)

.....

ANNEX D.

(Model)

NAME OF COUNTRY.

(Issuing authority)

TRADER'S IDENTITY CARD

Valid for twelve months from the date of issue.

Valid for.....

No. of card.....

It is hereby certified that the holder of this card :

M born at..... resident
 at Street No. possesses ¹..... at
 under the name of

(or) is a commercial traveller in the employ of the firm (s) of.....
 at which possess (es)
 at under the name of

As the holder of this card intends to solicit orders in the above-mentioned countries and to make purchases for the above firm (s), it is hereby certified that the said firm (s) is (are) authorised to exercise its (their) trade and industry in (.....) and pays (pay) the statutory taxes for this purpose.

....., 19.....

(Signature of head (s) of the firm (s)) :

.....

Description of holder :

Age

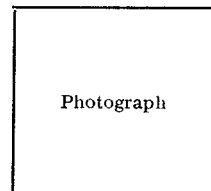
Height.....

Hair.....

Special marks.....

Signature of holder :

.....



Photograph

¹ State nature of factory or business.

N. B. Only the first part of the form should be filled in, in the case of the head of a commercial or industrial concern.

ANNEX E.

(Model)

IDENTITY CARD FOR VISITORS TO FAIRS OR MARKETS

It is hereby certified that M
 the holder of this card, proceeding with his goods to the fairs and markets in
 (insert " Turkey " in the case of nationals of the German Reich and " Germany " in the case of Turkish
 nationals), resides at
 and that he is bound to pay the statutory taxes and duties in respect of his business.

This certificate is valid for a period of months.

(Place, date, stamp and signature of the issuing authority.)

PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE

At the moment of signing the Commercial Treaty the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed upon the following explanatory statements :

Ad Articles IV and XIX.

The Contracting Parties agree that the import and export prohibitions and restrictions referred to in Article IV, paragraph 2, No. 1, shall not apply to the products specified in Annexes A and B of the present Treaty.

This shall also be the case in respect of goods already ordered or dispatched at the time of the publication of the import or export prohibitions.

The two Parties furthermore agree that the Party which considers that its interests are prejudiced by prohibitions imposed in virtue of Article IV, paragraph 2, No. 1, shall also be entitled, on giving six months' notice, to denounce the present Treaty even before the expiration of the period of validity of two years specified in Article XIX, paragraph 2.

The foregoing provisions shall not be applicable to prohibitions in force at the time of signing the present Treaty. The two Parties shall communicate to each other a list of such prohibitions.

Ad Article IX.

It is agreed that Article IX may not be applied if the special advantages and privileges referred to in No. 3 of the said Article are granted to a third State.

Ad Article XVII.

It is agreed that, provided Turkey grants nationals of the German Reich the same treatment as her own nationals, she may continue to collect the consumption duties specified in the Annex to the present Protocol in respect of the products named therein.

This Protocol shall form an integral part of the present Treaty, and shall enter into force simultaneously therewith.

Done in duplicate at Angora on January 12, 1927.

Rudolf NADOLNY.
Ali DJÉNANI.
A. CHEVKI.

ANNEX.

CONSUMPTION DUTIES.

Tea	40	piastres per kilogramme.
Coffee	20	» » »
Petroleum	6	» » »
Rice	10	» » »
Margarine, oleomargarine and other animal fats	80	» » »
Stearine candles	30	» » »
Ordinary soap	5	» » »
Sacks, new and used	5	» » »
Preserved fruits and vegetables	30	» » »
Matches	½	» » box of 60 matches.
Wax matches	1	» » »
Cigarette paper	1	» » 50 sheets.
Patent lighters	25	» each.
Sugar	15	» per kilogramme.
Biscuits		
Chocolate		
Condensed milk		
Sweetmeats		
Non-alcoholic beverages and lemonades (effervescent lemonades)		Tax according to sugar content.
Other products containing sugar		
Tombac	40	piastres per kilogramme.