

N° 1876.

ITALIE
ET ROYAUME DES SERBES,
CROATES ET SLOVÈNES

Traité de commerce et de navigation
avec annexes, protocole et proto-
cole final, signés à Belgrade, le
14 juillet 1924, et échange de
notes y relatif de la même date.

ITALY AND
KINGDOM OF THE SERBS,
CROATS AND SLOVENES

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation,
with Annexes, Protocol and Final
Protocol, signed at Belgrade,
July 14, 1924, and Exchange of
Notes relating thereto of the same
Date.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

No. 1876. — TREATY² OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN THE KINGDOM OF ITALY AND THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES. SIGNED AT BELGRADE, JULY 14, 1924.

French official text communicated by the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Permanent Delegate of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes accredited to the League of Nations. The registration of this Treaty took place December 19, 1928.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY and HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES, desiring equally to strengthen the ties of friendship between their two countries and to further their commercial and maritime relations, have resolved to conclude a treaty of commerce and navigation and for that purpose have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY :

His Excellency General Alessandro BODRERO, Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Italy, Officer of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Sava and Commander of the White Eagle with Swords, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Majesty the King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes ;

M. Lodovico LUCIOLLI, Grand Cross of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus and of the Crown of Italy, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Sava, Counsellor of State ; and

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES :

His Excellency Dr Hincó KRIZMAN, Grand Cross of the Order of Saint Sava, Knight of the Order of the White Eagle, Minister of Commerce and Industry ;

M. Sava KOUKITCH, Grand Officer of the Order of St. Sava and Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy, former Director-General of Customs ;

His Excellency Dr Otókar RYBÁR, Grand Cross of the Crown of Italy, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary ;

Dr. Milan TODOROVITCH, Commander of the Order of St. Sava, Head of Section at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry ;

M. Milivojé SAVITCH, Commander of the Order of St. Sava, Knight of the Order of the White Eagle, Head of Section at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry ;

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

Article 1.

There shall be full and complete freedom of commerce and navigation between the Kingdom of Italy and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

¹ Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations, à titre d'information.

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

² The exchange of ratifications took place at Rome, November 14, 1928.

Nationals of either High Contracting Party shall be entitled to use, under the same conditions and on payment of the same charges as nationals of the country, highways and other roads, canals, locks, ferryboats, bridges and swing-bridges in ports and landing-places, signals and lights marking navigable channels, pilot services, cranes and public weighing machines, warehouses and premises for the salvage and storage of cargoes, vessels and other articles, provided such premises or installations are intended for the use of the public, whether they be under State or private management.

Apart from special regulations concerning lighthouses, lights and pilotage, no tax shall be levied unless actual use is made of such premises or installations.

On roads establishing direct or indirect communication between the territories of the High Contracting Parties or with another country, toll-dues levied on traffic crossing the frontier may not, in proportion to the distance covered, be higher than those imposed on inland traffic.

These provisions shall not apply to railways, which are governed by the Convention regulating railway communications and transit, concluded this day between the two High Contracting Parties.

Article 2.

In respect of the amount, guarantee and collection of import and export duties and in respect of transit, re-export, warehousing, local dues and Customs formalities, transshipment of goods, railway transport and generally, in respect of all that relates to the carrying on of commerce and industry, each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes to extend to the other any benefit or immunity granted by it to a third Power. Similarly, all benefits or immunities which may hereafter be granted in these respects to a third Power shall be extended immediately, without compensation and *ipso facto*, to the other Contracting Party.

Accordingly, natural and manufactured products of Italy imported into the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and natural and manufactured products of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes imported into Italy for consumption, warehousing, re-export or transit, shall receive the same treatment, and shall not be subject to other or higher duties than those levied on the goods of the nation most favoured in these respects.

It is understood that these provisions do not apply to the special privileges already granted or to those which may hereafter be granted to contiguous countries for the purpose of facilitating frontier traffic, nor to those granted under the terms of a Customs union already concluded or which may hereafter be concluded by either of the Contracting Parties.

Article 3.

Import duties and other charges levied in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes on products originating in and coming from Italy, as enumerated in Annex A of the present Treaty, and import duties and other charges levied in Italy on products originating in and coming from the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, as enumerated in Annex B, may not exceed the rates fixed in the said Annexes.

Article 4.

Exports to Italy shall not be subject in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, nor shall exports to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes be subject in Italy, to other or higher export duties or charges than those leviable on exports of the same products to the nation most favoured in this respect.

The export duties on the goods enumerated in Annex *C*, exported from the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes to Italy and on the goods enumerated in Annex *D*, exported from Italy to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, may not exceed the rates fixed in the said annexes.

Should the export prices of goods be fixed by the Government or under Government control, such compulsory prices may not, in respect of exports to the other contracting State, be higher than those fixed in respect of like goods exported to any other country.

Similarly, any other privilege granted by one of the High Contracting Parties to a third Power in respect of exports shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the other.

Article 5.

Products of foreign origin imported into the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes after passing in transit through Italian territory or imported into Italy after passing in transit through the territory of the said Kingdom, whether they are intended for consumption or re-export, or are in transit, shall not, owing to the fact that they have passed in transit through the territory of the other State, be subjected to less favourable treatment than they would receive on arrival in either State after passing in transit through the territory of any third country.

Article 6.

Persons importing into Italy goods produced in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and persons importing into the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes goods produced in Italy, shall not, as a general rule and subject to reciprocity, be required to submit certificates of origin. Certificates of origin may, however, be required by either of the High Contracting Parties as an exceptional measure if the latter has established differential duties according to the origin of the goods and if, in view of the general situation both as regards Customs duties and conditions of transport, there seems a likelihood of goods of a third Power, excluded in this instance from special treatment, being imported from the territory of the other Contracting Party. The said certificates may be issued by the Government authority in the place of export or by the Customs office in the place of despatch within the country or at the frontier, or by the competent chamber of commerce and industry, or by a consular agent, and they may even be replaced by the invoice if the respective Governments think fit. Should the certificates not be issued by a duly authorised Government authority, the Government of the importing country may require them to be endorsed by its own consular agent possessing competence in the place from which the goods were despatched.

Article 7.

The High Contracting Parties undertake not to impede trade between the two countries by any import, export or transit prohibitions or restrictions.

Exceptions to this rule, provided they are applied to all countries or to such countries as are subject to identical conditions, may only be made in the following cases :

- (1) In exceptional circumstances, in relation to war supplies ;
- (2) For reasons of public safety ;
- (3) In regard to Government monopolies actually in force or which may hereafter be established ;

(4) For the application to foreign goods of prohibitions or restrictions established by national legislation in the interests of the home production of like goods or of the sale or transport by national legislation in the interests of the home production of like goods or of the sale or transport within the country of like native goods ;

(5) Measures with regard to health supervision and the protection of useful animals or plants against disease, noxious insects and parasites, and particularly in the interest of public health and in conformity with international principles in this respect.

Article 8.

Internal duties in respect of production, manufacture or consumption which are or may hereafter be imposed, on behalf of the State, or of municipal authorities or corporations, on products of the country may, not on any pretext whatsoever, be levied on like products coming from the territory of the other High Contracting Party at a higher rate or in a more burdensome manner.

Article 9.

Goods of any kind coming from the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties shall be reciprocally exempt in the territory of the other from any transit charge whether they are conveyed in direct transit or have to be unloaded, warehoused and re-loaded during transit.

Article 10.

Government monopolies and traffic in arms and munitions of war shall continue to be subject to the respective laws and regulations of the High Contracting Parties.

Article 11.

Merchants, manufacturers and other traders of either of the High Contracting Parties, who prove by the production of a trader's identity card, issued by the authorities of their own country, that they are authorised to carry on their trade or industry in the country in which they are domiciled and that they pay therein the taxes and imposts established by law, shall be entitled, in the territory of the other High Contracting Party, to make purchases of goods, either in person or through travellers employed by them, from merchants or in places of public sale or from persons producing the goods. They may also accept orders, even by means of samples, from merchants or other persons who make use in their business of goods of the kind offered. In neither case shall they be liable on this account to any imposts or taxes higher than those levied on the nationals or subjects of the nation most favoured in this respect. As regards the carrying on of their activities in the territory of the other High Contracting Party, they shall be treated by the public authorities and public services on terms of equality with nationals.

Persons (commercial travellers) holding a trader's identity card shall have the right to carry with them samples, but not goods.

The foregoing provisions shall not apply to itinerant trading nor to hawking and the soliciting of orders from persons not engaged in any trade or industry.

Article 12.

No import or export duties shall be levied by either Party on the livestock and articles mentioned below, provided that they are returned within a previously fixed period :

(*a*) Vehicles of every kind (including bicycles and motor bicycles) and pack animals crossing the frontier for the sole purpose of conveying persons or goods from one country into the other, also draught animals and the accessories which vehicles carry for ordinary use during the journey ;

(*b*) Sacks, cases, barrels (wooden, iron, stone or other), demi-johns, baskets and other similar receptacles, not new and bearing marks, when such receptacles are imported empty to be re-exported full, or are re-imported empty after having been exported full ;

(*c*) Tarpaulins and other covers for wagons, carts and baskets, not new and bearing marks, when they are imported from the territory of the other High Contracting Party to be re-exported as covers for wagons, carts or baskets containing goods for export, or which are re-imported separately after being used for the same purpose for the export of goods loaded on wagons, carts or in baskets ;

(*d*) Livestock taken from the open market in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties and sent to fairs or markets in the territory of the other, provided that such livestock is returned to the country of origin if unsold ;

(*e*) Machinery to be repaired.

When conveying persons or goods from one country to the other, the means of transport mentioned above under *a*) shall be entitled to exemption as stipulated, even if, on the return journey, they carry a different load and irrespective of the place at which this fresh load was taken up.

The identity of the articles exported and re-imported must be proved, and the competent authorities shall for this purpose have the right to place certain distinguishing marks on these articles at the expense of the party concerned.

Each of the High Contracting Parties may stipulate that the re-exportation of the same articles shall be guaranteed by the deposit of the amount of the Customs duty applicable thereto, or by giving security.

Article 13.

Samples without value representative of a particular class of goods shall be reciprocally admitted free of all import and export duties,

This exemption is likewise applicable to samples of paper and fabrics for covering walls, of the size required to show the whole pattern, and to samples of porcelain, tissues and other goods with several designs on each piece, provided the importer agrees to render them unfit for any purpose except for use as samples.

Article 14.

Nationals of either High Contracting Party employed as carters or engaged in conveying passengers by carriage between various points of the respective territories shall not, by reason of the fact that they are engaged in such trade or occupation, be liable to any industrial tax in the territory of the other, except as regards transport by motor coach or char à bancs, in which case drivers who are nationals of one of the High Contracting Parties, when in the territory of the other, must fulfil the obligations and comply with the provisions relating to traffic of this kind.

Article 15.

With the object of furthering economic relations between the frontier zones of the two States and in particular of facilitating the exchange of goods necessary to meet the special requirements of the inhabitants of the said zones, the High Contracting Parties have agreed upon the provisions concerning frontier traffic between the two States contained in Annex *E* to the present Treaty.

Article 16.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall recognise as possessing legal personality in its territory, commercial and civil companies (including public and private insurance institutions) having their seat in the territory of the other High Contracting Party and validly constituted in accordance with the laws in force at the same place. Such companies shall be regarded as belonging to the State in whose territory they have their seat and they may conclude any contracts and undertake any transactions necessary for the execution of deeds of purchase or sale in the territory of the other State, provided they observe the laws in force in that territory. They shall enjoy therein the same rights and privileges as are or may hereafter be accorded to like companies of any third country. The aforesaid companies shall not be subject to any limitation or exclusion which does not also apply to companies belonging to the nation most favoured in this respect.

Article 17.

Irrespective of their residence, nationals of one of the High Contracting Parties, including juridical persons and companies of every kind, whose acts have been transcribed in the register of the competent authorities in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties or that have their seat in that territory, and also juridical persons and companies of every description recognised as national juridical persons or companies by an authority of one of the High Contracting Parties, even if they have their seat abroad, shall have the right, in the territory of the other High Contracting Party, to appear in the Courts and consequently to sue or be sued, either under their own name or under that of their firm. They may also assert their rights and interests before the competent administrative authorities in the same way as nationals.

Article 18.

As regards the reciprocal protection of patents of invention, commercial and industrial trade-marks, industrial samples and models, trade and firm appellations, the High Contracting Parties agree that the provisions of the following treaties shall apply in all their respective territories.

(a) The Paris Convention of March 20, 1883, for the Protection of Industrial Property¹, as amended by the Protocol of Madrid² dated April 14, 1891, and by the Additional Act³ of Brussels of December 14, 1900, and, finally, as revised at Washington⁴ June 2, 1911 ;

¹ *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 74, page 44.

² *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 83, page 676.

³ *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 92, page 807.

⁴ *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 104, page 116.

(b) The Madrid Arrangement ¹ of April 14, 1891, for the International Registration of Commercial and Industrial Trade-Marks, amended by the Additional Acts of Brussels ², dated December 14, 1900, and of Washington ³, dated June 2, 1911.

Article 19.

With a view to preventing the spread of phylloxera in their territories, both High Contracting Parties agree to apply reciprocally, as regards imports, the provisions laid down in the International Convention signed at Berne on November 3, 1881, and in the Additional Declaration of April 15, 1889.

Article 20.

The trade, including transit trade, livestock and in raw animal products and articles liable to carry infection, shall be governed by the provisions of the Special Convention to prevent infectious diseases of animals, which is to come into force between the two countries.

Article 21.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to maintain on the principal approaches to the routes joining the two States, frontier offices which shall be duly and adequately authorised to collect Customs duties and to carry out operations connected with transit on such routes as are recognised as transit routes.

The Customs formalities necessary in connection with trade of every kind shall be simplified and accelerated as far as possible by both Parties.

Article 22.

The High Contracting Parties shall instruct the responsible railway, Customs, health and police officials to reduce to a minimum and to simplify by every means in their power the operations connected with the conveyance by rail from the territory of one Party to that of the other, of passengers, baggage and goods, so that trains and traffic may be held up at the frontiers for as short a time as possible.

Article 23.

Vessels of either of the High Contracting Parties in the ports of the other shall receive on their entry, during their stay and on leaving, the same treatment as vessels of the country itself, both as regards duties and charges of any kind and under whatever name, leviable on behalf of the State, communes, corporations, public officials or institutions of any kind, and as regards the berthing of such vessels, their loading and unloading in the ports, roadsteads, bays, harbours, basins and docks and, in general, as regards all formalities and regulations with which vessels and their crews and cargoes may be bound to comply.

¹ *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 96, page 839.

² *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 96, page 848.

³ *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 108, page 404.

Further, all advantages which one of the High Contracting Parties has granted or may hereafter grant to a third Power in regard to the treatment of vessels and their cargoes shall be applicable, subject to reciprocity, to the vessels of the other High Contracting Party and their cargoes.

Article 24.

All goods of whatever nature or origin which may be imported, exported, conveyed in transit or warehoused in the territory of either of the High Contracting Parties if carried by national vessels, may also be imported, exported, conveyed in transit or warehoused if carried by the vessels of the other Party ; such goods shall enjoy the same privileges, reductions, benefits and drawbacks, without being subject to other or higher Customs duties or charges or to other or more severe restrictions than those in force in respect of like goods carried by national vessels on importation or exportation or when conveyed in transit or warehoused.

Article 25.

No port or transshipment duty may be levied in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties on the vessels of the other.

Further, the following categories of vessels belonging to one of the High Contracting Parties shall be entirely exempt, when in the ports of the other, from all tonnage or port dues :

- (a) Vessels coming from any place in ballast and leaving in ballast ;
- (b) Vessels which put into such ports by reason of accident or other circumstances beyond their control, provided however that the vessel does not undertake any commercial transaction and does not remain in port longer than is necessary ;
- (c) Vessels proceeding from a port of either State to a port or ports in the same State, if they can prove that they have already paid these duties in another port of the same State, within the time-limit allowed by the respective laws ;
- (d) Vessels entering a port for the sole purpose of awaiting orders, without undertaking any commercial transaction.

Article 26.

In the case of the shipwreck of or damage to a vessel belonging to the Government or to nationals of either of the High Contracting Parties, on the coasts or territories of the other Party, not only shall the shipwrecked persons be afforded every assistance, but, in addition, the vessels themselves, their parts and wreckage, fittings and all accessories belonging to them, all ship's papers found on board, as well as any effects and goods jettisoned and recovered, or the proceeds of the sale thereof, shall be restored in their entirety to the owners at their request or at the request of their agents duly authorised for that purpose. This shall be done in the form and under the conditions laid down in the Convention concerning Conditions of Residence and Business and Consular Matters, which is to come into force between the Kingdom of Italy and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

Article 27.

The nationality of the vessels of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be determined in accordance with the laws and regulations of the State to which the vessels belong.

The High Contracting Parties agree that, except in the case of sale by order of the Courts, vessels of one of the Parties may not assume the nationality of the other Party until the authorities of the former country have, by declaration, withdrawn the right to fly that country's flag.

As regards proof of the tonnage of vessels, the tonnage certificates issued in conformity with the laws of the State to which the vessels belong, shall be reciprocally recognised.

The documents and certificates issued by the authorities of the two High Contracting Parties, which concern and in every case accompany vessels (certificate of nationality, registration certificate, tonnage certificate, certificate relating to the survey of the ship's bottom, machinery, boilers and accessories, health documents, clearance certificate issued on the departure of the vessel) and also the periodical visas given subsequently to the first issue of the above-mentioned documents, shall be reciprocally recognised without requiring the visa of the respective Consular agents. Certificates relating to the survey of the ship's bottom, machinery and accessories, issued by institutes for the classification of vessels, and recognised by the Government of the High Contracting Party to which the vessels belong, shall be treated in the same way. This provision does not apply to copies of the above-mentioned documents or to extracts from the maritime registers to be used for purposes other than navigation or which are to be submitted to the judicial authorities.

Article 28.

The coasting trade is reserved to the national marine.

Article 29.

The assimilation of vessels and their cargoes in the ports of the High Contracting Parties shall not extend to the following :

- (a) The application of special laws for the protection of the national mercantile marine, as regards the encouragement of shipbuilding or the development of shipping by means of bounties or special facilities ;
- (b) The privileges granted to rowing and sailing clubs, etc. ;
- (c) The working of port and coasting services which are reserved to the national marine ;
- (d) Fishing, except where this is regulated by the provisions of the Briani Convention¹ of September 14, 1921.

Article 30.

The present Treaty shall extend to the countries belonging or which may hereafter belong to the territories of the High Contracting Parties.

Article 31.

Should any dispute arise between the High Contracting Parties with regard to the interpretation or application of the present Treaty and should either of the High Contracting Parties request that the dispute be submitted to a court of arbitration for decision, the other Party shall consent to this course, even as regards the prior question whether the dispute is such that it can be laid before a court of arbitration.

The court of arbitration shall in all cases be constituted by each of the High Contracting Parties appointing one of its nationals as arbitrator, and the two Parties choosing as third arbitrator a national of a third friendly Power.

The High Contracting Parties reserve the right to select jointly in advance and for a specified period the person who, if a dispute arises, is to act as third arbitrator. The decision of the arbitrators shall be binding.

¹ Vol. XIX, page 13, of this Series.

Article 32.

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Belgrade, as soon as the two Parties have complied with the formalities required by their respective laws.

It shall come into force on the date of the exchange of ratifications and shall remain in force for a period of three years from that date.

Should neither of the High Contracting Parties notify twelve months before that date its intention of denouncing the Treaty, it shall remain in force for one year as from the date on which either of the Contracting Parties has denounced it.

As regards relations between the two High Contracting Parties, the expiry of the present Treaty shall in no case involve the lapse of the Conventions mentioned in Articles 18, 19 and 26, it being understood that these Conventions shall remain in force for the period stipulated in each.

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

Done in duplicate at Belgrade, July 14, 1924.

(L. S.) (Signed) BODRERO.

(L. S.) (Signed) Dr. H. KRIZMAN.

(L. S.) (Signed) L. LUCIOLLI.

(L. S.) (Signed) S. R. KOUKITCH.

(L. S.) (Signed) Dr. RYBĀR.

(L. S.) (Signed) Dr. M. TODOROVITCH.

(L. S.) (Signed) Milivoje M. SAVITCH.

ANNEX A.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS INTO THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES.

No. in the S. C. S. tariff	Designation of Goods	Import duties in gold dinars
ex 5	Rice :	per quintal
1	Cleaned	7.—
ex 7	Garden produce and vegetables, green or fresh :	
1	Cauliflowers, asparagus, water and other melons and artichokes .	6.—
2	Cabbages, headed cabbages, kohlrabi, French beans, green peas and beans, cucumbers, headed lettuce and other salads, pumpkins, radishes, spinach, tomatoes, pimentos, celery and others . . .	6.—
3	Onions, garlic and the like	7.—
4	Potatoes	4.—
	<i>Note.</i> Potatoes imported between April 1 and June 30 are exempt from Customs duty.	
ex 9	Garden produce and vegetables :	
	Dried or otherwise simply prepared, even cut up, but not ground ; pickled in salt water or vinegar, in barrels or similar receptacles, weighing in the aggregate at least 5 kg. :	
ex 2	Cabbages, cucumbers, unground or unpounded pimentos and all other unenumerated vegetables	25.—
ex 2	Tomato preserves	17.—

No. in the S. C. S. tariff	Designation of Goods	Import duties in gold dinars
		per quintal
ex 13	Walnuts, apples, pears, quinces, apricots, egriots, cherries and peaches :	
	Fresh :	
	(a) Packed	20.—
	(b) Unpacked (loose)	14.—
ex 2	Dried nuts :	
	(a) In the shell	20.—
	(b) Shelled	35.—
ex 17	Hazel nuts :	
	In the shell	20.—
	Shelled	35.—
ex 18	Lemons, oranges, tangerines, unripe oranges, (green or yellow) peeled or not :	
	Fresh :	
	(a) Lemons	free
	(b) Oranges, tangerines, unripe oranges	5.—
ex 3	Pickled in salt water or otherwise simply preserved, in barrels or similar receptacles	12.—
ex 20	ex 2 Ripe almonds :	
	(a) Unshelled	20.—
	(b) Shelled	35.—
ex 21	Figs :	
	Dried :	
	(a) In packages weighing in the aggregate not more than 10 kg.	25.—
	(b) Otherwise packed	15.—
ex 23	Carob beans	6.—
ex 23	Common chestnuts and marrons	10.—
ex 33	4 Fodder plant seeds	free
ex 34	Cut flowers for decoration and bouquets, in bloom or bud ; leaves and branches with flowers and fruit :	
	Fresh	200.—
ex 36	2 Twigs, trees, shrubs, bushes, in separate pots or otherwise packed	5.—
ex 76	Hides and skins :	
	Of domestic animals, with or without the hair :	
	(a) Raw, salted, wet or lined	free
	(b) Dried	free
ex 103	Flour made from cereals	3.—
ex 104	Fatty oils :	
	1 Rapeseed oil	30.—
	2 Beechnut, earth-nut, poppy, sunflower, sesame, maize and other fatty edible oils	30.—
	3 Olive oil	30.—
	4 Cottonseed oil	30.—
ex 5	5 Linseed oil, hempseed oil, castor oil and other fatty oils for industrial purposes, with the exception of olive oil extracted by the use of carbon sulphide	20.—
ex 5	6 Olive oil extracted by the use of carbon sulphide	12.—
	<i>Note.</i> The import duty on olive oil in tin containers (stagnoni) weighing less than 25 kg., is increased by 15 dinars.	
ex 115	Wine :	
	ex 1 In casks, demi-johns and tank wagons :	
	Vermouth with an alcoholic content not exceeding 18 % and Marsala with an alcoholic content not exceeding 20 %	100.—
	ex 2 In bottles :	
	Vermouth and Marsala with an alcoholic content not exceeding the above maxima	120.—

No. in the S. C. S. tariff	Designation of Goods	Import duties in gold dinars
ex 116	Italian sparkling wine entitled to a special appellation, the exclusive use of which is granted to producers under Italian legislation : (a) In whole bottles (b) In half bottles	per quintal 250.— 250.—
	<i>Notes to Nos. 115 and 116 :</i> It is understood that no other or higher duties may be levied on Italian wines than are applicable to similar wines of whatever origin which are granted the most favourable treatment.	
ex 118	Wines containing added medicaments (medicinal wines)	150.—
ex 128-4	Refuse from the manufacture of fixed oils made from seeds (oilseed cake)	free
ex 131	Farinaceous pastes	40.—
ex 134-2	Chocolate, including milk chocolate, in tablets or pieces	130.—
ex 135	Sterilized or condensed milk, even with sugar added; powdered milk	20.—
ex 136-3	Cheese : ex (a) Fine; Grana, Stracchino, Gorgonzola ex (b) Common; Caciocavallo, Pecorino, Provolone	80.— 40.—
ex 143	Alimentary preserves, not elsewhere enumerated :	
I	Vegetable and fruit preserves, not mentioned or included elsewhere	70.—
ex 2	Tomato preserves in air-tight receptacles	50.—
ex 2	Tunny-fish in oil, tinned	80.—
ex 2	Other alimentary preserves in air-tight receptacles (except fish preserves)	80.—
ex 184	Candles :	
ex 3	Paraffin, stearine	70.—
ex 196	Mercury and amalgams of mercury; also salts of mercury :	
I	Mercury	free
ex 197	Sulphur and metallic sulphides :	
I	Sulphur, crude, unrefined	free
2	Refined and flowers of sulphur	1.50
ex 200	Borax and preparations of boron :	
ex 2	Refined borax :	
3	(b) Other (in packages weighing in the aggregate more than ½ kg.)	5.—
3	Boracic acid, pure	5.—
ex 215-2	Copper sulphate	12.—
ex 223	Citric and tartaric acids	75.—
ex 232	Liquorice :	
I	Raw or boiled down in cases or blocks	15.—
ex 2	Refined, without sugar or other substances	50.—
ex 263	Superphosphates	1.50
ex 274	Cotton yarn, single strand :	
I	No. 12 (English) and below :	
2	(a) Unbleached	20.—
2	(b) Bleached	30.—
2	(c) Dyed or printed	35.—
2	Above No. 12 and up to No. 29 :	
3	(a) Unbleached	25.—
3	(b) Bleached	35.—
3	(c) Dyed or printed	40.—
3	Above No. 29 and up to No. 50 :	
3	(a) Unbleached	30.—
3	(b) Bleached	40.—
3	(c) Dyed or printed	45.—

No. in the S. C. S. tariff	Designation of Goods	Import duties in gold dinars
		per quintal
4	Above No. 50 :	
	(a) Unbleached	35.—
	(b) Bleached	45.—
	(c) Dyed or printed	50.—
275	Cotton yarn of two or more strands :	
1	No. 12 (English) and below :	
	(a) Unbleached	25.—
	(b) Bleached	35.—
	(c) Dyed or Printed	40.—
2	Above No. 12 and up to No. 29 :	
	(a) Unbleached	30.—
	(b) Bleached	40.—
	(c) Dyed or printed	45.—
3	Above No. 29 and up to No. 50 :	
	(a) Unbleached	35.—
	(b) Bleached	45.—
	(c) Dyed or printed	50.—
	Above No. 50 :	
	(a) Unbleached	40.—
	(b) Bleached	50.—
	(c) Dyed or printed	55.—
276	Cotton yarns made up for retail sale (sewing, knitting and embroidering yarns) on wooden reels, on paper, in balls, skeins, etc., of one or more strands :	
1	Unbleached	70.—
2	Bleached	90.—
3	Dyed or printed	110.—
	<i>Note</i> : It is understood that cotton yarns wound on reels or warp beams or otherwise prepared for industrial use shall not be liable to the rates indicated in No. 276, but only to those applicable to No. 274 or 275.	
277	<i>Plain Cotton Tissues</i> :	
1	Weighing more than 120 grammes per sq. metre and having in warp and weft in 1 sq. cm. :	
	(a) 50 threads or less	120.—
	(b) Over 50 and up to 80 threads	140.—
	(c) Over 80 threads	180.—
2	Weighing over 60 and up to 120 grammes per sq. metre and having in warp and weft in 1 sq. cm. :	
	(a) 50 threads or less	180.—
	(b) Over 50 and up to 80 threads	210.—
	(c) Over 80 threads	250.—
3	Weighing up to 60 grammes per sq. metre and having in warp and weft in one sq. cm. :	
	(a) 50 threads or less	270.—
	(b) Over 50 and up to 80 threads	300.—
	(c) Over 80 threads	350.—
278	Velvet, plush and other similar tissues	220.—
280-4	(a) Cotton fishing-nets	75.—
ex 290	Yarns of hemp and flax, single :	
1	No. 20 (English) and below :	
	(a) Unbleached	12.—
	(b) Bleached, dyed or printed	40.—
ex 291	Yarns of hemp and flax, of several strands :	
1	No. 20 (English) and below :	
	(a) Unbleached	25.—
	(b) Bleached, dyed or printed	50.—

No. in the S. C. S. tariff	Designation of Goods	Import duties in gold dinars
		per quintal
ex 296	Tissues of flax, ramie, hemp and other vegetable fibres, not specially mentioned :	
	Having in warp and weft in 1 sq. cm. not more than 18 threads :	
	(a) Of jute	25.—
	(b) Other	60.—
	2 Tissues having more than 18 and not more than 36 threads in warp and weft in 1 sq. cm.	120.—
299-4	(a) Fishing nets of hemp, Manilla hemp and cocoanut-fibre	75.—
303	Cordage :	
	1 Cables (ship's cordage), cord, including tarred, more than 5 mm. in diameter	45.—
	2 Cordage, cord and twine, including tarred, from 1 to 5 mm. in diameter	65.—
305	Sacks	32.—
317	Woollen tissues not specially mentioned, weighing per sq. metre :	
	1 More than 700 grammes	180.—
	2 More than 500 and up to 700 grammes	230.—
	3 More than 300 and up to 500 grammes	280.—
	4 300 grammes or less	350.—
326	Thrown (spun) silk, raw, not otherwise prepared	free
327	Yarns of artificial silk, filoselle and floss silk, of one or more strands :	
	1 Raw, white	free
	2 Dyed	100.—
329	Other natural silk yarns of several strands :	
	1 Raw :	50.—
	2 Boiled, bleached, dyed, printed	150.—
330	Silk yarns (for sewing, embroidering, knitting, netting and passementerie), put up for retail sale :	
	1 Raw	260.—
	2 Boiled, bleached, dyed, printed	320.—
331	Close-woven silk or half-silk tissues :	
	1 Of silk	1800.—
	2 Of half-silk	800.—
344	Linoleum, camptulicon and other tissues of similar composition :	
	1 Imported in the piece to be sold by the sq. metre :	
	(a) Dyed in the mass, in one colour, whether printed or not	25.—
	(c) Dyed in the mass in several colours	35.—
	2 Of specified size	60.—
360	Felt hats for men :	Each
	1 Trimmed	2.20
	2 Untrimmed	1.20
362	Hats of straw or other plaiting materials :	
	1 For men :	
	(a) Trimmed	1.60
	(b) Untrimmed	1.—
	2 For women :	
	(a) Trimmed	3.50
	(b) Untrimmed	2.50
ex 363	Hat blocks, unshaped, undyed, unacquered and unpressed :	
	1 Of felt	0.35
365	Fez :	
	1 With tassel	1.—
	2 Without tassel	0.60

No. in the S. C. S. tariff	Designation of Goods	Import duties in gold dinars
	<p><i>General Notes to Chapter V. of the S. C. S. Tariff :</i></p> <p>(1) Unless otherwise provided in the present Tariff, the Customs, duty is that applicable to grey goods : If they are lyewashed, half-bleached or bleached, they pay a surtax of 30 % ; if dyed or woven in two colours, the surtax is 40 % ; if woven in more than one colour, stamped or printed, the surtax is 60 %. Piece goods, mercerised or woven with mercerised yarn, pay a surtax of 65 %.</p> <p>The surtaxes are calculated as a percentage on the conventional duty levied on " unbleached " goods.</p> <p>If, on account of various processes of manufacture, one and the same surtax provided for in paragraph 1 has become chargeable on an article several times over, it will be levied once only ; if, on account of various processes of manufacture, different surtaxes have become chargeable thereon, it will pay the highest of those surtaxes ; if, however, it is mercerised as well, the article will also be liable to the surtax on mercerised goods.</p> <p>In determining whether articles are of two or more colours, unbleached, lyewashed or bleached yarns will be regarded as coloured.</p> <p>In calculating the Customs duties on articles sold by the metre, no account will be taken of the colouring or material forming the selvedge, nor of the number or the colouring of the cross-threads indicating the trade-mark or other special sign, printed or woven in colour or woven at the edge of the piece ; regard will, however, be paid to stripes and designs woven or printed on the selvedge of the tissues for ornamental purposes.</p> <p>(2) Figured tissues pay a surtax of 15 per cent. ; for broché tissues, the surtax is 25 per cent.</p> <p>If a tissue is both figured and broché, only the higher surtax is levied.</p> <p>(3) Tissues woven in gauze style pay a surtax of 50 per cent. This surtax, like those specified in No. 2, will be reckoned as a percentage of the conventional duties.</p> <p>(4) Tissues waterproofed by some chemical process pay the duties leviable on the materials of which they are made.</p> <p>(5) Yarns and articles made of yarn of various materials suitable for weaving, except silk, will, unless otherwise provided in the present Tariff, pay the highest duty chargeable on any of the materials of which they are made.</p> <p>Admixtures of silk not exceeding 3 per cent. and of wool not exceeding 5 per cent. are not counted. Further, tissues with the warp entirely of cotton and the weft wholly or partly of wool, provided the wool does not exceed 50 per cent. of the weight, are dutiable as woollen tissues, according to their weight per square metre, with a reduction of 20 per cent.</p> <p>Articles made of yarn containing a mixture of silk are dutiable as follows : (a) If they contain silk up to 10 per cent. inclusive of the total weight of the component textile material, they pay a surtax of 50 per cent. ; (b) If they contain silk in a quantity of from 10 to 50 per cent. inclusive of the total weight of the component textile material, they pay the duties on half-silk tissues ; if they contain silk in a quantity exceeding 50 per cent. of the total weight of the component textile material, they are classed as silk goods, unless otherwise specified in the present Tariff.</p>	per quintal

No. in the S. C. S. tariff	Designation of Goods	Import duties in gold dinars
ex 370	Leather, simply tanned in any way whatever :	per quintal
	I Sole leather and any leather tanned as sole leather :	
	(a) Cruppers	130.—
	(b) Other	90.—
375	Leather gloves, even combined with textile materials :	
	I Unlined	1500.—
	2 Lined	900.—
ex 389	Rubber, tubes, belts, tyres for carriage or motor-car wheels, even combined with common metals or alloys thereof	180.—
ex 392	ex I Tapes of rubber or guttapercha	180.—
	2 Tapes of tissues saturated or coated with rubber or guttapercha, or with a layer of rubber :	
	(b) Other	180.—
ex 393-I	(c) Outer covers and inner tubes	180.—
ex 418-I	(d) Cinematograph films	250.—
ex 419	Corozo (vegetable ivory) buttons	170.—
ex 462	Illustrated postcards of all kinds	250.—
ex 473-4	(b) Books and periodicals (except calendars) in Italian, including those containing in the text or as a supplement music, cards, pictures, drawings and engravings :	
	(a) Bound	40.—
	(b) Unbound	free
ex 478	Marble and alabaster in slabs, cut or sawn, except slabs less than 16 cm. in thickness	1.25
ex 479	ex I Marble and alabaster slabs, up to 16 cm. in thickness :	
	(a) Not smoothed, sawn or otherwise split	2.—
ex 484	ex (a) Planed, polished, smoothed	4.50
	I Sculptors' work of marble or alabaster, weighing :	
	2 Over 5 kg.	40.—
ex 489	2 Under 5 kg.	90.—
	Articles made of cement, pure or mixed with asbestos or other substances ; articles of gypsum, pure or combined with any other substances :	
	3 (b) Decorations of gypsum, pure or combined with other substances, for walls and ceilings (cornices, mouldings, rosettes, brackets, ornaments, etc.)	30.—
ex 517	Enamel or glass beads (conterie), even simply strung on threads of some textile material to facilitate packing and transport :	
	I Painted, gilt or silvered	50.—
	2 White and coloured	30.—
577	Ribs and other parts of umbrellas and parasols	16.—
ex 644	Artistic alarm-clocks of cast bronze, gilt	250.—
ex 658	Machines and parts thereof for flourmills, rice-pounding, bread-making and for the manufacture of farinaceous pastes	15.—
665-4	Electric apparatus with small electric motors, such as electric fans, bellows, etc.	140.—
673	Motor cycles	<i>ad valorem</i>
ex 674-I and 2	Parts of motor cycles	20 %
675	Automobiles and their spare parts :	20 %
	I Freight	20 %
	2 Other	20 %
ex 678	Engines for automobiles and motor cycles	20 %

ANNEX B.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS INTO ITALY.

No. in Italian tariff	Designation of Goods	Import duties L. c. (in gold)	Coefficient of increase
		each	
I	Horses :		
(a)	Stallions of 1.40 metres or less in height, measured from the withers	100.—	0.5
(b)	Other, including colts and mares of any height	75.—	—.—
4	Oxen	15.—	—.—
5	Bulls intended for immediate slaughter under Customs supervision	20.—	—.—
9	Sheep	3.—	—.—
ex II	Swine, weighing :		
(b)	Over 20 kg.	10.—	—.—
I2	Poultry (live)	per quintal	
ex 18	Animals (dead) :	5.—	
(a)	Poultry (dead)	5.—	—.—
ex 19	Meat unprepared (excluding that of poultry, game, pigeons and rabbits) :		
(a)	Fresh, including refrigerated	5.—	0.5
74	Pulse	1.50	—.—
76	Potatoes	free	
96	Prunes	2.—	—.—
ex 100	Mushrooms :		
(b)	Dried	15.—	—.—
ex 569	Cement :		
(b)	Other	1.25	0.4

ANNEX C.

DUTIES ON EXPORTS FROM THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES.

No. in the S. C. S. tariff	Designation of Goods	Import duties in gold dinars
ex 17	Forestry produce :	
	I Timber, unbarked :	
	Of beech	free
	Of oak, with an average diameter not exceeding 20 cm.	free
	I Of other latifoliate trees (except chestnut and oak) with an average diameter not exceeding 30 cm.	free
	Of conifers, with an average diameter not exceeding 20 cm.	free
ex 2	Railway sleepers of beech	free
	3 Railway sleepers of oak	per quintal 0.65
18	Coal and lignite of all kinds	free
ex 22	3 Slaughter-house by-products and remains from prepared meat : Calves' or lambs' stomachs, salted or dried ; guts of all kinds ; hoofs, sheep's horns	free
	Marl	free
	Iron, manganese and copper ore	free
	Marasca cherries and leaves	free
	Fresh fish	free
	<i>Note</i> : The duties on exports from the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes now in force for products included in Tariff A annexed to the present Treaty shall not be increased while the Treaty is in force.	

ANNEX D.

DUTIES ON EXPORTS FROM ITALY.

No. in Italian tariff	Designation of Goods	Export duties L. c.
ex 274	e Metallic ores :	
	Zinc	free

ANNEX E.

PROVISIONS CONCERNING FRONTIER TRAFFIC.

Article 1.

The following provisions shall be observed in the traffic between the frontier zones of the two States. The line of demarcation of these zones on either side of the frontier shall be fixed, part by part, by mutual consent, as provided for in Article 29 of the present Agreement, it being understood that the breadth of the zone, starting from the frontier, shall not in any case exceed a maximum of 10 kilometres.

Article 2.

The products enumerated below, originating in the frontier zone of either State, shall be admitted free of all Customs duties on imports and exports or any other charges, when they are brought into the frontier zone of the other State to meet the requirements of the inhabitants of that zone :

- (1) Hay, straw, fodder for cattle, dried leaves, moss and reeds ;
- (2) Living plants ;
- (3) Fresh vegetables, fresh garden produce ;
- (4) Fresh milk, curdled milk, sour milk, curds and ricotta ;
- (5) Unhewn timber with a maximum diameter not exceeding 15 centimetres, firewood, charcoal, peat and peat charcoal ;
- (6) Building and paving stone, slag, gravel, sand, lime, plaster, marl, clay, earth used for pottery and all other kinds of common earth ;
- (7) Ashes for washing purposes, natural and artificial fertilisers, yeast cake, grape marc, emery in pieces, lees of wine, oilcakes and other residue of pressed oleaginous fruits and seeds, ice, including artificial ice ;
- (8) Cereal flour and bread of all kinds, in quantities not exceeding 10 kg. ; alimentary pastes, in quantities not exceeding 3 kg. ; butter, cream and cheese, in quantities not exceeding 5 kg. ; fresh fruit, in quantities not exceeding 20 kg. ; dried vegetables in quantities not exceeding 5 kg. ; dried fruits (apples, pears, prunes, walnuts and hazelnuts), in quantities not exceeding 5 kg. ; edible oils, in quantities not exceeding 1 litre ; fresh meat and fish, in quantities not exceeding 5 kg. ; turnips and headed cabbages, sour, in quantities not exceeding 5 kg. ; live poultry, namely : two pairs of small birds and one pair of large birds ; eggs, up to 100 ; rice, in quantities not exceeding 3 kg.

Exemption from Customs duties and other Customs charges shall not apply to the above-mentioned articles, in whatever quantities, when they are imported by post.

The prohibitions or other restrictions adopted by either of the two countries in respect of exports or imports in general may not extend to the above-mentioned products, up to the amount of the quantities fixed by each country respectively for exports from the frontier zone of one country to the frontier zone of the other.

Article 3.

At points on the frontier where the need is recognised by the political authorities, such medicaments as the inhabitants of the frontier zone of either State may require to purchase from pharmacies situated in the frontier zone of the other State, on production of medical or veterinary prescriptions and in small doses corresponding to the needs of the purchasers, shall be admitted free of Customs and stamp duties, against Customs receipts. As regards medicaments imported under the above conditions, the obligation to produce the prescription may be waived in the case of simple medicinal drugs or chemical or pharmaceutical preparations which bear on the wrapper the exact pharmaceutical description and the sale and use of which are freely permitted in the territory where they are to be consumed.

Article 4.

As regards the traffic between the frontier zones, no import or export duties shall be levied by either Party on the following, provided they are returned :

(1) Animals required for ploughing and pack animals, agricultural machinery and implements and tools used in agriculture, driven or transported from the frontier zone of one State into that of the other, for temporary use in agricultural work ;

(2) Tools for agricultural work, work in forests and other purposes, imported from the frontier zone of one State into that of the other, to be repaired therein, and also when re-imported after being repaired ;

(3) Livestock driven from the frontier zone of one State into the frontier zone of the other for daily pasturage or for serving or breeding purposes, castration, veterinary treatment and weighing ;

(4) Cereals, oleaginous fruit, seeds and timber imported by the inhabitants of the zone of one State into the zone of the other, to be ground, pressed or sawn for their own requirements and the products obtained from these raw materials, regard being had to the proportion of the yield.

It is understood that, for the said traffic, previous authorisation on the part of the central authorities shall not be required.

The conditions and formalities governing the facilities granted to frontier traffic under the present Article and the measures to be adopted in case of abuse, shall be established by agreement between the Customs authorities of the two States. Each of the High Contracting Parties may, however, stipulate that the re-exportation or re-importation of the livestock and commodities enumerated above shall be guaranteed by the deposit of the amount of the respective Customs duty or by a security.

As regards receptacles which require to bear the official stamp, the High Contracting Parties have jointly agreed to recognise, for the purposes of frontier traffic, the stamp affixed by the authority of the other High Contracting Party.

Article 5.

Nationals of the High Contracting Parties having in the frontier zone of one of the two States their dwellings or farms and in the frontier zone of the other landed property cultivated by them or the produce of which is due to them in whole or in part, and also the members of their families and their servants, shall have the right to transport from the above-mentioned property to their dwellings and farms or *vice versa*, free of import or export duties and all other taxes or imposts, and with exemption from import or export prohibitions, the following :

(1) Animals required for ploughing or driven to pasture ;

(2) Agricultural implements, tools or material and wagons ;

(3) Food and drink for the workers cultivating the property ;

(4) Vine poles, seeds for sowing, pulverisers and all apparatus for destroying noxious insects, in the quantity required for this purpose ; building materials required for the repair of buildings situated upon the said property ;

(5) Agricultural and forest produce, harvested upon the respective properties during the whole period from the beginning of the harvest season until the end of December ;

(6) Animal products, including the young dropped by livestock.

The products mentioned above under 2 and 3 may be transported even by routes which are not Customs routes. The other products may only be conveyed across the frontier by the routes specially indicated for this purpose by the competent Customs authority.

In order to enjoy the facilities mentioned in the present Article, the above persons must be provided not only with the usual documents (frontier permit or passport), but also with an "identify card" issued by the competent Customs authority of the State in which they have their domicile and giving particulars of their status, family and servants. The identity card must be *visé* by the Customs authority of the other State.

The provisions set forth above shall also apply in the event of the persons in question having to perform work in forests belonging to them or work pertaining to forest servitudes.

All these provisions shall likewise apply to the representatives of corporate bodies and juridical persons in either frontier zone, which possess landed property or rights in respect of land situated in the zone of the other State.

The detailed provisions and other formalities with regard to the granting of the above-mentioned facilities and the measures to be adopted in case of abuse, shall be established by agreement between the Customs authorities of the two States. In the case of animals required for ploughing or driven to pasture, if the return takes place on the same day, the competent Customs offices shall merely exercise supervision by measures sufficient to prevent abuse, without subjecting the animals to the Customs regulations concerning temporary importation or exportation. In all other cases, these regulations shall be observed in accordance with the rules laid down for the application of the provisions contained in Article 6.

As regards rented property, these privileges shall be granted only if satisfactory proof is furnished that the lease was signed prior to the date of signature of the present Treaty, and they shall hold good until the expiry of the said lease, provided that it does not continue for more than three years.

Article 6.

Livestock driven from the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties into the territory of the other for pasturage or for the winter shall be admitted free of all import and export duties, on condition that they are returned within a previously fixed period, which may in no case exceed six months.

Exemption from import and export duties shall likewise extend to the young dropped by animals and to the products of livestock driven into the other territory for pasturage or for the winter, namely :

(1) To calves, kids, lambs, colts, to the young born while the animals are in the other territory for pasturage or for the winter, up to the number of heads that there were animals found to be with young at the time of departure ;

(2) To cheese and butter in quantities not exceeding, for each day spent by the livestock outside the territory : Butter, per cow 0.16 kg.; per goat 0.032 kg. ; cheese, per cow 0.29 kg. ; per goat 0.058 kg. ; per sheep 0.029 kg.

Provided they are not in excess of the said quantities, the cheese and butter produced while the livestock is in the territory of the other High Contracting Party, whether this produce is imported or exported while the animals are in the said territory for the winter or for pasturage, or whether it is brought back after the animals have returned (in the latter case, however, within four weeks of the date of the return), shall be exempted from Customs duty.

Each of the High Contracting Parties may stipulate that the re-exportation or re-importation of the livestock shall be guaranteed by the deposit of the amount of the respective Customs duties or by a security.

Article 7.

The inhabitants of the frontier zone of each of the two States shall be entitled to cross the frontier of the other State without conforming to the regulations concerning passports, on condition that they are provided with a "frontier permit" issued in accordance with the stipulations of Article 9.

They shall also be entitled to cross the frontier and proceed on horseback, by carriage or by any other vehicle, provided they conform to the Customs regulations concerning the passage of these means of transport across the frontier.

Children under twelve years of age accompanied by adults possessing frontier permits shall not be required to present a frontier permit.

Article 8.

For the purposes of the foregoing Article, the following persons shall be regarded as inhabitants of the frontier zones :

(a) All persons habitually resident in the said zones or who, though residing outside these zones, own or lease property or have certain rights in respect of property situated therein, or who carry on an undertaking for profit there ;

(b) The employees of the owners or tenants mentioned in paragraph (a), employed by them in a permanent capacity in connection with their agricultural or industrial undertaking in the zone ;

(c) The representatives and employees of corporate bodies or juridical persons carrying on an undertaking for profit in the zones, provided that such representatives and employees discharge their functions in the zone in which the work is carried on.

Article 9.

The frontier permits mentioned in Article 7 must conform to the attached specimen (Model I) and shall be issued by the district police authorities of the country concerned.

In order to be valid, the frontier permits must be *visés* by the authority of the other State authorised to issue them. The validity of frontier permits shall be limited to one year, but if they are issued to the employees of a concern operating for a shorter period, their validity shall be limited to the period during which the concern is in operation, though it may, at the end of that period, be extended so as to make the permits valid for one year in all.

The frontier permits must contain an accurate description of the holder, in accordance with the regulations in force with regard to passports. They must also contain a photograph of the holder, bearing the stamp of the office. This latter obligation may, however, be waived in exceptional cases or for reasons deserving consideration — for instance, where persons desire to attend a church service or to visit a cemetery in the territory of the other State.

Article 10.

The inhabitants of the frontier zone of either State in possession of a frontier permit shall have the right of transit over routes connecting two or more places situated in the frontier zone of either State and crossing the frontier zone of the other.

They may also transport, free of all Customs duties or other charges, goods from the frontier zone of one State which are to be returned to that zone after passing in transit over the frontier zone of the other State by the above-mentioned routes, provided that such goods leave and return by the frontier points fixed by agreement between the competent authorities of the two High Contracting Parties, with due regard for local traffic requirements.

It is understood that, in the above-mentioned cases, each of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to take all necessary steps to prevent smuggling.

Article 11.

The High Contracting Parties reserve the right to refuse to visa frontier permits or to declare a visa invalid if a person's conduct appears to be suspicious or unsatisfactory. In such a case, notification must be given to the other Party and the frontier permit must be withdrawn.

Article 12.

In cases of emergency (especially in the event of an accident), physicians, midwives and veterinary surgeons residing in the frontier zone of either of the two States may be allowed to practise in the frontier zone of the other State.

The necessary consent of the competent authority shall be given by a special declaration in the form of a marginal note upon the respective frontier permits.

In such cases, the persons in question shall also be allowed to cross the frontier by secondary roads, by day or by night, by carriage, on horseback, or even on a bicycle or motor-bicycle, provided that they possess the necessary Customs office authorisation. Furthermore, they may carry with them free of Customs duties the articles necessary for the exercise of their profession (instruments, bandages, medicaments) in such a quantity, on each occasion, as is proportionate to the needs of the persons requiring their assistance.

Article 13.

In cases of extreme urgency (death, sudden illness, funerals, etc.) the frontier control officials may issue to inhabitants of the frontier zone who do not possess frontier permits, a pass ("carte de passage") made out in accordance with model II annexed, which shall be valid for passing once from the territory of one zone to the territory of the other.

These passes must be *visés* at the time of entrance into the other State by the frontier control office of that State and shall be valid for three days.

Article 14.

The frontier permits, passes and identity cards mentioned in the preceding Articles, together with the visas thereon, shall not be subject to any stamp duties or other charges.

Article 15.

Subject to the exceptions allowed under the previous Articles, the crossing of the frontier, upon presentation of frontier permits and passes, may only take place at frontier points to be designated by mutual agreement, as provided under Article 29. These points shall be indicated upon the frontier permits and passes.

Article 16.

The movement of animals between the frontier zones of the two States shall in general be exempt from all sanitary measures.

Nevertheless, if, in the said zones, any case of infectious disease of animals occurs, the notification of which is required by law, animals of the kind or kinds liable to contagion, coming from the infected areas, must, in order to be allowed to cross the frontier, be accompanied by a certificate issued by the competent communal authority, stating that the animals mentioned in the certificate come from a locality free from the disease in question.

Whenever, within the frontier zones of the two States, cases of cattle plague are reported, all movement of cattle and all transport of animal products and residue, as well as of straw, fodder, etc. between the said zones shall be forbidden.

Article 17.

Persons convicted on three occasions under the laws in force in the respective States of offences connected with smuggling or on one occasion of three such offences, shall not be entitled to the facilities indicated in the foregoing Articles.

Article 18.

The inhabitants of the frontier zones of either State, in possession of a frontier permit, may draw water for their own use and for their cattle from public wells, cisterns, fountains, lakes, springs, etc. in the frontier zone of the other State, provided that local requirements are not affected.

Article 19.

Persons residing in the frontier zone of one of the High Contracting Parties and enjoying at the present time or prior to May 24, 1915, rights of pasturage, the right to cut down coppice wood, to fell trees or to collect firewood on property situated in the frontier zone of the other High Contracting Party, shall continue to exercise those rights to the extent to which they were exercised prior to May 24, 1915.

This privilege is likewise granted to persons qualified to exercise the above rights as members of a corporate body not having its seat in the territory of the High Contracting Party in which the person in question has his residence or domicile.

In the exercise of the above rights, the persons entitled thereto must observe the laws, regulations and decrees in force, in so far as they do not conflict with the above provisions.

Persons entitled to these rights shall enjoy all the facilities granted in respect of frontier traffic under the conditions laid down in this Annex.

The exercise of the rights in question shall be finally settled by special commissions set up under Article 11 of the Convention of Rome¹, dated October 23, 1922.

Article 20.

The Governments of the two High Contracting Parties shall instruct the undertakings and authorities legally responsible therefor to maintain, in accordance with traffic requirements and to keep free from snow, the public roads intersected by the frontier between the two States. The charges of the above-mentioned offices and authorities shall not be increased in any way in respect of legally-established taxes for the maintenance of roads.

As regards roads which leave the frontier and return to it later, or which for part of their length run along or astride the frontier, the High Contracting Parties shall jointly determine those roads which shall be maintained in accordance with the provisions of the present Article and the methods by which this shall be effected.

When material required for gravelling one of these roads has hitherto been obtained from a quarry now situated in the territory of the other State, the supply and transport of the gravel and stones necessary for repairs and alterations shall be facilitated by methods to be established by agreement between the competent authorities of the two Parties.

Article 21.

The provisions concerning the destruction in the frontier zones of animals harmful to fishing and the methods by which they are to be destroyed shall be jointly adopted by the Governments of the two States.

In the frontier zones, the use for fishing of explosive, caustic, narcotic or poisonous substances of any kind shall be strictly forbidden.

The special provisions for the settlement of the technical problems concerning fishing in the frontier zones shall be adopted by agreement between the political authorities of the arrondissement or district of both States.

Article 22.

In granting concessions for the utilisation of the frontier waters referred to in the following Article, either for industrial plant or for the production of power, or for carrying out reinforcements or defence works along waterways situated in the frontier zone, every possible care must be taken to avoid damage to neighbouring fishing rights and the destruction of the fish.

Article 23.

By frontier waters are meant the waters running along the frontier and those which cross it, for such a distance as shall be jointly determined, if necessary, by Mixed Commissions.

Subject to the provisions of the following paragraph, neither of the two Contracting States may, in respect of the above-mentioned waters, abolish or curtail by the utilisation of such waters or by means of works, the customary rights enjoyed by properties or industrial undertakings situated in the other State.

¹ Vol. XVIII, page 461, of this Series.

Whenever it is necessary to construct hydraulic power stations on the frontier waters or to modify, by works of any kind, the régime and use of those waters for the production of power or in order to carry out new works of protection or canalisation, the two States shall take joint action and shall, if necessary, set up a Mixed Commission.

These provisions shall in no way affect the stipulations contained in Chapter IV of Annex B to the Agreement concerning Fiume¹, signed at Rome on January 27, 1924.

Article 24.

The High Contracting Parties reserve the right to forbid certain persons to enter their States by the frontier and also in exceptional circumstances (for instance, in the case of movements likely to imperil the safety of the State, or of epidemics) temporarily to suspend the movement of persons along the whole or a certain part of the frontier.

The Government so suspending movement on its frontier shall notify the Government of the other High Contracting Party. If possible, this notification shall be given eight days in advance.

Should the authorities of one of the contracting States forbid certain persons to cross the frontier, they shall notify the fact to the authorities of the other State as soon as possible.²

Article 25.

It is understood that the provisions of the Convention² regarding the Suppression of Contraband Trade and Offences against the Finance Laws, concluded between the High Contracting Parties on October 23, 1922, shall be observed by both Parties, so that they may also cooperate in preventing and punishing any abuses in connection with the matters to which this Annex refers.

Article 26.

The present provisions shall in no wise affect the Convention concerning the Customs Régime and Frontier Traffic between Zara and the Adjacent Territories³, signed at Rome on October 23, 1922, which shall remain in full force.

It is, however, understood that, should the foregoing provisions be more favourable to the traffic than those contained in the above-mentioned Convention, they shall also apply to the relations between the territory of Zara and the adjacent zone of the territory of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, referred to in Article 2 of the said Convention.

Article 27.

As from the entry into force of the present Annex, the provisions of Annex A to the Agreement concerning Fiume¹, signed at Rome on January 27, 1924, shall cease to be applicable.

Article 28.

Should the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation be denounced, the High Contracting Parties reserve the right to decide jointly as to the advisability of extending the validity of the present provisions, either in their entirety or with such amendments as they may in the light of any fresh circumstances think fit to make.

¹ Vol. XXIV, page 31, of this Series.

² Vol. XVIII, page 441, of this Series.

³ Vol. XVIII, page 413, of this Series.

Article 29.

Within thirty days of the entry into force of the present Annex, the Governments of the High Contracting Parties shall appoint delegates to fix the line of demarcation of the frontier zones mentioned in Article 1, with due regard for local traffic requirements and the nature of the ground. It shall also be the duty of the said delegates to fix by mutual agreement, in execution of the provisions of Articles 10 and 15, the points at which the inhabitants of the frontier zones may cross the frontier, and to agree upon the detailed regulations and measures to be adopted, within the limits of the stipulations contained in the present Annex, for the application of the said provisions and for the prevention of abuse.

MODEL I.

FRONTIER PERMIT.

Signature of Holder

.....

Description :

Height
 Build
 Complexion
 Hair
 Beard
 Eyes
 Nose
 Mouth
 Forehead
 Special characteristics

It is hereby certified that :

M
 the holder of this permit, born at
 on
 Belonging to the parish of
 Occupation
 Is habitually resident in the parish of.....

and { owns landed property }
 { rents landed property } at
 { carries on trade as }
 { carries on business as }

Or : is in the service of M
 owner of landed property at
 working permanently at

Or : he is the agent (or employee) of
 who (which) carries on business as

M
 is therefore authorised to cross the frontier between the Italian frontier zone and the Serb-Croat-Slovene frontier zone, by the route and is free to remain in the aforesaid Italian zone and in the Serb-Croat-Slovene frontier zone.

This permit cannot be used for travelling beyond the aforesaid Italian frontier zone and the Serb-Croat-Slovene frontier zone.

This permit is valid until
 Misuse of this permit cancels its validity.

(Date) day

Visa :
 Authority issuing the permit.

MODEL II.

PASS

Issued to M
 Living at
 For a single journey into the frontier zone of
 Via
 Valid until

(Date) day

Visa : Frontier control authority.

Note : — In urgent cases (death, sudden illness, funeral, etc.) the pass may be issued by the frontier control authority. It must be *visé* by the frontier control authority of the other State and its validity may not exceed three days.

The pass cannot be used for travelling beyond the Italian frontier zone and the Serb-Croat-Slovene frontier zone.

PROTOCOL.

On proceeding to sign the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded this day between the Kingdom of Italy and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, duly authorised for this purpose by their Governments, have made the following declarations and reservations :

I.

The Plenipotentiaries of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes declare that Italian vessels shall be permitted to navigate the territorial waters of the Bojana belonging to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, but may not effect any commercial transactions in the Serb-Croat-Slovene ports of the said river.

II.

The Plenipotentiaries of the Kingdom of Italy have taken note of the foregoing declaration and declare in their turn that this declaration and the fact that Italian vessels shall be permitted to navigate the waters of the Bojana, but may not effect any commercial transactions in Serb-Croat-Slovene ports, shall in no wise imply a renunciation by Italy of any rights which may be granted her under treaties and international instruments regulating the taking on board and landing of passengers and goods in the Serb-Croat-Slovene ports on the Bojana and on Lake Scutari.

III.

The Italian Plenipotentiaries are desirous that both Parties shall facilitate the conclusion of agreements between shipping companies belonging to either High Contracting Party, for the following purposes :

(a) In order that the maritime ports of both the High Contracting Parties may be developed to the best advantage ;

(b) With a view to avoiding harmful competition between the said companies.

The Serb-Croat-Slovene Plenipotentiaries declare in their turn that the Royal Government will facilitate the above-mentioned agreements.

IV.

In view of the fact that the conventional duties stipulated in Annex *A* to the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, in respect of imports into the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes are expressed in gold dinars and that the conventional duties stipulated in Annex *B* to the same Treaty, in respect of imports into Italy, are expressed in gold lire, it is understood that, as regards the rate of exchange at which the said duties may be paid in paper dinars or in paper lire, no distinction shall be made between the conventional duties mentioned above and the duties of the general tariffs or other conventional duties in force in either State.

V.

It is agreed that the provisions of Article 7 of the Treaty shall only apply to the importation of common wines in so far as they do not affect the restrictions to which the importation of common wines from a third country is now or may hereafter be subject.

Done in duplicate at Belgrade on July 14, 1924.

(Signed) BODRERO.

(Signed) L. LUCIOLLI.

(Signed) Dr. H. KRIZMAN.

(Signed) S. R. KOUKITCH.

(Signed) Dr. RYBÁR.

(Signed) Dr. M. TODOROVITCH.

(Signed) Milivojé M. SAVITCH.

FINAL PROTOCOL.

On proceeding to sign the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded this day between the Kingdom of Italy and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have made the following reservations and declarations, which shall form an integral part of that Treaty :

I. *As regards the text of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation.*

Ad Article I.

The provisions of the present Treaty concerning navigation shall apply only to maritime navigation.

Italian maritime vessels shall, however, be permitted to navigate the waters of the Zrmanja as far as Obrovazzo, of the Kerka as far as Scardona and of the Narenta as far as Metkovic, provided that the vessels come direct from the sea and that there has been no transshipment. The maritime

vessels of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, coming direct from the sea without transshipment, shall be permitted, under the same conditions, to navigate as far as the Italian ports of Fano, Pesaro and Ravenna.

In the above-mentioned cases, the masters of the vessels of one State navigating the waters of the other, shall be admitted under the same conditions and on payment of the same dues on the vessels and their cargoes as the masters of national vessels.

These provisions shall in no wise affect the provisions of the navigation regulations governing international rivers or the measures already adopted or which may hereafter be adopted, to give effect to these regulations, in so far as they are binding upon the two High Parties.

Ad Article 2.

1. The exception provided for in the last paragraph of Article 2 with regard to frontier traffic is understood to apply to the special privileges already granted, or which may hereafter be granted, by either of the High Contracting Parties to other contiguous States for the purpose of facilitating traffic between the zones, up to a maximum breadth of fifteen kilometres on either side of the common frontier line.

2. Since the two High Contracting Parties have decided, in their commercial relations, to apply the most-favoured-nation clause in all that relates to commerce, transport and navigation, it is understood that, in accordance with the provisions of Article 2, the privileges already granted or which may hereafter be granted, to a third State in the form of concessions limited to quotas may likewise be claimed on the same terms and within the same limits by the other.

Ad Articles 2 and 7.

As regards transit traffic by rail, the provisions of the present Treaty shall in no wise affect those of the special Convention regulating Railway Communications and Transit, between the two High Contracting Parties.

Ad Article 8.

The products enumerated in tariffs *A* and *B* coming from the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties and imported into the territory of the other shall not be liable therein to internal duties unless they are manufactured in the territory of the former State and are liable to equivalent internal charges therein.

As an exception to this principle, internal duties may be imposed on the said products if they are liable thereto at the time of the conclusion of the present Treaty and provided that the existing duties are not increased.

Ad Article 11.

1. Traders' identity cards must conform to the attached model and be drawn up in Italian or in Serb-Croat with a French translation.

The High Contracting Parties shall communicate to each other the names of the authorities competent to issue identity cards and the regulations with which travellers must comply in the exercise of their trade.

Articles liable to Customs duty, which are imported as samples by commercial travellers, shall be admitted free of import and export duties by both Parties, on condition that they are not sold, are re-exported within six months and that the identity of the articles so imported and re-exported can be readily established, irrespective of the Customs Office through which they pass on leaving the country. Each of the High Contracting Parties may stipulate that the re-exportation or re-importation of the above-mentioned articles shall be guaranteed by the deposit of the amount of the respective Customs duties or by a security.

As regards Customs formalities, the personal attendance of commercial travellers is not required ; they are allowed to present their identity cards through a third person.

2. As an exception to the provisions of the last paragraph of Article 11, it is agreed that hawkers (itinerant traders), nationals of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, coming from the districts of Kocevlje and Logatec, and selling goods sold up to 1914 by itinerant traders in territory now annexed to Italy, shall be authorised to carry on this trade, for which purpose they need only obtain an identity card issued by the local public security police, unless there are grounds for their exclusion which, for reasons of public safety, likewise apply to Italian citizens.

The above-mentioned card shall be valid for one year and may be withdrawn in case of abuse, or for reasons of public order.

Ad Article 12.

In order to prevent any attempt to infringe the Customs tariff in the cases mentioned in Article 12, each of the High Contracting Parties reserves the right to decide upon the measures to be adopted to give effect to the provisions contained in the said Article.

Ad Article 25.

The following shall not be regarded as commercial transactions : the unloading and re-loading of goods for the vessel's repair ; transshipment to another vessel should the first vessel become unseaworthy ; expenditure on food supplies for the crew.

Ad Article 27.

Since the regulations at present in force in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes concerning the tonnage of vessels are not in conformity with those adopted in Italy, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes undertakes, within three months of the entry into force of the present Treaty, to make all necessary alterations in its regulations relating to the tonnage of vessels, so that the same rules may be observed in both countries.

Ad Article 31.

As regards arbitration procedure in the cases mentioned in Article 31, the High Contracting Parties have agreed as follows :

As regards the first case submitted to arbitration, the court of arbitration shall sit in the territory of the defendant Contracting Party ; as regards the second case, in the territory of the other Party, and so on alternately in the territory of each of the High Contracting Parties. The Party in whose territory the court is to sit shall select the seat of the court. It shall be responsible

for providing the premises, clerks and officials required by the court. The umpire shall preside over the court, whose decisions shall be taken by a majority vote.

The High Contracting Parties shall jointly agree upon the procedure to be followed by the court, either in each individual case submitted to arbitration or for all cases. Failing such an agreement, the court shall fix its own procedure. The procedure may be carried out by correspondence, if neither Party raises any objections. In this case, the provisions of the preceding paragraph may be modified.

As regards the transmission of summonses to appear before the court of arbitration and letters of request issued by the latter, the authorities of each of the High Contracting Parties shall, at the request of the court of arbitration made to the competent Government, lend their assistance in the same way as in the case of requests from the civil courts of the country.

II. *As regards duties on imports into Italy.*

Should Italy re-establish import duties on the following products, the like products originating in and coming from the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes may not be subjected to duties exceeding the figures given below in respect of each product :

No. in Italian tariff	Designation of Goods	Import duties L. c. (gold)	Co-efficient of increase
20	Prepared meat :		
<i>a</i>	Salted, smoked or otherwise prepared :		
	1. — Ham	25	—
	2. — Other	15	—
129	Lard	8	—
130	Bacon	12	—

The present Protocol, which shall be regarded as approved and sanctioned by the High Contracting Parties without any other special ratification, by the mere fact of the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty to which it refers, was drawn up in duplicate at Belgrade on July 14, 1924.

(Signed) BODRERO.
(Signed) L. LUCIOLI.

(Signed) Dr. H. KRIZMAN.
(Signed) S. R. KOUKITCH.
(Signed) Dr. RYBÁR.
(Signed) Dr. M. TODOROVITCH.
(Signed) Milivojé M. SAVITCH.

(MODEL)

{ Kingdom of Italy
 { Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes
 (Issuing authority)

TRADER'S IDENTITY CARDS.

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 a¹
 at
 under the name of
 (or) is a commercial traveller in the employ of the firm(s) of
 at
 which possess(es) a¹
 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 carry on its (their) trade and industry in (.....) and pay(s) the statutory taxes for this purpose.

(.....), le 19.....

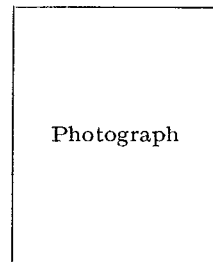
Signature of head(s) of the firm(s)

.....

Description of holder :

Age.....
 Height
 Hair
 Special characteristics

.....
Signature of holder



¹ State nature of factory or business.

N. B. — In the case of the head of a commercial (or industrial) concern, only the first part of the form should be filled in.

EXCHANGE OF NOTES.

THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE ITALIAN MINISTER AT BELGRADE.

BELGRADE, *July 14, 1924.*

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

The Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the Kingdom of Italy and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, signed this day, establishes in respect of certain products originating in and coming from Italy, duties on imports into the said Kingdom on the basis of a new general tariff.

I now have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the Royal Government, in order that the above-mentioned products may not be subject, during the interval between the date on which the said tariff is first applied and the entry into force of the Treaty, to the duties of the general tariff, will adopt the necessary measures so that the products indicated in Annex *A* to the said Treaty, originating in and coming from Italy, may, on importation into the Kingdom, pay the conventional duties stipulated in the said Annex, as from the entry into force of the duties of the new general tariff, which have been taken as a basis for the negotiation of the conventional duties.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) M. TRIFOUNOVITCH,
Minister for Foreign Affairs ad interim.

THE ITALIAN MINISTER AT BELGRADE TO THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

BELGRADE, *July 14, 1924.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

With reference to the provisions of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the Kingdom of Italy and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, signed this day, and establishing in respect of certain products originating in and coming from Italy, duties on imports into the said Kingdom on the basis of a new general tariff, Your Excellency was good enough to inform me in your note of even date that the Royal Government, in order that the above-mentioned products may not be subject, during the interval between the date on which the said tariff is first applied and the entry into force of the Treaty, to the duties of the general tariff, will adopt the necessary measures so that the products indicated in Annex *A* to the said Treaty, originating in and coming from Italy, may, on importation into the Kingdom, pay the conventional duties, stipulated in the said Annex, as from the entry into force of the duties of the new general tariff, which have been taken as a basis for the negotiation of the conventional duties.

I have taken note of this declaration and have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) BODRERO.

THE ITALIAN MINISTER AT BELGRADE TO THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

BELGRADE, *July 14, 1924.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Although the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the Kingdom of Italy and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes was signed this day, negotiations are still proceeding

with regard to the settlement of certain questions which, according to the provisions of the Conventions and Agreements previously concluded between the two States, should have been settled by the said Treaty or during negotiations for the conclusion of the said Treaty.

However, as it is not proposed, owing to the conclusion of the Treaty, to renounce the settlement of the above-mentioned questions, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that my Government considers that the engagements and reservations contained in the aforesaid Conventions and Agreements, with reference to questions in regard to which no agreement has yet been reached, are not affected by the signature of the Treaty and that negotiations with a view to the definite settlement of the said questions must accordingly be continued.

I hope to receive Your Excellency's assurance that the Royal Serb-Croat-Slovene Government concurs in this view.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) BODRERO.

THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE ITALIAN MINISTER AT BELGRADE.

BELGRADE, July 14, 1924.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

In your note of even date, you were good enough to draw my attention to the fact that, although the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the Kingdom of Italy and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes was signed this day, negotiations are still proceeding with regard to the settlement of certain questions which, according to the provisions of the Conventions and Agreements previously concluded between the two States, should have been settled by the said Treaty or during negotiations for the conclusion of the said Treaty.

Your Excellency was also good enough to inform me that, as it is not proposed, owing to the conclusion of the Treaty, to renounce the settlement of the above-mentioned questions, the Royal Italian Government considers that the engagements and reservations contained in the aforesaid Conventions and Agreements with reference to questions in regard to which no agreement has yet been reached, are not affected by the signature of the Treaty and that negotiations with a view to the definite settlement of the said questions must accordingly be continued.

I have taken note of this communication and have the honour to assure Your Excellency that the Royal Serb-Croat-Slovene Government concurs in this view.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) M. TRIFOUNOVITCH,
Minister for Foreign Affairs ad interim.