

N° 2216.

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**ROYAUME DES SERBES,  
CROATES ET SLOVÈNES  
ET TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE**

**Traité de commerce et de navigation,  
avec protocole final. Signés à  
Prague, le 14 novembre 1928.**

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**KINGDOM OF THE SERBS,  
CROATS AND SLOVENES  
AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

**Treaty of Commerce and Navigation,  
with Final Protocol. Signed at  
Prague, November 14, 1928.**

<sup>1</sup> TRANSLATION.

No. 2216. — TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES AND THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC. SIGNED AT PRAGUE, NOVEMBER 14, 1928.

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THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC, of the one part, and HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES, of the other part, being equally desirous of promoting commercial relations and economic co-operation between the two countries and of strengthening the ties of friendship which unite them, have decided to conclude a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, and have for that purpose appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC :

Dr. Julius FRIEDMANN, Head of the National Economy Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs ;

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

Dr. Milan TODOROVICH, University Professor ;

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

*Article I.*

Nationals of the one Contracting Party shall enjoy in the territory of the other, in every respect and more particularly in respect of establishment and the conduct of commerce, trade and navigation, exactly the same treatment as nationals of the most favoured nation.

Subject to compliance with the laws and regulations in force, nationals of either Contracting Party may, in the same way as nationals of the most favoured nation, freely enter the territory of the other Contracting Party, remain and settle there, and freely leave the said territory at any moment. They shall, moreover, not be subjected to restrictions or taxes, whether national or local, of any kind whatever, other or more onerous than those which are or may be imposed on the nationals of the most favoured nation. They shall not be liable to any public taxation in virtue of their residence in the territory of the other Party.

The nationals of the one Contracting Party shall enjoy in the territory of the other Party the same legal protection as the nationals of that State, and shall have free access to the courts of law and administrative authorities. They shall, in the territory of the other Contracting Party, have full liberty to hold, lease or enter into possession of movable and immovable property, and to acquire possession thereof by purchase, gift, inheritance, request or in any other manner, and to dispose of such property, under the conditions prescribed for the nationals of any third State whatsoever in the laws and regulations of the Contracting Party in whose territory the property is situated.

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

*Article 2.*

Limited liability and other companies of every kind, including industrial, financial, transport, navigation and insurance companies, which have their registered head offices in the territory of one Contracting Party and which under the laws of that Party are legally established therein, shall be recognised as legally constituted in the territory of the other Party also. They shall be entitled, in the territory of the other Party also, subject to compliance with its laws and regulations, to uphold all their rights in courts of law and before administrative authorities, and more especially to appear in court and conduct lawsuits there either as plaintiffs or defendants.

The recognition of the aforesaid companies, which are legally constituted in the territory of one Contracting Party and which propose, on the entry into force of this Treaty, to extend their operations to the territory of the other Contracting Party, and would require special permission to do so, shall be effected in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the latter State. Companies which are already recognised shall be accorded most-favoured-nation treatment.

*Article 3.*

Merchants, manufacturers and other traders who are nationals of one Contracting Party and who produce a traders identity-card issued by the competent authorities of their own country showing that they are authorised to engage in commerce or trade and that they pay therein the dues and taxes required by law, shall be entitled in the territory of the other Contracting Party — provided they observe the laws and regulations there in force — to purchase goods, either personally or through travellers in their employ, from merchants or persons manufacturing such goods ; they shall also be entitled to accept orders, even upon samples, from merchants on their business premises or from persons who make use in their own business of the goods offered.

They shall be entitled to carry with them samples or patterns, but not goods.

Trader's identity-cards shall be in conformity with the specimen form agreed upon in the International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities, concluded at Geneva on November 3, 1923. Such identity-cards shall not require consular or other visas.

The provisions of this Article shall not apply to itinerant trading or to hawking ; they shall also not apply to the soliciting of orders from persons who are not engaged in commerce, trade or industry. The Contracting Parties reserve full legislative freedom in this respect.

*Article 4.*

Nationals of one Contracting Party shall not, in the territory of the other Party, be subject to imposts or taxes, dues or contributions, of any kind whatever, other or higher than those which are or may hereafter be imposed on the nationals of the country itself.

The same shall apply to the companies referred to in Article 2 of this Treaty.

*Article 5.*

Nationals of one Contracting Party shall be exempted in the territory of the other Contracting Party from all liability to personal military service whatsoever, whether in the army, navy or air force or in other institutions of a military nature or organised on military lines for the maintenance of public order and the internal security of the State. They shall be exempted from all contributions imposed in lieu of such service. They shall, however, be liable to obligations other

than personal military service (for example, billeting of troops, supplying of material, etc.), to the same extent as and in accordance with the laws and regulations applying to, nationals of the State itself.

*Article 6.*

The Contracting Parties declare their readiness to regulate by special agreement the question of the employment of workers and employees, nationals of the one Contracting Party, in the territory of the other Contracting Party, as well as the question of their social insurance.

*Article 7.*

The Contracting Parties will not hamper the commercial relations between the two countries by any special measures, more particularly by import or export prohibitions.

The Contracting Parties nevertheless reserve the right to prohibit or restrict imports and exports in the following cases, provided that the said prohibitions or restrictions are simultaneously applicable to all other countries or to countries in which similar conditions prevail :

- (1) For reasons of public security ;
- (2) For moral or humanitarian motives ;
- (3) In respect of the traffic in arms, ammunition, and war material, or, under exceptional circumstances, of that in all other materials needed in war ;
- (4) In respect of the protection of public health or the protection of animals and plants against disease, insects or noxious parasites ;
- (5) For the protection of national treasures of an artistic, historical or archaeological nature ;
- (6) In respect of prohibitions or restrictions applicable to gold, silver, coin, paper money or securities ;
- (7) In respect of prohibitions or restrictions designed to extend to foreign goods the régime imposed or hereafter to be imposed within the country itself on the production of, traffic in, transport and consumption of home products of the same kind ;
- (8) In respect of products which are or may hereafter be the subject of State monopolies or of monopolies controlled by the State.

*Article 8.*

Goods, the natural or manufactured products of one Contracting Party, shall not be subjected, on importation into the Customs territory of the other Party, to other or higher duties or charges — inclusive of all additional charges and surtaxes — than those which are or may hereafter be imposed on goods of the same kind, the natural or manufactured products of any third country whatsoever.

Goods, the natural or manufactured products of one Contracting Party, shall not be subjected, on exportation to the Customs territory of the other Party, to other or higher duties or charges — inclusive of all additional charges and surtaxes — than those which are or may hereafter be imposed on goods of the same kind, natural or manufactured products, on exportation to any third country whatsoever.

Furthermore, each Contracting Party undertakes not to subject the goods of the other Party, whether imported or exported, to treatment other or less favourable in any respect than that

accorded to goods imported from or exported to any third State whatsoever, more particularly in respect of Customs regulations and their enforcement, the procedure of testing or analysing goods, the conditions for payment of Customs charges and other dues, the classification of goods, and the interpretation of tariffs.

*Article 9.*

Mutual exemption from all import and export duties shall be accorded in the case of imports or exports of :

- (1) Used articles, and articles for consumption on a journey used and carried by travellers for their own requirements provided such articles are not trading commodities ;
- (2) Samples, whether or not mounted on cardboard, which cannot be used for any other purpose, monopoly articles always excepted ;
- (3) Used and marked wrappings, containers, tarpaulins, etc., being wrappings of export consignments, returned within a prescribed period.

*Article 10.*

Exemption from all import and export duties shall be accorded in the case of the following means of transport, on condition that they enter the Customs territory of one of the two Contracting Parties as such for the purpose of transporting persons and goods across the frontier, and return again either with or without load :

- (1) Steam, motor, and wooden boats and tug-boats, together with the usual gear and equipment thereof, medicine-chests, spare parts and tools which are imported on the above-mentioned craft for the purpose of effecting repairs in case of damage ;
- (2) Locomotives, with or without tenders, and railway rolling-stock, with the usual equipment thereof ;
- (3) Aircraft, with all the equipment required for flying, together with the spare parts and tools required for effecting repairs in case of damage.

The following shall also be exempt from all import and export duties : supplies of fuel on steam or motor boats, locomotives and aircraft, in the quantity required for the journey in the Customs territory of one of the Contracting States, as well as clothing, linen, provisions and monopoly articles — but only in the quantities permitted under the monopoly regulations of the State entered — which the crew carry with them for their own requirements and consumption.

Gear and material on vessels and aircraft must be entered in the inventory of the craft. Should they not be recorded in the inventory they must be noted in a special list.

The inventory and special list must be produced on demand to Customs authorities and officials.

*Article 11.*

Subject to the above-mentioned conditions for temporary importation, the following shall be admitted duty-free :

- (1) Used baskets, wooden casks and sacks imported to be filled and re-exported when full ; the same shall apply in the case of used tarpaulins, imported with or without goods, to be used as coverings on the import or export of goods ;
- (2) Articles for repair ;

- (3) Articles for testing and analysis ;
- (4) Goods exported to the territory of the other Contracting State for exhibitions or shows, and for markets, fairs or casual sale ;
- (5) Furniture-vans and equipment, loaded or empty, even if on the return journey they carry a different load, provided, however, that they are not, during their temporary stay in the territory of the other Contracting State, used for local transport.

*Article 12.*

Internal duties and charges, levied for any account whatsoever, which are or may hereafter be imposed on the production, preparation, sale or consumption of goods in the territory of one Contracting Party, shall under no pretext be levied on the goods of the other Party at a higher rate or in a more burdensome manner than on similar goods of the country itself, or on similar goods coming from the most favoured nation.

*Article 13.*

The Contracting Parties undertake to accord one another freedom of transit over their territories by rail, waterways, whether natural or artificial, and all other routes and roads open to international transit, in respect both of goods in direct transit and of goods to be transhipped or warehoused during transit.

Freedom of transit shall apply to the transit of persons, baggage, goods, passenger-carriages and goods-wagons, ships, boats and other means of transport.

So far as they are applicable to all States in similar circumstances, exceptions may be made in regard to freedom of transit for such period only as is strictly necessary, but only in the following cases :

- (1) For reasons connected with the security of the State and public order ;
- (2) For considerations of public health and in respect of the protection of animals or useful plants against diseases, insects, and noxious parasites.

Transit shall be exempt from all Customs and internal dues, and shall not in any circumstances be subject to any unnecessary obstacles or restrictions. Each Contracting Party, however, shall be entitled to levy statistical fees and to recover any expenditure incurred for Customs supervision or handling during transit, transhipment and warehousing. Goods must similarly pay turnover-tax if, during transit, they have been the object of any commercial transaction whatever.

The Contracting Parties agree to accord one another most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of transit. All privileges, exemptions, or facilities, therefore — transit tariffs included — accorded by one Contracting Party to any third State whatsoever, shall immediately and unconditionally be extended to transit goods of the other Contracting Party also.

*Article 14.*

Czechoslovak goods, natural or manufactured products, imported into the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes through the territories of other States, and Serb-Croat-Slovene goods, natural or manufactured products, imported into the Czechoslovak Republic through the territory of other States, as also goods, the natural or manufactured products of other States, imported

into the territory of one Contracting Party through the territory of the other Contracting Party, shall not be subject on importation to other or higher duties or charges than would be imposed on direct importation from the country of origin or on importation through the territory of any other State whatsoever.

The above shall apply to direct importation and also to indirect importation, i.e., to the case where goods are warehoused, transhipped, or repacked in the course of transit.

*Article 15.*

In transporting passengers and their baggage no distinction shall be made, in identical circumstances, on the railways of the Contracting Parties between nationals of the two Contracting Parties in respect of despatch, transport, transport rates, or public taxation imposed on transport.

*Article 16.*

Goods sent from the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes to any railway station in the Czechoslovak Republic or beyond shall not, in similar circumstances, be accorded less favourable treatment on the Czechoslovak railways in respect of transport rates and procedure, or in respect of dues and charges relating thereto, than Czechoslovak consignments of similar goods carried between Czechoslovak railway stations in the same direction and over the same lines.

The same shall apply on the Serb-Croat-Slovene railways to goods sent from the Czechoslovak Republic to any railway station in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes or beyond.

*Article 17.*

The Contracting Parties undertake to accord one another the same transport rates as apply or may hereafter apply on their railways, in the same direction and over the same lines, to similar goods sent from or to any third State.

*Article 18.*

The foregoing provisions shall not apply to reductions of tariffs accorded for charitable purposes, or in the interests of public education, or to reductions granted in the case of public disasters, or to reductions accorded to public officials travelling on private business, or in the case of official journeys undertaken by railway officials or public civil or military officers.

*Article 19.*

The Contracting Parties undertake to apply the most-favoured-nation principle in their mutual relations in the matter of railway tariffs. It is further agreed that they will both follow a benevolent tariff policy, more particularly with a view to promoting the international railway transport in which their countries are interested.

*Article 20.*

The Contracting Parties undertake to facilitate the introduction and maintenance of direct railway communication between their territories and of communication between the territory of either Contracting Party and any third State across the territory of the other Contracting Party. To this end the requisite agreements shall be concluded between the administrations of the interested railways. Furthermore, the competent authorities of both Contracting Parties shall be bound to provide suitable passenger-train communications and through-carriage services. They shall likewise endeavour to simplify and expedite Customs and passport formalities, and shall provide for the prompt and careful despatch of goods.

*Article 21.*

Sea-going vessels of the Kingdom of the Serb, Croats and Slovenes, their cargoes, masters and crews, in the Czechoslovak Republic, and Czechoslovak sea-going vessels, their cargoes, masters and crews, in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, shall enjoy in every respect the same treatment as sea-going vessels, their cargoes, masters and crews, of the country itself, or the sea-going vessels, their cargoes, masters and crews, of the most favoured nation.

*Article 22.*

Sea-going vessels of one Contracting Party entering a port of the other Contracting Party to complete cargo for abroad or to discharge a portion of their cargo from abroad, for which purpose direct transshipment is also authorised, may, subject to compliance with the laws and regulations in force, retain that portion of their cargo which is consigned to any other port of the said Contracting Party or of any third State, and may re-export it without paying on such portion of their cargo any charges other than those for supervision, which may not in any case be at higher rates than those imposed on vessels of the country itself or on those of any third State.

On the same conditions they may ply between one port and another of the Contracting Party in question in order to land passengers from abroad or to embark passengers proceeding abroad.

*Article 23.*

Vessels, shipping companies and emigration enterprises of the one Contracting Party shall be treated in the harbours and in the territory of the other Contracting Party, in everything respecting the transport of emigrants coming from or passing through its territory and embarking in its harbours, in the same way as vessels, shipping companies and emigration enterprises of the most favoured nation.

The above, however, shall not in any way affect the provisions of the laws and regulations dealing with the conditions governing licences for the transport of emigrants or the opening of agencies by the said shipping companies or emigration enterprises.

*Article 24.*

The nationality of sea-going vessels shall be mutually recognised on the basis of the documents and ship's papers issued by the competent authorities under the laws and regulations of each Contracting Party.



Reciprocal recognition shall similarly be accorded to the tonnage-measurement certificates of sea-going vessels issued by the competent authorities of each Contracting Party.

*Article 25.*

Postal communications between the two countries shall be governed by the provisions of the international postal conventions and agreements, in so far as such relations are not, in respect of certain classes of mails, regulated by a special agreement between the postal authorities of the two Contracting Parties. The postal authorities of the Contracting Parties shall facilitate the mutual exchange of all classes of mails by all measures which are not in conflict with their laws and regulations, in order that they may in every respect, and more particularly in respect of correct and speedy despatch, comply entirely with the obligations undertaken in the international postal conventions or in special postal agreements between the two countries.

All classes of mails coming from the territory of one Contracting Party for delivery in the territory of the other Contracting Party shall, so far as they are subject to Customs regulations, be cleared as speedily as possible and without superfluous complications, so as to obviate any unjustifiable delay in delivery.

Special questions regarding mutual postal communications which might entail particular arrangements or the co-operation of other administrative departments shall be decided with all possible good will on both sides.

*Article 26.*

Each Contracting Party agrees to take all necessary steps for the effective protection of goods, the natural or manufactured products of the other Contracting Party, against unfair competition in trade, and more particularly to suppress and prohibit, by seizure or other appropriate penal measures consistent with the laws of the country, the importation, warehousing and exportation, as well as the manufacture, distribution, sale and offering for sale within the country, of all goods bearing upon themselves or on their containers or outer wrappings any marks, names, inscriptions or descriptions conveying directly or indirectly a false indication of the origin, type, nature or special characteristics of such goods.

*Article 27.*

The Contracting Parties agree that in their mutual relations they will apply the provisions of the International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities, concluded at Geneva on November 3, 1923.

*Article 28.*

The Contracting Parties have agreed that as regards the mutual protection of literary and artistic property (copyright) they will conform to the provisions of the revised Berne Convention of November 13, 1908.

*Article 29.*

Disputes arising between the Contracting States concerning the application or interpretation of the provisions of this Treaty and its Annexes, Supplements and Final Protocol shall be submitted to an arbitral tribunal, if they cannot be settled through the diplomatic channel. Details regarding the composition of the arbitral tribunal and its organisation shall be agreed upon specially in each case.

*Article 30.*

This Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Belgrade as soon as possible. It shall come into force fifteen days after the exchange of the instruments of ratification, and shall remain valid for a period of three years. On the expiry of this period it shall be prolonged by tacit agreement, and shall remain in force for a further six months after denunciation.

The present Treaty is drawn up in two original copies of identical tenor in the Czechoslovak and Serb-Croat languages.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries of both Parties have signed this Treaty and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done at Prague, November 14, 1928.

(L. S.) (Signed) Dr. Jul. FRIEDMANN,  
On behalf of the  
Czechoslovak Republic.

(L. S.) (Signed) Prof. M. TODOROVICH,  
On behalf of the Kingdom of the  
Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

## FINAL PROTOCOL.

On proceeding to sign the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded this day, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have made the following reservations and declarations, which shall form an integral part of the Treaty itself :

*Ad. Article 1.*

1. Nothing in the present Treaty shall affect the provisions of the Convention regarding the Regulation of Legal Relations, concluded at Belgrade on March 17, 1923.

2. The provisions of this Article shall in no way restrict the right of the one Contracting Party to refuse nationals of the other Party permission to reside in the country or, in cases where this is admissible under the laws and regulations in force, to deport them from its territory.

3. As regards establishment and the conduct of commerce, trade and navigation, each Contracting Party shall accord the most benevolent treatment to the nationals of the other Party.

4. Nationals of the one Contracting Party who, on the entry into force of the present Treaty, were entitled to establish themselves or to engage in commerce, trade or navigation in the territory of the other Contracting Party, or were there employed as workmen or employees, shall be treated in respect of the performance of their duties, in the same way as nationals of the country itself.

*Ad. Articles 1 and 2.*

The Contracting Parties express their willingness to give the most favourable consideration to the requests of individual enterprises, whether owned by private persons or by companies, already entitled to operate in their territories, regarding the employment of workmen and employees who are nationals of the other Contracting Party.

*Ad. Article 3.*

Should either Contracting Party impose special dues or taxes on commercial travellers of the other Party, the other Party may adopt similar measures with a view to re-establishing reciprocity.

Samples and specimens liable to duty, the import of which is not prohibited shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Article 10 of the Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities, signed at Geneva on November 3, 1923.

The phytopathological regulations regarding imports shall continue to apply to samples brought in by persons holding traders' identity-cards.

*Ad. Article 4.*

Nationals of the one Contracting Party employed as workmen or employees in the territory of the other Party shall be assimilated, in the matter of taxation, to nationals of the country itself.

Employers who have engaged such workmen or employees shall not on that account pay higher taxes than if they had employed their own nationals.

*Ad. Article 6.*

The Contracting Parties shall accord the most sympathetic treatment until the present Agreement is concluded and has come into force.

*Ad. Article 7.*

Should either Contracting Party, for urgent economic reasons, consider it necessary to maintain or introduce import or export prohibitions or restrictions in respect of certain articles, it shall communicate to the other Contracting Party a list of such articles, if this has not already been done, and shall make an agreement with that Party regarding the quotas in respect of which such prohibitions, if any, shall be withdrawn. It is understood that any withdrawal of prohibitions or restrictions accorded by one Contracting Party, even though only temporarily, to any articles whatever from any third country which would otherwise be liable to a licensing régime, shall immediately and unconditionally be extended to similar articles from the other Contracting Party.

The fees and other conditions prescribed for the grant of the aforesaid licences may in no event be less favourable than the fees and conditions applicable in the case of any other country whatsoever.

*Ad. Article 8.*

## I.

The principle of most-favoured-nation treatment shall not apply in the case of :

- (1) Special privileges which have been or may hereafter be granted by either Contracting Party to any neighbouring State in order to facilitate frontier traffic ;
- (2) Special privileges which have been or may hereafter be granted by either Contracting Party to any third State in virtue of a Customs union convention.

## II.

Products obtained by the working-up of foreign raw materials, or by the transformation of foreign materials through a finishing process, shall also be deemed to be the goods of either Contracting Party.

In the case of goods which, on importation into the territory of the other Contracting Party, are to be subjected to treatment provided for in treaties, the place of origin must be proved.

Both Contracting States shall, as a rule, refrain from requiring certificates of origin. Each Contracting State reserves the right to require such certificates if the granting of more favourable tariff rates depends on the place of origin of the goods, or for other important reasons.

The validity of certificates of origin issued for products obtained as the result of a finishing process may not be disputed on the ground that such goods are exported under the régime of temporary exportation.

Certificates of origin shall be issued by the appropriate Chambers of Commerce or Customs authorities or by other administrations or departments of the exporting country authorised therefor with the sanction of the competent central authorities.

Certificates of origin may be issued in the language either of the importing or of the exporting country ; in the latter case the Customs authorities of the importing State shall retain the right to demand proof should they have any doubts regarding the contents of the document.

Each Contracting Party reserves the right to require, in cases where this may be necessary, that certificates of origin be *visés* by their diplomatic or consular authorities. No charge shall be made for such visa.

*Ad. Article 9.*

*Ad paragraph 3* : Markings shall be primarily understood to be those marks made by the party concerned, for example : — initials, trade-marks, etc.

*Ad Article 10.*

*Ad paragraph 1* : Cranes shall be deemed to form part of ships' gear, even where they are temporarily removed from the craft for use ashore.

*Ad Article 11.*

*Ad paragraphs 1-5* : In the case of temporary exportation, identity may also be established by specification or by counting or by the aid of private marks, if such methods of identification appear to be reliable.

Customs duties shall be guaranteed in the following manner :

In the case of the articles mentioned in paragraphs 1 to 3, by securities or a bank guarantee, in addition to a cash deposit ;

In the case of the articles mentioned in paragraph 4, by a cash deposit only ;

In the case of furniture-vans (paragraph 5), in addition to a cash deposit, by securities or a bank guarantee and by the general or special guarantee of any local forwarding firm.

*Ad paragraph 1* : Exemptions in the case of other packings or wrappings shall be governed by regulations issued by each Contracting Party independently, subject, however, to reciprocity.

Measurement marks on packings temporarily imported shall be reciprocally recognised.

By " tarpaulins ", in the sense of paragraph 1, shall be understood only such tarpaulins as do not constitute railway property.

*Ad paragraph 2* : It is agreed that Customs duty shall be paid on additions made abroad.

*Ad paragraph 5* : Time-limits for re-export may be fixed up to six months.

*Ad Articles 8-II.*

The Contracting Parties shall communicate to one another the names of the authorities which are empowered and required, on the demand of the Parties, to give them binding explanations regarding individual items in Customs tariffs and to issue authoritative rulings in regard to the classification of any specifically-cited article.

*Ad Article 12.*

Internal taxes shall be taken to include turnover-tax.

*Ad Article 19.*

The Contracting Parties agree that Article 19 is to be understood as follows : In case one of the Contracting Parties should accord a third State in a commercial or tariff agreement more favourable treatment than is provided for on a parity basis under Articles 15 and 16, the other Contracting Party shall be fully entitled to demand similar treatment.

*Ad Articles 21 and 22.*

The principle of equal treatment with sea-going vessels of the country itself and their cargoes shall not apply to :

- (1) Privileges granted to national fisheries ;
- (2) Coastwise navigation.

*Ad Articles 21-24.*

The provisions of Articles 21-24 shall be confined to maritime navigation.

River navigation shall be subject to the provisions of the international Danube conventions.

The Contracting Parties declare that they are prepared, each independently to remove any hindrances to river navigation. To this end the Contracting Parties will inform one another of such hindrances as may arise at any time.

*Ad Articles 8, 14 and 27.*

The provisions of these Articles shall not in any way affect the special conditions applicable to the importation of wine.

Dove at Prague, November 14, 1928.

(Signed) Dr. Jul. FRIEDMANN.

(Signed) Prof. M. TODOROVICH.